

Resettlement Plan

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Tajikistan: Green Corridor Demonstration Project

Prepared by Project Implementation Unit for Roads Reconstruction, Ministry of Transport for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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РЕСПУБЛИКА ТАДЖИКИСТАН
ЦЕНТР РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОЕКТОВ
РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ ДОРОГ

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To: Mr. Cheng Cheng
Director, Office of Transportation
Sector Directorate Sector Group
Central and West, East Asia
and the Pacific

Green Corridor Demonstration Project (GCDP) TAJ-54286, Dangara - Guliston road section

Subject: Disclosure of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (Draft) on ADB website.

Dear Mr. Chen,

Thank you for your assistance and support in the implementation of the transport infrastructure projects.

We hereby submit to you the approved draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for the above-mentioned project for disclosure on ADB's website.

The Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation avails itself of this opportunity to express the assurances of its highest consideration and looks forward to further fruitful cooperation.

Regards,

Executive Director

N. Arabzoda



Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
for Dangara- Guliston road section

TAJ: Green Corridor Demonstration Project (GCDP) TAJ 54286
Republic of Tajikistan

June 2024

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
AE	Affected Entity
CBM	Cubic meter (m ³)
CC	Construction Contractor
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
D/F	dehkan farm
EOI	Expression of Interest
EA	Executing Agency
GRC	Grievance Redress Commission
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GOT	Government of Tajikistan
IA	Implementing Agency
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
Ln.m.	linear meter
LHS	left hand side
NSS	national safeguards specialist
PIB	Project Information Booklet
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PIURR	Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation
PwD	People with Disability
RHS	right hand side
SSC	social supervision consultant
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB 2009)
SSS	social safeguards specialists
SUE	State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori'
TJS	Tajik Somoni

Exchange rate: 1=USD 10.9364 TJS as of April 12, 2024, of the National Bank of Tajikistan
<https://nbt.tj/en/kurs/kurs.php>

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Persons (APs)/ Affected Entities (AEs)	In the context of Involuntary resettlement, affected persons and affected entities are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residence, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of: involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas (ADB SPS 2009).
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts and list of APs. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in-kind to replace losses of lands, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is a method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Cut-off Date	The last day of social impact assessment and inventory. The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation.
Dehkan Farm	Mid-size land, which is legally and physically distinct from the household plot for which full land use right, but not ownership is allocated either to individual, group of individuals, or legal entity. The Law No 48 of Dehkan Farms (dated 2002) regulate Dehkan Farms in Tajikistan.
Entitlements	The range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, relocation cost, rehabilitation and transfer assistance, income substitution/business restoration, which are due to APs, depending on type, extent and nature of their losses, and which suffice to restore their social and economic base.
Eligibility	Any person who resided in the Project area before the cut-off date that suffers from: Loss of house, Loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or Loss of income sources or livelihood, will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Hukumat	District administration in Tajikistan.
Income Restoration	This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	This is a process in which all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, or agriculture; houses; kiosks, stalls and shops; ancillary structures, such as fence, gates, paved areas and wells, affected trees and crops etc.) with commercial value and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (Project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location determined, and their replacement costs calculated.
Jamoat	A sub-district level administration.
Land Acquisition	Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land/assets for public purposes in return for in-kind replacement or compensation at replacement costs.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation for affected land/assets and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Non-titled	Means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying.
Below poverty line	Household eligible to government targeted aid for being below poverty line (HH collecting less than 13,270 score) under the scoring system defined in compliance with the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on Social Assistance (#1396), adopted on February 24, 2017. In process of updating this draft LARP to implementation ready LARP additionally will be used government defined criteria (such as minimal living wage, poverty line or other parameters) applied in the development of government social programs and identification of relevant beneficiaries. The validation methodology used during finalization the number of vulnerable AHs will be described in implementation ready LARP.
Rais	Rais Chairperson (Tajik term, e.g., Raisi Mahalla).
Rehabilitation	This refers to additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, income, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Replacement Cost	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: fair market value; transaction costs; interest accrued; transitional and restoration costs; and other applicable payments, if any.
Resettlement	This includes all measures taken to mitigate all adverse impacts of the Project on AP/DP's property and/or livelihood. It includes compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Severely Affected	This refers to affected households who will: lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, have to relocate; and/or lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.
Significant Impact	Being physically relocated from a house or losing 10% or more of income generating assets. Projects where 200 or more people will experience significant impact are considered category A for involuntary resettlement.
Vulnerable	Anyone who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes female-headed households with dependents; disabled heads of household; poor households; landless people; elderly households with no means of support; households without security of tenure; ethnic minorities; and small farmers (with landholdings of 0,2 hectares or less).

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. General

1. The development of road infrastructure is one of the top priorities for the government of Tajikistan. It should also be noted that the section of the project road is part of the Bokhtar-Dangara-Guliston highway, one of the most significant international highways in Tajikistan. The Bokhtar-Dangara-Guliston highway is an international highway, from city of Levakant to Dangara (capital of Dangara district) RB-10 and from Dangara to town Guliston AN-66. Roads are located on the territory of Khatlon region. The demand for road transport will increase rapidly and international traffic will increase as a result. The Bokhtar-Dangara-Guliston highway is the shortest route through China, Afghanistan and further south to Pakistan to the seaport of Karachi. The road also provides social, political and economic benefits for the entire country, providing greater mobility and accessibility for road users in the villages, supports agriculture, which in turn is an important basis for the sustainable economic development of the country.
2. Tajikistan's Ministry of Transport (MoT) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) agreed to improve road infrastructure in order to increase income and reduce poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan, consequently supporting the establishment of productive employment opportunities. The Road Network Sustainability Project was developed and is currently being implemented across the country to reconstruct and restore several road sections. The project is being carried out as a supplementary task to the Central Asia Economic Cooperation Corridors 2, 5, and 6 (Dushanbe – Kurgonteppa) Road Project, which is now underway. The Green Corridor Demonstration Project (GCDP) TAJ 54286 was developed in 2021 and approved by the State Expertise on March 4, 2022.
3. The entire Road Network Sustainability Project covers the two separate road sections:
 - (i) Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt (59 km), and
 - (ii) Bokhtar – Okmazor - Dangara - Guliston (117.7 km)
4. During the project second road section was subdivided into three sub-sections to be covered by separate LARPs, such as
 - a. Bokhtar - Okmazor (40 km)¹
 - b. Okmazor-Dangara (28.7 km)²
 - c. Dangara-Guliston (49.025 km)
5. This LARP focuses on the 49.025 km long route connecting Dangara and Guliston. It addresses the land acquisition and resettlement impact associated with this road section and provides an assessment of compensation to the affected persons and affected entities, due under the Tajikistan law and according to ADB requirements on Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards as embedded in the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).
6. LARP is prepared based on the final scope of the project, and all infrastructure, including utility relocation, access roads etc. are included in the LARP.
7. This document is the draft LARP for Dangara-Guliston road section prepared based on the updated SUE Valuation report dated April 24, 2024.

1.2. Project description

8. The project road passes through Dangara district and Vose district, Khatlon region of the Republic of Tajikistan. This road passes through the following village-type settlements: Shahbur, Khurramzamin, Bulyoni Poyon, Bahoriston and Shuhratyor. In settlements, there are generally no sidewalks and street lighting, which contributes to a high level of traffic accidents in conditions of insufficient visibility - at night.

¹ LARP for Bokhtar-Okmazor was prepared and approved by MOT and ADB on January 19, 2023.

² LARP for Okmazor-Dangara road section (28.7 km) was prepared and approved in November 2020

9. The beginning of the projected section - km 0 + 000, is taken as a T-shaped junction of the Bokhtar - Dangara - Guliston highway, on the border of the projected object "Reconstruction of Station Zebuniso in Dangara. The end of the projected section is km 49+032, adopted at the border of the projected facility "Reconstruction of the Guliston-Kulyab Highway", financed by the World Bank.

10. The main purpose of this motor road is transport communication between the capital and some regions of the Khatlon region, as well as the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous region. It is possible to travel along it from the Republic of Uzbekistan and from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan towards the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and the People's Republic of China.

11. The geometrical parameters of the existing motor road correspond to the road of the III technical category. Intersections and junctions with secondary roads are carried out at the same level. The general direction of the road is from north to south. The carriageway consists of two traffic lanes (one in each direction) of 3.5 meters. Roadsides of 2.5-4.0 meters are located on both sides and are reinforced with soil and gravel materials.

12. The need for the reconstruction of the highway is caused by the inconsistency of the technical category and the deterioration of the existing route. The asphalt pavement is destroyed. In places, during heavy rainfall the road is often flooded.

13. The new 4 lane road alignment largely will follow the existing Category 3 D–G centerline, with minor realignment to eliminate safety hazards, or avoid erosion prone or unstable slopes. Between chainage 39+020 and 45+020 the road alignment veers slightly west to comply with the Category 1B 100 km per hour horizontal and vertical curve design standard. The existing two-lane D–G road carries approximately 9,900 vehicles per day, with traffic projected to grow to 17,700 vehicles per day by 2047. A multi-hazard risk assessment identified temperature increases, heat, flooding, landslides, and erosion as key climate change exposures impacting the project and sector. The project's road asset will be particularly vulnerable to short-duration intense pluvial flooding, so crossroad drainage capacity was increased 130% compared to the existing road. Measures for slope protection and erosion protect road assets and communities at critical locations. The asphalt design was modified to achieve a higher softening point, to accommodate increased temperatures projected by climate change modeling.

14. The detailed design was developed in accordance with the current regulatory documents of the Republic of Tajikistan. During the project preparation period, it was agreed that two Electric Vehicle Charging stations will be constructed as part of the project. At the project preparation stage, the final location and its dimensions were not available, and the details will only become available during the project implementation stage. Once the final location and design become available, PIURR will need to conduct due diligence and document the result of the due diligence as LARP or SDDR depending on the expected impacts. If any LAR impacts are expected, LARP will be prepared in accordance with the entitlement matrix and any other requirements explained in this LARP. PIURR confirmed that it plans to use the state land to construct the two Electric Vehicle Charging stations.

15. The project has implemented a mitigation hierarchy and has made great efforts to minimize the impact of the project. The revised design reduced the volume of affected area and attached structures, more importantly several residential dwellings occupied by permanent residents were released from project ROW. Thus, the total number of AHs subject to physical resettlement reduced from 9 AHs to 6 AHs. The design changes were also supported by consultations with the local population and stakeholders.

1.3. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact Assessment Process and Description of Impacts

16. This LARP is prepared to cover the physical and economic impacts whether permanent or temporarily occurring within the project ROW to address social and economic issues resulting from

the acquisition of project affected state and privately used land and assets, such as structures, fences, annual crops and fruit-bearing and timber trees³. In addition, the LARP applies to APs running commercial activities facing the risk of temporary or permanent stoppage of business and the loss of income and wages due to pending road works. In the implementation ready LARP and Livelihood Restoration Plan, results of the additional social impact assessment of agricultural losses and their impact on their livelihoods will be included.

17. Social Safeguards Team of the Engineer and specialist of Design Agencies in coordination with representatives of the PIURR conducted on-site examination of the entire ROW, identified all project affected land parcels, determined the area of land acquisition, defined land tenure status, and identified all affected persons and affected entities (APs/AEs).

18. The census was followed with socio-economic survey (SES) of AHs. Social Safeguards Team composed of specialists of the Engineer, Design Company and PIURR met in person with the most informed member of project affected household for socio-economic survey of APs. The form of questionnaire was filled out for SES purposes.

19. Inventory of project affected assets was undertaken in the presence of APs/AEs. All affected assets were recorded, and details provided to State Agency - State Unitary Enterprise (SUE) “Narkhguzori” for valuation purposes - to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to individual APs/AEs, in accordance with the Project Entitlement Matrix of the LARP prepared in compliance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

1.4. Information Disclosure, Consultations and Participation

20. During the DMS and data collection process, the team, consisting of the national social safeguard expert from Kocks Consult GmbH and Lead Resettlement Specialist of the PIURR, conducted individual meetings (face-to-face communication) with APs, following instructions and preventive COVID 19 measures⁴, including social distancing and hand sanitization. This communication took place during the census, SES and inventory of assets affected by the project. DMS and data collection was intermittently conducted from October 2021 to May 16, 2024. In May 2024 the latest update was made to acquire additional of 4,098.5 sq.m. of agricultural land⁵ for construction of truck scale.

21. Information on the upcoming road project, planned field surveys, compensation claims, cut-off date⁶, GRM and rights and obligations of project stakeholders and APs/AHs was distributed in the form of project information brochures (PIB) to all persons communicated with individually and to all participants of the public consultations.

22. Two public consultation meetings were held in the affected project area on November 17, 2021. In parallel, individual meetings were held with the owners of the project-affected enterprises, persons employed in the project-affected enterprises, the official representative of the large dehkan farm and other project stakeholders, including representatives of Jamoat, Raisi mahala and other local authorities.

³ Trees not bearing edible fruits that differ according to the species and shape and can be sorted as (i) timber tree - used as construction material having high market value; (ii) wood tree – not suitable to be used as construction material but is used as firewood and has relatively low market value; and (iii) decorative tree – planted landscape decoration purposes and some of them highly valued at the local markets.

⁴ By considering the recommendation of WHO and Tajikistan Government

⁵ Specific cut-off date (May 16, 2024) has been defined for this single agricultural land parcel subject to acquisition and cash compensation for for construction truck scale.

⁶ Defined as March 14, 2023, under LARP for Dangara-Guliston Road section.

23. Later the next round of public consultations was conducted in Spring of 2023. During the visit of International Social Safeguards Consultant of the Engineer in parallel to the review, update, and verification the collected SES and inventory data, the social team composed of National and International Safeguards Consultants of Engineer and PIURR representative conducted two more Public Consultations in town of Ismat Sharif.⁷ On March 4, 2023, in the meeting hall of Ismat Sharif and on March 7, 2023⁸ in the local hospital also located in town of Ismat Sharif. On April 15, 2023, one more public consultation was conducted in village Vose in the meeting hall of Public school No 35 attended by 23 persons. Also, on April 6, 2024, Public Consultations were conducted in three sites - Ismat Sharif Jamoat and School #25 of Chorsada village of Dangara district and School #17 of Vose district with participation of representatives of 11 settlements. Detailed information and attachment are given below.

24. During the entire LARP preparation period in total 116⁹ (91 men, 25 women) persons participated in the public consultations. During the LARP preparation period 146 APs (representing 146 AHs/922 Aps, 496 male and 496 female) including the representatives of AEs were individually consulted during the census, socio-economic survey (SES) and inventory of project affected assets. In March 2023 more face-to-face communication was carried out during the inventory of project affected non-fruit bearing trees, allowing additional consultation to individual APs and provide commensurate information of project benefits, impact, cut-off date, compensation entitlements and rules for application GRM.

25. All participants received a package of information material containing the social & environmental impact and mitigation measures as well as a project information sheet. The English version of the project information booklet is included in Annex 1 of this LARP. The minutes of the public consultation meetings, the list of participants and photographic materials can be found in Annex 2 (consultations conducted in 2021) and Annex 3 (consultations conducted in 2023 and 2024). Public consultations were conducted in April 2024 with representatives of the RD CRPs, and a separate meeting was also conducted with 13 randomly selected APs with an ADB specialist.

26. All means of information dissemination were used to ensure that the notices were clear enough to encourage the participation of APs, government agencies and other interested persons, including NGOs. Notification of the time, date and format of the public disclosure of the LARP was disseminated through Raisi mahala to local jamoats and villages. Additional copies of PIB¹⁰ were distributed to Raisi mahalas of project affected villages and provided to the Jamoats located along the road project ROW.

27. Once this LARP is approved, the English version of the LARP will be uploaded to the ADB website. This draft LARP is completed for ADB's review, acceptance and disclosure to ensure the project's appraisal within 2024. A Russian translation of the draft LARP will be uploaded on the MOT website and hard copies will be made available at local Jamoats. Project brochures in Tajik language once again will be distributed to local people prior to commencement of LARP implementation. Together with general project data, the brochure will include fundamental land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) related information, such as GRM details, entitlements, institutional arrangements, consultation and disclosure activities.

1.5. Institutional Arrangements

28. 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.

29. As described in this LARP the core agencies and organizations involved in the LAR process are: ADB, Ministry of Transport, Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation (PIURR),

⁷ Town of Ismat Sharif is located within the project area.

⁸ All female personnel (in total 15 women) attended the Public Consultation conducted in the hospital of Ismat Sharif on March 7, 2023.

⁹ Table 35, in the main report, summarizes five public consultations conducted during LARP preparation.

¹⁰ [Project Information Booklet provided in Annex 1 and Annex 12.](#)

Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, State Committee for Land management and Geodesy (SCLMG), State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) '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

30. In compliance with ADB SPS 2009 the MOT/PIURR has already established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and is being effectively applied within the Road Network Sustainability Project. Similarly, Dangara-Guliston road section project will employ the existing mechanism and further establish a project specific grievance management bodies and contacts.

31. Therefore, three Project Level Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) are already formed in compliance with the established GRM of MOT/PIURR under the official letters issued by relevant State Authorities in 2022¹¹. The scanned original letters and English translation is provided in Annex 4 of this LARP.

32. The scope and role of the GRM is to address all issues related to involuntary resettlement, social and environmental performance. The AHs, APs 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.

1.7. Monitoring and reporting

33. The Project has established systems for internal monitoring and assessment to achieve the main purpose and objectives of ensuring that resettlement and acquisition of

34. Project-affected land and assets have been carried out in accordance with the provisions of ADB SPS 2009, the laws of Tajikistan, and the provisions of this LARP.

35. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the PIURR with support from the Resettlement Specialist of the Construction Supervision Consultant. The monitoring will ensure that the LARP is implemented effectively, unforeseen impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement activities are identified and appropriate measures can be taken to address them in a timely manner.

36. Prior to commencement any civil works full implementation of LARP (full delivery of compensation and rehabilitation allowances) will be confirmed by LARP Implementation Compliance Report prepared by External Monitoring Consultant accepted by the ADB and Income and Livelihood Restoration program established in accordance with the LARP.

1.8. EBRD Co-financing and Additional Requirements

37. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is providing funds to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), for the reconstruction of a 49 km section of the 1000 km Dushanbe-Khorog-Kulma regional East-West corridor.

38. Therefore, the given road Project is jointly financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

39. The EBRD's involvement as an additional financier required thorough review of project related documentation, environmental and social safeguards aspects related to project induced

¹¹ Three official letters were provided to Mr. N. Arabzoda, the Director of the Project Implementation Unite for Road Rehabilitation; in particular Letter No. 06/107 dated 23 May 2022 issued by Mr. Sobirzoda Sh. The head of Dangara district executive Authority of Khatlon Region of the Republic of Tajikistan; Letter No. 2/51 dated 26 May 2022 issued by Mr. Kamolzoda R. First deputy head of Executive Body of the State Government of Farkhor district and Letter No.1-313 dated 23 Jan 2022 issued by Mr. Sharifzoda J.R Head of Executive Body of Vose District.

involuntary resettlement to ensure project documents comply with the guidelines and requirements of ADB SPS 2009 and EBRD ESP 2019 as well.

40. The decision was made to develop the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) as the Addendum to LARP in compliance with ADB SPS 2009 and EBRD ESP 2019, in particular PR 5 and PR 10.

1.8. Resettlement Budget

41. The LARP budget, including compensation, rehabilitation allowances as well as administrative costs for LARP implementation and 15% contingency covers the entire road section and equals **37,630,987.32 TJS (3,440,893.46 USD)**. The LARP 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 24, 2024) according to the current market prices and in compliance with country relevant laws and with consideration of ADB SPS 2009.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Background

42. The Republic of Tajikistan is bordered by Afghanistan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Uzbekistan and is landlocked. In 2019, the country's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was \$870.8, while about a quarter 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.

43. 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.

44. The MOT's 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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.

2.2. Project Introduction

48. The Ministry of Transport (MoT) of Tajikistan and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) agreed to enhance income and reduce poverty in Republic of Tajikistan by improving road infrastructure, and thereby support the creation of productive employment opportunities. Road Network Sustainability Project was prepared and being implemented to reconstruct/rehabilitate several road sections in the country. The project is implemented as supplementary task to the presently ongoing Central Asia Economic Cooperation Corridors 2, 5, and 6 (Dushanbe – Kurgonteppa) Road Project.

49. The entire Road Network Sustainability Project covers the two separate road sections: (i) Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt (59 km), and (ii) Bokhtar – Okmazor - Dangara - Gulistan (117.7 km). In the course of the project second road was subdivided into three sections to be covered by separate LARPs, such as

- i. Bokhtar - Okmazor (40 km)¹²
- ii. Okmazor-Dangara (28.7 km)¹³

¹² ADB approved Bokhtar-Okmazor LARP in January 2023

¹³ ADB approved Okmazor-Dangara LARP in November 2020.

iii. Dangara-Guliston (49 km)

50. The project is aligned with the following impacts: (i) transport sector climate resilience improved; (ii) economic growth promoted, and (iii) safe and competitive connectivity established under the CAREC program. The project will have the following outcome resilience, safety and reliability of the road network improved in southern Tajikistan and transport sector policy agenda advanced. The project will have the following outputs:

- **Output 1.** The project will (i) reconstruct the 49 km D–G road (part of Asian Highway 66) involving upgrading of the road to four lanes incorporating green roads measures; (ii) construct 48.8 kms of dedicated cycle way; (iii) conduct road safety campaign in schools with participation of at least 50% of the students; (iv) construct 44 bus stop shelters with gender – responsive and disability inclusive design features including benches with priority seat assignments; and (v) award grants for entrepreneurship to at least 12 women from the project site. The road will serve Tajikistan’s international and transit trade by improving connectivity with CAREC countries through CAREC Corridors 3, 5 and 6. Furthermore, the project aims to improve the climate resilience of the road sector by integrating climate measures into the project design. The rehabilitated road will support community and overall road network resilience. Opportunities to promote forestry and preserve biodiversity will be further explored. In terms of climate mitigation, sustainable materials sourcing and construction practices intended to reduce GHG emissions are specified, and non-motorized bicycle lanes and public transport provisions will be provided.
- **Output 2: Demonstration electric vehicle charging stations constructed.** Two charging stations to extend the range of the growing national EV fleet will be constructed in the proximity of the project road to serve the two major economic centers in South Tajikistan: Dangara and Bokhtar. The charging stations will provide local sustainable development benefits, including the provision of toilets, and employment for women engaged in facility management.
- **Output 3: Enabling transport sector capacity and policy developed.** The project will support implementation of the CAREC visions by developing capacity and transport sector policies as they relate to (i) road maintenance planning through the provision of data collection equipment, (ii) improved road safety design practices through formal government approval of a procedure by which departures from national designs standards are approved upon demonstration of the resulting road safety benefit, and (iii) strengthening capacity of the government for climate-resilient, green road design practices through the development of Green Road Design Guidelines.

51. This LARP covers the Dangara-Guliston road section (49.025 km). LARP is prepared based on the final scope of the project, and all infrastructure, including utility relocation, access roads etc. are included in the LARP.

52. The document reflects the findings of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), census, Socio-Economic Survey (SES) and inventory of project affected land and assets located within the road ROW of the approved final design. The document has been updated to Draft LARP based on the updated SUE valuation report submitted to PIURR on April 24, 2024 and provided to the Consultant for finalization LARP implementation budget.

2.3. Brief Description of technical parameters of Dangara - Guliston Road section

53. The project road traverses the following village-type settlements: Shahbur, Khurramzamin, Bulyoni Poyon, Bahoriston and Shuhratyor. The figure below shows the Dangara-Guliston road section.

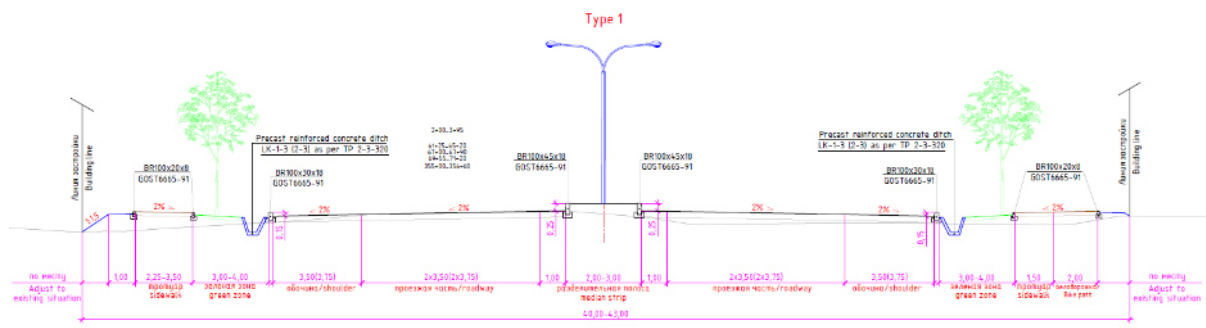


Figure 1: The project road section

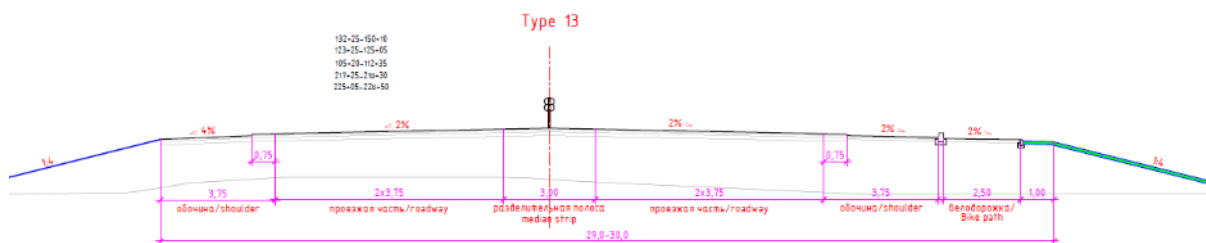
54. According to the terms of reference for the design, it was necessary to develop a project according to the norms of roads of the 1st category. Drawing the axis of the road in plan and profile was carried out in such a way as to maximize the use of the existing building line and minimize the impact of the project - the withdrawal of private land for permanent use. This will ensure the safety of all road users. When developing a rehabilitation and reconstruction project, in accordance with the GNiP 32-02-2012 "Automobile roads" and the GNiP RT 30-01-2018 "Urban planning. Planning and development of settlements" the following main technical parameters were taken as a basis:

Road category - I-b in rough terrain, with an estimated speed of 100 km / h.	
Width of the traffic lane:	3.50 - 3.75 m.
Number of traffic lanes:	4
Width of the sidewalks:	1.50 - 3.0 m. ¹⁴
Width of the bike path:	1.50 - 2.0 m
Width of the green strip:	3.0 - 4.5 m

¹⁴ The smallest width of the pedestrian part of the sidewalks is 1.5-3.0 m.



Typical cross section in settlement area with sidewalk and bicycle lane



Typical cross section outside settlement areas

Figure 2. Typical cross sections (category I-b) of Dangara - Guliston road section

55. The project provides for a bicycle path along the entire section of the road. Within settlements, the cycle path is designed along sidewalks on both sides of the road with traffic separation by road markings and a total width of 3.5 meters, and outside settlements - only on the right side of the road with a width of 2.5 m.

56. For the passage of water under the carriageway of the main road, junctions and exits, the project provides for the installation of monolithic reinforced concrete pipes of various sections and the installation of prefabricated reinforced concrete trays with a floor slab. The location and cross-section of the designed culverts are given in the "Reinforced Concrete Pipe Installation Statement". For the passage of water in total, the project provides for:

- ✧ along the main road - 135 structures;
- ✧ landing sites - 14 structures;
- ✧ along driveways, entrances - 209 buildings.

57. The project provides for the construction of 17 reinforced concrete objects and 4 objects of gabion retaining walls. Retaining walls mainly serve to ensure the stability of embankment slopes. The average height of reinforced concrete walls is 5.4 m, and their total length is 1671.0 m. The average height of gabion walls is 9.0 m, and their total length is 648.0 m.

58. Based on the requirement of representatives of the State Institution "Tresti charogohu meliorotivi" in the Kulyab region at km 11 + 000, at the junction with the village of Lolazor, the project provides for a facility for the passage of livestock. In total, the project provides for 7 cattle passes.

59. Since the reconstructed road passes through settlements, on this basis, it became necessary to build one overhead and two underground pedestrian crossings. Underground pedestrian crossings are provided at the following pickets:

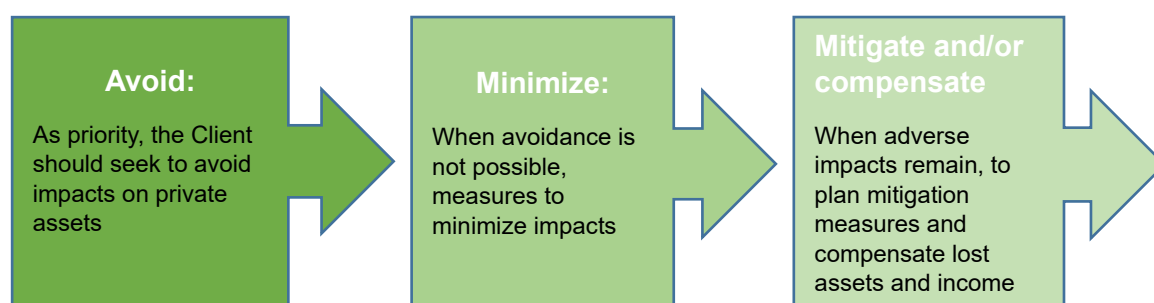
- ✓ PK 71 + 10, in the village of Khurramzamin near school No. 8 of the Dangara district;
- ✓ PK 209+30, in the village of Bulyoni Poyon.
- ✓ An elevated pedestrian crossing is provided in village Bahoriston at PK351 + 05.

60. There is only one new bridge construction planned within the scope of the current design. The bridge across the river Obi Tohir will cross the highway at PK 66+14.

61. The parameters of the cross-section depend on traffic flows and vary according to the requirements of vehicle traffic. The road cross-section includes all elements between road boundaries, including carriageways, shoulders, verges, cutting or embankment slopes. The cross-section elements serve several purposes and have a significant impact on construction costs and the operation and safety of the road. The cross-section in combination with the alignment determines the extent of earthworks. The width of the roadway and shoulder has a major influence on the operation and safety of traffic. Therefore, the width of the road should be kept as small as possible to reduce construction and maintenance costs while handling the traffic load efficiently and safely. During the project preparation period, it was agreed that two Electric Vehicle Charging stations will be constructed as part of the project. At the project preparation stage, the final location and its dimensions were not available, and the details will only become available during the project implementation stage. Once the final location and design become available, PIURR will need to conduct due diligence and document the result of the due diligence as LARP or SDDR depending on the expected impacts. If any LAR impacts are expected, LARP will be prepared in accordance with the entitlement matrix and any other requirements explained in this LARP. PIURR confirmed that it plans to use the state land to construct the two Electric Vehicle Charging stations.

2.4. Impact minimization measures

62. The SPS requires to apply a mitigation hierarchy as (i) to avoid, (ii) minimize, (iii) mitigate, or (iv) compensate for the potential adverse impacts.



63. Within the project, land acquisition and resettlement could not be fully avoided, as road standards were to be maintained to ensure safe access and convenient transport. However, PIURR has made great efforts to minimize the impact of the project. The route design was optimized in close collaboration with PIURR/MOT and ADB.

64. During the DMS and inventory of project affected assets it was revealed that project impact could be avoided or minimized. For instance in Jamoat Ismat Sharif the initial design considered widening of existing road on both sides. There were residential houses on one side of the road, while only fences and supplementary structures were attached to the other side of the road. In order to avoid permanent impact to residential houses and prevent physical resettlement of local households, the decision was made to slightly shift the central line to the left hand side of the road. As a result 3 residential houses were released from the

road ROW and project impact and in these location the project impact was limited to fences and supplementary structures.

65. To mitigate the adverse impacts, measures will be taken to ensure that affected people in the affected zone have enough time to harvest their crops before the actual construction work begins. Affected people will be informed about the timeline for the implementation of the project including construction works. Construction work at the project site will not begin until compensation payments have been completed. Full disclosure of impacts and mitigation measures has been made. In addition, safe access to their properties and community centers will be maintained during the construction phase to ensure continued social relations. Moreover, a project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established and the local communities, including affected persons, are informed of the contact details.

66. The borrower/client will provide adequate and appropriate replacement of land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, as appropriate, to affected persons.

2.5. Objective of the LARP

67. The main objective of the LARP is to identify persons economically and/or physically displaced due to the proposed road Project and to assist them to restore their livelihoods. The LARP is based on the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 and complies with the relevant laws of the Republic of Tajikistan.

68. The LARP has been prepared to:

- a) address and mitigate impacts caused by the project
- b) ensure compliance with ADB's SPS (2009) requirements, and
- c) determine compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for the affected households.

69. The LARP is based on the detailed design. The ROW is now fixed, however, any further design changes if required during civil works will be undertaken only within the current project ROW.

70. The following steps were taken for the completion of this LARP:

- a. Dissemination of Project Information Brochure within the project influence area through the representatives of local Jamoats, Raisi mahala, and during individual communications with all the APs/AHs
- b. completion of the socio-economic survey (SES) and census of AHs
- c. inventory of losses for all AHs and AEs
- d. identification of severely affected and vulnerable AHs
- e. completion of detailed measurement surveys (DMS)
- f. valuation of affected land, buildings, structures, fruit trees and non-fruit trees,
- g. preparation of the compensation budget for identified losses.

71. This LARP is prepared by the MOT with technical support provided by National and International Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialists of the Engineer¹⁵, Design Institute ROHNAMEO, and the representatives of the PIURR. Once the final, draft LARP is approved by the ADB, the PIURR lead resettlement specialists will be engaged in the LARP implementation process.

¹⁵ Kocks Consult GmbH

72. During LARP implementation, the PIURR will follow the established practice, and in communication with APs, will once again double-check all data including vulnerability status of AH, and affected assets, prior to issuance of compensation. These results will be described in detail in the LARP implementation Compliance Report developed during the internal monitoring, followed by the EMC's external monitoring report. If any changes are revealed, relevant actions are taken. Any revealed gap or non-compliance is reported to ADB to plan and exercise relevant follow up measures (for instance, preparation of Corrective Action Plan (CAP)).

73. Upon the completion of the LARP implementation, the PIURR specialists (in coordination with Social Safeguards Consultant) will conduct internal social monitoring to assess LARP implementation status. The results of the monitoring and assessment, confirming that LAR activities have been completely and successfully implemented along the entire ROW will be reflected in the LARP Compliance Report and briefly described in relevant Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report.

2.6. Conditions for Project Implementation

74. Based on the ADB policy/practice, the approval of the project implementation is based on the following conditions:

75. **Signing of Contract Award:** Conditional to the approval of the Implementation-ready LARP for the proposed road project by ADB and Government. Implementation-ready LARP reflects final impacts, final AP lists and compensation rates at replacement cost approved by PIURR/MOT.

76. **Notice to Proceed to Contractors:** Conditional to the full implementation of LARP (full delivery of compensation and rehabilitation allowances) and confirmed by LARP Implementation Compliance Report prepared by External Monitoring Consultant accepted by the ADB and comprehensive Income and Livelihood Restoration program is established in accordance with the LARP.

3. SCOPE OF PROJECT IMPACT

75. Activities described below were undertaken to determine project affected assets and to define the relevant compensation unit rates. Each impact is described and assessed against the scope of impact, volume and description of affected assets and the impact data is disaggregated by AH/AP and AE according to the physical /legal status of the APs. The impact summary table is provided at the end of this chapter under table 18. In the implementation ready LARP and Livelihood Restoration Plan, results of the additional social impact assessment of agricultural losses and their impact on their livelihoods will be included.

3.1. Impact Assessment Survey Methodology

76. One of the key principles adopted for the preparation of this LARP 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 data was collected in two rounds. The detailed measurement surveys were carried out in October-November 2021 covered all project affected land parcels privately used, or state land used by APs without land use certificate, as well as project affected commercial facilities and APs involved in individual trading along the entire road ROW. In January and March 2023, additional field surveys were carried out to update and finalize the scope of project affected land parcels, assets and AHs/APs and AEs eligible to cash compensation under the LARP for the entire 49.025 km long road Dangara-Guliston road section.

77. In order to accurately assess the extent of the Project's LAR impacts, the following surveys and valuations were undertaken:

- d) Enumeration of all project affected assets
- e) Census and SES of all project affected households
- f) Detailed measurement survey (DMS) to measure the affected area of the lands, buildings, improvements and determine ownership status of APs
- g) Inventory of project affected assets was undertaken in the presence of each property owner and/or possessor, and information on the numbers and types of affected assets was determined, recorded, and confirmed with the APs' signature.

78. The DMS was conducted in the presence of APs, Head of the village (i.e., Raisi Mahala), representatives of project affected Jamoats, relevant Hukumats, local land committee, road maintenance department, PIURR resettlement engineer, and National and International Social Safeguards and Resettlement specialists of the Engineer.

79. Demarcation of affected parts of project affected land parcels, census, SES and inventory of project affected land and assets carried out during the DMS covered all project affected assets commercial, residential and Dehkan farm lands and confirmed that the majority of AHs will experience impact on fences and fruit bearing trees grown on private land parcels and even on state land in front of their residential land parcels.

80. During the field surveys, data collection, analyses the national and international social safeguards specialists kept regular communication and exchange of information through emails and Skype calls. In April 2022, the International Social Safeguards Consultant visited the project site, participated in two public consultations. Later in February - March 2023 international social safeguards consultant conducted additional field visit (March 1-8, 2023).

The field team composed by Lela Shatirishvili, Fozil Fozilov (Kocks Consult GmbH) and Shodikhon Nodirkhonov (PIURR) and local ecologist carried out inventory of non-fruit bearing perennials, additional surveys of affected structures and conducted individual meetings with the APs to update and verify data collected during DMS. In addition, three more public consultations¹⁶ were conducted in March and April 2023 by the PIURR.

81. The results of inventory of project affected assets were analyzed and provided to the State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori' for further evaluation and determination of compensation at full replacement value based on the current market prices per each type of asset subject to cash compensation under this document.

82. The State Agency - State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori' was provided with detailed list of project affected assets collected during the inventory for assessment and determination of compensation amounts per each type of asset, such as fruit bearing trees, residential structures and improvements except agricultural land.

83. In September 2023 the PIURR conducted draft LARP review and examined the scope of road ROW impact on site¹⁷. During this process the PIURR revealed one more, partially affected land parcel of commercial designation and requested the Engineer to conduct additional field surveys and ensure the given land parcel was included in the updated LARP.

84. Correspondingly, beginning of October 2023, the LAR Team visited the project site to conduct relevant field surveys of the given land parcel. The census data were collected from the local raisi mahala and land tenure status was confirmed with local authorities. The given land parcel is of commercial designation but no assets, perennials, annual crops or any improvements are attached to be affected as a result of land take for road construction purposes. The LARP was then updated based on the findings of the field visits conducted in October-November 2023.

85. Later on, in March and April of 2024 additional site visits were carried out to the project site for multiple purposes, to: (i) assess whether new requirements to the project – to identify whether any additional land take may be required to complete this new task; (ii) conduct additional round of public consultations to refresh communication channels and update local population and APs of pending project related activities, including LARP implementation. The minutes of three public consultation meetings conducted on April 6, 2024 are provided in the Annex 3 of this LARP.

86. None of the structures will be demolished until the AP is issued full cash compensation, has collected salvaged materials and vacated the building, and the receive-delivery Act is signed between AP and PIURR. Likewise, no land will be entered unless full payment is made. Moreover, advance notice will be given to APs as per the entitlement matrix provided in this LARP. In addition, PIURR and Social Safeguards Specialists of Supervision Company and Contractor prior to demolition of project affected structures will carry out additional observation site visits to confirm the ROW is clear for civil works on those specific locations.

3.2. Permanently Affected Land Parcels

87. The project will permanently but partially impact the private land parcels and state land attached with some private assets. All private assets will be cash compensated for the loss of land use right. The table below provides the summary of data of project affected private land parcels according to land use category.

¹⁶ Minutes of conducted public consultations, list of attendees and photos are provided in Annex 2 and Annex 3.

¹⁷ Please see Annex 10 for details.

Table 1. Project affected land parcels along the entire road section

Impact on land	No. of Parcels	Total (sq.m.) area	Area (sqm)	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE
Residential parcel attached with affected house	6	6,000.00	3,784.00	6	26	-
Residential land parcel attached with affected supplementary structures and improvements only	84	114,697.00	25,969.13	84	607	-
Commercial land under private possession of AE	4	8,360.00	4291.30	-	-	4
Commercial land under private possession of AH	13	28,033.20	11,498.99	13	87	-
Sub-total without double counting	107	157,090.20	45,543.42	103	720	4
Dehkan land for crops	37	50,281,100	766,156.99	-	-	37
Dehkan land for crops	2	5,922,900.00	62,903.30	-	-	2
Dehkan land for garden			6,966.70			
Dehkan land for crops	3	7,121,500.00	24,798.00	-	-	3
Dehkan land for Pasture			57,649.10			
Dehkan land for garden (empty)	2	43,100.00	15,655.50	-	-	2
Dehkan land for garden	12	947,200.00	91,537.04	-	-	12
Dehkan land for Pasture	5	34,512,300.00	263,291.30	-	-	5
Sub-total without double counting	61	98,828,100.00	1,288,957.93	-	-	61
Public land attached with shop possessed by AH	3	-	2,218.97	3	18	-
Public land attached with old, vacated non-residential structure	1	-	1,047.4	1	12	-
Public land used by AH for growing crops (land lease)	2	-	23,770.22	2	15	-
Public land lease by AH for garden	1	-	7,830.9	1	14	-
Public Dehkan land leased by AE for growing crops	1	-	83,189.9	-	-	1
Public (state) land occupied by AH	24	-	13,282.60	24	158	-
Total impact to private land (w/t double counting)	32	-	131,339.99	31	217	1
Total	200	98,985,190.20	1,467,196.16	134	937	66

88. These 61 dehkan farm land parcels are owned by legal persons (AEs). Most of the AEs hold the large land area for growing mainly annual crops, timber and fruit trees. Out of 61 AEs only 16 AEs lose more than 10 % of income generating land are counted eligible to one time allowance for severe impact in addition to the full compensation package for all affected assets. The other 45 AEs lose small portion of land (varying between 0.3 % -8.39%). The size and configuration of remaining land parcel maintains yield capacity after the acquisition of project affected land and issuance of cash compensation package. The area of Dehkan Farm land varies starting from 2 ha up to several hundred hectares.

89. Table 1a. Total number of project affected fruit and non-fruit trees

#	Parcel Code	Head of AHs Name/	House affected-Physical resettlement	loss of 10 % agricultural land	Renter of commercial facility	Permanently affected commercial structure	Loss of Large trees by AH	AH and AP	No of Severe impact	Land acquisition due to project impact			
										Total area	Affected by	Residual	% of impact
1	12	DF Yusufjon		1				AE	1	9 200,00	9 200,00	-	100
2	16	DF Toirjon		1				AE	1	10 000,00	1 215,47	8 784,53	12
3	19	DF Mirzomurod		1				AE	1	52 400,00	6 573,00	45 827,00	13
4	34	DF Obodi					1	AE	1	11 500,00	2 955,50	8 544,50	25,7
5	35	DF Kholmahmad		1				AE	1	21 400,00	4 482,50	16 917,50	20,9
6	95	DF Behroozjon		1				AE	1	15 200,00	8 985,30	6 214,70	59,1 1
7	97	DF Olimi Karimzod		1				AE	1	490 000,00	50 954,80	439 045,20	10,4 0
8	100	DF Hoji Fayziddin		1				AE	1	397 200,00	48 600,00	348 600,00	12,2
9	145	DF Rukmina		1				AE	1	31 600,00	12 700,00	18 900,00	40,1 9
10	152	DF Samati		1				AE	1	146 800,00	20 000,00	126 800,00	13,6
11	153	DF Sharipov Tura		1				AE	1	156 100,00	27 391,70	128 708,30	17,5
12	204	DF Saidjalol J.		1				AE	1	100 000,00	20 000,00	80 000,00	20,0
13	207	DF Abdujabbor		1				AE	1	1 039 500,00	109 643,50	929 856,50	10,5
14	209	DF Lutfullo		1				AE	1	550 000,00	63 163,00	486 837,00	11,5
15	210	DF Rustamjon		1				AE	1	80 000,00	24 403,00	55 597,00	30,5

16	211	DF Bilol-D		1			AE	1	165 300,00	20 519,50	8,06	12,4
Total:			-	15	-	-	1	-	16	3 276 200,00	430 787,27	2 700 640,29

90. The project impact to the income loss of employees and shareholders of these Dehkan farms is negligible and therefore their shareholders are not deeply analyzed.

3.3. Temporarily Affected Land

91. During the construction period the project will incur temporary land impacts as the Contractor will need to occupy land for various construction related activities. Previous experience shows that typically the Contractor rents land plots for the camp site, service roads, material deposit area. The land rent process is purely based on voluntary agreement. The exact size of the land to be used for temporary purposes is not known at this stage but will be identified by the Contractor. The temporary use of land will be recorded by the Contractor, treated as per the provisions of this LARP and EIA, and will be reported in the monthly progress reports. Bill of Quantities (BOQ) of the contractor will include such costs as an integral part of the mobilization costs. Data and progress on temporary land use will be included in the semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports. Involuntary acquisition of land parcels for temporary use is not expected within the project.

92. In addition, the LARP identifies the state lands and public assets affected by the project. No compensation will be considered for government grazing land as long as there are no users or encroachers. Overall acquisition of pastureland is not expected to have any problems in meeting people's demand for pastures, as vast areas of pastures are available and the area to be acquired for the project is negligible.

3.4. Affected trees

93. The proposed road project will impact fruit bearing trees, as well as decorative and timber trees grown of project affected area of privately used land parcels and non-fruit trees grown on state land often occupied by local population residing along the existing road. None of the shade trees are considered as valuable varieties.

94. The table below summarizes the impact on affected fruit trees and non-fruit trees grown within project ROW.

Table 2. Total number of project affected fruit and non-fruit trees

No	Type of trees	No of Mature Tree	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE
1	Project affected mature fruit trees per AP/AH and AE	3,005	64	501	19
2	Project affected fruit tree saplings per AP/AH and AE	430	24	176	8
Sub-total (w/o double counting)		3,435	70	534	19
3	Project affected non-fruit trees per AP/AH and AE	612	46	346	5
4	Project affected non-fruit tree saplings per AP/AH and AE	646	34	246	7
Sub-total (w/o double counting)		1,258	55	418	9

Total	4,693	125	952	28
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95. A total of 3,435 mature fruit trees and saplings affected by the project will be cash compensated to 64 AHs/501 APs and 19 AEs.¹⁸ The socio-economic survey revealed that none of these trees are grown for commercial purposes, and they do not contribute significantly to the family budget and livelihoods. In general, the loss of these trees would not result in a loss of 10% or more of their income.

96. The results of the socio-economic survey show that the share of agriculture in the income of the households concerned is negligible. The socio-economic survey results show that employment, pensions, business and simple labour are the main sources of income. Respondents had the option of giving more than one answer. Apparently, agriculture was also on the list, but no one indicated agriculture as a source of income, including income from perennials. Therefore, the loss of non-fruit trees will not affect the AH's sources of income. Moreover, people tend to plant trees along the road outside their residential plot. The main purpose is to form a natural boundary with the road and to have some kind of shade.

97. In addition, 55 AHs (418 APs) and 9 AEs will also lose 1,258 saplings and mature non-fruit bearing trees affected by the project that are located on privately owned land. Considering that some of them overlap the total number of affected households losing trees (fruit and non-fruit) is 125 AHs (952 APs) and 28 AEs.

98. The table below provides the description of the number and species of project affected mature fruit trees and corresponding number of APs eligible for cash compensation of lost fruit trees. Cash compensation for affected non-fruit trees is calculated and incorporated in the hereby LARP.

Table 3. Number of project affected mature fruit bearing trees and number of eligible AHs/APs and AEs

№	Type of fruit	No of Mature Tree	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE
1	Apricot	114	32	265	-
		168	-	-	12
2	Quince	25	12	98	-
		1	-	-	1
3	Grapes	31	9	73	-
		847	-	-	5
4	Cherry	64	21	160	-
		37	-	-	8
5	Pome grenade	10	6	55	-
6	Peach	38	11	95	-
		28	-	-	4
7	Silver Loch	38	9	74	-
		82	-	-	4
8	Nut	4	4	25	-
		4	-	-	1
9	Plum	56	15	125	-
		160	-	-	9
10	Mulberry	143	43	331	-
		56	-	-	9
11	Sweet cherry	23	6	49	-
		16	-	-	3

¹⁸ AH stands for affected Households, AP stands for member of an affected household, while AE exclusively stands for Affected Entity, i.e. Legal person.

No	Type of fruit	No of Mature Tree	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE
12	Almond	71	12	84	-
		13	-	-	3
13	Pear	40	13	115	-
		67	-	-	6
14	Wild rose	2	2	16	-
		726	-	-	1
15	Fig	1	1	14	-
16	Pistachio	1	-	-	1
17	Persimmon	7	5	38	-
18	Apple	40	17	125	-
		92	-	-	8
Total (w/t double counting)		3,005	64	501	19

Table 4. Project affected fruit tree saplings per AP/AH and AE

№	Type of fruit	No of Mature Tree	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE
1	Apricot	28	6	50	-
2	Almond	10	6	40	-
3	Pear	38	8	60	-
		60	-	-	2
4	Peach	2	2	20	-
		2	-	-	2
5	Quince	20	4	36	-
6	Grapes	6	3	23	-
		1	-	-	1
7	Cherry	44	12	82	-
		1	-	-	1
8	Persimmon	1	1	7	-
9	Mulberry	21	5	44	-
		97	-	-	1
10	Sweet cherry	14	3	22	-
		2	-	-	1
11	Nut	1	-	-	1
12	Plum	21	4	27	-
		10	-	-	2
13	Apple	19	6	59	-
		32	-	-	4
Total (w/t double counting)		430	24	176	8

99. The amount of cash compensation is evaluated by the specialists of State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE). The SUE specialist uses the inventory data of project affected fruit trees collected by Social Safeguards Specialists during DMS undertaken for LARP preparation. The specialists of SUE evaluated each project affected fruit tree according to approximate age and productivity level. Amount of compensation was calculated per each fruit tree; average market price of specific fruit TJS/kg multiplied to the number of years needed to grow a sampling of the same species to the similar age and productivity level. Each unit rate was also added with the current market price of a sapling.

100. In March 2023, the Social Team of the Engineer, PURR representative and Ecologist of Kulob district conducted inventory of all project affected non-fruit trees grown on privately used and possessed land parcels for the purpose of further evaluation and cash compensation in compliance with the EM of this LARP.

101. Like the practise exercised during preparation and implementation Bokhtar-Okmazor LARP in this Dangara-Guliston LARP the amount of cash compensation for non-fruit trees in case has been calculated by the SUE specialists based on volume (cubic meter calculated according to Internationally adopted standard), tree category (timber or wood) and current market price (TJS per cubic meter) of wood or timber as determined per each tree during the inventory works.

102. During the inventory works the engaged local ecologist verified that affected wood and timber trees are not of special variety and do not represent high valued trees.

103. The tables below provide the summary information of tree species, category (wood or timber), volume in cubic meters and the number of APs/AH and AEs eligible to cash compensation.

Table 5. Number of project affected mature non-fruit bearing trees and number of AHs/APs and AEs eligible to relevant cash compensation

No	Type of fruit	No of Mature Tree	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE
1	Thuja / Thuja occidentalis	53	2	11	-
2	Ash / Fraxinus	1	1	6	-
3	Mulberry / Mórú	7	2	14	-
4	Poplar /Populus	61	8	60	-
		81	-	-	2
5	Carpinus ¹⁹	3	1	10	-
6	Pine / Pinus	48	8	50	-
		21	-	-	1
7	Hornbeam/Carpinus	51	17	130	-
		113	-	-	4
8	Populus tremula/ Aspen	8	1	6	-
9	Acacia	9	5	43	-
10	Ailanthus altissim	83	16	122	-
		23	-	-	2
11	Willow /Salix babylonica	45	11	72	-
		5	-	-	3
Total (w/t double counting)		612	46	346	5

104. The table below provides the summary information of the number of non-fruit tree saplings distinguished according to species and number of AHs/APs and AEs eligible to relevant cash compensation.

Table 6. Number of project affected non-fruit saplings and AHs/APs and AEs eligible to cash compensation

¹⁹ Local people call this tree “Otkaz”.

No	Type of fruit	No of Tree	Mature	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE
1	Spruce	10		3	16	-
		8		-	-	1
2	Juniper /Juniperus communis	11		2	10	-
		59		-	-	1
3	Willow /Salix babylonica	8		1	5	-
		3		-	-	1
4	Variety of Spruce ²⁰	2		1	9	-
5	Pine / Pinus	27		6	50	-
		155		-	-	5
6	Variety of Spruce ²¹	4		1	6	-
7	Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	52		3	28	-
		9		-	-	1
8	Thuja / Thuja occidentalis	50		9	63	-
9	Poplar /Populus	71		4	20	-
		10		-	-	1
10	Ailanthus altissima	134		11	73	-
11	Hornbeam/Carpinus	33		7	41	-
Total (w/t double counting)		646		34	7	7

105. The amount of cash compensation is evaluated by the specialists of State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE).

106. On April 25, 2023, the valuers started field work for valuation purposes. The valuation report of SUE was submitted to the PIURR and the Engineer's Social Safeguards Specialist, covering the affected structures and fruit trees along the entire road section. The SUE valuation report also contains the compensation unit rates for project affected non-fruit trees distinguished according to the market price (TJS/CUM) of non-fruit trees suitable to be processed as timber material or firewood.

107. The SUE valuation report is stored at PIURR and available for inspection upon request from AP. Valuation process was carried out following the requirements of ADB. The proposed compensation unit rates are based on "replacement cost" principle.

3.5. Affected Annual Crops

108. Table 7 below provides a description of the annual crops affected by the project, the number of AHs and AEs, the area of crops affected and the land use status. Project affected annual crops are grown on land parcels under legally valid landholding by Dehkan farms. AHs and AEs growing six different types of annual crops will receive full cash compensation for 1 year of lost income, calculated based on the area of land affected by the project.

Table 7. Summary of project affected parcels with annual crops

No	Description	No of plot	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	Affected area (sqm)
1	barley	5	-	-	5	73,200.00
2	cotton	1	-	-	1	63,456.69
3	lucerne	2	-	-	2	16,194.7

²⁰ Locally called "Savda"

²¹ Locally called "Jos".

No	Description	No of plot	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	Affected area (sqm)
4	sager (harvest)	8	2	15	6	100,520.9
5	vegetables	1	-	-	1	2,368.6
6	wheat	32	-	-	32	679,634.09
Total (w/o double counting)		49	2	15	47	935,374.98

3.6. Affected Businesses

109. Along the entire stretch of road, there are a total of affected 48 private plots belonging to the commercial category and one residential plot associated with a private operational shop. Cash compensation for the stoppage of business will be provided to 15 owners of operating business facilities, 8 hired labor and 10 tenants renting commercial facilities to run their business. In total 33 APs will receive cash compensation for business stoppage under this LARP.

110. The table below provides the summary of 33 APs experiencing permanent and temporary stoppage of business, and number of affected commercial tenants eligible to compensation for income loss.

Table 8. Summary of confirmed business stoppage and income loss

No	Kocks Code	Description	No of AE	No of AH	No of AP in owner AH	Business engagement	Type of impact	Type of Business stoppage	No of Employees /Hired Labor	Months business stoppage of
1	1	Fuel station run by owner	1	-	-	Owner	Main building	Permanent	Run by owner	6
2	3	Car repair workshop	-	1	6	Owner	Interruption of operation at car repair workshop during civil works	Temporary	Run by owner	3
3	3A	Same car repair workshop (#3)	-	1	9	Renter	Renter (Interruption of operation at car repair workshop during civil works)	Temporary	Renter	3
4	3B	Same car repair workshop (#3)	-	1	10	Renter	Renter (Interruption of operation at car repair workshop during civil works)	Temporary	Renter	3
5	3C	Same car repair workshop (#3)	-	1	6	Renter	Renter (Interruption of operation at car repair workshop during civil works)	Temporary	Renter	3
6	3D	Same car repair workshop (#3)	-	1	10	Renter	Renter (Interruption of operation at car repair workshop during civil works)	Temporary	Renter	3
7	7	Car repair workshop	-	1	8	Owner	Interruption of operation at car repair workshop during civil works	Temporary	N/A	3
8	7A	Same car repair workshop (#7)	-	1	4	Renter	Renter (Interruption of operation at car repair workshop during civil works)	Temporary	Renter	3
9	7B	Same car repair workshop (#7)	-	1	4	Renter	Renter (Interruption of operation at car repair workshop during civil works)	Temporary	Renter	3

No	Kocks Code	Description	No of AE	No of AH	No of AP in owner AH	Business engagement	Type of impact	Type of Business stoppage	No of Employees /Hired Labor	Months of business stoppage
10	7C	Same car repair workshop (#7)	-	1	4	Renter	Renter (Interruption of operation at car repair workshop during civil works)	Temporary	Renter	3
11	7D	Same car repair workshop (#7)	-	1	2	Renter	Renter (Interruption of operation at car repair workshop during civil works)	Temporary	Renter	3
12	38	Fuel station	1	-	-	Owner	Canopy to fuel station, car wash, and other improvements affected due to canal restoration activities	Temporary – long term	3	6
13	39(a)	same fuel station No38	-	1	2	Hired labor	Loss of wages	Temporary	N/A	3
14	40(b)	same fuel station No38	-	1	6	Hired labor	Loss of wages	Temporary	N/A	3
15	41(c)	same fuel station No38	-	1	5	Hired labor	Loss of wages	Temporary	Hired employees	3
16	43	Fuel station	1	-	-	Owner	Demolition and construction of office, WC and shifting fuel reservoirs	Temporary	3	1
17	44(a)	same fuel station (No 43)	-	1	7	Hired labor	Loss of wages	Temporary	N/A	3
18	45(b)	same fuel station (No 43)	-	1	4	Hired labor	Loss of wages	Temporary	N/A	3

No	Kocks Code	Description	No of AE	No of AH	No of AP in owner AH	Business engagement	Type of impact	Type of Business stoppage	No of Employees /Hired Labor	Months of business stoppage
19	46(c)	same fuel station (No 43)	-	1	1	Hired labor	Loss of wages	Temporary	N/A	3
20	48	Hotel – SHAZODA	-	1	7	Owner	Supplementary: warehouse, concrete pad, fence, metal gate	Temporary	Run by owner	3
21	60	Furniture workshop	-	1	8	Owner	Some structures: workshop, warehouse, concrete pad, 3 Tandirs	Partial but permanent impact	Run by owner	3
22	52	Same furniture workshop	-	1	6	Renter	Need to transport the equipment to other workshop facilities	Temporary	Renter	1
23	63	Grocery shop	-	1	14	Owner	Main, small size structure	Permanent	Run by owner	3
24	71	Grocery shop	-	1	11	Owner	Main, small size structure	Permanent	Run by owner	3
25	83	Grocery shop	-	1	5	Owner	Main, small size structure	Permanent	Run by owner	3
26	142	Grocery shop		1	12	Owner	Main, small size structure	Permanent	Run by owner	3
27	157	Grocery Shop on State land (at the Bust Stop)	-	1	6	Owner	AP will built new shop on same parcel	Permanent	Run by owner	3

No	Kocks Code	Description	No of AE	No of AH	No of AP in owner AH	Business engagement	Type of impact	Type of Business stoppage	No of Employees /Hired Labor	Months of business stoppage
28	179	Grocery Shop on State land (at the Bust Stop)	-	1	5	Owner	Main, small size structure and income from rent	Permanent	Rented	3
29	180(a)	Same grocery shop (#179)	-	1	6	Renter	Renter will move to another rental facility	Temporary	Renter will find new facility to rent	1
30	183	Grocery Shop on State land (At the Bust Stop)	-	1	7	Owner	Main, small size structure	Permanent	Run by owner	3
31	213	Fuel station	1	-	-	Owner	Full impact to land and structures	Permanent	2	6
32	214(a)	Same fuel station (# 213)	-	1	11	-	Loss of wages (No agreement between owner and employee)	Hired labor	N/A	3
33	215(b)	Same fuel station (# 213)	-	1	6	-	Workman (Loss of salary)	Hired labor	N/A	3
Total without double counting			4	29	192	-	-	-	-	-

3.7. Loss of employment

111. In total, 8 APs who are hired workers of the affected commercial units are temporarily losing their income sources due to business stoppage. DMS and census have captured socioeconomic information related to these people. The entitlements are also reflected in the entitlement matrix. Table 8 above includes these eight persons eligible to cash compensation for the loss of wages.

3.8. Project Affected Structures

112. The proposed road project will impact state and privately owned and used main and supplementary structures attached to residential, commercial and Dehkan land parcels.

113. The sub-chapters below describe the impact of the project on buildings classified by their designation and type of use.

3.8.1. Structures attached to residential land parcels

114. In total six (6) residential houses located along the road section will subject to demolition for road rehabilitation purposes. All six AHs will receive cash compensation at full replacement value for project affected structures in compliance with compensation amounts defined in the relevant Valuation Report prepared by the SUE for the given road.

115. The physically displaced HHs preferred cash compensation and other applicable benefits (allowances to cover rent, costs for update land use certificate and technical passport and severe impact mitigation) to government-initiated resettlement. The heads of families and their family members were interviewed during the socio-economic survey, inventory and public consultations. Their resettlement to another location will be monitored by the project and the necessary support will be provided to ensure that these families can restore their living conditions.

116. In addition to the affected residential houses, there are non-residential ancillary structures attached to residential land parcels. The APs will be able to construct these structures on the remaining portion of their land parcels. The detailed information on project affected residential houses, ancillary structures, sheds, bare foundations of unfurnished structures, fences, gates and various improvements is given in table 9.

Table 9. Summary description of project affected assets attached to residential land parcels

#	Description	No of AH	No of AP	PCS	sqm (m ²)	Cubic meter (m ³)
1	House	6	26	7	652.49	-
2	Vacated and deteriorated structure	1	1	1	19.80	-
3	Ancillary buildings (chicken coop, cowshed, etc.) attached to residential land parcel	45	343	88	2,476.89	-
4	Sheds and open canopy	18	128	27	567.21	-
5	Fences	87	618	149	2,120.17	1,646.90
6	Foundation	17	144	18	626.13	-
7	Concrete reservoir and water pump	12	92	13	-	-
8	Other improvements (concrete platform, bridge and stairs)	18	122	-	-	223.54

#	Description	No of AH	No of AP	PCS	sqm (m ²)	Cubic meter (m ³)
9	Tandir ²²	5	37	5	-	-
10	Metal gates	29	221	31	317.99	-
Total (without double counting)		90	634	339	6,780.68	1,870.44

117. In total ninety (90) AHs will lose small size supplementary structures located along their residential dwellings, such as cattle barn, henhouse and storage for agricultural produce as show on table above and will be cash compensated based on this LARP and according to compensation amount provided in the SUE Valuation Report.

118. Similarly, all AHs will receive cash compensation at full replacement cost of all project affected improvements listed in the table above.

3.8.2. Commercial facilities

119. As the table below shows, a total of 28 AHs will experience project impact to structures of non-residential designation and operating commercial facilities buildings attached to 34 private land parcels. Some private supplementary structures, fences, walls, and other improvements are attached to the state land as well.

120. All eligible APs are accurately recorded in this LARP. The table below provides the details of project affected assets of commercial designation to be cash compensated at full replacement value in compliance with country legislation, ADB SPS 2009 and the final draft LARP once approved by MOT and ADB.

Table 10. Summary description of commercial project affected assets

No	Description	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	PCS	Sqm (m ²)	CBM (m ³)
1	Gas station	-	-	2	2	242.10	-
2	Canopy from gas station	2	17	-	2	291.08	-
		-	-	3	4	406.20	-
3	Commercial old non-residential premises	3	22	-	3	435.62	-
4	Old non-residential premises	2	17	-	3	163.94	-
5	Furniture workshop	1	1	-	1	63.39	-
6	Warehouse auxiliary building	4	28	-	16	163.89	-
		-	-	3	12	940.45	-
7	Shop	9	70	-	9	425.87	-
8	Car wash	-	-	1	1	55.20	-
9	Canopy	8	52	-	8	177.51	-
		-	-	2	3	70.61	-
10		14	101	-		267.41	5,684.41

²² These tandirs are located at the project affected land parcels of residential designation.

No	Description	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	PCS	Sqm (m²)	CBM (m³)
	Concrete structures (platforms, bridges and stairs)	-	-	4		1,082.30	975.00
11	Fence	15	90	-	17	40.41	112.04
		-	-	2	3	99.28	101.45
12	Foundation	1	6	-	1	110.40	-
		-	-	1	1	5.10	-
13	Tandir	4	26	-	7	-	-
14	Movable billboard	-	-	2	3	-	-
15	Fuel reservoir (movable)	1	6	-	3	-	-
		-	-	3	20	-	-
16	Container and kiosk (movable)	1	6	-	1	-	-
		-	-	1	1	-	-
17	Metal gates	3	25	-	4	31.18	-
		-	-	2	2	40.03	-
Total (without double counting)		29	213	7	127	5,111.97	6,872.90

3.8.3. Project Affected assets attached to Dehkan land parcels

121. In total there two AHs and 14 AEs will lose the supplementary structures and assets attached to land parcels defined as dehkan land. As shown in table 11 below affected structures were inventories and evaluated and relevant amounts of cash compensation included in the LARP budget.

122. The table below provides the description of project affected assets attached to dehkan land parcels.

Table 11. Summary description of project affected assets attached to dehkan farm land parcels

#	Description	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	PCS	Sqm (m ²)
1	Field camp (recreation building)	2	—	-	2	280.84
2	Non-residential ancillary buildings (chicken coop, cowshed, etc.)	1	8	-	1	50.22
		-	-	2	4	219.70
3	Canopy	0	0	3	3	90.67
4	Fence	1	14	-	—	371
		-	-	11	-	3,900.04
5	Transfer of wagon	2	0	-	2	-
6	Metal gates	1	1	-	—	7.8
Total (without double counting)		2	22	14	12	4,920.27

3.8.4. Affected public assets attached to state lands

123. The project will impact several public structures and facilities that will be restored by the Contractor. According to the established practice, public and government facilities are not compensated as part of LARP implementation. Public and government facilities are recorded, inventoried, restoration cost calculated and will be paid to the Contractor under Auxiliary works BoQ. These assets will be restored as part of the construction work of the project.

124. The details of affected public assets are given in the table below.

Table 12. Summary of the project affected Public and State assets attached to State land

Tenure status of affected assets			Affected Asset	Land (m ²)	PCS	Sqm (m ²)	CBM (m ³)
Khuramzamin Village Medical Center from km 68+56,57 to 69+21,44_L			Fence	471.8	-	94.14	-
			Fruit trees		28	-	-
			Non fruit trees		26	-	-
Public place (Masjid) jamoat Ismat Sharif from km 72+21,99 to 72+66,32_R			Restroom	445.3	-	62.08	-
			Fence		-	-	50.16
			Gates		-	28.1	-
			Fruit trees		23	-	-
			Non fruit trees		4	-	-
Public place (Masjid) jamoat Ismat Sharif in the name of Emomi Azam from km 217+85,04 to 218+25_R			Restroom	103,8	-	36.81	-
			Gates		-	7.37	-
			Canopy from the gate		-	5.46	-
			Fence		-	50.5	1.15
			Concrete pad		-	-	4.01
			Fruit trees		29	-	-
			Non fruit trees		10	-	-
Public place (Cemetery) Guliston Jamoat #1 - from km 489+7,34 to 483+93,39_L			Fence	692,6	-	241.6	0.86
Public lands and special resources of the district			Land	225,354.98	-	-	-
From km	To km	R/I					
6+63,8	6+80,99	R					
6+86,48	8+57,22	R					
8+60,59	8+93,67	R					
51+35,31	52+65,26	L					
90+51,7	95+32,82	L					
95+53,25	97+95,21	L					
98+2,96	100+6,48	L					
100+6,48	102+54,8	L					
102+54,8	105+25	L					

Tenure status of affected assets			Affected Asset	Land (m ²)	PCS	Sqm (m ²)	CBM (m ³)
109+97,41	120+86,03	R					
182+26,12	185+32,88	L					
185+34,27	185+78,89	L					
185+85,93	186+66,54	L					
210+75,56	211+28,74	R					
225+63,38	234+94,97	R					
225+63,38	234+94,97	L					
232+41,64	237+92,53	L					
235+3,47	239+37,69	R					
239+18,61	240+69,03	L					
343+87,19	344+93,17	L					
345+36,88	345+85,88	L					
346+87,65	347+36,92	L					
346+88,37	348+75	R					
451+97.25	479+92.41	R					
Meteorological agent of the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan from km 66+40 to 67+51 R			land	4,700	-	-	-
Railway checkpoint from km 221+39,52 to km 221+76,56 (RHS)			land	316,51	-	-	-
			Building (place of barrier)	-	-	12.48	-
Department of Education of Dangara (concrete covered area) from km 220+51,05 to km 225+58,98 (RHS)			land	20,640	-	-	-
Land on balance of Muminabad district from km 298+00 to km 299+4,27 (RHS)			land	1,664	-	-	-
Vacant land of animal breeding factory in Dangara from km 299+34,19 to km 312+10,34 (LHS)			land	43,120.5	-	-	-
Land resources under the State Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan from km 335+20,34 to km 343+67,86 (RHS)			land	22,009.5	-	-	-
Special fund of the executive body of state power of the Dangara region km 356+38,91 to 366+47,57 R			land	39,856.40			
TOTAL				359,375.39	120	538.54	56.18

125. Project impact to these facilities will not cause disruption of the use of local people and road users. In line with safety measures during road works, prior to demolition project affected fences the Contractor will ensure provision of alternative fence. BOQ encompasses miscellaneous expenses to cover construction related potential temporary impacts.

3.9. Severely Affected AHs and AEs

126. In line with the entitlement matrix (EM) adopted for this project, severely affected households include those who (i) subject to physical resettlement as a result of project impact to their residential house; (ii) loss of 10% or more of agricultural land; (iii)

stoppage on business due to project impact to income generating commercial facility, (iv) Loss of large number of trees, and (v) renters of project affected commercial facilities. In total 31 AH (201 APs) and 14 AEs are entitled to a one-time allowance for severe impact in the form of cash compensation equal to the official monthly average wage for 3 months. The breakdown of severely affected AHs (APs) and AEs is shown in table below.

Table 13. Summary of Severe Impact

No	Description	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	Total AH/AE
1	Physical displacement due to permanent impact to residential dwelling	6	28	-	6
2	Loss of 10 % and more agricultural land	-	-	15	8
3	Stoppage on business due to project impact to income generating commercial facility	10	81	2	12
4	Loss of large number of fruit and timber trees	2	20	4	6
5	Renters and employees of project affected commercial facilities	11	72	-	11
Total without double counting		29	201	21	50

3.10. Vulnerable Households

127. Information on vulnerable AHs was obtained during field surveys and inventory carried out in the presence and actual participation of at least one adult member of AH. AHs have been assessed for the following vulnerability categories: female-headed households; disabled heads or members of AH; AHs below poverty line; landless people; elderly households with no means of support; households without security of tenure; ethnic minorities; and small farmers (with landholdings of 0,2 hectares or less).

128. All vulnerable AHs identified as a result of SES data analyses have been included in LARP budge for additional one-time vulnerability allowance. The table below provides information on vulnerable AHs along the entire road project ROW identified and included in the draft LARP budget as of March 14, 2023.

Table 14. Summary of Vulnerable AHs

No	Description	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE
Vulnerable AHs				
1	Female headed AH	5	17	N/A
2	Disable headed HH or other AH member with disability	6	55	N/A
3	AHs below poverty line ²³	1	8	N/A

²³ During social impact assessment for draft LARP preparation only those who receive government aid have been identified. Assessment approach will be improved in the Final Implementation Ready LARP. Particularly, other government defined criteria (such as minimal living wage, poverty line or

No	Description	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE
4	Large families with 5 or more children	21	214	N/A
5	Landless	0	0	N/A
6	Elderly households with no means of support	0	0	N/A
7	Households without security of tenure	0	0	N/A
8	Ethnic minorities	0	0	N/A
9	Small farmers (with landholdings of 0,2 ha or less hectares or less)	0	0	N/A
Total without double counting:		33	294	N/A

129. A total of thirty-three (33) AHs²⁴ are defined as vulnerable and are entitled to a vulnerability allowance. These vulnerable AHs consist of 294 persons. Analysis of the data collected from the census and the SES revealed five (5) households are headed by women, six (6) AHs are headed by a person with disability, only one (1) AH²⁵ is below poverty line and receives targeted aid from the state and twenty-one (21) households have five and more under-age children in the family.

130.

During social impact assessment for draft LARP preparation only those who receive government aid have been identified. Assessment approach will be improved in the Final Implementation Ready LARP. Particularly, other government defined criteria (such as minimal living wage, poverty line or other parameters) applied in the development of government social programs and identification of relevant beneficiaries will be applied as a benchmark and the validation methodology used during finalization the number of vulnerable AHs will be described in implementation ready LARP.

131. The table below provides the detailed description of vulnerable AHs according to their geographical location and types of vulnerability.

Table 15. Vulnerable AHs according to vulnerability category

No	Kocks Parcel Code	District	Jamoat	Village	AHs with more than 5 children	Female headed AH	AH below poverty line	PwD Head of AH	Total
1	2	Dangara	Ismat Sharif	Shahbur	1	-	-	-	1
2	30				-	1	-	-	1
3	54			Khuramz amin	1	-	-	-	1
4	55				-	-	-	1	1
5	61				-	-	-	1	1

other parameters) applied in the development of government social programs and identification of relevant beneficiaries will be applied as a benchmark and the validation methodology used during finalization the number of vulnerable AHs will be described in implementation ready LARP

²⁴ To ensure no vulnerable AHs are left out, the PIURR as a rule double checks the vulnerability status of AHs during the LARP implementation, prior to issuance of compensation. If any AH became vulnerable, they would be provided vulnerability allowance and the results reflected in the LARP implementation Compliance Report.

²⁵ The PwD is the head of this household.

No	Kocks Parcel Code	District	Jamoat	Village	AHs with more than 5 children	Female headed AH	AH below poverty line	PwD Head of AH	Total
6	63				1	-	-	-	1
7	66				1	-	-	-	1
8	67				1	-	-	-	1
9	70				-	1	-	-	1
10	71				-	-	-	1	1
11	72				-	-	1	1	1
12	75				1	-	-	-	1
13	80				1	-	-	-	1
14	81				-	-	-	1	1
15	84				1	-	-	-	1
16	85				1	-	-	-	1
17	87				1	-	-	-	1
18	93				1	-	-	-	1
19	96				1	-	-	-	1
20	109			Bulyoni Poyen	-	-	-	1	1
21	114				1	-	-	-	1
22	117				1	-	-	-	1
23	118				1	-	-	-	1
24	119				1	-	-	-	1
25	125				-	1	-	-	1
26	129			Durashkhon	-	-	-	1	1
27	165	Vose	Guliston	Bakhoriston	-	1	-	-	1
28	171				1	-	-	-	1
29	172				1	-	-	-	1
30	174				1	-	-	-	1
31	178				1	-	-	-	1
32	182				-	1	-	-	1
33	191	Farkhor	Khutan	Bakhoriston	1	-	-	-	1
Total (without double counting)					21	5	1	7	33

* AH = affected household, PwD = person with disability

3.11. Relocation Allowance to cover transportation cost and rental fees

132. In total 6 AHs losing shelter and 18 AHs and 2 AEs owning the project affected operating commercial facilities will receive allowance to cover the cost of transportation of personal belongings.

Table 16. AP and AHs eligible to transportation cost

No	Transportation Allowance	No. of AH	No of AE
1	AH losing residential building	6	-
2	AE, Owner of fuel station	-	2
3	AP, Owner of grocery shop	8	-

No	Transportation Allowance	No. of AH	No of AE
4	AP, Renter of commercial facility	2	-
	Total	18	2

133. Six (6) AHs (28 APs) will receive a one-time allowance to cover rental fee for temporary accommodation to stay for 6 months and meantime find new, alternative residential house to settle down.

Table 17. AHs eligible to rental allowance

Rental Allowance	No. of AH	No. of AP
Rental allowance for AH losing the shelter	6	28
Total	6	28

3.12. Non-legalizable APs

134. As mentioned in the relevant sections above, some buildings were erected on state land and trees were planted by occupying some of the state land (ROW). All such HHs will be treated on par with the rightful owners/users and will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets (other than land) at full replacement cost.

3.13. Summary of the Project impacts along the entire road section

135. The table below summarizes the data on the scope of the project impacts.

Table 18. Summary of scope of project impact along the entire road section

No.	Description	No Table	PCS	Number	Number
A	Tenure status of project affected land		No of parcel	sqm	meter (m³)
1	Private land parcels	1	168	1,330,402.85	
2	State land attached with private assets		32	131,339.99	
3	Total of project affected land (Private land parcels and State land attached with private assets)		200	1,461,742.84	
4	State-owned attached with public facilities	12	36 (location)	359,375.39	
5	Total of project affected land (State-owned attached with public facilities)		36	359,375.39	
6	Total of project affected land	1 and 12	236	1,821,118.23	
B	Private land parcels	1	No of parcel	sqm	
7	Residential		90	29,753.13	
8	Commercial		17	15,790.29	
9	Agricultural land used by large Dehkan Farm		51	952,362.03	
10	Dehkan land for garden (empty)		2	15,655.50	
11	Pastureland		8	320,940.4	
12	Total of private land (w/t double counting)		168	1,334,501.35	

No.	Description	No Table	PCS	Number	Number
C	Annual Crops		No of parcel	sqm	
13	Annual crops grown of private land (Dehkan land)	7	46	844,099.52	
14	Annual crops grown of private land (Dehkan land) Rent		3	87,176.96	
15	Total of affected annual crops		49	931,276.48	
E	Trees		No of parcel	No of tree	
16	Mature fruit tree (AH and AE)	3	83	3,005	
17	Fruit tree sapling (AH and AE)	4	32	430	
18	Non-fruit tree on private land (AH and AE)	5	51	612	
19	Non-fruit tree on State land (AH and AE)	6	41	646	
20	Total of trees (w/o double counting)	2	153	4,693	
F	Structures		PCS	sqm	
21	House (main permanent residential dwelling)	9	7	652.49	
22	Vacated and deteriorated structure		1	19.80	
23	Ancillary buildings (chicken coop, cowshed, etc.) attached to residential land parcel		88	2,476.89	
24	Other (Sheds, canopy, Fences, Foundation, Concrete reservoir, water pump, concrete platform, Tandir and Metal gates		243	3,631.50	1,870.44
25	Total (Affected assets attached to residential land parcels)		339	6,780.68	1,870.44
26	Commercial facilities (Gas station)	10	2	242.10	
27	Canopy from gas station		6	697.28	
28	Commercial old non-residential premises		3	435.62	
29	Old non-residential premises		3	163.94	
30	Furniture workshop		1	63.39	
31	Warehouse auxiliary building		28	1,104.34	
32	Shop		9	425.87	
33	Car wash		1	55.2	
34	Other (Canopy, platforms, stairs, Fence, Foundation, Tandir, Movable billboard, barrel, Container, kiosk and Metal gates		74	1,924.23	6,872.90
35	Total (Commercial project affected assets)	10	127	5,111.97	6,872.90
36	Dehkan land parcels, Field camp (recreation building)	11	2	280.84	
37	Non-residential ancillary buildings (chicken coop, cowshed, etc.)		5	269.92	

No.	Description	No Table	PCS	Number	Number
38	Other, Canopy, Fence, Transfer of wagon and Metal gates		5	4,369.51	
39	Total (Affected assets attached to dehkan farm land parcels)		12	4,920.27	
40	Affected Public and State assets attached	12	1		
41	Khuramzamin Village Medical Center, Public place (Masjid) jamoat Ismat Sharif, Public place (Masjid) jamoat Ismat Sharif in the name of Emomi Azam and Public place (Cemetery) Guliston Jamoat				
42	Restroom			99.89	
43	Railway checkpoint (Building (place of barrier)			12.48	
44	Other, Fence, Gates, Canopy from the gate, Concrete pad,			427.17	
45	Fruit trees		80		
46	Non fruit trees		40		
47	Total (affected Public and State assets attached)		120	538.54	
G	Social Patterns		No of AH /AE	No of AP	
48	Total of affected	19	154 / 68	1,047	
49	Total affected men		-	521	
50	Total affected women		-	526	
51	Severely affected AHs and AEs	31 AH and 14 AE	43	43	
52	Vulnerable Households	14	33	294	
53	Physical displacement		6	28	
54	Permanent stoppage of business	8	9	60	
55	For temporary affected business facilities		6	29	
56	Renters of project affected business facilities		10	61	
57	Hired labor losing salaries or wages		8	42	

136. The impact assessment chapter and the table above also include illegal users of ROW. These APs have planted trees on ROW and erected fences along the road. As all illegal APs are entitled to the same compensation as the legal owners, they are included in each subsection of the impact assessment without differentiation.

3.14. Temporary Impact during Construction

137. Some temporary impact is expected in the form of land rent for the construction phase. The Contractor will need to establish a camp site and some temporary access roads are likely to be required during road works.

138. No information is currently available on the temporary location of the campsite, quarries or construction waste disposal sites. Therefore, it is not possible to estimate the extent and nature of the expected temporary impacts.

139. Temporary loss of privately used land and/or assets may also be caused by occupying land parcels for material storage areas, borrow pits and quarries.

140. Measures to avoid and mitigate such impacts will require the Contractor to coordinate with relevant government agencies and prioritize government-owned, public, vacant land which are not used for agricultural /residential/commercial purposes by private persons.

141. The land selected for camps and quarries should be agreed with its owners/users²⁶. However, in case of losses, all losses and the amount of compensation due shall be determined in accordance with the principles of compensation entitlements provided under this LARP. All temporary impacts should be documents and reported in semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports.

142. Except the commercial facilities listed in the impact assessment, there will be no business interruption due to impacts on additional structures nor there will be impacts to fences and other improvements and expected short-term stoppage of business operations during actual civil works along the road. However, should such impacts occur, the project will identify and mitigate/compensate for the impacts in accordance with the provisions of this LARP.

143. The Contractor shall be obliged to record all temporary impacts and report in monthly and quarterly progress reports. PIURR will take all necessary measures to ensure that all temporary impacts are managed properly. PIURR will include this in their internal monitoring and updates will be reported in the SSMR.

26 Temporary land take should be voluntary based, without having an involuntary displacement.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

144. The project influence area is extended over 20 villages of 4 Jamoats and 1 town located within the administrative boundaries of 3 districts as shown in table below.

Table 19. Description of the project influence area based on census and DMS results

District	Jamoat	Number of villages influenced by projects	No AH of	No AP of	No AE of
Dangara	Korez	Naqshonzamin	-	-	1
		Mahalai 15	11	72	-
			-	-	2
	Ismat Sharif	Shahbur	11	55	-
			-	-	13
		Durakhshon	17	96	-
			-	-	7
		Khuramzamin	56	428	-
			-	-	16
		Bulyoni poyin	20	135	-
			-	-	4
	Bahoriston	1	5	-	
		-	-	2	
	Lolazor	Baynak	-	-	1
		Bahoriston	-	-	1
Durakhshon 2		-	-	1	
Qaymobod		1	6	-	
		-	-	6	
Farhor	Vatan	Shuhratyr	5	29	-
	Zafar	Olimtoy	1	1	-
			-	-	5
		Gulzor	-	-	1
		Istiqloil	-	-	4
	Darkant	Beshkapa	-	-	1
Khutan	Bahoriston	8	64	-	
Vose	Guliston	Tojmahal	1	7	-
		Bahoriston	20	132	-
	Abdi Avaz	Chorvodoron	-	-	2
		Guliston	2	17	-
			-	-	1
3 districts	3 town and 9 Jamoats	21 villages	154	1,047	68
			AH + AE = 222 / AP 1,047		

145. The census covered 100 percent of 154 AHs (1,047 APs) and 68 AEs.

146. The socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted simultaneously with DMS and census and covered all located affected households and businesses. Full socio-economic data (including HH's income and expenditure, HH's asset possessions, gender composition and age groups) was obtained from 146 AHs (94.81 %) cumulating 992 persons representing 496 male and 496 female APs.

147. The consultants conducted SES during the DMS and inventory of assets through face-to-face interview of the most informed adult member of AH. The project team inquired the AHs to identify whether any of the AH member qualified vulnerable as defined in this LARP.

148. The information on vulnerable groups disaggregated according to specific vulnerability category was collected from all (100 %) 154 AHs including business owners and their hired labor.

4.1. Demography data of AHs

149. The socio-economic profile of the AHs is based on the information obtained during census and the results of socio-economic survey. The average size of the AH is 6.79 persons per household. However, several households comprise between 8-14 members. Table below shows the composition of the APs disaggregated according to gender and age groups of adults and under-age persons.

Table 20. Gender composition of AH heads and AH members

Gender	Head of AH		AH Members including AH Head	
	Number	(%)	Number	%
Man	141	96.55	496	50
Woman	5	3.45	496	50
Total	146	100	992	100

150. Table 21 shows the age composition of the AHs' members and Head of AHs. According to the table, the largest group of population (30.14 %) is within the age group of adults varying between 36-45yrs. Children under seven (7) years of age make up 21.47% and 20.97 % of the total APs are youth aged from 8-17 years.

Table 21. Age composition of AH heads and AH members

Age group	Head of AH		AH Members including AH Head	
	Number	%	Number	%
0 – 7	0	0	213	21.47
8 – 17	0	0	208	20.97
18 – 35	21	14.38	301	30.34
36 – 45	44	30.14	108	10.89
46 - 55	34	23.29	76	7.66
56 - 65	33	22.60	65	6.55
66 and more	14	9.59	21	2.12
Total	146	100	992	100

151. Table 22 describes marital status of the AH members and confirms that among the 146 surveyed households the majority of the members and heads of households are married couples. Eight females are the heads of AH. While the other eight Heads of AH are divorced.

Table 22. Marital status of AH heads and AH members

Marital Status	Head of AH		AH Members including AH Head	
	Number	%	Number	%
Married	134	91.78	274	27.62
Single	2	1.37	254	25.60
Widow (Male and Female)	8	5.48	38	3.83
Divorced	2	1.37	5	0.50
Under-age	0	0.00	421	42.44
Total	146	100	992	100

152. The majority (73.29 %) of AHs is represented by extended families, while nuclear families make up only 3.42 %.

Table 23. Types of AHs according to its structure

Type of AH	Number of AH	Percent (%)
Nuclear	5	3.42
Extended	107	73.29
Total	146	100

4.2. Occupation and Main Source of Income

153. As composed in Table 25, the major source of income of AHs is based on the information obtained during census and socio-economic survey of the APs and their household members. The table below shows that the vast majority of the local population is hired in private sector or is the owner of private business. Agricultural activity is not considered as an occupation although most of the AHs still grow vegetables for personal consumption. Working abroad, mainly in Russia is another source of seasonal income and cash flow for the family members.

Table 24. Occupation of AH heads and AH members

Occupation	Head of AH	%	AH Members including AH Head	%
Pensioner	16	10.96	46	4.64
Civil Servant	16	10.96	37	3.73
Hired in private sector	73	50.00	155	15.63
Business owner	22	15.07	28	2.82
Employed in agriculture	1	0.68	1	0.10
Large landholder	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other occupation	0	0.00	5	0.50
Housewife ²⁷	5	3.42	226	22.78
Schooler/student	0	0.00	208	20.97

²⁷ Most women in addition household chores are often engaged in agricultural activities, to tend to their orchards to grow vegetable, etc.

Occupation	Head of AH	%	AH including AH Head	Members	%
Unemployed	2	1.37	33		3.33
Working abroad (Russia)	11	7.53	39		3.93
Toddlers and kids (before school age)	0	0.00	214		21.57
Total	146	100	992		100

154. Tables 25 and 26 display average monthly income and sources of income of the AH members.

Table 25. Average monthly income of AHs

Monthly Income (TJS)	Number of Households	%
300-1,000	4	2.74
1,100-2,000	112	76.71
2,100-3 000	27	18.49
3,100-4,000	3	2.06
4,100-6,000	0	0
6,100-10,000	0	0
10,100-20,000	0	0
Over 20,100	0	0
Total	146	100

Table 26. Sources of income of AHs

Source of Income	No of AH	Total Annual Income (TJS)	Average Monthly Income (TJS)
Agricultural activity	1	9,000.00	1,500.00
Employment	16	155,800.00	1,606.19
Business	28	51,800.00	1,918.52
Labour work	73	35,700.00	1,428.00
Remittances	39	36,400.00	1,582.61
Pension	5	4,800.00	400.00
Total	162	293,500.00	8,435.32

155. Most of APs reported several sources of income for their household, such labor work, employment and remittances.

4.3. Expenses of AHs

156. The main share of expenses of AHs shows the highest expenses come to food, followed with clothes, payment of loan interest rate and utilities.

Table 27. Percentage ratio of average monthly expenses of AHs

Expenditures	% of total expenses
Food	48.56
Clothes	17.23
Loan interest rate	7.91
Transport	7.60
Utilities (electricity, etc.)	6.28
Social events/social responsibilities	3.90
Water	2.67
Education	1.98
Communication	1.73
Health care	0.79
Land tax	0.79
Agriculture (seeds)	0.56
Total	100

4.4. Possession of facilities and HH appliances

157. Table 28 provides a summary description of possessions of the affected households.

Table 28. AH Possessions

Description	Percent (%)
Flush toilet	0
Latrine /outdoor WC	100
Hot water supply system	7.4
TV set	100
Satellite antenna	92.6
Computer	0.7
Internet	2.0
Mobile phone	100
Fridge	83.9
Washing machine	8.1
Electric stove	100
AC	22.8
Motorbike	0
Automobile	20.8
Mini bus	0
Agricultural machinery	0
Total	100

4.5. Education and Literacy

158. The level of literacy of the APs' households is reported to be 100%.

Table 29. Education and literacy of surveyed households

Education/Literacy	Head of Household		Other members (except the Head)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Illiterate	0	0	213 ²⁸	21.47
Primary	0	0	261	26.31
Secondary	73	50	362	36.49
Technical/Vocational	20	13.70	38	3.83
Higher (university)	53	36.30	118	11.90
Total	146	100	992	100

4.6. Vulnerable Households

159. The information on vulnerable groups disaggregated according to the specific types of vulnerability was collected from all AHs and APs employed in project affected commercial facilities. APs belonging to vulnerable household were identified based on 100 % census, SES results (of 146 AHs) and through individual consultation with the AHs reluctant to participate in SES and provide financial information of their household.

160. The complete information on vulnerable groups disaggregated according to the specific types of vulnerability was collected from all AHs and APs employed in project affected commercial facilities. The table below provides detailed description of vulnerable AHs according to vulnerability category and place residence covered under this LARP.

161. To summarize, a total of thirty-three (33) AHs are defined as vulnerable and are entitled to a vulnerability allowance. These vulnerable AHs consist of 294 persons. Analysis of the data collected from the census and the SES revealed five (5) households are headed by women, six (6) AHs are headed by a person with disability, one (1) AH of these 6 AH is also below poverty line and receives targeted aid from the state; lastly twenty-one (21) households have five and more under-age children in the family. Overall, without double counting 33 AHs (22.60 % of AHs) fall under category vulnerable.

Table 30. Vulnerable AHs

Description of vulnerability category	Number of AHs
Female headed AH	5
Disable Head of AH	6
AHs below poverty line ²⁹	1 ³⁰

²⁸ The 214 are toddlers and kids (before school age)

²⁹ During social impact assessment for draft LARP preparation only those who receive government aid have been identified. Assessment approach will be improved in the Final Implementation Ready LARP. Particularly, other government defined criteria (such as minimal living wage, poverty line or other parameters) applied in the development of government social programs and identification of relevant beneficiaries will be applied as a benchmark and the validation methodology used during finalization the number of vulnerable AHs will be described in implementation ready LARP

³⁰ ibid

Description of vulnerability category	Number of AHs
Large families with 5 and more children	21
Total (without double counting)	33

4.7. Women in the Local Context

162. Women are mainly involved in household activities. Women participate in household decision-making processes and organizing family matters. During census and socio-economic survey, most families suggested male household members to be the respondents, though females heading the affected household were active and willing interviewees.

Table 31. Activities females are Involved and their participation in decision making process

Type of activity/work	No of AH	Percent
Financial Issues	146	100
Children's education	146	100
Giving care to children's health	146	100
Property acquisition /sale	146	100
Everyday work in the family (Family routine)	146	100
Social events/ social responsibilities	146	100
Total	146	100

163. Women are actively involved in decision making process in family care, children's education, household issues, and sharing social responsibilities. Table below describes the level of participation of females in various activities.

4.8. Impact on Ethnic Minorities

164. No ethnic minorities are among the APs. The APs are 100 % Tajik. No group of local residents showed any specific or unique features that could be identified as a distinct minority group. No impact on Indigenous People is expected from the Project. The investment project area does not include communities that may be defined as indigenous peoples under ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Consequently, the indigenous peoples' safeguards classification for the proposed project is Category C.

5. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

1. Country Legal Regulations

165. The policy framework for the Project is based on the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009. 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.

166. 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)³¹
- b) Land Code (amended in 2012)³²
- c) Land Code (amended in 2008)³³
- d) Civil Code (amended in 2007)³⁴
- 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)³⁵

167. 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 ADB SPS 2009 requirements and applicable laws, regulations and policies. Where differences exist between local law and ADB policies and practices, the resettlement for this Project will be resolved in favor of the latter.

Types of land ownership and land use rights allocation

168. 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).
- 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.

169. 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

³¹ Constitution, November 6, 1994, as amended on 22 June 2003.

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

³³ 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.

³⁴ 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

³⁵ Approved by the Decree of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, December 30, 2011. № 641.

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).

170. 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"³⁶, №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 hectares³⁷.

171. 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).

172. 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).

173. 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).

174. 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.

175. 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.

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

176. 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

³⁶ Law of the RT "On Dehkan farms".2002. www.mmk.tj.
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.

natural resources are owned by the state, and the state guarantees their effective use in the interests of the people.

177. 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.

178. 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."

Provisions regulated by the Land Code

179. In August 2012 amendments to the Land Code that enable legal sales and lease transactions for land use rights were approved.³⁸ The Land Code also includes changes to the provisions related to land acquisition.³⁹

180. 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.

181. 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.

182. 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).

183. 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.

184. 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.

185. 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).

³⁸ Law 891 dated August 2012, article 19.

³⁹ Articles 37-45.

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

187. 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).

188. 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).

189. 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).

190. 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”*.

191. 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.

192. 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.

193. 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.

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

194. 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;
- 9)

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

5.1. ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards

196. The three important elements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following 12 key policy principles for involuntary resettlement.

197. These can be summarized as follows:

- I. Screen the project early on to determine past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- II. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal titles to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and resolve the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- III. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based (where

possible) or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

- IV. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - V. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with the relevant income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
 - VI. Establish procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
 - VII. Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - VIII. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - IX. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
 - X. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - XI. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout the project implementation.
 - XII. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.
198. ADB SPS 2009 distinguishes three categories of APs, with variable compensation needs:

- a. Legal APs: APs with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part.
- b. Legalizable APs: APs without formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or part but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or are recognizable under national law and.
- c. Non-legal APs: APs who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized/ recognizable claims to land lost in its entirety or in part. Encroachers and squatters fall in this category.

199. For categories (i) and (ii) above, borrowers are expected to provide compensation at full replacement cost for lost land, structures, land improvements and relocation assistance. For APs in category (iii) (non-titled settlers), the borrower/client is expected to compensate all assets other than land (i.e., buildings, trees, cops, businesses) at full replacement cost.

200. The risk of opportunistic encroachment on land earmarked for acquisition by the project is controlled by the cut-off date defined for Dangara-Guliston road section on March 14, 2023.

201. Specific cut-off date (May 16, 2024) has been defined for this single agricultural land parcel subject to acquisition and cash compensation for for construction truck scale.

202. For this draft LARP compensation eligibility is limited for APs by the respective cut-off dates (March 14, 2023 for 222 APs except one AP (Kocks Code 207) for which May 16, 2024 has been defined as the cut-off date) as described above. These are the dates of completion of all social surveys and inventory of project-affected assets after the renewal of the list of affected APs along the entire Dangara-Guliston road section.

203. The APs have been informed about the essence and meaning of the cut-off date and advised that this is the completion date for the census, demarcation, land surveys, socioeconomic survey of project affected households, and inventory of project affected assets. The APs are aware that any person who settles in the affected areas, or erects any fixed assets, such as fences, auxiliary structures, buildings of residential and/or commercial designation, perennials (decorative and/or fruit bearing trees), and woodlots or other fixed or movable assets, after the cut-off date will not be eligible for any compensation. However, they will be given sufficient advance notice by a request to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation.

204. Compensation for lost land may be in the form of replacement land (preferred option if feasible) or in cash. When “land for land” compensation is not feasible cash compensation can be valued based on market rates or, in the absence of land markets, through other methods (i.e., land productivity or reproduction costs).⁴⁰

205. Compensation is to be provided at “full replacement cost”. This includes: (i) transaction costs; (ii) interest accrued; (iii) transitional and restoration costs; and (iv) other applicable payments, if any. Compensation for all other assets is to be provided in cash at replacement cost without deductions for amortization, salvaged materials and transaction costs.

206. The following core involuntary resettlement principles were adopted for this Project:

⁴⁰ Based on the SPS (Appendix 2, para. 10) in absence of well-established land markets land compensation will be provided based on a thorough study of the land transaction, use, cultivation and productivity patterns in project areas. One method accepted by ADB in such a situations would be to provide land compensation based on land productivity or land reproduction costs.”

- i. land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternatives in the Project design
- ii. consultations with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in the planning and implementation of rehabilitation measures will be ensured
- iii. vulnerable groups will be provided with a special assistance
- iv. payment of compensation to affected persons including non-legalizable persons (e.g., non-titled dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets (except for illegally used land) at replacement rates
- v. payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical possession of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities
- vi. provision of income restoration and rehabilitation, and
- vii. establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanism.

Table 32. Comparison of Provisions under ADB SPS 2009 and National Legislation

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
Eligibility	APs with legal rights receive compensation for land and non-land assets/improvements and provided with rehabilitation assistance	APs with legal /registered land use rights are eligible for compensation \ rehabilitation.	Same in principle and application.
	APs with legalizable rights are entitled to compensation for land and non-land assets/improvements and provided with rehabilitation assistance.	APs with legalizable rights receive compensation for the land and non-land assets.	Same in principle and application
	APs with no legal rights on land that they occupy/use receive compensation for non-land assets/improvements and provided with rehabilitation assistance	Non-legalizable land users (without right to use land) are not entitled to any compensation (for land or non-land assets)	Non-legalizable land users will be entitled to compensation for non-land assets and improvements and for rehabilitation assistance
Livelihood rehabilitation standards	ADB Policy requires improvement in the standards for AP livelihood	No such a provision exists in the national law	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. ⁴¹
Compensation	A. Loss of land Replacement land as the preferred option of the	Permanent loss of land.	Replacement land will be sought as first option for DPs

- ⁴¹ Under EBRD financing Livelihood Restoration Plan will be prepared for this road section.

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
	compensation for DPs whose livelihood is land-based. If land is not available, cash compensation at full market cost.	Replacement land but also cash compensation.	whose livelihood is land-based.
	B. Loss of structures. Cash compensation for lost structures at full replacement cost irrespective of the legal status of land and free of depreciation, transaction costs and other deductions.	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. Structures will be compensated at full replacement cost without deduction of depreciation and value of salvaged materials.
	C. Loss of the business. Actual losses reimbursement plus business restart costs. Application based on tax declaration/similar documents for business stoppage period. Without tax declaration /similar documents, based on maximum non-taxable salary.	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. Business losses will be compensated as per ADB policy and procedures.
	D. Loss of trees. Irrespective of legal land occupancy status compensation at market cost based for application on tree type/ wood volume for wood trees and based on income lost (x tree type x market value of 1 year income x years to grow the tree to a full production.	D. Loss of trees. In general, private trees are not compensated although the wood cut is left to the APs.	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 the gross crop value of an expected harvest.	E. Loss of crops. Cash compensation at market price for all incurred land preparation activities and expected gross crop value.	E. Same in principles and application.
	F. Loss of jobs. Indemnity of lost income so as to ensure AP rehabilitation. Specific arrangements to be agreed with borrowers for permanent impacts.	F. Loss of jobs. Severance pay provided by employer.	F. In case of affected workers, indemnity for lost income to be provided.
Procedural mechanisms	A. Prior notification. Timely notice on land acquisition needed.	A. Prior notification. Written notification prior to withdrawal (acquisition) of land.	A. Same in principle and application.
	B. Information disclosure. LAR documents should be disclosed in a timely manner and in a language accessible to local population.	B. Information disclosure LAR decisions to be published in national media in Russian and Tajik within 5 days from approval.	B. Draft LARP and updated LARP to be disclosed to the AHs as per ADB policy and procedure.
	C. Public consultation.	C. Public consultation. There	C. Consultations with AHs were conducted in the draft

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
	Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the APs. APs should be informed about the entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives.	are no requirements to directly inform the APs about their entitlements and resettlement options as such.	LARP preparation. Similar consultations will be done during LARP updating and implementation.
	D. GRM should be established for each project and information on GRM should be communication to APs.	D. GRM. No project specific GRM exists. Disagreements are resolved by through Hukumats' grievance mechanism or appeal to court.	D. Two-tier GRM procedure will be established for the project. DPs and other stakeholders to be notified.
Prior acquisition	Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the APs	Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the APs	A. Same in principle and application.
Resettlement planning, assessment and valuation of project impacts	LARP Preparation: includes compensation entitlements, income / livelihood restoration strategy, monitoring plan, budget and implementation schedule, based on sound impact / valuation surveys as detailed below.	LARP Preparation: No requirements to prepare LARP or pursue measures to restore the livelihoods of APs to the pre-project level. A series of activities similar to those mandated by the SPS are however required as follows:	A. LARP has been prepared following ADB policy and procedures. The LARP is based on detailed design.
	Detailed measurement survey (DMS). Measures quantitatively impacts for each affected property.	➤ DMS. Measures all impacts in quantitative terms.	Same in principle and application. Valuation mechanisms need to be updated.
	AP Census (including review of legal status). Identifies all APs and establishes a list of legitimate Beneficiaries.	➤ 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.	Same in principle and application. Valuation mechanisms need to be updated.
	Socio-economic survey. Includes information on AP's disaggregated by age, sex, family size, education, occupation, income source.	➤ Socio-economic survey. No comparable requirements exist	Socio-economic survey has been carried out following ADB policy and procedures as already applied for previous ADB projects.
	Valuation survey	Valuation survey	Different
	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) Land: Mechanisms for land valuation to be defined.	a) Application and valuation method to be developed and mainstreamed. However, methodology for land valuation has been developed and being applied following ADB policies and procedures as applied already for previous ADB projects.
	b) Buildings replacement cost of materials, labor and transport and special features	b) Buildings/structures: Market value materials, labor and transport and special building	b) Different in application. Application of the following the provision of replacement cost principle without

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
	of the building/ structure without discounting for depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs.	features but discounted for depreciation, salvage materials, and transaction costs.	discounting depreciation and transaction costs as already done for previous ADB 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 ADB projects.
	M&E: M&E depends on the project category, external for Category A and internal for Category B projects.	M&E: No M&E requirements in national legislation	v. M&E: Different in policy but reconciled once LARP is endorsed for ADB projects.
Special assistance to vulnerable severely affected and relocating APs	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 APs: No special consideration is required for vulnerable APs; no distinction is made between APs when deciding on the compensation or rehabilitation package	A. Vulnerable households will be (i) provided with additional cash allowance, (ii) enrolled in government assistance program, and (iii) prioritized in project related employment.
	B. Resettlement assistance. APs to be resettled receive relocation assistance covering transport and transitional period livelihood costs.	Resettlement assistance No special consideration is required for resettled APs. However, the package depends on Government's decision regarding transitional period allowance.	B. Relocating DPs will be provided with allowance to cover transportation cost and rental fee (up to 6 months) and communal/site preparation for the alternative land plot, in case of land-for land compensation.

6. COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENTS

207. The three important elements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. Where differences exist between local law and ADB policies and practices, the resettlement for this Project will be resolved in favor of the latter.

208. All APs included in the LARP will be provided with compensation and resettlement assistance to help the restoration of their livelihoods to pre-Project levels. The combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance offered to them depends on the nature of the lost assets and the magnitude of the Project's impact as well as the social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. All APs are eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of their land ownership status. The compensation packages must reflect replacement costs for all losses (such as land, crops, trees, structures, businesses, incomes, etc.).

6.1. Land: residential, commercial and dehkan

209. The following types of land impacts are recognized under the Republic of Tajikistan's laws.

210. Agricultural land: Households with agricultural land use right will be rehabilitated through the provision of compensation and equal to the following.

211. Permanent land use right holders (individual, family, and cooperative/collective dehkan farms⁴²): Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to the average net income from crops in the past five (5) years for the project district, obtained from the Statistical Department, or provision of an alternative land plot of equal value/productivity to the revoked plot. If the residual portion of the affected plot is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.

212. Leaseholders: Cash allowance for the lost income equivalent to one (1) year of average crop productivity. The owner of the land use right will be compensated for the loss of the right and the loss of income equivalent to the loss of the lease amount for the remaining lease period.

213. Agricultural tenants: These tenants will receive their share of harvest at market rates (if the impact is temporary) plus 1-year additional average crop productivity compensation (if the land is lost permanently).

214. Residential/Commercial Land: Households with affected residential/ commercial land use rights will be rehabilitated through the provision of the following compensations.

215. Permanent land holders (land allocated to private residential houses and commercial facilities): Cash allowance for the loss of land use rights equal to the current land lease rate/land tax at the time of acquisition, multiplied by 25, or the provision of an alternative land plot of equal value/productivity (similar conditions and facilities) to the affected plot. If the residual portion of the plot to be revoked is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated for or exchanged.

216. Leaseholders: Cash payment for loss of income for a minimum of three (3) months and up to 12 months, or continuation of rental agreement on an alternative land plot. The

⁴² Dehkan farms are compensated for all impacts and losses as legitimate land users.

owner of the land use right will be compensated for loss of income equivalent to the loss of the lease amount for the remaining lease period.

6.2. Buildings and Structures

217. All APs, whether titled owners or illegal-non-titled owners of buildings and structures⁴³, will be compensated in cash at replacement cost (including the cost of materials, labor and transport of materials) free of deductions for depreciation, salvageable materials and transaction costs, irrespective of the registration status of the affected assets. The cost of lost water, wastewater, electricity and gas utilities will be included in the compensation. In addition, the compensation will include the cost of registration/legalization of the new building/structure. Renters of buildings/structures will receive an allowance for the loss of income (based on a tax declaration) caused by the loss of the rented building/structure for no less than three (3) months, or continuation of their rental agreement at an alternative building/structure. If the tax declaration is not available, the compensation will be calculated as per the sum stated in the valid rental agreement.

6.3. Crops and Trees

218. Crops: Compensation to all APs irrespective of their legal status in cash equal to one (1) year of average crop production in the project district. This shall apply whether the land is fallow or cropped.

219. Fruit-bearing trees: Compensation based on an age category and the market value of one (1) year of income times the number of years needed to grow a tree of similar productivity, plus purchase price of seedlings and starting materials.

220. For non-fruit trees, the project will provide cash compensation based on wood volume and market price of wood. The valuation has been conducted and relevant cash compensation included in this final LARP.

221. Construction company ensures free logging.

6.4. .Businesses

222. Permanently lost business: Compensation equal to up to one year's net income (lost profit) plus the cost of lost certificates/licenses/patents. The income calculation shall be based on the official tax declaration, or (if a tax declaration is unavailable) it is accepted as the official monthly average wage multiplied by the number of months needed to restore the business (up to 6, 3 and 1 month under this LARP).

223. Temporary stoppage of business will be compensated as one-time allowance that equals to average monthly salary of 2,131.80 TJS/month⁴⁴ defined as of February 2024 by GoT. Compensation for temporary stoppage of business varies between 1 to 6 months according to expected actual stoppage defined on the basis of impact type, such as:

- a. Impact to supplementary structure of operating fuel: 3-6 months expected stoppage of business
- b. Permanent loss of small size operating shops: 1-3 months

⁴³ These APs are occupiers of some part of ROW for planting trees and/or constructing fences.

⁴⁴ As of February 2024.

- c. Renters of small size workshops, capable to find alternative facilities in vicinity: 1 month⁴⁵
- d. Loss of wages, salaries and rented facilities: 3 months.

224. These provisions have been proposed and agreed with each APs based on the social impact assessment conducted for particular affected businesses and their feedback obtained through individual consultations during LARP preparation period.

6.5. Relocation, Transition and Severity/Livelihood Rehabilitation Allowances

225. Transportation allowance for the cost of labor and vehicle rent to transport the households/and business belongings to a new location.

226. Communal and site preparation cost for the alternative land plot (including connection to power grid, water supply system, installation of a latrine).

227. APs who lose more than 10% of their income generating land or assets will receive, in addition to cash compensation, one time allowance equal to three months of the official monthly average wage.

228. Project affected common, public or any government department assets will be compensated based on compensation principles affected by the project and/or will be fully replaced or rehabilitated to maintain their pre-project functions. Relocation of all other communication facilities will be carried out by the project Contractor and will be included in the contractor's BOQ.

6.6. Vulnerable Groups

229. Tajikistan's legislation does not make a distinction between vulnerable and other categories of APs when deciding on compensation for affected assets. Also, there is no special consideration given under Tajikistan's laws and regulations to vulnerable households. The approach to identify project affected vulnerable households considered all relevant criteria⁴⁶ as per ADB SPS 2009, this LARP and established practice.

230. Therefore, in compliance with approved LARP one-time allowance for vulnerable affected families is equivalent to 3 months of official monthly average salary 2,131.80 TJS/month⁴⁷. In addition, enrolment in Government social assistance, if not yet enrolled, and priority in project related employment for members of vulnerable households. In process of updating this draft LARP to implementation ready LARP additionally will be used government defined criteria (such as minimal living wage, poverty line or other parameters) applied in the development of government social programs and identification of relevant beneficiaries. The validation methodology used during finalization the number of vulnerable AHs will be described in implementation ready LARP.

⁴⁵ Both renters stated that 1 month would be sufficient for them to select new rental facilities and resume same economic activity. The Project will monitor their progress in re-establishing their business and will report the results in the semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports.

⁴⁶ As articulated in the Definition of Terms of this LARP, vulnerable is "anyone who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes female-headed households with dependents; disabled heads of household; poor households; landless people; elderly households with no means of support; households without security of tenure; ethnic minorities; and small farmers (with landholdings of two hectares or less).

⁴⁷ As of February 2024. link: <https://tradingeconomics.com/tajikistan/wages>.

6.7. Entitlement Matrix

231. The table below describes the Entitlements and additional allowances to compensate all type of income and assets loss identified in the context of this specific project.

Table 33. Entitlement Matrix

No.	Asset	Affected Entity	Person/ Affected	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent Loss				
1	Agricultural land (all losses irrespective of severity)	Legal APs (holders of land-use certificated)	rights	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.
		Legal APs (AEs) (cooperative land-use holders (dehkan farms)	rights	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income for the last 5 years generated from the affected land area at market rate at time of revocation; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity to the lost plot. If the remaining part of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
		Renters/ leaseholders		Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rent agreement, but not less than the cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of rental agreement on alternative land plot or cash allowance for the lost income equivalent to 1 year of average crop productivity. Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowances, if applicable.
2	Residential and commercial land	Owners (title holders)		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.
		Non-titled, legalizable APs		AP will be assisted to complete title registration prior to acquisition. 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.
		Renters		Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but no less than the cost of rent for 3 months, or Continuation of the rental agreement on an alternative land plot.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Entity	Compensation Entitlements
		Non titled, Non-legalizable APs	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. Relocation allowance if applicable
3	State land (used by APs)	Non-titled non-legalizable APs (for example, APs who extend their fences towards the road and attached some improvements; such as auxiliary structures, trees, sheds to the state land within the road project ROW)	The improvements made by APs are compensated in cash at replacement cost in accordance with the relevant category under this EM.
4	Buildings and structures	All APs losing structures irrespective ownership registration status to affected structures	Cash compensation at replacement rate for affected structure/other fixed assets (without deduction of depreciation, taxes, costs for salvageable materials and other transaction costs). All buildings and structures will be compensated in their entirety; or According to the owner's choice, if feasible, a building for building/structure for structure exchange. No project affected structure (residential, commercial, auxiliary) will be demolished until AP has fully vacated the building, 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.
5	Crops	All APs, irrespective the status of land-use certificate registration, including squatters	Cash compensation equal to gross income generated on the affected land area for 1 year at market rate at time of revocation. No compensation for land will be paid.
6	Fruit trees	All APs irrespective legal status to land	Compensation reflecting income replacement. Cash compensation for productive trees 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. Market price of fruit (kg/TJS/year) X number of years needed to grow a new tree to similar level of productivity + market price of sapling and starting materials (considering planting and cultivation costs)
	Non-fruit trees		Cash compensation based on wood volume x market value of wood. APs will be eligible to take cut timber and dispose logged trees themselves. Construction company ensures free logging.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
7	Business ⁴⁸ and employment (Temporary and permanent)	Permanently affected Business Owner	<p>12 months of income loss will be provided plus cost of lost certificated/licenses/patents, if applicable.</p> <p>The 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 LARP 2,131.80 TJS/month defined as average monthly salary defined by GOT as of February 2024.</p> <p>Loss of main structure-building used for commercial activities is qualified as permanent impact.</p>
		Temporarily Affected Business Owner	<p>The 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>Temporary stoppage of business will be compensated as one-time allowance that equals to average monthly wages (2,131.80 TJS/m defined by GoT as of February 2024) multiplied to number of months of expected business stoppage.</p> <p>Under this LARP cash compensation for temporary stoppage of business varies between 1 to 6 months according to expected actual stoppage defined on the basis of impact type, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Permanent loss of supplementary structures to be reinstated on the same land parcel: 6 months b) Impact to fences and other improvements and expected short term stoppage of business operations during actual civil works along the road: from 1 to 3 months
		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>Under this LARP APs losing job will receive cash compensation equal to 3 months of the official monthly average wages⁴⁹ 2,131,80 TJS/m defined as of February 2024 by GoT) multiplied by 3.</p>
	Loss if income and wages due to disruption /lack of access caused by civil works)	All APs in Business including renters and employees	<p>All APs will be eligible for additional compensation covering their income loss in case if lack of access/disruptions to business go on longer than expected and compensated under the LARP.</p> <p>Contractor will be responsible to provide full access after the months of compensated business stoppage; or issue cash compensation per each month to cover the loss incurred due to lack of</p>

⁴⁸ Provisions for affected businesses have been proposed based on the social impact assessment for all affected businesses covered under this LARP. These provisions were also consulted and agreed with AP during individual consultations.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Entity	Affected Compensation Entitlements
			access /disruption to business activities caused by prolonged civil works.
8	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). 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. 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>
9	Severely affected AHs and AEs	APs: (i) subject to physical resettlement as a result of project impact to their residential house; (ii) loss of 10% or more of agricultural land; (iii) stoppage on business due to project impact to income generating commercial facility, (iv) Loss of large number of trees, and (v) renters of project affected commercial facilities.	<p>One time allowance for severe impact in the form of cash compensation equal to the official monthly average wage (2,131.80 TJS as of February 2024) for 3 months.</p> <p>Priority in project-related employment for members of vulnerable households (if at legal working age).</p> <p>Inclusion in Livelihood Restoration Plan for provision additional livelihood rehabilitation measures</p>
10	Vulnerable Households ⁵⁰	<p>All AHs who might suffer as a result of the project impact and fall under any of these groups: (i) Female headed AHs; (ii) Disable AH Head or other AH member; (iii) AH below poverty line; (iv) Large families with 5 or more children; (v) Landless people; (vi) elderly households with no means of support; (vii) households without security of tenure; (viii) ethnic minorities; (ix) small farmers (with landholdings of 0,2 hectares or less).</p> <p>In process of updating this draft LARP to implementation ready LARP additionally will be used government defined criteria (such as minimal living wage, poverty line or other parameters) applied in the development of</p>	<p>To ensure no vulnerable AHs are left out, the PIURR double check the vulnerability status of AHs during the LARP implementation, prior to issuance of compensation. If any AH became vulnerable, they will be provided vulnerability allowance and the results reflected in the LARP implementation Compliance Report.</p> <p>Allowance equivalent to official monthly average wage (2,131.80 TJS as of February 2024) for 3 months.</p> <p>Assistance in the enrolment in Government social assistance, if not yet enrolled.</p> <p>Priority in project-related employment for members of vulnerable households (if at legal working age).</p> <p>Inclusion in Livelihood Restoration Plan for provision additional livelihood rehabilitation measures.</p>

⁵⁰ In the context of this LARP, SES data assessment identified only 33 vulnerable AHs who have been accounted for in the budget as of March 16, 2023.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Entity	Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
		government social programs and identification of relevant beneficiaries. The validation methodology used during finalization the number of vulnerable AHs will be described in implementation ready LARP.		
11	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		For unforeseen and temporary impacts other than stated above, ADB SPS (2009) general principles and objectives will be used as the minimum benchmarks, and appropriate impact mitigation measures will be sought to meet them. 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.
Unanticipated impacts				
13	Other unanticipated assets loss or impact on livelihood	All APs residing in the project corridor before the cut-off date.		Compensated as per the Project-specific Entitlement Matrix.

7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

232. The planning, preparation and implementation of the LARP involves distinct processes and different parties. This chapter 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.

233. The core agencies and organizations involved in the LAR process are: ADB, Ministry of Transport, Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation (PIURR), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, State Committee for Land management and Geodesy (SCLMG), State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori', District Authorities, Local Executive Government Districts (Hukumats), Jamoats, City and Town Local State Executive Authorities, LAR Committee, and other state agencies.

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

234. The ADB is the funding agency of the Project. In addition to funding, ADB regularly reviews the Project and LARP implementation as well as provide clearance for contract awards to initiate civil works on the road Project.

The Ministry of Transport (MoT) is the Executing Agency.

235. 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.

The Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation (PIURR)

236. The MoT has the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation (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 ADB Projects including a full-time designated safeguards specialist who, with assistance from other designated officials as necessary, will be managing the implementation of the LARP, including co-ordination of the work of all involved agencies.

237. 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 ADB 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 LARP;

disclosing the LARP and the information brochures; reviewing and issuing the LARP to ADB for review; planning and managing LARP 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 LARP related activities.

The Ministry of Finance

238. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) has the overall financial responsibility for the Project. The LARP 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.

239. The Ministry of Finance 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, 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.

Ministry of Agriculture

240. 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.

State Committee for Land management and Geodesy (SCLMG)

241. 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.

242. 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.

243. During the LARP preparation and implementation phases, the agency will provide the following services: (i) together with the DMS 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.

State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori'

244. 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 LARP 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).

District Authorities

Hukumat

245. 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.

246. 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.

Jamoat

247. 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.

City and Town Local State Executive Authorities

248. These are the bodies of local government in the cities and towns. Their functions in relation to LAR are basically the same as those of district authorities and depending on the scope of the project entailing LAR, the relevant critical decisions may be taken either at the city/town level or by the national Government.

LAR Committee and Other State Agencies

249. 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, relevant local governments such as Jamoats and Hukumats, representatives of Dehkan farms, environmental department, PPTA safeguards team and others.

250. The LAR Committee seeks to ensure due diligence in the implementation of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), census of the displaced persons and valuation of acquired assets. The LAR Group ensures that the DMS and valuation results are technically comprehensive and comply with ADB social safeguard requirements as well as the relevant norms of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Construction Supervision Consultants

251. The Construction Supervision Consultants (CSCs) will assist PIURR to: Prepare and supervise the consultations, disclosure of information and documents, detailed measurement survey, census and socio-economic survey related to the finalization of the LARP; Coordinate with the licensed valuator in the conduct of official valuation of affected assets to ensure that these are conducted following the replacement cost principles of the ADB SPS (2009); 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 LARP implementation and monitoring activities; Inform the PIURR on the issues and bottlenecks that arise during LARP 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 LARP. The institutional arrangement for implementation of this LARP is presented below in Figure 5.

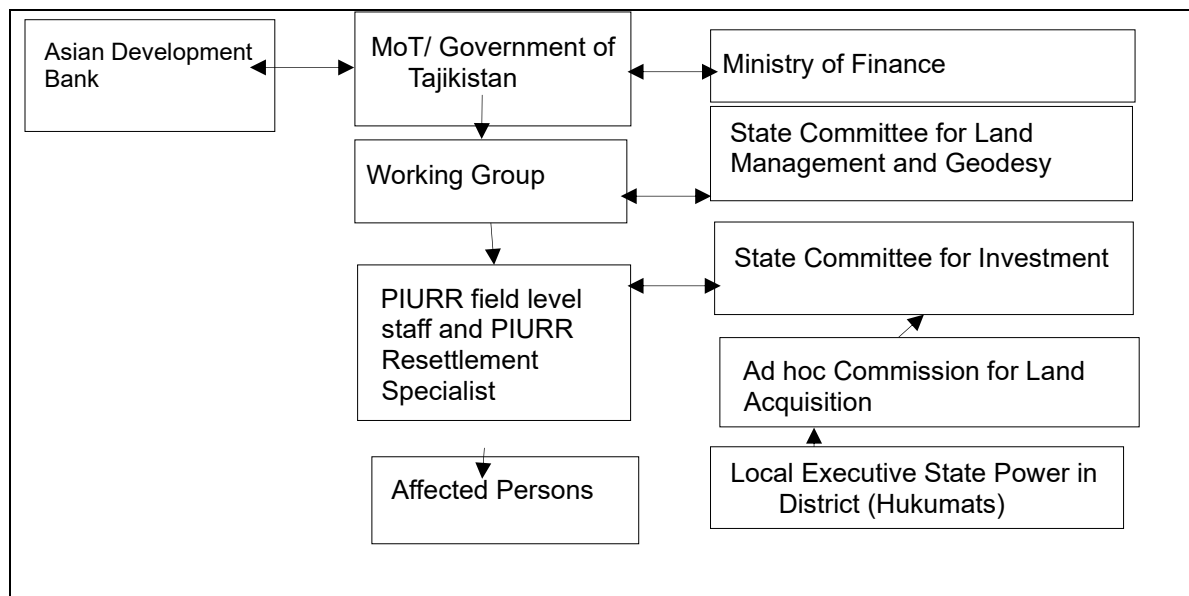


Figure 5: Institutional Arrangement

Capacity of PIURR and training needs

252. PIURR is experienced in the preparation and implementation of LARP under ADB-funded projects. Staff are familiar with ADB 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 LARP.

253. In order to strengthen working capacity and ensure compliance, the construction supervision consultant is recommended to conduct a half-day SPS 2009 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.

8. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

8.1. Fundamental principles for information disclosure and consultation

254. According to ADB SPS (2009), 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 LARP, including entitlements, payment procedure and relocation.

255. 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:

- a. Constitution of Tajikistan
- b. Civil Code
- c. Land Code

256. These legal documents cover the major requirements considered under ADB Involuntary resettlement Policy foreseen in ADB SPSP 2009. However, apart 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 ADB SPS 2009 requirements.

8.2. Consultations and Information Disclosure

257. All project affected households, as well as representatives of project affected Dehkan Farms, owners of project affected businesses, and hired labor were individually consulted and provided with full information on project objectives, scope of impact to their land and assets and principles of compensation and applicable additional allowances. During DMS, census, SES, inventory of affected assets all APs were present and participated in the survey process. During face-to-face interaction, the APs were provided with information on pending road project, planned field surveys, compensation entitlements, cut-off date, GRM and rights and responsibilities of project stakeholders and APs/AEs was provided through Project Informative Brochure disseminated to project affected Hukumats, Jamoats and villages.

258. In addition, face-to-face interaction is rather efficient source of information sharing with APs and answering their questions, which mainly focused on the tentative time frame for land acquisition and the issuance of cash compensation, and the commencement of road works in vicinity of their location and any possible job opportunities. In addition, all APs met in person during field surveys were provided with information on the planned road project, planned field surveys, compensation entitlements, cut-off date, GRM and rights and responsibilities of project stakeholders and APs/AEs was provided through Project Informative Brochure disseminated to project affected Hukumats, Jamoats and villages.

259. Disclosure of draft LARP was carried out on November 17, 2021 in Jamoat Ismat Sharif and Jamoat Guliston. These well-organized public consultation meetings covered two major topics (i) environmental impact assessment and mitigation measures presented by

International Environmental Consultant Mr. Jurgen Mayer; and (ii) LARR disclosure presented by Mrs. Lela Shatirishvili, International Social Safeguards and Resettlement Consultant.

260. In total, the initial public consultation meetings hosted 54 attendees, due to pandemic caution attended mainly by men. Public consultations were carried out in accordance to established standards of COVID-19 pandemic preventive measures⁵¹ such as social distancing and provision of facial masks and hand sanitizers to all participants. The minutes of public consultation meetings, results of question-answer session, list of attendees and photo materials are separately presented in Annex 2. In the meetings, the social safeguard consultants presented major aspects and objectives of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP), country legislation and best international practice. Also, activities undertaken during LARP preparation were explained. Social and LAR impacts, method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, trees were clearly presented. The meeting agenda also covered GRM and the participants were informed about the steps and contact persons. In addition, entitlements of vulnerable and severely affected households were also discussed.

261. People's concerns and questions were mainly about the timing and scope of the valuation, the consideration of pedestrian crossings or underpasses in the project design, the entitlements of people without registration, the possibility of minimizing the road width to avoid impacts on businesses.

262. The second round of public consultations conducted on March 4, 7 and April 15, of 2023⁵² was attended by 62 persons (37 men and 25 women). The minutes of public consultation meetings, results of question-answer session, list of attendees and photo materials are separately presented in Annex 3.

263. The safeguards consultants presented the anticipated benefits of the project and the expected adverse social and LAR impacts, eligibility and principles of compensation, the nature of the cut-off date, consultation and participation activities, assessment methodology, GRM, institutional arrangements and other relevant social aspects of the project. People's questions covered employment opportunities during project implementation, design elements of the project (such as width, centerline, intersections, safety features, traffic lights), construction schedule and valuation methodology for commercial facilities. During the recent consultation meetings, the participants showed more interest to know when they would have a new, nicer and safer road rather than the details of expected cash compensation. Some APs, eligible to cash compensation for project affected structures, were pleasantly satisfied to once again hear about the valuation methodology applied while determining the amount of cash compensation individually for each affected structure. The benefits of GRM did not sound quite attractive to most participants, who believed the best way to handle disputes was open discussion and involvement of Raisi Mahala and local Jamoat. However, they agreed that application of GRM sounded as more effective way to voice their claims and complains to the project implementers.

264. The third round of public consultations was conducted on April 6, 2024 in the Dangara, Farkhor and Vose districts. The PIURR managed to ensure that majority of participants were the project affected persons or their representatives and the raisi mahalas (chairperson of the village within project affected area). The PIURR updated the participants on project status, objectives and planned future activities. The minutes of the public consultation meetings conducted on April 6, 2024, list of participants and photos are added to the materials of previously conducted public consultations presented in Annex 3.

⁵¹ COVID-19 preventive measures recommended by the WHO and supported by the GoT

⁵² By then GoT has already lifted all COVID-19 standard restrictions.

265. Overall, during the LARP preparation process eight (8) public consultations were conducted through three rounds: first round on November 17, 2021; second round March 4, 7 and 15, 2023 and the last third round was conducted on April 6, 2024. In total 229 persons (152 men and 77 women) participated in eight public consultations conducted in the project area. Table 34 provides the summary information on conducted public consultations.

266. As this LARP is categorized as Category A, the ADB representative held a separate meeting with 13 AP's who were randomly selected and all of them fell under the categories of severely affected or vulnerable households. During the meeting with the APs, the ADB representative found that the heads of households and enterprises demonstrated sufficient awareness of the project impacts on their dwellings and facilities, most of the APs participated in the public consultations in summer 2023 and April 2024, key representatives of the APs have sufficient understanding of the appraisal process for their properties and confirmed that their views were sought and taken into account in the appraisal process and confirmed that they had received information brochures during previous consultations. The results of ADB representative's meeting with the APs are considered successful.

Table 34. Summary information on conducted public consultations

No	Date/Time	Location	Number of attendees	Male	Female
1	Nov 17, 2021	Jamoat Ismat Sharif	27	27	0
2	Nov 17, 2021	Jamoat Guliston	27	27	0
3	March 4, 2023	Jamoat Ismat Sharif	23	21	2
4	March 7, 2023	Hospital in Jamoat Ismat Sharif	16	0	16
5	April 15, 2023	Public school No 35 of village Vose	23	16	7
6	April 6, 2024	Dangara District, Jamoat Ismat Sharif Shahbur, Khurramzamin, Bulyoni Poyon, Durakhshon-1 and Durakhshon-2 villages	42	42	0
7	April 6, 2024	Dangara district, school No. 25 Kayumobod, Baynak and Bahoriston villages	22	15	7
8	April 6, 2024	Vose and Farkhor districts, School No. 17, Olimtoy, Shuhratyor and Bahoriston villages	49	4	45
		Total	229	152	77

267. All public consultations went smoothly in friendly environment. The participants were encouraged to ask any question they would want to hear the answer for. The PIURR Representative made the introductory speech. The National Social Safeguards Specialist and Engineer thoroughly discussed the project benefits, expected temporary disturbance and foreseen mitigation measures provided in the LARP. He explained the objectives and outcome of the conducted field surveys and inventory results, and once again explained the essence of the cut-off date, compensation entitlements for each type of affected asset. The International Safeguards Consultant shared her experience from other similar projects, she used some actual examples to explain in simple and easy-to-understand way the essence of ADB SPS 2009 main principles and compensation entitlement, fair compensation at

replacement value calculated at current market prices and etc. The PIURR representatives reminded on availability of GRM and explained the rules of applying to local GRC. Many participants expressed gratitude for such clear interaction.

8.3. LARP Disclosure

268. The hereby LARP is prepared based on detailed designed and the results of relevant additional field surveys first conducted in 2021, updated in January and March of 2023, with latest surveys carried out in April – May 2024 and contains the final results of completed inventory works of fruit and non-fruit bearing trees and calculation of relevant cash compensation amounts for those who will lose trees due to this project. This LARP is completed for ADB's review, acceptance, and disclosure to ensure the project's appraisal within 2024.

269. ADB's acceptance of draft final LARP is a condition precedent to allow award of civil works contracts. The English version of the Draft LARP, once officially approved by ADB and MOT, will be uploaded on ADB website, and the Russian version will be uploaded on the MOT website and sufficient number of hard copies distributed through relevant Hukumats, Jamoats and villages within the project area.

8.4. Planned Consultation and Disclosure activities

270. The project and progress in implementing the LARP will be communicated to the local population and interested parties through consultation meetings and disclosure of information in the form of information brochures and presentations during the consultation meetings. The brochures and presentation materials will be written in the local language and will consider the social characteristics of the target groups, such as literacy level, cultural identity, gender, age, etc.

271. In addition, active GRM contacts will serve as an additional platform to request data and share concerns related to project activities.

272. During the implementation of the LARP, PIURR, in collaboration with the construction supervision consultant and the contractor, will conduct quarterly consultation meetings with stakeholders and local authorities. The locations and times of these public consultations will be announced in public places (village centers, community meeting places) prior to the scheduled consultation activities.

273. The frequency of public consultations after the implementation of the LARP will be determined in consultation with the ADB project team, taking into account the risks and impacts and concerns about residual impacts. However, continuous communication with the project villages will be maintained by the Contractor and Construction Supervision Consultant. The effectiveness of consultation and disclosure measures is a subject to monitoring, which needs to be reported in semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports.

274. Moreover, copies of the approved LARP will be made accessible to people in the local authorities.

275. PIURR will ensure information is shared, consultations will be conducted and GRM is managed considering the COVID -19 situation and control measures in the country if such need emerges again.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1. General

276. 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 ADB SPS 2009 and applicable laws of Tajikistan.

277. The PIURR members of the GRC include:

- iii. Chief Engineer
- iv. Social safeguard specialist
- v. Environmental safeguard specialist
- vi. MOT lawyer other specialists as necessary

278. The Grievance Redress Committee is established on local level in compliance with the country legislation and under the PIURR letters No. 359-360, issued on 6 April 2020, to function for the entire project implementation cycle.

279. Grievance Redress Committee 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.

280. The GRCs will function for the duration of the project implementation. The PIURR and the PPTA Consultant will conduct training for members of three GRC at the Hukumat level.

9.2. Grievance Resolution Process

281. Grievances can be lodged with the Focal Person at Jamoat's GRC. A sample grievance application form is included in Annex 5 of this LARP. 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 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The PIURR representatives will be informed and invited to the meeting.

282. 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.

283. 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.

284. 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 grievances cases, including the status of grievances. This report will be regularly included in monthly project progress reports.

285. 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.

9.3 ADB Accountability Mechanism

286. Submission Complaints to the AM is the last resort. The complainants (2 or more affected people) must first go through the GRM and Resident Mission/ADB operations. Complaints to the AM have to be about direct harm, present or future due to an act or omission of ADB. The AM does not accept complaints related to Procurement, Corruption, Non-operational (administrative/financial) issues.

287. Contact information:

Resident Mission of Asian Development Bank in Republic of Tajikistan
2/1 N. Huvaidulloev Street, 734001, Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Tel: +992446031000

Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO), Accountability Mechanism
Asian Development Bank
ADB Headquarters, 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel. +63 2 4444 loc. 70309, Fax + 63 2 636 2086, E-mail: amcro@adb.org

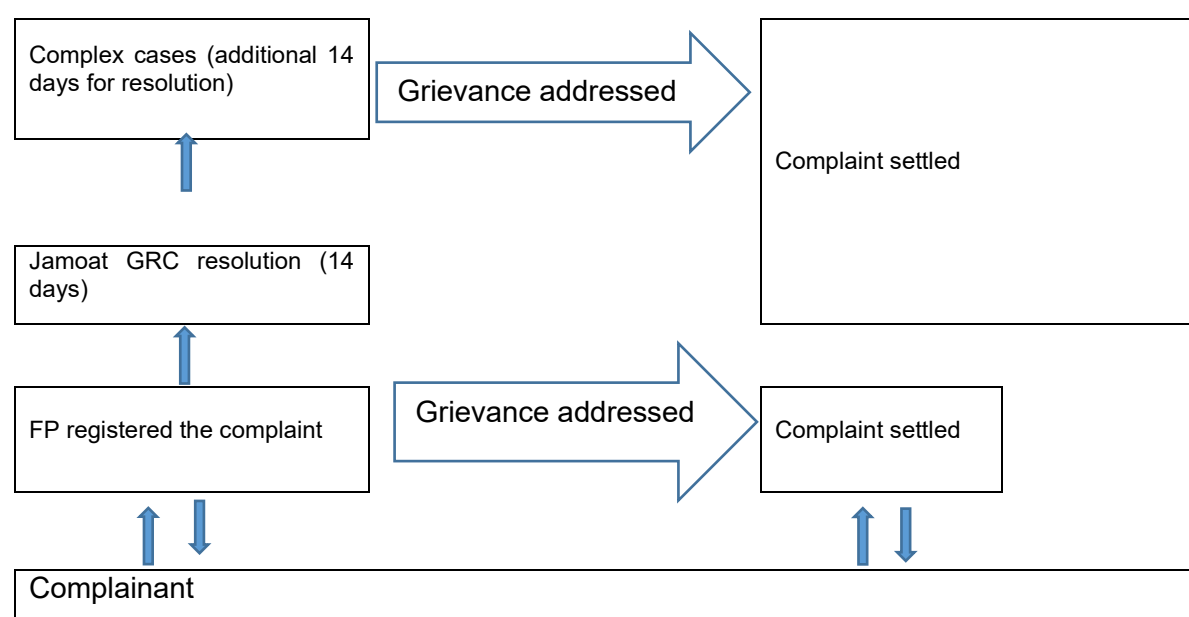


Figure 6: Grievance Resolution Process

District Level GRC

288. The local authorities in accordance with the requirements of Articles 26 of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On regulatory legal acts" and 19, 20 of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On local executive body of the government" provided the list of persons to be acting as the members of local GRCs in relevant districts as given in the table below. The original letters and English translation are provided in Annex 4 of this LARP.

Composition of GRC at Local level

Full Name	Position	E-mail	Phone
Grievance Redress Committee in Dangara district			
Habibzoda A.	First deputy chairman of the district		90-103- 23-23
Rahmonov N.	Director of the architectural and urban planning department of the district		901-31-31-64
Nozaninzoda B.	Chairman of the District Land Management Committee		55-605-16-16
Saidshoi A.	Chairman of the environmental protection committee of the district		90-800-03-94
Gulov B.	Head of the district electricity network department		90-764-93-26
Faizalizoda S.	Director of SSE "BMMG" of district		908-87-25-50
Nabiev F.	Head of the drinking water utility of the district		904-77-64-64
Mukymov A.	The head of the IDBZ and irrigation of the district		889-99-90-65
Saifulloev A.	Head of the drinking water utility of the district		777-10-09-41
Jurabekov B.	Chairman of the Jamoat of village named after I. Sharifov		559-05-36-86
Nuralizoda Kh.	Chairman of Jamoat of Korez village		900-02-03-62
Mahmadalizoda Sh.	Chairman of the Jamoat of Lolazor Village		90-466-15-15
Grievance Redress Committee in Farkhor district			
Valizoda N.	First Deputy Head of District (Construction)		90-435-47-47
Hafizov Saidobid	Director of the department of architecture and urban planning		908-58-48-98
Namozov M.	Head of the Department of Agriculture		90-366-60-16
Ghafforov Asomuddin	Director of SSE "GOK" of the district		901-04-55-55
Safarov Maksud	Director of SSE "Housing and Utilities" of the district		904-08-58-68
Nasimov Komron	Head of district electricity network		907-21-06-06
Jurazoda M.	Head of the Sanitary Epidemiological Service		918-55-55-59

Full Name	Position	E-mail	Phone
Karimzoda Bahodur	Chairman of the Land Management Committee		933-02-23-78
Rahimzoda Valikhon	Chairman of the Jamoat of Farkhor town		907-63-00-02
Amirshoev Olim	Chairman of the Jamoat of Istiklol village		905-88-03-08
Ubaydov S.	Chairman of the Jamoat of Dehkonobod village		900-28-54-47
Boboev Khairullo	Chairman of the Jamoat of Gulshan village		938-06-28-28
Barotov Navruz	Chairman of the Jamoat of Khutan village		901-22-12-72
Amirzoda Alikhon	Director of SSE "BMMG"		905-70-90-90
Khudoydodov J.	Manager of Environmental department		907-28-08-88
Grievance Redress Committee in Vose District			
Mirzozoda Faridun	Deputy head of the Vose district		771-771-777 (83311)2-25-64
Mirzoev Navrooz	Head of the Vose district land management committee		918-55-55-33
Taghoev Firooz	Head of the environmental protection department of Vose district		93-567-80-80
Nurov Jovid	Head of the Department of Agriculture		988-32-32-00
Hukmatulloev Qurbon	Head of the state agency for road maintenance in the district		985-15-28-02
Kholikov Umed	Head of Jamoat of Guliston village		98-534-84-10
Nazarov S.	Head of the Jamoat of the village named after A. Avazov		987-80-49-39
Abdukarimov Hikmatullo	Head of the Jamoat of Hulbuk town		98-102-29-29
Halimov Amirkhon	Head of the Jamoat of Tugarak village		98-728-28-83
Ismonov Zulfikor	Specialist in land management of the Jamoat of Tugarak village		988203012

Representatives of the PIURR Safeguards Unit

Nodirkhonov Shodikhon Lead Resettlement specialist of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 (37) 222 20 78 +992 93 840 16 00 Email: Shodihon@piu.ru	Davlatov Hasan Lead Resettlement specialist of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 (37) 222 20 78 +992 93 127 92 24 Email: Hasan-D@piu.tj	Munisa Salimova Environmental Assistant 14 Ayni Street, 2nd Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 37 222 2079
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9.3. GRC Complaint Register, Records and Documentation

289. 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 ADB. A sample complaint registers to be used for the project is attached in Annex 6.

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

Technical Experts

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

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

10. MONITORING AND REPORTING

10.1. General

292. While effective institutional arrangements can facilitate implementation, effective monitoring ensures that the course and pace of implementation continues as originally planned. The implementation of LARP will be subjected to internal monitoring only as the Project is likely to be categorized as B, due to the scope of project impact.

293. The ADB SPS 2009 considers involuntary resettlement impacts significant if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from their home or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets.

294. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PIURR, assisted by the resettlement specialist of the Construction Supervision Consultant. Monitoring is vital for ensuring that the LARP is effectively implemented, unforeseen impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement activities are identified and appropriate measures to address the same can be taken in a timely manner.

295. The PIURR will be supported by Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) to supervise the entire construction process, through Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist who will liaise between project stakeholders to ensure that social issues, any LAR impacts and grievances are addressed time and effectively.

296. Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist of the CSC will assist the PIURR in the internal monitoring during the entire road cycle. Reporting requirements of Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist of CSC will cover:

- a. Provision input to Monthly Progress Reports
- b. Preparation of Semi-annual Social Monitoring Reports
- c. Based on approved LARP preparation of LARP Addendums in case if any need occurs for additional land and assets acquisition
- d. Preparation of Due Diligence Report in case of design changes to confirm absence /presence of LAR Impacts
- e. In case if new design changes cause LAR impacts, carrying out DMS and preparation of LARP Addendum based on approved LARP for MOT/PIURR and ADB approval
- f. Preparation of LARP Addendum Implementation Compliance Report

10.2. Monitoring Aspects

297. At the project implementation phase Social Safeguards monitoring identifies two major aspects:

- a. LARP and Addendums to LARP implementation monitoring, and Preparation of LARP Compliance Report, and
- b. Social safeguards monitoring and preparation of Semi-annual Social Monitoring Reports until the project completion report is issued.

10.3. LARP Implementation Compliance Report

298. In accordance to ADB Conditionalities for starting civil works the pre-condition is approved LARP Implementation Compliance Report.

299. The completion of the LARP implementation will result in the preparation of a Compliance Report which will indicate whether the compensation program has been carried

out in accordance with the provisions of Tajikistan's laws and ADB policies, approved LARP and to the satisfaction of the DPs. The Compliance Report will be submitted to EA and ADB.

300. The key objective of LARP implementation monitoring is to assess whether the actual impacts of the project were addressed correctly and fully compensated as required by LARP stipulations and budget. In addition, due attention will be paid to the application of grievance redress procedures during the entire project cycle:

- i. Compensation payments disbursed
- ii. Replacement lots allocated (Not applicable to this Project)
- iii. Housing and infrastructure construction completed
- iv. Relocation of people completed (Not applicable to this Project)
- v. Income restoration and development activities initiated (if required)
- vi. Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

301. Approval of the Compliance Report by ADB is a condition for the commencement of the civil works.

302. The LARP Compliance Report will be based on the following monitoring indicators:

- i. Verification of the schedules and the achievement of targets related to land acquisition and resettlement activities
- ii. Verification for whether the resettlement has been implemented in accordance with the approved final LARP
- iii. Verification that the unit compensation rates used in the valuation reports, contracts and agreements are in accordance with the LARP provisions
- iv. Verification that compensation and the amounts defined in the LARP were delivered to all AHs
- v. Assessment of the compensation distribution procedure, its timing in relation with LARP provisions
- vi. Review of the GRM and grievance cases including an assessment of whether grievance resolution was carried out in accordance with LARP provisions
- vii. Assessment of public consultation
- viii. Assessment of the delivery of allowances to severely affected, vulnerable and resettled APs
- ix. Final assessment of satisfactory implementation of the LARP and if necessary, details of the required corrective measures.

303. In accordance with the requirements under the Safeguard Policy Statement, ADB shall post on its website the LARP and the resettlement monitoring reports, upon receipt by ADB. Borrower will also disclose Russian version of the final LARP in its website.

304. Impact monitoring will be supplemented by the assessment of the DPs satisfaction with the resettlement initiatives and the adequacy of measures applied for restoration of DPs' livelihoods. This will be done through direct consultations with the affected population and face-to-face meetings with the APs.

10.4. Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report

305. Construction Supervising Consultant will assist the PIURR with international and national Social Safeguards and Resettlement specialists engaged in the process of internal monitoring to effectively detect and address any emerging social safeguards issues during the LARP implementation process and the construction period as well.

306. CSC will be responsible to prepare and submit to PIURR/MOT and ADB review and approval Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report.

307. The PIURR will support the Consultant to obtain the above information as the PIURR is responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the Project through one or more of the following instruments:

- i. supervise the community consultations and disclosure of project information
- ii. inform the PIURR on issues and challenges during the project implementation period and provide recommendations and suggestions for a solution
- iii. Effectiveness and efficiency of grievance redress mechanism
- iv. supervise the implementation of the mitigation measures, temporary land acquisition, LAR impacts incurred as result of design change or losses, damages incurred to private assets at the negligence of construction contractor, assist and advice PIURR on procedures to address such impacts, LAR issues and grievance redress, inform PIURR on any non-compliance cases, and suggest appropriate remedies.

10.5. External Monitoring

308. External monitoring will be carried out by the SSC for the project activities. Indicators for External Monitoring tasks will be carried out in two phases. The PIURR will engage independent External Monitoring Consultant to completed the task.

309. **Phase One.** This external Monitoring phase will be carried out in parallel with the implementation of a LARP and will be concluded after the LARP is fully implemented by the preparation of a compliance report. An acceptable Compliance Report will be a condition to start the implementation of physical civil works for the project.

310. During this phase the EMC will i) do the investigations and define the indicators needed for phase two activities, and ii) closely monitor the implementation of the LARPs. LARP implementation monitoring will entail the following tasks: (a) review of LARP/Information pamphlet disclosure; (b) review of action taken by the PIURR to compensate the APs with particular attention to the way this action fits LARP stipulations; (c) review all compensation tallies; (d) verify whether the compensation is provided thoroughly to all APs and in the amounts defined in the RP and in the AP contracts; (e) asses the satisfaction of the APs with the information campaign and with the compensation/rehabilitation package offered to them; (f) review land and assets acquisition and compensation process; (g) review complaints and grievances and assess the effectiveness of GRM operations; and (h) carry out an AP satisfaction survey with a 20% sample of the APs. The EMC will prepare the Compliance Report immediately after the completion of LARP implementation. The Compliance report will include well-argued sections on the following:

- (i) Assessment of the way the compensation has been carried out in relation to LARP stipulations;
- (ii) Verification that all APs were compensated in the amounts stipulated in the LARP;
- (iii) Review of complaint and grievance cases and the status of solution;
- (iv) Assessment of the satisfaction of the APs, with special attention to be given to vulnerable and severely affected AHs;
- (v) Lessons learned to be applied to the next projects, and;
- (vi) General assessment of LARP implementation and recommendations to ADB regarding the provision of No Objection Letter to start the civil works.

311. **Phase Two.** Within one year from the completion, the whole of LARP implementation will be assessed. The following are main indicators for the investigations to be carried out in this external Monitoring phase:

1. Socio-economic conditions of the APs in the post-resettlement period;
2. Communications and reactions from APs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.;
3. Changes in housing and income levels;
4. Rehabilitation of non-titled settlers and squatters, if any;
5. Effectiveness of Grievance procedures, and
6. Level of satisfaction of APs in the post resettlement period.

Social Impact monitoring indicators

312. The results of social monitoring will be communicated to ADB through the Semi-annual Social Monitoring Reports.

313. The following table outlines possible monitoring indicators which the CSC/PIURR may use during the LARP implementation monitoring.

Table 35. LARP Implementation Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Delivery of Entitlements	Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. Disbursements against timelines. Identification of the displaced persons losing land temporarily, e.g., through soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps Timely disbursements of the agreed transport and relocation costs, income substitution support and any other resettlement allowances according to the schedule. Provision of replacement land plots. Quality of new plots and issuance of land titles. Restoration of social infrastructure and services. Progress on income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan, such as commencement of production, number of displaced persons trained in employment with jobs, microcredit disbursed, number of income generating activities assisted, etc. Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from loss of a business.
Consultation and Participation	Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups and community activities. Knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons. Number of general meetings (for both men and women). Percentage of women participated at consultations. Number of meetings held exclusively with vulnerable groups. Level of participation in meetings (of women, men and vulnerable groups). Level of information communicated – adequate or inadequate. Information accessibility and disclosure (translation of information in the local languages). Implementation of special measures for Indigenous Peoples.
Effectiveness of the GRM	Uses of the grievance redress mechanism by the displaced persons. Information on the resolution of the grievances. Number of APs used the GRM. Number of cases resolved at project level. Number of cases transferred to other GRC levels. Number of APs' requests rejected.
Budget and Time Frame	Land acquisition and resettlement staff appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work. Capacity building and training activities completed on schedule. Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan.

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
	<p>Timely allocation of funds to resettlement implementation agencies.</p> <p>Funds disbursement according to the resettlement plan.</p> <p>Land acquisition and clearance in time for implementation.</p>
Livelihood and Income Restoration	<p>Gender and vulnerability segregated data on displaced persons under the rehabilitation programs.</p> <p>Types of vocational trainings and number of participants (women and men).</p> <p>Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men and vulnerable groups).</p> <p>Number of new employment activities.</p> <p>Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs.</p> <p>Percentage of displaced persons who improved their income and standard of living (women, men and vulnerable groups).</p>

XI. COMPENSATION UNIT RATES AND LARP BUDGET

a) General

314. National and International Social Safeguards Specialists of KOCKS in coordination with the PIURR carried out detailed inventory of all project affected assets and land subject to cash compensation⁵³. Inventory data were provided to the State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori' to determine compensation amounts (unit rates) per each type of affected asset (structure, trees) to determine full replacement values and define amounts of cash compensation for each project affected fruit tree, sapling and separately for each project affected structure, such as residential houses, supplementary structures, fences, walls and other developments.

315. The SUE Valuation Reports provide compensation unit rates at full replacement cost of each affected asset recorded by the project team during conducting the inventory of project affected assets subject to cash compensation.

316. The valuation methodology used by the SUE is based on applicable country legislation and determines full replacement value of project affected assets in compliance with ADB SPS 2009 and best practice exercised in similar infrastructure projects implemented by the PIURR.

317. The LARP budget is prepared based on the available SUE valuation reports officially submitted on June 14, 2023, covering all project affected assets located along the entire road ROW. In compliance with the ADB Safeguards Requirements the SUE Valuation Report was updated and submitted to PIURR on April 16, 2024.

318. The project impact subject to cash compensation is as follows:

- i. Land
- ii. Annual crops
- iii. Saplings and mature fruit trees
- iv. Structures (residential, commercial, dehkan and public)
- v. Business stoppage and loss of wages
- vi. Allowance for severely affected and vulnerable AHs
- vii. Allowance for temporary rent, relocation/transportation
- viii. Fee for land certificate and technical passport update

b) Land Compensation

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

320. 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 LARPs for other road project financed under the CAREC portfolio since 2016 till present.

321. Calculation of compensation amount for privately used land is based on the following methodology. Namely: 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

⁵³ Inventory form is attached to the report as Annex 7.

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

322. Table 36 below provides information on the area of affected agricultural land grown with various types of crops. The average annual yield capacity⁵⁴ (kg per square meter) is multiplied to 5 (5 years) and multiplied to average market price (TJS/kg) of each type of crop and the last column provides total average per type of crop. To determine the average unit rate per type of grown annual crop, the total of average 79.50 TJS is divided to 10 as total number of different types of crops and equals to 7.95 TJS/sq.m. This is the suggested compensation unit rate to compensate project affected agricultural land. The information of land use right price for agricultural land, as well as average yield capacity and market price of produce is provided by the relevant District authorities (please see Annex 9).

323. As per the compensation unit rate for the loss of pasture land is relatively less and proposed at 2.50 TJS/sq.m. The unit rate is average annual lease fee (from 2,000 to 3,000 TJS/ha) of pasture land multiplied to 10 years. The information on official lease fees (from 2,000 to 3,000 TJS/ha) for pasture land in project area is provided in Annex 14.

Table 36. Yield capacity of various annual crops per region and land category

No	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)
1	Dangara	Lucerne	16,194.70	30,000.00	3.00	15.00	1.00	15.0
2	Dangara	Barley	37,350	2,200.00	0.22	1.10	4.00	4.4
3	Farkhor	Barley	35,850	2,200.00	0.22	1.10	4.00	4.4
4	Dangara	Cotton	63,456.69	2,350.00	0.24	1.18	8.00	9.4
5	Dangara	Flax ⁵⁵	71,454.90	900.00	0.09	0.45	7.00	3.15
6	Farkhor	Flax	29,066	900.00	0.09	0.45	7.00	3.15
7	Dangara	Vegetables	2,368.60	25,000.00	2.50	12.50	2.00	25.0
8	Dangara	Wheat	156,971.29	2,500.00	0.25	1.25	4.00	5.0
9	Dangara	Wheat	255,914.70	2,500.00	0.25	1.25	4.00	5.0
10	Farkhor	Wheat	266,748.10	2,500.00	0.25	1.25	4.00	5.0
Sum			935,374.98	71,050.00	7.11	35.53	45.00	79.50
Compensation for annual crops 7.95 TJS / m² of project affected agricultural land (Calculation formula 79.50 / 10 = 7.95)								

Source: official information provided for Dangara and Farkhor district provided by Agricultural department of Khatlon Province of the Republic of Tajikistan. The original documents and English translation are provided in the section of Annexes.

⁵⁴ Official letters on yield capacity of annual crops for Dangara and Farkhor districts updated as per the March, 2024 provided by the Dangara and Farkhor District Agriculture Department are included in Annex 9.

⁵⁵ Locally called "Zagher", i.e., linen flax to produce **Linseed oil**, also known as **flaxseed oil** or **flax oil** (in its edible form). It is colorless to yellowish oil obtained from the dried, ripened seeds of the flax plant (*Linum usitatissimum*). The oil is obtained by pressing, sometimes followed by solvent extraction.

324. The valuation of residential and commercial land categories presented particular challenges as these lands have no intrinsic productive value. An option was considered and agreed as an interim measure with the Land Committee, which has been used in the process of ADB funded project in Tajikistan. 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 years⁵⁶. This compensation corresponds to a unit rate of \$2.50 (TJS 27.34⁵⁷) 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 international finance institutions.

325. Table below details land compensation costs for project affected land parcels covered by LARP. The amounts of compensation are given in TJS and in USD according to the official exchange rate at \$ 1 - 10.9364 TJS announced by the National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan on April 12, 2024.

Table 37. Land Compensation unit rates cost along the entire road

No	Land Category	Unit rate (TJS/sq.m.)	USD Equivalent
1	Residential	27.34	2.50
2	Commercial	27.34	2.50
3	Agricultural land	7.95	0,73
4	Pastureland	2.50	0.23

326. The table below illustrates details of compensation for various categories of affected lands.

Table 38. Land compensation cost

Impact on private land	No. of Parcels	Area (sqm.)	Unit rate (TJS/sq.m.)	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
Rural residential land	90	29,753.13	27.34	813,450.57	74,380.10
Commercial land	17	15,790.29	27.34	431,706.53	39,474.28
Agricultural land of Dehkan Farms	51	952,362.03	7.95	7,571,278.14	692,300.77
Dehkan land (not cultivated, pasture)	2	15,655.50	2.50	39,138.75	3,578.76
Pastureland	8	320,940.40	2.50	802,351.00	73,365.18
State land	32	131,339.99	-	0.00	0.00
Total	200	1,465,841.36	-	9,657,924.99	883,099.10

⁵⁶ The allowances for the loss of residential land 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.

⁵⁷ According to the exchange rate 1 USD -10.9364 TJS announced by the National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan on April 12, 2024. Source: <https://nbt.tj/ru/kurs/kurs.php>

c) Valuation of Project affected Fruit Trees

327. 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.

328. 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 ADB SPS 2009 and best practice exercised in similar infrastructure projects undertaken by the MOT/PIURR.

329. 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 June 14, 2023, and updated on April 16, 2024. The table below provides the amounts of cash compensation for project affected mature fruit bearing trees and number of AHs/APs eligible to the compensation.

Table 39. Compensation amounts for project affected fruit bearing mature trees and saplings

No	Type of fruit tree	No of Mature Tree	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
1	Apricot	282	32	265	12	87,120.00	7,966.06
2	Quince	26	12	98	1	6,048.00	553.02
3	Grapes	878	9	73	5	302,116.00	27,642.81
4	Cherry	101	21	160	8	11,340.00	1,036.90
5	Pomegranate	10	6	55	-	3,102.00	283.64
6	Peach	66	11	95	4	8,640.00	790.02
7	Silver Loch	120	9	74	4	8,514.00	778.50
8	Nut	8	4	25	1	3,392.00	310.16
9	Plum	216	15	125	9	24,570.00	2,246.63
10	Mulberry	199	43	331	9	67,920.00	6,210.45
11	Sweet cherry	39	6	49	3	13,860.00	1,267.33
12	Almond	84	12	84	3	33,840.00	3,094.25
13	Pear	107	13	115	6	44,160.00	4,037.89

No	Type of fruit tree	No of Mature Tree	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
14	Wild rose	728	2	16	1	4,368.00	399.40
15	Fig	1	1	14	-	100.00	9.14
16	Pistache	1	-	-	1	1,050.00	96.01
17	Persimmon	7	5	38	-	2,040.00	186.53
18	Apple	132	17	125	8	20,256.00	1,852.16
Total (w/t double counting)		3,005	218	1,742	75	642,436.00	58,742.91

Source: SUE Valuation Report

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

Table 40. Compensation amounts for project affected fruit tree saplings

No	Type of fruit tree	No of Mature Tree	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent)
1	Apricot	28	6	50	-	252.00	23.04
2	Almond	10	6	40	-	90.00	8.23
3	Pear	38	8	60	-	760.00	69.49
		60	-	-	2	1,200.00	109.73
4	Peach	2	2	20	-	18.00	1.65
		2	-	-	2	18.00	1.65
5	Quince	20	4	36	-	240.00	21.95
6	Grapes	6	3	23	-	24.00	2.19
		1	-	-	1	4.00	0.37
7	Cherry	44	12	82	-	396.00	36.21
		1	-	-	1	9.00	0.82
8	Persimmon	1	1	7	-	9.00	0.82
9	Mulberry	21	5	44	-	168.00	15.36
		97	-		1	776.00	70.96
10	Sweet cherry	14	3	22	-	238.00	21.76
		2	-	-	1	34.00	3.11

No	Type of fruit tree	No of Mature Tree	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent)
11	Nut	1	-	-	1	9.00	0.82
12	Plum	21	4	27	-	189.00	17.28
		10	-	-	2	90.00	8.23
13	Apple	19	6	59	-	570.00	52.12
		32	-	-	4	960.00	87.78
Total (w/t double counting)		430	24	176	8	6,054.00	553.56

Source: SUE Valuation Report

Table 41. Compensation amounts for Project affected non-fruit mature trees per AP/AH and AE

No	Type of Timber trees	No of Mature Tree	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
1	Thuja / Thuja occidentalis	53	2	11	-	3,540.00	324.37
2	Ash / Fraxinus	1	1	6	-	300.00	27.49
3	Mulberry / Mórus	7	2	14	-	660.00	60.48
4	Poplar /Populus	61	8	60	-	42,360.00	3,881.43
		81	-	-	2	87,420.00	8,010.26
5	Carpinus ⁵⁸	3	1	10	-	1,260.00	115.45
6	Pine / Pinus	48	8	50	-	24,240.00	2,221.10
		21	-	-	1	420.00	38.48
7	Hornbeam/Carpinus	51	17	130	-	16,740.00	1,533.88
		113	-	-	4	108,198.00	9,914.14
8	Populus tremula/ Aspen	8	1	6	-	1,320.00	120.95
9	Acacia	9	5	43	-	2,400.00	219.91
10	Ailanthus altissima	83	16	122	-	5,160.00	472.81
		23	-	-	2	3,180.00	291.38
11	Willow /Salix babylonica	45	11	72	-	11,160.00	1,022.59
		5	-	-	3	420.00	38.48
Total (w/t D/counting)		612	46	346	5	308,778.00	28,293.20

Source: SUE Valuation Report

⁵⁸ Local people call this tree as "Otkaz".

Table 42. Compensation amounts for Project affected non-fruit tree saplings per AP/AH and AE

Nº	Type of Timber trees	No of Mature Tree	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
1	Spruce	10	3	16	-	200.00	18.33
		8	-	-	1	160.00	14.66
2	Juniper / Juniperus communis	11	2	10	-	860.00	78.80
		59	-	-	1	1,180.00	108.12
3	Willow /Salix babylonica	8	1	5	-	480.00	43.98
		3	-	-	1	900.00	82.47
4	Variety of Spruce ⁵⁹	2	1	9	-	40.00	3.67
5	Pine / Pinus	27	6	50	-	2,360.00	216.25
		155	-	-	5	6,960.00	637.74
6	Variety of Spruce ⁶⁰	4	1	6	-	80.00	7.33
7	Horse chestnut/Aesculus hippocastanum	52	3	28	-	7,600.00	696.39
		9	-	-	1	180.00	16.49
8	Thuja / Thuja occidentalis	50	9	63	-	2,880.00	263.89
9	Poplar /Populus	71	4	20	-	3,680.00	337.20
		10	-	-	1	60.00	5.50
10	Ailanthus altissima	134	11	73	-	11,240.00	1,029.92
11	Hornbeam / Carpinus	33	7	41	-	6,920.00	634.08
Total (w/t double counting)		646	34	246	7	45,780.00	4,194.82

Source: SUE Valuation Report

Table 43. Total Compensation amounts for project affected fruit trees and non-fruit trees per AP/AH and AE

Nº	Type of trees	No of Mature Tree	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
1	Project affected mature fruit trees per AP/AH and AE	3,005	218	1,742	75	642,436.00	58,742.91
2	Project affected fruit tree saplings per AP/AH and AE	430	24	176	8	6,054.00	553.56

⁵⁹ Locally called "Savda"⁶⁰ Locally called "Jos".

No	Type of trees	No of Mature Tree	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
Sub-total (w/o double counting)		3,435	242	1,918	83	648,490.00	59,296.48
3	Project affected non-fruit trees per AP/AH and AE	612	46	346	5	308,778.00	28,233.97
4	Project affected non-fruit tree saplings per AP/AH and AE	646	34	246	7	45,780.00	4,194.82
Sub-total (w/o double counting)		1,258	80	592	12	354,558.00	32,419.99
Total (w/o double counting)		4,693	322	2,510	95	1,003,048.00	91,716.47

Source: SUE Valuation Report

d) Compensation for annual agricultural crops

331. Compensation amount for project affected annual crops was determined based average yield capacity (kg/sq.m.) and market price per kg of crops as given in Table 44. The data on yield capacity and market price is provided by the Hukumats of Dangara, Farkhor and Guliston.

Table 44. 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/ m2)	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
Lucerne	16,194.70	3.00	1	3.00	48,584.00	4,442.42
Barley	73,200.00	0.22	4	0.88	64,416.00	5,890.06
Cotton	63,456.69	0.235	8	1.88	119,298.58	10,908.40
Sager	100,520.90	0.09	7	0.63	63,328.17	5,790.59
Vegetables	2,368.60	2.50	2	5.00	11,843.00	1,082.90
Wheat	679,634.09	0.25	4	1.00	679,634.09	62,144.22
Total	931,276.49	-	-	-	987,103.93	90,258.58

Source: Information provided by Hukumats of Dangara, Farkhor and Guliston.

e) Compensation for project affected structures

332. Compensation for all project affected structures will be fully cash compensated at replacement value at current market prices based on the State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori'.

333. Project affected fences and walls placed on the State land are inventoried and will be cash compensated similar to all other project affected assets possessed, owned or used by APs.

334. The SUE Valuation reports presented to PIURR cover all project affected structures located along the entire road. Relevant compensation amounts are given in the tables below.

Table 45. Compensation for project affected structures attached to residential land parcels

No	Description	No of AH	No of AP	PCS	Sqm (m ²)	CUM (m ³)	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
1	House	6	26	7	652.49		1,642,349.00	150,172.73
2	Empty old premises	1	1	1	19.80		21,879.00	2,000.57
3	Supplementary structures of AH (chicken coop, cowshed, etc.)	45	343	88	2,476.89		2,026,521.00	185,300.56
4	Shed and open canopy	18	128	27	567.21		306,406.60	28,017.08
5	Fences	87	618	149	2,120.17	1,646.90	1,232,755.00	112,720.37
6	Foundation	17	144	18	626.13	-	505,529.00	18,793.11
7	Carry container and water pump	12	92	13	-	-	47,927.00	4,382.34
8	Other assets (concrete structures, platforms, bridges, stairs)	18	122	-	-	223.54	129,733.00	11,862.50
9	Tandir	5	37	5		-	4,896.00	447.68
10	Metal gates	29	221	31	317.99	-	32,399.00	2,962.49
Total (without double counting)		106	744	339	6,780.68	1,870.44	5,650,394.00	516,659.41

Source: SUE Valuation Report

335. The table below shows details of compensations for affected commercial structures.

Table 46. Compensation for project affected structures of commercial designation

No	Description	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	PCS	Sqm (m ²)	CBM (m ³)	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
1	Gas station	-	-	2	2	242.10	-	3,589,125.00	328,181.58
2	Canopy from gas station	2	11	1	2	411.08		785,423.00	71,817.33
3	Canopy	7	43	1	8	184.02		40,873.00	3737.34
4	Commercial old non-residential premises	3	22	-	3	435.62	-	1,007,479.00	92,121.63
5	Old non-residential premises	2	17	-	3	163.94	-	120,948.00	11,059.22
6	Furniture workshop	1	1	-	1	63.39	-	180,714.00	16,524.08

No	Description	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	PCS	Sqm (m ²)	CBM (m ³)	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
7	Warehouse auxiliary building	4	28	3	28	319.86	-	441,588.00	40,377.82
8	Shop	9	70		9	445.87	-	1,427,374.00	130,515.89
9	Car wash	-	-	1	1	55.20	-	81,310.00	7,434.80
10	Concrete structures (platforms, bridges and stairs)	14	101	4	-	1,349.71	5,720.64	2,145,045.00	196,138.00
11	Fence	15	90	2	20	756.64	40.41	316,599.00	28,945.45
12	Foundation	1	6	-	1	115.5	-	30,102.00	2,752.46
13	Tandir	4	26	-	7	-	-	9,934.00	908.34
14	Movable billboard	-	-	2	3	-	-	3,178.00	290.59
15	The transfer of the barrel is fuel	1	6	-	6	-	-	54,101.00	4,946.87
16	Container and kiosk transfer	1	6	1	1	-	-	1,976.00	180.68
17	Metal gates	3	25	-	4	31.18	-	3,412.00	311.99
Total (without double counting)		29	213	7	127	4,574.11	5,761.05	10,239,141.00	936,244.19

Source: SUE Valuation Report

336. Project affected assets attached to dehkan land is limited to 14 AEs and 2 AHs (22 APs). The description of all affected assets and proposed compensations are provided in table 47 below.

Table 47. Project affected fences and metal gate attached to Dehkan land parcels

#	Description	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	PCS	Sqm (m ²)	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
1	Field camp (recreation building)	2	—	-	2	280.84	730,746.00	66,817.78
2	Non-residential ancillary buildings (chicken coop, cowshed, etc.)	1	8	-	1	269.92	277,766.00	25,398.30
3	Canopy	3	0	-	3	90.67	27,556.00	2,519.66
4	Fence	1	14	11	—	4,271.04	96,426.00	8,725.54
5	Transfer of wagon	2	0	-	2	-	2,000.00	182.88
6	Metal gates	1	1	-	—	7.80	585.00	53.49
Total (without double counting)		2	22	14	12	4,920.27	1,134,079.00	103,697.65

Source: SUE Valuation Report

f) Compensation for stoppage of Business

337. During the preparation of the LARP, on-site surveys identified temporary and permanent business stoppage. However, the temporary impacts were divided into 3 months and 6 months. Taking into account the type of activity of the affected business, the extent of the impact and the designation/use type of the buildings affected by the project - differentiated by main building, annexes or other improvements - the expected duration of the business interruption was determined for each affected business.

338. Compensation for business stoppage is defined according to the number of months each project affected business will need to reinstate affected structure and resume commercial activities.

339. According to the entitlement matrix, compensation for permanent loss of business for owners is calculated maximum up to 12 months and is based on official tax declaration plus cost of lost certificates, licenses or patents. In case tax declaration is not available, official monthly salary multiplied by number of months of expected business stoppage. In the case of temporary stoppage of business number of months to be compensated is less than 12 months and depends on estimated number of months specific business expect to face due to project impact. Similarly, in case tax declaration is not available official monthly average salary is the unit rate to be multiplied to the months for expected business stoppage.

340. Compensation for the owners of the commercial structures, who derive income from renting out the affected structures, includes the loss of rental income.

Based on the feedback of the APs owners, renters of project affected operating commercial facilities and hired labor the duration of expected business stoppage, compensation unit rates and compensation amounts are provided below in table 48.

Table 48. Duration of business stoppage of project affected business owners, renters and hired labor

#	Kocks Code #	Description	Business engagement	Type of stoppage	Months of stoppage	Basis compensation for unit rate	Unit TJS/Month	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
1	1	Fuel station	Owner	Permanent	12	According to the tax declaration	9,883.00	118,596.00	10,844.2
2	3	Car repair workshop	Owner	Temporary	3	Contract	4,000.00	12,000.00	1,097.25
3	3A	Same car repair workshop (#3)	Renter	Temporary	3	LARP EM	2,131.80	6,395.40	584.78
4	3B	Same car repair workshop (#3)	Renter	Temporary	3	LARP EM	2,131.80	6,395.40	584.78
5	3C	Same car repair workshop (#3)	Renter	Temporary	3	LARP EM	2,131.80	6,395.40	584.78
6	3D	Same car repair workshop (#3)	Renter	Temporary	3	LARP EM	2,131.80	6,395.40	584.78
7	7	Car repair workshop	Owner	Temporary loss of wages Loss of rental income	3	Rental Contract LARP EM (loss of wages)	(2,000.00 + 2,131.80) 4,131.80	12,395.40	1,133.41
8	7A	Same car repair workshop (#7)	Renter	Temporary	3	LARP EM	2,131.80	6,395.40	584.78
9	7B	Same car repair workshop (#7)	Renter	Temporary	3	LARP EM	2,131.80	6,395.40	584.78
10	7C	Same car repair workshop (#7)	Renter	Temporary	3	LARP EM	2,131.80	6,395.40	584.78
11	7D	Same car repair workshop (#7)	Renter	Temporary	3	LARP EM	2,131.80	6,395.40	584.78
12	38	Fuel station	Owner	Permanent	12	According to the tax declaration	23,000.00	276,000.00	25,236.8
13	39(a)	same fuel station No38	Hired labor	Temporary	3	Contract	1 600,00	4 800,00	438.90
14	40(b)	same fuel station No38	Hired labor	Temporary	3	Contract	1 600,00	4 800,00	438.90
15	41(c)	same fuel station No38	Hired labor	Temporary	3	Contract	1 500,00	4 500,00	411.47
16	43	Fuel station	Owner	Temporary	1	According to the tax declaration	382,580.00	382,580.00	34,982.26

17	44(a)	same fuel station (No 43)	Hired labor	Temporary	3	Contract	600,00	1 800,00	164.59
18	45(b)	same fuel station (No 43)	Hired labor	Temporary	3	Contract	600,00	1 800,00	164.59
19	46(c)	same fuel station (No 43)	Hired labor	Temporary	3	Contract	600,00	1 800,00	164.59
20	48	Hotel - SHAZODA	Owner	Temporary	3	LARP EM	2,131.80	6,395.40	584.78
21	60	Furniture workshop	Owner	Temporary	3	According to the tax declaration	4,773.00	14,319.00	1,309.30
22	52	Same furniture workshop	Renter	Temporary	1	LARP EM	2,131.80	2,131.80	194.93
23	63	Grocery shop	Owner	Permanent	12	LARP EM	2,131.80	25,581.6	2,339.1
24	71	Grocery shop	Owner	Permanent	12	LARP EM	2,131.80	25,581.6	2,339.1
25	83	Grocery shop	Owner	Permanent	12	LARP EM	2,131.80	25,581.6	2,339.1
26	142	Grocery shop	Owner	Permanent	12	LARP EM	2,131.80	25,581.6	2,339.1
27	157	Grocery Shop on State land (at the Bust Stop)	Owner	Permanent	12	LARP EM	2,131.80	25,581.6	2,339.1
28	179	Grocery Shop on State land (at Bust Stop)	Owner	Permanent	12	LARP EM	2,131.80	25,581.6	2,339.1
29	180(a)	Same grocery shop (#179)	Renter	Temporary	1	LARP EM	2,131.80	2,131.80	194.93
30	183	Grocery Shop on State land (at Bust Stop)	Owner	Permanent	12	LARP EM	2,131.80	25,581.6	2,339.1
31	213	Fuel station	Owner	Permanent	12	According to the tax declaration	30,809.00	369,708.00	33805.28
32	214(a)	Same fuel station (# 213)	Hired labor	Temporary	3	Contract	1 500,00	4 500,00	411.47
33	215(b)	Same fuel station (# 213)	Hired labor	Temporary	3	Contract	1 500,00	4 500,00	411.47
		TOTAL:						1,454,991.8	133,041.2

341. A total of 33 APs will receive cash compensation for loss of income due to the project impact on the operation of commercial facilities.

342. Among them:

- a) Two (2) AEs the owners of partially but permanently affected, operating fuel stations shall receive compensation for business stoppage on a 6-month basis.
- b) One (1) AP requested one month to relocate fuel reservoirs further from the road ROW will face the short-term disturbance of commercial operation and therefore is entitled to receive business stoppage compensation for 1 month.
- c) One (1) AE and eleven (11) APs owners of smaller size operating commercial facilities will receive business stoppage compensation for 3 months (based on average monthly salary (2,131.80 TJS/m, as of February 2024).
- d) Eight (8) APs facing loss of wages/salary will also receive onetime allowance for three months they will same amount as their current salary based on presented contracts.
- e) Eight (8) APs, renters of operating car repair workshop facilities will receive 3 months business stoppage compensation in the amount of average monthly salary (2,131.80 TJS /month) multiplied to 3 months in compliance with EM.
- f) Two (2) APs renters of commercial facilities, such a shop and furniture workshop will receive 1 month for business stoppage compensation in the amount of average monthly salary (2,131.80 TJS/month). Both confirmed one month is sufficient for them to find another rental facility and renew business.

343. During LARP preparation the official data provided by local Tax authorities information only on several APs. The information describes total income, profit and paid tax. However, these data do not distinguish income generated specifically from the project affected commercial facilities but refer to all other business owned by the AP.

344. The PIU shall encourage APs registered business owners to present official document referring specifically to the project affected commercial facility and allow PIURR to verify the actual income, expenditures, taxes and actual profit obtained specifically from the project affected business to ensure the PIUR provides compensation based on accurate and justified data. The AP will receive business stoppage compensation according to average monthly salary multiplied to the number of months of expected business stoppage as shown above in table 48.

345. All APs eligible to compensation for loss of income resulted by permanent and/or temporary stoppage of business, including renters and APs losing wages will be fully cash compensated once the Draft LARP is approved by the MOT and ADB.

g) Rental Allowances

346. Six (6) AHs subject to physical displacement will receive transportation cost and rental allowance to vacate already compensated residential houses. Rental fee will be issued to these six (6) AHs losing shelter (residential house) to cover 6 months rental fee. The rental fee per AH is 1,100 TJS per month (amount equivalent to 100 USD rounded⁶¹ in APs' favour).

347. The proposed unit rate is based on established practise in similar projects, and results of communication with all six eligible AHs.

⁶¹ Note: according to exchange rate as of [April 12, 2024](#) 1 USD - 10.9364 TSJ is rounded to 1,100/month in favour of APs.

Table 49. Compensation to cover rental allowance

No	Description	No of AH	Unit rate TJS/AH	No month of	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
1	AH losing residential building	6 AH	1,100	6	39,600.00	3,620.94

h) Transportation and Rental Allowances

348. The same six (6) in addition will receive allowance to cover the transportation costs of personal belongings. Similarly, business owners and renters will also receive onetime allowance to cover the cost for transporting equipment and supplies.

349. Two (2) AEs owners of partially affected operating fuel stations will receive same amount to cover the cost for hiring labour and relocate some office equipment and items in their storage facilities while reinstituting project affected structures on the remaining portion of the same land parcel.

350. Eight (8) AHs, owners of project affected operating shops and two (2) APs renters of project affected facilities (furniture workshop and grocery shop) will also receive the onetime allowance to transport their equipped and supplies to new rental facilities.

Table 50. Compensation to cover transportation cost

No	Description	No of AH and AE	Unit rate	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
1	AH losing residential building	6 AH	1,000.00	6,000.00	548.63
2	Owner of fuel station	2 AE	1,000.00	2,000.00	182.88
3	Owner of grocery shop	8 AH	1,000.00	8,000.00	731.50
4	Renter of commercial facility	2 AH	1,000.00	2,000.00	182.88
	Total	18	-	18,000.00	1,645.88

i) Rehabilitation allowances

351. The amount of one-time allowances, allocated in addition for the severely affected and vulnerable APs, are defined based on the principles of the approved LARP, country legislation, ADB SPS 2009, and the good practice examples.

352. Methodology to determine amount of one-time allowance for severe impact and vulnerability is average monthly salary (2,131.80 TJS /month as of February 2024) multiplied to 3 months. Table below describes calculated unit rates for rehabilitation allowances defined under this document to cover severe impact and vulnerability of eligible AHs. The compensation amounts in USD is calculated based on official exchange rate announced by National Bank of Tajikistan on April 12, 2024 and equals 1 USD - 10.9364 TJS⁶².

Table 51. Unit rates for Severe Impact and Vulnerability allowances

No	Description	Calculation of allowance at Average monthly salary	Compensation Unit rate (TJS)
1	Severe Impacted AH	2131.80 TJS X 3 months	6,395.40
2	Vulnerability	2131.80 TJS X 3 months	6,395.40

⁶²<http://www.nbt.tj/en/> 1=USD 10.9364 TJS on April 12, 2024

Table 52. Cost for compensation for Severe Impact

Description	Number	Compensation Unit rate (JTS AH/AE) per	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
Severe Impact allowance for AH	29	6,395.40	185,466.60	16,958.65
Severe Impact allowance for AE	21	6,395.40	134,303.40	12,280.40
Total	50		319,770.00	29,239.04

Table 53. Cost for compensation for Vulnerability

Description	No of AHs	Compensation Unit rate (JTS per AH/AE)	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
Vulnerability allowance	33	6,395.40	211,048.20	19,297.78

353. 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.

354. The transport allowance is paid to physically relocated AHs and AEs to cover the cost of transporting their movable assets to a new location.

355. 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 LARP 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 ADB for further review and approval.

356. Once the LARP is approved the PIURR will implement and follow up results will be reassessed in next semi-annual social monitoring report to confirm the achievement of LARP objectives.

j) Cost for Renewal Land Use Rights and Property Ownership of Certificates

357. The LARP 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.

358. 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 relevant local government agency. Calculation for registration allowances to update land use certificate and technical passport are given below in separate tables.

359. Table 54 provides the official fees to be paid by applicants seeking Land Use Certificate and technical Passport update. The fees include cost of services and State Tax covering all applicable official fees⁶³ for land certificate and technical passport.

Table 54. Official fees for renewal of land use certificate and technical passport

District	Description of eligible AP and AE		Description of document	Unit rate and (TJS/AH AE)	Total unit rate (TJS/AH and AE)
Dangara	Residential	Land certificate	Land survey fee	764	997.64
Farhoor			State tax	82.64	
Vose			Service fee - issuance of certificate	151	
Dangara		Technical passport	Preparation of Technical Passport	900	1,800.00
Vose			900		
Farhoor			1,265	1,265.00	
Dangara	Commercial	Land certificate	Land survey fee e	2,419	2,652.64
			State tax	82.64	
Vose			Service fee - issuance of certificate	151	
Farhoor		Technical passport	Preparation of Technical Passport	900	4,500.00
Dangara			900		
Vose			900		
Dangara	State land used for commercial purposes (grocery store)	Land certificate	Land survey fee	2,419	2,652.64
			State tax	82.64	
			Service fee	151	
Vose		Land certificate	Land survey fee e	2419	2,652.64
			State tax	82,64	
			Service fee	151	
Dangara	Technical passport	Preparation of Technical Passport	900	900	
Vose		900			
Dangara	Dehkan Land	Land certificate	Land survey fee e	2939	3,172.64
			State tax	82,64	
			Service fee	151	
Farhoor			Land survey fee e	1986	2,359.44
			State tax	82,64	
			Service fee - issuance of certificate	290,8	
Vose			Land survey fee e	2939	3,172.84
			State tax	82,84	

⁶³ The cumulative amount of compensation is based on the information on all applicable official fees and states taxes payable for obtainment land certificate, state registration, technical passport to residential, non-residential structures, completed or being under construction, state tax for land and structures in some districts differentiated according to physical, legal, or foreign physical and legal persons. The Annex 9 provides the information in Tajik and English languages.

District	Description of eligible AP and AE		Description of document	Unit (TJS/AH and AE)	rate and	Total unit rate (TJS/AH and AE)
			Service fee of issuance certificate	151		

Source: Local State Authorities

360. Based on the provided information the fees assigned according to the size of structure, area of land parcel, location of property has been calculated individually for AHs and AEs. The table below provides the summary amounts foreseen to cover the costs for update legal documents. The tables below separately provide the cumulative compensation amounts to cover all applicable official fees⁶⁴ for land use certificate and technical passport update (including State taxes).

Table 55. Allowance for AHs and AEs to cover official fees for update land use certificate

Land certificate update fee (TJS)	No of AH	No of AE	Total AH/AE	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
997.64	90	-	90	89,787.60	8,209.98
2,652.64	16	-	16	42,442.24	3,880.82
2,652.64	-	4	4	10,610.56	970.21
3,172.64	-	48	48	152,286.72	13,924.76
2,359.44	11	-	11	25,953.84	2,373.16
3,172.84	2	-	2	6,345.68	580.23
Total	119	52	171	327,426.44	29,939.14

Table 56. Allowance for AHs and AEs to cover official fees for update Technical Passport

Technical Passport update fee (TJS)	No of AH	No of AE	Total AH/AE	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
900.00	42	2	44	39,600	3,620.94
1,265.00	1	-	1	1,265	115.67
Total	43	2	45	40,865.00	3,736.61

361. As shown in tables above in total 170 APs representing 106 AHs and 64 AEs will be eligible to receive onetime allowance to cover the cost for Land Use Certificate update. Among them 45 APs representing 43 AHs and 2 AEs will in addition receive onetime allowance to cover the cost of Technical Passport update.

⁶⁴ The cumulative amount of compensation is based on the information on all applicable official fees and state taxes payable for obtainment land certificate, state registration, technical passport to residential, non-residential structures, completed or being under construction, state tax for land and structures in some districts differentiated according to physical, legal or foreign physical and legal persons. The Annex 9 provides the information in Tajik and English languages.

k) SUE Valuation of project affected State Structures

362. As mentioned above, multiple state-owned properties will also be affected by the road project. In table 57 below provides the detailed description of affected assets, measures, allocated amounts of compensation in TJS and equivalent in USD. The amounts in TJS are calculated by the SUE under the Valuation Report that determines the amount required for their rehabilitation within the framework of the road project.

Table 57. Cost for reinstatement of public assets attached to State land

No	Tenure status of affected assets			Affected Asset	Land (m ²)	PC S	Sqm (m ²)	CBM (m ³)	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
1	Khurramzamin Village Medical Center from km 68+56,57 to 69+21,44_L			Fence	471.8	-	94.14	-	5,647	516.35
				Fruit trees		28	-	-	3,328	304.30
				Non fruit trees		26	-	-	520	47.55
2	Public place (Masjid) jamoat Ismat Sharif from km 72+21,99 to 72+66,32_R			Restroom	44.3	-	62,08	-	71,579	6,545.02
				Fence		-	-	50.16	40,424	3,696.28
				Gates		-	28,1	-	16,791	1,535.33
				Fruit trees		23	-	-	3,087	282.27
				Non fruit trees		4	-	-	720	65.84
3	Public place (Masjid in jamoat Ismat Sharif in the name of Emomi Azam from km 217+85,04 to 218+25_R			Restroom	103.8	-	36.81	-	42,445	3,881.08
				Gates		-	7.37	-	553	50.57
				Canopy from the gate		-	5.46	-	2,386	218.17
				Fence		-	50.5	1.15	19,825	1,812.75
				Concrete pad		-	-	4,01	13,407	1,225.91
				Fruit trees		29	-	-	4,588	419.52
				Non fruit trees		10	-	-	200	18.29
4	Public place (Cemetery) Guliston Jamoat #1 - from km 489+7,34 to 483+93,39_L #2 - from km 488+67,76 to 489+37,48_R			Fence	692.6	-	241.6	0.86	50,261	4,595.75
5	Public lands and special resources of the district			Land	225,354.98	-	-	-	-	-
	From km	To km	R/I						-	-
	6+63,8	6+80,99	R						-	-
	6+86,48	8+57,22	R						-	-
	8+60,59	8+93,67	R						-	-
	51+35,31	52+65,26	L						-	-
	90+51,7	95+32,82	L						-	-
	95+53,25	97+95,21	L						-	-
	98+2,96	100+6,48	L						-	-
	100+6,48	102+54,8	L						-	-

	102+54,8	105+25	L						-	-
	109+97,41	120+86,03	R						-	-
	182+26,12	185+32,88	L						-	-
	185+34,27	185+78,89	L						-	-
	185+85,93	186+66,54	L						-	-
	210+75,56	211+28,74	R						-	-
	225+63,38	234+94,97	R						-	-
	225+63,38	234+94,97	L						-	-
	232+41,64	237+92,53	L						-	-
	235+3,47	239+37,69	R						-	-
	239+18,61	240+69,03	L						-	-
	343+87,19	344+93,17	L						-	-
	345+36,88	345+85,88	L						-	-
	346+87,65	347+36,92	L						-	-
	346+88,37	348+75	R						-	-
	451+97.25	479+92.41	R							
6	Meteorological agent of the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan from km 66+40 to 67+51_R			land	4,700	-	-	-	-	-
7	Railway checkpoint from km 221+39,52 to km 221+76,56 (RHS)			land	316.51	-	-	-	-	-
				Building (place of barrier)	-	-	12.48	-	-	-
8	Department of Education of Dangara (concrete covered area) from km 220+51,05 to km 225+58,98 (RHS)			land	20,640	-	-	-	-	-
9	Land on balance of Muminabad district from km 298+00 to km 299+4,27 (RHS)			land	1,664	-	-	-	-	-
10	State land allocated to Animan breeding factory in Dangara from km 299+34,19 to km 312+10,34 (LHS)			land	43,120.5	-	-	-	-	-
11	Land resources under the State Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan from km 335+20,34 to km 343+67,86 (RHS)			land	22,009.5	-	-	-	-	-
12	Special fund of the executive body of state power of the Dangara region km 356+38,91 to 366+47,57_R			land	39,856.40					
	TOTAL				359,375.39	120	538.54	56.18	275,761	25,214.97

Source: SUE Valuation Reports

I) Detailed LARP Budget

363. Presented below is the summary table of updated budget prepared based on the Valuation report of the State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori' specifically for this LARP and compensation unit rates for additional one-time allowances developed as

per established practice during LARP preparations. The budget has been prepared based on the officially presented SUE Valuation Reports, the last updated non April 16, 2024.

Table 58. The summary of detailed LARP Budget

№	Description of Item	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
A	Land Compensation		
1	Residential land	813,450.57	74,380.10
2	Commercial land	431,706.53	39,474.28
3	Agricultural land used by large Dehkan Farms	7,571,278.14	692,300.77
4	Dehkan land for garden	39,138.75	3,578.76
5	Pastureland	802,351.00	73,365.18
6	Sub-total	9,657,927.99	883,099.10
B	Structures & Improvements		
7	Residential	5,650,394.00	516,659.41
8	Commercial	10,239,141.00	936,244.19
9	Dehkan	1,134,079.00	103,697.65
10	Sub-total	17,023,614.00	1 556,601.26
C	Fruit trees and Saplings		
11	Mature fruit tree compensation	642,436.00	58,742.91
12	Fruit tree saplings compensation	6,054.00	553.56
13	Compensation for mature non-fruit trees	308,778.00	28,233.97
14	Compensation for saplings of non-fruit trees	45,780.00	4,186.02
15	sub-total	1,003,048.00	91,716.47
D	Annual crops		
16	Project affected annual crops	987,103.93	90,258.58
17	sub-total	987,103.93	90,258.58
E	Income loss /Stoppage of business		
18	Permanent stoppage of business	943,375.2	86,260.1
19	Temporary stoppage of business	483,116.6	44,175.1
20	Loss of wages	28,500.00	2,605.98
21	Sub-total	1,454,991.8	133,041.2
F	Rehabilitation Allowances		
22	Severe Impact	319,770.00	29,239.04
23	Vulnerability	211,048.20	19,297.78
24	Transportation allowance	18,000.00	1,645.88
25	Rental Allowance	39,600.00	3,620.94
26	Land use certificate update allowance	327,426.44	29,939.14
27	Technical passport update allowance	40,865.00	3,736.60
28	Sub-total	956,709.40	87,479.39

№	Description of Item	Compensation (TJS)	USD Equivalent
G	Total compensation for APs	31,083,395.12	2,842,196.3
H	Costs of reinstatement public assets	275,761.00	25,214.97
I	Sum of G and H	31,359,156.12	2,867,411.27
29	LAR Implementation Administrative Costs (PIURR) 5%	1,567,957.8	143,370.56
30	Contingency (15 %)	4,703,873.4	430,111.7
31	<u>Total Cost + (I, 29 and 30)</u>	37,630,987.32	3,440,893.46
Exchange rate at \$ 1 – 10.9364 as of April 12, 2024 of National Bank of Tajikistan			

XII. LARP PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

364. As soon as the LARP is approved by ADB and the Government of Tajikistan, the IA, with the assistance of local authorities, will conduct consultation with APs, disclose the sum of compensation and plan the disbursement of compensation. The compensation amount will be disbursed within 15 days of the agreement with APs. All activities related to LAR (including ADB's notice of 'no objection' to LARP implementation) will be completed prior to the commencement of civil works. The LARP preparation and implementation schedule is described in the table below.

365. PIURR will prepare and submit semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports to ADB. The reports should be submitted within 15 days after the end of the calendar half-year, which corresponds to 15 July and 15 January. These reports will be disclosed on the ADB website.

Table 59. LARP Preparation and Tentative Implementation Schedule

Activities/Months in 2021-2024	3 rd Q	4 th Q	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q
	2021		2022				2023				2024			
Preparation of draft LARP														
Public Outreach, consulting APs during DMS and LARP implementation														
Enumeration, demarcation, survey of land take														
Census, SES, Inventory of affected assets														
Title Search														
Data processing and analyses														
Public consultation activities														
Design update and some realignments														
Field surveys (update of census, SES, inventory and data and additional title search)														
Inventory of project affected non-fruit trees														
Determination the volume (CUM) of non-fruit tree by local ecologist														
Submission updated impact data for valuation to SUE														
Conducting Public Consultations														
Preparation and official submission of SUE Valuation report														
Preparation of LARP & budget														
Submission draft LARP and Budget to PIURR/MOT and ADB for review and comment														

Activities/Months in 2021-2024	3 rd Q	4 th Q	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q
	2021		2022				2023				2024			
PIURR/MOT & ADB review and comments														
Incorporating comment and preparation of Draft LARP														
Final LARP (submission draft document)														
ADB No Objection to final LARP														
LARP approval by GoT														
Application to MOF and allocation of LARP implementation budget														
LARP 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 ADB														
LARP Compliance Report prepared by PIURR and approved by ADB														
LARP Compliance by EMC														
Notice to Proceed to Contractors														
Site Clearance and commencements of road works														

Annexes

Annex 1. Project Information Brochure

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
PROJECT INFORMATION BROCHURE⁶⁵ FOR
Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation
Dangara - Guliston Road Section

1. The proposed Project and its Objectives

The Ministry of Transport (MoT) of Tajikistan and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) agreed to enhance income and reduce poverty in Republic of Tajikistan by improving road infrastructure, and thereby support the creation of productive employment opportunities.

The entire Road Network Sustainability Project covers the two separate road sections:

- I. Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt (59 km), and
- II. Bokhtar – Okmazor - Dangara - Gulistan (117.7 km)

In the course of the project second road section was subdivided into three sub-sections to be covered by separate LARPs, such as

- i. Bokhtar - Okmazor (40 km)⁶⁶
- ii. Okmazor-Dangara (28.7 km)⁶⁷
- iii. Dangara-Guliston (49.025 km)

The executing agency for implementing the project is the Ministry of Transport (MOT), represented by its Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation (PIURR). The detailed design of the road has been completed by a national design consultant appointed by MOT.

The proposed project will improve the condition of the road and increase the volume of cargo traffic as well as passenger transportation between the settlements and also will provide an opportunity for year-round transport links to the main neighboring cities and Dushanbe, the Capital City of Republic of Tajikistan.

At the same time, it is important to emphasize that improving road infrastructure will increase the development of agriculture, tourism and increase industrial production. It is also important to note the fact that this region is rich in minerals and precious metals and in the future, for the development of the mining industry, this road will be important.

⁶⁵ The copies of this Public Information Brochure was distributed during DMS and Public Consultations conducted during LARP preparation.

⁶⁶ LARP for Bokhtar-Okmazor was prepared and approved by MOT and ADB on January 19, 2023.

⁶⁷ LARP for Okmazor-Dangara road section (28.7 km) was prepared and approved in November 2020

The Team of Specialists carried out field surveys, such as DMS, census, SES, inventory of project affected assets to determine the scope of project impact within the project influence area. The analyses of field survey identified project affected households and businesses and defined relevant compensation and mitigation measures in the format of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) prepared in accordance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statements (2009) requirements and provisions of all applicable laws and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The main objective of the LARP in relation to land and asset acquisition is to avoid physical or economic displacement, and when it cannot be avoided compensation and mitigation measures should be planned and implemented to ensure that affected persons are provided with fair compensation and reasonable assistance to improve, or at least restore their living standards and livelihoods to pre-project levels.

The PIU under MoT exercises Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and ensures effective and efficient operation of Grievance Redress Commission on National and Local levels through the entire project circle including the LARP implementation, construction and operation periods.

The role and responsibility of the GRC is to receive claims and complaints, assess its validity, determine the scope of eventual impacts, and timely resolve claims as raised during project planning and implementation period.

The objective of this Information Brochure is to provide essential information on the planned project, its adverse impacts and expected benefits, as well as encourage participatory involvement of local population in project planning, LARP preparation and implementation activities. Draft LARP will also be publicly disclosed to get feedback and suggestions from representatives of affected persons, local government, NGOs, CBOs and any public society. The route of Bokhtar-Dangara road is shown in the Figure below.

Figure. Dangara-Guliston road



2. Property acquisition principles adopted for the project

Civil works in Bokhtar-Dangara requires some land take resulting in acquisition of land and properties. As a part of the ADB SPS (2009) requirements, a land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP), based on the final design data and the inventory of affected assets, is prepared. The LARP will be disclosed in English and Russian languages. The information brochure will be distributed to local communities and other relevant stakeholders in Tajik language. Efforts were made during design stage to minimize possible adverse impacts on the land plots and existing structures. As a result, adverse impacts reduced as much as possible. For unavoidable impacts, measures are considered to ensure that wellbeing of displaced persons (APs) will not get worse and will be improved to the extent possible. To achieve these, legislative norms of the Republic of Tajikistan will be applied, along with the requirements set in the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS 2009).

The following core principles are followed during the rehabilitation of Dangara-Guliston road:

1. Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts were avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project design;
2. Compensation at replacement cost for residential houses and commercial structures, supplementary structures and improvements, as well as annual crops, timber and fruit trees will be provided to APs;
3. 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).
4. 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.
5. APs without legal rights to land will be compensated for non-land assets;
6. APs will be assisted to restore their livelihood;
7. Persons who will need to relocate will be provided with transportation allowance sufficient to cover transport expenses, communal and site preparation cost for alternative land plot (including connection to power grid, water supply system, installation of latrine), as well as with livelihood rehabilitation allowance;
8. Vulnerable APs will be provided with special allowances as described in the entitlement matrix below;
9. Appropriate grievance redress mechanism to address APs grievances is established;
10. Census and socio-economic surveys and consultation with APs were conducted. Consultations will be continued during LARP implementation and construction;
11. LARP based on the census and socio-economic surveys, valuation, and consultation with APs has been prepared and submitted to ADB as a condition for Loan appraisal. The LARP will be disclosed to APs in a language and form that is understandable to them and posted on the MoT and ADB webs for general public disclosure;
12. Compensation payments will be initiated **only after ADB has approved the LARP**.
13. Civil works will commence only after the completion of LARP implementation.

3. Census, socioeconomic survey and the cut-off date

The cut-off-date for this Project was initially set as June 25, 2020. The PIU ensured publishing Official Notification on the cut-off date through National and Local press; relevant notification was also displayed on the Information Boards in the lobbies of Hukumats and Jamoats located along the project ROW.

The specific cut-off date applicable to this LARP is March 14, 2023.

4. Eligibility for compensation and entitlements

The following groups of Affected Persons are included in the LARP for rehabilitation of the proposed road project:

- All APs losing land either with legal title, lease holding land rights or without legal status.
- Owners of buildings (residential houses, supplementary structures, other improvements) annual crops, fruit trees and other objects attached to the land; and
- APs losing business, income and salaries whether temporarily or permanently.
- In addition to income and assets loss compensation, one time allowance will be considered for vulnerable groups, severely affected AHs, and APs/AHs if subject to physical resettlement will be provided relocation subsidy.
- Official fees for update land/property use rights certificate and related registration costs will be covered in addition to compensation and one-time allowances.

The Entitlement Matrix describes conditions for additional allowances for vulnerable and severely affected APs and compensation for all type of income and assets loss as identified during census and inventory of project affected assets carried out in the context of this road project.

Entitlement Matrix

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent Loss			
1	Agricultural land (all losses irrespective of severity)	Individual 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.
		Cooperative land-use rights holders (dehkan farms – entities)	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income for the last 5 years generated from the affected land area at market rate at time of revocation; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity to the lost plot. If the remaining part of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
		Renters/ leaseholders (non-titled users, if any)	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rent agreement, but not less than the cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of rental agreement on alternative land plot or cash allowance for the lost income equivalent to 1 year of average crop productivity. Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowances, if applicable.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
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.
		Renters	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but no less than the cost of rent for 3 months, or Continuation of the rental agreement on an alternative land plot.
		Non-titled 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. Relocation allowance if applicable
3	State land (used by APs)	Non-titled users (ROW occupiers - people who extend their fences towards the road and make some improvements such as auxiliary structures, trees, sheds)	The improvements made by APs are compensated in cash at replacement cost in accordance with the relevant category under this EM.
4	Buildings and structures	All APs losing structures Irrespective legal ownership status, including squatters	Cash compensation at replacement rate for affected structure/other fixed assets (without deduction of depreciation, taxes, costs for salvageable materials and other transaction costs). All buildings and structures will be compensated in their entirety; or According to the owner's choice, if feasible, a building for building/structure for structure exchange. No project affected structure (residential, commercial, auxiliary) will be demolished until AP has fully vacated the building, 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.
5	Crops	All APs losing crops irrespective land tenure status, including squatters	Cash compensation equal to gross income generated on the affected land area for 1 year at market rate at time of revocation. No compensation for land will be paid.
6	Fruit trees	All APs losing trees, irrespective land tenure status, including squatters	Compensation reflecting income replacement. Cash compensation for productive trees 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
	Non-fruit trees		Cash compensation based on wood volume x market value of wood. APs will be eligible to take cut timber and dispose logged trees themselves. Construction company ensures free logging.
7	Business ⁶⁸ and employment (Temporary and permanent)	Permanently affected Business Owner	Cash compensation equals 6 -12 months of income (lost profits) plus cost of lost certificates/licenses/patents. The 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. Under this LARP 2000.59 TJS/month defined as average monthly salary defined by GOT by March 2023 multiplied by 6 months. loss of main structure-building used for commercial activities is qualified as permanent impact to business with 6 months expected stoppage of business.
		Temporarily Affected Business Owner	The 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. Temporary stoppage of business will be compensated as one-time allowance that equals to average monthly wages (2000.59 TJS/m defined as of March 2023 by GoT) multiplied to number of months of expected business stoppage. Under this LARP cash compensation for temporary stoppage of business varies between 3 to 6 months according to expected actual stoppage defined on the basis of impact type, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Permanent loss of supplementary structures to be reinstated on the same land parcel: 6 months b) Impact to fences and other improvements and expected short term stoppage of business operations during actual civil works along the road: 3 months
		APs (workers of affected businesses)	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. Under this LARP APs losing job will receive cash compensation equal to 3 months of the official monthly average wages ⁶⁹ 2000.59 TJS/m

⁶⁸ Provisions for affected businesses have been proposed based on the social impact assessment for all affected businesses covered under this LARP. These provisions were also consulted and agreed with AP during individual consultations.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
			defined as of March 2023 by GoT) multiplied by 3.
8	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). 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. 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>
9	Severely affected AHs and AEs households	APs losing more than 10% of agricultural land/income resources, 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.
10	Vulnerable households	APs receiving government assistance for poor (AHs below poverty line), female-headed households with dependents, elderly households with no means of support, AHs headed by disabled person or other AHs with disabled member; landless people; households without security of tenure; ethnic minorities; and small farmers (with landholdings of 0,2 hectares or less).	<p>Allowance equivalent to official monthly average wage for 3 months. Enrolment in Government social assistance, if not yet enrolled. Priority in project-related employment for members of vulnerable households (if at legal working age).</p>
11	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, ADB SPS (2009) general principles and objectives will be used as the minimum benchmarks, and appropriate impact mitigation measures will be sought to meet them. 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>
Unanticipated impacts			

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
13	Other unanticipated assets loss or impact on livelihood	All APs residing in the project corridor before the cut-off date.	Compensated as per the Project-specific Entitlement Matrix.

Draft LARP that will also be disclosed publicly; in addition, the copies of more detailed Public Information Brochure has been translated into Tajik language and will be distributed to individual APs. In addition, draft LARP in Russian language will be provided to all Hukumats and Jamoats located along the road sections; electronic version of English LARP will be uploaded on ADB website⁷⁰ and Russian LARP will be uploaded to the MOT website.⁷¹

For inquiries, please contact the following persons at the Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation:

Nodirkhonov Shodikhon Lead Resettlement specialist of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 (37) 222 20 78 +992 93 840 16 00 Email: Shodihon@piu.ru	Davlatov Hasan Lead Resettlement specialist of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 (37) 222 20 78 +992 93 127 92 24 Email: Hasan-D@piu.tj	Miraliev Abdulvahob Main specialist on Environmental Assistant 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 98 846 90 78
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⁷⁰ www.adb.org

⁷¹ www.mintrans.tj

Annex 2. Minutes of Public Consultation conducted in 2021

Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social and LAR issues for Dangara - Guliston road Section

Date: November 17, 2021

Time: 10:00

Location: Jamoat Ismat Sharif

Participants:

1. Local Residents (in total 27 participants)
2. Representatives of Jamoats Ismat Sharif and raisi mahalas of local villages
3. Representatives of PIURR, Sherali Temurzoda and Mr. Fathiddin Hurmatzoda
4. Consultants of Kocks Consult GmbH: Jurgen Mayer, Lela Shatirishvili and Fozil Fozilov

Agenda:

- Brief review of Road Network Sustainability Project and description of Dangara - Guliston 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 November 17, 2021 the official Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting of Hall of Jamoat Ismat Sharif. At the beginning of presentations, the handout materials⁷² were provided to each and every participant together with a bottle of hand sanitizer and facial mask.

Mr. Fathiddin Hurmatzoda, Lead Resettlement Specialist at PIURR 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.

Mr. Jurgen Mayer briefed the audience of the findings of the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), technical parameters, road category and cross sections. He also 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.

Mrs. Shatirishvili described major aspects and objectives of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) prepared in compliance with ADB SPS 2009, country legislation

⁷² Project Information Pamphlet is provided in Annex 1 of this LARP.

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.

Mr. Fozil Fozilov 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, he once again explained the importance of the **cut-off date, June 25, 2020** 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. In the closing phase, the PIU representative once again voiced that the MOT/ADB and PIU will put all efforts to ensure LARP implementation procedures were held smoothly through meaningful negotiations with APs. 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 district 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.

The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached.

Мо иштироккунандагони машварати ҷамъиятӣ оид ба лоиҳаи “Устувории шабакаи роҳҳо”, татбики лоиҳаи “Барқарорсозӣ ва бехтаркунонии роҳи автомобилгарди Данғара-Гулистон” маълумотҳои муфидро дар бораи лоиҳаи болозикр, Сиёсати БОР оид ба кафолатҳои иҷтимоӣ, масъалаҳои экологӣ, ҳукуку уҳдадорӣҳои онҳо дар рафти татбики лоиҳа ва дигар меъёрҳои дар қонунгузории Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон дарҷгардида корҳои фаҳмондадиҳӣ, Механизм ва Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳоро гирифтём.

We are the following signatories, participated in the public consultation to get some useful information on the project "Sustainability of the road network", implementation of the project " Reconstruction and improvement of the Dangara-Guliston" road, ADB social security policy, on Environmental issues, rights and responsibilities in the implementation of the project and other norms required by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, public information activities, the Mechanism and complaints review committee.

Н. Данғара. З. Ҷ. Исмаилов Шариф

№	Ному Насаб\Name and Surname	Шахсият\Position	Имзо\Signature
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Photos of Public Consultation meeting in Jamoat Ismat Sharif



Minutes of the Public Consultation
On
Environment, Social and LAR issues for
Dangara - Guliston road Section

Date: November 17, 2021
Time: 14:00
Location: Jamoat Guliston

Participants:

1. Local Residents (in total 27 participants)
2. Representatives of Jamoat Guliston and raisi mahalas of local villages
3. Representatives of PIURR, Sherali Temurzoda and Mr. Fathiddin Hurmatzoda
4. Consultants of Kocks Consult GmbH: Jurgen Mayer, Lela Shatirishvili and Fozil Fozilov

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- 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.
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Mr. Fathiddin Hurmatzoda, Lead Resettlement Specialist at PIU 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.

Mr. Jurgen Mayer briefed the audience of the findings of the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), technical parameters, road category and cross sections. He also 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.

Mrs. Shatirishvili described major aspects and objectives of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) prepared in compliance with ADB SPS 2009, country legislation and best international

⁷³ Project Information Pamphlet is provided in Annex 1 of this LARP.

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.

Mr. Fozil Fozilov 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, he once again explained the importance of the **cut-off date, June 25, 2020**, 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. In the closing phase, the PIU representative once again voiced that the MOT/ADB and PIU will put all efforts to ensure LARP implementation procedures were held smoothly through meaningful negotiations with APs. The official Public Meeting was then closed.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: Are there any mitigation measures considered to project affected perennials grown on state land, specifically for non-fruit bearing trees that will not be cash compensated to local residents?

Answer: Replacement Deciduous trees will be planted along the edges of new road as mitigation measures considered under IEE.

Question 2: In case we do not have legal documents on our residential house to be affected by road project will be cash compensated for project affected structure and be allowed to construct new house on remaining portion of pour land parcel?

Answer: Any structure, residential, supplementary and/or commercial will be cash compensated at full replacement value to allow you to build a new structure of similar size and designation. In addition, onetime allowance will be issued to you to pay official fees and obtain required legal documents (land certificate, construction permit and technical passport) as well.

Question 3: We have a large land and planned to build another house for your married son. Now as a result of road project some portion of land may be taken, leaving us with not enough land to build another house. What can we do if that happens?

Answer: based on preliminary impact assessment we found out that in some locations we may revise the ROW. Keeping in mind all such points during the additional round of impact assessment each and every land parcel attached with residential dwellings will be closely examined. Your active participation in census, SES, title search and inventory of project affected structures, improvements and all assets is important to clearly identify the actual impact and define the most suitable and fair compensation and relevant entitlements and ensure your living conditions and livelihood is maintained at least to pre-project levels if not significantly improved.

Question 4: When will start the civil works?

Answer: Before commencement of any civil works the LARP will be prepared, approved and implemented and once all APs/AHs are fully cash compensated and the ROW vacated. The

information on commencement of civil works will be notified to local residents and relevant road signs will be provided to ensure road safety of pedestrians and road users.

The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached.

Мо иштироккунандагони машварати ҷамъиятӣ оид ба лоиҳаи “Устувори шабакаи роҳҳо”, татбиқи лоиҳаи “Барқарорсозӣ ва бехтаркунонии роҳи автомобилгарди Данғара-Гулистон” маълумотҳои муфидро дар бораи лоиҳаи болозикр, Сиёсати БОР оид ба кафолатҳои иҷтимоӣ, масъалаҳои экологӣ, ҳуқуқи ухдадорихи онҳо дар рафти татбиқи лоиҳа ва дигар меъёрҳои дар қонунгузори Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон дарҷгардида қорҳои фаҳмондадихӣ, Механизм ва Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳоро гирифтём.

We are the following signatories, participated in the public consultation to get some useful information on the project "Sustainability of the road network", implementation of the project " Reconstruction and improvement of the Dangara-Guliston" road, ADB social security policy, on Environmental issues, rights and responsibilities in the implementation of the project and other norms required by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, public information activities, the Mechanism and complaints review committee.

Н. Восеъ, 3.12. Гулистон.

№	Ному Насаб\Name and Surname	Шахсият\Position	Имзо\Signature
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Photos of Public Consultation meeting in Jamoat Guliston



Annex 3. Additional Public Consultations Conducted in 2023 and 2024

Minutes of the Public Consultation **On** **Environment, Social and LAR issues for** **Dangara - Guliston road Section**

Date: March 4, 2023

Time: 12:00

Location: Jamoat Ismat Sharif

Participants:

1. Local Residents (in total 7 participants)
2. Representatives of Jamoats Ismat Sharif and raisi mahalas of local villages
3. Representatives of PIURR, Shodikhon Nodirkhonov
4. Consultants of Kocks Consult GmbH: Lela Shatirishvili and Fozil Fozilov

Agenda:

- Brief review of Road Network Sustainability Project and description of Dangara - Guliston 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 March 4, 2023 the official Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting of Hall of Jamoat Ismat Sharif. At the beginning of presentations, the handout materials⁷⁴ were provided to each and every participant together with a bottle of hand sanitizer and facial mask.

Mr. Shodikhon Nodirkhonov, Lead Resettlement Specialist at PIURR 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. He briefed the audience technical parameters of proposed road, road category and cross sections. He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts.

Mrs. Shatirishvili 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.

⁷⁴ Project Information Pamphlet is provided in Annex 1 of this LARP.

Mr. Fozil Fozilov 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, he once again explained the importance of the **cut-off date, June 25, 2020** as defined for the entire project and specifically for the given project as March 14, 2023 was defined as the cut-off date for the Dangara-Guliston road section LARP. He 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. Mrs. Lela Shatirishvili answered the questions of participants. In the closing phase, the PIU representative once again voiced that the MOT/ADB and PIURR will put all efforts to ensure LARP implementation procedures were held smoothly through meaningful negotiations with APs. The official Public Meeting was then closed.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: Who will be in charge calculation the compensation amount for affected structures?

Answer: Valuation Report will be prepared by the professional appraisers of the State Unitary Enterprise (SUE). During the valuation process the appraisers will adhere country legislation, International Valuation Standards and ADB guidelines to ensure that amount of cash compensation is calculated at full replacement value that will allow the AP built a new structure of similar size and designation. Besides, in compliance with ADB SPS 2009 guidelines all APs are eligible to collect salvaged materials from affected structures. Also, in addition to compensation for affected assets eligible AP will receive onetime allowance to cover the costs and fees to obtain construction permit and update land use certificate.

Question 2: What shall be do if the cowhouse is affected by the project?

Answer: Cash compensation calculated at full replacement cost will be issued to the cowhouse owner. Certainly, in agreement with the owner sufficient time will be allocated enough to build a new another cowhouse before road works commence.

Question 3: Shall we obtain construction permit to build a new structure?

Answer: You need to follow official procedures and rules. During LARP implementation PIURR representatives will provide you all needed technical assistance and advise you on required steps to obtain construction permit as need prior to commencement actual construction works on your land parcel.

Question 4. How will we receive the cash compensation if we do not have bank account?


Answer: PURR representative will assist you to open the bank account. You will receive cash compensation at the Bank. You will be able to withdraw cash at any time and fully or partially at your preference.

The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached.

Rehabilitation Road Project Dangara - Guliston

Проект реабилитации автодороги Дангара – Гулистон

District / Район Донгара Jamoat / Джамлат Имом Шериф Village / Деревня Шошбу Date / Дата 04.03.2023

# №	FULL NAME / Ф.И.О	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол M/F, MЖ
1				M
2				M
3				M
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Проект реабилитации автодороги Дангара – Гулистон

Date / Дата 04.03.2023

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Photos of Public Consultation conducted in Jamoat Ismat Sharif on March 4, 2023





Minutes of the Public Consultation
On
Environment, Social and LAR issues for
Dangara - Guliston road Section

Date: March 7, 2023

Time: 13:00

Location: Hospital in Jamoat Ismat Sharif

Participants:

1. Hospital personnel (in total 15 participants)
2. Consultant of Kocks Consult GmbH: Lela Shatirishvili

Agenda:

- Brief review of Road Network Sustainability Project and description of Dangara - Guliston 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 March 7, 2023, Mrs. Lela Shatirishvili, the International Social Safeguards Consultant of Kocks met with the female personnel of the Jamoat Ismat Sharif Hospital. The Meeting was held during the lunch break in the lobby of the Hospital and attended by the doctors, nurses, technical staff of hospital. Several local women after the appointment with their doctor decided to stay and attend the meeting.

Mrs. Shatirishvili discussed the objectives of road project, its benefits and importance for the local population, road users and future development of country economy. She talked on nature of road works and mitigation measures for monitoring social, environmental and HSE aspects of civil works.

She 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 AH and AE.

She explained the importance of the **cut-off date, June 25, 2020** as defined for the entire project and specific that March 14, 2023 was defined as the cut-off date for the Dangara-Guliston road section LARP. She briefly explained 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.

Special attention was given to health and safety of young and elderly during the civil works, preventive measures for child labor and gender-based violence, influx of labor force during

civil works and importance to follow health and safety instructions. She explained the importance of Grievance Redress Mechanism, purpose of local GRCs and rules for GRM application.

After the completion of presentation, the panel opened a question-answer session. Mrs. Lela Shatirishvili answered the questions of participants.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: When will the road works start?

Answer: Prior to commencement of any civil works the final LARP is to be approved, cash compensations fully paid and relevant compliance report approved by the donor.

Question 2: We hope provision of access to the Hospital and Polyclinic is considered during the road related works so that we are able to receive the patients and Emergency Health Care is provided as needed. Please advise.

Answer: Absolutely! Traffic management plan will be prepared and closely followed by Contractor to completely eliminate any change of road blockage and during civil works. Permanent uninterrupted access to hospital and all other public facilities will be ensured by the Contractor and Supervision Company during the entire project cycle.

List of participants of public consultation hold on March 7, 2023

Rehabilitation Road Project Dangara - Gulliston

Проект реабилитации автодороги Дангара – Гулистон

District / Район Ноҳия Jamoat / Д jamлат Чемат Шар Village / Деревня Шехбур Date / Дата 07.03.2023

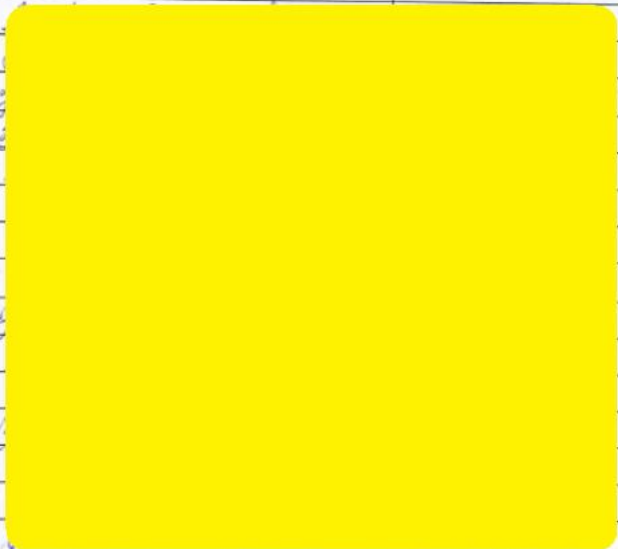


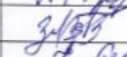

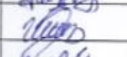

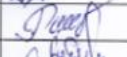

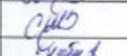

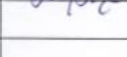




# №	FULL NAME / Ф.И.О	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол M/F, M/Ж
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Photo taken after Consultation Meeting conducted on March 7, 2023 with the Ismat Sharif Hospital personnel



Minutes of the Public Consultation
On
Environment, Social and LAR issues for
Dangara - Guliston road Section

Date: April 15, 2023

Time: 13:00

Location: Meeting Hall of Public School No 35 in village Vose of Guliston district

Participants:

Participants:

1. Local Residents (in total 23 participants)
2. Representatives of Jamoat and raisi mahalas of village Vose
3. Representatives of PIURR, Shodikhon Nodirkhonov
4. Consultants of Kocks Consult GmbH, Fozil Fozilov

Agenda:

- Brief review of Road Network Sustainability Project and description of Dangara - Guliston 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 April 15, 2023 the official Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting of Hall of Public School No 35 of village Vose. At the beginning of presentations, the handout materials⁷⁵ were provided to each and every participant together with a bottle of hand sanitizer and facial mask.

Mr. Shodikhon Nodirkhonov, Lead Resettlement Specialist at PIURR 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. He briefed the audience technical parameters of proposed road, road category and cross sections. He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts.

Mr. Fozil Fozilov 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. He 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.

⁷⁵ Project Information Pamphlet is provided in Annex 1 of this LARP.

Mr. Fozil Fozilov discussed 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, he once again explained the importance of the **cut-off date, June 25, 2020**, as defined for the entire project and specifically for the given project as March 14, 2023 was defined as the cut-off date for the Dangara-Guliston road section LARP. He 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. Mr. Nodirkhonov and Fozilov answered the questions of participants. In the closing phase, the PIU representative once again voiced that the MOT/ADB and PIURR will put all efforts to ensure LARP implementation procedures were held smoothly through meaningful negotiations with APs. The official Public Meeting was then closed.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: Is the underground passage considered near the bus station in village Bahoriston?

Answer: No, underground passage is not considered at km 35+000. However, nearby at km 35+100 will be organized pedestrian crossing.

Question 2: I have unfinished structure (foundation) and a toilet along the Dangara-Guliston road at km 34+000. Will road works affect this?

Answer: We have conducted thorough demarcation and recorded all affected structures. Your foundation and toilet are not located within the road project ROW and will not be affected.

Question 3: When is it expected to start road construction activities?

Answer: Civil works of Dangara-Guliston road section are to be launched in near future, tentatively by the end of 2023.

Photos taken on April 15, 2023 during the public consultation meeting.



The list of Public Consultation Attendees

Rehabilitation Road Project Dangara - Guliston

Проект реабилитации автодороги Дангара – Гулистон

District / Район Босев Jamoat / Джамлат Гулистон Village / Деревня Бахориегон Date / Дата 15.04.2023.

# №	FULL NAME / Ф.И.О	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол M/F, M/Ж
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16				M
17				M

Проект реабилитации автодороги Дангара – Гулистон

District / Район Босе

Jamoat / Джамлат Душанбе

Village / Деревня Бахористон

Date / Дата 15.04.2023.

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Minutes of Public Consultations conducted on April 6, 2024

Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan Green Corridor Project, Rehabilitation and
Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation Reconstruction of Dangara – Guliston Road

MINUTE PUBLIC CONSULTATION

April 6, 2024

Dangara District, Ismat Sharif Jamoat
Shahbur, Khurramzamin, Bulyoni Poyon,
Durakhshon-1 and Durakhshon-2 villages

Participants:

1. Affected Peoples;
2. Representatives of local hukumats and jamoats;
3. Representatives of the PIU RR;
4. Other willing participants.

Subject:

1. Green Corridor Project, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Dangara – Guliston Road;
2. ADB's and EBRD's Social Safeguards Policy;
3. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan;
4. Grievance Redressal Mechanism and Committee;
5. Other unforeseen issues.

During the public consultation, the responsible persons provided information about the financing banks, the banks' requirement for land acquisition and resettlement, implementation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan, identification of the affected people, and calculation of impacts.

During the public consultation, information regarding the project, ADB's Social Safeguard Policy, EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy, and the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan requirement were provided.

Also, information was provided on the substance of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan, physical and economic resettlement, loss of livelihood and rights of affected people for compensation.

The following questions were addressed to the members of the Working Group by the participants:

Question:

How is the cost of fruit trees determined?

Answer:

The cost of fruit trees is based on average age, type of fruit (for example, apple, pear or nut), average yield (for example, how many kilograms of apple, pear or nut)

and average value of 1 kg of fruit. At the same time, a particular cost is multiplied by the fruitfulness year of each fruit tree species. For example, from one 10-year-old apple tree we get 15 kg of fruit, the average cost of which is 4 somoni and the fruitfulness of the tree is 2 years. That makes $15 \text{ kg} \times 4 \text{ somoni} = 60 \text{ somoni}$. In addition, $60 \text{ somoni} \times 2 \text{ years (fruitfulness of one tree)} = 120 \text{ somoni per tree}$. These figures are given as an example.

Question:

Is the compensation paid for non-fruit trees?

Answer:

Yes, in order to minimize the impact, compensation will also be paid for non-fruit trees. The compensation cost is determined per 1m³ of firewood.

Question:

In case of loss of livelihood, what should workers and tenants do?

Answer:

Compensation will be paid for loss of livelihood, no matter the formal or informal business activity, i.e., standing or not standing in the records of the tax office. For example, for business owners, renters, and employees, the amount of compensation is determined and paid based on information provided by the Tax Office (in the case of official business) or the average salary of the region (in the case of informal business). Compensation for full loss of business will be calculated up to 12 months and in the case of temporary impact from 1 to 3 months.

Question:

In the case of land acquisition, the area of agricultural land is reduced. To withdraw the lost land at the farms' expense, what should be done?

Answer:

As part of implementation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan, in addition to compensation for impacts, compensation will also be paid for re-registration of assets - replacement of land certificate and technical passport. With these compensations, the households can re-register their land and assets.

Question:

In case of grievances, where can residents address?

Answer:

In order to address grievances and complaints in a timely and reasonable manner, the project has a Grievance Redressal Mechanism and a Grievance Redressal Committee. The Grievance Redressal Mechanism and the Grievance Redressal Committee have been established under the project to address grievances and complaints in a timely and informed manner. For example, a grievance should first be submitted at the jamoat or project level. In case of disagreement with the decision,

the affected people can apply to the local hukumat, then to the Ministry of Transport or to the Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation. In case of disagreement with the decision taken at this level, you can appeal to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan or other state institutions, and further, you can appeal to the financing banks. Following this mechanism, which is based on the experience of other projects, will help to resolve the problems. The Grievance Redress Committee includes representatives from the jamoats, local hukumats, land committee, agriculture and architecture departments of the districts, Ministry of Transport, Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation and other necessary institutions.

The participants of the public consultation were provided with useful information about the project, financing banks, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan, Mechanism and Grievance Redressal Committee.

Participants signed their signatures to confirm their participation.

No	First and last name	Person	Signature
1		Secretary of the Jamoat	
2		Chairman of the village, AP	
3		AP	
4		AP	
5		AP	
6		AP	
7		AP	
8		AP	
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12		AP	
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23		AP	
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25		AP	
26		AP	
27		AP	
28		AP	

29		AP	
30		AP	
31		Chairman of the village	
32		Chairman of the village	
33		AP	
34		AP	
35		AP	
36		AP	
37		AP	
38		AP	
39		AP	
40		AP	
41		PIU RR Representative	
42		PIU RR Representative	

Photos taken during the public consultation:





MINUTE
PUBLIC CONSULTATION

April 6, 2024

Dangara district, school No. 25
Kayumobod, Baynak and Bahoriston villages

Participants:

1. Affected Peoples;
2. Representatives of local hukumats and jamoats;
3. Representatives of the PIU RR;
4. Other willing participants.

Subject:

1. Green Corridor Project, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Dangara – Guliston Road;
2. ADB's and EBRD's Social Safeguards Policy;
3. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan;
4. Grievance Redressal Mechanism and Committee;
5. Other unforeseen issues.

During the public consultation, the responsible persons provided information about the financing banks, the banks' requirement for land acquisition and resettlement, implementation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan, identification of the affected people, and calculation of impacts.

During the public consultation, information regarding the project, ADB's Social Safeguard Policy, EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy, and the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan requirement were provided.

Also, information was provided on the substance of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan, physical and economic resettlement, loss of livelihood and rights of affected people for compensation.

The following questions were addressed to the members of the Working Group by the participants:

Question:

During construction works, is the construction of culverts and roadside ditches included?

Answer:

Yes, the project includes construction of culverts of different sizes and diameters. Side ditches will also be constructed to divert roadside water and water collected from agricultural lands.

Question:

When will the compensation amount be paid?

Answer:

The compensation amount will be paid after the complete report of the Land Allocation and Resettlement Plan, review and approval by the financing banks and allocation of funds from the budget of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Question:

If there are questions from the community, where can they go?

Answer:

If you have any questions prior to the start of construction works, you can contact the address and number given in the information booklets below. In addition to this, residents can contact the field office and the responsible persons of the Employer, Consultant and Contractor if the project is started. During the beginning of construction works, a book for registration of complaints will be opened in each Jamoats and boxes will be installed in the populated areas to receive grievances and complaints with the name and number of responsible persons.

The participants of the public consultation were provided with useful information about the project, financing banks, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan, Mechanism and Grievance Redressal Committee.

Participants signed their signatures to confirm their participation.

No	First and last name	Person	Signature
1		AP	
2		AP	
3		AP	
4		AP	
5		AP	
6		AP	
7		AP	
8		AP	
9		AP	
10		Secretary of Jamoat Lolazor	
11		Chief Accountant of Jamoat Lolazor.	
12		AP	
13		AP	
14		AP	
15		AP	

16		AP	
17		AP	
18		AP	
19		PIU RR Representative	
20		AP	
21		AP	
22		PIU RR Representative	

Photos taken during the public consultation:

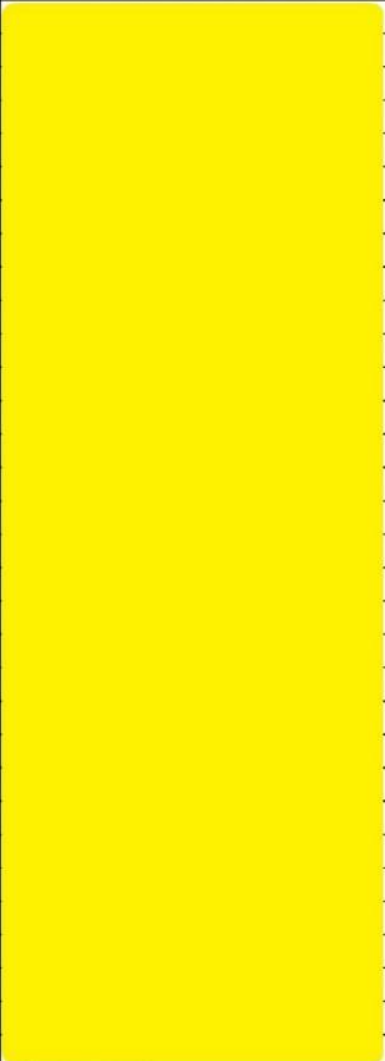


Answer:

Yes, in addition to compensating for the impact made, there will also be payments in the form of severely impacted and vulnerable households. In addition to this, compensation will be paid for loss of livelihood, re-registration of actives and, in the case of physical resettlement, compensation for transportation of property and rental of a residential house.

The participants of the public consultation were provided with useful information about the project, financing banks, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan, Mechanism and Grievance Redressal Committee.

Participants signed their signatures to confirm their participation.

No	First and last name	Person	Signature
1		AP	
2		Chairman of the village	
3		AP	
4		AP	
5		AP	
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MINUTE
PUBLIC CONSULTATION

April 6, 2024

Vose and Farkhor districts,
School No. 17, Olimtoy,
Shuhratyor and Bahoriston villages

Participants:

1. Affected Peoples;
2. Representatives of local hukumats and jamoats;
3. Representatives of the PIU RR;
4. Other willing participants.

Subject:

1. Green Corridor Project, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Dangara – Guliston Road;
2. ADB's and EBRD's Social Safeguards Policy;
3. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan;
4. Grievance Redressal Mechanism and Committee;
5. Other unforeseen issues.

During the public consultation, the responsible persons provided information about the financing banks, the banks' requirement for land acquisition and resettlement, implementation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan, identification of the affected people, and calculation of impacts.

During the public consultation, information regarding the project, ADB's Social Safeguard Policy, EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy, and the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan requirement were provided.

Also, information was provided on the substance of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan, physical and economic resettlement, loss of livelihood and rights of affected people for compensation.

The following questions were addressed to the members of the Working Group by the participants:

Question:

If questions or problems arise during project implementation, how will they be addressed?

Answer:

In order to address grievances and complaints in a timely and reasonable manner, the project has a Grievance Redressal Mechanism and a Grievance Redressal Committee. The Grievance Redressal Mechanism and the Grievance Redressal Committee have been established under the project to address grievances and complaints in a timely and informed manner. For example, a grievance should first be submitted at the jamoat or project level. In case of disagreement with the decision, the affected people can apply to the local hukumat, then to the Ministry of Transport or to the Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation. In case of disagreement with the decision taken at this level, you can appeal to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan or other state institutions, and further, you can appeal to the financing banks. Following this mechanism, which is based on the experience of other projects, will help to resolve the problems. The Grievance Redress Committee includes representatives from the jamoats, local hukumats, land committee, agriculture and architecture departments of the districts, Ministry of Transport, Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation and other necessary institutions.

Question:

If construction work starts and agricultural land and its crops will be affected. What should be done in this case?

Answer:

The aim of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan is to compensate for any impacts due to the project and implement its requirements. Therefore, the volume of crops and area of agricultural land will also be compensated under this plan. In order to determine the volume and value of the crop, work is carried out on the basis of a certificate from the department of agriculture of the districts and the value of compensation is determined. For agricultural lands and pastures, only for official land users, according to the requirements, compensation will be paid for the loss of land use rights and its re-registration.

Question:

How and on the basis of which requirements is the value of buildings and structures determined?

Answer:

The value of buildings and structures and fruit trees is determined by the State Unitary Enterprise "On Evaluation" under the State Committee on Investment and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan, which operates on the basis of a license. In turn, according to the project requirements, the evaluator determines the value of buildings and structures without considering depreciation and at the replacement cost.

Question:

Besides compensation for buildings, structures, trees and crops, will other types of compensation be paid?

Answer:

Yes, in addition to compensating for the impact made, there will also be payments in the form of severely impacted and vulnerable households. In addition to this, compensation will be paid for loss of livelihood, re-registration of actives and, in the case of physical resettlement, compensation for transportation of property and rental of a residential house.

The participants of the public consultation were provided with useful information about the project, financing banks, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan, Mechanism and Grievance Redressal Committee.

Participants signed their signatures to confirm their participation.

No	First and last name	Person	Signature
1		AP	
2		Chairman of the village	
3		AP	
4		AP	
5		AP	
6		AP	
7		AP	
8		AP	
9		AP	
10		AP	
11		AP	
12		AP	
13		AP	
14		AP	
15		AP	
16		AP	
17		AP	
18		AP	
19		AP	
20		AP	
21		AP	
22		AP	
23		AP	
24		AP	
25		AP	
26		AP	
27		AP	
28		AP	
29		AP	
30		AP	
31		AP	
32		AP	






Participation of ADB Representative during a meeting with 13 randomly selected PLs on April 18, 2024. (Several photos are attached)





Annex 4. Official documents on project GRM

 ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТЛОН МАҚОМОТИ ИҶРОИЯИ ҲОКИМИЯТИ ДАВЛАТИИ НОҲИЯИ ДАНГАРА	
<small>Вилояти Хатлон, ноҳияи Дангара, кӯчаи Марказӣ 56; тел: (8-33-12) 2-22-33; www.dangara.tj; e-mail: hukumat@dangara.tj</small>	
№ <u>06/107</u> аз « <u>23</u> » <u>05</u> . соли 20 <u>22</u> .	
Ба №2/526 аз «6 » октябри соли 2021	
Ба директори иҷроияи маркази татбиқи Лоихаҳои таҷдиди рохҳои Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон мухтарам Арабзода Н.	
Мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Дангара ба Шумо рӯйхати комиссияи ҷамъиятиро пешниҳод менамояд.	
Замима: рӯйхати комиссия.	
Рохбари дастгоҳи раиси ноҳияи Дангара	 Собирзода Ш.

Рӯйхати

Шуъба ва идораю ташкилотҳои ноҳия барои дохил намудан ба Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо аз ҷониби ноҳияи Данғара.

р/т	Ному насаб	мансаб	Рақами телефон
1.	Холзода К.	Муовини якуми раиси ноҳия	907-75-26-62
2.	Рахмонов Н.	И.в мудири бахши меъморӣ ва шаҳрсозии ноҳия	901-31-31-64
3.	Кароматуллоев Ш.	Раиси Кумитаи идораи замини ноҳия	901-40-63-62
4.	Нурализода Х.	Раиси кумитаи ҳифзи муҳити зисти ноҳия	900-02-03-62
5.	Муродов З.	Сардори идораи шабакаҳои барқи ноҳия	907-64-93-26
6.	Файзализода С.	Директори КДФ «БММГ»-и ноҳия	908-87-25-50
7.	Набиев Ф.	Сардори корхонаи истифодабарии оби нушокии ноҳия	904-77-64-64
8.	Муқимов А.	Сардори ИДБЗ ва обёрии ноҳия	889-99-90-65
9.	Сайфуллоев А.	Сардори корхонаи истифодабарии оби нушокии деҳоти ноҳия	777-10-09-41
10.	Ќурабеков Б.	Раиси Ќамоати деҳоти ба номи И.Шарифов	559-05-36-86
11.	Ҳаётова С.	И.в раиси Ќамоати деҳоти Корез	209-36-66-63
12.	Акрамзода Х.	Раиси Ќамоати деҳоти Лолазор	907-48-11-11

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
KHATLON REGION
EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY OF DANGARA DISTRICT

№ 06/107 of 23/05/2022

To the Director of the Project Implementation
Unite for Road Rehabilitation,
Mr. N. Arabzoda

The executive body of state power of Dangara district offers you a list of public commissions.

Appendix: list of public commission.

Head of Dangara district

Sobirzoda Sh.

List of departments and organisations in the district to be included in the Grievance redress commission for the Dangara district

No.	Name	Position	Phone number
1	Kholzoda K.	First deputy chairman of the district	907-75-26-62
2	Rahmonov N.	Director of the architectural and urban planning department of the district	901-31-31-64
3	Karamatulloev Sh.	Chairman of the District Land Management Committee	901-40-63-62
4	Nuralizoda Kh.	Chairman of the environmental protection committee of the district	900-02-03-62
5	Muradov 3.	Head of the district electricity network department	907-64-93-26
6	Faizalizoda S.	Director of SSE "BMMG" of district	908-87-25-50
7	Nabiev F.	Head of the drinking water utility of the district	904-77-64-64
8	Mukymov A.	The head of the IDBZ and irrigation of the district	889-99-90-65
9	Saifulloev A.	Head of the drinking water utility of the district	777-10-09-41
10	Jurabekov B.	Chairman of the Jamoat of village named after I. Sharifov	559-05-36-86
11	Hayatova S.	Chairman of Jamoat of Korez village	209-36-66-63
12	Akramzoda Kh.	Chairman of the Jamoat of Lolazor Village	907-48-11-11



ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
МАҚОМОТИ ИҶРОИЯИ ҲОКИМИЯТИ ДАВЛАТИИ
НОҲИЯИ ФАРҲОР

вилояти Хатлон, ноҳияи Фарҳор, шаҳраки Фарҳор, кӯчаи С.Сафаров № 1 тел: 2-25-35, 2-22-33, факс 2-21-88

№ 61, аз «26» 05 соли 2022
Ба №2/247, аз 16 майи соли 2022

ш.Фарҳор

Ба директори иҷроияи маркази
татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо
муҳтарам Арабзода Н.

Мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Фарҳор ба Шумо
рӯйхати сохторҳои дахлдори ноҳияро чиҳати таъсис додани Кумитаи баррасии
арзу шикоятҳои аҳолии ноҳия пешниҳод менамояд.

Маълумотнома дар ҳаҷми ___ саҳифа замима мегардад.

Муовини якуми раиси ноҳия

Камолзода Р.

р у й х а т и
роҳбарони ташкилоту муассисаҳои ноҳияи Фархор

Р/Т	Ному насаби роҳбар	Вазифа ва номи ташкилот	Рақами телефонҳо
1	Камолзода Раҳматхӯча	Муовини якуми раиси ноҳия (сохтмон)	918-29-75-30
2	Ҳафизов Саидобид	Мудир бахши меъморӣ ва шаҳрсозӣ	908-58-48-98
3	Азаматов Нуриддин	Сардори Раёсати кишоварзӣ	900-20-51-90
4	Ғаффоров Асомуддин	Директори КДФ «ГОК»-и ноҳия	901-04-55-55
5	Сафаров Мақсуд	Директории КДФ «Ҳочагии манзилию коммунали»-и ноҳия	904-08-58-68
6	Насимов Комрон	Сардори Шабакаи барки ноҳия	907-21-06-06
7	Орипов Насим	Сардори Хадамоти санитарӣ эпидемиологӣ	907-96-07-03
8	Каримзода Баҳодур	Раиси Кумитаи идораи замин	933-02-23-78
9	Раҳимзода Валихон	Раиси Ҷ/ш.Фархор	907-63-00-02
10	Амирошоев Олим	Раиси Ҷ/д Истиклол	905-88-03-08
11	Султонов Музафар	Раиси Ҷ/д Дехқонобод	907-74-19-61
12	Бобоев Ҳайрулло	Раиси Ҷ/д Гулшан	938-06-28-28
13	Баротов Наврӯз	Раиси Ҷ/д Хутан	901-22-12-72
14	Амирзода Алихон	Директории корхонаи КДФ «БММФ»	905-70-90-90
15	Ҳайтов Аҳлиддин	Мудир бахши ҳифзи муҳити зист	907 56 66 46
16	Шодавлатзода Абдувалӣ	Сардори Хадамоти оташнишонӣ дар ноҳияи Фархор	904 55 19 19

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
EXECUTIVE BODY OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF
FARKHOR DISTRICT

№ 2/51 of 26/05/2022

Farkhor

To the Director of the Project Implementation
Unite for Road Rehabilitation,
Mr. N. Arabzoda

The executive body of the state government of Farkhor district provides you with the list of the relevant structures of the district for establishing the Grievance Redress Commission for reviewing complaints of the district population.

_____ pages of information are attached.

First deputy head of district

Kamolzoda R.

List of heads of organisations and institutions in Farkhor district

No	Name of the manager	Position and name of the organization	Phone number
1	Kamolzoda Rahmatkhoja	First Deputy Head of District (Construction)	918-29-75-30
2	Hafizov Saidobid	Director of the department of architecture and urban planning	908-58-48-98
3	Azamatov Nuriddin	Head of the Department of Agriculture	900-20-51-90
4	Ghafforov Asomuddin	Director of SSE "GOK" of the district	901-04-55-55
5	Safarov Maksud	Director of SSE "Housing and Utilities" of the district	904-08-58-68
6	Nasimov Komron	Head of district electricity network	907-21-06-06
7	Oripov Nasim	Head of the Sanitary Epidemiological Service	907-96-07-03
8	Karimzoda Bahodur	Chairman of the Land Management Committee	933-02-23-78
9	Rahimzoda Valikhon	Chairman of the Jamoat of Farkhor town	907-63-00-02
10	Amirshoev Olim	Chairman of the Jamoat of Istiklol village	905-88-03-08
11	Sultonov Muzaffar	Chairman of the Jamoat of Dehkonobod village	907-74-19-61
12	Boboev Khairullo	Chairman of the Jamoat of Gulshan village	938-06-28-28
13	Barotov Navruz	Chairman of the Jamoat of Khutan village	901-22-12-72
14	Amirzoda Alikhon	Director of SSE "BMMG"	905-70-90-90
15	Haitov Ahliddin	Manager of Environmental department	907 56 66 46
16	Shodavlatzoda Abduvali	Head of the Fire Service in Farkhor district	904 55 19 19



ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТЛОН
РАИСИ НОҲИЯИ ВОСЕЪ

735330 н.Восеъ, ш.Хулбук, к. И.Сомонӣ - 19 тел: (83311) 2- 22- 33. www.vose.tj Email: vose36@mail.ru

№ 1-313 аз « 23 » 06 соли 2022.

Ба №2/248 аз « 16 » 05 2022.

Ба маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои
таҷдиди роҳҳо

Мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Восеъ дар доираи татбиқи лоиҳаи «Таҷдиди роҳи автомобилгарди Данғара - Гулистон» барои таъсис додани Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо номзадҳои шахсони зеринро пешниҳод менамояд.

№	Ному насаб	Вазифа	Рақами телефони дастиву корӣ
1.	Худоёрзода Алихон	Муовини раиси ноҳияи Восеъ	988864425, 8331122564
2.	Қодирзода Маҳсуддин	Раиси кумитаи идораи замини ноҳияи Восеъ	918889130
3.	Саидов Халил	Сардори шӯъбаи ҳифзи муҳити зисти ноҳияи Восеъ	988200708
4.	Хукматуллоев Қурбон	Сардори муассисаи давлатии нигоҳдории роҳҳои автомобилгарди ноҳия	985-15-28-02
5.	Холиқов Умед	Раиси Ҷамоати деҳоти Гулистон	985348410
6.	Салимзода Далер	Раиси Ҷамоати деҳоти ба номи А.Авазов	987606073
7.	Абдукаримов Хикматулло	Раиси Ҷамоати шаҳраки Хулбук	981022929
8.	Ҳалимов Амирхон	Раиси Ҷамоати деҳоти Тугарак	987282883
9.	Исмонов Зулфиқор	Сармутахассис-заминсози Ҷамоати деҳоти Тугарак	988203012

Раиси ноҳияи Восеъ

Шарифзода Ҷ.Р.

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
KHATLON REGION
HEAD OF VOSE DISTRICT

No. 1-313 from 23/06/2022

To: Project Implementation

Unite for Road Rehabilitation

The Executive Body of the state power of Vose district, as part of the implementation of the Dangara-Guliston Road reconstruction project, proposes the nomination of the following persons for the establishment of the Complaints Review Committee.

No.	Name	Position	Mobile phone number
1	Khudoyorzoda Alikhon	Deputy head of the Vose district	988864425, 8331122564
2	Qodirzoda Mahsuddin	Head of the Vose district land management committee	918889130
3	Saidov Khalil	Head of the environmental protection department of Vose district	988200708
4	Hukmatulloev Qurbon	Head of the state agency for road maintenance in the district	985-15-28-02
5	Kholikov Umed	Head of Jamoat of Guliston village	985348410
6	Salimzoda Daler	Head of the Jamoat of the village named after A. Avazov	987606073
7	Abdukarimov Hikmatullo	Head of the Jamoat of Hulbuk town	981022929
8	Halimov Amirkhon	Head of the Jamoat of Tugarak village	987282883
9	Ismonov Zulfikor	Specialist in land management of the Jamoat of Tugarak village	988203012

Head of Vose District

Sharifzoda J.R

Annex 5. Grievance Application Forms

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 6. Sample of 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 7. Form for Inventory of Project Affected Assets of APs

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN - INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLDS НАКШАИ ЧУДО НАМУДАНИ КИТЪАИ ЗАМИН ВА КУЧОНИДАНИ АХОЛИ - Пурсишномаи хоҷагиҳои алоҳида							№ Act / Санад _____
Project / Лоиха:		Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Bohtar-Dangara Road Project					Date of visit / Санаи ташриф _____
Funded by / Маблағгузор:		Asian Development Bank					Tel: _____
Implementer / Иҷрокунанда:		Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan					
Project section / Китъаи лоиха:		Road Km / Роҳ дар км <u>ПК</u>	Road side L/R/Канори роҳ Ч/П _____				
District / Ноҳияи _____		Jamoot / Ҷамоат _____		Address / Адрес: Village / Деҳаи _____			

Head of household's Name / Ному насаби сардори оила:		ID #		
Number of people in the AH/ Шумораи аъзоёни оила	Male/ Мард	Female/ Зан	Female headed / Зан роҳбарикунанда: 1=Ха / 2=Не	Number of disabled/ Шумораи шахсони маъъюб дар оила
				Vulnerable AH Оилаи камбизоат / ишора кунед 1=Ха / 2=Не

Affected Fruit Trees Дарахтони мевадихандаи зарардида	Number of Productive Trees / Шумораи дарахтони мевадиханда	Age of the productive tree / Соли тахминии дарахтони мевадиханда	Number of not productive (sapling) trees Шумораи дарахтони навикиол
Apple / Себ			
Cherry / Гелос			
Small cherry / Опуҷа			
Peach / Шафтолу			
Apricot / Зардолу			
Pomegranate / Анор			
Nut tree / Чормара			
Mulberry / Тут			
Khurma / Хурмо			
Other / Дигар			
Total / Ҷамъаи			

Major Economic Activities / Yes=1 / No=2 Фаъолиятҳои асосии иктисодӣ (даромадноки) оила / Ишора кунед / 1=Ха / 2=Не					
Вазъи оила дар хона	Farm owner/ Деҳкон	Agricultural labor Кори кироии кишоварзи	Daily wage Кори кироӣ	Small enterprise/ Соҳибкории хурд	Government employment/ Кори давлатӣ (расмӣ)
Шумораи аъзои оила ки синашон аз 16 кам аст					Other /Дигар

Affected Non-fruit trees Дарахтони зарардидаи сояфкан ва ориши	Number of trees Шумораи дарахтон	Age of tree Соли дарахт	Possible replanting/ Имкони кучонидан 1=Ха / 2=Не
Pine / Арча			
Poplar / Сафедор			
Decorative / Ҷиғор			
Osier / Бед			

Affected Residential / Commercial land / Area m ² / Замини / Наздиқавлиги / Соҳибкории зарардида Масоҳат м ²					
Type of Land/ тип зами	Total area m2/ Майдони умумии замин (M2)		Affected area Майдони таъсирдида (M2)		Dimentionс Андозаҳо (М)
	L/R	R/P	L/R	R/P	Бар Дарози
Residential Наздиқавлиги					
Commercial Соҳибкории					
Total/Ҷамъаи					

Affected Cultivated Land / Area m ² /Замини кишти зарардида / Масоҳат м2						
Type of crops / тип уржаи	Ownership / 1=Owner / 2=Renter / 3=Illegal 1=заам худӣ / 2=заам иҷора / 3=заам ғай қонуни:	Type of land / (see codes) / Намуди замин / (6а рамаҳо ниғаред) PL / IDF / FDF / CDF.	Total area m2/ Масоҳати умумии м2	Dimentionс Андозаҳо (М)		Affected area m2/ Майдони таъсирдида м2
				Бар	Дарози	
Vegetables / Сабзавот						Presidential land Замини Президенти
Orchard / Бор						(PL)
Vineyard / Тоқсор						Individual Dehkan farm Хоҷагии Деҳкони
Other / Дигар						Инфироиди
Corn / Чуворимака						Family Dehkan farm Хоҷагии Деҳкони
Wheat / Гандум						Оилави
Cotton / Пахта						(FDF)
Flax / Зарғар						Collective Dehkan farm Хоҷагии Деҳкони
Paddy / Шолӣ						Коллективи
Other / Дигар						(CDF)
Total / Ҷамъаи						

Affected Buildings, shops, sheds, outbuildings, walls, fences and other miscellaneous items / Биноҳо, мағозаҳо, Навесҳо, Иншоотҳои беруни, Деворҳо, Чапараҳо ва дигар иншоотҳои зарардида.

CODES / Рама

1 House / Истикомати	13 Fuel station / НФС (АЗС)	Fundament/walls/ roof/floor / тахкурси / девори /бом / Фарш	
2 Kitchen / Ошхона	14 Store / Shop / Мағоза	1 Concrete / Бетони	12 Metal netting fences / Панҷараи оҳанин
3 Shed / Навес	15 Pharmacy / Аптека	2 Rubble concrete / Бугобетон	13 Timber sheet / Тахтаи
4 Fencing / Девор ва чапарак	16 Service center / Маркази хизматрасони	3 Reinforced concrete / Железобетон	14 Wood and asbestos sheet garret / Бом аз тахта ва асбест
5 Lavatory / Хочатхона	17 Restaurant / Ресторан	4 Cemblocks / Семблок	15 Wood and metal sheet garret / Бом аз тахта ва тунука
6 Tanks / Pools / Хава, чоҳи обгирӣ	18 Public center / Маркази ҷамъияти	5 Stone wall / Девори санги	16 Metal frame / Чорчӯбаи метали
7 Concrete surface / Сурфай бетони	19 Religious center / Масҷид	6 Burnt bricks / Хишти пухта	17 Concrete slab / Тахтасанги бетони
8 Tandorhona / Нонвойхона	20 Cemetery / Мазор	7 Mud bricks / Хишти лои	18 Mud plastering / Андоваи лои
9 Wells / Сквжинаҳо	21 Tandur / Аловхона	8 Mud wall / Девори лои	19 Wooden floor / Аа тахта
10 Livestock shelter / Оғилхона	22 Basement / Таххона	9 Mud and stone / Лой ва санг	20 Plywood floor / Аа фанер
11 Barn / Анбор	23 Iron gate / Дарвозаи оҳанин	10 Wire netting fences / Сеткаи симин	21 Other / Дигар
12 Other / Дигар	24 Woden gate / Дарвозаи ҷубин	11 Metal sheet fences / Тунука	22 Other / Дигар

No	Type of structure/ Навъи сохтмон	Dimentions /Андозаҳо		Area / Масоҳат m2	Number of rooms/ шумораи хонаҳо	Fundament / Пойдевор				Walls / Девор				Roofing/ Бом	Floor/ Фарш
		Length / дарози (meter)	Width / бар (meter)			Material / масолах	Length / дарози (meter)	Width / бар (meter)	Height / Баланди (метр)	Material / масолах	Length / дарози (meter)	Width / бар (meter)	Height / Баланди (meter)		
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															
13															
14															
15															
16															

Date / Сана _____ Signatures / Имзоҳо


Affected Person Agreed /
Шахси таъсирдида (сардори оила) Рози ҳастам:

Hukumat's Representative, Jamoat and Veleg
Намояндаи Ҳукумат, Ҷамоат ё Маҳала (дар маҳал)

Project Local Consultant (locally)
Намояндаи машваратчи маҳалии Лоиха

Project Local Consultant (locally)
Намояндаи машваратчи маҳали

Annex 8. Official fees for technical passport and land use certificate



**КОРХОНАИ ВОҲИДИ ДАВЛАТИИ “БАҚАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ ҒАЙРИМАНҚУЛ”
КОРХОНАИ ДАВЛАТИИ ФАРЪИИ “БАҚАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ
ҒАЙРИМАНҚУЛ” ДАР НОҲИЯИ ДАНҒАРА ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТЛОН**


Суроға; вилоти Хатлон, ноҳияи Данғара, Ҷамоати деҳоти Кореъ, маҳаллаи №15 тел: 83312-2-25-50

аз « 19 » 05 соли 2022 № 86 ш. Данғара

Ба директори Маркази татбиқи
лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо
мухтарам Арабзода Н.

Корхонаи давлатии фаръии “Бақайдгирии молу мулки ғайриманкул”-и ноҳияи Данғара мактуби ирсолнамудаи Шуморо оид ба пешниҳоди нархномаҳои тағйир ва омода намудани Шиносномаҳои техникий ҳавлидорӣ ва Шаҳодатнома дар бораи бақайдгирии давлатии қитъаи заминҳои наздиҳавлиғӣ, иншоот ва хоҷагии деҳқонӣ мавриди барраси қарор дода, чунин иттилоъ медиҳад.

Тибқи нархномаи Корхонаи давлатии фаръии “Бақайдгирии молу мулки ғайриманкул” барои омода намудан ва таъғирот даровардан дар як адад шиносномаи техникий ҳавлидорӣ як ошёна масоҳати 100 метри мураббаъ ҳақи хизматрасони шиносномаи техникий 900 сомонӣ ва ду ошёна ҳақи хизматрасони шиносномаи техникий 1800 сомонӣ, шиносномаи техникий мағозаи якошёна масоҳати 100 метри мураббаъ ҳақи хизматрасони шиносномаи техникий 900 сомонӣ, мағозаи ду ошёна ҳақи хизматрасони шиносномаи техникий 1800 сомонӣ ва Шаҳодатнома дар бораи бақайдгирии давлатӣ бо тамоми хароҷотҳо, яъне чудо намудани қитъаи замин, барои қитъаи замини наздиҳавлӣ масоҳати 600 метри мураббаъ ҳақи хизматрасони парвандаи заминсозӣ 764 сомонӣ, боҷи давлатӣ маблағи 82 сомони 64 дирам ва ҳақи хизматрасонии шаҳодатнома 151 сомонӣ, қитъаи замини мағоза масоҳати 860 метри мураббаъ ҳақи хизматрасони парвандаи заминсозӣ 2419 сомонӣ, боҷи давлатӣ маблағи 82 сомони 64 дирам ва ҳақи хизматрасонии шаҳодатнома 151 сомонӣ ва қитъаи замини хоҷагии деҳқонӣ майдони 1 (як) гектар ҳақи хизматрасони парвандаи заминсозӣ 2939 сомонӣ, боҷи давлатӣ маблағи 82 сомони 64 дирам ва ҳақи хизматрасонии шаҳодатнома 151 сомониро ташкил медиҳад.

Директор  **Файзализода С.**

SUBSIDIARY STATE ENTERPRISE "REGISTRATION OF REAL ESTATE AND PROPERTY" IN
DANGARA DISTRICT OF KHATLON REGION

№86 of 19/05/2022

To the Director of the Project Implementation
Unite for Road Rehabilitation,
Mr. N. Arabzoda

The subsidiary state enterprise "Registration of real estate" of Dangara district has decided the letter sent to you regarding the proposal of price changes and the preparation of technical certificates of ownership and the certificate of state registration of the homestead land, structures and the dehkan farm under consideration.

According to the price list of the subsidiary state enterprise "Registration of real estate" for the preparation and renewal of a technical passport for one floor with an area of 100 square meters, the fee for technical passport service is 900 TJS and for two floors, the fee for technical passport service is 1,800 TJS, technical passport for a one-floor shop for 100 square meters, the technical passport service fee is 900 Somoni, a two-story store, the technical passport service fee is 1,800 TJS, and the certificate of state registration with all costs, i.e., homestead land, the area of 600 square meters, the land construction service fee is 764 TJS. State tax in the amount of 82.64 TJS and certificate service fee - 151 TJS, plot of land for the store area of 860 square meters, service fee for land construction 2,419 TJS, state tax is 82.64 TJS and certificate service fee - 151 TJS and plot of agricultural land for the area of 1 (one) hectare, the service fee for the land construction case is 2,939 TJS, the state tax is 82.64 TJS, and the fee for the certificate service is 151 TJS.

Director

Fayzalizoda S.



КОРХОНАИ ВОҲИДИ ДАВЛАТИИ «БАҚАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ ҒАЙРИМАНКУЛ»
КОРХОНАИ ДАВЛАТИИ ФАРӢИ «БАҚАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ ҒАЙРИМАНКУЛ»
ДАР НОӢИЯИ ФАРҲОР

735390 ш-ки Фархор, кучаи ба номи Ф. Мухаммадиев №8 тел. (83316) 2-26-80, email farkhjr @ registr-ni.tj.PMA 200016720

№ 156/01 аз “23” 05 соли 2022
Ба № _____ аз “ ” _____ соли 2022

Ба Директори Маркази татбиқи
Лоихаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо
мухтарам Арабзода.Н

Корхонаи давлатии фарӢи «Бақайдгирии молу мулки ғайриманкул» дар ноҳияи Фархор аз ҷониби Корхонаи воҳиди давлатии «Бақайдгирии молу мулки ғайриманкул» мактуби ирсолнамудан Шуморо аз 16.05.2022 №2/244 оид ба пешниҳоди нархномаҳои тағйир, омада намудани Шиносномаҳои техникӣ ҳавлидори ва Шаҳодатномаи бақайдгирии давлатии кӯъаи заминӣ наздихавлиги, иншоот ва хоҷагиҳои деҳқони мавридӣ барраси қарор дода чунин иттилоъ медиҳад.

Тибқи нархномаҳои КДФ “БММГ” барои омада намудан ва тағйирот даровардани дар як адад шиносномаи техникӣ ҳавлидори дорои 200 метри мураббаъ ҳақи хизматрасони 1265 сомонӣ ва ду ошёна ҳақи хизматрасони 3760 сомони. Барои шахсони ҳуқуқи дорои 300 метри мураббаъ як ошёна ҳақи хизматрасони 2185 сомони ро ташкил медиҳад. Омада намудани парвандаҳои заминсозии хоҷагиҳои деҳқони аз 1 гектар то 2 гектар ҳақи хизматрасони 1986,0 сомонӣ, боҷи давлатӣ 82,64 сомони ва ҳақи хизматрасони шаҳодатномаи диҳи 290,8 сомони ро ташкил медиҳад.

Директор

А.Амирзода.

SUBSIDIARY STATE ENTERPRISE "REGISTRATION OF REAL ESTATE AND PROPERTY" IN
FARKHOR DISTRICT

№156/01 from 23.05.2022

To the Director of the Project Implementation
Unit for Road Rehabilitation,
Mr. N. Arabzoda

The subsidiary state enterprise "Registration of real estate" in Farkhor district from the SUE "Registration of real estate" sent you a letter dated 16.05.2022 No. 2/244 regarding the proposal of price changes, preparation of technical passports and state registration of the certificate of a homestead, facility and dehkan farm and gives the following information.

According to the price lists of the subsidiary state enterprise "Registration of real estate" for the preparation and modification of the technical passport of the owner of 200 square meters, the service fee is 1,265 TJS, and for two floors the service fee is 3,760 TJS. For legal entities with an area of 300 square meters, the cost of the service for one floor is 2,185 TJS. Preparation of land development files for dehkan farms from 1 hectare to 2 hectares costs 1,986 TJS, state tax 82.64 TJS, and certificate service fee 290.8 TJS.

Director

A. Amirzoda



**КОРХОНАИ ВОҲИДИ ДАВЛАТИИ «БАҚАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ ҒАЙРИМАНҚУЛ»
КОРХОНАИ ДАВЛАТИИ ФАРӢИ «БАҚАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ
ҒАЙРИМАНҚУЛ» ДАР НОӢИЯИ ВОСЕЪ**

735330 ноҳияи Восеъ, шаҳраки Хулбук, кӯчаи Бурӣ Ҳақимов, тел: 2-20-19.

№ 1-148 аз «24» 05 соли 2022

ш.Хулбук

Ба №2/242 аз 16.05.2022

Ба Директори иҷроияи маркази
татбики лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди
роҳҳои Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
Мухтарам Арабзода Н.С.

КДФ «Бақайдгирии молу мулки ғайриманқул» дар ноҳияи Восеъ
мақтуби Шуморо аз 16.05.2022 тахти №2/242 гирифта дида баромада, чунин
иттилоъ медиҳад.

Тибки нархномаи Корхонаи давлатии фарӢи «Бақайдгирии молу
мулки ғайриманқул» барои омода намудан ва тағирот даровардан дар як адад
шиносномаи техники хавлидори як ошёна масоҳати 100 метри мураббаъ ҳақи
хизматрасонии шиносномаи техники 900 сомони ва ду ошёна, ҳақи
хизматрасонии шиносномаи техники 1800 сомони, шиносномаи техники
мағозаи яқошёна масоҳати 100 метри мураббаъ, ҳақи хизматрасонии
шиносномаи техники 900 сомони, мағозаи ду ошёна ҳақи хизматрасонии
шиносномаи 1800 сомони ва Шаҳодатнома дар бораи бақайдгирии давлати
бо тамоми хароҷотҳо, яъне ҷудо намудани китъаи замин, барои китъаи
замини наздихавлиги масоҳати 600 метри мураббаъ ҳақи хизматрасонии
парвандаи заминсозии 764 сомони, бочи давлати маблағи 82 сомони 64 дирам
ва ҳақи хизматрасонии шаҳодатнома 151 сомони, китъаи замини мағоза
масоҳати 860 метри мураббаъ, ҳақи хизматрасонии парвандаи заминсозии
2419 сомони, бочи давлати маблағи 82 сомони 64 дирам ва ҳақи
хизматрасонии шаҳодатнома 151 сомони ва китъаи замини хоҷагии деҳкони
майдони 1(як) гектар ҳақи хизматрасонии парвандаи заминсозии 2939
сомони, бочи давлати 82 сомони 84 дирам ва ҳақи хизматрасонии
шаҳодатнома 151 сомони ро ташкил медиҳад.

Бо эҳтиром

Директор

С.Мачидзода

SUBSIDIARY STATE ENTERPRISE "REGISTRATION OF REAL ESTATE AND PROPERTY" IN
VOSE DISTRICT

№1-177 of 24/05/2022

Hulbuk

To the Director of the Project Implementation
Unite for Road Rehabilitation,
Mr. N. Arabzoda

SSE "Registration of real estate and property" in Vose district has received and reviewed your letter dated 16.05.2022 under No. 2/242 and provides the following information.

According to the price list of the SSE "Registration of real estate and property" for the preparation and amendment of a technical passport for one floor with an area of 100 square meters, the technical passport service fee is 900 TJS and for two floors, the technical passport service fee is 1,800 TJS, the technical passport of a one-story store area of 100 square meters, technical passport service fee 900 TJS, two-story store, passport service fee - 1,800 TJS and certificate of state registration with all costs, i.e. allocation of a plot of land, for a plot of land near the yard area of 600 square meters, land developer's service fee - 764 TJS, State tax is 82.64 TJS and a certificate service fee - 151 TJS, a plot of land for a store with an area of 860 square meters, a land developer's service fee - 2,419 TJS, a state tax is 82.64 TJS and a certificate service fee is 151 TJS and a plot of dehkan farm for 1 (one) hectare, the fee for the service of the land development case is 2,939 TJS, the state tax is 82.84 TJS and the fee for the certificate service is 151 TJS.

Director

S. Majidzoda

Annex 9. Official letters on yield capacity of annual crops by 2024



ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТОН
ШҶҶБАИ КИШОВАРЗИИ
НОҲИЯИ ДАНҒАРА

Тел.: (3312) 2-16-61 ноҳияи Данғара, кӯчаи марказии №41

аз “18” 04 2024 сол

№ 19

ш. Данғара

Ба Маркази татбиқи
лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо

МАЪЛУМОТНОМА

Дода шуд аз ҷониби шӯъбаи кишоварзии мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Данғара оид ба ҳосил ва арзиши зироатҳои кишоварзии ноҳия дар соли 2024.

№	Номгӯи зироатҳо	Ҳосилноки аз 1 Га (сентнер/Га	Арзиши 1 кг маҳсулотлот (сомонӣ)
1	Гандуми лалмӣ	25	4
2	Ҷаби лалмӣ	22	4
3	Пахта	23,5	8
4	Сабзавот	250	2
5	Зағир	9	7
6	Юнучкаи лалмӣ	300	1

Мудири шӯъба

Абдуллозода Э.

Republic of Tajikistan
Khatlon Province
Agriculture Department
of Dangara district

Tel.: (3312)2-16-61 Dangara district, 41 Central Street

No. 19 of April 17, 2024

Dangara township

Projects Implementation Unit for
Roads Rehabilitation

INFORMATION

Given by the District Agriculture Department of the Local Government
Executive of Dangara District regarding the value of crops in 2024.

No	Name of crops	Yield Year/center	Cost of 1 kg of crop
1	Bogar wheat	25	4
2	Bogar barley	22	4
3	Cotton	23,5	8
4	Vegetables	250	2
5	Flax	9	7
6	Bogar lucerne	300	1

Head of Department

Abdullozoda E.



ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТЛОН
ШУЪБАИ КИШОВАРЗИИ НОҲИЯИ ФАРХОР

735390 ноҳияи Фархор, ш. Фархор кучаи С. Сафаров 4

тел 2-33-82, 2-28-69

№ 6 аз «27» 03 соли 2024

ш. Фархор

Ба Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои
«Таҷдиди роҳҳо»

МАЪЛУМОТНОМА

Дода шуд аз тарафи Шуъбаи кишоварзии мақомоти иҷроияи
ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Фархор оиди зироатҳои кишоварзии
ноҳияи Фархор дар соли 2024.

Р.т	Номгуи зироаҳо	Ҳосилноки с/га	Нархи 1 кг сомонӣ
1	2	3	4
1.	Гандуми лалмӣ	25	4
2.	Чави лалмӣ	22	4
3.	Зағир	9	7

Сардори Шуъбаи кишоварзии
ноҳияи Фархор

М. Намозов

Agriculture Department of Farkhor district

735390, Farkhor district, Farkhor township, 4 S. Safarov Street, tel.: 2-33-82; 2-28-69.

No. 6 of March 27, 2024
township

Farkhor

Projects Implementation Unit for
Roads Rehabilitation

INFORMATION



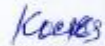
Given by the Farkhor District Agriculture Department regarding
Farkhor District crops for the year 2024.

No	Name of crops	Yield Year/center	Cost of 1 kg of crop
1	2	3	4
1	Bogar wheat	25	4
2	Bogar barley	22	4
3	Flax	9	7

Head of Department of Agriculture
Department of the Farkhor district agriculture

M. Namozov

Annex 10. Original and English translation of the PIURR Official Letter dated September 29, 2023

ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН МАРКАЗИ ТАТБИҚИ ЛОИҲАҲОИ ТАҶДИДИ РОҲҲО		РЕСПУБЛИКА ТАДЖИКИСТАН ЦЕНТР РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОЕКТОВ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ ДОРОГ
REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION UNIT FOR ROADS RENABILITATION		
ш. Душанбе, кӯчаи Айни 14 Тел/Факс: (992 37) 222 20 76 E-mail: piurr_bk.ru	14 Ayni str., Dushanbe Tel/Fax: (992 37) 222 20 76 E-mail: piurr_bk.ru	г. Душанбе, улица Айни 14 Тел/Факс: (992 37) 222 20 76 E-mail: piurr_bk.ru
<u>29 09 23</u> <u>№3/249</u>		
Mr. Roger Finn Team Leader KOCKS Consult GMBH		
Contract - CS-01-TAJ; Consultancy services for supervision and project management for CAREC Corridors 2, 5, and 6, Dushanbe-Kurgonteppa Road		
Subject: Dangara - Guliston Road LARP Report		
Dear Mr.,		
We hereby inform you that during determination of impacts of the project site, it was found out that the land plot of the resident of Pirova Navruz, Olimtoi village of Vatan Jamoat of Farhor district is affected by the project, which is 1354.08 m ² .		
In order to pay the compensation amount to the resident, you need to incorporate the LARP Report (relevant documents are attached).		
Executive Director		N. Arabzoda
 29.09.23		

ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
МАРКАЗИ ТАТБИҚИ ЛОИҲАҶОИ
ТАҶДИДИ РОҲҶО



РЕСПУБЛИКА ТАДЖИКИСТАН
ЦЕНТР РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОЕКТОВ
РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ ДОРОГ

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION UNIT FOR ROADS RENAVIGATION

ш. Душанбе, кӯчаи Айни 14
Тел/Факс: (992 37) 222 20 76
E-mail: piurr_bk.ru

14 Ayni str., Dushanbe
Tel/Fax: (992 37) 222 20 76
E-mail: piurr_bk.ru

г. Душанбе, улица Айни 14
Тел/Факс: (992 37) 222 20 76
E-mail: piurr_bk.ru

29 09 23 №3/249

Кому: И.о. Руководителя проекта
«KOCKS Consult GMBH»
г-н Роджер Патрик Финн

Контракт – CS-01-ТАДЖ: Консультационные услуги по надзору
и управлению проектом для ЦАРЭС Коридоры 2, 5 и 6, дорога
Душанбе – Кургантеппа

Тема: Отчет по ПОЗП автомобильной дороги Дангара – Гулистон

Уважаемый г-н,

Настоящим сообщаем Вам, что при определении воздействий проектного участка, выяснилось, что земельный участок жителя Пирова Навруза, села Олимтой джамоата Ватан Фархорского района попадает под воздействие проекта, который составляет 1354,08 м².

Для оплаты суммы компенсации жителю, Вам необходимо включить в отчет по Плану отвода земель и переселению (соответствующие документы прилагаются).

Исполнительный директор

Арабзода Н. С.

Annex 11. Information provide by local Tax Authorities

Important Notice:

This Annex 11 shall be removed from the Draft LARP prior to its Public Disclosure on ADB and MOT websites for the purposes of protection personal information of APs

ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
МАРКАЗИ ТАТБИҚИ
ЛОИҲАҲОИ ТАҶДИДИ РОҲҲО



РЕСПУБЛИКА ТАДЖИКИСТАН
ЦЕНТР РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОЕКТОВ
РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ ДОРОГ

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION UNIT FOR ROADS REHABILITATION

ш. Душанбе, кӯчаи Айни 14
Тел/Факс: (992 37) 222 20 76
E-mail: piurr@bk.ru

Ayni street 14 Dushanbe
Tel/Fax: (992 37) 222 20 76
E-mail: piurr@bk.ru

г. Душанбе, улица Айни 14
Тел/Факс: (992 37) 222 20 76
E-mail: piurr@bk.ru

14 06 23 №3/164

Attention: Mr. Roger Patrick Finn
Acting Team Leader
JV «Temelsu International Engineering
Services Inc. & CTI Engineering
International Co. Ltd.»

Contract– CS–01–TAJ: Project Management and Contract Supervision Services
for Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridors 2, 5 and 6
(Dushanbe–Kurgonteppa)

Subject: Dangara – Guliston LARP Evaluation

We hereby send to you a letter No. 258/222–11 dated May 11, 2023 from the Khatlon Region Tax Department of the Tax Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, which provides information on the taxpayers for the «Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the Dangara – Guliston Road Project». You need to take this information into consideration while assessing the LARP.

Annex: Letter from the Tax Department of Khatlon Region of the Tax Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan – 2 sheets

Executive Director

Arabzoda N. S.

ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
МАРКАЗИ ТАТБИҚИ
ЛОИҲАҲОИ ТАҶДИДИ РОҲҲО



РЕСПУБЛИКА ТАДЖИКИСТАН
ЦЕНТР РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОЕКТОВ
РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ ДОРОГ

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION UNIT FOR ROADS RENABILITATION

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г. Душанбе, улица Айни 14
Тел/Факс: (992 37) 222 20 76
E-mail: piurr@bk.ru

14 06 23 №3/164

**Вниманию: Исполняющего обязанности
Руководителя группы**
Компании «KOCKS CONSULT GMBH
Consulting Engineers»
Господина Роджера Патрика Финна

Контракт– CS–01–TAJ: Консультационные услуги по надзору и управлению
проектом для Центрально Азиатского Регионального Экономического
Сотрудничества, Коридоры 2, 5 и 6. Дорога Душанбе – Кургантеппа

Тема: Оценка ПОЗП по проекту Дангара – Гулистон

Уважаемый Роджер Патрик Финн,

Настоящим направляем Вам письмо Налогового отдела по Хатлонской области Налогового Комитета при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан №258/222–11 от 11 мая 2023 года, в котором приводится информация о налогоплательщиках для проекта «Реконструкция и реабилитация автомобильной дороги Дангара – Гулистон». Данную информацию Вам необходимо учесть при оценке ПОЗП.

Приложение: Письмо Налогового отдела по Хатлонской области Налогового
Комитета при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан – 2 листа

Исполнительный директор

Арабзода Н. С.



КУМИТАИ АНДОЗИ НАЗДИ ҲУКУМАТИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
РАЁСАТИ АНДОЗ ДАР ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТЛОН
НОЗИРОТИ АНДОЗ ДАР НОҲИЯИ ДАНГАРА

Сурога: ноҳияи Дангара, кӯчаи Маркази 55 тел.: (+9923312) 2-21-86, dangara@andoz.tj, PMA 220001660

№ 258/22-11 аз « 11 » 05 соли 2023

Ба № _____ аз « » соли 2023

Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои
таҷдиди роҳҳо

Нозироти андоз дар ноҳияи Дангара тибқи мактуби Шумо таҳти №2/186 аз 28.04.2023 маълумотхоро оиди субектони хоҷагидоре, ки нуқтаҳои тиҷоратии онҳо зери лоиҳаи сохтмони сохтмони роҳ қарор гирифтаанд ирсол ирсол намуда, аз Шумо эҳтиромона хоҳиш менамоем, ки оиди пардохти ҷубронпулӣ ба Нозироти андоз маълумот пешниҳод намоед.

Замима дар ҳаҷми 1 ҷарраф.

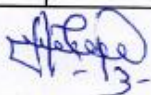
Сардор

Д. Хайруллозода

Руйхати субъектҳои хоҷагидори дар ноҳияи Дангара

№	Номгуй	РМА	Даромади миёнаи мохона	Пардохти андози мохона	Ташкилот
1	ЧДММ Бахриддин	220006097	11083	1200	НФС
2	ЧДММ Мустафо Ойл	220008801	25000	2000	НФС
3	ЧДММ Ашрафчон Машрафчон	220006189	397500	14920	НФС
4	СИ Чамиллов мирзошо	2230003600	0	2500	Патент
5	Таваралиев Р	225114945	5500	727	Шаходатнома
6	Маллаев Фазлиддин				Дар кайд нест
7	Холов Файзхон				Дар кайд нест
8	Исупов Нурулло				Дар кайд нест
9	Курбонов Бахтиёр				Дар кайд нест
10	Тураев Абдулло				Дар кайд нест
11	Пиров Шерали				Дар кайд нест
12	Ашуров Диловар				Дар кайд нест
13	Салимов тохир				Дар кайд нест

Сардори Нозирот



Д. Хайруллозода

TAX COMMITTEE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
TAX DEPARTMENT OF KHATLON REGION
TAX INSPECTION OF DANGARA DISTRICT

№258/222-11 of 11/05/2023

PIURR

According to your letter № 2/186 dated 28.04.2023, the tax inspection of Dangara district sent information about the business entities, the business facilities of which were included in the road construction project, and we respectfully ask you to inform the Tax Inspectorate about the payment of compensation.

Attachment - in 1 page

Head of tax inspection

D. Khayrullozoda

List of business entities of Dangara district

№	Name	Taxpayer's ID	Average monthly income	Monthly tax payment	Organization
1	LLC "Bahridin"	220006097	11083	1200	Petrol station
2	LLC "Mustafo oil"	220008801	25000	2000	Petrol station
3	LLC "Ashrafjan Mashrafjan"	220006189	397500	14920	Petrol station
4	SI Jamilov Mirzoshoh	223000360	0	2500	Patent
5	Tavaraliev R	225114945	5500	727	Certificate
6	Mallaev Fazliddin				Not registered
7	Kholov Faizkhon				Not registered
8	Isupov Nurullo				Not registered
9	Kurbonov Bakhtier				Not registered
10	Turaev Abdullo				Not registered
11	Pirov Sherali				Not registered
12	Ashurov Dilovar				Not registered
13	Salimov Tohir				Not registered

Head of tax inspection

D. Khayrullozoda



КУМИТАИ АНДОЗИ НАЗДИ ҲУКУМАТИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
НОЗИРОТИ АНДОЗ ДАР НОҲИЯИ ВОСЕЪ

Индекс 735330 ноҳияи Восеъ шаҳраки Хулбук, кӯчаи И.Сомонӣ №20, Тел 2-22-65 факс 83311-2-30-38,
РМА 190000033E-mail: Vose@andoz.tj

№ 850 аз « 06 » 07 2023 сол

ш.Хулбук

Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои
таҷдиди роҳҳо

Нозироти андоз дар ноҳияи Восеъ мақтуби ирсолнамудаи Шуморо ки санаи 28.04.2023 №2/187 вобаста ба даромади моҳонаи нуктаҳои тиҷоратӣ, ки дар ҶД Гулистон, деҳаи Гулистон ба фаъолияти соҳибкорӣ машғуланд ва нуктаҳои онҳо зери лоиҳаи “Таҷдид ва азнавсозии роҳҳои автомобилгард” қарор гирифтааст дар шакли ҷадвал ба шумо пешниҳод менамояд.

Замима дар ҳаҷми 1 ҷадвал

Сардори Нозирот

Шарифов П.

Руйхати андозсупорандагон дар н. Восеъ фаъолияткунанда

№	Номгун андозсупорандагон	РМА	Даромади миёнаи мохона	Пардохти андози мохона	Ташкилот
1	ЧДММ "Ҳочи Асомуддин"	190008762	36245	5436	НФС
2	СИ Ғойбназаров Чурабек	1930091965	0	200	ШИМ
3	СИ Холов Анвар	1930007237	0	190	ШИМ
	Ҷамъ 3		36245	5826	

Сардори Нозирот:



Шарифов П.

TAX COMMITTEE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
TAX INSPECTION OF VOSE DISTRICT

№850 of 06/07/2023

PIURR

Vose District Tax Inspectorate responds to your letter No. 2/187 dated 28.04.2023, regarding the monthly income of retail outlets engaged in business activities in Jamoat Guliston of Guliston village, and their outlets located within the project "Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Roads", in the form of a table.

Attachment - in 1 sheet

Head of tax inspection

Sharifov P.

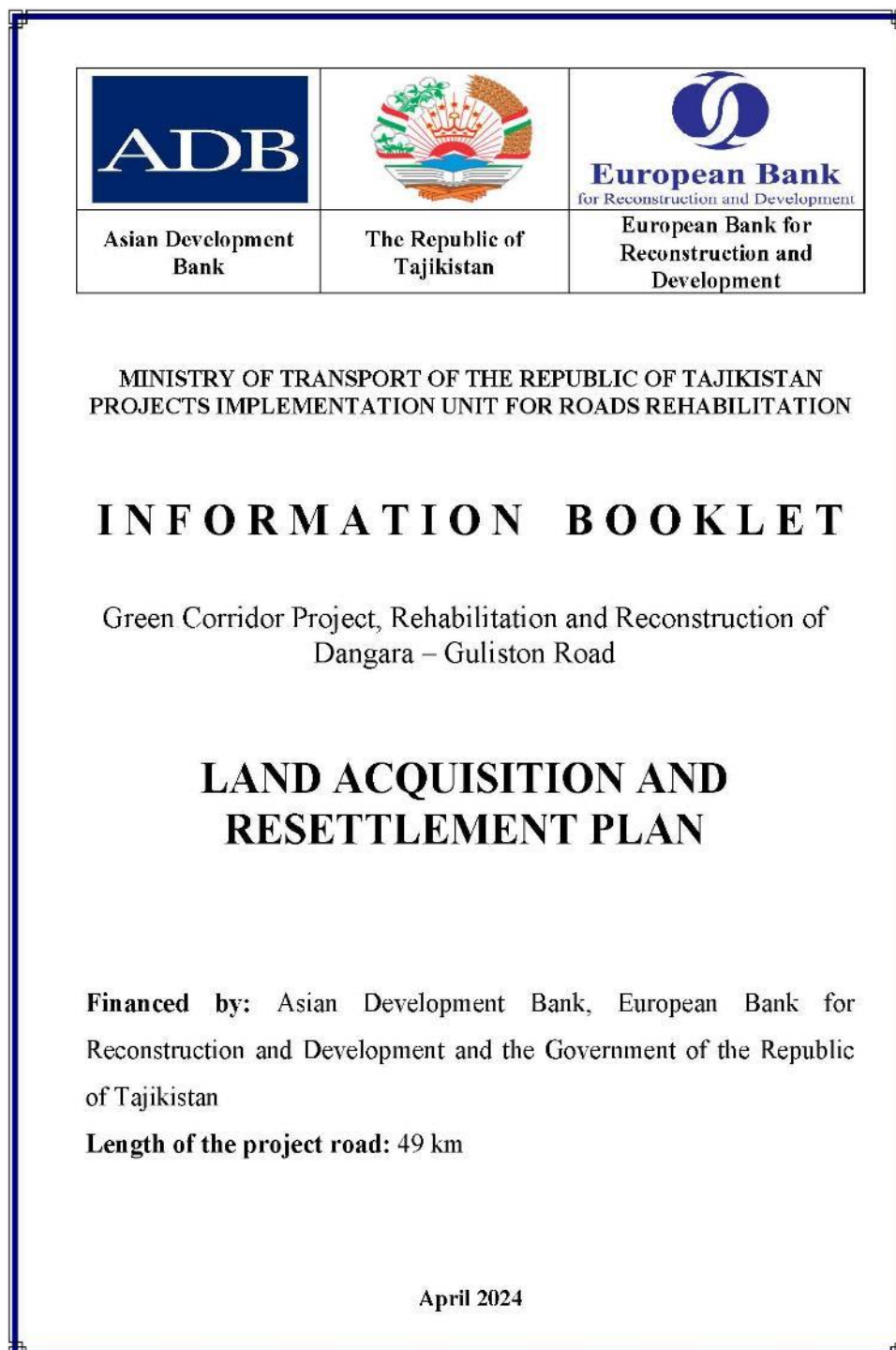
The list of taxpayers in Vose district

№	Name of taxpayers	Individual Taxpayer Number	Average monthly income	Monthly tax payment	Organization
1	LLC "Hoji Asomuddin"	190008762	36245	5436	Petrol station
2	SI "Goibnazarov	1930091965	0	200	
3	SI "Kholov Anvar"	1930007237	0	190	
	Total 3		36245	5826	

Head of tax inspection

Sharifov P.

Annex 12. Public Information Booklet updated in 2024



Dangara, Vose and Farkhor districts

Project Summary

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan applied to the Asian Development Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to implement the project "Green Corridor", Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Dangara – Guliston Road Project.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Dangara-Guliston road is 49 km long and has four traffic lines. This project will include construction of bridges, two-level intersections, culverts of different diameters and sizes, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, installation of street lighting, construction of bus stops and other roadside infrastructures.

The road will be categorized as 1B due to its technical parameters.

The project is initiated by the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan through the Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation.

Benefits of the project

The proposed project contributes to the improvement of both internal and external communication of the Republic of Tajikistan. The intermediate and immediate expected benefits of the project include the following:

- Increase in vehicle traffic;
- Improving conditions for transit and regional transport;
- Reduction of traffic accidents;
- Reduction of exhaust emissions;
- Improving the social and economic conditions of local residents of the Dangara, Vose and Farkhor districts;
- Construction of a charging station for electric vehicles and
- Improved access to neighboring regions and other countries.

Necessity of project implementation

Due to the destruction of the existing road and the need for repair, increase in vehicle traffic and non-conformity of the existing road to international requirements and the traffic there is a need for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Dangara - Guliston road.

In order to increase vehicle traffic, ensure round-the-clock traffic and make the road to international standards, it became necessary to implement the Green Corridor Project.

The present project is financed by ADB, EBRD and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Impact during construction works

During project implementation, due to the widening of the road from two lanes to four lanes, the road will be widened to include residential, commercial, and agricultural lands.

Dangara, Vose and Farkhor districts

Project Summary

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan applied to the Asian Development Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to implement the project "Green Corridor", Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Dangara – Guliston Road Project.

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Impact during construction works

During project implementation, due to the widening of the road from two lanes to four lanes, the road will be widened to include residential, commercial, and agricultural lands.

Grievance redress Committee (GRC)

In order to address citizens' grievances during the project implementation period, a Grievance redress Committee has been established, whose task is to substantiate or justify resolution of citizens' grievances.

The composition of the Grievance Redress Committee consists of representatives of the Ministry of Transport, Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation, Consultant, Contractor, local Hukumat and its structure, civil society organizations (if desired), affected persons and their representatives.

All complaints, appeals or proposals of individuals and legal entities will be registered in the Complaints Registration Book and will be considered in the time specified by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities" dated July 23, 2016, No.1339 and written responses will be provided.

Responsible persons on the Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation side:

Responsible person	Abduvohidzoda Eraj
Position/department	Coordinator on Social issues
Address	Ayni str. 14, Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Phone number	+992 37 221 2076
E-mail	piurr@bk.ru; eraj_piu@mail.ru
Responsible person	Nodirkhonov Shodikhon
Position/department	Social Specialist
Address	Ayni str. 14, Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Phone number	+992 93 840 1600
E-mail	shodihon87@mail.ru

		
Бонки Осиёии Рушд	Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Бонки Аврупоии Таҷдид ва Рушд

**ВАЗОРАТИ НАҚЛИЁТИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
МАРКАЗИ ТАТБИҚИ ЛОИҲАҲОИ ТАҶДИДИ РОҲҲО**

В А Р А Қ А И И Т Т И Л О О Т Ё

Лоихаи «Долони сабз», Таҷдид ва азнавсозии роҳи
автомобилгарди Данғара – Гулистон

НАҚШАИ ҶУДО НАМУДАНИ ЗАМИН ВА КЎЧОНИДАНИ АҲОЛӢ

Маблағгузор: Бонки Осиёии Рушд (БОР), Бонки Аврупоии Таҷдид
ва Рушд ва Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
Дарозии роҳи лоиҳавӣ: 49 км

Апрели соли 2024

Ноҳияҳои Данғара, Фархор ва Восеъ

Мазмуни мухтасари лоиҳа

Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон қиёти маблағгузориҳои лоиҳаи “Долони сабз”, Таҷдид ва азнавсозии роҳи автомобилгарди Данғара – Гулистон ба Бонки Осиёгии Рушд (БОР) ва Бонки Аврупоии Таҷдид ва Рушд муроҷиат намуд.

Таҷдид ва азнавсозии роҳи автомобилгарди Данғара – Гулистон дарозии 49 км-ро дар бар гирифта, аз чор хати ҳаракат иборат мебошад. Дар доираи лоиҳаи мазкур сохтмону азнавсозии пулҳо, роҳҳои дусатҳа, қубурҳои обгузари ҳаҷму андозаи гуногун, роҳҳои пиёдагард, роҳи велосипедронӣ, насби хати равшанидихӣ, истгоҳҳои нақлиёти ҷамъиятӣ ва дигар инфрасохтори сарироҳӣ амалӣ карда мешаванд.

Аз рӯи нишондиҳандаҳои техникӣ роҳи лоиҳавӣ ба роҳи дараҷаи IБ шомил мегардад.

Ташаббускори лоиҳа Вазорати нақлиёти Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон (ВН) тавассути Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо (МТЛ ТР) мебошад.

Манфиатҳои лоиҳа

Лоиҳаи пешниҳодшуда ба беҳтар намудани ҳам муоширати дохилӣ ва ҳам муоширати хориҷии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон мусоидат мекунад. Ба манфиатҳои бевосита ва бавоситаи асосии интизоршаванда инҳо дохил мешаванд:

- Зиёд намудани шиддатнокии воситаи нақлиёт;
- Беҳтар кардани шароити транзитӣ ва нақлиётӣ миқтаҷавӣ;
- Паст намудани садамаҳои нақлиётӣ;
- Қоҳиш додани партовҳо дар ҳаво аз ҳаракатҳои нақлиёт;
- Беҳтар намудани шароити иқтимоиву иқтисодии сокинони маҳаллии ҳамшафати роҳи ноҳияҳои Данғара, Фархор ва Восеъ;
- Бунёд намудани истгоҳҳо барои пур кардани нақлиёти барқӣ ва
- Баланд бардоштани дастрасӣ ба манотиқи ҳамсоя ва дигар кишварҳо.

Зарурияти татбиқи лоиҳа

Фарсудапавии роҳи мавҷуда ва таъмирталаб будани он, зиёд будани шиддатнокии воситаи нақлиёт ва ҷавобгӯ набудан ба роҳи аҳамияти ҷумҳуриявӣ ва байналмилалӣ дошта зарурияти таҷдид ва азнавсозии роҳи автомобилгарди Данғара – Гулистон ба миён омадааст.

Бо мақсади зиёд намудани гузариши воситаи нақлиёт, таъмини ҳаракати бемамонияти шабонарӯзӣ ва мутобиқ намудан ба стандартҳои байналмилалӣ татбиқи лоиҳаи “Долони сабз” ба миён омадааст.

Лоиҳаи мазкур аз ҷониби Бонки Осиёии Рушд, Бонки Аврупоии Таҷдид ва Рушд ва Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон маблағгузорӣ карда мешавад.

Таъсирбинӣ дар рафти татбиқи лоиҳа

Дар рафти иҷрои корҳои сохтмонӣ, бинобар аз ду хати ҳаракат ба чор хати ҳаракат табдил додани роҳи лоиҳавӣ, васеъкунии роҳ аз ҳисоби заминҳои наздиқавлиғӣ, тижоратӣ ва кишоварзӣ амалӣ карда мешавад.

Бинобар ин, дар рафти иҷрои корҳои сохтмонӣ ба бинову иншоот, ҳосили кишоварзӣ ва дарахтони ҳамшафати роҳ таъсир расонида мешавад.

Бо мақсади кам намудани таъсири расонидашаванда ва ҷуброн намудани он, тибқи талаботи лоиҳа, Нақшаи ҷудо намудани замин ва ҷӯчонидани аҳоли таҳия карда шудааст.

Нақшаи ҷудо намудани замин ва ҷӯчонидани аҳоли чист?

Бо мақсади кам кардани таъсиррасонӣ ба аҳоли ва ҷуброн намудани таъсири ба заминҳои наздиқавлиғӣ, тижоратӣ ва кишоварзӣ, инчунин ба хонаҳои истиқоматӣ, биноҳои ёрирасон ва дигар иншооти ҳамшафати роҳ ё нуқтаҳои савдо расонидашаванда, дар асоси талаботи Бонки Осиёи Рӯшд (Сиёсати БОР оид ба кафолатҳои иҷтимоӣ аз соли 2009), Бонки Аврупоии Таҷдид ва Рӯшд (Сиёсати экологӣ ва иҷтимоӣ аз соли 2014) ва қонунгузории Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, Нақшаи ҷудо намудани замин ва ҷӯчонидани аҳоли (НҚЗКА) тартиб дода шудааст.

Нақшаи мазкур маълумотро дар бораи шумораи шахсони таъсирдида ва ҳаҷми таъсири расонидашаванда дар бар мегирад. Ҳамзамон, дар нақшаи мазкур маълумот оид ба раванди муайянсозии шахсони таъсирдида, баҳисобгирӣ ва нархгузории таъсири расонидашуда, инчунин дигар талаботҳо оид ба пардохти ҷуброн дарҷ карда мешавад.

Баҳисобгирӣ ва муайянсозии арзиши таъсири расонидашаванда

Ҳаҷми таъсири расонидашаванда аз рӯи таъсири воқеӣ ва лоиҳаи тасдиқшуда ба ҳисоб гирифта мешавад. Яъне бинову иншоот аз рӯи масоҳат ва масоҳати сохтмонии истифодашуда, дарахтон аз рӯи синну сол ва ҳосил/куб, маҳсулоти кишоварзӣ аз рӯи маҳсулотнокӣ ба ҳисоб гирифта мешаванд.

Ҳамин тариқ, дар асоси ҳаҷми таъсири расонидашаванда, арзиши бинову иншоот ва дарахтон аз ҷониби КВД “Оид ба нархгузорӣ”-и Кумитаи давлатии сармоягузорӣ ва идораи амволи давлатии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон ва арзиши маҳсулоти кишоварзӣ аз рӯи маълумотномаҳои пешниҳоднамудани шӯъбаҳои кишоварзии ноҳияҳо муайян карда мешаванд.

Арзиши таъсири расонидашаванда барои аз даст додани ҳуқуқи истифодабарии замин, аз даст додани даромад ва манбаи рӯзгузаронӣ тибқи тартиботи муқаррарнамудаи лоиҳа муайян карда мешавад.

Механизми баррасии арзу шикаятҳо (МБАШ)

Бо мақсади риоя намудани талаботи Бонки Осиёи Рӯшд, Бонки Аврупоии Таҷдид ва Рӯшд ва қонунгузории амалкунандаи Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, ҳамзамон, пешгирӣ намудани ҳолатҳои баҳснок дар рафти

татбики лоиҳа, Механизми баррасии шикоятҳо (МБАШ) таъсис дода шудааст.

Механизми баррасии арзу шикоятҳо имконият медиҳад, ки шахсони воқеӣ ӯ ҳуқуқӣ оид ба ҳолатҳои баҳснок, баён намудани порозигӣ нисбати баҳисобгирӣ ва ҷуброн намудани таъсир ӯ қарорҳои қабулшуда, баён намудани андешаҳои худ ва ӯ пешниҳоди дархост муроҷиат намоянд.

Механизми мазкур барои дар муҳлати кӯтоҳтарин баррасӣ намудани арзу шикоятҳо ва муроҷиати шахсони воқеӣ ӯ ҳуқуқӣ имконият фароҳам меоварад.

Бинобар ин, дар ҳолати ба миён омадани яке аз шартҳои дар боло зикргардида шахсони воқеӣ ӯ ҳуқуқӣ метавонанд ба идораи лоиҳавӣ (Полевой офис), ба раисони маҳала, ҷамоат ӯ намоёндагони мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияҳои Данғара, Фарҳор ва Восеъ (аз рӯи мансубият), дастгоҳи марказии Вазорати нақлиёт ӯ Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо (ӯ шахсони масъули Марказ дар лоиҳа) ва ба дигар мақомоти болоӣ муроҷиат намоянд.

Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо (КБАШ)

Бо мақсади баррасии арзу шикоятҳои шаҳрвандон, дар давраи татбиқи лоиҳа, Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо (КБАШ) таъсис дода шудааст, ки вазифаи он муайян намудани асоснокӣ ва қабули қарори асоснокшуда доир ба ҳар як муроҷиати шаҳрвандон мебошад.

Ҳайати Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо аз ҳисоби намоёндагони Вазорати нақлиёт, Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо, ширкати машваратӣ ва пудратчии лоиҳа, мақомоти маҳаллӣ ва соҳторҳои он, созмонҳои ғайридавлатӣ (аз рӯи хоҳиши ташкилотҳо), аҳолии таъсирдида ва намоёндагони онҳо иборат мебошад.

Тамоми муроҷиат, шикоят ӯ пешниҳодоти шахсони воқеӣ ва ҳуқуқӣ дар Дафтари бақайдгирии арзу шикоятҳо сабт шуда, дар муҳлатҳои муайянкардаи Қонуни Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон “Дар бораи муроҷиатҳои шахсони воқеӣ ва ҳуқуқӣ” аз 23 июли соли 2016 таҳти №1339 баррасӣ гардида, ҷавоби хаттӣ пешниҳод карда мешавад.

Шахсони масъул аз ҷониби Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо:

Шахси масъул	Абдувоҳидзода Эраҷ
Вазифа	Ҳамоҳангсоз оид ба кӯчонидан
Суроға	Шаҳри Душанбе, к. Айни 14а, ошонаи 4
Тел.:	+992 37 221 2076
Суроғаи электронӣ	piurr@bk.ru; eraj_piu@mail.ru
Шахси масъул	Нодирхонов Шодихон
Вазифа	Мутахассис оид ба кӯчонидан
Суроға	Шаҳри Душанбе, к. Айни 14а, ошонаи 4
Тел.:	+992 93 840 1600
Суроғаи электронӣ	shodihon87@mail.ru

Annex 13. Official average annual rental fees on agricultural and pastureland



ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТОН
ШҶҶБАИ КИШОВАРЗИИ
НОҲИЯИ ДАНҒАРА

Тел.: (3312) 2-16-61 ноҳияи Данғара, кӯчаи марказии №41

аз “19” 04 2024 сол

№ 25

ш. Данғара

Маркази татбики
лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо

ШҶҶБАИ КИШОВАРЗИИ МАКОМОТИ ИҶРОИЯИ ҲОКИМИЯТИ ДАВЛАТИИ НОҲИЯ
ДАНҒАРАИ ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТЛОН ИТТИЛОҶ МЕДИҲАД, КИ АРЗИШИ МИЁНАИ ИҶОРАИ
СОЛОНАИ 1 Га қитъаҳои заминҳои кишоварзӣ ва ҷарогоҳҳо дар ҳудуди ноҳия
чунин ба роҳ монда шудаанд:

1. Қитъаи заминҳои кишоварзии обӣ – аз 5 000,00 то 7 000,00 сомонӣ;
2. Қитъаи заминҳои кишоварзии лалмӣ – аз 4 000,00 то 6 000,00 сомонӣ;
3. Қитъаи заминҳои ҷарогоҳҳо – аз 2 000,00 то 3 000,00 сомонӣ.

Арзиши миёнаи иҷораи солонаи 1 Га қитъаҳои заминҳои кишоварзӣ аз
рӯи намуд ва мавқеи ҷойгиршавиашон муайян карда шудаанд.

Мудири шҶҶБА

Абдуллозода Э.

Republic of Tajikistan
Khatlon Province
Agriculture Department
of Dangara district

Tel.: (3312)2-16-61 Dangara district, 41 Central Street

No. 12 of March 27, 2024

Dangara township

Projects Implementation Unit for Roads
Rehabilitation

The Agriculture Department of the Dangara District Local Government Executive informs that the average annual rental value of agricultural land and pastureland within the district is determined as follows:

1. Agricultural land plots (irrigated) - from 5,000 to 7,000 somoni;
2. Rainfed plots of agricultural land (not-irrigated) - from 4,000 to 6,000 somoni;
3. Pasture land areas - from 2,000 to 3,000 somoni.

The average annual value of 1 Ha of agricultural land is determined based on the type and location of the land plot.

Head of Department

Abdullozoda E.



ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТОН
ШҶҶБАИ КИШОВАРЗИИ НОҲИЯИ ФАРҲОР

735390 ноҳияи Фархор, ш. Фархор, кӯчаи С. Сафаров 4 тел.: 2-33-82, 2-28-69
№ 12 аз "24" 04 2024 сол ш. Фархор

Ба Маркази татбиқи
лоиҳаҳои "Таҷдиди роҳҳо"

МАЪЛУМОТНОМА

Дода шуда аз тарафи ШҶҶБАИ кишоварзии мақомоти иҷроияи
ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳия Фархор оиди арзиши миёнаи иҷораи солонаи
1 Га қитъаҳои заминҳои кишоварзӣ ва чарогоҳҳо дар ҳудуди ноҳия.

Арзиши миёнаи иҷораи заминҳои кишоварзӣ ва чарогоҳҳо дар
ҳудуди ноҳияи Фархор, бо назардошти мақеи ҷойгиршавиашон, чунин
муқаррар карда шудаанд:

1. Иҷораи 1 Га заминҳои кишоварзӣ обӣ – аз 6000 то 7000 сомонӣ;
2. Иҷораи 1 Га заминҳои кишоварзӣ лалмӣ – аз 5000 то 6000
сомонӣ;
3. Иҷораи 1 Га заминҳои чарогоҳ – аз 2000 то 3000 сомонӣ.

Сардори ШҶҶБАИ кишоварзии
ноҳияи Фархор М. Намозов

Republic of Tajikistan Khatlon Province
Agriculture Department of Farkhor district

735390 Farkhor district, Farkhor township, S. Safarov Street 4, tel.: 2-33-82, 2-68-29.

No. 12 of April 24, 2024
township

Farkhor

Projects Implementation Unit for
Roads Rehabilitation

Given by the Agriculture Division of the Farkhor District Government Executive regarding the average annual rental value of 1 Ha of agricultural land and pasture in the district.

The average cost of renting agricultural land and pastures in Farkhor district, taking into account the location, is determined as follows:

1. Rent of 1 Ha Agricultural land plots (having water) - from 6,000 to 7,000 somoni;
2. Rent of 1 Ha Rainfed plots of agricultural land (without water) - from 5,000 to 6,000 somoni;
3. Rent of 1 Ha Pasture land areas - from 2,000 to 3,000 somoni.

Head of the Department of Agriculture
Of Farkhor district

M. Namozov



ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТЛОН
РАЁСАТИ КИШОВАРЗӢИ НОҲӢЯИ ВОСЕЪ

н.Восеъ, ш.Хулбук, к. И.Сомонӣ - 19 тел: (83311) 2- 26- 22.

№ 9 аз «24» 04 соли 2024

Ба Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои
“Таҷдиди роҳҳо”

Маълумотнома

Дода шуд аз тарафи Раёсати кишоварзии Мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Восеъ оиди арзиши миёнаи иҷораи солонаи 1 га қитъаҳои заминҳои кишоварзӣ ва чарогоҳҳо дар ҳудуди ноҳия.

Арзиши миёнаи иҷораи заминҳои кишоварзӣ ва чарогоҳҳо дар ҳудуди ноҳияи Восеъ бо назардошти мавқеи ҷойгиршавиашон, чунин муқаррар карда шудаанд:

- 1.Иҷораи 1 га заминҳои кишоварзӣ обӣ аз 6000 то 7000 сомонӣ;
- 2.Иҷораи 1 га заминҳои кишоварзӣ лалмӣ аз 5000 то 6000 сомонӣ;
- 3.Иҷораи 1 га замини чарогоҳ аз 2500 то 3500 сомонӣ.

Сардори
раёсати кишоварзии н. Восеъ

Раҳимов И

Republic of Tajikistan
Khatlon Province
Agriculture Department of Vose district

Vose district, Hulbuk township, I. Somoni Street 19, tel.: (83311) 2-26-22

No. 9 of April 24, 2024

Projects Implementation Unit for
Roads Rehabilitation

Given by the Agriculture Division of the Vose District Government Executive regarding the average annual rental value of 1 Ha of agricultural land and pasture in the district.

The average cost of renting agricultural land and pastures in Farkhor district, taking into account the location, is determined as follows:

1. Rent of 1 Ha Agricultural land plots (having water) - from 6,000 to 7,000 somoni;
2. Rent of 1 Ha Rainfed plots of agricultural land (without water) - from 5,000 to 6,000 somoni;
3. Rent of 1 Ha Pasture land areas - from 2,500 to 3,000 somoni.

Head of the Department of Agriculture
of Vose district

Rahimov I.

Annex 14. Photo Gallery

14.1 Photos of project affected 6 residential houses



#1 House - Kurchunov Bahrom from km 3+22,35 to km 3+53,99_RHS



#2 House - Gulov Qurbonali from km 71+76,07 to km 72+21,19_RHS



#3 House – Mirzoeva Sanovbar from km 209+43,87 to km 209+81,93_RHS



#4 House – Sharifova Roziymoh from km 217+49,27 to km 217+69,41_LHS



#5 House – from km 218+48,57 to km 218+69,26_LHS



#6 House – Alimardonov Jamshed from km 355+56,81 to km 356+7,37_RHS