

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

July 2022

Tajikistan: Road Network Sustainability Project (Additional Financing)

Bokhtar–Okmazor Section

Prepared by Kocks Consult GmbH; Germany for the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Asian Development Bank.

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РЕСПУБЛИКА ТАДЖИКИСТАН
ЦЕНТР РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОЕКТОВ
РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ ДОРОГ

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ADB Resident Mission in the
Republic of Tajikistan

Subject: TAJ- Road Network Sustainability Project (Bokhtar–Okmazor Section)
- Submission of final Draft Land Acquisition Resettlement Plan

Dear Ms. Campbell,

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

Hereby, we are submitting the final draft version of Land Acquisition Resettlement Plan for Bokhtar–Okmazor Section for your clearance and disclosure on ADB's website.

Sincerely,

Executive Director

Arabzoda N.S.



Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
for Bokhtar - Okmazor (40 km) road section

TAJ: Road Network Sustainability Project Additional Financing
Republic of Tajikistan

July 2022

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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
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

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<http://nbt.tj/en/kurs/kurs.php?date=05.05.2022>

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.
Informal users	Informal users are people who have extended their occupation of land from their titled land into adjacent state land (usually ROW) .
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.
Poor	Means households whose combined monthly income falls below TJS 1020/-1. WB poverty line (standard) is used by different government and non-government institutions to identify poverty level for the given period.
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

1.1.1. Background

1. 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.
2. 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)
3. In the course of the project second road section was subdivided into three sub-sections to be covered by separate LARPs, such as
 - a. Bokhtar - Okmazor (40 km)
 - b. Okmazor-Dangara (28.7 km)
 - c. Dangara-Guliston (49 km)
4. This LARP focuses on the part of the route between Bokhtar and Okmazor (from km 0.00 to km 40.00). 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).
5. LARP for Okmazor-Dangara road section (28.7 km) was prepared and approved in November 2020, whereas the preparation of LARP for Dangara-Guliston (49 km) is ongoing.

1.1.2. Project description

6. The project road passes through the town of Bokhtar, Levakant district and Vakhsh in the Khatlon region of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Bokhtar - Okmazor road is divided into two subsections. The first sub-section from Kochi Sharif market to Levakant junction (length 9.7 km), the second section from Levakant junction to project km 40 (length 30.28 km).
7. The State Unitary Enterprise "Institute for Design of Transport Structures" first designed the second sub-section (km 9.73- km 40.00), which was then approved by the State Expertise on 3 May 2021.
8. The design for the remaining part of the road (km 0.00-km 9.72) was prepared by JSC Autostrada and approved by the State Expertise on 7 July 2021. However, the initial screening and impact assessment identified significant impacts on private assets such as residential dwellings and operating commercial facilities cumulated along the road section from km 0.00 to km 9.72. The Ministry of Transport (MOT) / Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation (PIURR) and ADB mutually came to agreement to revise the design drawings and then update the LARP based on the updated and approved design drawings. Therefore, the design for this sub-section (km 0.00 to km 9.72) was revised and approved by the State Expertise on 15 March 2022.
9. The project has implemented a mitigation hierarchy and has made great efforts to minimise the impact of the project. The design optimisation mentioned above is an example of this initiative. The revised design significantly reduced the number of people affected and

the area to be acquired. The design changes were also supported by consultations with the local population and stakeholders.

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

10. 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 state and privately used land and assets, such as structures, fences, annual crops and trees. 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.

11. 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).

12. 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.

13. 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) and the active legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

14. The table below summarizes the project impacts:

Table 1: Summary of project impacts

No	Impact Category	Quantity of impact	Number of AHs	Number of APs
1.Land Impact				
1.1	Residential land	4,251.06 m ² (28 parcels)	28	218
1.2	Commercial land	21,531.31 m ² (48 parcels)	48	256
1.3	Agricultural land private	1,728.70 m ² (2 parcels)	2	19
1.4	Agricultural land dehkan farm (legal entities) ¹	9,608.00 m ² (3 parcels)	0 (3AEs)	0 ²
	Subtotal:	37,119.07 m³² (81 parcels)	78 (+3 AEs)	493
2.Structure impacts				
2.A. Private structures				
2.1	House (residential)	2 (142.52 m ²)	2	22
2.2	House (incomplete, non-residential)	2 (41.55 m ²)	2	20

¹ These dehkan entities experience negligible impacts – 2%, 0.2% and 0.3% respectively.

² Large dehkan farms are considered and communicated as entities, rather than families. As the impact is negligible on the whole entity, assessing all their shareholders and workers are not feasible.

³ In addition, there is 35,490.00 m² affected state land.

No	Impact Category	Quantity of impact	Number of AHs	Number of APs
2.3	Non-residential ancillary buildings (chicken coop, cowshed, etc.)	23 (495.43 m ²)	18	141
2.4	Sheds and open canopy	21 (796.06 m ²)	17	142
2.5	Fences	1,111.29 m ²	29	230
2.6	Foundation	39.21 m ²	1	4
2.7	Water pump (with structure)	6 (5 AH and 1 AE)	5	38
2.8	Concrete structures (platforms, bridges and stairs)	249.29 m ³	17	123
2.9	Tandir ⁴	1	1	8
2.10	Metal gate	172.75 m ²	16	123
Sub-total of private structures:		55	60	450
2.B. Affected structures on Dehkan lands				
2.11	Fence	3	2 (+1 AE)	20
2.12	Metal gate	1	1	7
Sub-total of dehkan structures:		3	2	20
2.C. Public structures				
2.13	Fence of the cemetery of jamoat "Bustonkala"	175.20 m ²	0	0
2.14	Fence of Railway station (KVD "Rohi Ohan")	153.00 m ²	0	0
2.15	Fence of the entrance gate to city of Levakant	20.51 m ²	0	0
2.16	Market - Jamoat "Guliston" city Levakan	1 unit (40.8 m ²)	0	0
2.17	Roadside toilet – Jamoat "Guliston" city Levakant	1 unit (12.48 m ²)	0	0
Sub-total of public structures:		401.99 m ²	-	-
2.D. Commercial structures				
2.18	Gas station	752.26 m ²	7	30
2.19	Canopy from gas station	295.23 m ²	2	18
2.20	The shops	19	16	94
2.21	Car wash	672.46 m ²	7	38
2.22	Canteen and Cafe-bar	3	3	12
2.23	Car service	9	6	34
2.24	Pharmacy	1	1	6
2.25	Mini Stadium	1	1	1
2.26	Ancillary buildings (various)	29	20	96
2.27	Concrete structures (platforms, bridges and stairs)	3,501.42 m ²	70	344
2.28	Fence	2,235.06 m ²	24	100
2.29	Awning	2,205.56 m ²	33	177
2.30	Tandir	3	3	7

⁴ This is different than the three affected tandirs mentioned in the commercial section above. As the usage is only for personal use (not for commercial purposes), it is included here

No	Impact Category	Quantity of impact	Number of AHs	Number of APs
2.31	Moving billboard	15	10	36
2.32	Moving street lighting	59	11	39
2.33	Moving metal booth	3	3	22
2.34	Moving the tank	17	5	29
2.35	Swimming pool	23.36 m ²	2	12
2.36	Pit	12	8	45
2.37	Metal gates	385.75 m ²	17	89
Sub-total of commercial structures:		189 (13,726.96m ²)	48 ⁵	256 ⁶
3.Affected trees				
3.1	Fruit trees (mature and samplings)	1,879	113	762
3.2	Non-fruit trees (on private land)	180	109	708
3.3	Non-fruit trees (on state land)	1,965	N/A	N/A
Subtotal:		4,024	141⁷	920⁸
4.Affected annual crops				
4.1	Corn	1,124.20 m ²	5	29
4.2	Cotton	9,383.20 m ²	0 (3 enterprises ⁹)	0
4.3	Mixed vegetables	350 m ²	3	23
4.4	Lucerne	1,707.59 m ²	2	17
Subtotal:		12,564.90 m² (13 plots)	10 (+3 AEs)	69
5.Affected Businesses				
5.1	Commercial facilities (permanent impact) ¹⁰	19	19	116
5.2	Roadside tandirs (temporary) ¹¹	3	3	8
5.3	Movable trading structure ¹²	1	1	3
5.4	Renter of commercial facility ¹³	7	7	24
Subtotal:		23¹⁴	30	151
6.Loss of employment				
6.1	Employees of commercial facilities	-	19	83
Subtotal:		-	19	83

⁵ Without double counting

⁶ Without double counting

⁷ Without double counting

⁸ Without double counting

⁹ Dehkan entities

¹⁰ Renters (7 APs) of affected commercial facilities are also included in the list of APs

¹¹ Roadside tandirs will continue functioning at different location along the road. Therefore, the project will not affect their income sources. Temporary disturbance is compensated as per the Entitlement Matrix. The project will monitor continuously to ensure their livelihoods have been restored, if not, impact on their livelihood will be assessed, and restoration measures will be developed and implemented.

¹² As seen from its name, they are movable structures, so can easily function in different location along the road. Therefore, they will not experience major impacts. They are entitled to transportation allowance.

¹³ Renters of the affected buildings will be compensated for the temporary disruption and given enough time (3-12 months) to rebuild their businesses to avoid loss of income. Therefore, there is no interruption of economic activities. However, they are included in the list of severely affected people, and will be entitled to respective allowance.

¹⁴ Without double counting.

No	Impact Category	Quantity of impact	Number of AHs	Number of APs
7. Informal users (of ROW)¹⁵				
	AHs losing trees	-	85	551
	AHs losing crop	-	5	35
	AHs losing fence, supplementary structure	-	78	452
	Subtotal:	-	111 ¹⁶	668 ¹⁷
8. Total project affected parties				
	Total Project Affected Enterprises (AE) ¹⁸ (minor impacts on assets)	4	N/A	N/A
	Total Project Affected Business entities (registered as legal persons)	15	15	40
	Total Project Affected Households (AH)	-	209	1,244
	Grand TOTAL:		224	1284

Severely Affected and Vulnerable People:

15. Severely affected households include those who lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, who have to relocate, and/or who lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project. A total of 30 AHs (181 APs) experiences severe impact of project.

16. A total of thirty-nine (39) AHs are defined as vulnerable and are entitled to a vulnerability allowance. These HH consist of 332 persons. Analysis of the data collected from the census and the SES revealed eight (8) households are headed by women, four (4) AHs are headed by a person with disability, five (5) AHs are below poverty line and receive targeted aid from the state and twenty-two (22) households have five and more under-age children in the family. Out of them, 21 HHs (173 APs) are informal users of ROW.

17. The table below reflects the severely affected and vulnerable AHs.

Table 2: Severely affected and vulnerable households

No	Description	No of AHs	No of APs
APs experiencing severe impact			
1	Physical displacement due to permanent impact to residential dwelling (# 96 and # 162)	2	22
2	Loss of 10 % and more of income generating agricultural land	2	19
3	Renters of commercial facilities	7	24
4	Loss of income generating asset permanent impact to operating commercial facility	19	116
	Sub-total:	30	181
Vulnerable AHs			

¹⁵ All are included in other respective impact items (such as under structure, trees, crops)

¹⁶ without double-counting

¹⁷ without double counting

¹⁸ Among them, 3 large Dehkans and 1 Brick Factory with minor impact to the portion of fence built with blocks and cement are included.

1	Female headed HH	8	28
2	Disable headed HH	4	29
3	AHs below poverty line	5	37
4	Large families with 5 or more children	22	238
Sub-total:		39	332

18. The following categories are not included in the list of severely affected persons, as the project will ensure the continuity of their economic activities and avoid project-related income losses. Interruption in their income generating activities will not be experienced. This will be done through (i) early notification (3-12 months), (ii) prompt compensation payments, (iii) sufficient time to reestablish (or relocate) the affected enterprise/income source elsewhere, (iv) assistance in finding alternative land, (v) allowances to compensate for unexpected income losses, (vi) monitoring of the re-employment of the affected enterprise's employees in the same facilities after resettlement.

- Roadside tandirs;
- Movable trading structure;
- Employees.

1.3. Information Disclosure, Consultations and Participation

19. 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 measures¹⁹, including social distancing and hand sanitization. This communication took place during the census, SES and inventory of assets affected by the project.

20. Information on the upcoming road project, planned field surveys, compensation claims, cut-off date, 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.

21. Two public consultation meetings were held in the affected project area on 16 November 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 in 2021.

22. The next round of public consultations was conducted on April 28-30, 2022 in town of Bokhtar and Jamoats of Kirov, Bustonqala and Guliston.

23. In total 158²⁰ (124 men, 34 women) people participated in the public consultations, and 196 APs (representing 177 AHs) persons were individually consulted during the socio-economic surveys and inventory of project affected assets.

24. 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, Annex 3 (consultations conducted in 2021) and Annex 8 (consultations conducted in 2022).

¹⁹ By taking into account the recommendation of WHO and Tajikistan Government

²⁰ Table 32, in the main report, summarizes six public consultations held in November 2021 (two) and in April 2022 (four).

25. 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 PIB were distributed to raisi mahalas of project affected villages, and provided to the Jamoats located along the road project ROW.

26. Once this LARP is approved, the English version of the LARP will be uploaded to the ADB website. This draft LARP will be further updated to the implementation-ready LARP by completing the inventory works of fruit and non-fruit bearing trees and developing a cash compensations option available for those who will lose trees due to this project. This draft LARP is completed for ADB's review, acceptance and disclosure to ensure the project's appraisal within 2022. A Russian translation of the implementation-ready LARP will be uploaded on the MOT website and hard copies will be made available at local Jamoats. Project brochures in Tajik language will be distributed to local people. 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.

1.4. Institutional Arrangements

27. 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.

28. 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), 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.

1.5. Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

30. Therefore, three Project Level Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) are already formed in compliance with the established GRM of MOT/PIURR under the official letter No. 359-360 dated 6 April 2020.

31. 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.

1.6. Monitoring and reporting

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

33. 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.

1.7. Resettlement Budget

34. The LARP budget including compensation, rehabilitation allowances as well as administrative costs for LARP implementation and 10% contingency covers the entire road section from km 0.00 to km 40.00 and equals **32,486,981.98 TJS (2,598,958.57 USD)**. The LARP budget has been updated based on the SUE Valuation Report prepared based on the final approved design and the results of the completed additional field surveys required after the latest design changes. The budget will be updated after determination of cash compensations for affected non-fruit trees.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Background

35. 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. The majority of the poor population lives in rural areas with underdeveloped transportation networks and is cut off from major economic operations.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. 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 condition.

40. 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

41. 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.

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

- 1- Hulbuk – Temurmaliq – Kangurt (59 km), and
- 2- Bokhtar – Okmazor - Dangara - Gulistan (117.7 km)

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

- a. Bokhtar - Okmazor (40 km)
- b. Okmazor-Dangara (28.7 km)²¹
- c. Dangara-Guliston (49 km)²²

44. This LARP covers Bokhtar-Okmazor road section (from km 0.00 to km 40.00). The LARP is based on the findings of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), census, Socio-

²¹ Okmazor-Dangara LARP was approved by ADB in November 2020.

²² Dangara-Guliston LARP is currently under preparation.

Economic Survey (SES) and inventory of project affected land and assets located within the road ROW of the approved final design.

2.3. Brief Description of technical parameters of Bokhtar - Okmazor Road section

45. The project road traverses *Bokhtar* city, *Levakant* and *Vakhsh* district of the Khatlon region of the Republic of Tajikistan. The beginning of the projected section (km 0+00) is at the roundabout of Bokhtar - Levakant road with the road Karabolo - Bokhtar city bus station (Kochi Sharif Market).

46. The Bokhtar – Okmazor road is divided into two parts. The first part from the Kochi Sharif market to the Levakant turn (length 9.7 km), the second part from the Levakant turn to project km 40 (length 30.28 km).

47. The figure below presents the road alignment and its parts



Source: <https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/tajikistan-administrative-map.htm>

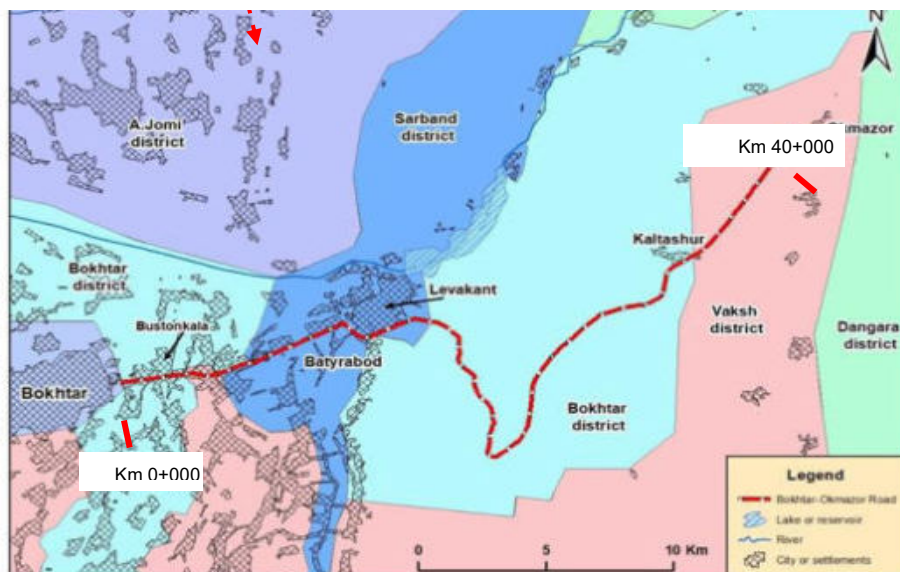


Figure 1: The project road section

Subsection Bokhtar - Levakant, km 0 to km 9.73 (Lot 1)

48. The existing carriageway consists of four lanes (two lanes in each direction) of 3.5 meters width each. The asphalt-concrete pavement has an average thickness of 0.11 m on a base layer of coarse-grained soils. The asphalt pavement is deteriorated and partly destroyed. The base, consisting of coarse-grained soil, does not comply with GOST²³. In some places, the thickness of the base is only 0.05 m.

49. The width of the ROW is 30.8 - 43.0 meters from km 0.00 to km 9.73, including the carriageway, green zone, sidewalks and bicycle lanes.

50. Drainage is carried out through ditches made of ground, in some places from monolithic and precast reinforced concrete conduits. However, no functioning drainage system exist, and, in some places, the road is flooded during heavy rains. Where the road passes through settled areas, sidewalks and street lighting exists.

- Width of the traffic lane: 3.50 m.
- Number of lanes: 4.
- Width of the sidewalks: 1.50 - 3.0 m.
- Width of the bike path: 1.50 - 2.0 m
- Width of the green strip: 3.0 m.

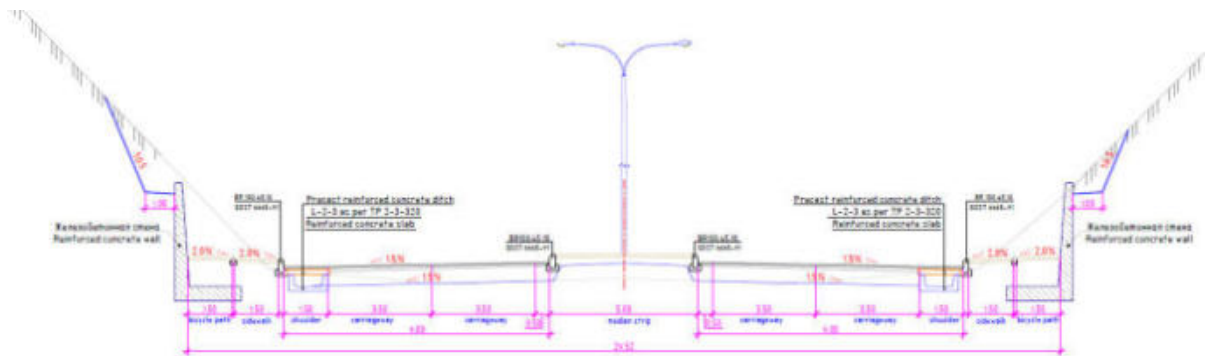


Figure 2. Typical cross section (category I) of Bokhtar – Levakant (km 0+000 – km 9+732)

Subsection Levakant – Okmazor, km 9.73 to km 40.00 (Lot 2)

51. The 2nd part from the turn of Levakant to the village of Okmazor has a length of 30.28 km and is a link between the two designated routes RB04 and AH66.

52. The width of the ROW is 12.0 meters from km 9.73 to 40.00 including the carriageway and road shoulder.

53. The road was rehabilitated in year 2000 and is assigned to the III technical road category. The width of the subgrade ranges from 9.0 m to 11.0 m. The pavement of the carriageway is destroyed.

54. The existing alignment in the hilly terrain provides not the required visibility. Pedestrian crossings in settlements and sidewalks on bridges were not provided. Along the entire sub-section, there are 21 small and medium-sized artificial structures (culverts) and one bridge across the irrigation canal at project chainage 10+150. The main problems in this section of the road are sharp horizontal curves, steep ascents and descents, and lateral mudflows.

²³ ГОСТ (государственный стандарт) – State standards.

Width of the traffic lane: 3.50 m.
 Number of lanes: 2
 Width of the shoulder: 2.50 m, of which 0.50 m paved
 Width of the sidewalks: 1.50 - 2.25 m.

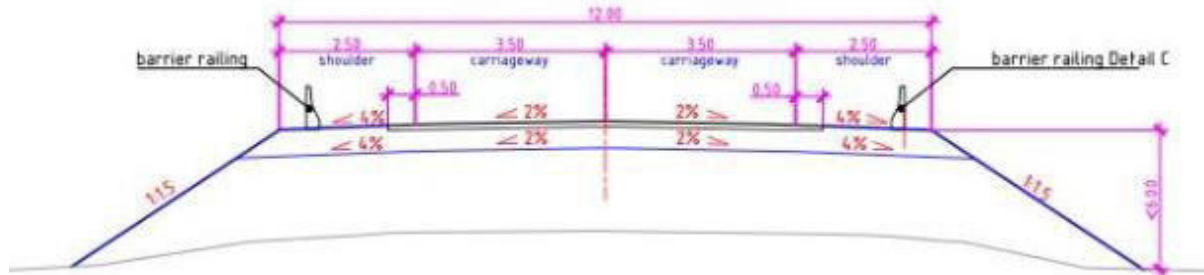


Figure 3. Typical cross section in rural area (category III) of Levakant – Okmazor (km 9+732 – km 40+000)

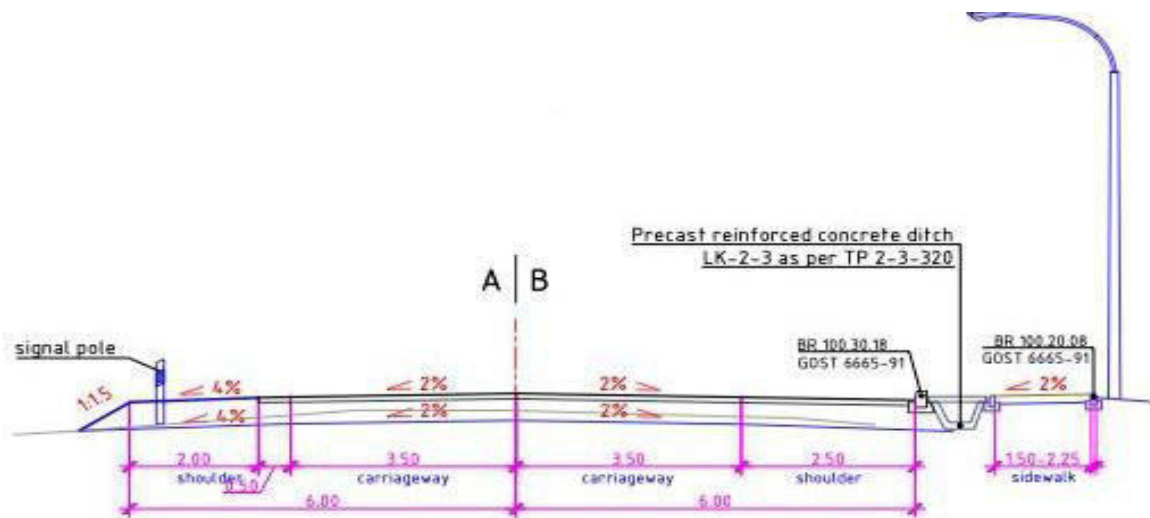
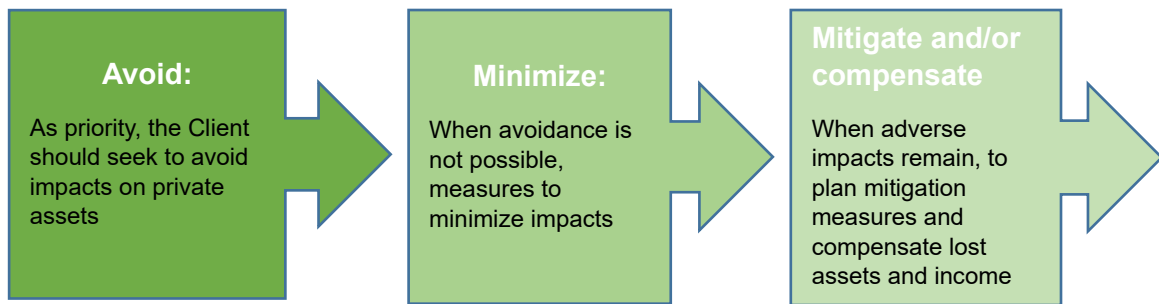


Figure 4: Typical cross section in settled area (category III) of Levakant – Okmazor (km 9+732 – km 40+000)

55. 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, including 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.

2.4. Impact minimization measures

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



57. 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. For instance, the route design was optimized in close collaboration with PIURR/MOT and ADB. The design changes were made in January 2022 and could significantly reduce the number of people affected and the area to be acquired. The design changes were also supported by consultations with local people and stakeholders.

58. 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.

59. 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. Adverse Social Impact of the Project

60. The proposed road project will require partial and full acquisition of Dehkan Farms, agricultural land and private residential and commercial parcels, commercial establishments, auxiliary structures and various private fixtures, annual crops and trees.

61. Impact on residential dwellings will cause physical displacement of AHs. Owners of project affected operating businesses will experience loss of income as a result of permanent stoppage of business; in addition, APs hired as labor force in project affected operating commercial facilities will face temporary loss of income, before they manage to find alternative employment opportunities in other operating commercial facilities.

2.6. Objective of the LARP

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. 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.

65. 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
- d. identification of severely affected and vulnerable AHs
- e. completion of detailed measurement surveys (DMS)
- f. valuation of affected land, buildings, structures and fruit trees, and
- g. preparation of the compensation budget for identified losses.

66. This LARP is prepared by the MOT with technical support provided by National and International Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialists of the Engineer, Design Institute, and the representatives of the PIURR.

67. Once the final, implementation ready LARP is approved by the ADB, the PIURR lead resettlement specialists will be engaged in the LARP implementation process.

68. 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. Clearance of the LARP implementation compliance report is a condition of the issuance of Notice to Proceed to the contractor.

2.7. Conditions for Project Implementation

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

70. **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.

71. **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 PIURR and approved by ADB.

3. SCOPE OF PROJECT IMPACT

72. Activities described below were undertaken to determine project affected assets and to define the relevant compensation unit rates.

3.1. Impact Assessment Survey Methodology

73. 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.

74. In January 2022, additional field surveys were carried out to update and finalize the scope of project affected land parcels, assets and AHs/APs eligible to cash compensation under the LARP for the entire 40 km long road Bokhtar-Okmazor road section.

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

- a) Enumeration of all project affected assets
- b) Census and SES of all project affected households
- c) Detailed measurement survey (DMS) to measure the affected area of the lands, buildings, improvements and determine ownership status of APs
- d) 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.

76. 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 International²⁴ Social Safeguards and Resettlement specialists of the Engineer.

77. Demarcation of affected parts of project affected land parcels, census, SES and inventory of project affected land and assets. 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 on state land in front of their residential land parcels.

78. The results of inventory of project affected assets were analysed 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.

²⁴ International Social Safeguards Consultant conducted project site visit in November 2021. During the field surveys, data collection, analyses and LARP preparation the national and international social safeguards specialists kept regular communication and exchange of information through emails and Skype calls to exchange the information, clarify and confirm project related details, finalize LAR detailed budget excel spreadsheet and develop implementation ready LARP. In April 2022 the International Social Safeguards Consultant visited the project site, participated in four additional public consultations and worked on LARP finalization.

79. 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.

80. None of the structures will be demolished until the AP is issued full cash compensation, collected salvaged materials, vacated the building and 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 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. Affected Land

81. The project will permanently but partially impact 81 private land parcels subject to cash compensation. The table below provides the summary of data of project affected private land parcels according to land use category.

Table 3. Project affected land parcels along the entire road section

Impact on private land km 0.00 - km 40.00	No. of Parcels	Total area (sqm)	Area (sqm)	AHs	APs	AE
Rural residential land	28	33,220.12	4,251.06	28	218	0
Commercial land	48	119,988.00	21,531.31	48	256	0
Agricultural land	2	10,700.00	1,728.7	2	19	0
Agricultural land of Large Dekhan Farm ²⁵	3	3,464,100.00	9,608.00	0	0	3
Sub-total of private land	81	3,628,008.12	37,119.07	78	493	3
State land used by APs	N/A	N/A	35,490.00	0	0	0
Sub-total of State land used by APs			35,490.00			
Total impact	81	3,628,008.12	72,609.07	78	493	3

82. The project is expected to have temporary land impacts to be used by the Contractor for various construction related activities during the construction period. The 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 land to be used for temporary purposes is not know 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.

83. 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. The acquisition of very narrow strip along the existing road is

²⁵ These dekhkan farm lands are owned by legal persons. Negligible (on average 0.27%) part of their land are affected. Therefore employees of these Dehkan farms and their shareholders are not deeply analyzed.

not expected to have any problems in meeting people's demand for pastures, as vast areas of pastures are generally available and the area to be acquired for the project is negligible.

3.3. Affected trees

84. The proposed road project will impact fruit bearing trees, as well as decorative and timber trees mainly grown of state land often occupied by local population residing along the existing road. None of the shade trees are considered as valuable varieties.

85. Table below summarizes the impact on affected fruit trees and non-fruit trees grown within the project ROW.

Table 4.1 Total number of project affected fruit and non-fruit trees

No	Type of trees	No of affected trees	No of AH	No of AP
1	Mature fruit trees and saplings	1,879	113	762
2	Various species of non-fruit trees (on privately used land)	180	109	708
Sub-total for fruit trees + private non-fruit trees		2,059	141	920
3	Various species of non-fruit trees on state land	1,965	N/A	N/A
Total (without double counting)		4,024	141	920

N/A = not available.

86. A total of 1,879 mature fruit trees and saplings affected by the project will be compensated at 113 AHs/762 APs in cash. 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.

87. 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, 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 fruit-trees. Therefore, the loss of these 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.

88. In addition, 109 AHs (708 APs) will also lose 180 non-fruit bearing trees affected by the project that are located on privately owned land. Taking into account that some of them overlap, the total number of affected households losing trees (fruit and non-fruit) is 141.

89. In addition, a total of 1,965 non-fruit-bearing trees growing on state land are affected by the Project. The Project will provide cash compensation to the owners of these trees. Alternatively, if AHs request so, wood trees can be collected by them and be used for their own needs.

90. Table below provides the description of number and species of project mature affected fruit trees and corresponding number of APs eligible for cash compensation of lost fruit trees. Cash compensation for affected non-fruit trees will be calculated by the Project and will be incorporated into the final LARP.

Table 5. Number of project affected mature fruit bearing trees and number of eligible AHs and APs

No	Type of Tree	No of Mature Tree	No of AHs	No of APs
1	Apricot	247	58	388
2	Quince	28	15	103
3	Grapes	121	31	221
4	Cherry	139	38	271
5	Pomegranate	179	30	213
6	Peach	62	22	148
7	Silver Loch	49	6	32
8	Nut	75	30	203
9	Plum	78	27	173
10	Mulberry	205	58	391
11	Sweet cherry	17	9	71
12	Almond	28	15	108
13	Currant	6	1	7
14	Fig	23	14	114
15	Pear	6	4	31
16	Persimmon	18	6	22
17	Apple	23	15	123
	Total (w/o D/counting)	1,304	110	738

91. Amount of cash compensation was 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 sapling of the same species to the similar age and productivity level. Each unit rate was also added with current market price of a sapling.

92. On November 23, 2021, 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 road section from km 9.73 to km 40.00. Later, on 15 March 2022, SUE submitted the valuation report for the rest of the stretch from km 0.00 to km 9.73. The latter considered the design changes in the mentioned road section. Both assessment reports are stored at PIURR and are available for inspection upon request from AP. Valuations followed the requirements of the LARP and are based on "replacement cost" principle.

93. Table 6 below provides the description of number and species of project affected fruit tree saplings. Some of the APs are losing both mature fruit trees and saplings. In total 113 AHs (762 APs) are eligible for cash compensation for lost fruit trees.

Table 6. Number and species of project affected fruit tree saplings and eligible AHs and APs without double counting

No	Description	No of Sampling	No of AHs	No of APs
1	Mulberry	98	19	151
2	Grapes	34	6	55
3	Apricot	77	21	167
4	Quince	7	7	46

No	Description	No of Sampling	No of AHs	No of APs
5	Sweet cherry	40	6	44
6	Nut	57	10	64
7	Persimmon	38	7	56
8	Fig	4	2	15
9	Apple	24	10	73
10	Cherry	62	19	120
11	Almond	49	4	28
12	Pomegranate	23	8	67
13	Plum	32	10	91
14	Pear	2	2	12
15	Silver Loch	4	1	7
16	Currant	2	1	6
17	Peach	22	10	81
	Total (w/o D/counting)	575	58	407

3.4. Affected Annual Crops

94. 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 status of land ownership. All AHs and AEs receive cash compensation for 1 year of lost income, calculated based on the area of land affected by the project. The number of people in the AHs who suffer crop losses is 69.

Table 7. Summary of project affected parcels with annual crops

No	Description	No of plot	No of AH	No of AP	No of AE	Land tenure status	Affected area (sqm)
1	Corn	3	3	17	0	APs informally used State land (extended their fences towards the ROW)	834.20
2	Corn	2	2	12	0		290.00
3	Cotton	2	0	0	2	Legally valid landholding by large Dekhan Farms	3796.20
4	Cotton	1	0	0	1		5587.00
5	Mixed vegetables	3	3	23	0	APs informally used State land (extended their fences towards the ROW)	350.00
6	Lucerne	2	2	17	0	AP informally used State land (extended their fences towards the ROW)	1,707.50
	Total (w/o double counting)	13	10	69	3		12,564.90

3.5. Affected Businesses

95. 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 stoppage of business will be provided to the owners of operating business facilities, 19 APs, the owners of operating commercial facilities.

96. In addition the owners of the affected business structures, 7 APs who operate the affected commercial facilities on rent basis will also receive cash compensated for temporary loss of income and wages.

97. There are three (3) APs with affected tandirs²⁶ located on the State land right along the existing road. They will be temporarily affected and will be given a one month business stoppage allowance. Within one month, they will manage to establish a new tandir at another location along the road by keeping a safe distance from the road and resume their sambusa business. No official written permission is required to operate tandirs along the road, as they are not fundamental structures and usually can be easily transported to another location. However, PIURR will seek agreement from the road authority to ensure the operation of tandirs along the road, by maintaining a safe distance from the roadside. Restoration should be monitored and reported in the semiannual reports. Appropriate livelihood restoration measures should be established if AHs are unable to restore their livelihoods.

98. Similarly, one (1) AP who organized light movable structure for seasonal road side trading on the State land will also be issued one month business stoppage allowance to renew his road side trading on another location. These 4 APs (3 APs Tandir owners and 1 AP, seasonal trader) located at the State land will receive compensation for affected assets (Tandirs and light structure used as desk for trading home-made produce) and temporary stoppage of business. They are allowed to continue trading in new location (on state land) as before.

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

Table 8.1: Details of affected commercial facilities

#	Description	Business engagement	Total of APs in owner AH	Type of impact	Renters	Total APs in renter AH	Employees	Total APs in renter AH
1	Car wash	Owner	6	Permanent				
2	Car service	Owner	7	Permanent			4	18
3	Gas station	Owner	8	Permanent				
	Car wash							
4	Car wash	Owner	7	Permanent				
	Car service							
	Shop							
5	Coffee Bar	Owner	1	Permanent				
6	Dining room	Owner	4	Permanent	2	8		
7	Gas station	Owner	6	Permanent			4	17
8	Pharmacy	Owner	6	Permanent	2	10		
	Shop							
9	Gas station	Owner	4	Permanent			2	7
10	Gas station Shop, Bar	Owner	12	Permanent	1	4		
11	Gas station - not operating	Owner	3	Permanent			1	3
	Car wash							

²⁶ Also known as tandoor (or tannour) is predominantly a cylindrical clay oven used in cooking and baking.

#	Description	Business engagement	Total of APs in owner AH	Type of impact	Renters	Total APs in renter AH	Employees	Total APs in renter AH
12	Gas station Car wash	Owner	2	Permanent				
13	Shop	Owner	11	Permanent				
14	Car wash Car service Shop	Owner	6	Permanent	1	6	4	20
15	Gas station Car wash	Owner	7	Permanent			1	8
16	Shop	Owner	9	Permanent				
17	Shop	Owner	9	Permanent				
18	Dining room	Owner	7	Permanent				
19	Dining room (shop)	Owner	1	Permanent			3	10
20	Tandir	Owner/Self-employed	6	Temporary				
21	Tandir	Owner/Self-employed	1	Temporary				
22	Tandir	Owner/Self-employed	1	Temporary				
23	Public WC	State owned (Renter)		Temporary	1	1		
24	Road-side trader (movable)	State owned land (renter)	3	Temporary				
Total		23	127		7²⁷	24	19	83

Table 8.2. Summary of impacts on commercial facilities and income generating activities

#	Description	No of parcels	No of AP	No of AH members
1	Owner of affected commercial facilities (facing stoppage of business)	19	19	116
2	Owners of Tandir - road side trading	3	3	8
3	Owner of light movable structure used for road side trading	1	1	3
4	Renter of affected commercial facilities	N/A	6	23
5	Renter of Public WC located on State land	N/A	1	1
6	AP, labor hired working in affected commercial facilities	N/A	19	83
	Total	23	49	234

3.6. Loss of employment

100. In total, 19 APs who are workers of the affected commercial units are temporarily losing their income sources due to business stoppage. DMS and census have captured

²⁷ Includes 7 renter of commercial facilities and road-side trader with movable structure.

socioeconomic information related to these people. The entitlements are also reflected in the entitlement matrix.

101. In addition, there is one person who rents public WC, located on the state land at the starting point of the road section, and provides daily cleaning services. He collects small service fee from pedestrians and road side passengers using this WC. He is also entitled to compensation, and will receive one time allowance equal to three months average monthly salary to maintain his livelihood, until he finds alternative job opportunity.

3.7. Project Affected Structures

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

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

3.7.1. Structures attached to residential land parcels

104. Four (4) houses located along the road section from km 0.00 to km 40.00 will require demolition for road rehabilitation purposes. Four (4) residential houses located along the road section from km 0.00 to km 40.00 will require demolition for the project purposes. Two (2) of these houses are permanently inhabited and both AHs will subject to physical resettlement.

105. The other two (2) project affected fully furnished structures are used to host visiting relatives and guests but are not used as permanent residence of AHs. Both AHs have main residential houses on the same land parcel, which are not affected by the road project.

106. Therefore, out of 4 AHs only 2 AHs will need to be physically displaced. All four (4) AHs will receive 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. The physically displaced HHs preferred cash compensation and other applicable benefits (relocation allowance, transport allowance, severe impact mitigation measures, etc.) 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.

107. In addition to the affected residential houses, there are non-residential ancillary buildings (owned by 18 AH), sheds (owned by 17 AH), fences (owned by 29 AH), one foundation for a new auxiliary structure, water pumping structures (owned by 5 AH), metal gates (owned by 16 AH), tandir (owned by 1 AH), and improvements as concrete structures (owned by 17 AH). In total there are 6028 AH losing structures used for various purposes. The number of affected people within these AH is 450.

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

No	Description	No of AH	No of AP	PCS	sqm (m ²)	CBM (m ³)
1	House (Main residential dwelling)	2	22	2	142.52	-
2	Extra House (not a permanent dwelling)	2	20	2	41.55	-
3	Non-residential ancillary buildings (chicken coop, cowshed, etc.)	18	141	23	495.43	-
4	Sheds and open canopy	17	142	21	796.06	-

²⁸ Without double counting.

No	Description	No of AH	No of AP	PCS	sqm (m ²)	CBM (m ³)
5	Fences	29	230	-	1,111.29	274.92
6	Foundation	1	4	-	39.21	-
7	Water pump	5	38	6 (5 AH and 1 AE)	-	-
8	Concrete structures (platforms, bridges and stairs)	17	123	-	96.7	249.29
9	Tandir ²⁹	1	8	1	-	-
10	Metal gates	16	123		172.75	-
	Total (without double counting)	60	450	55	2,895.51	524.21

108. In total thirty-four (34) AHs will lose small size supplementary structures located along their residential dwellings, such as cattle barn, hen-house and storage for agricultural produce and will be cash compensated based on this LARP and according to compensation amount provided in the SUE Valuation Report.

109. Twenty-nine (29) AHs will be cash compensated for iron meshed fences fixed to concrete foundations and solid walls build of locally produced clay bricks or modern blocks. Each AH will receive cash compensation sufficient to reconstruct new wall or arrange iron meshed fences further from the road ROW.

110. In total, 6 water pumping structures (owned by one (1) AE and five (5) AHs) stored in specially arranged structures, will be affected by the project. These structures will need to be demolished and re-erected slightly further from the current location, outside of project influence area, to store water pumps and allow owners to keep pumping water seasonally.

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

3.7.2. Commercial facilities

112. As the table below shows, a total of 100 AHs will be affected by the impact of the project, namely the main commercial buildings on 49 private land parcels and some supplementary structures, fences, walls and improvements on state land.

113. 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 implementation ready LARP once approved by MOT and ADB.

Table 10. Summary description of commercial project affected assets

No	Description	No of AH	No of AP	PCS	sqm	CUB
1	Gas station	7	30	-	752.26	-
2	Canopy from gas station	2	18	-	295.23	-
3	Shop	16	94	19	997.71	-
4	Car wash	7	38	-	672.46	-

²⁹ This is different than the three affected tandirs mentioned in the commercial section above. As the usage is only for personal use (not for commercial purposes), it is included here.

No	Description	No of AH	No of AP	PCS	sqm	CUB
5	Canteen and Cafe-bar	3	12	3	282.83	-
6	Car service	6	34	9	566.54	-
7	Pharmacy	1	6	1	36.72	-
8	Mini Stadium	1	1	1	705.60	-
9	Ancillary buildings (various)	20	96	29	1,066.46	-
10	Concrete structures (platforms, bridges and stairs)	70	344	-	3,501.42	5,954.70
11	Fence	24	100	-	2,235.06	557.58
12	Awning	33	177	-	2,205.56	-
13	Tandir	13	65	21	-	-
14	Movable billboard	10	36	15	-	-
15	Movable street lighting	11	39	59	-	-
16	Movable metal booth	3	22	3	-	-
17	Movable reservoir	5	29	17	-	-
18	Fountain, small water storage tank	2	12	-	23.36	-
19	Pit (for care repair purpose)	8	45	12	-	-
20	Metal gates	17	89	-	385.75	-
	Total (without double counting)	48³⁰	256³¹	189	13,726.96	6,512.28

3.7.3. Project Affected assets of Dehkans

114. In total there are three (3) project affected dehkan land parcels - one dehkan land parcel is owned by a legal person (1 AE) and two dehkan land parcels are owned by two households (2 AHs).

115. On all three land parcels there are attached fences affected by the project, for which 1 AE and 2 AHs will receive cash compensation. In addition, a metal gate attached to one of the Dehkan parcels is affected and subject to cash compensation for 1 AH.

116. 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

No	Description	No of parcel	Fence (sqm)	Metal gate (sqm)	No of AE	No of AH	No of AP
1	Dehkan land owned by legal person (AE)	1	205	-	1	-	1
2	Dehkan land owned by physical persons/local households (AH)	1	183	12.19	-	1	12

³⁰ Without double counting

³¹ Without double counting

No	Description	No of parcel	Fence (sqm)	Metal gate (sqm)	No of AE	No of AH	No of AP
3	Dehkan land owned by physical persons/local households (AH)	1	7.2	-	-	1	7
Total		3	395.20	12.19	1	2	20

3.7.4. Affected public assets attached to state lands

117. There are attached some project affected public structures/facilities on affected state lands, such as fence of public cemetery and Railway station and welcoming gate at the entrance to the city of Levakant will be restored by the Contractor. Project affected fences and walls attached to the state land are inventoried and will be compensated in cash similar to all other project affected assets possessed, owned or used by APs.

118. 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	Sqm (m ²)	CBM (m ³)
A. Public Property to be cash compensated				
Public place (cemetery) jamoat "Bustonkala" city Kushonion	Fence	2,810.00	175.20	109.20
Railway station (KVD "Rohi Ohan")	Fence	198.30	153.00	-
Entrance gate to city of Levakant (Square in Levakant)	Fence	103.80	20.51	-
Sub-total		3,112.10	348.71	109.20
B. State property that will be restored during construction				
Public place (local market) jamoat "Guliston" city Levakant	Market	61.70	40.8	-
Public place (roadside toilet) jamoat "Guliston" city Levakant	Toilet	12.48	12.48	-
Sub-total		74.18	53.28	-
C. State property pasture land (no compensation)				
Pasture land along the rivers Vakhsh and rivers Kushoniyon located within the administrative boundaries of rayons Vakhsh and Kushoniyon	Pasture land	8,503.89	-	-
Sub-total		8,503.89	-	-
TOTAL		11,690.17	401.99	109.20

119. 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.

3.8. Severely Affected Households (AHs)

120. In line with the entitlement matrix (EM) adopted for this project, severely affected households include those who lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, who have to relocate, and/or who lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project. The severely affected households and are entitled to one-time allowance for severe impact in the form of cash compensation equal to the official monthly average wage for 3

months. Under this LARP, all severely affected AHs are identified as per the entitlements of EM. A total of 30 AHs experience severe impact of the proposed road project.

121. The table below provides the description and types of severe impact and number of AHs eligible to severe impact one-time allowance along the entire (40 km) of the given road project.

Table 13. Summary of Severe Impact

No	Description	No of AHs	No of APs
1	Physical displacement due to permanent impact to main residential dwelling (# 96 and # 162)	2	22
2	Loss of 10 % and more of income generating agricultural land (# 37 and # 181)	2	19
3	Renters of affected commercial facilities	7	24
4	Loss of income generating asset permanent impact to operating commercial facility	19	116
	Total	30	181

3.9. Vulnerable Households

122. Information on vulnerable AHs was obtained during field surveys and inventory carried out in presence and actual participation of at least one adult member of AH. The table below provided information on vulnerable AHs:

Table 14: Vulnerable AHs according to vulnerability category

No	Jamoat	Village	Female headed AH	PwD Head of AH	AHs below poverty line	AHs with more than 5 children	Total Vulnerable AH
1	C. Bokhtar	Istiqlol				1	1
2	Bustonqala	CMP-540				1	1
3	Bustonqala	Niholparvar				1	1
4	Bustonqala	Ozodi-Mehnat				1	1
5	Bustonqala	Ozodi-Mehnat	1				1
6	Bustonqala	Abdulo-Qurbon	1				1
7	Bustonqala	Orzu				1	1
8	Bustonqala	Orzu				1	1
9	Bustonqala	Orzu				1	1
10	Bustonqala	Orzu			1		1
11	Kirov	Oktybr			1		1
12	Bustonqala	Orzu			1		1
13	Bustonqala	Orzu		1			1
14	Bustonqala	Orzu				1	1
15	Kirov	Oktybr	1				1
16	Kirov	Oktybr				1	1
17	Kirov	Oktybr				1	1
18	Kirov	Oktybr			1		1
19	Bustonqala	Sabzavot				1	1

No	Jamoat	Village	Female headed AH	PwD Head of AH	AHs below poverty line	AHs with more than 5 children	Total Vulnerable AH
20	Bustonqala	Hayti-Nav				1	1
21	Bustonqala	Hayti-Nav		1			1
22	Bustonqala	Hayti-Nav				1	1
23	Bustonqala	Hayti-Nav	1				1
24	Bustonqala	Hayti-Nav				1	1
25	Guliston	Bahoduron		1			1
26	Guliston	Bahoduron				1	1
27	Guliston	Bahoduron				1	1
28	Guliston	Bahoduron				1	1
29	Guliston	Bahoduron			1		1
30	Guliston	Eshonobod				1	1
31	Guliston	Eshonobod	1				1
32	Guliston	Eshonobod	1				1
33	Guliston	Eshonobod	1				1
34	Guliston	Eshonobod				1	1
35	Guliston	Guliston 2		1			1
36	Guliston	Guliston 2				1	1
37	Vahdat	Sarband	1				1
38	Vahdat	Tojikobod				1	1
39	Vahdat	Tojikobod				1	1
Total			8 (consist of 28 persons)	4 (consist of 30 persons)	5 (consist of 37 persons)	22 (consist of 239 persons)	39 (consist of 334 persons)

AH = affected household, PwD = person with disability

123. A total of thirty-nine (39) AHs are defined as vulnerable and are entitled to a vulnerability allowance. These HH consist of 334 persons. Analysis of the data collected from the census and the SES revealed eight (8) households are headed by women, four (4) AHs are headed by a person with disability, five (5) AHs are below poverty line and receive targeted aid from the state and twenty-two (22) households have five and more under-age children in the family.

3.10. Relocation Allowance to cover transportation cost and rental fees

124. In total 2 AHs losing shelter and 24 AHs owning the project affected commercial facilities will receive allowance to cover cost of transportation of personal belongings, .

Table 15: AP and AHs eligible to transportation cost

No	Transportation Allowance	No. of AH	No businesses
1	Transportation Allowance for AH losing shelter	2	-
2	Transportation Allowance for the owner of permanently affected commercial facilities (19 operating and 5 not operating will need to transport movable assets stored in currently not operating shops)	-	24
	Total	2	24

125. Two (2) AHs (22 APs) will receive 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 16: AHs eligible to rental allowance

Rental Allowance	No. of AH	No. of AP
Rental allowance for AH losing the shelter	2	22
Total	2	22

3.11. Informal land users (Occupiers of ROW)

126. 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. Annex 11 shows assets on state land erected or planted by informal users.

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

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

Table 17: Summary of scope of project impact along the entire 40 km road section

No.	Description	Unit	Number
A	Tenure status of project affected land	No of parcel	sqm
1	State-owned attached with public facilities	13	47,181.07
2	Private land parcels	81	37,119.07
3	State land attached with private assets	141	N/A
4	Total of project affected land	235	84,300.14
B	Private land parcels	No of parcel	sqm
5	Residential	28	4,251.06
6	Commercial	48	21,531.31
7	Agricultural land private	2	1,728.70
8	Dehkan	3	9,608.00
9	Total of private land	81	37,119.07
C	Annual Crops	No of parcel	sqm
10	Annual crops grown of private land	3	9,608.00
11	Annual crops grown by APs on State land	10	2,956.90
12	Total of affected annual crops	13	12,564.90
E	Trees	No of parcel	No of tree
13	Mature fruit tree	110	1,304

No.	Description	Unit	Number
14	Fruit tree sapling	58	575
15	Non-fruit tree on private land	109	180
16	Non-fruit tree on State land	N/A	1,965
17	Total of trees	141	4,024
F	Structures	No of parcels	sqm
18	House (main permanent residential dwelling)	2	142.52
19	House (used for visiting relatives, not used by AH as permanent residential dwelling)	2	41.55
20	Supplementary structures (including fences, gates, and other improvements) attached to residential land parcels	56	2,711.44
21	Commercial facilities (main building)	41	4,014.12
22	Supplementary structures to commercial facilities	48	9,712.84
23	Fence (3) and gate (1) attached to dehkan land parcels	4	407.39
G	Social Patterns	No of AH /AE	No of AP
24	Total of affected	209/19	1284
25	Total affected men	-	668
26	Total affected women	-	616
27	Severely affected AHs	-	30
28	Vulnerable Households	-	39
29	Physical displacement	2	22
30	Permanent stoppage of business	-	19
31	Renters of project affected business facilities	-	7
32	Hired labor losing salaries or wages	-	19
33	Road side traders	-	4

128. 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.

3.13. Temporary Impact during Construction

129. Some temporary impact are 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.

130. 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.

131. 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.

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

133. The land selected for camps and quarries should be agreed with its owners/users³². 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.

134. 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.

135. 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.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

136. The project influence area is extended over 21 villages of 4 Jamoat and 1 town located within the administrative boundaries of 4 districts as shown in table below.

Table 18: Description of the project influence area.

District	Jamoat	Number of villages influenced by projects	No of AE	No of AHs	No of APs
Bohtar	City Bohtar	Hoji-Sharif	1	-	1
		Ayni	-	2	7
		Vahdat	-	5	25
		Istiqlol	-	12	59
Kushoniyn	Bustonqala	SMP-540	2	6	34
		Bahor	-	2	6
		Guliston	1	9	53
		Ozodi-Mehnat	2	16	94
		Niholparvar	1	14	91
		Abdulo Qurbon	-	9	69
		Navobod	-	1	11
		Sabzavot	-	2	18

³² Temporary land take should be voluntary based, without having an involuntary displacement.

District	Jamoat	Number of villages influenced by projects	No of AE	No of AHs	No of APs
		Sadi savhoz	2	1	8
		Hayti-Nav	2	42	260
		Orzu	1	30	193
Vahsh	Kirov	Oktybr	-	12	82
Levakand	Gulistot	Guliston 2	-	13	81
		Bahoduron	5	10	64
		Eshonobod	1	14	67
	Vahdat	Sarband	-	6	30
		Tojikobod	1	3	31
4 districts	1 town and 4 Jamoats	21 villages	19	209	1284
			228		

137. The census covered 100 percent of AHs 209 AHs, 19 AEs cumulating the total of 1,284 persons (668 male and 616 female) including adults and (473) under age. During the field surveys (land demarcation, title search and inventory of project affected assets) in the presence of 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.

138. The information on vulnerable groups disaggregated according to specific vulnerability category was collected from all (100 %) 228 AHs including 19 AEs and their hired employees.

139. SES was conducted simultaneously with DMS and census, and covered all of the affected households and businesses. However, full socio-economic data (including HH's income and expenditure, HH's asset possessions, gender composition and age groups) could only be obtained from 174 AHs, 76.32% of 228 AHs. The reason is that some AHs were reluctant to participate in SES and provide financial information on their income and expenditures. The project team -following the code of conduct established for such surveys - did not insist to pursue AH's participation in SES. Nevertheless, demography and vulnerability related data were obtained, and detailed inventory of project affected assets have been conducted.

4.1. Demography data of AHs

140. 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 5.73 persons per household. However, several households comprise between 11-15 members. Table below shows the composition of the APs disaggregated according to gender and age groups of adults and under-age persons.

Table 19. Gender composition of AH heads and AH members

Gender	Head of AH		AH Members including AH Head	
	Number	(%)	Number	%
Male	166	95.40	610	50.88

Female	8	4.60	589	49.12
Total	174	100	1199	100

141. Table 20 shows the age composition of the AHs members and Head of AHs. According to the table, the largest group of population (30.44%) is within the age group of adults vary between 18-35yrs. Children below seven (7) years of age make up 20.52% and 20.43% of the total APs are youth aged from 8-17 years.

Table 20. Age composition of AH heads and AH members

Age group	Head of AH		AH Members including AH Head	
	Number	%	Number	%
0 – 7	-	-	246	20.52
8 – 17	-	-	245	20.43
18 – 35	34	19.54	401	33.44
36 – 45	45	25.86	128	10.68
46 - 55	40	22.99	85	7.09
56 - 65	40	22.99	70	5.84
66 and more	15	8.62	24	2.00
Total	174	100	1199	100

142. Table 21 describes marital status of the AH members and confirms that among the 174 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 divorced females live together with their adult siblings.

Table 21: Marital status of of AH heads and AH members

Marital Status	Head of AH		AH Members including AH Head	
	Number	%	Number	%
Married	158	90.80	561	46.79
Single	4	2.30	133	11.09
Widow (Male and Female)	8	4.60	8	0.67
Divorced	4	2.30	6	0.50
Under-age	-	-	491	40.95
Total	174	100	1199	100

143. Majority (93.10 %) of AHs is represented by extended families, while nuclear families makes only 6.90 %.

Table 22. Types of AHs according to its structure

Type of AH	Number of AH	Percent (%)
Nuclear	12	6.90

Extended	162	93.10
Total	174	100

4.2. Occupation and Main Source of Income

144. As composed in Table 23, 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. Table below shows that vast majority of local population is hired in private sector or is the owner of private business. Agricultural activity is not considered as 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 23: Occupation of AH heads and AH members

Occupation	Head of AH	%	AH Members including AH Head r	%
Pensioner	24	13.79	38	3.17
Civil Servant	21	12.07	58	4.84
Hired in private sector	68	39.08	139	11.59
Business owner	41	23.56	58	4.84
Employed in agriculture	-	-	-	-
Large landholder	-	-	-	-
Other occupation	1	0.57	1	0.08
Housewife	4	2.30	264	22.02
Schooler/student	1	0.57	312	26.02
Unemployed	9	5.17	43	3.59
Working abroad (Russia)	5	2.87	42	3.50
Toddlers and kinds (before school age)	-	-	244	20.35
Total	174	100	1199	100

145. Tables 24 displays average monthly income and sources of income of the AH members.

Table 24: Average monthly income of AHs

Monthly Income (TJS)	Number of Households	%
300-1,000	8	4.60
1,100-2,000	122	70.11
2,100-3 000	41	23.56
3,100-4,000	3	1.72
4,100-6,000	-	-
6,100-10,000	-	-

10,100-20,000	-	-
Over 20,100	-	-
Total	174	100

Table 25: Sources of income of AHs

Source of Income	No of AH	Total Annual Income (TJS)	Average Monthly Income (TJS)
Agricultural activity	-	-	-
Employment	90	136,000	1,511
Business	51	96,800	1,898
Labour work	36	48,780	1,355
Remittances	33	49,600	1,503
Other	12	6,325	527
Total	222³³	337,505	1,520

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

4.3. Expenses of AHs

147. The main share of expenses of AHs shows the highest for payment of loan interest rate followed with food and clothes.

Table 26. Percentage ratio of average monthly expenses of AHs

Expenditures	No of AHs	Total Annual Expenses (TJS)	Average expenses (TJS)	% of total expenses
Food	174	149,700	860	18.82
Clothes	174	62,500	359	7.86
Health care	174	3,304	19	0.42
Education	11	4,500	409	0.57
Communication	174	5,602	32	0.70
Transport	174	26,085	150	3.3
Social events/ social responsibilities	174	13,500	78	1.7
Agriculture (seeds)	2	550	275	0.1
Water	168	5,799	35	0.73
Utilities (electricity, etc)	174	24,210	139	3.04
Land tax	174	2,525	15	0.32
Loan interest rate	18	497,000	27,611	62.49

³³ Some AHs reported several income sources.

Total	174	795,275	499.86	100
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4.4. Possession of facilities and HH appliances

148. Table 27 provides a summary description of AHs' possessions.

Table 27. AH Possessions

Description	No of AH	Percent (%)
Flush toilet	34	19.5
Latrine /outdoor WC	140	80.5
Hot water supply system	72	41.4
TV set	174	100.0
Satellite antenna	165	94.8
Computer	16	9.2
Internet	17	9.8
Mobile phone	174	100.0
Fridge	135	77.6
Washing machine	75	43.1
Electric stove	92	52.9
AC	174	100.0
Motorbike	3	1.7
Automobile	67	38.5
Mini bus	-	-
Agricultural machinery	-	-
Total	174	100

4.5. Education and Literacy

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

Table 28: Education and literacy of surveyed households

Education/Literacy	Head of Household		Other members (except the Head)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Illiterate	-	-	243	20.27
Primary	-	-	169	14.10
Secondary	85	48.85	514	42.87
Technical/Vocational	19	10.92	55	4.59
Higher (university)	70	40.23	218	18.18
Total	174	100	1199	100

4.6. Vulnerable Households

150. 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 174 AHs) and through individual consultation with the AHs reluctant to participate in SES and provide financial information of their household.

151. 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.

152. To summarize, in total 39 AHs qualified vulnerable. Among them eight (8) are female headed households, five (5) households are below poverty line and receive state targeted aid, twenty-two (22) AH belong to large families with 5 and more children, and four (4) AHs are headed by person without disability (PwD). Overall, 17.03 % of the AHs fall under category vulnerable.

Table 29: Vulnerable AHs

Description of vulnerability category	Number of AHs
Female headed AH	8
Disable Head of AH	4
AHs below poverty line	5
Large families with 5 and more children	22
Total	39

4.7. Women in the Local Context

153. 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 30: Activities females are Involved and their participation in decision making process

Type of activity/work	No of AH	Percent
Financial Issues	174	100.00
Children's education	174	100.00
Giving care to children's health	174	100.00
Property acquisition /sale	174	100.00
Everyday work in the family (Family routine)	174	100.00
Social events/ social responsibilities	174	100.00
Total	174	100

154. 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

155. 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

5.1. Country Legal Regulations

156. 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.

157. 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).³⁴
- b) Land Code (amended in 2012).³⁵
- c) Land Code (amended in 2008).³⁶
- d) Civil Code (amended in 2007).³⁷
- 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).³⁸

158. 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 later.

Types of land ownership and land use rights allocation

159. 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, defence 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.

160. The only secondary use-right recognized under the Land Code is the right to lease. According to the Code, primary rights holders may lease out their plots for a term not exceeding 20 years. The land is used in accordance with the state-established land-use standards. The right to use land may be terminated for various reasons such as termination

³⁴ Constitution, November 6, 1994, as amended on 22 June 2003. Republic of Tajikistan. 2004. Statistical Agency. Dushanbe, 2004, c.173.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ 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

³⁷ Approved by the Decree of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, December 30, 2011. № 641.

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).

161. 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”³⁹, №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 hectares⁴⁰.

162. 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).

163. 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 dehkans, 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’s land registration certificate and legally represents the interests of the farm (Duncan 2000; GOT 2008; ARD 2003; Robinson et al. 2009; GOT 2009a).

164. 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).

165. 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.

166. 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

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

³⁹ 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.

168. 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.

169. 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

170. In August 2012 amendments to the Land Code that enable legal sales and lease transactions for land use rights were approved.⁴¹ The Land Code also includes changes to the provisions related to land acquisition.⁴²

171. 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.

172. 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.

173. 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).

174. 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.

175. 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.

176. 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).

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

178. 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).

⁴¹ Law 891, dated August 2012, article 19.

⁴² Articles 37-45.

179. 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).

180. 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).

181. 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”*.

182. In accordance to 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.

183. 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.

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

5.2. ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards

185. 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.

186. 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.

187. 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.

188. 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) (informal settlers), the borrower/client is expected to compensate all assets other than land (i.e. buildings, trees, cops, businesses) at full replacement cost.

189. The risk of opportunistic encroachment on land earmarked for acquisition by the project was controlled by the 1 April 2022 cut-off date. Compensation eligibility is limited for APs by a cut-off date for this implementation-ready LARP. This is the date of completion of additional social surveys and inventory of project-affected assets after the renewal of the list of affected APs along the entire 40 km stretch of Bohtar-Okmazor road.

190. 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.

191. 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).⁴³

192. 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.

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

- 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-titled persons (e.g., informal 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 31: 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
	DPs with no legal rights on land that they occupy/use receive compensation for non-land assets/improvements and provided with rehabilitation assistance	Informal land users (without right to use land) are not entitled to any compensation (for land or non-land assets)	Informal 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 will

⁴³ 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.”

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
			be assisted to improve their standards of living to at least the national minimum standards.
Compensation	A. Loss of land Replacement land as the preferred option of the compensation for DPs whose livelihood is land-based. If land is not available, cash compensation at full market cost.	Permanent loss of land. Replacement land but also cash compensation.	Replacement land will be sought as first option for DPs 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. 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.

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
Procedural mechanisms	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. Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the APs. APs should be informed about their entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives.	C. Public consultation. There are no requirements to inform directly the APs about their entitlements and resettlement options as such.	C. Consultations with AHs were conducted in the draft 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.

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
	Valuation survey	Valuation survey	Different
	Land: If land market exist 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 of the building/ structure without discounting for depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs.	b) Buildings/structures: Market value materials, labor and transport and special building features but discounted for depreciation, salvage materials, and transaction costs.	b) Different in application. Application of the following the provision of replacement cost principle without discounting depreciation and transaction costs as already done for previous 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 transportation allowance and communal/site preparation for the alternative land plot.

6. COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENTS

194. 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 later.

195. 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

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

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

198. Permanent land use right holders (individual, family, and cooperative/collective dehkan farms⁴⁴): 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.

199. 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.

200. 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).

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

202. Permanent land holders: Cash allowance for the loss of land use rights equal to the current land lease rate/land tax at the time of expropriation, multiplied by 25, 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.

203. 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 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.

⁴⁴ Dehkan farms are compensated for all impacts and losses as legitimate land users.

6.2. Buildings and Structures

204. All APs, whether titled owners or illegal-non-titled owners of buildings and structures⁴⁵, 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, waste-water, 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

205. 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.

206. 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.

207. For non-fruit trees, the project will provide cash compensation based on wood volume and market price of wood. The values will be defined and be included in the final LARP. Alternatively, AHs can take cut trees. Construction company ensures free logging.

208. Wood and decorative trees are not of special variety and do not represent high valued trees. However, the valuation survey will doublecheck their values and include in the assessment.

6.4. Businesses

209. 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 12, and 6 months under this LARP).

210. Temporary stoppage of business will be compensated as one-time allowance that equals to average monthly salary of 1616.60 TJS/month⁴⁶ defined as of March 2022 by GoT. 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:

- a. Permanent loss of main structure-building used for commercial activities: 12 months expected stoppage of business
- b. Permanent loss of supplementary structures to be reinstated on the same land parcel: 6 months
- c. Renters of large commercial facilities: 6 months⁴⁷
- d. Renters of small size shops: 3 months

⁴⁵ These APs are occupiers of some part of ROW for planting trees and/or constructing fences.

⁴⁶ As of March 2022.

⁴⁷ Renters expressed that they will continue the same economic activity in different location. The project will give them enough time (at least 3 months) to find new structures to rent. These AHs are also provided with allowances as indicated in the report. The Project will monitor their progress in re-establishing their business, and will report the results in the semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports.

- e. Impact to fences and other improvements and expected short term stoppage of business operations during actual civil works along the road: 3 months
- f. Loss of wages, salaries and rented facilities: 3 months.

211. 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

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

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

214. 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.

215. 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

216. 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 criteria⁴⁸ as per ADB SPS 2009, this LARP and established practice.

217. Therefore, in compliance with approved LARP one-time allowance for vulnerable affected families is equivalent to 3 months of official monthly average wage 1,616.60 TJS/month⁴⁹. In addition, enrolment in Government social assistance, if not yet enrolled and priority in project related employment for members of vulnerable households.

6.7. Entitlement Matrix

218. 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.

⁴⁸ 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).

⁴⁹ As per March 2022. link: <https://tradingeconomics.com/tajikistan/wages>.

Table 32: 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 (informal 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.
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.
		Informal users (if any)	Cash compensation, at replacement cost, for the improvements (fence, trees, sheds) on the affected land. Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowance if applicable
3	State land (used by APs)	Informal 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.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
4	Buildings and structures	Owners of structures including "informal"	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, including "informal" users	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, including "informal" owners of trees cultivated in state 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.
	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 ⁵⁰ and employment (temporary and permanent)	Permanently affected Business Owner	Cash compensation equal to 1 year's net 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 1,616.60 TJS/month defined as average monthly salary defined by GOT by March 2022 multiplied by 12. loss of main structure-building used for commercial activities is qualified as permanent impact to business with 12 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.

⁵⁰ 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
			<p>Temporary stoppage of business will be compensated as one-time allowance that equals to average monthly wages (1,616.60 TJS/m defined as of March 2022 by GoT) multiplied to number of months of expected business stoppage.</p> <p>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:</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: 3 months
		APs (workers of affected businesses)	<p>Workers indemnity for lost wages equal to 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 wages ⁵¹ 1616.60 TJS/month defined as of March 2022 by GoT) multiplied by 3.</p>
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).</p> <p>Communal and site preparation cost for the alternative land plot (including connection to power grid, water supply system, installation of latrine etc.).</p> <p>All APs/AHs subject to physical relocation or economic displacement due to loss of structures and assets are provided with sufficient time (from 3 to 12 months depending on their characteristics and needs) to vacate compensated assets.</p> <p>Prior to commencement of civil works the PIURR will conducts 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 households	APs losing more that 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.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
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).	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).
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 the 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

219. 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.

220. 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)

221. 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.

222. 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)

223. 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.

224. 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

225. 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.

226. 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

227. 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)

228. During the impact assessment, when 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.

229. 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 Rayon 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.

230. 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'

231. 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 only 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

232. The district (Hukumat) is the local administrative body, established in all cities and rayons. 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.

233. 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

234. 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

235. 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

236. 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.

237. 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

238. 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.

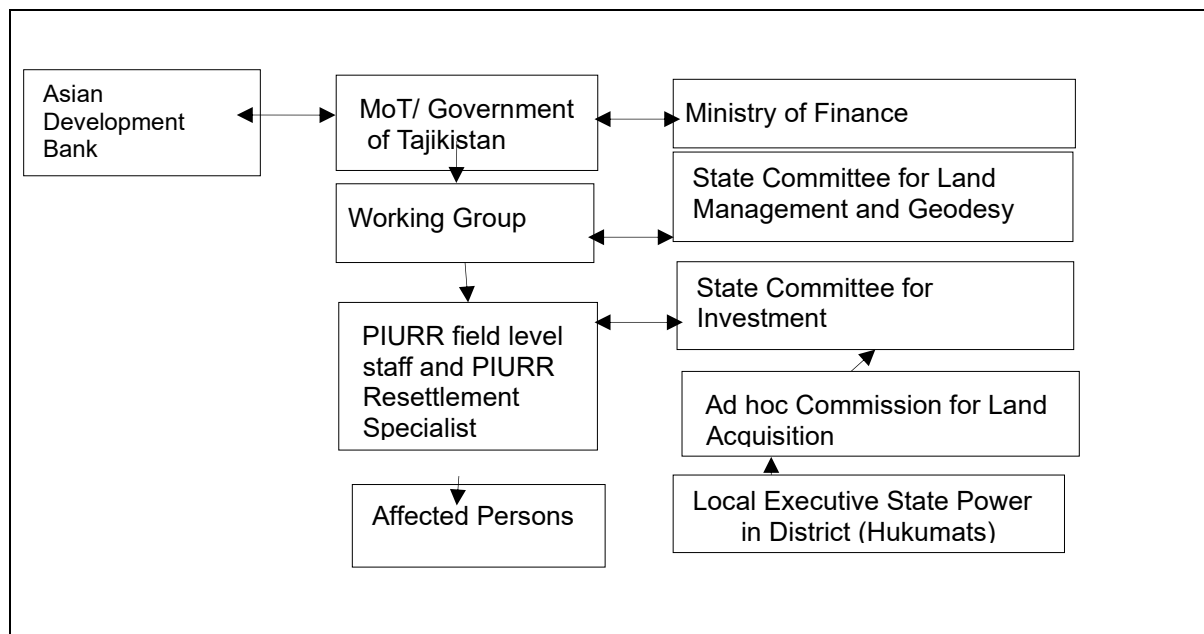


Figure 5: Institutional Arrangement

Capacity of PIURR and training needs

239. 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.

240. 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

242. 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.

243. 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

244. 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

245. All project affected households, as well as representatives of two 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.

246. 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.

247. Disclosure of draft LARP was carried out on November 16, 2021 in Jamoat Bustonkala and Jamoat Guliston of rayon Levakant. These well-organised 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.

248. In total, the initial public consultation meetings hosted 74 attendees, among them 60 men and 14 women. Public consultations were carried out in accordance to established standards of COVID-19 pandemic preventive measures⁵² 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 and Annex 3. 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.

249. 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.

250. The second round of public consultations conducted on April 28-30, 2022⁵³ was attended by 84 persons (60 men and 24 women). The minutes of public consultation meetings, results of question-answer session, list of attendees and photo materials are separately presented in Annex 8.

251. 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 determination 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 was to voice their claims and complains to the project implementers.

252. Overall 158 persons (124 men and 32 women) participated in six public consultations conducted in the project area. The table 33 provides the summary information of on conducted public consultations.

Table 33. Summary information on conducted public consultations

No	Date/Time	Location	Number of attendees	Male	Female
1	Nov 16, 2021	Jamoat Bustonkala	50	38	12
2	Nov 16, 2021	Jamoat Guliston of rayon Levakant	24	22	2
3	April 28, 2022	t. Bokhtar (Khoji Sharif Bazaar)	20	15	5

⁵² COVID-19 preventive measures recommended by the WHO and supported by the GoT

⁵³ By then the GoT has already lifted all COVID-19 standard restrictions.

No	Date/Time	Location	Number of attendees	Male	Female
4	April 29, 2022	Jamoat Kirov	23	21	2
5	April 29, 2022	Jamoat Bustonkala	22	14	8
6	April 30, 2022	Jamoat Bustonkala	19	14	5
		Total	158	124	34

253. All six public consultations went smoothly in friendly environment. The participants were encouraged to ask any question they would want to hear the answer for. 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. Many participants expressed gratitude for such clear interaction.

8.3. LARP Disclosure

254. The hereby document is the draft LARP prepared based on the updated and approved detailed designed and the results of relevant additional field surveys conducted in January 2022. This draft LARP will be further updated to the implementation-ready LARP by completing the inventory works of fruit and non-fruit bearing trees and developing a cash compensations option available for those who will lose trees due to this project. This draft LARP is completed for ADB's review, acceptance, and disclosure to ensure the project's appraisal within 2022.

255. ADB's acceptance of implementation-ready final LARP is a condition precedent to allow award of civil works contracts. The English version of the Implementation Ready 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

256. 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 take into account the social characteristics of the target groups, such as literacy level, cultural identity, gender, age, etc.

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

258. 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 centres, community meeting places) prior to the scheduled consultation activities.

259. 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.

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

261. PIURR will ensure information is shared, consultations will be conducted and GRM is managed taking into account the COVID -19 situation and control measures in the country.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1. General

262. 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.

263. The PIURR members of the GRC include:

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

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

265. 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.

266. 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

267. Grievances can be lodged with the Focal Person at the jamoat's GRC. A sample grievance application form is included in Annex 5 of this LARP. The jamoat's FP, in consultations with the PIURR safeguard specialist, will screen the grievance for eligibility. If eligible, the jamoat's FP will organize a meeting of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The PIURR representatives will be informed and invited to the meeting.

268. The complaint registered with the GRM should be reviewed, addressed and a decision made on its relevancy to the Project within 14 calendar days of lodgment. 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.

269. 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.

270. 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.

271. 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.

272. If APs want to register a complaint with the ADB, the Focal Person will inform the complainants that they can refer their complaints through the ADB Tajikistan Resident Mission for proper coordination with the responsible project officer and relevant staff. Alternatively, the complainants may access the ADB Accountability Mechanism through its Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) which will then forward it to either the Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OSPF) for facilitation of complaint resolution, or to the Office of the Compliance Review (OCR) in case of allegation of ADB's violation to its operational policies and procedures. The Focal Person will provide the complainants the following contact information:

Resident Mission of Asian Development Bank in Republic of Tajikistan
 45 Sovetskaya Street, Dushanbe, Tajikistan
 Tel: 992 372 210558/271895/271897

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

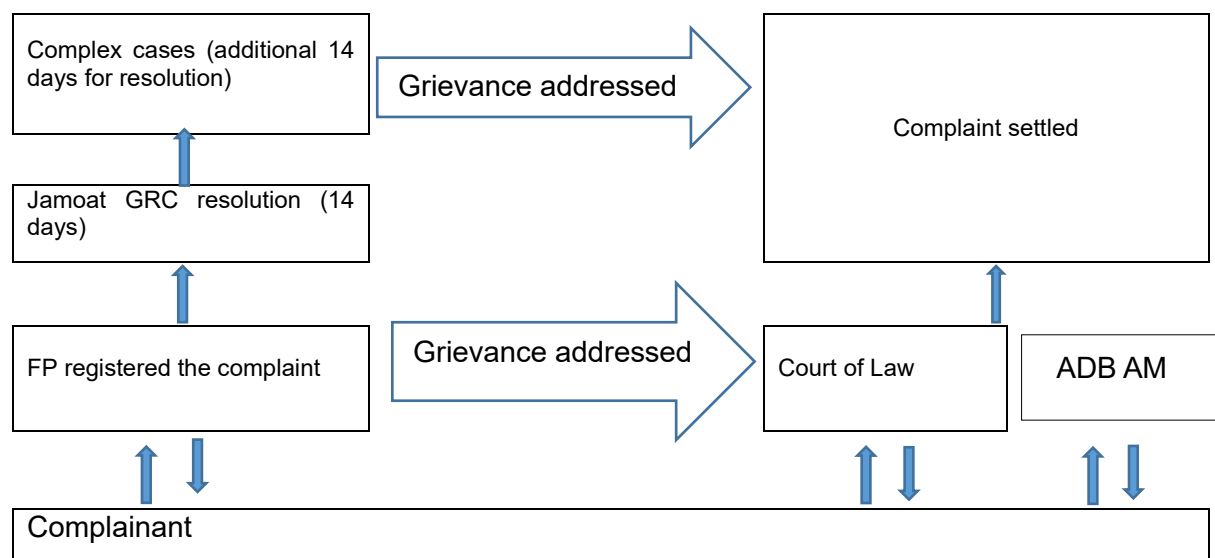


Figure 6: Grievance Resolution Process

9.3. District Level GRC

273. Under the Order⁵⁴ of the First Deputy of Mayor of town Levakant “On establishment of Grievance Redress Committee for consideration of grievances related to the implementation of Bokhtar-Okmazor Road Rehabilitation Project” District Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) was established according to the following composition (Annex 4):

Composition of GRC at Local level

Full Name	Position	E-mail	Phone
Grievance Redress Committee in Bokhtar			
Muhammadjonzoda D.	Deputy Chairmen of Bokhtar City-Chairman of the Committee	N/A	2-01-00; 2-40-76
Yatimzoda B.	Head of the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning Committee Secretary	N/A	905-35-91-97
Komilzoda A.	Chairman of City Land Management Committee	N/A	2-29-55
Khalilzoda Sh.	Head of the Department of Environmental Protection of the city	N/A	2-86-54, 559-82-09-09
Sharifzoda I.	Head of city electric networks	N/A	93-585-07-07
Abdulloev N.	Chief Engineer of the city gas supply department	N/A	2-24-74
Vatanzoda H.	Head of the state subsidiary «Registration of immovable property	N/A	900-10-40-00
Yarov A.	Head of KDF City Water Supply and Sewerage	N/A	N/A
Grievance Redress Committee in Kushoniyon			
Safarzoda Sh.	Deputy Chairmen of Kushoniyon City	N/A	901-00-50-11
Yusupov E.	Head of the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning of Kushoniyon district-Committee Secretary	N/A	93-315-44-44
Alizoda A.	Chairman of Kushoniyon District Land Management Committee	N/A	915-79-44-44 918-50-43-44
Ergashev N.	Head of the District Department of Environmental Protection	N/A	93-506-39-39
Kasirov N.	Head of city electric networks	N/A	987-28-00-65
Sindbody A.	Head of the state subsidiary «Registration of immovable property	N/A	918-61-99-84
Imomov B.	Head of the Department for land improvement and irrigation	N/A	93-424-27-67
Ravshanzoda A.	Head of City Water Supply and Sewerage Department	N/A	882-00-00-10 918-27-00-27
Satorov J.	Head of village drinking water department	N/A	N/A
Grievance Redress Committee from Levakant			
N. Kabirzoda	First Deputy of Mayor of t. Levakant	N/A	904-43-21-87
A. Faizgulzoda	Chairman of land management committee	N/A	904-57-10-01
M. Iusufov	Head of the Architecture and Urban Planning Department o t. Levakant	N/A	907-12-54-44
Sh. Abosov	Head of Environmental Department of t. Levakant	N/A	909-79-80-44
S. Khalimzoda	Chairman of Jamoat Guliston	N/A	908-89-31-89
F. Sultonov	Chairman of Jamoat Vakhdat	N/A	905-01-31-81

⁵⁴ The Order was issued 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".

Representatives of the PIURR Safeguards Unit

Khabibuloev Dilovar	Temurzoda Sherali	Shakirova Sharis
<p>Project Manager of Bokhtar-Dangara road project</p> <p>14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 90 788 30 98 Email: dilovar_khabib@mail.ru</p>	<p>Lead Resettlement specialist of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation</p> <p>14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 (37) 222 20 78 +992 900 53 44 44 +992 933 09 40 03 Email: sherali@piu.tj</p>	<p>Main specialist on Environmental issues of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation</p> <p>14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 (37) 222 20 78 +992 110 003 151 Email: Sharis_piurr@mail.ru</p>

9.4. GRC Complaint Register, Records and Documentation

274. 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.

Technical Experts

275. When requested by the PIURR to provide technical expertise for the assessment of an impact claimed by the complainant, the relevant expert will:
- examine the case, perform relevant tests or an investigation
 - prepare a short report based on the results of the examination completed
 - recommend if further or additional legal opinion or expertise is needed to make a judgement on the substance of the case.

10. MONITORING AND REPORTING

10.1. General

276. 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.

277. 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.

278. 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.

279. 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.

280. 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

281. 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

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

283. 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.

284. 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 should 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.

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

286. 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.

287. 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.

288. 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

289. 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.

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

291. 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.

Social Impact monitoring indicators

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

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

Table 34: 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. Timely allocation of funds to resettlement implementation agencies. Funds disbursement according to the resettlement plan. Land acquisition and clearance in time for implementation.

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
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>

11. COMPENSATION UNIT RATES AND LARP BUDGET

11.1. General

294. 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 compensation⁵⁵. 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.

295. 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.

296. 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 practise exercised in similar infrastructure projects implemented by the PIURR.

297. The LARP budget is prepared based on the available SUE valuation reports officially submitted on November 26, 2021 covering all project affected assets located from km 9.72 to km 40.00. The SUE Valuation Report for road section from km 0.00 to km 9.72 was prepared based on detail impact data updated based on the changed alignment and submitted to PIURR on 15, March 2022.

298. 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

11.2. Land Compensation

299. 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.

300. 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 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.

⁵⁵ Inventory form is attached to the report as Annex 7.

301. Table 35 below provides the information on the area of affected agricultural land grown with various types of crops. The average annual yield capacity⁵⁶ (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.

302. To determine the average unit rate per type of grown annual crop, the total of average 86.87 TJS is divided to 6 as total number of different types of crops and equals to 14.48 TJS/sq.m. This is the suggested compensation unit rate to compensate project affected land of residential and commercial designations. 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 Hukumats of Kushonion and Levakant.

Table 35: Land Compensation Unit Rates according to land category

No	Crops in the Project area	Affected land (sq.m.)	Average annual yield (kg/ha)	Average Annual yield (kg/sq m)	Total yield for 5 years (kg/sqm)	Average price per kg	Price per kg/m ² for 5 years (TJS)
1	Corn (Kushonion)	834.20	4,000	0.40	2.00	4.00	8.00
2	Corn (Levakant)	290.00	3,440	0.34	1.72	4.00	6.88
3	Cotton (Kushonion)	3,796.20	2,280	0.23	1.14	10.00	11.40
4	Cotton (Levakant)	5,587.00	2,270	0.23	1.14	10.00	11.35
5	Vegetables (Kushonion)	350.00	24,300	2.43	12.15	3.00	36.45
6	Lucerne Levakant)	1,707.50	25,580	2.56	12.79	1.00	12.79
	Total	12,564.90	61,870.00	6.19	30.94		86.87
	Price per m² = TJS 14.48 (86.87 /6 - 14.48)						

303. 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 years⁵⁷. This compensation corresponds to a unit rate of \$2.5 (TJS 31.25⁵⁸) 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.

304. 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

⁵⁶ Official letter on yield capacity of annual crops is included in Annex 10.

⁵⁷ 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.

⁵⁸ According to the exchange rate 1 USD - 12.50 TJS announced by the National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan on May 5, 2022.

exchange rate at \$ 1 - 12.50 TJS announced by the National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan on April 12, 2022.

Table 36: Land Compensation unit rates cost along the entire road section from km 0.00 to km 40.00

No	Land Category	Unit rate (TJS/sq.m.)
1	Residential	31.25
2	Commercial	31.25
3	Agricultural	14.48
4	Large dehkan agricultural land	14.48

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

Table 37: Land compensation cost

Impact on private land	No. of Parcels	Area (sqm.)	Unit rate (TJS/sq.m.)	Compensation Amount (TJS)	Compensation Amount (USD)
Rural residential land	28	4,251.06	31.25	132,845.63	10,627.65
Commercial land	48	21,531.31	31.25	672,853.44	53,828.28
Agricultural land	2	1,728.70	14.48	25,031.58	2,002.53
Agricultural land of Large Dekhan Farm ⁵⁹	3	9,608.00	14.48	139,123.84	11,129.91
Total of land compensation	81	37,119.07		969,854.48	77,588.36

Source: SUE Valuation Reports

11.3. Valuation of Project affected Fruit Trees

306. 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.

307. 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.

308. Unit rates vary according to approximate age determining average productivity of a project affected fruit tree. Table 38 provides the sum of the compensation amounts for mature fruit trees and samplings of project affected fruit trees evaluated individually in the SUE valuation reports dated November 26, 2021 covering km 9.72 to km 40.00 and SUE valuation report dated March 15, 2022 covering the km 0.00 to km 9.97 of the project road

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

⁵⁹ Dehkan farm under the ownership of legal entity.

Table 38: Compensation amounts for project affected fruit bearing mature trees and saplings

No	Type of fruit	No. of fruit trees	No of AHs	No of APs	Amount in TSJ	Amount in USD
1	Apricot	247	58	388	73,162.00	5,852.96
2	Quince	28	15	103	4,905.00	392.40
3	Grapes	121	31	221	23,100.00	1,848.00
4	Cherry	139	38	271	15,384.00	1,230.72
5	Permanganate	179	30	213	34,167.00	2,733.36
6	Peach	62	22	148	10,920.00	873.60
7	Silver Loch	49	6	32	3,726.00	298.08
8	Nut	75	30	203	23,920.00	1,913.60
9	Plum	78	27	173	8,920.00	713.60
10	Mulberry	205	58	391	38,580.00	3,086.40
11	Sweet cherry	17	9	71	5,180.00	414.40
12	Almond	28	15	108	7,650.00	612.00
13	Currant	6	1	7	90.00	7.20
14	Fig	23	14	114	3,150.00	252.00
15	Pear	6	4	31	1,260.00	100.80
16	Persimmon	18	6	22	3,540.00	283.20
17	Apple	23	15	123	4,920.00	393.60
Total (without double counting)		1304	110	738	262,574.00	21,005.92

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

Table 39: Compensation amounts for project affected fruit tree saplings

No	Type of fruit tree	No. of fruit trees	No of AHs	No of APs	Amount in TSJ	Amount in USD
1	Mulberry	98	19	151	776.00	62.08
2	Grapes	34	6	55	136.00	10.88
3	Apricot	77	21	167	693.00	55.44
4	Quince	7	7	46	84.00	6.72
5	Sweet cherry	40	6	44	680.00	54.4
6	Nut	57	10	64	513.00	41.04
7	Persimmon	38	7	56	342.00	27.36

No	Type of fruit tree	No. of fruit trees	No of AHs	No of APs	Amount in TSJ	Amount in USD
8	Fig	4	2	15	24.00	1.92
9	Apple	24	10	73	624.00	49.92
10	Cherry	62	19	120	558.00	44.64
11	Almond	49	4	28	171.00	13.68
12	Pomegranate	23	8	67	138.00	11.04
13	Plum	32	10	91	288.00	23.04
14	Pear	2	2	12	40.00	3.2
15	Silver Loch	4	1	7	20.00	1.6
16	Currant	2	1	6	10.00	0.8
17	Peach	22	10	81	198.00	15.84
Total (without double counting)		575	58	407	5,295.00	423.6

Source: SUE Valuation Reports

Table 40: Compensation amounts for project affected fruit bearing mature trees and saplings

Type of affected trees	No of trees	No of AP	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
Mature fruit trees	1,304	110	262,574.00	21,005.92
Sapling	575	58	5,295.00	423.60
Total	1,879	113	267,869.00	21,429.52

Source: SUE Valuation Reports

11.4. Compensation for annual agricultural crops

311. Compensation amount for project affected annual crops was determined based unit yield capacity (kg/sq.m.) and market price per kg of crops as given in Table 41. The data on yield capacity and market price is provided by the Hukumats of Kushonion and Levakant.

Table 41: Calculation of compensation unit rates for annual crops

No	Annual Crop	Average annual yield (kg/ha)	Average annual Yield (kg/sq.m.)	Market price of TJS/kg	Compensation Unit rate (TJS/sqm)
1	Corn (Kushonion)	4,000	0.40	4	1.6000
2	Corn (Levakant)	3,440	0.34	4	1.3760
3	Cotton (Kushonion)	2,280	0.23	10	2.2800
4	Cotton (Levakant)	2,270	0.23	10	2.2700
5	Vegetables (Kushonion)	24,300	2.43	3	7.2900
6	Lucerne (Levakant)	25,580	2.56	1	2.5580

Source: information provided by Hukumats of Kushonion and Levakant.

312. The table 42 below provides actual amount of cash compensation for the annual crops affected along the entire road section.

Table 42: Compensation amounts for project affected annual crops

No	Culture type	Affected cultivated area (sqm)	Compensation Unit rate (TJS/sqm)	Compensation Amount (TJS)	Compensation Amount (USD)
1	Corn (Kushonion)	834.2	1.6000	1,334.72	106.78
2	Corn (Levakant)	290	1.3760	399.04	31.92
3	Cotton (Kushonion)	3,796.20	2.2800	8,655.34	692.43
4	Cotton (Levakant)	5,587.00	2.2700	12,682.49	1,014.60
5	Vegetables (Kushonion)	350	7.2900	2,551.50	204.12
6	Lucerne (Levakant)	1,707.50	2.5580	4,367.79	349.42
	Total	12,564.90		29,990.87	2,399.27

11.5. Compensation for project affected structures

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

314. 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.

315. The SUE Valuation reports presented to PIURR cover all project affected structures located along the entire road section from km 0.00 to km 40.00. Relevant compensation amounts are given in the tables below.

Table 43: Compensation for project affected structures attached to residential land parcels

No	Description	PCS	sqm	CBM	Compensation Amount (TJS)	Compensation Amount (USD)
1	House (Main residential dwelling)	2	142.52	-	529,967.00	42,397.36
2	Extra House (not a permanent dwelling)	2	41.55	-	142,080.00	11,366.40
3	Ancillary structures (chicken coop, cowshed, etc.)	23	495.43	-	466,820.00	37,345.60
4	Shed and open canopy	21	796.06	-	137,235.00	10,978.80
5	Fence	-	1,111.29	274.92	289,610.00	23,168.80
6	Foundation	-	39.21	-	10,738.00	859.04
7	Water pump	6	-	-	16,967.00	1,357.36
8	Concrete structures (platforms, bridges and stairs)	-	96.7	249.29	80,213.00	6,417.04
9	Tandir	1	-	-	850.00	68.00

No	Description	PCS	sqm	CBM	Compensation Amount (TJS)	Compensation Amount (USD)
10	Metal gate	-	172.75	-	12,465.00	997.20
	Total	56	2,982.45	524.21	1,686,945.00	134,955.60

Source: SUE Valuation Reports

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

Table 44: Compensation for project affected structures of commercial designation

No	Description	PCS	Sq.m.	CUB	Compensation Amount (TJS)	Compensation Amount (USD)
1	Gas station	-	752.26	-	3,936,030	314,882.40
2	Canopy from gas station	-	295.23	-	2,274,849	181,987.92
3	The shops	19	997.71	-	2,682,561	214,604.88
4	Car wash	-	672.46	-	1,755,707	140,456.56
5	Canteen and Cafe-bar	3	282.83	-	982,714	78,617.12
6	Car service	9	566.54	-	1,334,152	106,732.16
7	Pharmacy	1	36.72	-	151,360	12,108.80
8	Mini Stadium	1	705.60	-	28,224	2,257.92
9	Ancillary (various)	29	1,066.46	-	2,209,760	176,780.80
10	Concrete structures (platforms, bridges, stairs)	-	3,501.42	5,954.70	2,715,114	217,209.12
11	Fence	-	2,235.06	557.58	525,835	42,066.80
12	Awning	-	2,205.56	-	1,572,889	125,831.12
13	Tandir	21	-	-	17,486	1,398.88
14	Movable billboard	15	-	-	42,449	3,395.92
15	Movable street lighting	59	-	-	31,682	2,534.56
16	Moving metal booth	3	-	-	3,360	268.80
17	Movable tank	17	-	-	52,642	4,211.36
18	Fountain	-	23.36	-	13,956	1,116.48
19	Pit	12.	-	-	61,663	4,933.04
20	Metal gate	-	385.75	-	23,295	1,863.60
	Total (w/o d/counting)	189.00	13,726.96	6,512.28	20,415,728	1,633,258.24

Source: SUE Valuation Reports

317. Project affected assets attached to dehkan land is limited to one (1) metal gate and 407.39 sqm of iron meshed fence on concrete foundation attached to three (3) Dehkans located along the road section. Among the total of 3 Dehkan land parcels one belongs to AE and two Dehkan land parcels are owned by 2 AHs.

Table 45: Project affected fences and metal gate attached to Dehkan land parcels

No	Description	No of Item	sqm	CUB	Compensation Amount (TJS)	Compensation Amount (USD)
1	Fence	3	395.20	0	15,783	1,262.64
2	Metal gate	1	12.19	0	914	73.12
	Total (w/o d/counting)	4	407.39	0	16,697	1,335.76

Source: SUE Valuation Reports

11.6. Compensation for stoppage of Business

318. 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.

319. 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.

320. 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 12. In 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 the number of months of temporary stoppage of business.

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

322. Based on the field survey results and the duration of business stoppage was determined as given in table below.

Table 46: Duration of business stoppage of project affected business owners, renters and hired labor

#	Kocks Code #	Description	Business engagement	Type of stoppage	Duration of stoppage
1	2	Car wash	Owner	Permanent	12 months
2	4	Car service	Owner	Permanent	12 months
3	10	Gas station Car wash	Owner	Permanent	12 months
4	11	Car wash Car service Shop	Owner	Permanent	12 months
5	12	Coffee Bar	Owner	Permanent	12 months
6	13	Dining room	Owner	Permanent	12 months
7	38	Gas station	Owner	Permanent	12 months
8	53	Pharmacy Shop	Owner	Permanent	12 months
9	68	Gas station	Owner	Permanent	12 months

#	Kocks Code #	Description	Business engagement	Type of stoppage	Duration of stoppage
10	71	Shop	Owner	Permanent	12 months
11	81	Gas station Car wash Car service	Owner	Permanent	12 months
12	89	Gas station Car wash	Owner	Permanent	12 months
13	90	Shop	Owner	Permanent	12 months
14	98	Car wash Car service Shop	Owner	Permanent	12 months
15	134	Gas station Car wash	Owner	Permanent	12 months
16	140	Shop	Owner	Permanent	12 months
17	141	Shop	Owner	Permanent	12 months
18	190	Dining room	Owner	Permanent	12 months
19	201	Dining room (shop)	Owner	Permanent	12 months
20	5	Car repair workshop	Hired car repair master	Temporary	3 months
21	6	Car repair workshop	Hired car repair master	Temporary	3 months
22	7	Car repair workshop	Hired car repair master	Temporary	3 months
23	8	Car repair workshop	Hired car repair master	Temporary	3 months
24	39	Gas Station	Hired accountant	Temporary	3 months
25	40	Gas Station	Hired labor	Temporary	3 months
26	41	Gas Station	Hired labor (sales person)	Temporary	3 months
27	42	Gas Station	Hired labor (operator)	Temporary	3 months
28	54	Shop and Gas Station	Renter	Temporary	3 months
29	55	Pharmacy and Gas Station	Renter	Temporary	3 months
30	69	Gas Station	Hired labor	Temporary	3 months
31	70	Gas Station	Hired labor	Temporary	3 months
32	72	Coffee bar	Renter	Temporary	3 months
33	82	Gas Station	Hired labor	Temporary	3 months
34	99	Fuel station, Car wash and Car spare parts shop	Renter	Temporary	3 months
35	100	Car repair workshop	Hired labor	Temporary	3 months
36	101	Car wash	Hired labor	Temporary	3 months
37	102	Sales person at Car spare parts shop)	Hired labor	Temporary	3 months
38	103	Car repair master	Hired labor	Temporary	3 months

#	Kocks Code #	Description	Business engagement	Type of stoppage	Duration of stoppage
39	135	Car wash	Hired labor	Temporary	3 months
40	199	Public WC	Renter	Temporary	3 months
41	202	Waitress	Hired labor	Temporary	3 months
42	203	Dishwahser	Hired labor	Temporary	3 months
43	204	Cook	Hired labor	Temporary	3 months
44	14	Sambusa Place	Renter	Temporary	1 month
45	15	Fast food Booth	Renter	Temporary	1 month
46	92	Road side trader	Individual trader	Temporary	1 month
47	104	Tandir	Owner	Temporary	1 month
48	197	Tandir	Owner	Temporary	1 month
49	198	Tandir	Owner	Temporary	1 month

323. A total of 49 APs will receive cash compensation for loss of income due to the impact of the project on the operation of commercial facilities.

324. Among them:

- a) Nineteen (19) APs, the owners of permanently affected commercial establishments shall receive compensation for business stoppage on a 12-month basis.
- b) Five (5) APs, renters of operating commercial facilities, such as shops, car repair, car wash and gas stations will receive 3 months business stoppage compensation, sufficient time to find another rental facility and renew business. In addition, two (2) APs, road side traders, renters of Sambusa place and fast food facilities used for road side trading, will receive cash compensation in amount of 1 month average monthly salary. This compensation will mitigate short term temporary impact of road side traders and allow them to find another place to restart their usual commercial activity
- c) Nineteen (19) APs employed in businesses affected by the project will also receive cash compensation to cover temporary loss of wages. The amount of compensation equals to 3 months of average monthly salary. The period of three months is sufficient to enable them to find another job and to secure their livelihoods at least at the pre-project levels.
- d) Four (4) APs, involved in road side trading, will receive cash compensation in amount of 1 month average monthly salary. Within one month time period all four APs would be able to find another location and resume their commercial activity.

325. During LARP preparation no tax declarations have been yet provided by eligible APs. Therefore, the suggested compensation unit rate is based on official average monthly salary defined at 1,612.60 TJS per month as of November 2021. Table 47 provides the amount of business stoppage compensation for business owners, renters and hired labor along the entire road section.

Table 47: Estimated amount for business stoppage compensation for all eligible APs

Description	No of AP	No of month	Compensation unit rate TJS/month	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
Business owners' commercial facility (based on lease agreement)	1	12	8,000.00	96,000.00	7,680.00
	1		400	4,800.00	384
Business owners (according to Tax Authority data)	1	12	5,000.00	60,000.00	4,800.00
	1		2,860.00	34,320.00	2,745.60
	1		3,666.00	43,992.00	3,519.36
	1		63,723.00	764,676.00	61,174.08
	1		56,577.00	678,924.00	54,313.92
	1		67,840.00	814,080.00	65,126.40
	1		22,706.00	272,472.00	21,797.76
Owners of project affected commercial facility (according to average monthly salary)	10	12	1,616.60	193,992.00	15,519.36
Sub-total	19		232,388.60	2,963,256.00	237,060.48
Temporary business stoppage of renter (according Tax Authority data)	1	1	3,860.00	3,860.00	308.8
	1	3	6,486.00	19,458.00	1,556.64
	1	3	2,183.00	6,549.00	523.92
	1	3	9,234.00	27,702.00	2,216.16
Temporary business stoppage of renter (according to average monthly salary)	1	1	1,616.60	1,616.60	129.33
	2	3	1,616.60	9,699.60	775.97
Sub-total	7		24,996.20	68,885.20	5,510.82
Hired personal, labor force (based on contract data)	1	3	850	2,550.00	204
	3	3	800	7,200.00	576
	6	3	600	10,800.00	864
Hired personal, labor force (according to average monthly salary)	9	3	1,616.60	43,648.20	3,491.86
Sub-total	19		3,866.60	64,198.20	5,135.86
Road side traders (according to average monthly salary)	2	1	1,616.60	3,233.20	258.66
Road side traders (according to Tax Authority data)	2	1	2,183.00	4,366.00	349.28
Sub-total	4		3,799.60	7,599.20	607.94

Description	No of AP	No of month	Compensation unit rate TJS/month	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
Total (w/o double counting)	49			3,103,938.60	248,315.10

326. 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 Implementation Ready LARP is approved by the MOT and ADB.

11.7. Transportation and Rental Allowances

327. The estimated number of APs eligible to one time allowance to cover the costs for transportation personal belongings and rental costs are given below in table 48 and table 49.

328. Two (2) AHs subject to physical displacement will receive transportation cost and rental allowance to move in and vacate already compensated residential houses. Rental fee will be issued to these 2 AHs losing shelter (residential house) to cover 6 months rental fee. The rental fee per AH is 1,250.00 TJS per month (equivalent to 100 USD/month).

329. Similarly, business owners receive an additional amount for transporting equipment and supplies.

330. Business owners and renters of project affected business will receive one time allowance to cover cost for transportation personal equipment and supplies.

Table 48: Compensation to cover transportation cost

No	Description	No of AH and AE	Unit rate	Amount in TJS	Amount in USD
1	Transportation allowance for AH losing shelter	2 AH	1,000	2,000	160.00
2	Transportation Allowance for business owner	24 AE	1,000	24,000	1,920.00
	Total	26		26,000	2,080.00

331. The table below illustrates details of rentals costs calculated for the households to be physically relocated.

Table 49: Compensation to cover rental cost of physically relocated households

No	Description	No. of AHs	Number of Months	Unit rate (TJS/AH)	Amount in TSJ	Amount in USD
1	Rental allowance for AHs losing shelter	2	6	1,250	15,000	1,200
	Total	2			15,000	1,200

11.8. Rehabilitation allowances

332. 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.

333. Methodology to determine amount of one-time allowance for severe impact and vulnerability is average monthly salary multiplied to 3 months. According to the official website

of the Agency of Statistics under President of the republic of Tajikistan⁶⁰ in March 2022 average monthly salary was defined at 1,616.60 TJS/month. Therefore, average monthly salary multiplied to 3 months equals 4,849.80 TJS per severely affected and vulnerable AHs. Similar approach applies for determination of compensation unit rates for vulnerable AHs as well.

334. Table 50 describes calculated unit rates for rehabilitation allowances defined under this document to cover severe impact and vulnerability of eligible AHs.

Table 50: Unit rates for Severe Impact and Vulnerability allowances

No	Description	Calculation of allowance at Average monthly salary	Compensation Unit rate (TJS)
1	Severe Impact	1,616.60 TJS X 3 months	4,849.80
2	Vulnerability	1,616.60 TJS X 3 months	4,849.80

Table 51: Cost for compensation for Severe Impact

Description	No of AHs	Unit rate (TJS/AH)	Amount in TSJ	Amount in USD
Severe Impact allowance	30	4,849.80	145,494.00	11,639.52

Table 52: Cost for compensation for Vulnerability

Description	No of AHs	Unit rate (TJS/AH)	Amount in TSJ	Amount in USD
Vulnerability allowance	39	4,849.80	189,142.20	15,131.38

335. The purpose of the additional onetime 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.

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

337. The PIURR and Supervision Consultant will be in charge to monitor and assess 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.

338. 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.

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

339. 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.

⁶⁰ <https://www.stat.tj/en/survey-results>

340. A total of 92 APs 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.

341. Table 53 provides the cumulative amounts to cover all applicable official fees⁶¹ for land certificate and technical passport (including State taxes).

Table 53: Estimated official fees for renewal of land use certificate and technical passport

Description	No of parcel	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
Residential	28	18,502.65	1,480.21
Commercial	48	51,413.48	4,113.08
Agricultural	2	279.36	22.35
Dehkan	3	896.62	71.73
State land attached with private asset ^{62s}	11	2,428.72	194.30
Total	92	73,520.83	5,881.67

Source: The fees provided from local state agencies.

11.10. SUE Valuation of project affected State Structures

342. As mentioned above sixteen state-owned properties will also be affected by the road project. Among them eight will need rehabilitation of metal fences, entrance gates, arch and some improvements, such as stairs and water storage reservoir.

343. Table 54 provides the list of eight state-owned structures and construction cost calculated by SUE to determine the amount required for their rehabilitation within the framework of the road project.

⁶¹ 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 rayons differentiated according to physical, legal or foreign physical and legal persons. The Annex 9 provides the information in Tajik and English languages.

⁶² For structures to be demolished on state land. Technical documentation and certificate fee is calculated for these kind of structures to make the compensation reflects “full replacement cost”.

Table 54: Cost for reinstatement of public assets attached to State land

Tenure status of affected assets	Land (sqm)	Asset (sqm)	Asset CUB	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
Public Property to be cash compensated					
Fence of public cemetery Jamoat Bustonqala, Kushonion		175.2	109.20	84,791.00	6,783.28
Fence of Railway station (KVD "Rohi Ohan")		153.00		14,535.00	1,162.80
Fence at City entrance gate Levakant (Sq. Levakant)		20.51		5,979.00	478.32
Sub-total		348.71	109.20	105,305.00	8,424.40
State property that will be restored during construction					
Small territory of Market Local public market) jamoat Guliston, city Levakant		40.8		N/A	N/A
Public WC (roadside) jamoat Guliston, c. Levakant		12.48		N/A	N/A
Sub-total		53.28		0	0
State property pasture land					
Located within the administrative boundaries Of rayons Vakhsh and Kushoniyon	47,181			N/A	N/A
Sub-total	47,181	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	47,181	401.99	109.20	105,305.00	8,424.40

Source: SUE Valuation Reports

11.11. Detailed LARP Budget

344. 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.

Table 55: Detailed LARP Budget has been prepared based on the SUE Valuation Reports.

№	Description of Item	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
A	Land Compensation		
1	Residential land	132,845.63	10,627.65
2	Commercial land	672,853.44	53,828.28
3	Agricultural land	25,031.58	2,002.53
4	Agricultural land of Large Dekhan Farm	139,123.84	11,129.91
5	Sub-total	969,854.48	77,588.36
B	Structures & Improvements		
6	Residential	1,686,945.00	134,955.60
7	Commercial	20,415,728.00	1,633,258.24
8	Dehkan	16,697.00	1,335.76
9	Sub-total	22,119,370.00	1,769,549.60
C	Fruit trees and Saplings		
10	Mature fruit tree compensation	262,574.00	21,005.92
11	Fruit tree saplings compensation	5,295.00	423.6
12	Cost of non-fruit tree saplings	27,000	2,160
13	sub-total	294,869.00	23,589.52
D	Annual crops		
14	Project affected annual crops	29,990.87	2,399.27
15	sub-total	29,990.87	2,399.27
E	Income loss /Stoppage of business		
16	Permanent stoppage of business	2,963,256.00	237,060.48
17	Temporary stoppage of business	68,885.20	5,510.82
18	Loss of wages	64,198.20	5,135.86
19	Loss of income (road side trading)	7,599.20	607.94
20	Sub-total	3,103,938.60	248,315.09
F	Rehabilitation Allowances		
21	Severe Impact	145,494.00	11,639.52
22	Vulnerability	189,142.20	15,131.38
23	Transportation allowance	26,000.00	2,080.00
24	Rental Allowance	15,000.00	1,200.00
25	<i>Cumulative fee to certificate updates</i>	73,520.83	5,881.67
26	Sub-total	449,157.03	35,932.57

№	Description of Item	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
G	Total compensation for APs	26,967,179.98	2,157,374.41
H	Costs of reinstatement public assets	105,305.00	8,424.40
I	Sum of G and H	27,072,484.98	2,165,798.81
27	LAR Implementation Administrative Costs (PIURR) 5%	1,353,624.25	108,289.94
28	Contingency (15 %)	4,060,872.75	324,869.82
29	Total Cost	32,486,981.98	2,598,958.57
Exchange rate at \$ 1 – 12.50 as of May 5, 2022 of National Bank of Tajikistan			

345. The budget has been prepared based on the officially presented SUE Valuation Reports.

12. LARP PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

346. 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.

Table 56: LARP Preparation and Implementation Schedule

Activities/Months in 2021-2022	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Ap	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	2021						2022												2023	
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
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																				
Valuation of affected assets																				
Preparation of LARP & budget																				
PIURR/MOT & ADB review and comments																				
Organizing and conducting Public Consultation Meetings																				
Design update and realignment																				
Field surveys (census, SES, inventory and title search)																				
SUE Valuation of affected assets																				
LARP update based on approved updated design																				
Submission Draft LARP for PIURR/ADB review and comments																				
Address comments and LARP update																				
Draft LARP is accepted by ADB																				
Inventory and valuation of non-fruit trees																				
Final LARP (implementation ready submission)																				
ADB No Objection to final LARP																				
LARP approval by GoT																				

Activities/Months in 2021-2022	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Ap	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
	2021						2022												2023		
Application to MOF and allocation of LARP implementation budget																					
LARP Implementation																					
Processing land acquisition and Issuance of Compensations																					
Public consultation activities																					
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																					

347. 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 in ADB web-site.

Annex 1. Project Information Brochure

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

PROJECT INFORMATION BROCHURE⁶³ FOR

Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation

Bokhtar-Dangara

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.

Road Bokhtar-Dangara (68.7 km) is subdivided into three sections, such as

1. Bokhtar - Levakant (9.7 km) Lot 1
2. Levakant-Okmazor (30.3 km) - Lot 2
3. Okmazor - Dangara (28.7 km) - Lot 3

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.

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

⁶³ The copies of this Public Information Pamphlet was distributed during DMS and Public Consultation conducted along the Levakant-Okmazor road section (Lot 2). The updated version of the brochure will be distributed to APs and affected communities during LARP implementation and construction period.

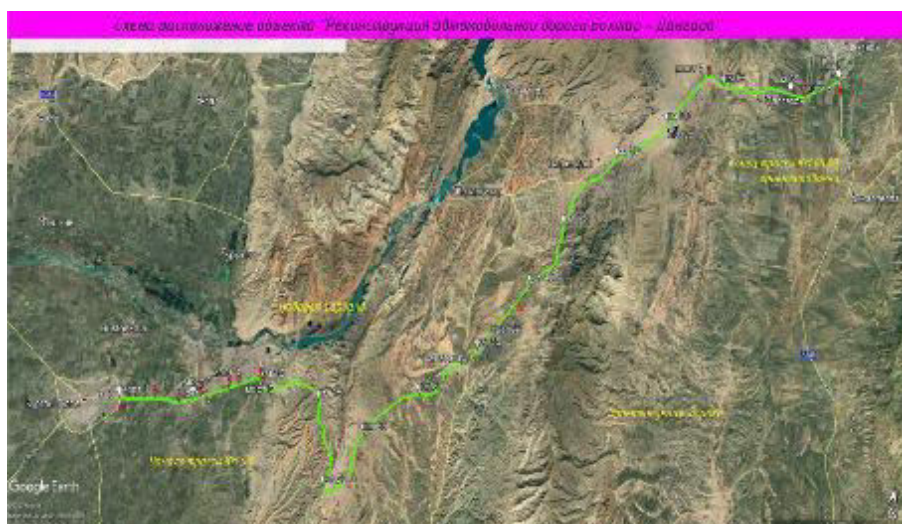
provided with fair compensation and reasonable assistance to improve, or at least restore their living standards and livelihoods to pre-project levels.

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. Bokhtar-Dangara 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 Levakant - Okmazor road:

1. Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts were avoided or

minimized by exploring all viable alternative project designs;

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. However, after the design change a new cut-off date was set as April 1, 2022.

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.

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 (informal 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.
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.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
		Informal users (if any)	Cash compensation, at replacement cost, for the improvements (fence, trees, sheds) on the affected land. Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowance if applicable
3	State land (used by APs)	Informal 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	Owners of structures including "informal"	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, including "informal" users	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, including "informal" owners of trees cultivated in state 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.
	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 ⁶⁴ and employment (temporary and permanent)	Permanently affected Business Owner	<p>Cash compensation equal to 1 year's net income (lost profits) plus cost of lost certificates/licenses/patents.</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 1,616.60 TJS/month defined as average monthly salary defined by GOT by March 2022 multiplied by 12.</p> <p>loss of main structure-building used for commercial activities is qualified as permanent impact to business with 12 months expected stoppage of business.</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 (1,616.60 TJS/m defined as of March 2022 by GoT) multiplied to number of months of expected business stoppage.</p> <p>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:</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: 3 months
		APs (workers of affected businesses)	<p>Workers indemnity for lost wages equal to 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 wages ⁶⁵ 1616.60 TJS/month defined as of March 2022 by GoT) multiplied by 3.</p>

⁶⁴ 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
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 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).	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).
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 the 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			
13	Other unanticipated	All APs residing in the project corridor before the cut-off date.	Compensated as per the Project-specific Entitlement Matrix.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
	assets loss or impact on livelihood		

Implementation Ready 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 website.⁶⁶ and Russian LARP will be uploaded to the MOT website.⁶⁷

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

<p>Khabibuloev Dilovar Project Manager of Bokhtar-Dangara road project</p> <p>14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 90 788 30 98 Email: dilovar_khabib@mail.ru</p>	<p>Temurzoda Sherali Lead Resettlement specialist of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 (37) 222 20 78 +992 900 53 44 44 +992 933 09 40 03 Email: sherali@piu.tj</p>	<p>Shakirova Sharis Main specialist on Environmental issues of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 (37) 222 20 78 +992 110 003 151 Email: Sharis_piurr@mail.ru</p>
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⁶⁶ www.adb.org

⁶⁷ www.mintrans.tj

Annex 2. Minutes of Public Consultation conducted in Jamoat Bustonkala

Minutes of the Public Consultation on Environment, Social and LAR issues for

Bokhtar - Okmazor road Section

Date: November 16, 2021

Time: 10.00

Location: Jamoat Bustonkala

Participants:

1. Residents of town Levakant and owners of potentially project affected commercial facilities (in total 50 participants)
2. Representatives of Jamoat Bustonkala, raisi mahalas of local villages
3. Representatives of PIURR, Hurmatzoda Fathiddin and Sherali Temurzoda
4. Consultants of Kocks Consult GmbH: Jurgen Mayer, Lela Shatirishvili and Fozil Fozilov

Agenda:

- Brief review of Road Network Sustainability Project and description of Bokhtar - Okmazor 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 16, 2021 the official Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting of Hall of Jamoat Guliston. At the beginning of presentations, the handout materials⁶⁸ were provided to each and every participant together with a bottle of hand sanitizer and facial mask.

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 possible 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 practice. She described the activities undertaken during LARP

⁶⁸ Project Information Booklet is provided in Annex 1 of this 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; 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: There are many structures along the existing road which may be affected by road project, what is the category of road I-A or I-B? Do you plan to adjust road parameters to minimize project impact?

Answer: Thank you, your proposal is important and certainly we are working to find feasible technical solutions to minimize road project impact on commercial facilities and residential dwellings as well, specifically along the section from km 0.00 to km 9.72.

Question 2: When will road construction start?

Answer: Tentatively in the year of 2022.

Question 3: Consideration of pedestrian underpass in the road design would have been good for better accessibility and safety of pedestrian passengers.

Answer: Your proposal will be discussed with road designer and engineers. Best to our knowledge the road design considers underground passage.

Question 4: According to your design my land parcels will be impacted by your road by 6 meter in width. What will happen if that happens?

Answer: Let us please specify, project affected residential, commercial and agricultural land will be cash compensated for the loss of land use rights.

Question 5: How will be evaluated project affected structures and fruit trees?

Answer: You all suppose to remember when together with you or adult member of your family we conducted inventory of project affected assets, including structures and fruit bearing trees. This data is submitted for valuation to State Agency USE to determine the amounts of compensation for your project affected assets that will allow you to purchase or construct new structure of similar size and designation. In addition each and every fruit bearing tree is evaluated according to yield capacity, market price of specific fruit multiplied to the number of years to grow to the current productive age and added with amount sufficient to purchase sapling. Besides, you are eligible to keep the trees standing on your land parcel, once Contractor felled these trees.

Question 6: some families may not have relevant legal documents on their residential house; what happens if such house is project affected?

Answer: In such cases, you need to apply to your your Jamoat for obtainment official document verifying that your are the owner of the property.

The list of the participated in the public consultation with signatures

Мо иштирокиндагони машварати ҷамъиятӣ онд ба лондан "Устувории шабакаи роҳҳо", татбиқи лондан "Барқарорсозӣ ва бехтаркунонии роҳи автомобилгарди Бохтар - Дангара", ҷисми "Бохтар - Окмазор" маълумотҳои муфидро дар бораи лондан бозонир, Сабати БОР онд ба қароратҳои иҷтимоӣ, масъалаҳои экологӣ, ҳуқуқи уқддоронро онҳо дар рафта татбиқи лонда ва дигар мазъҳон дар қонунаҳои Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон дарҷардаи қорон ғазомондаиҳӣ, Механизм ва Қумиттаи баррасии арузи шикоятҳо роҳрофта.

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 "Rehabilitation and improvement of the Bokhtar-Dangara road", "Bokhtar-Okmazor" section, 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.

No	Номи Ҳасаб/Name and Surname	Шахсият/Position	Имзо/Signature
1	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
2	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
3	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
4	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
5	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
6	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
7	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
8	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
9	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
10	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
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22	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
23	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
24	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
25	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]

No	Номи Ҳасаб/Name and Surname	Шахсият/Position	Имзо/Signature
26	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
27	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
28	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
29	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
30	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
31	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
32	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
33	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
34	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
35	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
36	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
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39	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
40	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
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42	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
43	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
44	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
45	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
46	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
47	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
48	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
49	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]
50	Шарифов С	Бухтар	[Signature]

Photos of Public Consultation hold in Jamoat Bustonkala at 10 AM on November 16, 2021



Annex 3. Minutes of Public Consultation conducted in Jamoat Guliston of Rayon Levakant

Minutes of the Public Consultation on Environment, Social and LAR issues for

Bokhtar - Okmazor road Section

Date: November 16, 2021

Time: 14.00

Location: Jamoat Guliston of Rayon Levakant

Participants:

1. Residents of villages Eshonobod, Guliston and Tajikobod (in total 24 participants)
2. Representatives of Jamoats Vahdat, Guliston and raisi Mahalas of local villages
3. Lead Architect of town Levakant, also member of local GRC
4. Representatives of PIURR, Sherali Temurzoda and Mr. Fathiddin Hurmatzoda
5. Consultants of Kocks Consult GmbH: Jurgen Mayer, Lela Shatirishvili and Fozil Fozilov

Agenda:

- Brief review of Road Network Sustainability Project and description of Bokhtar - Okmazor 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 16, 2021 the official Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting of Hall of Jamoat Guliston. At the beginning of presentations, the handout materials⁶⁹ were provided to each and every participant together with a bottle of hand sanitizer and facial mask.

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 possible degree.

⁶⁹ Project Information Pamphlet is provided in Annex 1 of this LARP.

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.

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 ; 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: Is any cash compensation considered for land of Dehkan farm and fruit trees?

Answer: Certainly, Dehkan farms will receive cash compensation for project affected land, annual crops and fruit bearing perennials, and if any other affected assets and /or improvements are identified. In addition onetime allowance to cover the cost of certificate renewal will be issued as well.

Question 2: Are there any culverts included in the road design? For instance in Levakant in vicinity of the Road Asset Management office?

Answer: Drainage system is included in the road design. As per the culvert in Levakant, specifically in vicinity of the Road Asset Management office, we will double check with the engineer and confirm the culvert is included in design in compliance with required State standards.

Question 3: Is there any U-turn included in the road design?

Answer: Certainly, U-turns are included in the road design in compliance with Road Safety requirements and in coordination with the State Auto Inspection Agency.

Question 4: It is clear that some non-fruit bearing trees (mostly "Platan", locally called Chinar) will be affected during road works. What mitigation measures will be applied?

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

Question 5: Can we please offer to consider underground or overground passage for passengers at three locations: a. railway station, b. Chemical Factory in Jamoat Guliston, c. in the village Eshonobod.

Answer: Within settlements the preference is often given to Traffic lights and Zebra crossings. However, your suggestion will be delivered to Management of Project Executing

Agency, Engineer and Design Company to review, assess and in compliance with established standards offer the best and most efficient approach.

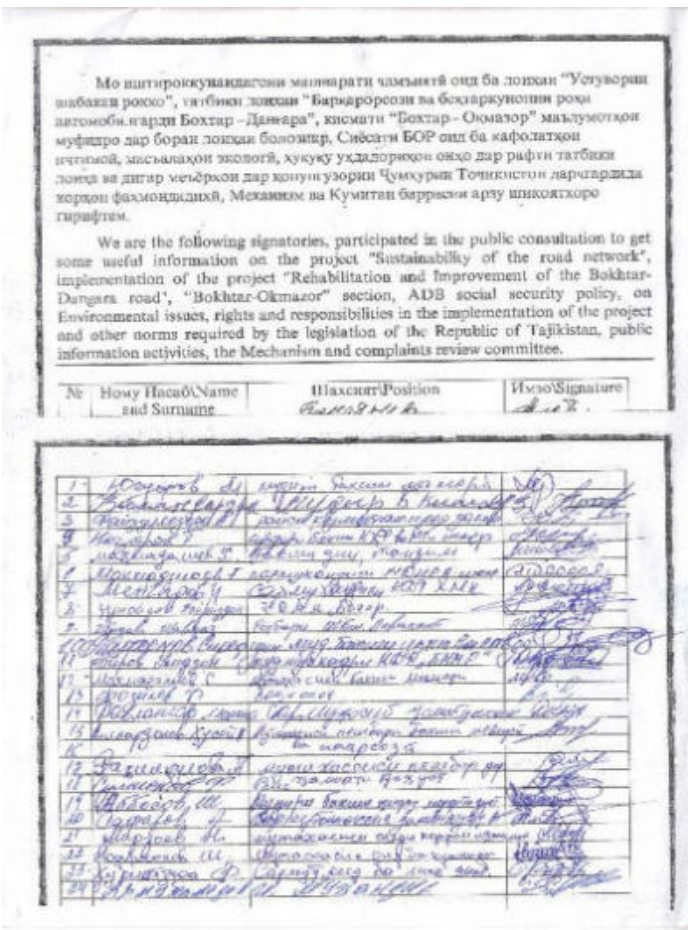
Question 6: Is there any water supply project aside to Road project in this area?

Answer: We cannot provide any answer to your questions, as we are only involved in Road Network Sustainability Project in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Question 7: I am representing one of the project affected fuel stations. Is there any possibility to narrow the width of the road, amend some technical parameters to eliminate project impact from road side businesses and more importantly partially affected fuel stations, where some other operating businesses, such as shops, car repair and car wash facilities remain outside of ROW, after the main business element-fuel stations is going to be demolished and there is no space left to build a new fuel station and restore the “chain” of business we currently keep operating.

Answer: We are aware of such cases and understand the sensitivity and severity of impact. We will reassess every single case with similar impact conditions and if confirmed that remaining assets will lose economic value in coordination with AP the decision may be made to compensate residual land and assets in addition to assets directly affected by the given road project.

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



Photos of Public Consultation hold on November 16, 2021



Annex 4. PIU document of GRM

Grievance Redress Committee from Bokhtar

Руйхати шуъба ва идораю
ташкilotхон шаҳри барои дохил намудан ба
«Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо» аз
ҷониби шаҳри Бокhtar.

Мухаммадҷонзода Д.	Муовини раиси шаҳри Бокhtar-раиси Комиссия	2-01-0 2-40-76
Ятимзода В.	Мудирӣ шуъбаи меъморӣ ва шаҳрсозии МИИХД шаҳр котиби комиссия	905-35-91-9
Комилзода А.	Раиси кумитаи идораи замини шаҳр	2-29-55
Халилзода Ш.	Сардори шуъбаи хифзи муҳити зисти шаҳр	2-86-54
Шарифзода И.	Сардори шабакаҳои барқи шаҳр	559-82-09-90 93-585-07-70
Абдуллоев Н.	Сармухандиси идораи газтаъминкунии шаҳр	2-24-74
Ватанзода Х.	Сардори корхонаи давлатии фаръии «Бакайдгирии молу мулки ғайриманкул»	900-10-40-00
Яров А.	сардори ҚДФ Обу канализатсияи шаҳр	
Раиси маҳаллаҳои дахлдор		
Мухаммадҷонзода Д.		

Grievance Redress Committee from Kushoniyn

Руйхати шуъба ва идораю
ташкilotхон ноҳия барои дохил намудан ба Кумитаи
баррасии арзу шикоятҳо, аз ҷониби ноҳияи Кушониён


Сафарзода Ш.	Муовини раиси ноҳияи Кушониён	901-00-50-11 //
Юсупов Э.	Мудирӣ шуъбаи меъморӣ ва шаҳрсозии ноҳияи Кушониён котиби комиссия	93-315-44-44
Ализов А.	Раиси Кумитаи идораи замини ноҳияи Кушониён	915-79-44-4 918-50-43-44
Эргашев Н.	Сардори шуъбаи хифзи муҳити зист	93-506-39-39
Касиров Н.	Сардори шабакаҳои барқи ноҳия	987-28-00-65
Синбодӣ А.	Директори корхонаи давлатии фаръии «Бакайдгирии молу мулки ғайриманкул»-и ноҳия	918-61-99-84
Имомов Б.	Сардори идораи давлатии беҳдошти замин ва обёрии ноҳия	93-424-27-67
Равшанзода А.	Сардори корхонаи фаръии обтаъминкунии ва канализатсия	882-00-00-10 918-27-00-77
Саторов Ҷ.	Корхонаи истифодабарии оби нушокии дехот	907-51-55-15

Grievance Redress Committee from Levakant

Кумитан баррасии арзу шикоятҳо, барои тадбири лонкаи
«Таҷдиди роҳи автомобилгарди Бохтар-Дангар» аз шаҳри Леваконт

Ному насаб	Вазифа	Суроғат электронӣ	Рақами телефон
Кабирзода Н.	Муовини якуми раиси шаҳр	--//-- //--	904-43-21-87
Файзуллозода А.	Раиси Кумитан ндоран заминии шаҳр	--//-- //--	904-57-10-01
Юсуфов М.	Мудир бахши меъморӣ ва шаҳрсозии МИХД-и шаҳр	--//-- //--	905-12-54-44
Абосов Ш.	Мудир бахши хифзи муҳити зистии шаҳр	--//-- //--	909-79-80-44
Ҳалимзода С.	Раиси ҷамоати деҳоти «Гулстони»	--//-- //--	908-89-31-89
Султонов Ф.	Раиси ҷамоати деҳоти «Ваҳдат»	--//-- //--	905-01-31-81

Муовини якуми
раиси шаҳри Леваконт

 Н. Кабирзода

Annex 5. Grievance Application Forms

Grievance Application Form

Application form	
Name of the applicant _____	
Mobile number: _____	Phone _____
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
0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0

Annex 7. Form for Inventory of Project Affected Assets of APs

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN - INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLDS
НАҚШАИ ЧУДО НАМУДДАНИ КИТЪАИ ЗАММИ ВА КУЧОНИДДАНИ АХОЛИ - Пурсишномаи хоҷагиҳои аҳоли

Project / Лоиха: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Bohtar-Dangara Road Project
Funded by / Мабнагузор: Asian Development Bank
Implementer / Иҷрокунда: Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan
Project section / Китъаи лоиха: Road Km / Рок дар км ПК Road side L/R/Қанори роқ ЧР

№ Act / Санад _____
Date of visit / Санаи ташриф _____
Tel: _____

District / Ноҳия _____ Jamoat / Ҷамоат _____ Address / Адрес: Village / Деҳан _____

Head of household's Name / Номи касби сардори оила:		ID #			
Number of people in the AH/ Шумораи аъзоёни оила	Male/ Мард	Female/ Зан	Female headed / Зан роқбарӣ: 1=Х / 2=Не	Number of disabled/ Шумораи шақсонӣ маъҷуб дар оила	Vulnerable AH / Ишора кунед 1=Х / 2=Не

Вазъи оила дар ҳона	Major Economic Activities / Yes=1 / No=2 Ҷаълолӣтҳои асосӣ иҷтисодӣ (даромадноки) оила / Ишора кунед / 1=Х / 2=Не					
	Farm owner/ Деҳқон	Agricultural labor / Кори кироӣ кишоварзӣ	Daily wage / Кори кироӣ	Small enterprise/ Соҳибкории хурд	Government employment/ Кори давлатӣ (расмӣ)	Other / Дигар
Шумораи аъзои оила ки синҷон аз 16 кам аст						

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

Affected Fruit Trees / Дарахтони мевадиқанда зарардида				Number of Productive Trees / Шумораи дарахтони мевадиқанда	Age of the productive tree / Соли тахминии дарахтони мевадиқанда	Number of not productive (sapling) trees / Шумораи дарахтони навҷил
Apple / Себ						
Cherry / Гелос						
Small cherry / Опуя						
Peach / Шафтолу						
Apricot / Зерафтолу						
Pomegranate / Анор						
Nut tree / Чормак						
Mulberry / Тул						
Khurma / Хурмо						
Other / Дигар						
Total / Ҷамъа						

Affected Residential / Commercial land / Area m ² / Замини / Наздиқавлиги / Соҳибкории зарардида / Масоҳат м ²						
Type of Land/ тип земля	Total area m2/ Майдони умумии замин (M2)		Affected area / Майдони таъсирдида (M2)		Dimensions / Андозаҳо (M)	
	L/N	R/P	L/N	R/P	Бар	Дароғ
Residential / Наздиқавлиги						
Commercial / Соҳибкории						
Total/Ҷамъа						

Affected Cultivated Land / Area m ² / Замини кишти зарардида / Масоҳат м ²								
Type of crops / тип ураҷай	Ownership / 1=Owner / 2=Renter / 3=Illegal / 1=аам худӣ / 2=аам иҷора / 3=аам гай қонунии	Type of land / (see codes) / Намуди замин / (ба рамзи рақамӣ) / PL / IDF / FDF / CDF	Total area m2/ Масоҳати умумии м ²	Dimensions / Андозаҳо (M)		Affected area m2/ Майдони таъсирдида м ²	CODES	
				Бар	Дароғ			
Vegetables / Сабзавот							Residential land / Замини Президентӣ	(PL)
Orchard / Бор							Individual Dehkan farm / Хоҷагии Деҳқонӣ Инфидоӣ	(IDF)
Vineyard / Тоқор							Family Dehkan farm / Хоҷагии Деҳқонӣ Оилавӣ	(FDF)
Other / Дигар							Collective Dehkan farm / Хоҷагии Деҳқонӣ Коллективӣ	(CDF)
Corn / Чӯбормака								
Wheat / Гандум								
Cotton / Пاختа								
Flax / Зағар								
Paddy / Шона								
Other / Дигар								
Total / Ҷамъа								

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

CODES / Рақам

1 House / Истимомати	13 Fuel station / НҶС (АЗС)	Fundament/walls/ roof/floor / таххурон / девори /бом / Фарш	
2 Kitchen / Ошхона	14 Store / Shop / Мағоза	1 Concrete / Бетони	12 Metal netting fences / Панҷараи оқани
3 Shed / Навес	15 Pharmacy / Аптека	2 Rubble concrete / Буробетон	13 Timber sheet / Тахтали
4 Fencing / Девор ва чапарак	16 Service center / Маркази хизматрасони	3 Reinforced concrete / Железобетон	14 Wood and asbestos sheet gablet / Бом аз тахта ва асбест
5 Lavatory / Хочатхона	17 Restaurant / Ресторан	4 Semiblocks / Семблук	15 Wood and metal sheet gablet / Бом аз тахта ва тунука
6 Tanks / Pools / Хава, чохи обхори	18 Public center / Маркази ҷамъияти	5 Stone wall / Девори санги	16 Metal frame / Чорубаи метали
7 Concrete surface / Сурфаи бетони	19 Religious center / Масҷид	6 Burnt bricks / Хикшти пухта	17 Concrete slab / Тахтасағни бетони
8 Tandorhona / Нанвойхона	20 Cemetery / Мақор	7 Mud bricks / Хикшти лой	18 Mud plastering / Андозаи лой
9 Wells / Свяханҳо	21 Tandur / Анҷохона	8 Mud wall / Девори лой	19 Wooden floor / Аа тахта
10 Livestock shelter / Оғилхона	22 Basement / Тахона	9 Mud and stone / Лой ва санг	20 Plywood floor / Аа фанер
11 Barn / Анбор	23 Iron gate / Дарвозаи оқани	10 Wire netting fences / Сеткаи сими	21 Other / Дигар
12 Other / Дигар	24 Wooden gate / Дарвозаи ҷуби	11 Metal sheet fences / Тунука	22 Other / Дигар

No	Type of structure/ Наъми сохтмон	Dimensions /Андозаҳо		Area / Масоҳат m2	Number of rooms/ шумораи хонаҳо	Fundament / Пойдевор				Walls / Девор				Roofing/ Бом	Floor/ Фарш
		Length / дарози (meter)	Width / бар (meter)			Material / маълук	Length /дарози (meter)	Width / бар (meter)	Height / Баланди (метр)	Material / маълук	Length / дарози (meter)	Width / бар (meter)	Height / Баланди (meter)		
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Date / Сана _____ Signatures / Имзоҳо _____

Affected Person Agreed /
Шахси таъсирдида (бардори оила) Рози настам:

Hukumat's Representative, Jamoat and Veleg
Намояндаи Хукумат, Ҷамоат ۽ Маҳала (дар маҳал)

Project Local Consultant (locally)
Намояндаи машваратчи маҳали Лока

Project Local Consultant (locally)
Намояндаи машваратчи маҳали

Annex 8. Minutes of Public Consultations conducted in April 2022

Minutes of the Public Consultation on LARP for 40 km Bokhtar - Okmazor road Section

Date: April 28, 2022

Time: 3 PM

Location: t. Bokhtar, Meeting Room at Bokhtar Bazaar premises

Participants:

- ❖ Project affected people (in total 20 participants (15 men, 5 women))
- ❖ Nudirhonov Shodihon, Representative of PIURR,
- ❖ Consultants of Kocks Consult GmbH: Lela Shatirishvili and Fozil Fozilov

Agenda:

- Brief overview of the Road Network Sustainability Project and description of the Bokhtar - Okmazor road section, positive results of minimisation through changes to the road design;
- Discussion on the benefits of the project and the expected adverse social and LAR impacts, eligibility and principles of compensation as defined in the LARP in accordance with the country's legislation and the guidelines of ADB IR (SPS 2009); essence of cut-off date, importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, brief description of the valuation methodology used in determining compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, GRC and rules for GRM application;
- Question – Answer session

Summary of the consultation meeting:

Handouts were distributed to each participant before the meeting began. The materials provided details on agenda items and other aspects of LAR (e.g. GRM, DMS, compensation, etc.).

Mr. Nudirhonov Shodihon, representative of PIURR, opened the meeting and informed the audience about the objectives of the road project and its importance for the local population, road users and the future development of the country's economy. The significant minimisation of the project's impacts, achieved through recent changes to the design drawings, was mentioned as an essential success of the cooperation between MOT /PIURR and DD Engineer. He mentioned that as a result of the design optimisation, the project impacts have been significantly reduced.

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.

Mr. Fozil Fozilov continued the presentation in Tajik language and in more detailed described social and LAR impacts, the method of calculation of valuation conducted individually for each project affected structure to define full replacement value at current market prices, fruit bearing saplings and mature trees, method used to determine compensation unit rates for each type of affected annual crops, such as cotton, Lucerne, and vegetables; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, cost to cover transportation costs, renewal of technical passport and land use certificate and etc.

In addition, he once again explained the significance of the cut-off date set for the and elaborated on the legal instruments of the national legislation that are used in general practise in the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement projects.

Both speakers described the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the rules for the application of the Grievance Redress Commission at the project and PIURR levels, which operate throughout the project cycle and are available to any aggrieved person.

Upon completion of the presentation, the panel opened a question and answer session. At the closing stage, the PIURR representative reiterated that MOT /ADB and PIURR would make every effort to ensure that LARP implementation procedures are carried out smoothly through meaningful consultations with APs.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: How soon will the construction start? How will be informed?

Answer: Prior to civil works commencement you will be contacted by the PIURR to receive cash compensation for your affected assets. Besides, you will be notified when to vacate already cash compensated land /assets and will be given sufficient time to collect salvaged materials and vacate the territory.

Question 2: I am a renter of project affected restaurant. I will need to time to find alternative restaurant to resume my business operations.

Answer: Yes, as it was just described. You, as a renter will be provided cash compensation for temporary stoppage of business and certainly the PIURR will give to sufficient time to move to the new facilities and resume your commercial activities.

Question 3: About 15 years ago my father bought this land parcel of 400 sq.m. and started some business. Today I work there and make iron meshed fences. Will I be able to buy similar size land with the offered compensation?

Answer: Let us please be specific. Your father purchased the structure attached to 400 sq.m. of state land. Your compensation package will contain full replacement value of the affected structure. More specifically, the construction cost of materials and labor required for construction of a new structure of similar size and designation is calculated according to current market prices. In addition, you will receive additional land compensation for the loss of land use rights. Plus, onetime allowance for business stoppage compensation, and cost to covers transportation and fees for renewal of technical passport. The full compensation package should be sufficient to allow you to acquire alternative assets because the final compensation amount for your structure is verified by the valuator not only according construction cost approach but also the sales comparative approach. Meaning that Valuators conducted desk review and onsite research of commercial and residential structures listed for sale in the project area.

However, only project affected person, the recipient of the compensation is fully responsible to wisely and purposefully use (spend) the compensation amount to achieve his/her goals.

Question 4: Will the PIURR take into consideration that we paid 70 thousand USD for our project affected restaurant in 2007, if we present all the official documents?

Answer: All project affected assets were evaluated according to the current market prices. The current price is the most recent selling price of similar item (structure, construction material etc.). Besides, as we already stated the valutors individually calculated full replacement value of your structure, as well as all other project affected structures, not only according construction cost approach but also applied the sales comparative approach. Meaning that Valutors conducted desk review and onsite research of commercial and residential structures listed for sale in the project area. The mixed usage of two approaches was exercised to ensure any AP losing structure will be able to purchase similar or even better structures in vicinity of the current location.

Question 5: Project affected commercial structure is under the ownership of my sister who lives in Russia. We realize Notarized Letter of Proxy will be required, but is it possible to deposit compensation directly to her private bank account in Russia?

Answer: According to the PIURR procedures the compensation amount will be deposited on the personal bank account opened on the name of a trustee named in Notarized Letter of Proxy in the local Branch office of Amonat Bank.

Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 28, 2022 in town of Bokhtar, meeting room of Bokhtar Bazaar



Public Consultation Attendance form signed by the participants on April 28, 2022

Баркарорсозии ва бехтаркунонии роҳи автомобилгарди Бохтар-Дангара",
 қисмати роҳи автомобилгарди "Бохтар-Окмазор" (руйхати иштирокчиёни
 машварати ҷамъиятӣ) 28.04.2022 ҷм. Бохтар 15:00

Rehabilitation and improvement of Bokhtar-Dangara highway, Bokhtar-Okmazor road
 section (list of participants of public consultation)

Сана / Date 28.04.2022 ҷм. Бохтар 15:00

№	Ному Насаб\Name and Surname	Шахсият\Position	Имзо\Signature
1	Ғафуров Р	Соҳибдор	
2	Ҷаҳонӣ Ф	Соҳибдор	
3	Абдураҳмонов Н	Соҳибдор	
4	Ғафуров Х.Х.	Соҳибдор	
5	Сираева СС	Водител	
6	Муратов С.М	Соҳибдор	
7	Ҷаҳонӣ Ф	Соҳибдор	
8	Ҷаҳонӣ Ф	Мобилроҳ	
9	Муратов Д	Ҷенто	
10	Бобоев И	Ишроқчи	
11	Сатторов М	Соҳибдор	
12	Масудов С	Соҳибдор	
13	Сатторов А	Водител	
14	Ғафуров М		
15	Ғафуров Т	Водител	
16	Ғафуров М	Соҳибдор	
17	Ҷаҳонӣ Ф	Машваратчи	
18	Муратов Насим	Машваратчи	
19	Алиев Матруби	р.ХМБ. Вокзал	
20	Ҳодирасоҳов Ш.	Сар. МБТ. Саҳбаи ҷумҳури	
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**Minutes of the Public Consultation on
LARP for 40 km Bokhtar - Okmazor road Section**

Date: April 29, 2022

Time: 10.00 AM

Location: Vakhsh Rayon, Jamoat Kirov

Participants:

- ❖ Project affected households and representatives of local Jamoat (in total 23 participants (21 men, 2 women)
- ❖ Nudirhonov Shodihon, Representative of PIURR,
- ❖ Consultants of Kocks Consult GmbH: Lela Shatirishvili and Fozil Fozilov

Agenda:

- Brief overview of the Road Network Sustainability Project and description of the Bokhtar - Okmazor road section, positive results of minimisation through changes to the road design;
- Discussion on the benefits of the project and the expected adverse social and LAR impacts, eligibility and principles of compensation as defined in the LARP in accordance with the country's legislation and the guidelines of ADB IR (SPS 2009); essence of cut-off date, importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, brief description of the valuation methodology used in determining compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, GRC and rules for GRM application;
- Question – Answer session

Summary of the consultation meeting:

Handouts were distributed to each participant before the meeting began. The materials provided details on agenda items and other aspects of LAR (e.g. GRM, DMS, compensation, etc.).

Mr. Nudirhonov Shodihon, representative of PIURR, opened the meeting and informed the audience about the objectives of the road project and its importance for the local population, road users and the future development of the country's economy. The significant minimisation of the project's impacts, achieved through recent changes to the design drawings, was mentioned as an essential success of the cooperation between MOT /PIURR and DD Engineer. He mentioned that as a result of the design optimisation, the project impacts have been significantly reduced.

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.

Mr. Fozil Fozilov continued the presentation in Tajik language and in more detailed described social and LAR impacts, the method of calculation of valuation conducted individually for each project affected structure to define full replacement value at current market prices, fruit

bearing saplings and mature trees, method used to determine compensation unit rates for each type of affected annual crops, such as cotton, Lucerne, and vegetables; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, cost to cover transportation costs, renewal of technical passport and land use certificate and etc.

In addition, he once again explained the significance of the cut-off date set for the and elaborated on the legal instruments of the national legislation that are used in general practise in the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement projects.

Both speakers described the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the rules for the application of the Grievance Redress Commission at the project and PIURR levels, which operate throughout the project cycle and are available to any aggrieved person.

Upon completion of the presentation, the panel opened a question and answer session. At the closing stage, the PIURR representative reiterated that MOT /ADB and PIURR would make every effort to ensure that LARP implementation procedures are carried out smoothly through meaningful consultations with APs.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: When is the start of construction work? Who will let us know the exact date?

Answer: Prior to civil works commencement you will be contacted by the PIURR to receive cash compensation for your affected assets. Besides, you will be notified when to vacate already cash compensated land /assets and will be given sufficient time to collect salvaged materials and vacate the territory.

Question 2: Will we have proper access to our plots? What about local roads in the village will they also be constructed?

Answer: Each and every land parcel will have proper access as well as the exits to local roads (several dozen meters as needed to meet technical and safety standards). Renovation of the local roads is the objective of this road project.

Question 3: Will there be any possibility to find the job during construction?

Answer: Contractor will be interested to select local people with relevant work experience and capability. However, the selection of hired labor is after the Contractor's requirements and final decision. Important to state that Contractor will be responsible to ensure health and safety of workers, personnel and also health and safety of local residents, passengers and road users. The practical experience showed that Contractors in Tajikistan are keen to hire local people in civil works.

Question 4: There are some utility lines, what will happen to them?

Answer: None of the existing utility lines will be lost. If any damages occurs during civil works, Contractor will restore, repair them within reasonable time period. In addition, International Construction Supervision Consultant Company will be engaged to conduct monitoring and ensure the quality of road works match the required standards.

Question 5: Will be the road signage and traffic lights installed?

Answer: The road design is prepared based on the International standards, speed limitation and all other required signage will be installed along the new road. Traffic lights will be installed at the crossroads and close to public facilities, such as schools, kindergartens, hospital, markets and etc. Besides, special warning signage will be used in line with protective barriers to ensure uninterrupted usage of existing road and safety of pedestrians, especially children, women and elderly, as well as drivers and passengers well.

Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 29, 2022 in meeting hall of Jamoat Kirov of Vakhsh Rayon



Public Consultation Attendance form signed by the participants on April 29, 2022 at 10 AM

Баркарорсозии ва бехтаркунонии роҳи автомобилгарди Бохтар-Дангара”,
 қисмати роҳи автомобилгарди “Бохтар-Окмазор” (рӯйхати иштирокчиёни
 машварати ҷамъиятӣ) ҷамоати деҳани Кироб ҷ. Ваҳш 10:00
 Rehabilitation and improvement of Bokhtar-Dangara highway, Bokhtar-Okmazor road
 section (list of participants of public consultation)

Сана / Date 29.04.2022 jamoat Kitob-district Vahsh 10:00

№	Ному Насаб\Name and Surname	Шахсият\Position	Имзо\Signature
1	Ғабоқовулқов	деҳқон	[Signature]
2	Абдуҷамол А	деҳқон	[Signature]
3	Ҷоҳилов	деҳқон	[Signature]
4	Ҷамал Сафар	деҳқон	[Signature]
5	Ҷамал Сафар	деҳқон	[Signature]
6	Ҷамал Сафар	деҳқон	[Signature]
7	Ҷамал Сафар	деҳқон	[Signature]
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Minutes of the Public Consultation
On
LARP for 40 km Bokhtar - Okmazor road Section

Date: April 29, 2022

Time: 3.00 PM

Location: Kushonion Rayon, Jamoat Bustonkala

Participants:

- ❖ Project affected households and representatives of local Jamoat (in total 22 participants (14 men and 8 women)
- ❖ Representative of PIURR,
- ❖ Consultants of Kocks Consult GmbH: Lela Shatirishvili and Fozil Fozilov

Agenda:

- Brief overview of the Road Network Sustainability Project and description of the Bokhtar - Okmazor road section, positive results of minimisation through changes to the road design;
- Discussion on the benefits of the project and the expected adverse social and LAR impacts, eligibility and principles of compensation as defined in the LARP in accordance with the country's legislation and the guidelines of ADB IR (SPS 2009); essence of cut-off date, importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, brief description of the valuation methodology used in determining compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, GRC and rules for GRM application;
- Question – Answer session

Summary of the consultation meeting:

Handouts were distributed to each participant before the meeting began. The materials provided details on agenda items and other aspects of LAR (e.g. GRM, DMS, compensation, etc.).

Mr. Nudirhonov Shodihon, representative of PIURR, opened the meeting and informed the audience about the objectives of the road project and its importance for the local population, road users and the future development of the country's economy. The significant minimisation of the project's impacts, achieved through recent changes to the design drawings, was mentioned as an essential success of the cooperation between MOT /PIURR and DD Engineer. He mentioned that as a result of the design optimisation, the project impacts have been significantly reduced.

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.

Mr. Fozil Fozilov continued the presentation in Tajik language and in more detailed described social and LAR impacts, the method of calculation of valuation conducted individually for

each project affected structure to define full replacement value at current market prices, fruit bearing saplings and mature trees, method used to determine compensation unit rates for each type of affected annual crops, such as cotton, Lucerne, and vegetables; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, cost to cover transportation costs, renewal of technical passport and land use certificate and etc.

In addition, he once again explained the significance of the cut-off date set for the and elaborated on the legal instruments of the national legislation that are used in general practise in the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement projects.

Both speakers described the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the rules for the application of the Grievance Redress Commission at the project and PIURR levels, which operate throughout the project cycle and are available to any aggrieved person.

Upon completion of the presentation, the panel opened a question and answer session. At the closing stage, the PIURR representative reiterated that MOT /ADB and PIURR would make every effort to ensure that LARP implementation procedures are carried out smoothly through meaningful consultations with APs.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: How soon will the construction start? How will be informed?

Answer: Prior to civil works commencement you will be contacted by the PIURR to receive cash compensation for your affected assets. Besides, you will be notified when to vacate already cash compensated land /assets and will be given sufficient time to collect salvaged materials and vacate the territory.

Question 2: Will the road have large central line to ensure safety of

Answers: The first ten kilometer of the road will be provided with significantly wide central line, plus the gas pipeline will be placed under the ground using the central line.

Question 3: Will there be any possibility to find the job during construction?

Answer: Contractor will be interested to select local people with relevant work experience and capability. However, the selection of hired labor is after the Contractor's requirements and final decision. Important to state that Contractor will be responsible to ensure health and safety of workers, personnel and also health and safety of local residents, passengers and road users. The practical experience showed that Contractors in Tajikistan are keen to hire local people in civil works.

Question 4: Will we have proper access to your land parcels? What about local roads in the village will they also be constructed?

Answer: Each and very land parcel will have proper access. Renovation of local roads in the settlements is not considered under this road project.

Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 29, 2022 in meeting hall of Jamoat Kirov of Vakhsh Rayon



Public Consultation Attendance form signed by the participants of meeting conducted in Bustonkala at 3 PM on April 29, 2022

Барқарорсозии ва бехтаркунонии роҳи автомобилгарди Бохтар-Дангара",
 қисмати роҳи автомобилгарди "Бохтар-Окмазор" (рӯйхати иштирокчиёни
 машварати ҷамъиятӣ) қисмати роҳи Бохтар-Дангара н. Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
 Rehabilitation and improvement of Bokhtar-Dangara highway, Bokhtar-Okmazor road
 section (list of participants of public consultation) *district Kushanikh*

Сана / Date 29.04.2018 Ҷамоаи Вустонгала 15:00

№	Ному Насаб\Name and Surname	Шахсият\Position	Имзо\Signature
1	Раҷабов Б	директори Д.И.Д. Бохтар-дангара	
2	Ғафуров А	шахсият Ҷ.И.Д. Бохтар-дангара	
3	Салимова Ф	Ҷ.И.Д. Бохтар-дангара	
4	Ҷабборов З	шахсият Ҷ.И.Д. Бохтар-дангара	
5	Ҷабборов С	шахсият Ҷ.И.Д. Бохтар-дангара	
6	Ҷабборов Ф	шахсият Ҷ.И.Д. Бохтар-дангара	
7	Ҷабборов Ф	шахсият Ҷ.И.Д. Бохтар-дангара	
8	Ҷаббаров Р	шахсият Ҷ.И.Д. Бохтар-дангара	
9	Ҷаббаров С	шахсият Ҷ.И.Д. Бохтар-дангара	
10	Ҷаббаров М	шахсият Ҷ.И.Д. Бохтар-дангара	
11	Ҷаббаров А	шахсият Ҷ.И.Д. Бохтар-дангара	
12	Ҷаббаров А	шахсият Ҷ.И.Д. Бохтар-дангара	
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22	Ҷаббаров А	шахсият Ҷ.И.Д. Бохтар-дангара	

Minutes of the Public Consultation on LARP for 40 km Bokhtar - Okmazor road Section

Date: April 30, 2022

Time: 10 AM

Location: Levakant Rayon, Jamoat Guliston

Participants:

- ❖ Project affected households and representatives of local Jamoat (in total 19 participants (14 men, 5 women)
- ❖ Nudirhonov Shodihon, Representative of PIURR,
- ❖ Consultants of Kocks Consult GmbH: Lela Shatirishvili and Fozil Fozilov

Agenda:

- Brief overview of the Road Network Sustainability Project and description of the Bokhtar - Okmazor road section, positive results of minimisation through changes to the road design;
- Discussion on the benefits of the project and the expected adverse social and LAR impacts, eligibility and principles of compensation as defined in the LARP in accordance with the country's legislation and the guidelines of ADB IR (SPS 2009); essence of cut-off date, importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, brief description of the valuation methodology used in determining compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, GRC and rules for GRM application;
- Question – Answer session

Summary of the consultation meeting:

Handouts were distributed to each participant before the meeting began. The materials provided details on agenda items and other aspects of LAR (e.g. GRM, DMS, compensation, etc.).

Mr. Nudirhonov Shodihon, representative of PIURR, opened the meeting and informed the audience about the objectives of the road project and its importance for the local population, road users and the future development of the country's economy. The significant minimisation of the project's impacts, achieved through recent changes to the design drawings, was mentioned as an essential success of the cooperation between MOT /PIURR and DD Engineer. He mentioned that as a result of the design optimisation, the project impacts have been significantly reduced.

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.

Mr. Fozil Fozilov continued the presentation in Tajik language and in more detailed described social and LAR impacts, the method of calculation of valuation conducted individually for each project affected structure to define full replacement value at current market prices, fruit

bearing saplings and mature trees, method used to determine compensation unit rates for each type of affected annual crops, such as cotton, Lucerne, and vegetables; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, cost to cover transportation costs, renewal of technical passport and land use certificate and etc.

In addition, he once again explained the significance of the cut-off date set for the and elaborated on the legal instruments of the national legislation that are used in general practise in the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement projects.

Both speakers described the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the rules for the application of the Grievance Redress Commission at the project and PIURR levels, which operate throughout the project cycle and are available to any aggrieved person.

Upon completion of the presentation, the panel opened a question and answer session. At the closing stage, the PIURR representative reiterated that MOT /ADB and PIURR would make every effort to ensure that LARP implementation procedures are carried out smoothly through meaningful consultations with APs.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: How soon will the construction start? How will be informed?

Answer: Prior to civil works commencement you will be contacted by the PIURR to receive cash compensation for your affected assets. Besides, you will be notified when to vacate already cash compensated land /assets and will be given sufficient time to collect salvaged materials and vacate the territory.

Question 2: Twenty year ago the cotton factory used to fully operate. The staff was close to 2000 persons. The factory is not operating now but may start operations some day. There was a sidewalk before. Is the construction of sidewalk planned under the project?

Answer: certainly, the sidewalks, bicycle path and street lighting in the settlement is all included in the project design prepared. However, renovation of local roads in the settlements is not considered under this road project.

Question 3: Will there be any possibility to find the job during construction?

Answer: Contractor will be interested to select local people with relevant work experience and capability. However, the selection of hired labor is after the Contractor's requirements and final decision. Important to state that Contractor will be responsible to ensure health and safety of workers, personnel and also health and safety of local residents, passengers and road users. The practical experience showed that Contractors in Tajikistan are keen to hire local people in civil works.

Question 4: Will there be a central line?

Answer: Yes, the central line will be constructed for the first ten kilometer of the road.

Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 30, 2022 in meeting hall of Jamoat Guliston of Levakant Rayon



Public Consultation Attendance form signed by the participants of meeting conducted in Jamoat Guliston at 10 AM on April 30, 2022

Барқарорсозии ва бехтаркунонии роҳи автомобилгарди Бохтар-Дангара", қисмати роҳи автомобилгарди "Бохтар-Окмазор" (руйхати иштирокчиёни машварати ҷамъиятӣ) *Ҷамъияти роҳи автомобилгарди Бохтар-Окмазор 10:00*

Rehabilitation and improvement of Bokhtār-Dangara highway, Bokhtar-Okmazor road section (list of participants of public consultation)

Сана / Date *30.04.2022* jamoat Guliston - district Levakant *10:00*

№	Ному Насаб\Name and Surname	Шахсият\Position	Имзо\Signature
1	Ибраҳимов Машиқ	Сотилмас	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Иброҳимов Машиқ	Ҳаёт	<i>[Signature]</i>

Annex 9. Official fees for technical passport and land use certificate

Bokhta



КОРХОНАИ ВОҲИДИ ДАВЛАТИИ “БАҚАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ ҒАЙРИМАНҚУЛ”
КОРХОНАИ ДАВЛАТИИ ФАРЪИИ “БАҚАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ ҒАЙРИМАНҚУЛ”
ДАР ШАҲРИ БОХТАР ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТЛОН



735140, ш. Бохтар, кӯчаи С.Мирзоев-24а; тел: 2-38-43; e-mail: bokhtar@registr-ni.tj; PMA: 280014403

№ 112-171 аз « 10 » 02 соли 2022

Ба № _____ аз « _____ » _____ соли 2022

Ба Маркази татбиқи лоихаҳои
таҷдиди роҳҳо

Корхонаи давлатии фаръии “Бақайдгирии молу мулки ғайриманкул” дар шаҳри Бохтар ба Шумо чадвали маблағи хизматрасониҳоро оид ба ҳуҷҷатгузории молу мулки ғайриманқули шахсони воқеӣ ва ҳуқуқиро (замима мегардад) пешниҳод менамояд.

Директор:  

Ватанзода Х. В.

LETTERHEAD

STATE ENTITY ON REGISTRATION OF ASSETS IN KHATLON AREA

Ref. No. 1/171

Date: 10.02.2022

To: Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation

The State Entity on registration of assets in Khatlon area provides you the table of cost (attached) for providing of services on preparation of documentations on assets for physical and juridical persons.

Director signature stamp Vatanzoda H.B.

Payment for real estate self-service (in somoni and excluding VAT)

Document Name	Land plot	Residential and non-residential buildings		Petrol station		Garden		Sports ground	
		For physical persons	For juridical persons	For physical persons	For juridical persons	For physical persons	For juridical persons	For physical persons	For juridical persons
Case land surveyor	0,099 for 1 m2								
Technical passport		5,0 for 1 m2	10,0 for 1 m2	550,0 for 1 column	1100,0 for 1 column	1,50 for 1 tree	3,0 Барои 1 ниҳон	55,0 for 100 m2	110,0 for 100m2
State registration	105,0 for 1 object	113,0 for 1 object	226,0 for 1 object	113,0 for 1 object	226,0 for 1 object	113,0 for 1 object	226,0 for 1 object	226 for 1 object	226 for 1 object
State tax (tax too budget)	76,52 For 1 plot	25,51 For 1 plot	25,51 For 1 plot	25,51 For 1 plot	25,51 For 1 plot	25,51 For 1 plot	25,51 For 1 plot	27,55 For 1 plot	25,51 For 1 plot

Note: This price is a new example of the draft pricing under the "Price lists for providing information from the Unified State Register of Real Estate Registration and Rights to it, providing legal advice on registration operations, copying and other self-service services. State registration of immovable property and related rights", approved by the Decree of the State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy of the Republic of Tajikistan ref. No. 74 dated November 30, 2016. It should be noted that this prices are calculated without VAT (15%). 15% VAT will be added when submitting a price list

Director signature Vatanzoda H.B.

Kushoniyin



КОРХОНАИ ВОХИДИ ДАВЛАТИИ «БАКАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ ҒАЙРИМАНКУЛ»
КОРХОНАИ ДАВЛАТИИ ФАРЪИИ «БАКАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ
ҒАЙРИМАНКУЛ» ДАР НОҲИЯИ КУШОНИЁН

735450, ш-ка Исмоили Сомонӣ, кӯчаи А.Ситто -138; тел.: 21-5-51; e-mail: kushoniyon@registr-ni.tj;PMA
340407476

№ 57 аз «10» 02 соли 2022

Ба № _____ аз « _____ » _____ соли 2022

Ба Маркази татбики лоихаҳои
таҷдиди роҳҳо

Корхонаи давлатии фаръии “Бақайдгирии молу мулки ғайри манкул” дар
ноҳияи Кушонӣён ба Шумо ҷадвали маблағи хизматрасониҳоро оид ба
ҳучаттузории молу мулки ғайри манкули шахсони воқеъи ва ҳукукиро
(замимиа мегардад) пешниҳод менамояд.

Директор:

С. Асадулло

Маблагти хэмэтрисонинхо онд ба хуучагтуэзори моту мүлки гайриманкул (бо сомони ва бе назардолшти ААН)

Номтуги хуучаг	Китлын замни	Бинон истискомати ва гайриистискомати		НФС		БОФ		Майлонгчи нарини	
		Барон шахсоин волен	Барон шахсоин хуучул	Барон шахсоин волен	Барон шахсоин хуучул	Барон шахсоин волен	Барон шахсоин хуучул	Барон шахсоин волен	Барон шахсоин хуучул
Парвалдан дамнисогин	0,099 барон 1 м2								
Шинисомонин техникэл		5,0 барон 1 м2	10,0 барон 1 м2	550,0 барон 1 калонка	1100,0 барон 1 калонка	1,50 барон 1 нхэл	3,0 барон 1 нхэл	55,0 барон 100 м2	110,0 барон 100м2
Баяагдчирин давалти	105,0 барон 1 объект	113,0 барон 1 объект	226,0 барон 1 объект	226,0 барон 1 объект	113,0 барон 1 объект	226,0 барон 1 объект	113,0 барон 1 объект	226 барон 1 объект	226 барон 1 объект
Бочин давалти (хирон ба буча)	82,64 барон 1 китла	27,55 барон 1 китла	27,55 барон 1 китла	27,55 барон 1 китла	27,55 барон 1 китла	27,55 барон 1 китла	27,55 барон 1 китла	27,55 барон 1 китла	27,55 барон 1 китла

Эзох: Нархиномин мадур тибки намунаг нааг лонхан нархуэзори дар змнин «Нархиномхо барон пешинход намулани итгалоот аз фехристи ягонд давалти баяагдчирин моту мүлки гайриманкул ва хуучуко ба он, долани мангарагхан хуучул онд ба анчондлхив амалиети баяагдчирин, нрхсифирлорин хуучагхо, дигир хэмэтрисонин хуучул ва техникани бо баяагдчирин давалти моту мүлки гайриманкул ва хуучуко ба он аномамал», ки бо Карори Кумитати давалтин идорин замни ва гесудэни Чумхурийн Тогитхотон тэхсти №74 аз 30.11.2016 төвдгк шулдаст, хисоб крдаг шулдагид, боа кайл нлмул, ки нархиномин мадур бе назардолшти ААН (15%) хисоб крдаг шулдаст. Хангоин пешинхонд нархином 15% ААН нлвог крдаг мейшад.

Директори КДФ «БММБ»
дар н.Кушониён



С. Асадулло

LETTERHEAD

STATE ENTITY ON REGISTRATION OF ASSETS IN KUSHONIYON DISTRICT

Ref. No. 57

Date: 10.02.2022

To: Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation

The State Entity on registration of assets in Kushoniyon District provides you the table of cost (attached) for providing of services on preparation of documentations on assets for physical and juridical persons.

Director

signature

S. Asadullo

Payment for real estate self-service (in somoni and excluding VAT)

Document Name	Land plot	Residential and non-residential buildings		Petrol station		Garden		Sports ground	
		For physical persons	For juridical persons	For physical persons	For juridical persons	For physical persons	For juridical persons	For physical persons	For juridical persons
Case land surveyor technical passport	0,099 for 1 m2								
State registration	105,0 for 1 object	5,0 for 1 m2	10,0 for 1 m2	560,0 for 1 column object	1100,0 for 1 column object	1,50 for 1 tree object	3,0 Bapok 1 haxon object	55,0 for 100 m2 object	110,0 for 100m2
State tax (tax too budget)	82,64 For 1 plot	27,55 For 1 plot	27,55 For 1 plot	27,55 For 1 plot	27,55 For 1 plot	27,55 For 1 plot	27,55 For 1 plot	27,55 For 1 plot	27,55 For 1 plot

Note: This price is a new example of the draft pricing under the "Price lists for providing information from the Unified State Register of Real Estate Registration and Rights to It, providing legal advice on registration operations, copying and other self-service services. State registration of immovable property and related rights", approved by the Decree of the State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy of the Republic of Tajikistan ref. No. 74 dated November 30, 2016. It should be noted that this prices are calculated without VAT (15%). 15% VAT will be added when submitting a price list

Director

signature S. Asadullo

Нархномаи
барои тайёр намудани шиносномаи техникӣ мувофиқи талабҳои меҳмонон
ва таҷрибаи соҳибдорони барӯҳаи таҷрибаи техникӣ

№	Номи намуна	Воҳиди ҳисоб	Арағи ба сомонӣ (бевазарии ҶАИ)
1	Нархнома барои тайёр намудани шиносномаи техникӣ биноҳои истиқоматӣ ва ғайриистіқоматӣ, объектҳои сохтмони ноҳиям, шаҳристон (бе қитъаи замин): -шаҳсоии воқеӣ -шаҳсоии ҳуқуқӣ -шаҳсоии воқеӣ ва ҳуқуқӣ хориҷӣ	1 м²	5,0 10,0 10,0
2	Нархнома барои тайёр намудани шиносномаи техникӣ биноҳои истиқоматӣ ва ғайриистіқоматӣ, объектҳои сохтмони ноҳиям (бе қитъаи замин): а) барои биноҳои асосӣ: -шаҳсоии воқеӣ -шаҳсоии ҳуқуқӣ -шаҳсоии воқеӣ ва ҳуқуқӣ хориҷӣ б) барои биноҳои сиррасоӣ: -шаҳсоии воқеӣ -шаҳсоии ҳуқуқӣ -шаҳсоии воқеӣ ва ҳуқуқӣ хориҷӣ	1 м²	7,9 14,0 14,0
		1 м²	4,0 8,0 8,0
3	Нархнома барои тайёр намудани шиносномаи техникӣ иншоотҳои бисерсола: -шаҳсоии воқеӣ -шаҳсоии ҳуқуқӣ -шаҳсоии воқеӣ ва ҳуқуқӣ хориҷӣ	1 иншоот	1,50 3,0 3,0
4	Нархнома барои тайёр намудани шиносномаи техникӣ пойгоҳи таъҷиби суғишворӣ: -шаҳсоии воқеӣ -шаҳсоии ҳуқуқӣ -шаҳсоии воқеӣ ва ҳуқуқӣ хориҷӣ	1 қолонка	550,0 1100,0 1100,0
	Нархнома барои тайёр намудани шиносномаи техникӣ иншоотҳои муқаддасии хаттӣ: -шаҳсоии воқеӣ -шаҳсоии ҳуқуқӣ -шаҳсоии воқеӣ ва ҳуқуқӣ хориҷӣ	1 метр	2,0 4,0 4,0
	Нархнома барои тайёр намудани шиносномаи техникӣ барои ҳавтҳои маҳдигири ва дигар иншоотҳои ба ин монанд: -шаҳсоии воқеӣ -шаҳсоии ҳуқуқӣ -шаҳсоии воқеӣ ва ҳуқуқӣ хориҷӣ	1 м²	1,0 2,0 2,0
	Нархнома барои тайёр намудани шиносномаи техникӣ майдонҳои вариҷиӣ ва дигар иншоотҳои ба ин монанд: -шаҳсоии воқеӣ -шаҳсоии ҳуқуқӣ -шаҳсоии воқеӣ ва ҳуқуқӣ хориҷӣ	100 м²	55,0 110,0 110,0

ДАТ
К
А



Нархнома барои додани хуҷоса оид ба таъсири техникӣ мону - бахши ғирманкул; - бахши воқеи - бахши ҳуқуқи - бахши воқеи ва ҳуқуқи хориҷи	Ҷ хуҷоса	130,0 260,0 260,0
Нархнома барои иваз намудани муқолаи шинесномаи техникӣ; - бахши воқеи - бахши ҳуқуқи - бахши воқеи ва ҳуқуқи хориҷи	1 муқола	140,0 280,0 280,0

Директори ҚДФ "БММГ"
Дар ноҳияи Ваҳш

Шарипов С.З

Rates for preparation

of technical passports for assets during the conducting of technical registration

No.	List of Rates	Unit	Cost in somoni (without VAT)
1	Price List for preparation of technical passports for residential and non-residential buildings, unfinished construction objects and separate residential and non-residential buildings (without land plots): -physical persons -juridical persons - foreign physical and juridical persons	1m2	5.0 10.0 10.0
2	Price List for preparation of technical passports for residential and non-residential buildings (with land plots): - a) for main buildings -physical persons -juridical persons - foreign physical and juridical persons b) for supportive buildings -physical persons -juridical persons - foreign physical and juridical persons	1m2	7.0 14.0 14.0 4.0 8.0 8.0
3	Price list for preparation of technical passport for perennial seedlings: -physical persons -juridical persons - foreign physical and juridical persons	1 plant	1.50 3.0 3.0
4	Price list for preparation of technical passport for petrol station: -physical persons -juridical persons - foreign physical and juridical persons	1 column	550.0 1100.0 1100.0
5	Price list for preparation of technical passport for engineering utilities: -physical persons -juridical persons - foreign physical and juridical persons	1 meter	2.0 4.0 4.0
6	Price list for preparation of technical passport for fish ponds and other similar objects: -physical persons -juridical persons - foreign physical and juridical persons	1m2	1.0 2.0 2.0

7	Price list for preparation of technical passport for sports fields and other similar objects: -physical persons -juridical persons - foreign physical and juridical persons	100m	55.0 110.0 110.0
8	Price list for providing of conclusion regarding the technical characteristic of seats: -physical persons -juridical persons - foreign physical and juridical persons	1 conclusion	130.0 260.0 260.0
9	Price list for replacement of cover page of technical passport: -physical persons -juridical persons - foreign physical and juridical persons	1 cover page	140.0 280.0 280.0

Director of KDF "BMMG" in Vakhsh area signature Sharipov S.B.



Levakant

КОРХОНАИ ВОХИДИ ДАВЛАТИИ «БАҚАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ ҒАЙРИМАНКУЛ»
КОРХОНАИ ДАВЛАТИИ ФАРЪИИ «БАҚАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ
ҒАЙРИМАНКУЛ» ДАР ШАҲРИ ЛЕВАКАНТ
инд.735147 ш.Леваконт кӯчаи И.Сомони 10 e-mail: Levakant@registr-ni.tj PMA 390003229


№ 236 «30» 11 соли 2022
Ба №85/239-1.1 аз 25 ноябри соли 2021

Ба Маркази татбири лоихаҳои
таҷдиди роҳҳо

Корхонаи давлатии фаръии «Бақайдгирии молу мулки ғайриманкул» дар шаҳри Леваконт, мактуби ирсолнамудаи Шуморо оид ба пешниҳоди нархномаҳои тағйир ва омода намудани Шиносномаи техникӣ ҳавлидорӣ ва Шоҳодатнома дар бораи бақайдгирии давлатии китъаи заминҳои назди хавлиги ва иншоотҳои мавриди баррасӣ қарор дода чунин иттилоъ медиҳад.

Ҳамаи амалиётҳои дар боло зикргардида тибқи нархномаҳо барои пешниҳод намудани иттилоот аз феҳристи ягонаи давлатии бақайдгирии молу мулки ғайриманкул ва ҳуқуқҳо ба он, долани машваратҳои ҳуқуқӣ оид ба аинҷомдихии амалёти бақайдгирӣ, нусхабардории ҳуҷҷатҳо, дигар хизматрасонии ҳуқуқӣ ва техникӣ бо бақайдгирии давлатии молу мулки ғайриманкул ва ҳуқуқҳои ба он алоқаманд бо қарори Раиси Кумитаи давлатии идораи замин ва геодезии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон аз 30.11.2016 тахти №74, мувофиқа бо Вазорати меҳнат, муҳоҷират ва шугли аҳолии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон ва мувофиқа бо Хадамоти зиддиинҳисории Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон ҳисоб карда мешавад.

Директор:

 Мукулмонов З.А.

Нархномаҳо

барои пешниҳод намудани иттилоот аз феҳристи ягонаи давлатии бақайдгирии молу мулки ғайриманкул ва ҳуқуқҳо ба он, додани машваратҳои ҳуқуқӣ онд ба анҷомдиҳии амалиёти бақайдгирӣ, нусхабардории ҳуҷҷатҳо, дигар хизматрасониҳои ҳуқуқии бо бақайдгирии давлатии молу мулки ғайриманкул ва ҳуқуқҳои ба он алоқаманд.

№ т/т	Номгуи нархномаҳо хизматрасониҳо	Воҳиди ченак	Ҳаққи пардохт (бе назардошти андоз аз арзиши иловашуда)
1	Нархномаи №1 барои бақайдгирии давлатии ҳуқуқи истифодаи қитъаи замин (фасли 1-и китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ)	сомонӣ	53,55
2	Нархномаи №2 барои бақайдгирии давлатии ҳуқуқ ба бинои истиқоматӣ ва ғайриистикоматӣ, иншоот ва объектҳои сохтмони нотамои (фасли 2-и китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ)	сомонӣ	55,57
3	Нархномаи №3 барои бақайдгирии давлатии ҳуқуқ ба бинои истиқоматӣ ва ғайриистикоматии ҷудоғона (фасли 3-и китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ)	сомонӣ	55,57
4	Нархномаи №4 барои бақайдгирии давлатии ҳуқуқ ба қитъаи замин, бинои истиқоматӣ ва ғайриистикоматӣ, иншоот ва объектҳои сохтмони нотамои (фасли 1 ва 2-и китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ)	сомонӣ	93,51
5	Нархномаи №5 барои бақайдгирии давлатии ҳуқуқ ба бинои истиқоматӣ ва ғайриистикоматӣ, иншоот ва объектҳои сохтмони нотамои ва бинои истиқоматӣ ва ғайриистикоматии ҷудоғона (фасли 2 ва 3-и китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ)	сомонӣ	93,51
6	Нархномаи №6 барои додани Иқтибос аз китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ	сомонӣ	100,12
7	Нархномаи №7 барои бақайдгирии давлатии ҳуқуқ ба бинои истиқоматӣ ва ғайриистикоматӣ, иншоот ва объектҳои сохтмони нотамои ва додани Иқтибос аз китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ (фасли 2-и китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ бо додани Иқтибос)	сомонӣ	129,96
8	Нархномаи №8 барои бақайдгирии давлатии ҳуқуқ ба бинои истиқоматӣ ва ғайриистикоматии ҷудоғона ва додани Иқтибос аз китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ (фасли 3-и китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ бо додани Иқтибос)	сомонӣ	129,96

9	Нархномаи №9 барои бақайдгирии давлатии ҳуқуқ ба китъаи замин, бинои истиқоматӣ ва ғайриистикоматӣ, иншоот ва объектҳои сохтмони нотамоҷ ва додани Иқтибос аз китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ (фасли 1 ва 2-и китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ бо додани Иқтибос)	сомонӣ	163,86
10	Нархномаи №10 барои бақайдгирии давлатии ҳуқуқ ба бинои истиқоматӣ ва ғайриистикоматӣ, иншоот ва объектҳои сохтмони нотамоҷ, бинои истиқоматӣ ва ғайриистикомати ҷудоғона ва додани Иқтибос аз китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ (фасли 2 ва 3-и китоби (варақаи) бақайдгирӣ бо додани Иқтибос)	сомонӣ	163,86
11	Нархномаи №11 барои бақайдгирии давлатии маҳдудияти (гаронии) ҳуқуқ	сомонӣ	41,91
12	Нархномаи №12 барои бақайдгирии давлатии қатъи маҳдудияти (гаронии) ҳуқуқ	сомонӣ	41,91
13	Нархномаи №13 барои додани иттилоот аз феҳристи ягонаи давлатии молу мулки ғайриманқул ва ҳуқуқҳо ба он	сомонӣ	28,26
14	Нархномаи №14 барои аз эътибор соқит намудан ва иваз намудани ҳуҷҷати тасдиқкунандаи ҳуқуқ дар бораи бақайдгирии давлатӣ	сомонӣ	40,40
15	Барои додани иттилоот нисбати ҳолати арзиши бозории молу мулки ғайриманқул ба: -шахсонаи воқеӣ -шахсонаи ҳуқуқӣ	сомонӣ сомонӣ	40,00 80,00
16	Барои додани машваратҳои ҳуқуқи онд ба бақайдгирии молу мулки ғайриманқул ва ҳуқуқҳо ба он -шахсонаи воқеӣ -шахсонаи ҳуқуқӣ	сомонӣ сомонӣ	40,00 80,00
17	Додани нусхаи ҳуҷҷатҳо аз парвандаи бақайдгирӣ тибқи мурочиати соҳибҳуқуқ дар давоми як рӯзи қорӣ барои нусхаи як саҳифаи ҳуҷҷат дар формати: -А4 -А3 Барои нусхаи ҳар як саҳифаи иловагӣ дар формати: -А4 -А3	сомонӣ сомонӣ сомонӣ сомонӣ	1,00 2,00 0,50 1,00



КУМИТАИ АНДОЗИ НАЗДИ
ХУКУМАТИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН

Суроғат: 734012, м. Душанбе, кӯчаи Н.Карабоев 42/2, тел.: (992-37) 233-08-50, факс: (992-37) 233-09-36
суроғати: www.andoz.tj, почтаи электронӣ: info@andoz.tj, РМЛ 010008783

№ 902/4.12 аз «15» 21 соли 2022

Ба № _____ аз « _____ » соли 20 _____

Ба Каримзода А.Ф. Кумитан дивлатии идоран зимин ва геодесии
барои Корбаши назди Хукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон

20.01.22

Кумитан андози назди Хукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон дар замина ба Шумо меёҷхон хироч барои бикайдеирни дивлатии ҳуқуқ ба амвали гайриманқул ва ақдхо бо онро барои соли 2022, ки тибқи банди 2 қарори Хукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон «Дар бораи тасдиқ намудани меёҷхон хирочхо барои анҷом додани амалҳои аз ҷиҳати ҳуқуқӣ муҳим ва пардохто барои додани иҷозат онд ба истифодаи тахираҳои табиӣ ё дигар тахириҳои манҷул» аз 02.11.2007, №546 индексатсия карда шудаанд, барои коргузори ирсол менамояд.

Зимнан, аз Шумо хоҳиш карда мешавад, ки меёҷхон хирочро барои мавриди истифода қарор додан ба сохторҳои зертобеи худ дастрас намуда, иҷрои онро назорат намоед.

Ҳамзамон, мутабиқи моддаи 70 Қолақои андози Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон аз Шумо дархост карда мешавад, ки ҳар семоҳи ба Кумитан андоз онди шуморан амалҳои ба анҷом расонидашуда ва маблағҳои онди ҳисоб ба бучет воридшуда, маълумот пешниҳод намоед.

Замима дар ҳаҷми _____ ҷараф.

Ҷанс

Н. Дивлатзода

(Handwritten signatures and stamps)
Барои маълумоти иловагӣ
Барои маълумоти иловагӣ
Барои маълумоти иловагӣ
Барои маълумоти иловагӣ

Зимини 19
 Ба қарори Хукумати
 Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
 аз 2 ноябри соли 2007 № 54

Меъёрҳои хироч барои бақайдгирии давлатии ҳуқуқ ба амволи
 ғайриманқул ва аҳдҳо бо он

№	Намуни амалҳо	(бо сомонӣ)	
		Меъёрҳои хироч барои соли 2021	Меъёрҳои хироч барои соли 2022
1	Бақайдгирии давлатии додани ҳуқуқи истифодабарии меросии асура, бемуқлат ва муҳлатноки қитъаи замин	76,52	82,64
2	Бақайдгирии давлатии додани ҳуқуқи истифодабарии меросии асура, бемуқлат ва муҳлатноки қитъаи замин бо ҳуқуқи беғавоқунии он	76,52	82,64
3	Бақайдгирии давлатии шартномаи иҷораи замин	25,51	27,55
4	Бақайдгирии давлатии ҳуқуқ ба инҳилокии бисёрсола	25,51	27,55
5	Бақайдгирии давлатии додани ҳуқуқи пешбӯри ҳаҷмидорӣ ба молу мулкҳои ғайриманқул	76,52	82,64
6	Бақайдгирии давлатии додани ҳуқуқи илоравӣ ба боварӣ асосефта ба молу мулкҳои ғайриманқул	25,51	27,55
7	Бақайдгирии давлатии додани ҳуқуқи илоракунии оперативӣ ба молу мулкҳои ғайриманқул	51,01	55,09
8	Бақайдгирии давлатии ҳуқуқи моликият ба биноҳои истиқоматӣ ва ғайриистіқоматӣ, иншоот, биноҳои худогона	25,51	27,55
9	Бақайдгирии давлатии шартномаи иҷора ба муҳлати зиёда аз 1 сола, иҷораи фаръӣ, бе подом истифода бурдани бинои истіқоматӣ ва ғайриистіқоматӣ, иншоот, бинои худогона	25,51	27,55
10	Бақайдгирии давлатии сервитуҳо:		
	- сервитуи хусусӣ (ба роҳи асосефта)	25,51	27,55
	- сервитуи оммавӣ (маҷбурӣ)	76,52	82,64
11	Бақайдгирии давлатии шартномаи ипотекаи молу мулкҳои ғайриманқул ва ҳуқуқҳо ба он	76,52	82,64
12	Барои тикронан гирифтани ҳуҷҷати тасдиқкунандаи бақайдгирии давлатӣ:		
	- сертификати ҳуқуқи истифодаи замин	25,51	27,55
	- шартномаи бақайдгирии давлатӣ	25,51	27,55
	- актибӯс аз китоби бақайдгирӣ	12,75	13,77

LETTERHEAD

STATE ENTITY ON REGISTRATION OF ASSETS IN LEVAKANT CITY

Ref. No. 236

Date: 30.11.2021

Response to: ref. No. 85/239-1.1

of 25.11.2021

To: Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation

State Subsidiary Enterprise "Real Estate Registration" in Levakant is reviewed the letter from you on the proposal on revised rates and preparation of a technical passport and the Certificate on the state registration of the land plots and objects under consideration and provides the following information.

All of the above operations are carried out in accordance with the tariffs for the provision of information from the Unified State Register of Real Estate Registration and Rights to it Providing legal advice on registration, photocopying, and other legal and technical services, with the state registration of real estate and related rights by the decision of the State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 30.11.2016 under ref. №74, are calculating in coordination with the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan and coordination with the Antimonopoly Service of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Director

signature Musulmonov Z.A.

Prices

to provide information from the Unified State Register of Immovable Property Registration and Rights, to provide legal advice on registration operations, photocopying documents, and other legal services related to state registration of immovable property and related rights.

No.	List of rates – services	Unit	Payment rate without VAT
1	Price list №1 for state legal registration of rights for land use (section 1 of the registration book)	somoni	53,55
2	Price №2 for state registration of the right to residential and non-residential buildings. Unfinished construction objects and facilities (section 2 of the registration book)	somoni	55,57
3	Price list №3 for the state registration of the right to separate residential and non-residential premises (section 3 of the book (registration	somoni	55,57
4	Price list №4 for state registration of the right to land plot. Unfinished residential building and non-residential buildings and structures (sections 1 and 2 of the registration form)	somoni	93,51
5	Price list №5 for state registration of the right to residential and non-residential buildings, unfinished construction objects and facilities, and separate residential and non-residential buildings (sections 2 and 3 of the book	somoni	93,51
6	Price №6 to provide an excerpt from the registration book	somoni	100,12
7	Price list №7 for state registration of the right to residential and non-residential buildings. Unfinished construction objects and facilities and issuance of an extract from the book (registration form) (section 2 of the book (registration form) with the issuance of an extract)	somoni	129,96
8	Price list №8 for state registration of the right to separate residential and non-residential premises and issuance of an excerpt from the registration book (section 3 of the book (registration form) with the issuance of an extract)	somoni	129,96

9	Price List №9 for state registration of the right to land plot, residential building and non-residential, unfinished construction and structures and issuance of an extract from the book (registration form) (sections 1 and 2 of the book (registration form) with the issuance of an extract)	somoni	163,86
10	Price List №10 for state registration of the right to residential and non-residential buildings, unfinished construction objects and facilities. Separate residential and non-residential buildings and issuance of an extract from the registration book (section 2 and 3 of the registration book) by issuing an extract)	somoni	163,86
11	Price List №11 for state registration of legal (burden) restrictions	somoni	41,91
12	Price List №12 for state registration of cancelling of restriction (burden) of rights	somoni	41,91
13	Price List №13 for providing information from the Unified State Register of Immovable Property and Rights to It	somoni	28,26
14	Price List №14 for revocation and replacement of the document confirming the right to state registration	somoni	40,40
15	For providing information on the market value of immovable property to: - individuals - legal entities	somoni	40,00 80,00
16	To provide legal advice on registration of real estate and rights to it - individuals - legal entities	somoni	40,00 80,00
17	Issuance of copies of documents from the registration file at the request of the owner within one working day for a copy of one page of the document in the format: -A4 -A3 Copy of each additional page in the format: -A4 -A3	somoni somoni somoni	1,00 2,00 0,50 1,00

TAX COMMITTEE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

902/4.1.2

Date: 19.01.2022

To: State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy under
the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

The Tax Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in the attachment provides you the rates of fees for state registration of rights to real estate and transactions with it for 2022, which are in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan "On approval of the norms of fees for the performance of legally significant actions and payments for the issuance of permits for the use of natural resources or other reserves" indexed from 02.11.2007, №546,

At the same time, we ask you to provide the norms of the fee for the use to your subordinate structures and monitor its implementation.

At the same time, in accordance with Article 70 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, you are requested to submit quarterly information to the Tax Committee on the number of actions taken and the funds received from this account to the budget.

Attachment: __ pages

Chairmant - signature N. Davlatzoda

Attachment

to the Decision of the Government of the
Republic of Tajikistan of 2 November 2007
ref. No. 546

Fee rates for state registration of property rights
real estate and transactions to it

No.	Type of Actions	Tariff rates for 2021	Tariff rates for 2022
1	State registration of the right to inherit land for life, indefinitely and definitely	76.52	82.64
2	State registration of the right to inherit land for life, indefinitely and definitely with the right of alienation	76.52	82.64
3	State registration of Agreement on rent of land	25.51	27.55
4	State registration of the right to perennial saplings	25.51	27.55
5	State registration of providing of rights for development of farming to immovable property	76.52	82.64
6	State registration of the transfer of trust-based management rights to immovable property	25.51	27.55
7	State registration of the right of operative management of immovable property	51.01	55.09
8	State registration of property rights to residential and non-residential buildings and structures, separate buildings	25.51	27.55
9	State registration of the lease agreement for a period of more than 1 year, sublease, gratuitous use of residential and non-residential buildings, premises, separate building	25.51	27.55
10	State registration of servitudes: - private servitude based on - consent public servitude	25.51 76.52	27.55 82.64
11	State registration of the mortgage agreement and the rights to it	76.52	82.64
12	For re-issuance of the document confirming the state registration - Certificate of land use rights - state registration agreement - excerpt from the registration book	25.51 25.51 12.75	27.55 27.55 13.77

Annex 10. Official letter on yield capacity of annual crops



ВАЗОРАТИ КИШОВАРЗИИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
РАЁСАТИ КИШОВАРЗИИ НОҲИЯИ ҚУШОНИЁН ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТЛОН

735162 нахлеа ИРдонгайн, шаҳраки И. Стамбул, кӯчаи И. Ситро-1.М.37. тел: (+992-3245) 2-11-40, факс: (+992-3245) 2-14-64

№ 26, аз « 24» феврал соли 2022.

Ба Маркази татбики
лонҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳи

Маълумотнома

Дода шуд аз тарафи Раёсати кишоварзии мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Қушониён зироатҳои кишоварзии и.Қушониён дар соли 2021.

№	Номгуи зироатҳо	Ҳосилноки сентнер га	Нархи 1кг сомони
1	Гандуми оби	50,9	5
2	Гандуми лалми	34,0	5
3	Чави оби	50,1	4
4	Маккаи дон	40	4
5	Пахта	22,8	10
6	Картошка	198	4
7	Сабзавот	243	3
8	Аз он чумла пиёз	395	2
9	Полези	336	10
10	Меваҷот	6324	5
11	Беда	420	1

Раёсати кишоварзии мақомоти
иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳия

Куватов.С

LETTERHEAD

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF KUSHONIYON DISTRICT, KHATLON
OBLAST

Ref. No. 26

Date: 24.02.2022

To: PIU RR

Reference

Issued by the Department of Agriculture of the Executive Body of the State Authority
of Kushoniyon district in 2021

№	Name of crops	Crops centner ha	Cost per 1 kg in soenoni
1	Water wheat	50,9	5
2	Rainfed wheat	34,0	5
3	Water barley	50,1	4
4	Corn	40	4
5	Cotton	22,8	10
6	Potato	"198	4
7	Vegetables	243	3
8	Including onion	395	2
9	Gourds	336	10
10	Fruits	6324	5
11	Feed	420	1

Department of agriculture
of the Executive Body of
the State District Authority

signature Kuvatov S.



БАХШИ КИШОВАРЗИИ
МАҚОМОТИ ИҶРОИЯИ ҲОКИМИЯТИ ДАВЛАТИИ
ШАҲРИ ЛЕВАКАНТ

735147, шаҳри Леваканд, кучаи Носири Хусрав - 23 тел. 6-25-20, факс 6-22-37

№31

аз « 23 » Ноябр соли 2021

Ба маркази тадқиқи лоиҳаҳои
таҷдиди роҳҳо

Маълумотнома

Дода шуд аз тарафи бахши кишоварзии мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии шаҳри Леваканд оиди ҳосилнокии зироатҳои кишоварзии шаҳри Леваканд дар соли 2021.

№	Номгуи зироатҳо	Ҳосилнокӣ с/га	Нархи 1 кг сомонӣ
1	Гандуми обӣ	55,3	5,0
	аз ҷумла: лалмӣ	35,0	5,0
2	Ҷави обӣ	38,4	4,0
3	Ҷуворимакаи дон	34,4	4,0
4	Пахта	22,7	10,0
5	Картошка	912,1	4,0
6	Сабзавот	243,5	3,0
	аз он: пилёз	285,6	2,0
7	Полезӣ	291,4	10,0
8	Мевачот	17,6	5,0
9	Хуроки чорво беда	255,8	1,0

Мудир бахши кишоварзии
мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти
давлатии шаҳри Леваканд

 М. Қаландарзода

LETTERHEAD
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF LEVAKANT

Ref. No. 31

Date: 23.11.2021

To: PIU RR

Reference

Issued by the Department of Agriculture of the Executive Body of the State Authority of
Levakant in 2021

№	Name of crops	Crops centner ha	Cost per 1 kg in somoni
1	Water wheat	55.3	5
	Rainfed wheat	35.0	5
2.	Water barley	38.4	4
3	Corn	34.4	4
4	Cotton	22.7	10
5	Potato	912.1	4
6	Vegetables	243.5	3
	Including onion	285.6	2
7	Gourds	291.4	10
8	Fruits	17.6	5
9	Feed	255.8	1

Head of the Department of agriculture
of the Executive Body of
Levakant

signature Qalandarzoda M.

Annex 11: Structures and trees on state land (informal use of ROW)

No	Km chainage	Name	Affected fruit trees	Affected non-fruit trees	Affected structures	Vulnerable HH	Severely affected
1	Km 5+41	I.S	51 (saplings)	9	Fence	-	-
2	Km 6+49	N.A	25	8	-	Yes	-
3	KM 6+66	Q.F	0	12	Concrete platform	-	-
4	Km 6+96	R.J	0	3	Concrete platform	-	-
5	Km 7+18	K.S	36	54	-	-	-
6	Km 7+44	Z.A	0	0	Fence	-	-
7	KM 7+64	M.F	12	8	Shed, fence, tower	-	-
8	Km 8+05 KM 8+19	V.K	6	2	Concrete platform	-	-
9	KM 8+34	M.Sh	0	6	Concrete platform Fence	-	-
10	KM 8+71	N.E	0	8	-	-	-
11	Km 10+64	P.M	30	10	-	-	-
12	Km 10+64	S.X	-	-	Concrete platform, tandir, transformator	-	-
13	KM 10+96	Sh.S	8	8	-	Yes	-
14	Km 11+29	S.E	3	7	-	-	-
15	Km 11+48	S.K	4	6	-	-	-
16	Km 11+68	M.N	4	4	-	-	-
17	KM 12+53	A.X	5	29	Fence	-	-
18	KM 12+81	A.A	3	6	Fence	-	-
19	KM 13+00	R.Sh	9	19	Fence	-	-
20	KM 13+50	K.A	7	17	-	-	-
21	Km 14+26	R.S	3	0	-	Yes	-
22	KM 20+37	X.F	9	0	Fence, shed	-	-
23	KM 21+29	O.Z	13	0	-	-	-
24	Km 21+75	S.K	15	0	-	-	-

No	Km chainage	Name	Affected fruit trees	Affected non-fruit trees	Affected structures	Vulnerable HH	Severely affected
25	Km 21+78	S.B	1	14	-	-	-
26	KM 22+21	K.Z	7	5	-	Yes	-
27	KM 24+37	Z.Z	0	1	Gate, platform	-	-
28	KM 24+81	Sh.B	6	13	Shed, fence, platform	-	-
29	KM 25+49	P.S	0	2	Shed, platform	-	-
30	KM 27+33	X.M	0	0	Shed	-	-
31	KM 29+91	Y.M	0	2	Platform	-	-
32	KM 30+10	K.R	0	0	Shed	-	-
33	Km 30+26	O.Sh	0	10	Platform	Yes	-
34	KM 30+92	M.F	0	2	Platform	-	-
35	KM 32+48	Z.T	0	10	Tandir, platform	-	-
36	KM 33+47	V.A	0	15	Fence	Yes	-
37	KM 34+96	M.M	0	4	Car repair pit	-	-
38	KM 35+26	M.D	39	17	-	-	-
39	KM 35+68	U.F	27	11	Fundament	Yes	-
40	KM 35+90	Ch.X	5	8	Fundament	Yes	-
41	KM 36+35	T.X	0	10	Fundament, fence	-	-
42	KM 36+67	R.A	19	25	-	Yes	-
43	KM 36+97	U.R	32	11	-	-	-
44	KM 37+10	M.A	15	12	-	-	-
45	KM 37+27	Ch.I	0	7	Gate, fence	-	-
46	KM 37+65	M.A	0	0	Retaining wall	Yes	-
47	KM 38+72	A.Z	22	46	-	-	-
48	KM 39+06	M.R	21	30	-	-	-
49	KM 39+25	Z.Sh	25	32	-	-	-
50	KM 39+67	Sh.X	0	0	Platform	-	-
51	KM 40+84	S.N	0	0	Platform	-	-
52	KM 41+28	R.D	0	10	Crop	-	-
53	KM 42+02	S.Z	0	0	-	-	-

No	Km chainage	Name	Affected fruit trees	Affected non-fruit trees	Affected structures	Vulnerable HH	Severely affected
54	KM 42+91	S.M	2	12	-	-	-
55	KM 43+63	B.A	18	20	-	-	-
56	KM 43+89	A.Sh	15	11	-	-	-
57	KM 44+10	S.S	3	4	-	-	-
58	KM 44+28	M.S	13	0	-		
59	KM 44+38	M.O	13	1	Shed	-	-
60	Km 44+75	Sh.I	15	0	Fence, crops	-	-
61	KM 45+09	Sh.B	16	0	-	-	-
62	Km 45+20	S.A	89	0	Shed, fence, platform	Yes	-
63	KM 45+42	T.M	9	0	-	-	-
64	KM 45+36	M.A	0	0	Platform		
65	KM 45+66	T.R	22	0	Barn. Shed, fence	Yes	-
66	KM 45+99	M.M	3	0	-	-	-
67	KM 46+13	Sh.Ch	19	0	Fence, shed	Yes	-
68	Km 46+26	X.Q	22	0	Shed	-	-
69	KM 46+48	S.M	25	0	Platform, fence	-	-
70	KM 47+04	X.N	4	4	Kitchen, fence, shed	-	-
71	KM 47+48	I.A	0	0	Platform	-	-
72	KM 47+96	R.I	0	0	Fence	-	-
73	KM 48+29	X.R	0	0	Platform, fence	-	-
74	KM 49+41	Sh.I	31	0	Platform	-	-
75	KM 49+59	Z.A	14	1	Platform	-	-
76	KM 49+94	T.J	9	10	-	-	-
77	KM 50+11	Z.Sh	9	0	Platform, fence	-	-
78	KM 50+11	Sh.N	22	0	fence	-	-
79	KM 50+64	X.D	17	10	-	Yes	-
80	KM 53+76	K.Sh	11	4	Fence	-	-

No	Km chainage	Name	Affected fruit trees	Affected non-fruit trees	Affected structures	Vulnerable HH	Severely affected
81	KM 58+94	X.A	0	18	Platform	-	-
82	KM 60+07	K.A	22	12	-	Yes	-
83	KM 66+54	A.M	2	35	Platform, fence	-	-
84	KM 67+84	Z.Ch	5	12	-	-	-
85	KM 86+41	K.A	0	45	Platform	Yes	
86	KM 87+93	K.Q	0	0	Platform, fence	-	
87	KM 88+56	I.S	0	0	Platform	Yes	
88	KM 96+20	K.X	28	2	Shed, platform	-	-
89	KM 96+80	X.S	0	0	Platform	-	-
90	KM 96+95	K.R	0	0	Platform		
91	KM 98+02	M.R	0	0	Platform	-	-
92	KM 93+32	M.S	0	0	Tandir	-	-
93	KM 97+38	T.S	0	0	Tandir	-	-
94	KM 97+44	M.X	0	0	Platform	-	-
95	KM 101+51	L.L	10	83	Borehole pump (water), fence	-	-
96	KM 101+51	M.S	0	0	Borehole pump (water)	Yes	-
97	KM 101+51	I.K	0	0	Borehole pump (water)	-	-
98	KM 101+65	A.D	0	0	Borehole pump (water)	Yes	-
99	KM 101+75	A.F	24	0	Kitchen, garden bower	-	-
100	Km 102+05	S.A	6	0	garden bower	-	-
101	KM 102+29	K.R	15	22	Borehole pump (water), gate, fence	-	-
102	KM 102+40	T.S	3	0	Shed	-	-
103	KM 105+00	U.F	0	0	Crop	-	-
104	KM 101+62	S.N	36	10	Borehole pump (water), crop	-	-

No	Km chainage	Name	Affected fruit trees	Affected non-fruit trees	Affected structures	Vulnerable HH	Severely affected
105	KM 105+30	U.F	0	0	crop	-	-
106	KM 107+19	K.Z	28	15	Toilet, fence	-	-
107	KM 107+35	L.X	10	24	Fence	-	-
108	KM107+87	L.N	5	57	Fence	-	-
109	KM108+08	T.S	0	4	Fence	Yes	-
110	KM 195+73	A.N	8	8	Suppl. struct	-	-