Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

November 2020

TAJ: Road Network Sustainability Project: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Hulbuk-Temurmalik-Kangurt 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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Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
for Hulbuk-Temurmalik-Kangurt Section

TAJ: Road Network Sustainability Project in the Republic of Tajikistan

November 2020

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	affected household
AP	affected person
AE	affected entity
CC	Construction Contractor
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DMS	detailed measurement survey
D/F	dehkan farm
EOI	Expression of Interest
SSC	social supervision consultant
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
RHS	right hand side
SPS	Safeguards Policy Statement (ADB 2009)
SSS	social safeguards specialists
SUE	State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori'
TJS	Tajik Somoni

Exchange rate: 1 USD – 10.2685 TJS as of May 19, 2020 of the National Bank of Tajikistan http://nbt.tj/en/kurs/kurs.php?date=05.19.2020

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 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.
Encroachers	Encroachers are people who have extended their occupation of land from their titled land into adjacent government or private land to which they are not entitled. Squatters, on the other hand trespassed onto private/government/community land for which they are not authorized to use. If such people arrived before the cut-off-date, they are eligible for compensation for any affected structures, crops or land improvements.
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).

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. General

1. The Ministry of Transport (MoT) of Tajikistan with the support of Asian Development Bank (ADB) is preparing the Road Network Sustainability Project, that at this stage consists of two road sections: (i) Hulbuk – Temurmalik - Kangurt, 59 km in length, and (ii) Dangara – Okmazor, 28.7 km in length.

2. Draft LARP, which was based on draft detailed design was prepared and disclosed on ADB website on September 11, 2020. The presented document is updated into the final and implementation-ready LARP and is based on the detailed design approved by the State Expertise. Scope of the project road impact remained the same as per the draft LARP because design finalization did not include any changes in the corridor of impact as was set during preparation of the draft LARP. Design finalization tackled some technical improvements within the previously established Right of Way.

3. This LARP is prepared by the Ministry of Transport of Tajikistan (MOT) within the framework of the project Preparation of Road Network Sustainability Project in the Republic of Tajikistan and refers to the 59 km long road section of Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt. It addresses the land acquisition and resettlement impact associated with the Project 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 as embedded in the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009). A separate LARP will be prepared for the 28.7 km Dangara – Okmazor Road Section.

4. The Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road connects Jamoats of Vose[1] and Temurmalik[2]. Of the 75 villages located within these two rayons, twenty-three (23) villages are located along the proposed road project.

5. This LARP is developed based on the LAR impacts identified during the DMS, census, SES, and inventory of affected assets identified within the project ROW based on the final detailed design.

6. Initial field surveys, census and SES of APs, and inventory of affected assets was carried out in April 2020. In May 2020, the collected data was updated through DMS and additional field surveys based on the detailed design provided by Avtostrada.

7. Additional field surveys were conducted throughout July and August 2020, which was initiated to enumerate additional impact of the project road after design finalization. Desk review of finalized design and field visits were conducted to re-ensure that all project affected people and entitles are included in the final LARP. These additional surveys prevailed that final design applied no changes to the number of APs and AEs, affected assets and lands.

[1] Ten (10) villages of Vose rayon Jamoats: Guliston, Abdi Avazov and Mirali Mahhmadali are along the road ROW.

[2] Jamoats of Temurmalik: Tanobchi, Sovet, Bobo Junus and Kangurt; project impact is extended over thirteen (13) villages.

8. In June, 2020, independent experts of SUE visited the project site to evaluate each and every project affected asset (structures and perennials) to determine compensation amounts to be incorporated into the LARP budget and submitted to PIU as a separate document.

9. The LAR impacts and suggested mitigation and compensation measures address direct impact to assets and income loss of APs located within the road ROW, as possible temporary and permanent impact expected during the road construction works (for instance temporary access roads, extra land take for camps, disposal areas, community facilities, animal and pedestrian crossings, relocation of public utilities (water, electricity, gas, telecommunication and other public facilities, such as schools, hospital, kindergartens, sports, mosques, cemeteries, etc.).

10. In Chapter III – Scope of Project Impact, the document describes actions implemented for the assessment of LAR impacts along the given road section. During the DMS, it was confirmed that there was no need for construction of alternative routes or additional access to bridges.

11. This final implementation ready LARP includes: project background, scope of impact based on detailed design, information disclosure and all public[3] consultations with APs, grievance redress mechanism, legal framework, compensation entitlements and one-time allowances, entitlement matrix, resettlement budget, in addition to LARP implementation administrative costs, institutional arrangements, LARP implementation schedule, monitoring, and reporting requirements. The finalized LARP also includes information on additional meaningful public consultations conducted in October 6 to 8, 2020 based on based on ADB recommendations and comments provided in the review process of the project road draft LARP. Detailed minutes of public consultations is provided in Annex 6.

12. Moreover, the finalized LARP discusses the project of the allocation of replacement land plots of commercial designation for 3 DPs affected by the project road. Commence of construction works in the location of the three affected businesses with relocation cases will allowed only after provision of alternative equal value land plots and provision of land use right establishing and certification documentations. The project will report on completion of the process of replacement land plot provision to the DPs and establishment of land user rights and land documentation in the LARP implementation monitoring report or/and in the bi annual social safeguards compliance monitoring reporting.

1.2. Project Background

13. The Ministry of Transport (MoT) of Tajikistan and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) agreed to enhance income and reduce poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan by improving road infrastructure, and thereby supporting the creation of productive [4] employment opportunities.

14. The Road Network Sustainability Project includes the rehabilitation of two road sections:

[3] Additional Five meaningful public consultations were organized by PIU and the Engineer from October 6 through October 8, 2020. These are were conducted based on ADB review and recommendation of the draft LARP in September 2020. Detailed information, with minutes of meetings, list of attendees and photos are provided in Annex 6.

a) Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt (59 km), and
b) Dangara – Okmazor (28.7 km)

15. The Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road section is the priority for the preparation of design, safeguard, and tender documents for reconstruction/rehabilitation. The detailed design of the road has been completed by a national design consultant appointed by the Ministry of Transport (MOT).

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

17. Improving road infrastructure will increase the development of agriculture, tourism, and increase industrial production. The fact that this region is rich in minerals and precious metals. This road will be important for the development of the mining industry in the future.

18. 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.

1.3. Scoping LAR Impacts within the ROW

19. This LARP is prepared to cover the physical and economic impacts whether permanent and 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 perennials. 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.

20. Social Safeguards Team of the Engineer and Design Institute – Avtostrada - 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).

21. The area of land acquisition was determined through DMS. Based on design drawings, land demarcation[5] was carried out on site to determine the boundaries of land take and to identify the actual impacts. In coordination with local government stipulations, land tenure status was determined once all APs were identified as a result of census.

22. Census was followed with SES. 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[6] was filled out for SES purposes.

23. 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

[5] Drawings of approved design changes were the baseline documents exercised for land demarcation and identification of new land take boundaries.

[6] Sample of blank questionnaire and inventory form used during field surveys are provided in Annex 9.

Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori' purposes - to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to individual APs/AEs, in accordance with the Project Entitlement Matrix of the approved LARP prepared in compliance with ADB SPS 2009 and the active legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

24. This LARP is based on the entitlements and compensation rights and requirements established for the project. This LARP, once officially approved by the Government and ADB No Objection issued, will be disclosed on ADB[7] and MOT[8] websites in November 2020.

25. The scope of project impact along the ROW of Hulbuk – Temurmalik - Kangurt road section is as follows:

    i. 10 residential plots (with a combined area of 840.62 sqm) belonging to 10 landowners will experience partial permanent impact;
    ii. No AP will be physically displaced from housing since no residential dwelling will be affected as a result of partial permanent impact to small areas of 10 residential plots;
    iii. 39 agricultural plots (with a combined area of 51,504 sqm) from 31 individual dehkan farms and 8 collective dehkan farms will be permanently affected;
    iv. 75 APs (including 16 leaseholders of agricultural land) will lose income from crops; 17 plots of commercial land (with a combined area of 98 sqm) belonging to 17 landowners will be affected. Out of which, 3 landowners will lose their entire land parcel and structures while 14 landowners will only lose small strip of their commercial lands and will restore businesses on the remaining lands;
    v. 17 business owners and 2 shop keepers will be affected;
    vi. Fences and supplementary structures constructed/claimed by 277 APs will be affected;
    vii. 160 APs will lose 1,710 timber/decorative trees;
    viii. 196 APs will lose 1,237 mature fruit trees, among them 108 APs will lose 594 fruit tree saplings as well;
    ix. 10 APs, including 8 APs losing 10% or more of their commercial assets and 2 APs losing 10% or more of their agricultural land, are considered severely affected;
    x. 23 AHs belong to households that are considered vulnerable.
    xi. Overall, 371 APs and 8 AEs affected by the project have been enrolled to be compensated for the losses encountered by the project road.

1.4. Information Disclosure, Consultations and Participation

26. Public consultations were carried out in accordance to the newly adopted rules through applying the preventive measures elaborated regarding COVID-19 pandemic.

27. Additional meaningful public consultations were carried out between 6 to 8 October 2020 based on ADB review of the draft LARP and recommendations made in September 2020.

28. Information on pending road project, planed field surveys, compensation entitlements, cut-off date, GRM and rights and responsibilities of project stakeholders and APs/AHs was provided through project Informative Brochures disseminated to project affected Hukumats, Jamoats and villages.

[7] www.adb.org

[8] https://www.mintrans.tj/en

29. In addition, individual meetings with APs following the instructions on social distancing was carried out during census, SES and inventory of project affected assets.

30. Although no public gathering or traditional public consultation meetings were organized for the sake of health safety reasons caused by the threat of pandemic, the final objective was achieved and persons directly affected by road project as well as population within project influence area have been informed on the pending road project and its possible social, economic and environmental impacts and benefits.

31. From April 7-23, 2020 the team of Social Safeguards specialist and PIURR representatives conducted individual consultations with AHs, residents of affected communities. The information brochure and photos are attached in Annex 1.

32. Individual meetings were held with the owners of project affected businesses, Dehkan farms and lease holders and other stakeholders including Jamoat representatives, raisi mahala, and other local authorities.

33. From June 9 to 11, 2020 community consultations were carried out within project affected communities. In total 187 persons attended public consultations conducted in 12 villages located along the project ROW. Minutes of public consultations, list of attendees and photo are provided in Annex 2.

34. Between October 6-8, 2020 the draft LARP public disclosure meetings were organized in compliance with ADB recommendation. Five meetings were held in five Jamoats: Guliston (45 prs), M.Mahhmadali (87 prs), Sover (49), Tanobchi (36) and Boboyunus (30). In total 247 persons attended public consultations. The detailed information, minutes of meetings, list of attendees and photos are provided in Annex 6.

35. These consultations allowed all project stakeholders and APs to provide their feedback, comments and suggestions. Relevant comments are incorporated in this final LARP.

36. The notification on time, date and format of LARP public disclosure was disseminated through raisi mahhalas to local Jamoats and villages. Hard and soft copies of LARP translated in Tajik language are provided to all project affected settlements (Hukumats, Jamoats and villages) to be made available to any interested person.

37. In addition, all APs were provided with a copy of public information booklet prepared based on this LARP. Additionally, the relevant notifications on cut-off date and entitlement matrix is displayed on the information board of local government buildings. The same information was published in the national press and local newspaper.

38. All sources of information dissemination have been exercised to ensure the notifications are made with sufficient clarity to encourage participatory involvement of APs, government agencies and any other interested person(s) including NGOs.

39. Once this implementation ready LARP is approved, the English LARP will be uploaded to the ADB website. A Russian version will be uploaded on the MOT website and hard copies will be made available at local Jamoats.

1.5. Institutional Arrangements

40. As described in the approved 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.

1.6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

41. The grievance redress committees were established in all seven project affected Jamoats in compliance to the PIU letters No. 359-360, dated April 6, 2020.

42. The scope and role of the GRM is to address all issues related to involuntary resettlement, social and environmental performance. The AHs, APs and DPs are well informed about their right to file complaints and queries on any aspect of the Project, including land acquisition and resettlement, and appeal any decision, practice or activity related to the Project. The PIURR ensures that grievances and complaints are addressed in a timely and effective manner.

1.7. Monitoring and reporting

43. The Project has established systems for internal monitoring and assessment to achieve the main purpose and goals of ensuring that resettlement and acquisition of project affected land and assets have been implemented in accordance with the provision of ADB's SPS 2009, the laws of Tajikistan, and stipulation of this LARP.

44. Reporting requirements will fully comply with ADB policy and practice.

45. Impact monitoring will encompass verification of the following indicators:

    a) Whether all physical inputs committed in the LARP have been delivered and all services provided
    b) Whether alternative commercial land plots have been provided to the satisfaction of three (3) DPs prior to commencement of civil works to these specific locations[9]
    c) Whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the LARP have provided the desired effects
    d) The socio-economic status of the affected population measured against the baseline conditions before the displacement.

[9] LARP Implementation Compliance Report will specify the status of allocation three new land plots of commercial designation to the satisfaction of three (3) APs. No civil works will be allowed along these three specific locations until the land allocation process is completed and eligible 3 APs are provided with new commercial land plots suitable to their needs.

1.8. Resettlement Budget

46. The total implementation cost of the LARP, including compensation, rehabilitation allowances as well as administrative costs for LARP implementation and 20% contingency comprise 4,856,300 TJS (472,932 USD). The LARP budget is defined based on the SUE Valuation Report submitted on June 26, 2020.

1.9. Clearance of Road Corridor

47. Based on DMS results the road design was analysed and specific location identified with confirmed LAR impacts covered under this Implementation Ready LARP. These sections will be handed over the Construction Contractor after the approval of the LARP Implementation Compliance Report.

48. However, the specific sites with confirmed absence of LAR impact are clearly identified to provide an option for earlier handing over for commencement of civil works once the Construction Contractor is selected, where feasible. Table 1 below provides the detailed locations (KMP) of project sites with and without LAR impacts.

Table 1. Road segments under the Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road project

Road segments under the Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road project						
Road Segments	Road chainage		Sections with LAR Impact Length (km)	Sections with No LAR Impact Length (km)	Site handing over stage	Remarks
	From	To				
Hulbuk to Temurmalik	0+00	57+00	5.7		2	Site handing over stage upon successful implementation of LARP and provision of NoL by ADB
	66+00	91+00	2.5		2	
	106+00	159+00	5.3		2	
	180+00	183+00	0.3		2	
	198+00	211+00	1.3		2	
	0+55	0+60	These road sections involving replacement plots allocation will be in strict control and will not be handed over to Contractor for commence of construction works. Works will be allowed only after provision of replacement plots to the three DPs where the DPs acknowledgement and copies of land use right certificates will serve as an evidence of that which will be provided in LARP implementation compliance monitoring report and/or social safeguard compliance bi-annual monitoring and reporting.			
	0+60	0+68				
	114+62	114+77				
	57+00	66+00		0.9	1	These road sections have no LAR impact and can be allowed for construction upon civil contract award
	91+00	106+00		1.5	1	
	159+00	180+00		2.1	1	
	183+00	198+00		1.5	1	
Subtotal			**15.1**	**6**		
Temurmalik to Kangurt	211+00	216+40	0.54		2	Site handing over stage upon successful implementation of LARP and provision of NoL by ADB
	224+00	245+00	2.1		2	
	262+00	266+00	0.4		2	
	272+00	274+00	0.2		2	
	282+00	284+00	0.2		2	
	309+00	337+00	2.8		2	
	473+00	477+00	0.4		2	
	479+00	547+00	6.8		2	

Road segments under the Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road project						
Road Segments	Road chainage		Sections with LAR Impact Length (km)	Sections with No LAR Impact Length (km)	Site handing over stage	Remarks
	From	To				
	550+00	552+00	0.2		2	
	556+00	562+00	0.6		2	
	576+00	580+00	0.4		2	
	216+40	224+00		0.76	1	These road sections have no LAR impact and can be allowed for construction upon civil contract award
	245+00	262+00		1.7	1	
	266+00	272+00		0.6	1	
	274+00	282+00		0.8	1	
	284+00	304+00		2	1	
	305+00	309+00		0.5	1	
	337+00	473+00		13.6	1	
	477+00	479+00		0.2	1	
	547+00	550+00		0.3	1	
	552+00	556+00		0.4	1	
	562+00	576+00		1.4	1	
	580+00	585+70		0.57	1	
Subtotal			**14.64**	**22.83**		
Total			**29.74**	**28.83**		

49. In the course of the entire project, the PIURR and social safeguards consultant of the Engineer will keep on regularly visiting the project site for visual observation purposes, these activities have been carried out since the early phase of project preparation and will be maintained through the completion of the entire road rehabilitation project.

50. One of the objectives of site monitoring is (I) to coordinate between the construction company and APs who received cash compensation for project affected assets and confirm the structure is demolished, salvaged materials collected and the area vacated for commencement of road works; and (ii) to ensure three commercial land plots are allocated to three (3) APs; and (iii) to check for any AP in need for technical assistance, including for clearing the area from project affected and compensated structure prior to commencement of road works.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Project Introduction

51. The Ministry of Transport (MoT) of Tajikistan and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) agreed to enhance income and reduce poverty in Republic of Tajikistan by improving road infrastructure, and thereby support the creation of productive employment opportunities. The Road Network Sustainability Project will consist of two road sections:
    a) Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt (59 km), and
    b) Dangara – Okmazor (28.7 km).

52. The Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road section is the priority of the road section for preparation of design, safeguard, and tender documents for further implementation of reconstruction/rehabilitation of the proposed road section.

53. The results of desk reviews and filed surveys were undertaken specifically for the 59 km long road section Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt for which this LARP has been prepared. A separate LARP has been prepared for Dangara – Okmazor road section.

2.2. Project Background

54. 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, roads and motor transportation are the main type of transport services for the Republic.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. It should also be noted that a number of roads in the republic have a seasonal nature of movement due to the presence of high mountain passes located on them and often in adverse climatic conditions, and resulting in difficult geographical and geological conditions.

58. 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.

2.3. Brief Description of Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt Road

59. The Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt Project road is approximately 59 km long (km 0 – km 58+800) and forms one of the important roads of regional significance in the south-eastern region of the republic.

60. The existing road category according to SNIP is category III for the section km 0 – km 33.4 and category IV for the section km 33.4 – km 59. The different technical categories

are due to the higher traffic load in the first section. The project road consists of one carriageway with two traffic lanes width of 3.50 meter, respectively 3.00 meter, in each lane. The typical cross section parameters are shown in the figures below.

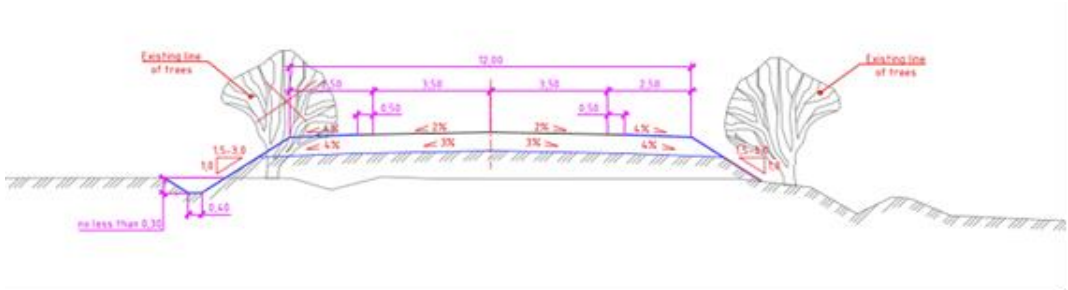

Figure 1. Typical cross section in rural area (category III) of Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt km 0 – km 33.4

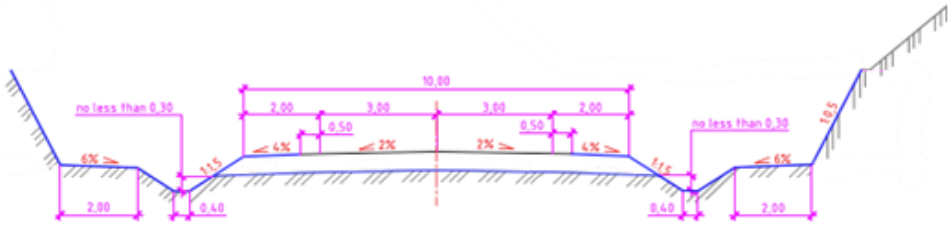

Figure 2. Typical cross section in rural area (category IV) of Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt km 33 – km 59

61. In settled areas, the implementation of sidewalks, street lightening and green strips for improvement of road safety are considered.

62. According to the intended classification of the road the following design speeds are to be used for the Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road:

Table 2. Design Speeds by Terrain and Road Category

Road Section & Road Category	Design Speed in km/h		
	Level Terrain	Rolling Terrain	Mountainous Terrain
Km 0 – km 33 Road Category III	100	80	50
Km 33 – km 59 Road Category IV	80	60	40

63. The anticipated works for rehabilitation of the Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road comprise:
    a) Reconstruction of road pavement
    b) Replacement of bridges
    c) Replacement of culverts and improvement of drainage system
    d) Construction of sidewalks in settled areas
    e) Installation of road lighting in settled areas
    f) Improvement of traffic safety due to proper road signing and marking and installation of guardrails
    g) Provision of bus stops with passenger shelters
    h) Construction of retaining walls.

64. The works will be procured in accordance with ADB procurement rules and guidelines for Open Competitive Bidding (OCB) and based on detailed design drawings.

2.4. Road Project Impact

65. Proposed road project will require acquisition of some private assets, mainly fences and fruit bearing trees attached to the state-owned land outside of the legal boundaries of private residential land parcels.

66. No residential houses will need to be demolished for road construction purposes, therefore there are no expected cases of physical displacement of affected households.

67. Impact minimization was achieved through design elaborated by Avtostrada. As a result, none of the residential houses will be affected and no household will need to be physically resettled.

68. Only six (6) cases of permanent stoppage of business is expected. Among them three (3) small size commercial facilities will experience full and permanent impact. Temporary stoppage of business will be faced by eleven (11) APs. Two APs will face loss of wages. Expected duration of business stoppage is adequately addressed in relevant chapters of the LARP.[10] in line with other types of project impact to APs.

Figure 3. Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road

2.5. Objective of the LARP

69. 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.

70. 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

[10] Annex 3 provides detailed description of project affected businesses.

c) determine compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for the affected households.

71. 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.

72. 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 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 perennials, and
    g) preparation of the compensation budget for identified losses.

73. 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.

74. It will be implemented by the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation (PIURR) and the Social Safeguards Specialists engaged by the supervision consultant, Kocks Engineers. The LARP implementation activities will commence following the official 'No Objection' being granted to this final implementation ready LARP.

75. Upon the completion of cash compensation, the PIURR together with the Social Safeguards Consultant, will conduct internal social monitoring and LARP implementation status assessment. The results of monitoring and assessment, confirming that LAR activities have been completely and successfully implemented prior to the commencement of civil works along the entire ROW will be reflected in the LARP implementation Compliance Report and Bi-annual Social Compliance Monitoring Reports.

2.6. Conditions for Project Implementation

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

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

78. **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 PIU and approved by ADB.

III. SCOPE OF PROJECT IMPACT

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

3.1. Impact Assessment Survey Methodology

80. 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 impacts on project affected persons. The data was collected in April 2020 through detailed measurement surveys were carried out that 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 individual trading along the entire road ROW.

81. 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.

82. 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 Social Safeguards and Resettlement specialists of the Engineer.

83. Demarcation, 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 perennials on state land in front of their residential land parcels.

84. The ROW impact is extended over sixteen (16) State-owned land parcels attached with various public facilities, such as schools, cemeteries and etc. These state owned structures with impact limited to supplementary structures, however, main buildings will not need to be demolished during road works. The description of these public facilities is provided in a separate table.

85. 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.

86. 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 assets, such as fruit bearing perennials, residential structures and improvements except agricultural land.

3.2. Affected Land

87. Project will impact small stretches of 10 residential private land parcels. The scope of project impact on private land is not significant, though land acquisition is exclusively permanent. In all cases acquisition of residential land is partial. Narrow strips of land subject to permanent acquisition do not cause significant impact to any of the residential land parcels. Remaining land parcels are still viable for continued use by owners.

88. Similar situation prevails to dehkan farmlands, as land acquisition in majority of cases is limited to permanent acquisition of smaller portions of land. Overall, the project impact is extended over thirty-nine (39) dehkan farmlands used for growing annual crops or fruit gardens. Of the 39 dehkan farms, only two (2) will forfeit more than 10 % of income generating land. The landuse rights holders losing 10% or more of their agricultural land will receive additional allowance for this significant impact.

89. Project impact is extended over two types of dehkan farms: individual (31 landuse rights holders) and collective dehkan farms (8 collective farms). Some of project affected collective dehkan farms have leased small land parcels to physical person with the right to use land for agricultural purposes. All project affected dehkan leaseholders (individual and collective) are included in this LARP as AP/AE eligible to compensation for the loss of income from crops.

90. Dehkan farms possess long-term land use agreement with the government and annually pay land use fee[11] per hectare varying according to land category (irrigated, non-irrigated) and type of use (growing annual crops or fruit gardens).

91. Collective dehkan farms are composed by shareholders and run by appointed Director according to terms and conditions agreed among the shareholders. Collective dehkan farm may also be registered as a legal entity or operate based on written agreement made among the shareholders. Compensation for project affected assets loss, such as land, perennials, fences or and other improvements will be paid to the bank account of project affected Dehkan Farm[12] and disbursed pursuant to agreement made between the shareholders or used for the overall farm needs, based on collective decision of the Dehkan Farm members.

92. In addition, project will impact 16 leaseholders from the collective dehkan farm lands. Due to project impact, these 16 leaseholders will lose annual crops grown on project affected area of leased dehkan land and will receive 1 year crop compensation. In addition, dehkan farm management will ensure to renew lease agreement if such is preferred by the affected sub-leaseholder APs[13].

93. Project will also impact seventeen (17) commercial land parcels attached with commercial facilities. Of these 17 land parcels, full and permanent acquisition will affect three (3) parcels attached with commercial facilities. In all three cases, project will

[11] The amount of fee will be adjusted after land acquisition.

[12] According to law requirement Dehkan Farms have written agreement or Charter and By-laws. This document describes the rights and responsibilities of shareholder and rules on or to receive and disburse income and profit.

[13] During the DMS, leaseholders of dehkan farm land did not express interest to renew lease agreement in another location. They believe that impact to these land parcels is so insignificant that leaseholders do not consider this impact as distraction of their agricultural activity. Besides they mentioned of holding other lease agreements further from the project ROW.

impact entire buildings and land parcels. The remaining fourteen (14) commercial land parcels are only partially affected that allows owners to continue utilizing their remaining portion of land for commercial purposes.

94. Three entirely affected commercial land plots will be replaced with alternative land lots of equal value and sizes in the vicinity of the affected lands with similar access and opportunities of the affected lands. PIU is coordinating with local government to ensure that the three (3) owners of fully affected commercial facilities are provided with new land parcels suitable to APs to construct new buildings to continue commercial activities.

95. PIU, project districts local authorities and the owners of the 3 commercial lands with full and permanent impact currently is selecting the replacement plots out of several alternatives proposed to the DPs. They jointly will identify alternative equal value plots to replace the entirely affected commercial plots. Copies of local government Decrees on land allocations and DPs agreement on allocated lands will be presented in LARP implementation monitoring report in case if the replacement plots land use right certification documents are ready. In case if the right establishing documentation requires additional time the land allocation report and copies of land use right certificates will be presented in the project bi-annual social monitoring report.

96. Table 3 below provides detail information on the DPs with the total land area affected by the project and planned land area estimated to be replaced in new location. It worth to mention that the size of affected plots is very small and all together make total area of below 100 sq. meter. Two of the affected lands are located in one place and the other one is a bit further in the project road territory. Table below also presents data on the project road chainage.

Table 3. Information of affected commercial lands to be replaced by the project

№	Name of the DPs to receive replacement land plot	Project road chainage			Type of land use right	Total land area (м2)	Affected land area (м2)	Area of replacement plot (м2)
1	Ziraev Qurbonkhon	0+55	0+60	L	Commercial	15.2	15.2	16.0
2	Quvatova Momagul	0+60	0+68	L	Commercial	32.8	32.8	33.0
3	Mahmadaliev Subhonqul	114+62	114+77	R	Commercial	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Total					98.0	98.0	99.0

97. PIU and local district authority have started the process of land allocation. Commission consist of PIU and PMC social specialists, land committee department, jamoat office and the DPs are examining several alternative land plots, which were offered to DPs. At this stage DP No. 1 has selected offered replacement plot in the vicinity of his affected land but the remaining two DPs have not chosen land out of several options offered to them. Land committee is working closely with DPs for identifying a suitable land as per DPs choice.

98. The process of land for land compensation is more complicated and time-taking compared to cash for land compensation. Establishment of land use rights on the

replacement plots requires collection of several documents, local government Decree, mapping of the land location and provision of land use right certificate. Hence this is not possible at this stage to provide copies of the land documentation in this LARP. However, PIU in close collaboration with the local authority will fasten the process and evidence of provision of alternative lands to DPs will be provided in details and copies of land documentations in the project social safeguard compliance reporting.

99. On the other hand, there is a need and proves for the reason to provide replacement plots for the DPs for which copy of this LARP authenticated by the Government of Tajikistan will be legal base for local government to allocate land plots and provide land use right certificates.

100. The road sections (chainages) listed in Table 3, involving replacement plots allocation will be in strict control and will not be handed over to Contractor for commence of construction works. Works will be allowed only after provision of replacement plots to the three DPs where the DPs acknowledgement and copies of land use right certificates will serve as an evidence of that which will be provided in LARP implementation compliance monitoring report and/or social safeguard compliance bi-annual monitoring and reporting.

101. The LARP also identifies state land attached with project affected perennials, commercial facilities and some private improvements possessed by APs that have encroached on state lands.

102. The project will impact sixteen (16) State-owned land parcels attached with public facilities. The cost for restoration these assets were included in the project LARP and will be compensated in coordination with PIURR and representatives of relevant Hukumats.

103. The table below provides a description of all types of project affected land parcels, type of land take (full/partial), number of APs/AEs and square meters of affected area.

Table 4. Full and partial impact to private land parcels

Permanent impact to land	No. of Parcels	Total area (Ha)	Affected area (sq.m.)	APs/AEs
Partially affected residential lands	10	0.77	840.61	10 landowners
Full parcels affected commercial lands	3	0.001	98	3 landowners
Partially affected commercial lands	14	2.88	2013.6	14 landowners
Partially affected dehkan farm (agricultural) land	39	12.123	51504	31 individual dehkan farm landuse rights holder, 8 cooperative dehkan farm landuse rights holder and 16 leaseholders
Total impact on private land	**66**	**12.127**	**54456**	**82**
Government administered land	**16**		**59349**	

3.3. Affected Perennials: Fruit-bearing, Decorative and Timber Trees

104. The proposed road project will impact fruit bearing perennials, 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 decorative trees are considered valuable varieties.

Table 5 below provides the description of decorative, mainly pine trees, timber trees of various species, and the number of APs who claimed possession of the perennials grown within the ROW of the proposed road project[14].

Table 5. Project affected non-fruit bearing perennials

No.	Non-fruit bearing trees	No. of trees	APs (Claimants)
1	Pine (Decorative trees)	789	82
2	Various timber trees	921	99
	Total	**1710**	**160 (without double counting)**

105. Most of project affected fruit trees are located on State-owned land occupied by local residents neglecting legal boundaries of their residential land parcels and occupying state land by shifting fences towards the existing road.

106. Table 6 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.

Table 6. Number of affected various fruit trees and APs losing project mature fruit trees

No	Species of project affected perennial fruit trees	Number of affected mature fruit trees	Number of APs (Claimants)
1	Apricot	135	63
2	Quince	36	17
3	Grape	214	56
4	Sweet cherry	163	49
5	Pear	10	8
6	Pomegranate	153	37
7	Fig	21	14
8	Almond	14	11
9	Greek walnut	28	12
10	Peach	36	26
11	Sour Cherry	3	3
12	Plum	30	10
13	Dog rose (Rosa Canina)	1	1
14	Mulberry	226	91
15	Wild persimmon	52	23
16	Silver-berry	21	5
17	Wild Persimmon	5	3
18	Wild Cherry	52	29
19	Apple	37	11
Total		**1,237**	**196 (without double counting)**

[14] Based on the options provided for compensation of the non-fruit trees, APs preferred to keep cut trees instead of being cash compensated, as in second option the client will collect the cut trees, if cash compensations were claimed by APs. As a result no cash compensation will be issued for non-fruit perennials, but APs will be eligible to keep the trees logged down.

107. Amount of cash compensation was evaluated by the specialists of State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE). The SUE specialist use the inventory data of project affected fruit trees collected by Social Safeguards Specialists during DMS undertaken for LARP preparation. The specialists of SUE evaluated each project affected fruit tree according to approximate age and productivity level. Amount of compensation was calculated per each fruit tree; average market price of specific fruit TJS/kg multiplied to the number of years needed to grow a sampling of the same species to the similar age and productivity level. Each unit rate was also added with current market price of a sapling. On 26 June 2020, the valuation report of the SUE was presented to the PIU and Engineer's Social Safeguards Specialist and made readily available for review upon the AP's request.

108. Table 7 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 196 APs are eligible for cash compensation for lost fruit trees.

Table 7. Number of APs losing project affected fruit trees saplings

№	Species of project affected perennial fruit trees	No. of affected fruit tree saplings	No. of APs
1	Apricot	47	25
2	Quince	19	13
3	Wild Persimmon	6	1
4	Grape	42	14
5	Sweet Cherry	176	37
6	Pomegranate	11	5
7	Pear	24	8
8	Fig	7	4
9	Almond	15	7
10	Greek walnut	11	8
11	Peach	33	17
12	Mulberry tree	103	28
13	Plum	12	6
14	Sour Cherry	27	9
15	Wild Cherry	12	6
16	Silver-berry	9	3
17	Persimmon	10	5
18	Apple	30	16
Total		**594**	**108 (without double counting)**

3.4. Affected Crops

109. Various crops are grown by 75 APs/AEs on a total of 35,877.20 square meters of project affected land and subject to cash compensation. Table 8 provides the description of affected crops, area grown, and number of APs and AEs.

Table 8. Summary of project affected parcels, APs are affected annual crops

Description	No of plots	Number of APs/AEs	Affected area (Sq.m)
Peas	1	1	112.00
Potato	16	16	1,158.40
Maize	1	1	56.00
Flax (Linnaean)	1	1	23.00

Description	No of plots	Number of APs/AEs	Affected area (Sq.m)
Flax (Linnaean)	1	1	900.00
Onion	1	1	272.00
Lucerne	6	6	6,773.15
Vegetables	17	17	1621.40
Wheat	33	33	21,900.35
Beans	3	3	220.50
Cotton	2	2	25,16.00
Barley	2	2	324.40
Sub-total	**75 (without double counting)**	**75**	**35,877.20**

3.5. Affected Business

110. In total there are seventeen (17) land parcels of commercial designation. Among these 17 commercial land parcels, one (1) is vacant, while sixteen (16) are attached with commercial facilities, supplementary structures and improvements and are used for various commercial purposes, such as shops, repair workshops, pharmacy, fuel station, beauty salon, canteen, bakery and selling construction materials, consumer goods etc.

111. One (1) owner of an operating fuel station will experience permanent impact. This operating fuel station will lose some portion of its commercial land parcel, one of two fuel refilling dispensers and its canopy. The remaining single fuel refilling dispenser and its distance from the new road edge will reduce the operation capacity of the fuel station by 50%.

112. In order to adequately address this specific case, the decision was made to compensate the AP in cash for the entire property, including the cost of demolition and reconstruction of all facilities (office building, supplementary structures, canopy, and both fuel refilling dispensers, etc.) to enable the AP to demolish and rebuild fuel station facilities further from the road ROW on the remaining portion[15] of the given land parcel to comply with HSE at work for staff and customers, and also to maintain current capacity of this fuel station.

113. However, 1 spare parts shop, 1 veterinary pharmacy and 1 bicycle repair workshop, will be fully impacted. No residual land is available to allow owners to construct new buildings on the remaining portion of land, thus causing permanent stoppage of business. Owners will lose income from terminated rental agreements[16]. Since, these 3 owners have no residual land, they would need to obtain alternative land parcel to construct new buildings. PIU will coordinate with local authorities to allocate alternative land plots for construction of new shops. The replacement plots will be of equal value and size as of affected lands, which will be chosen by the APs. Government Decree and land titles certifications will be prepared and copies will be attached to the LARP implementation monitoring report.

[15] Total area of this land parcel is 700 sq.m. Out of these only 86 sq.m is affected. The remaining 614 sq.m. of the land parcel allocated for project affected fuel station will not be affected. In addition fuel station owner is legitimate possessor of additional adjacent territory to expand and build more modern fuel station.

[16] Rented, fully affected facilities cause permanent stoppage of business to business owners and temporary loss of income of renters, i.e. 2 APs per one affected property.

114. At the same time, 2 renters who trade at the butcher's shop, and 1 renter providing bicycle repair service will face temporary stoppage of business before they manage to find alternative suitable facilities to rent and to restore their usual business. Thus, one fully affected operating commercial facility creates two APs: permanently affected owner of commercial facilities and renters' temporary stoppage of business.

115. Three (3) renters of permanently affected commercial facilities will experience temporary stoppage of business before they will select alternative space to rent and restore their business.

116. These APs, in addition to compensation for affected land, main building, and supplementary structures, will receive allowance for updating land use certificate, obtain technical passport to build a commercial facilities, plus extra to cover transportation costs and rental fee for storage of assets before construction of the new commercial structure and restarts their business operations within 12 months following receipt of full compensation.

117. In addition, two (2) APs will experience temporary loss of wages. One AP is hired as sales person in the pharmacy rented by AP losing income due to temporary stoppage of business before finds alternative facility to rent. At the same time pharmacy built by the owner on his own residential land parcel will permanently lose structure of pharmacy and rental fee he used to receive from his tenant. The second AP works at the fuel station described above.

118. Table 9 below provides the summary of APs experiencing permanent and temporary stoppage of business, loss of wages and number of affected commercial tenants eligible to compensation for income loss.

Table 9. Loss of income due to interrupted commercial activity

Description	No. of APs	Duration of Stoppage of Business
Owner of structure for butcher's shop	1	12 months
Owner of veterinary pharmacy	1	12 months
Owner of structure of bicycle repair shop	1	12 months
Owner of fuel station	1	12 months
Owner of shop trading spare parts	1	12 months
Owner of commercial facility rented to state bank, bistro and barbershop	1	12 months
Owner of operating canteen	1	6 months
Owner of structure for pharmacy	1	6 months
Owner of trading canopy	1	3 months
Renters of butcher's shop	2	3 months
Renter of bicycle repair workshop	1	3 months
Renter of pharmacy	1	3 months
Renter of barbershop	1	3 months
Renter of shop trading construction materials	1	3 months
Renter of bistro	1	3 months
Labourers losing wages (labor hired in pharmacy and fuel station)	2	3 months

119. The Construction Company will be responsible to ensure disruption of commercial activities are not longer than the duration of stoppage as described in the LARP. However, if prolonged disruption is unavoidable due to delayed road works, the Construction Company will be responsible to cover such losses.

3.6. Project Affected Structures

Structures attached to residential land parcels

120. No residential house will require demolition for road project purposes. Since no residential properties will be demolished, no AP would be subject to physical relocation. However, some supplementary structures will still be affected, as described in table below.

Table 10. Summary description of project affected assets attached to residential land parcels

No	Kocks Code	No. of AP	Main Structure	No. of AP	Supplementary structure (sqm)	No. of AP	Other improvements (sqm)
1	7			1	30.96	1	5.06
2	9			1	27	1	68.46
3	65					1	0
4	170					1	0
5	179			1	22.4	1	37.39
6	195			1	55	1	0
7	196			1	97	1	10.82
8	203					1	26.57
9	294			1	76.8	1	32.02
10	314					1	47.87
		0	**0**	**6**	**309.16**	**10**	**228.19**

121. Supplementary structure of 27 sqm is a small structure built by the landowner on his residential land parcel and rented to another AP who operates a pharmacy.

122. In addition, five (5) APs will lose supplementary structures of various designation such as cattle barn, hen-house, WC, latrines, canopy, and other storage facilities. All ten (10) APs will face impact on other improvements such as fences and metal gates.

Commercial facilities

123. As shown in the table below, a total of seventeen (17) APs holding land parcels of commercial designation attached with main structures (7 APs), supplementary structures (3 APs) and affected items described as other improvements[17] (11 APs).

[17] In the context of this LARP, other improvements of commercial designation include concrete covered access, metal gates and fences, advertisements, water pipes, etc.

Table 11. Summary description of commercial project affected assets

No	Kocks Code	No. of AP	Main Structure (sqm)	No. of AP	Supplementary Structure (sqm)	No. of AP	Other Improvements (sqm)
1	1	1	38.27				0
2	4	1	15.2				0
3	5	1	32.4				0
4	106					1	1.08
5	115	1	44.46			1	29.46
6	118					1	81.25
7	120					1	48.93
8	143	1	50.49				0
9	145			1	10.15		0
10	146					1	9.69
11	147					1	0.53
12	148					1	10.68
13	307					1	39.76
14	311	1	43.807			1	4.13
15	345	1	20.905	1	20.905		0
16	347			1	4.44	1	1
17	348					1	243.6
		7	**246**	**3**	**35**	**11**	**470.11**

124. The table shows that from a total of seventeen (17) commercial facilities, only seven (7) will lose main structure. Among these seven (7), four (4) APs have sufficient residual land to build a new structure on the remaining portion of the same land parcel. These commercial facilities are: butcher, partially affected fuel station, facilities rented to state bank, bistro, barber, and a local canteen.

125. Three (3) APs fully losing small size main buildings used as veterinary pharmacy, bicycle repair workshop, and a shop trading in car spare parts, will have to obtain new land parcels from local government to build new structures.

126. Of a total of seventeen (17), eleven (11) APs will experience project impact to various type of improvements. Nine (9) of these will only have losses to various improvements but not to main or supplementary structures. The tenth AP will lose their main structure and some improvements, and the eleventh AP will lose supplementary structures and some improvements but no impact will extend over the main structure.

127. None of the structures will be demolishes until the AP had received full cash compensation, collected salvaged materials, vacated the building and Reverie-delivery Act is signed between AP and PIU.

128. In addition, PIURR and Social Safeguards of Supervision Company and Contractor prior to demolition of project affected structures carry out additional observation site visits to confirm the ROW is clear for civil works on that specific location.

Dehkans

129. The table 12 below shows affected assets attached to Dehkan farm land parcels. Out of the total number of Dehkan land plots only ten (10) parcels are attached with project affected assets. There are no main structures attached to these land parcels. Only one canopy will be affected. Ten (10) dehkan farm lands will experience project impact to iron meshed fences, fences of metal sheets and gates; Two (2) dehkan farms will face minor impact to improvements to concrete covered areas.

Table 12. Summary description of project affected assets attached dehkan farm

No	Kocks Code	No. of AP	Main Structure (sqm)	No. of AP	Supplementary Structure (sqm)	No. of AP	fences /other improvements (sqm)
1	165			1	8.25	1	165
2	166			1	23.22	1	45
3	206					1	40
4	230			1	25	1	315
5	298					1	176
6	299					1	380
7	350					1	222
8	351					1	61
9	370					1	118
10	374					1	259
		0	**0**	**3**	**56.47**	**10**	**1,781**

130. Secondary structures such as fences and walls placed on State land will also be affected. These structures were put up/erected by 288 APs prior to the cut-off date which made them eligible to receive cash compensation at full replacement value at current market prices for these non-land assets/improvements.

Table 13. Summary description of all project affected assets subject to compensation

Designation	Type	No. of AP
Residential	Supplementary	6
	fences / Improvements	10
sub-total	without double counting	**10**
Commercial	Main	7
	Supplementary	2
	fences / Improvements	11
sub-total	without double counting	**17**
Dekhan	fences / Improvements	**10**
Assets attached to State land	fences / Improvements	**277**

3.7. Severely Affected APs

131. In compliance with the entitlement matrix (EM) adopted for this project APs losing more than 10 % of agricultural land /income resources, APs needed to physically relocate due to loss of home or business are defined as severely affected and are eligible to severity /livelihood rehabilitation allowance in the form of cash compensation equal to the official monthly average wage for 3 months.

132. Under this LARP all severely affected APs are identified according to the EM entitlements. In total ten (10) APs experience severe impact of the proposed road project. Among them, three (3) are owners of permanently affected commercial facilities, five (5) are owners of affected structures of commercial designation as a result of losing 10 % of commercial land parcels and two (2) are individual land use right holders for dehkan farms.

133. None of the APs is losing residential house, therefore none will be physically displaced from housing.

134. To summarise, along the proposed road project in total there are only ten (10) severely affected APs. All ten APs are losing more than 10 % of their income generating assets and are eligible to one time allowance for severe impact. Table 14 provides the summary figures with regard to severely affected AHs eligible to relevant one-time allowance.

Table 14. Summary of Severe Impact

Description	No. of APs
Permanent economic displacement due to project impact to commercial facilities	**3**
Loss of 10 % and more of income generating (commercial assets)	5
Loss of 10% and more of agricultural land (Individual dehkan)	2
Total	**10**

3.8. Vulnerable Households

135. A total of twenty-three (23) APs affected households belong to households that may be considered as vulnerable. The analyses of data collected during census and SESs defined ten (10) female headed households, Eleven (11) households below poverty line the recipients of state targeted aid, and two (2) households headed by a disabled. Table 15 provides the description of vulnerable households and categories of vulnerability.

Table 15. Vulnerable AHs according to vulnerability category

Description of vulnerability category	Number of Vulnerable AHs
Female headed AH	10
Disable Head of AH	2
AHs below poverty line	11
Landless people	0
Elderly households with no means of support	0
Small farmers (with landholdings of 0,2 hectares or less)	0
households without security of tenure	0
ethnic minorities	0
Total	**23**

3.9. Relocation

136. Three (3) APs with permanently affected operating commercial facilities will be provided with relocation subsidy to cover the costs for transporting personal belongings and construction materials salvaged from project affected and cash compensated commercial facilities.

137. The other three (3) APs will not receive relocation allowance, as they will use the remaining land and structures to keep salvaged materials and belongings before they construct new building and restart commercial operations.

138. Therefore, none of APs will require rental allowance as none of them will need to rent storage facilities. The owner of fuel station with use remaining portion of his own land parcel to temporarily store salvaged materials. The owner of pharmacy built at the edge in the yard of residential dwelling will again use his private yard to store salvaged materials before his new pharmacy building is restored on his land parcels.

139. Owners of butcher's shop and bicycle repair workshop keep minor items what they will transport to their places of residence without the need to rent storage space.

140. The PIURR will coordinate with local government and relevant state agencies to assist APs in obtainment of alternative land parcels suitable for construction of new commercial facilities, construction permits and updated land certificate. DPs will receive land parcels of equal values and sizes per their affected land parcels. All relevant information on replacement plots and land documentations will be provided in LARP implementation compliance monitoring report and/or bi-annual social safeguard compliance monitoring report depending on completion of land allocation works and DPs satisfaction. The road chainages listed in Table 3 of this LARP will be provided to Contractor for commence of civil works after new lands have been provided to DPs.

3.10. Scope of Project Impact and Number of APs/AEs

141. Overall, the scope of civil works impact in this road section is as follows:

a) 10 residential plots (with a combined area of 840.62 sqm) belonging to 10 landowners will be permanently affected;
b) 39 agricultural plots (with a combined area of 51,504 sqm) from 31 individual dehkan farms and 8 collective dehkan farms will be permanently affected;
c) 75 APs (including 16 leaseholders of agricultural land) will lose income from crops; 17 plots of commercial land (with a combined area of 98 sqm) belonging to 17 landowners will be affected. Out of which, 3 landowners will lose their entire land parcel and structures while 14 landowners will only lose small strip of their commercial lands and will restore businesses on the remaining lands;
d) 17 business owners and 2 shop keepers will be affected;
e) No AP will be physically displaced from housing since no residential dwelling will be affected;
f) Fences and supplementary structures constructed/claimed by 277 APs will be affected;
g) 160 APs will lose 1,710 timber/decorative trees;
h) 196 APs will lose 1,237 mature fruit trees, among them 108 APs will lose 594 fruit tree saplings as well;

i) 10 APs, including 8 APs losing 10% or more of their commercial assets and 2 APs losing 10% or more of their agricultural land, are considered severely affected;
j) 23 AHs households are considered vulnerable;

142. Overall, 371 APs and 8 AEs affected by the project have been enrolled to be compensated for the losses encountered by the project road.

IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

143. The census and SES, conducted during preparation of the LARP, covered 100 percent of APs and their households.

4.1 Demography data

144. The socio-economic profile of the APs and their households is based on the information obtained during census and the results of socio-economic survey of three hundred and six (306) 91.34 % of all APs' households. Of the 306 households, thirteen (13) are female headed HHs or female is registered owner of property.

145. The average size of the APs' household is eight (8) persons. However, large number of households comprise between 14-18 members. Table below shows the composition of the APs disaggregated according to gender and age groups of adults and under-age persons.

Table 16. Gender of heads and members of APs' households

Gender	Head of Household		Members of Household	
	Number	(%)	Number	%
Male	291	95.10	1261	52.30
Female	13	4.90	1150	47.70
Total	306	100	2411	100

146. Table 17 shows the age composition of the members and heads of the APs' households. According to the table, the largest group of population (37%) is within the age group of adults vary between 18-35 and 36-45-years group. Children below seven (7) years of age make up 11.20% and 29.53% of the total are youth aged from 8-17 years.

Table 17. Age of head and members of APs' households

Age group	Members of Households		Head of Households	
	Number	%	Number	%
0 – 7	270	11.20	N/A	N/A
8 – 17	712	29.53	N/A	N/A
18 – 35	416	17.25	51	16.67
36 – 45	368	15.26	92	30.07
46 - 55	315	13.07	53	17.32
56 - 65	234	9.71	86	28.10
66 and more	96	3.98	24	7.84
Total	2411	100	306	100

147. Table 18 describes marital status of the members of the APs' households and confirms that among 306 surveyed households the majority of the members and heads of households are married couples. Among 86 widows/widowers (56 female and 30 male), only thirteen are female heads of project affected households.

Table 18. Marital status of heads and members of APs' households

Marital Status	Head of Household		Members of Household	
	Number	%	Number	%
Married	156	50.98	673	27.91
Single	121	39.54	598	24.80
Widow (Female)	13	4.25	86	3.57
Divorced	16	5.23	72	2.99
Under-age	0	0	982	40.73
Total	306	100	2411	100

148. One-third of the APs' households is represented by extended families, while nuclear families that makes 75.49% often count 6-8 family members.

Table 19. Types of APs' households

Type of Household	Number of Households	Percent (%)
Nuclear	231	75.49
Extended	75	24.51
Total	306	100

4.2 Occupation and Main Source of Income

149. As composed in table 20 below, the major source of income of the APs' households is based on the information obtained during census and socio-economic survey of the APs and their households. Table below shows main occupations of APs. Agricultural activity as one of the main occupations of the rural population. Land take required for the proposed project mainly refers to Dehkan farm lands rather than individual agricultural parcels. The ration of land take against the total area of Dehkan land parcels is insignificant, thus the impact of income and assets loss will be rather small. Therefore, as a result of the proposed road project individual AHs are unlikely to be affected.

Table 20. Occupation of heads and members of APs' households

Occupation	Head of Household		Other Members	
	Number	%	Number	%
Pensioner	58	18.95	126	5.23
Agriculture	82	26.80	452	18.75
Hired in private sector	58	18.95	72	2.99
Business owner	4	1.31	77	3.19
Housewife	13	4.25	378	15.68
Schooler/student	0	0.00	824	34.18
Unemployed	56	18.30	236	9.79
Civil Servant	23	7.52	42	1.74
Working abroad	12	3.92	46	1.91
Kids/toddlers	0	0	158	6.55
Total	306	100	2411	100

150. Tables below display average monthly income and sources of income of the APs' Households.

Table 21. Average monthly income of APs' households

Monthly Income (TJS)	Number of Households	%
300-1,000	72	23.53
1,100-2,000	106	34.64
2,100-3000	55	17.97
3,100-4,000	34	11.11
4,100-6,000	30	9.80
Over 6,000	9	2.94
Total	306	100

Table 22. Sources of income of APs' households

Source of Income	No of Households	%
Agricultural activity	82	26.80
Employment	23	7.52
Business	4	1.31
Labour work	46	15.03
Remittances	12	3.92
pension	58	18.95
Government targeted aid	56	18.30
Trading agriculture produce	25	8.17
Total	306	100

151. Most of APs reported several sources of income, of their households such as agricultural activity and temporary labor work, or pensions and remittances.

4.3 Expenses of AHs

152. The main share of expenses in APs' households include food, health care, agriculture activity, vehicle maintenance, purchase of consumer goods and housing repairs.

Table 23. Percentage ration of average monthly expenses of APs' households

Expenditures	Percentage Ratio of expenses
Food	32.22
Health care	21.11
Vehicle maintenance	9.12
Consumer goods	8.07
Clothing	5.12
Bank loan Interests	0.12
Transportation costs	2.98
Housing repairs	3.56
Agriculture activity costs	11.2
Education /University	2.46
Business Operational costs	1.07
Cigarettes/Alcohol	0.02
Telecommunication	1.24
Utilities	0.98
Horticulture	0.71
Travel/leisure	0.02

Total	100

4.4 Education and Literacy

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

Table 24. Education and literacy of surveyed households

Education/Literacy	Head of Household		Other members (except the Head)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Primary	12	3.92	25	1.04
Secondary	212	69.28	2072	85.94
Technical/Vocational	56	18.30	98	4.06
Higher (university)	26	8.50	58	2.41
Kids	0	0.00	158	6.55
Total	306	100	2411	100

4.5 Vulnerable Households

154.APs belonging to vulnerable household were identified based on census and SES results. Out of 306 households, covered by socio-economic survey 23 households were qualified as vulnerable. Among them ten (10) are female headed households, eleven (11) households are below poverty line and receive state targeted aid, and two (2) households are headed by disabled head of HH. Overall, 7.52 % of the APs belong to vulnerable households.

Table 25. Vulnerability among APs' households

Description	Number of Households	Percent (%)
Households not considered vulnerable	283	92.48
Vulnerable households	23	7.52
Total	306	100

4.6 Women in the Local Context

155.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 26. Activities females are Involved

Type of activity/work	Percent
Selling agricultural produce	9.14
Trading and business	1.98
Agricultural activities	17
Handmade produce	0.7
Household activities	46
Cattle breeding	12.37
Planting/growing crops	12.81
Total	100

156. 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.

Table 27. Participation of females in decision making process

Activity	Percent
Financial Issues	14.59
Children's education	18.1
Giving care to children's health	18.11
Property acquisition /sale	18.1
Everyday work in the family (Family routine)	16.4
Social events/ social responsibilities	14.7
Total	100

4.7 Impact on Minorities

157. No ethnic minorities are among the APs. The APs are primarily 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' impact classification for the proposed project is Category C.

V. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

5.1 Country Legal Regulations

158. The policy framework for the Project is based on the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan and the ADB Safeguards 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.

159. 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).[18]
b) Land Code (amended in 2012).[19]
c) Land Code (amended in 2008).[20]
d) Civil Code (amended in 2007).[21]
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).[22]

160. 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

161. 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).

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[18] Constitution, November 6, 1994, as amended on 22 June 2003.

[19] Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan as amended on 01 August 2012

[20] 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.

[21] 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

[22] Approved by the Decree of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, December 30, 2011. № 641.

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

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

163. 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"[23], №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 hectares[24].

164. 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).

165. 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).

166. 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).

167. 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.

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[23] Law of the RT "On Dehkan farms".2002. www.mmk.tj

[24] 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. 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

169. 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.

170. 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.

171. 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

172. In August 2012 amendments to the Land Code that enable legal sales and lease transactions for land use rights were approved[25]. The Land Code also includes changes to the provisions related to land acquisition[26].

173. 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.

174. 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.

175. 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).

[25] Law 891, dated August 2012, article 19.

[26] Articles 37-45.

176. 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.

177. 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.

178. 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).

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

180. 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).

181. 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).

182. 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 1August 2012 No. 891).

183. 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".*

184. In accordance to Article 19 of the Land Code, the land right users may:
   a) 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)
   b) lease the land plot
   c) establish private (based on consent) servitude to a land plot; (In edition dated 1 August 2012 No. 891)
   d) mortgage the right to a land plot

e) 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.

185. 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:
   a) 40% to the Hukumat, which will no longer derive income from taxes and leases for the portion of the land being acquired
   b) 60% to the land user, who suffers a reduction in his/her income-generating asset.

186. 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

187. 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.

188. 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.

189. 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.

190. 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.

191. The risk of opportunistic encroachment on land designated for acquisition by the project is managed through the declared 1 April 2020 cut-off date.

192. 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)[27].

193. 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.

194. The following core involuntary resettlement principles were adopted for this Project:
   a) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternatives in the Project design
   b) 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
   c) vulnerable groups will be provided with a special assistance
   d) 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
   e) 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
   f) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation, and
   g) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanism.

Table 28. 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	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

[27] 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
	and provided with 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 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	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.

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
	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.		
	E. Loss of crops. Cash compensation at market price for the gross crop value of an expected harvest.	E. Loss of crops. Cash compensation at market price for all incurred land preparation activities and expected gross crop value.	E. Same in principles and application.
	F. Loss of jobs. Indemnity of lost income so as to ensure AP rehabilitation. Specific arrangements to be agreed with borrowers for permanent impacts.	F. Loss of jobs. Severance pay provided by employer.	F. In case of affected workers, indemnity for lost income to be provided.
Procedural mechanisms	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	LARP Preparation: includes compensation entitlements, income / livelihood	LARP Preparation: No requirements to prepare LARP or pursue measures to	A. LARP has been prepared following ADB policy and procedures. The LARP is based on detailed design.

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
and valuation of project impacts	restoration strategy, monitoring plan, budget and implementation schedule, based on sound impact / valuation surveys as detailed below.	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:	
	Detailed measurement survey (DMS). Measures quantitatively impacts for each affected property.	DMS. Measures all impacts in quantitative terms.	Same in principle and application. Valuation mechanisms need to be updated.
	AP Census (including review of legal status). Identifies all APs and establishes a list of legitimate Beneficiaries.	Census: AP Identification. Identifies all APs by residence or locality and establishes a list of legitimate beneficiaries based on land title and house ownership status.	Same in principle and application. Valuation mechanisms need to be updated.
	Socio-economic survey. Includes information on AP's disaggregated by age, sex, family size, education, occupation, income source.	Socio-economic survey. No comparable requirements exist	Socio-economic survey has been carried out following ADB policy and procedures as already applied for previous ADB projects.
	Valuation survey	Valuation survey	Different
	Land: If land market 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	M&E: No M&E requirements in national legislation	v. M&E: Different in policy but reconciled once LARP is endorsed for ADB projects.

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
	for Category A and internal for Category B 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.

VI. COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENTS

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

197. 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

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

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

200. Permanent land use right holders (individual, family, and cooperative/collective dehkan farms[28]): 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.

201. 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.

202. 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).

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

204. 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.

[28] Dehkan farms are compensated for all impacts and losses as legitimate land users.

205. 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.

6.2 Buildings and Structures

206. All APs, whether titled owners or illegal-non-titled owners of buildings and structures, 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

207. 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.

208. 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.

209. Wood and decorative trees are not compensated in cash as APs keep the logged down trees. This decision was taken by APs in the consultation meetings. The alternative to this was cash compensation for wood trees but trees were to be collected by the client. Other wood and decorative trees belonging to local government institutions were will re-planted during the project implementation.

210. Wood and decorative trees are not of special variety and do not represent high valued trees.

6.4 Businesses

211. 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).

212. Temporary stoppage of business will be compensated as one-time allowance that equals to average monthly salary of 1,418.80 TJS/m defined as of March 2020 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) Impact to fences and other improvements and expected short term stoppage of business operations during actual civil works along the road: 3 months
d) Loss of wages, salaries and rented facilities: 3 months.

213. 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

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

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

216. 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.

217. 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 BOQ.

6.6 Vulnerable Groups

218. 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 criteria.[29] as per ADB SPS 2009, this LARP and established practice.

219. Therefore, in compliance with approved LARP one-time allowance for vulnerable affected families is equivalent to official monthly average wage for 3 months. 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

220. 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.

[29] 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).

Table 29. 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	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. Agriculture leaseholders will be compensated for 1 year of lost crops from the affected area.
		Renters/ leaseholders	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rent agreement, but not less than the cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of rental agreement on alternative land plot or cash allowance for the lost income equivalent to 1 year of average crop productivity.
		Informal users (if any)	Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowances.
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)	Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowance if applicable.
3	Buildings and structures	Owners of structures including “informal” and encroaching structures	Cash compensation at replacement rate for affected structure/other fixed assets (without deduction of depreciation, taxes, costs for salvageable materials and other transaction costs). All buildings and structures will be compensated in their entirety; or According to the owner’s choice, if feasible, a building for building/structure for structure exchange. No project affected structure (residential, commercial, auxiliary) will be demolished until AP has fully vacated the building, collected salvaged materials and signed receive-delivery act with PIU.
		Renters	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but not less than cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of the rental agreement for an alternative building/structure.
4	Crops	All APs, including “informal” and encroaching	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.

5	Trees	All APs, including "informal" and encroaching	Compensation reflecting income replacement. Cash compensation for productive trees based on the net market value of 1 year of income multiplied by the number of years needed to grow a tree to a similar level of productivity, plus purchase of saplings and starting materials. No cash compensation will be issued for non-fruit bearing, timber trees. APs choice was to collect the wood from the cut trees. APs will be eligible to dispose logged trees themselves, if they so choose.
6	Business[30] 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 1,418.80 TJS/month defined as average monthly salary defined by GOT by March 2020. 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. Temporary stoppage of business will be compensated as one-time allowance that equals to average monthly wages (1,418.80 TJS/m defined as of March 2020 by GoT) multiplied to number of months of expected business stoppage. Under this LARP cash compensation for temporary stoppage of business varies between 3 to 6 months according to expected actual stoppage defined on the basis of impact type, such as: 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)	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. Under this LARP APs losing job will receive cash compensation equal to 3 months of the official monthly average wages[31] 1,418.80 TJS/month defined as of March 2020 by GoT) multiplied by 3.

[30] 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.

7	Relocation	Physically displaced APs regardless of type of impact (household who have assets/belongings to move from the affected land plot, including businesses)	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.).
8	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.
9	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).
10	Public / Common assets		Rehabilitation/substitution in kind or in cash at replacement cost of affected items and rehabilitation of their functions. Alternative service supplied, if cut off temporarily.
Temporary Loss			
11	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			
12	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.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

221. 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.

222. 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)

223. 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.

224. 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)

225. 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.

226. The PIURR Social Safeguard Specialist is responsible 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; conducing 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

227. 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.

228. 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

229. 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)

230. 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 CLMG, through its subdivisions deals with the transfer of land use rights from land users to the EAs.

231. 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.

232. 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'

233. 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 valuators 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

234. 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.

235. In relation to land and immovable property administration, the Hukumat assists the concerned departments in resolving issues such as allocation[32] of land use rights, and decisions on acquisition of land use rights and allocation of alternate sites for resettlement.

Jamoat

236. 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 in 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

237. 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

[32] The copy of original PIU letter on relocation of alternative land parcels of commercial designation is provided in Annex 7 and English translation of the same letter is attached in Annex 8.

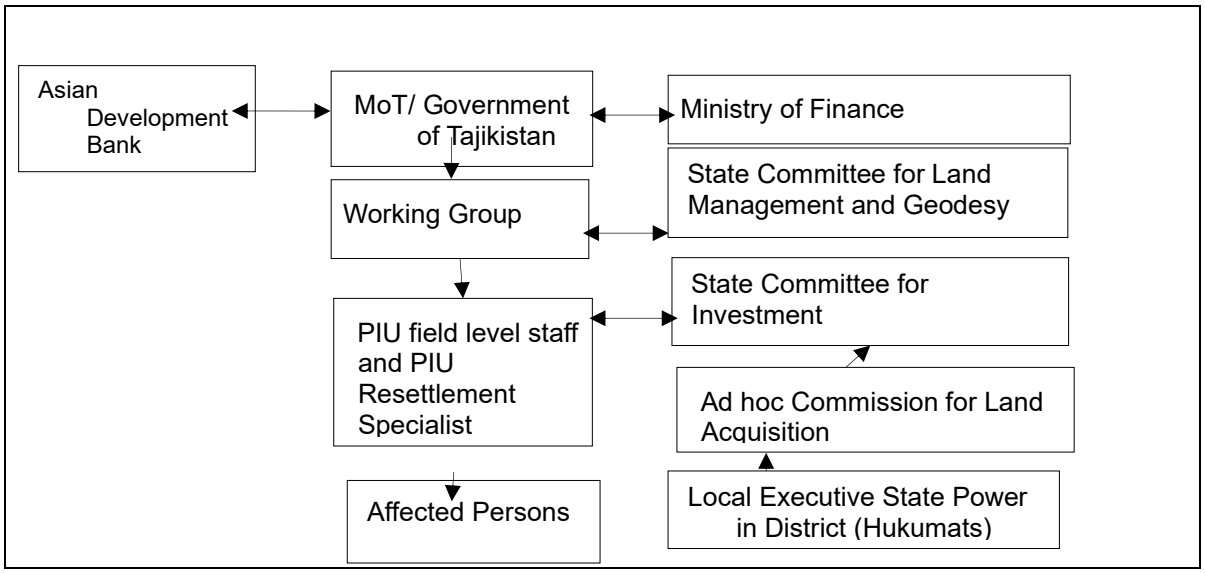
238. The main role of the LAR Committee is identification of impact and valuation of lost assets. The LAR Committee is comprised of representatives from the PIURR, District Commission for Land Acquisition, State Architecture, State Committee on Investment and State Property Management, State Unitary 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.

239. 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

240. 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 4.

Figure 4: Institutional Arrangement



INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

8.1 General

241. 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.

242. 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

243. 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

244. All project affected households as well as representatives of Dehkan Farms, leaseholder of Dehkan land, owners and renters 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.

245. During DMS, census, SES, inventory of affected assets all APs were present and participated in the survey process. This 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.

246. Public consultations were carried out in accordance to the newly adopted rules through applying the preventive measures elaborated regarding COVID-19 pandemic.

247. Information on pending road project, planed field surveys, compensation entitlements, cut-off date, GRM and rights and responsibilities of project stakeholders and APs/AEs was provided through project Informative Brochures disseminated to project affected Hukumats, Jamoats and villages.

248. In addition, individual meetings with APs following the instructions on social distancing was carried out during DMS, census, SES and inventory of project affected assets.

249. Although no public gathering or traditional public consultation meetings were organized for the sake of health safety reasons caused by the threat of pandemic, the final objective was achieved and persons directly affected by road project as well as population within project influence area have been informed on the pending road project and its possible social, economic and environmental impacts and benefits.

250. From April 7-23, 2020 the team of Social Safeguards specialist and PIURR representatives conducted individual consultations with APs and residents of affected communities. The additional consultation meetings were conducted based on ADB review of the draft LARP and their recommendations and comments. Overall, 247 participants were consulted on the land acquisition and resettlement aspects of the project, ADB Policies and principles, compensation and entitlements, GRM, and etc. Detailed consultation meeting minutes for this round of consultations are provided in Annex 6.

Table 30. Summary table of public consultations conducted in April 6-8, 2020

District	Jamoat (sub district)	Date of community consultation meetings	Number of participants / DPs	Men No.	Women No.
Vose	Guliston	10/6/20	44	28	16
	M. Mahmadali	10/6/20	88	60	28
Temurmalik	Tanobchi	10/7/20	36	24	12
	Sovet	10/7/20	49	33	16
	Boboyunus	10/8/20	30	24	6
Total			247	169	78

251. Individual meetings were held with the owners of project affected businesses, Dehkan farms and lease holders and other stakeholders including Jamoat representatives, raisi mahala, and other local authorities.

252. From June 9 to 11, 2020 community consultations were carried out 12 public consultations in project affected villages. The consultations were carried out in two parts: focus group discussion on gender sensitive issues were followed with a short break prior to LARP public consultations. Using the same venue and audience was food opportunity to once again disseminate information on pending road project, expected benefits and impacts, rights and responsibilities of APs and project stakeholders, ADB principles and compensation entitlements, benefits of GRM and valuation methodology for determination compensations.

253. These consultations covered two main objectives: (I) increase participatory involvement of women in road project planning and implementation process, and (ii) better understand their needs and expectations to be considered during preparation GAP.

Table 31. Summary table of public consultations conducted in June 9-11, 2020

No	District	Janoat	Village	No of Attendees	Date
1	Temurmalik	Kangurt	Obishirin	15	09/06/2020
2	Temurmalik	Sovet	Salim Jolmat	17	09/06/2020

3	Temurmalik	Boboyunus	Chilcha	16	09/06/2020
4	Temurmalik	sh. Sovet	Hasan Zarif	14	09/06/2020
5	Temurmalik	sh. Sovet	Hamroviyo	19	10/06/2020
6	Temurmalik	Tanobchi	Tanobchi Poyon	17	10/06/2020
7	Temurmalik	Tanobchi	Tanobchi bolo	15	10/06/2020
8	Temurmalik	Mirali Mahmadali	Guldara	14	10/06/2020
9	Voce	Mirali Mahmadali	Selbur	16	11/06/2020
10	Voce	Mirali Mahmadali	Hulbuk	13	11/06/2020
11	Voce	Guliston	Mehrobod	15	11/06/2020
12	Voce	Mirali Mahmadali	Ohjar	16	11/06/2020
Total				187	

254. In total, 12 public consultations carried out on June 9, 10 and 11, 2020 were attended by 187 women, of various age groups and social status; housewives and self-employed, hired labour and women working in state and pubic organizations as civil servants.

255. In order to ensure meaningful public consultations, later in October 2020 the PIU conducted five (5) additional public consultations[33]. In particular:
   a) On October 6, 2020 - 45 attendees participated in LARP Disclosure Public Consultation organized in the Public School No 4 in Guliston Jamoat of Vose District.
   b) On October 6, 2020 - 87 attendees participated in LARP Disclosure Public Consultation organized in Meeting Hall of M.Mahmadali Jamoat of Vose District
   c) On October 7, 2020 - 49 attendees participated in LARP Disclosure Public Consultation Meetings organized in the meeting hall of the Palace of Culture in Sovet Jamoat of Temurmalik District;
   d) On October 7, 2020 -36 attendees participated in the draft LARP Disclosure Public Consultation Meeting organized in the building of the Public School No 3 in Tanobchi Jamoat of Temurmalik District;
   e) On October 8, 2020 - 30 attendees participated in LARP Disclosure Public Consultation organized in the Hall of the Palace of Culture in Boboyunus Jamoat of Temurmalik District.

256. The details with minutes of meetings, lists of participants and photo material is presented in Annex 2 and Annex 6 of this final, Implementation-Ready LARP.

8.3 LARP Disclosure

257. The LARP public disclosure meetings were organized in new format preliminarily agreed with PIU and ADB that allowed all project stakeholders and APs provide their feedback, comments and suggestions. Relevant comments are incorporated in this final Implementation ready LARP.

258. The notification on time, date and format of LARP public disclosure was disseminated though local media channels; hard and soft copies of full LARP in Russian language and Public Information Booklet, reduced version of Implementation Ready LARP translated in Tajik language is provided to all project affected settlements (Hukumats, Jamoats and villages) to be made available to AP and other interested project stakeholders.

[33] Minutes of all public consultations, including the LARP Public Disclosure meetings, list of attendees and photos are provided in Annex 3.

259. In addition, all APs are provided with a copy of public information booklet prepared based on Implementation Ready LARP in Tajik language.

260. No additional measures were required since pandemic was well managed and project implementation did cause the need for elaboration of ad-hoc additional feasible measures to address the actual circumstances and ensure public awareness without creating any risks to public health and safety.

261. All sources of information dissemination have been exercised to ensure the notifications are made with sufficient clarity to encourage participatory involvement of APs, government agencies and any other interested person(s) including NGOs.

262. The English version of the Implementation Ready LARP once officially approved by ADB and MOT will be uploaded on ADB website, Russian version will be uploaded on the MOT website and sufficient number of hard copes distributed through relevant Hukumats, Jamoats and villages within project area.

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1 General

264. 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.

265. The PIURR members of the Arcs include:
   a) Chief Engineer
   b) Social safeguard specialist
   c) Environmental safeguard specialist
   d) MOT lawyer other specialists as necessary

266. The Grievance Redress Committees have been established in Temurmalik and Voce Districts in compliance with the country legislation by the requirement of PIU letters No. 359-360, issued on 6 April 2020, to function for the entire project implementation cycle.

267. Grievance Redress Committees at the Jamoat level 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. Public Information Brochures with GRC contact details were distributes during DMS to ensure all interested person can reach in case of project related questions, concerns or complaints.

268. The Arcs 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

269. Grievances can be lodged with the Focal Person at the jamoat's GRC. 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.

270. 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 lodgement. 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.

271. 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.

272. 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

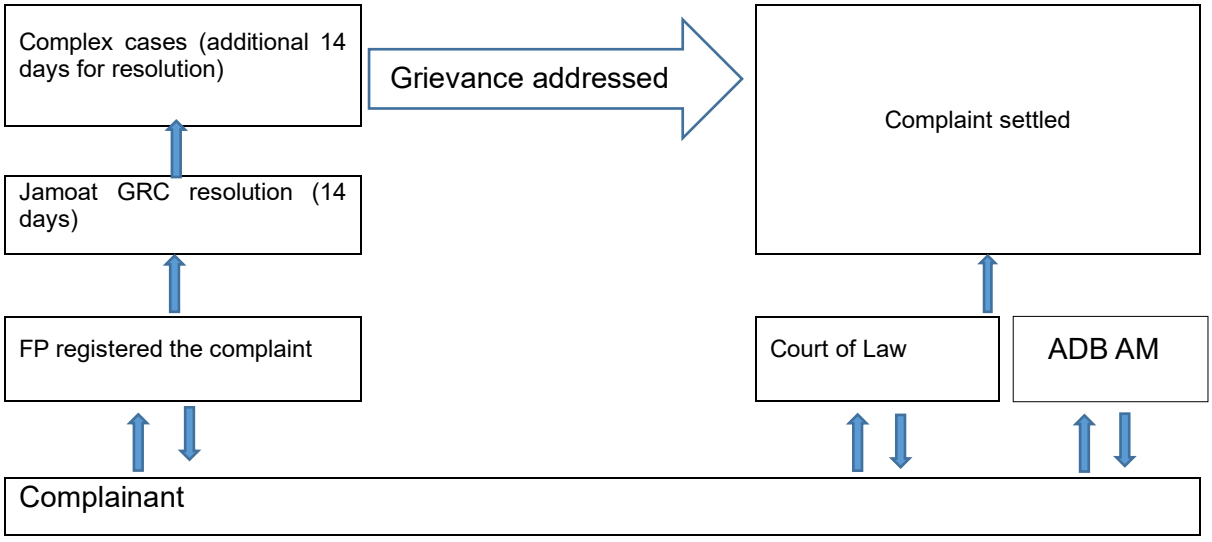
and evaluation purposes. A PIU safeguard specialist keeps in regular contact with the FP of the GRCs and will have a database for the whole Project's grievances cases, including the status of grievances. This report will be regularly included in monthly project progress reports.

273. 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.

274. 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 (OCRP) 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 5: Grievance Resolution Process



District Level GRCs

Temurmalik District

275. Under the Order[34] of the Chairman of Temurmalik District Khatlon Oblast of the Republic of Tajikistan "On establishment of Grievance Redress Committee for consideration of grievances related to the implementation of Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt Road Rehabilitation Project" Temurmalik District Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) was established, and the Head, Deputy Head and Secretary of GRC appointed and Committee Members officially assigned, according to the following composition:

Composition of GRC at Temurmalik District Level

1	Ikromzoda Bobokhon	First Deputy Chairman of the district, Head of the Grievance Redress Committee
2	Khudoynazarova Safarmo	Chairman of the district land management committee, Deputy Head of the Grievance Redress Committee
3	Satorov Amirkhon	Head of the architecture and urban planning department of the district, Secretary of the Grievance Redress Committee

Members of the Committee:

4	Nurzoda Fayziddin	Head of Environmental Sector
5	Rahmonov Suhrob	Chairman of Tanobchi Jamoat
6	Shukurzoda Fayziddin	Chairman of Soviet township Jamoat
7	Asomurodov Kurbonshoh	Chairman of Boboyunus Jamoat
8	Zuhroi Mahmadsaid	Chairman of Kangurt Jamoat
9	Rozikov Manuchehr	Chief land specialist of Tanobchi Jamoat
10	Donaev Shukrullo	Chief land specialist of Soviet township Jamoat
11	Amirov Amirullo	Chief land specialist of Boboyunus Jamoat
12	Zikirov Shamsiddin	Chief land specialist of Kangurt Jamoat

Composition of GRC at Voce District Level

Full Name	Position	E-mail	Phone
Khudoyorzoda Alikhon	Deputy Chairman of the district	alihon.huoerov@mail.ru	988-86-44-25
Yunuszoda Amirkhon	Chairman of the district land management committee	vose@registr-ni.tj	988-93-22-05
Sultonov Shohrukh	Specialist of the architecture and urban planning department of the district	shohrukh12@mail.ru	987-18-38-18
Saidov Khalil	Head of Environmental Sector	eco_vose@mail.ru	988-20-07-08
Habibova Erkamoh	Chairman of M.Mahmadaliev Jamoat	…	918-55-82-74
Kurbonova Musharaf	Chairman of A.Avazov Jamoat	…	918-90-54-57
Murodov Nurahmad	Deputy Chairman of M.Mahmadaliev Jamoat	…	919-38-48-49
Mirzoev Mahmadkul	Chairman of Guliston Jamoat	…	904-00-29-29
Akhmedov Najmudin	Chief specialist (on land management) of Guliston Jamoat	…	933-31-25-55

Representatives of the PIURR Safeguards Unit

[34] 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".

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GRC Complaint Register, Records and Documentation

276. 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 Arcs for periodic review by the ADB.

Technical Experts

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

VIII. LARP BUDGET

General

278. 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 compensation. 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, perennials) to address income loss compensation in accordance to the country legislation and ADB SPS 2009.

279. The LARP budget was prepared based on the SUE valuation report officially submitted on June 26, 2020.

280. The total LARP budget is *4*,856,300 TJS equivalent to 472,932 USD. The estimated budget includes: (i) LAR compensation and allowances 3,885,040 TJS (378,345 USD) for eligible APs; (ii) Costs for LAR implementation for PIU in the amount of 194,252 *TJS* (equivalent to 18,918 USD*);* (iii) The contingency cost 20 % equals 777,008 TJS, equivalent to 75,669 USD according to the exchange rate of 1 USD – 10.2685 TJS as of May 19, 2020).

Land Compensation

281. 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.

282. 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.

283. Table 32 below provides the information on the area of affected agricultural land grown with various types of crops. The average annual yield capacity (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.

284. To determine the average the total of average 231.20 TJS is divided to 12 as total number of different types of crops and equals to 19.2667 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 Vose and Temurmalik.

Table 32. Calculation of land compensation according to yield capacity of affected crops

No	Description of crops	Area of affected crops (sq.m.)	Average yearly yield (kg/ha/yr.)	Average yearly yield (kg/m^2)	Total yield for 5 years (kg/sq.m.)	Average price kg/TJS	Total average (TJS/ sq.m.)
1	Peas	112.00	4,050	0.405	2,03	4	8.10
2	Potato	1,158.40	20,000	2.00	10,00	7	70.00
3	Maize	56.00	4,050	0.405	2,03	4	8.10
4	Linen	23.00	1,050	0.105	0,53	3	1.58
5	Safflower	900.00	1,200	0.12	0,60	4	2.40
6	Onion	272.00	39,500	3.95	19,75	2.5	49.38
7	Lucerne	6,773.15	15,000	1.5	7,50	1	7.50
8	Vegetables	1,621.40	36,500	3.65	18,25	3	54.75
9	Wheat	21,900.35	4,050	0.405	2,03	4	8.10
10	Beans	220.50	4,050	0.405	2,03	4	8.10
11	Cotton	2,516.00	2,300	0.23	1,15	6	6.90
12	Barley	324.40	4,200	0.42	2,10	3	6.30
	Total	**35,877.20**	**135,950.00**	**13.60**	**67,98**	**45,50**	**231.20**
	Price per m^2 = TJS 19.27						

285. 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 years28F[35]. This compensation corresponds to a unit rate of $2.5 (TJS 25.67) per sq. meter. The compensation unit rates were exercised by the PIU during land acquisition and issuance of cash compensation for other projects financed by international finance institutions.

286. This approach allowed to stay in tune with the methodology of the approved LARPs and at the same time keep the unit rates fair and reasonable to compensate loss of land of AHs eligible to cash compensation under this LARP. Below in Table 33 are given the land compensation unit rates developed according to above described methodology and suggested for the given road project.

Table 33. Land Compensation Unit Rates according to land category

No	Land Category	Unit rate (TJS/sq.m.)
1	Residential	25,67
2	Commercial	25,67
3	Agricultural	19.27

[35]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.

287. Table below details land compensation costs for project affected land parcels covered by LARP. The amounts compensation are given in TJS and in USD according to the official exchange rate at $ 1 - 10.2685 TJS announced by the National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan on May 19, 2020.

Table 34. Land Compensation cost

Land category	No of plots	Affected area (sq.m.)	Unit rate (TJS/sq.m.)	Compensation Amount (TJS)	Compensation Amount (USD)
Residential	10	840.61	25.67	21,578.46	2,101.42
Commercial	17	2,111.60	25.67	54,204.77	5,278.74
Agricultural	39	51,504.00	19.27	992,482.08	96,653.07
Total	**66**	54,456.21		**1,068,265.31**	**104,033.24**

Valuation of Project affected Fruit Trees

288. Compensation amount for project affected fruit bearing perennials subject to cash compensation at replacement value at current market prices was determined by State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori' ; more specifically, the detailed table of inventory records was through PIU provided to the State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori'. The SUE determined compensation amounts per each project affected asset that includes mature and saplings of fruit trees, as well as residential house, supplementary structures, fences, walls and other developments. This approach is applied to address income loss compensation in accordance to the country legislation and ADB SPS 2009.

289. Unit rates vary according to approximate age determining average productivity of a project affected fruit tree. Tables 35 and 36 separately describe compensation amounts for mature and samplings of project affected fruit trees evaluated individually as shown in the SUE valuation report dated June 26, 2020. SUE official report attached with item-specific table was presented to the PIU and provided to the Engineer. The LAR budget is prepared based on this official valuation report.

Table 35. Compensation for Mature fruit trees

No.	Species of project affected perennial fruit trees	No of affected mature fruit trees	No of APs	Compensation (TJS)	Equivalent USD
1	Apricot	135	63	22,680	2,208.70
2	Quince	36	17	6,096	593.66
3	Grape	214	56	53,696	5,229.20
4	Sweet cherry	163	49	18,264	1,778.64
5	Pear	10	8	2,325	226.42
6	Pomegranate	153	37	51,933	5,057.51
7	Fig	21	14	4,473	435.60
8	Almond	14	11	5,100	496.66
9	Greek walnut	28	12	14,742	1,435.65
10	Peach	36	26	5,520	537.57
11	Sour Cherry	3	3	600	58.43
12	Plum	30	10	2,040	198.67
13	Dog rose	1	1	75	7.30
14	Mulberry	226	91	43,748	4,260.41
15	Wild Persimmon	52	23	12,780	1,244.58

16	Silver-berry	21	5	5,310	517.12
17	Wild Persimmon	5	3	720	70.12
18	Wild Cherry	52	29	6,996	681.31
19	Apple	37	11	10,128	986.32
Total		**1,237**	**196 (without double counting)**	**267,226**	**26,023.86**

Table 36. Compensation for project affected fruit tree saplings

№	Species of project affected perennial fruit trees	No. of affected fruit tree saplings	No. of APs	Compensation (TJS)	Equivalent USD
1	Apricot	47	25	470	45.77
2	Quince	19	13	190	18.50
3	Wild Persimmon	6	1	60	5.84
4	Grapes	42	14	672	65.44
5	Sweet Cherry	176	37	2,108	205.29
6	Pomegranate	11	5	99	9.64
7	Pear	24	8	263	25.61
8	Fig	7	4	70	6.82
9	Almond	15	7	150	14.61
10	Greek walnut	11	8	110	10.71
11	Peach	33	17	363	35.35
12	Mulberry tree	103	28	1,030	100.31
13	Plum	12	6	96	9.35
14	Sour Cherry	27	9	324	31.55
15	Wild Cherry	12	6	144	14.02
16	Silver-berry	9	3	90	8.76
17	Persimmon	10	5	100	9.74
18	Apple	30	16	325	31.65
Total		**594**	**108 (without double counting)**	**6,664**	**648.98**

Compensation for annual crops

290. Compensation amount for project affected annual crops subject to cash compensation at replacement value at current market prices was determined based on the official statement provided by the local government, stating the average productivity and market price of Barley and determine compensation amount for annual crops grown on project affected agricultural land parcels under long-term used by dehkan farms. This approach fully complies with the country legislation and ADB SPS 2009.

Table 37. Cost for compensation for types annual crops according to affected area

Description	No. of plots	AHs	Affected area (Sq.m)	Compensation TJS	Compensation USD
Peas	1	1	112.00	181.44	17.67
Potato	16	16	1,158.40	16,217.60	1,579.35
Maize	1	1	56.00	90.72	8.83
Flax (Linnaean)	1	1	23.00	7.25	0.71
Flax (Linnaean)	1	1	900.00	432.00	42.07
Onion	1	1	272.00	2,686.00	261.58
Lucerne	6	6	6,773.15	10,159.73	989.41

Description	No. of plots	AHs	Affected area (Sq.m)	Compensation TJS	Compensation USD
Vegetables	17	17	1621.40	17,754.33	1,729.01
Wheat	33	33	21,900.35	35,478.57	3,455.09
Beans	3	3	220.50	357.21	34.79
Cotton	2	2	25,16.00	3,472.08	338.13
Barley	2	2	324.40	408.74	39.81
Sub-total	**75 (without double counting)**	**75**	**35,877.20**	**87,245.66**	**8,496.44**

291. Compensation unit rate is based on the official document provided by the Hukumat[36]. The same information was confirmed by local residents and Aps growing annual crops.

Compensation for project affected structures

292. Compensation for all project affected structures, including supplementary structures attached to residential land parcels, as well as the buildings of operating grocery shop, pharmacy, car repair workshop, and other structures and improvements subject to cash compensation at replacement value at current market prices was evaluated by the State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori'. Each item was evaluated individually and presented to PIU in the form of official valuation report, dated June 26, 2020.

293. The table 38 present the summary of all project affected structures, such as solid buildings of commercial designation, supplementary structures and improvements attached private and state land attached with private fences, and improvements.

Table 38. Summary of project affected private structures

Description	Number	sq.m.	cubic meter	TJS	USD
Affected supplementary structures on residential land					
Supplementary structures		163.99		75,978.00	7,399.13
supplementary storage, barns, hen house		314.33		97,291.00	9,474.70
Fence			879.62	246,427.00	23,998.34
canopy		279.88		51,737.00	5,038.42
Open canopy		836.52		33,177.00	3,230.95
Metal fence			10,044.91	276,483.40	26,925.39
Concrete made improvements			224.90	111,185.00	10,827.77
Water storage reservoir			17.24	7,818.00	761.36
Tandoor	2			1,933.00	188.25
Metal Gate		85.78		13,724.00	1,336.51
Kiosk, storage vessels etc.	3			2,722.00	265.08
Sub-total	**5**	**1,680.50**	**11,166.67**	**918,475.40**	**89,445.92**
Affected commercial structures					
Fuel station		44.46		155,610.00	15,154.11
Canteen		20.91		20,905.00	2,035.84
Shops		206.97		263,324.00	25,643.86
Supplementary structures (WC, canopy, basement)		544.41		364,745.00	35,520.77
Fence			196.12	61,830.00	6,021.33

[36] Scanned version of original letter in Tajik language is attached in the section of Appendices

Fuels storage reservoirs, advertisements etc.	**9**			31,293.00	3,047.48
Metal fence		1,265.78		52,052.00	5,069.09
Concrete made improvements			119.09	68,955.00	6,715.20
Metal gates		33.92		5,427.00	528.51
Sub-total	**9**	**2,116.45**	**315.21**	**1,024,141.00**	**99,736.18**
Affected structures of Dehkan farms					
Fence			71.89	8,170.00	796.40
Canopy		25.00		5,123.00	499.39
Metal fences		2,526.12		46,310.00	4,514.26
Concrete made improvements			9.87	2,701.00	263.29
Sub-total	**0**	**2,551.12**	**81.76**	**62,304.00**	**6,073.34**
TOTAL	**14**	**6,348.07**	**11,563.64**	**2,004,920.40**	**195,438.01**

Compensation for stoppage of Business

294. During the LARP preparation the field surveys identified temporary and permanent business stoppage. However, temporary impact was subdivided into 3 months and 6 months according to expected duration of project impact or time required to reinstate affected supplementary structures and restart commercial activities.

295. Pursuant to the entitlement matrix, compensation for permanent loss of business for owners is calculated at 1 year's new income 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.

296. Under this LARP for cases when tax declaration was not available compensation uni rate based on official average monthly salary was defined at 1,418.80 per month as of March 2020.[37] per project affected business. Business stoppage compensation is calculated based on available official records presented by affected businesses, however, whenever such records were not available compensation was calculated at average monthly salary multiplied to expected duration of business stoppage or interruption due to road works are shown in table below.

Table 39. Compensation for project affected businesses

No	Description	APs	Duration of stoppage (month)	Compensation per Affected business	compensation Amount (TJS)	compensation Amount (USD) 1$-10.2685 TJS
1	Permanent stoppage	1	12	6000	85942,8	8369,56
		1		2160		
		1		36411,6		
		1		7320		
		2		34051,2		
2		1	6	8512,8	17179,2	1672,99
		1		8666,4		

[37] Link for source: https://tradingeconomics.com/tajikistan/wages

No	Description	APs	Duration of stoppage (month)	Compensation per Affected business	compensation Amount (TJS)	compensation Amount (USD) 1$-10.2685 TJS
	Temporary stoppage of business	1	3	600	600	58,43
3	Renters of project affected commercial facilities	7	3	30079,50	31039,50	3022,79
		1	3	960		
4	Loss of wages	1	3	4256,4	7256,4	706,67
		1	3	3000		
Total		**19**		**142017,90**	**142017,90**	**13830,44**

297. In total, 19 APs are eligible to compensation for loss of income resulted by permanent and/or temporary stoppage of business, including two APs losing wages. The details on project affected businesses is given in Annex 3.

298. APs recorded as individual traders, tenants, renters who lease commercial facilities to carry out trading with consumer goods of agricultural produce, or provide services in car repair workshops are also included in the category of temporary stoppage of business as shown in the table above.

Relocation and Livelihood Restoration Strategy

299. As described in the document none of the APs will be physically displaced from housing due to the impact to residential house. Therefore, no rental allowances are considered for any AH.

300. Three (3) permanently affected operating business losing entire land and structure will receive one-time allowance to cover transportation cost to transport few personal belongings they decide to store at their place of residence. Therefore, one-time allowance for renting storage facilities is not considered under this LARP.

Table 40. Cost for relocation and rental allowances

Description	No. of APs	Unit rate (TJS/AH)	Amount in TSJ	Amount in USD
Transportation Allowance	3	1,000.00	3,000.00	292.16
Rental allowance to storage equipment and supplies (3 months)	0	3,080.55	0.00	0.00
Total	**3**		**3,000.00**	292.16

Rehabilitation allowances

301. 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.

302. Methodology to determine amount on 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 Tajikistan[38], in March

[38] https://www.stat.tj/en/survey-results

2020 average monthly salary was defined at 1,418.80 TJS/month. Therefore, average monthly salary multiplied to 3 months equals 4,256.40 TJS per severely affected and vulnerable AHs. Table 41 describes calculated unit rates for rehabilitation allowances defined under this document to cover severe impact and vulnerability of eligible AHs.

303. The purpose compensation of affected assets and additional onetime allowances is to assist APs to restore their livelihood, especially those as qualified as severely affected and vulnerable AHs at least to pre-project levels.

304. The PIU 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 PIU and ADB for further review and approval.

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

Table 41. Unit rates for Severe Impact and Vulnerability allowances

#	Description	**Calculation of allowance at** Average monthly salary	Compensation Unit rate (TJS)
1	Severe Impact	1,418.80 TJS X 3 months	4,256.40
2	Vulnerability	1,418.80 TJS X 3 months	4,256.40

Table 42. Cost for compensation for Severe Impact

No	Description	No of AHs	Unit rate (JTS/AH)	Amount in TSJ	Amount in USD
1	Severe Impact	10	4,256.40	42564	4145,1

Table 43. Cost for compensation for Vulnerability

No	Description	No of AHs	Unit rate (JTS/AH)	Amount in TSJ	Amount in USD
1	Vulnerable	23	4,256.40	97,897,20	9533,74

Cost for Renewal Land Use Rights and Property Ownership of Certificates

306. 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 to replace the ones to be affected by the proposed road project.

307. A total of 66 APs will be issued allowance to renew land use certificate, APs will receive compensation to cover land certificate and technical passport for construction 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.

Table 44. Official fees for renewal of land use certificate and technical passport

Cost Types	APs	Documents	Fee per document	Total amount (TJS)	Total amount (USD)
Fuel station	1	Technical passport	916	916	89,20
		Land certificate	1116	1116	108,68
Commercial facilities	7	Technical passport	916	4580	446,02
			764	1528	148,80
		Land certificate	1116	4464	434,73
			942	942	91,74
			2157	4314	420,12
Commercial land	10	Land certificate	1116	7812	760,77
			2157	6471	630,18
Residential land	9	Land certificate	942	6594	642,16
			1395	2790	271,70
Dehkan	39	Land certificate	1374	53586	5218,48
Total			**14911**	**95113**	**9263**

308. A total of 66 APs will be issued allowance to renew land use certificate. APs will receive compensation to cover land certificate and technical passport for construction 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.

SUE Valuation of project affected State Structures

309. As mentioned above sixteen state-owned properties will also be affected by the pending road project. In order to be included in BOQ the SUE Valuation Report. Among them eight will need rehabilitation of metal fences, entrance gates, arch and some improvements, such as stairs and water storage reservoir.

310. Table 45 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.

Table 45. Cost for reinstatement of project affected State structures

No	Description	Affected Items	Sq.m.	Cubic m	Cost TSJ	Cost in USD
1	Public school No 59	metal fence,	213.95		213	20.74
		Water storage reservoir,		12.6	2,315	225.45
		stairs		3.96	124	12.08
2	Arch at the administrative boundary of Jamoat M.Makhmadali	The entrance archer (Gate) to Jamoat			4,191	408.14
3	Public Cemetery of Jamoat M.Makhmadal	Metal fence	825.95		33,427	3,255.30
4	Health Care Centre	Metal gate	5.2		260	25.32
		Metal fence	40.74		989	96.31
5	Public School No 34	Metal fence	142.1		9,030	879.39
6	Tochikmatlubot Union of Tajik consumer	Metal fence	20.34		610	59.4

No	Description	Affected Items	Sq.m.	Cubic m	Cost TSJ	Cost in USD
7	Post Office of Tochikmatlubot	Metal fence	127.2		15,193	1,479.57
8	Entrance gate of Jamoat Sovet	Entrance gate			3,775	367.63
	Total		**1,375.48**	**16.56**	**70,127**	**6,829.33**

Budget summary

311. 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 46. Summary Estimated LARP Budget

№	Description	Total Compensation (TJS)	Total Compensation (USD)
A	**Land Compensation**		
	Residential	21,578	2,101
2	Commercial	54,205	5,279
3	Dehkan Farm	992,482	96,653
	Sub-total	**1,068,265**	**104,033**
B	**Structures & improvements**		
4	Residential supplementary	161,599	15,737
5	Commercial	836,276	81,441
6	Dehkan Farm	43,656	4,251
7	private improvements of state land	963,389	93,820
	Sub-total	**2,004,920**	**195,250**
C	***Crops and Perennials***		
8	Fruit trees and saplings	273,890	26,673
9	Annual crops	87,246	8,496
	Sub-total	**361,136**	**35,169**
D	***Business Stoppage***		
10	Permanent stoppage	85,943	8,370
11	Temporary stoppage of business	17,779	1,731
12	Renters of project affected commercial facilities	31,040	3,023
13	Loss of wages	7,256	707
	Sub-total	**142,018**	**13,830**
E	***Rehabilitation Allowances***		
14	Severe Impact	42,564	4,145
15	Vulnerability	97,897	9,534
16	Land use certificate fees	88,089	8,579
17	Technical passport fee	7,024	684
18	Cost for relocation	3,000	292
	Sub-total	**238,574**	**23,234**
F	**Total of compensation & allowances APs/AEs**	**3,814,913**	**371,516**
G	**Costs of reinstatement of project affected State structures**	**70,127**	**6,829**
H	**Overall compensations budget**	**3,885,040**	**378,345**
19	LAR Implementation Administrative Costs (PIU) 5%	194,252	18,918

№	Description	Total Compensation (TJS)	Total Compensation (USD)
20	Contingency 20 %	777,008	75,669
21	**TOTAL LARP Budget**	**4,856,300**	**472,932**
Exchange rate at $ 1 – 10.2685 TJS, as of May 19, 2020 National Bank of Tajikistan			

312. Table 46 provides the LARP budget prepared based on the SUE valuation report dated June 26, 2020.

313. The total estimated budget is 4,856,300 TJS equivalent to 476,716 USD. This includes:
   i. LAR compensation and allowances **3,814,913** TJS (**371,516** USD) for eligible APs/AEs.
   ii. Cost for reinstatement of project affected State structures 70,127 TJS (6,829 USD).
   iii. Costs for LAR implementation for PIU in the amount of 194,252 *TJS* (equivalent to 18,918 USD*)*
   iv. The contingency cost 20 % equals 777,008 TJS, equivalent to 75,669 USD according to the exchange rate of 1 USD – 10.2685 TJS as of May 19, 2020).

314. This budget is final, with all figures examined, updated according to SUE report and submitted to PIU/MOT and ABD for review and approval for LARP implementation.

IX. MONITORING AND REPORTING

General

315. 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 categorized as B, due to the scope of project impact.

316. 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.

317. 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.

318. The PIU 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.

319. 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/PIU and ADB approval
    f. Preparation of LARP Addendum Implementation Compliance Report

Monitoring Aspects

320. 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.

321. Social Impact monitoring indicators.
    a. Assessment of GRM application and GRC efficiency through monitoring to determine whether:
        i. All physical inputs committed in the LARP have been delivered and all services provided;

ii. Mitigation actions prescribed in the LARP have provided the desired effects;
iii. Socioeconomic status of affected population against the baseline conditions before the displacement has not been deteriorated as a result of the Project impact;
iv. GRC was effective and efficient, and
v. Project affected persons were fully aware of GRC availability.

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

LARP Implementation Compliance Report

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

324. 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.

325. 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:
   a. Compensation payments disbursed;
   b. Replacement lots allocated (Not applicable to this Project);
   c. Housing and infrastructure construction completed;
   d. Relocation of people completed (Not applicable to this Project);
   e. Income restoration and development activities initiated (if required);
   f. Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

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

327. The LARP Compliance Report will be based on the following monitoring indicators:
   a. Verification of the schedules and the achievement of targets related to land acquisition and resettlement activities;
   b. Verification for whether the resettlement has been implemented in accordance with the approved final LARP;
   c. Verification that the unit compensation rates used in the valuation reports, contracts and agreements are in accordance with the LARP provisions;
   d. Verification that compensation and the amounts defined in the LARP were delivered to all AHs;
   e. Assessment of the compensation distribution procedure, its timing in relation with LARP provisions;
   f. Review of the GRM and grievance cases including an assessment of whether grievance resolution was carried out in accordance with LARP provisions;
   g. Assessment of public consultation;
   h. Assessment of the delivery of allowances to severely affected, vulnerable and resettled APs;

i. Final assessment of satisfactory implementation of the LARP and if necessary, details of the required corrective measures.

328. 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.

329. 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 DPs.

Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report

330. 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.

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

332. 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:
   a. supervise the community consultations and disclosure of project information;
   b. inform the PIURR on issues and challenges during the project implementation period and provide recommendations and suggestions for a solution;
   c. Effectiveness and efficiency of grievance redress mechanism
   d. 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.

333. Social Impact monitoring indicators.
   a. Assessment of GRM application and GRC efficiency through monitoring to determine whether:
   b. All physical inputs committed in the LARP have been delivered and all services provided;
   c. Mitigation actions prescribed in the LARP have provided the desired effects;
   d. Socioeconomic status of affected population against the baseline conditions before the displacement has not been deteriorated as a result of the Project impact;
   e. GRC was effective and efficient, and
   f. Project affected persons were fully aware of GRC availability.

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

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

Table 47. 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.
Livelihood and Income Restoration	Gender and vulnerability segregated data on displaced persons under the rehabilitation programs. Types of vocational trainings and number of participants (women and men). Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men and vulnerable groups). Number of new employment activities. Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs. Percentage of displaced persons who improved their income and standard of living (women, men and vulnerable groups).

X. LARP PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

336. 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. Grievances or objections (if any) will be redressed as per the grievance redress procedure presented in this LARP. 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 48. LARP Preparation and Implementation Schedule

#	Activities/Months in 2020-2021	Mar	A	Ma	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
		2020										2021				
1	Preparation of LARP															
2	Public Outreach, consulting APs during DMS and LARP implementation															
3	Enumeration, demarcation, survey of land take															
4	Census, SES, Inventory of affected assets															
5	Title Search															
6	Data processing and analyses															
7	Valuation of affected assets															
8	Preparation of LARP & budget															
9	PIU/MOT & ADB review and comments															
10	Incorporating comments, announcement of LARP Public Disclosure Meeting															
11	LARP Public Disclosure Meeting															
12	Finalizing LARP based on feedback of APs/AHs and project stakeholders															
13	ADB No Objection to LARP															
14	LARP approval by GoT															
15	Application to MOF and allocation of LARP implementation budget															
16	**LARP Implementation**															

17	Processing land acquisition and Issuance of Compensations															
18	Resolving outstanding issues & grievances															
19	Announcement of EOI for CC and CSC															
20	Selection of CC and CSC by MOT/PIU and ADB															
21	LARP Compliance Report prepared by PIU and approved by ADB															
22	Notice to Proceed to Contractors															
23	Site Clearance and commencements of road works															

XI. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Project Information Pamphlet

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

PROJECT INFORMATION BROCHURE FOR ROAD PROJECT

Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt,

(Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt, 59 km section)

Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation

Dushanbe, April 2020

A. The proposed Project

The Ministry of Transport (MoT) of Tajikistan and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) agreed to enhance income and reduce poverty in Republic of Tajikistan by improving road infrastructure, and thereby support the creation of productive employment opportunities. The Road Network Sustainability Project at this stage will consist of two road sections:

(i) Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt, approx. 59 km in length; and
(ii) Bokhtar – Dangara – Guliston, approx... 28.7 km in length

B. Objective(s)of the Assignment

The main objective for this assignment is to:

(i) Execute a feasibility study suitable for ADB financing, including economic and financial assessment, climate risks assessment, social and poverty assessment, and environmental and social safeguards impact assessment; and

(ii) Prepare Detailed Designs and Bidding documents

The Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road section is the priority of the road section for preparation of design, safeguard and tender documents for further implementation of reconstruction / rehabilitation of the proposed road section.

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 neighbouring 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 will carry out required 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 results will allow determination of all project affected households and businesses, develop relevant compensation and mitigation measures in the format of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) prepared in accordance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statements (2009) requirements and provisions of all applicable laws and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan.

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

The PIU under MoT will exercise Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and ensure 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 accept 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 provide essential information on pending project, planned field surveys and encourage participatory involvement of local population in project planning and LARP preparation activities. More public consultations will be carried out during the field surveys. Draft LARP will also be publicly disclosed and open comments and suggestions from representatives of affected persons, local government, NGOs, CBOs and any public society.

The route of Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road section to be rehabilitated as a part of the Project is shown in the Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt **road**

C. Property acquisition principles adopted for the project

Civil works in Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road may require 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 available design data and the inventory of affected assets, will be prepared. The LARP will be disclosed in English and Russian languages. Efforts will be made during design stage to minimize possible adverse impacts on the land plots and existing structures. For unavoidable impacts, measures will be made to ensure that well being 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 will be followed during the rehabilitation of Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road:

- Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- 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;
- Land will be compensated either by the provision of a replacement plot or in cash. For agricultural land, replacement cost will be based on the production value of the affected plot (net income for 5 years generated from the affected land area at market rate at a time of taking).
- For residential or commercial land (a type of land that does not have fundamental productive value) replacement cost will be based on the current annual lease rate multiplied by 25 times since in Tajikistan there are no official land markets established as yet.
- APs without legal rights to land will be compensated for non-land assets;
- APs will be assisted to restore their livelihood;
- Persons 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;
- Vulnerable APs will be provided with special allowances;
- Appropriate redress mechanisms to address APs grievances will be established;
- Census and socio-economic surveys and consultation with APs, will be conducted;
- LARP based on the census and socio-economic surveys, valuation, and consultation with APs will be 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;
- Compensation payments will be initiated **only after ADB has approved the LARP**.
- Civil works will commence only after the completion of LARP implementation.

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

The cut-off-date for this Project is April 1, 2020. By April 21, 2020 DMS, census, SES, inventory of project affected assets will be completed. Any AP moved in after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

The PIU ensured publishing Official Notification on the cut-off date through National and Local press; relevant notification will also be displayed on the Information Boards in the lobbies of Hukumats and Jamoats located along the project ROW.

See **Appendix 1** – the official announcement of cut-off-date in the national newspaper.

Newspaper **Jumhuriyt** Sunday 31 march 2020 №62

Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо
ба диққати истиқоматкунандагони ноҳияҳои Восеъ ва Темурмалик
мерасонад, ки татбиқи лоиҳаи "Таҷдиди роҳи автомобилгарди
Хулбук – Темурмалик – Кангурт" амалӣ шуда истода, оғози корҳои
сохтмонӣ дар соли 2020 дар назар аст.

E. Eligibility for compensation and entitlements

The following groups of Affected Persons will be 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	Displaced Person	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.
		Collective land-use rights holders	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. Agriculture leaseholders will be compensated for 1 year of lost crops from the affected area.
		Renters and leaseholders	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rent agreement, but not less than the cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of rental agreement on alternative land plot or cash allowance for the lost income equivalent to 1 year of average crop productivity.
		Informal (if any)	Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowances.
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 (if any)	Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowance if applicable.
3	Buildings and structures	Owners of structures including “informal” and encroaching	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.

		Renters	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but not less than cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of the rental agreement for an alternative building/structure.
4	Crops	All APs, including "informal" and encroaching	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.
5	Trees	All APs, including "informal" and encroaching	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.
6	Business and employment (temporary and permanent)	All APs (including workers of affected Businesses	Owners of shops/commercial establishments: In case of permanent loss, compensation equal to 1 year's net income (lost profits) plus cost of lost certificates/licenses/patents. The income is based on the official tax declaration, or (if tax declaration is unavailable) it is accepted as the official monthly average wage.[39] multiplied by 12. In case of the temporary loss of a business, compensation equal to the net income for the period of disruption (<1 year). The income is based on the tax declaration, or it is calculated based on the monthly average wage multiplied by the number of months since the operation was disrupted (less than 12 months).
			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.
7	Relocation	Physically displaced households regardless of type of impact	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.).
8	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.
9	Vulnerable households	APs receiving government assistance for poor, single women-headed	Allowance equivalent to official monthly average wage for 3 months; Enrolment in Government social assistance, if not yet enrolled;

[39] The official average monthly wage for March 2020 is 1418.80 TJS/month as reported within macroeconomic indicators by the Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Available via http://stat.tj/en/macroeconomic-indicators/ and http://www.tradingeconomics.com/tajikistan/wages

		HH below poverty line, elderly households, and households with no means of living, households headed by disabled person or other HH members.	Priority in project-related employment for members of vulnerable households (if at legal working age).
10	Public / Common assets		Rehabilitation/substitution in kind or in cash at replacement cost of affected items and rehabilitation of their functions. Alternative service supplied, if cut off temporarily.
Temporary Loss			
11	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			
12	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.

More detailed information on compensation unit rates will be described in the draft Implementation Ready LARP that will be disclosed publicly; in addition the copies of more detailed Public Information Booklet will be translated in Tajik language and distributed to individual APs; in addition during LARP disclosure period, the 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[40] and Russian LARP will be uploaded to the MOT website[41].

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

[40] www.adb.org

[41] www.mintrans.tj

Inayatullo Jumaev Chief Engineer of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 (37) 222 20 79 +992 90 111 31 13 Email: rahmonzoda@piu.tj	**Kholikov Makhmudjon** Main Resettlement specialist of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 (37) 222 20 78 +992 90 555 06 60 +992 98 713 10 01 Email: bobodjon@piu.tj	**Ahmadbekova Guldavlat** 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 93 583 99 83 Email: guli_04@list.ru

Project Information Brochure was distributed to all householders and other stakeholders for information.

Annex 2. Minutes of Community Consultations

No 1.

Minutes of the Public Consultation

On

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road rehabilitation project

Date: April 9, 2020
Location: Jamoat Kangurt, village Obi Shirin

Participants:

1. Residents of Obi Shirin village. (15 participants)
2. Representatives of Jamoat Temurmalik, and Raisi Mahalas
3. Members of Temurmalik Grievance Redress Committee;
4. Representatives of the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation

Agenda:

- Information of Hulbuk–Temurmalik–Kangurt Road Improvement Project, benefits and potential impacts and brief overview of ADB guidelines for IR under SPS 2009; Importance of DMS surveys, valuation methodology and compensation entitlements;
- Grievance redress mechanism, GRC and rules for GRM application
- Question – Answer session

On April 9, 2020 an official Public Disclosure Meeting was held in Tanobchi Jamoat, village Tanobchi bolo on the Hulbuk-Temurmalik-Kangurt road rehabilitation project to be implemented by MOT with ADB support. The Public Disclosure Meeting was attended by representatives of PIU, Avtostrada, KOCKS, local Jamoat and raisi mahala.

Mr. Kholikov Mahmudjon 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. Kholikov described major aspects and objectives of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for Hulbuk-Temurmalik-Kangurt road rehabilitation project being prepared in compliance with ADB SPS 2009, country legislation and best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during LARP preparation and highlighted their importance to develop fair compensation package for each and every project affected household. He also touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for annual crops, perennials and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households.

Additionally, he once again explained the importance of the cut-off date, April 1, 2020 as defined for the given project; touched on the legislative instruments of country legislation

as used in general practice during implementation of land acquisition and resettlement projects.

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

At the completion of presentation, Information Booklets were distributed to every attendee.

After the completion of presentation, the panel opened a question-answer session. In the closing phase, the PIU representative once again voiced that the MOT/ADB and PIU will put all efforts to ensure LARP implementation procedures were held smoothly through meaningful negotiations with APs. The official Public Meeting was then closed.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: Are local roads taken into consideration during the construction of the main road? And

Answer: The project provides only for the reconstruction of the main road, exits to local roads will be paved. During construction, as far as possible, the old remote pavement for local roads will be provided.

Question 2: Will women be hired during road works?

Answer: Women will be given job opportunities during road construction works. However, women may be interested in road maintenance work after the completion of road construction.

Question 3: When is expected commencement of road construction works?

Answer: Road construction begins in the 3rd quarter of the current year.

Question 4: Drinking water pipe with a diameter of 150, which is under the project, after construction work, who will be restored?

Answer: Water pipes that are located under the project road and which will be destroyed during construction work will be restored by the project contractor as part of the project.

Question 5: Is access to households taken into account during construction work?

Answer: To the extent possible, it will be possible to provide access to Dehkan farms and pedestrian roads during construction work.

Question 6: Will women receive financial support under the project for small business?

Answer: Under the project, financial support for business development is not provided. If the number of interested women is a certain number and they choose one topic regarding business development, it is possible to organize trainings within the project.

Question 7: local roads are in very poor condition and create inconvenience to local residents. Will local roads be repaired as part of the project?

Answer: The project provides only for the reconstruction of the main road, exits to local roads will be paved. During construction, as far as possible, the old remote pavement for local roads will be provided.

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

	Full Name	Employment	Contact phone	
1	Safarova Safargul	Food production company worker	987-30-13-69	
2	Doniyorova Nigina	Food production company worker		
3	Samieva Mehriniso	Food production company worker	93-907-83-86	
4	Rahmonova Bibi	Food production company worker	907-04-19-58	
5	Hafizova Latofat	Food production company worker	901-00-48-49	
6	Ravatanova G.	Food production company worker	907-97-26-49	
7	Ghoibova Dilafruz	Food production company worker		
8	Gulova Sabohat	Food production company worker	902-20-28-09	
9	Safarova Mayrambi	secretary	902-44-48-42	
10	Sufieva Sitora	dressmaker	917-79-73-28	
11	Safarova Matluba	teacher	985-59-60-28	
12	Sangalieva Surayo	teacher	93-799-58-23	
13	Quvvatova Dilafruz	teacher	88-882-56-87	
14	Vatanova Zulfiya	Kinder-garden worker	93-321-44-95	
15	Safarova Rahabbi	dressmaker	985-04-24-45	

No 2

Minutes of the Public Consultation

On

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for

Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road rehabilitation project

Date: April 9, 2020

Location: Jamoat Boboyunus, village Chilcha

Participants:

1. Residents of village Chilcha (16 participants)
2. Representatives of Jamoat Bobynos, and Raisi Mahalas
3. Members of Temurmalik Grievance Redress Committee;
4. Representatives of the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation

Agenda:

- Information of Hulbuk–Temurmalik–Kangurt Road Improvement Project, benefits and potential impacts and brief overview of ADB guidelines for IR under SPS 2009; Importance of DMS surveys, valuation methodology and compensation entitlements;
- Grievance redress mechanism, GRC and rules for GRM application
- Question – Answer session

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Mr. Kholikov Mahmudjon 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. Kholikov described major aspects and objectives of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for Hulbuk-Temurmalik-Kangurt road rehabilitation project being prepared in compliance with ADB SPS 2009, country legislation and best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during LARP preparation and highlighted their importance to develop fair compensation package for each and every project affected household. He also touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for annual crops, perennials and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households.

Additionally, he once again explained the importance of the cut-off date, April 1, 2020 as defined for the given project; touched on the legislative instruments of country legislation as used in general practice during implementation of land acquisition and resettlement projects.

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

At the completion of presentation, Information Booklets were distributed to every attendee.

After the completion of presentation, the panel opened a question-answer session.

In the closing phase, the PIU representative once again voiced that the MOT/ADB and PIU will put all efforts to ensure LARP implementation procedures were held smoothly through meaningful negotiations with APs. The official Public Meeting was then closed.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: Are local roads taken into consideration during the construction of the main road?

Answer: The project provides only for the reconstruction of the main road, exits to local roads will be paved. During construction, as far as possible, the old remote pavement for local roads will be provided.

Question 2: Will women be hired during road works?

Answer: Women will be given job opportunities during road construction works. However, women may be interested in road maintenance work after the completion of road construction.

Question 3: When is expected commencement of road construction works?

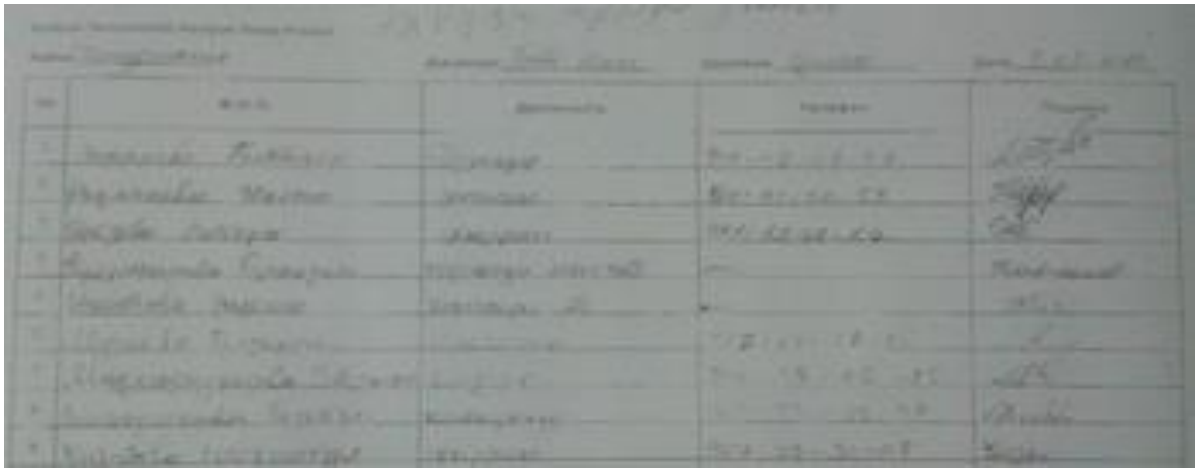
Answer: Road construction begins in the 3rd quarter of the current year.

Question 4: what about communications, for instance electricity lines, damaged during construction work?

Answer: All communications will be immediately reinstated during civil works.

Question 5: Will women receive financial support under the project for small business?

Answer: Under the project, financial support for business development is not provided. If the number of interested women is a certain number and they choose one topic regarding business development, it is possible to organize trainings within the project.



	Full Name	Employment	Contact phone	
1	Safarova Gulbahor	Dressmaker	901-07-08-67	
2	QaRahmonova Nargis	Cleaner	501-41-00-55	
3	Urozova Sitora	Cleaner	901-22-02-67	
4	Qarmishova Gulandom	School worker		
5	Ismatova Rahima	Expert at water supply company		
6	Mudieva Guljahon	Teacher	882-08-88-29	
7	Mahmadmurodova Zebuniso	Teacher	900-55-85-25	
8	Eshmahmadova Gadoybi	Pensioner	905-55-43-98	
9	Habibova Shamigul	Cleaner	902-99-30-08	
10	Hazratqulova Khayri	Housewife	907-58-18-83	
11	Sherkhonova Shahrigul	////	904-55-44-71	
12	Mirzoalieva Husnigul	Teacher	917-28-12-59	
13	Haqnazarova Gulbahor	Housewife	985-76-48-76	
14	Najmidinova Shahriniso	Businesswoman	905-33-55-72	
15	Abdulloeva Nozanin	Dressmaker	918-48-18-74	
16	Rahmonova Adolat	Businesswoman	907-61-12-61	

No 3.

Minutes of the Public Consultation

On

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road rehabilitation project

Date: April 9, 2020
Location: Town Sovet, Salim Jalmat Street

Participants:

1. Residents of town Sovet (17 participants)
2. Raisi Mahala, representatives of local government
3. Members of Grievance Redress Committee
4. Representatives of the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation

Agenda:

- Information of Hulbuk–Temurmalik–Kangurt Road Improvement Project, benefits and potential impacts and brief overview of ADB guidelines for IR under SPS 2009; Importance of DMS surveys, valuation methodology and compensation entitlements;
- Grievance redress mechanism, GRC and rules for GRM application
- Question – Answer session

On April 9, 2020 an official Public Disclosure Meeting was held in Town Sovet regarding Hulbuk-Temurmalik-Kangurt road rehabilitation project to be implemented by MOT with ADB support. The Public Disclosure Meeting was attended by representatives of PIU, Avtostrada, KOCKS, local Jamoat and raisi mahala.

Mr. Kholikov Mahmudjon, the 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. Kholikov described major aspects and objectives of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for Hulbuk-Temurmalik-Kangurt road rehabilitation project being prepared in compliance with ADB SPS 2009, country legislation and best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during LARP preparation and highlighted their importance to develop fair compensation package for each and every project affected household. He also touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for annual crops, perennials and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households.

Additionally, he once again explained the importance of the cut-off date, April 1, 2020 as defined for the given project; touched on the legislative instruments of country legislation as used in general practice during implementation of land acquisition and resettlement projects.

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

At the completion of presentation, Information Booklets were distributed to every attendee.

After the completion of presentation, the panel opened a question-answer session.

In the closing phase, the PIU representative once again voiced that the MOT/ADB and PIU will put all efforts to ensure LARP implementation procedures were held smoothly through meaningful negotiations with APs. The official Public Meeting was then closed.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: Are local roads taken into consideration during the construction of the main road?

Answer: The project provides only for the reconstruction of the main road, exits to local roads will be paved. During construction, as far as possible, the old remote pavement for local roads will be provided.

Question 2: Will women be hired during road works?

Answer: Women will be given job opportunities during road construction works. However, women may be interested in road maintenance work after the completion of road construction.

Question 3: When is expected commencement of road construction works?

Answer: Road construction begins in the 3rd quarter of the current year.

Question 4: Drinking water pipe with a diameter of 150, which is under the project, after construction work, who will be restored?

Answer: Water pipes that are located under the project road and which will be destroyed during construction work will be restored by the project contractor as part of the project.

Question 5: Is access to households taken into account during construction work?

Answer: To the extent possible, it will be possible to provide access to Dehkan farms and pedestrian roads during construction work.

Question 6: Will women receive financial support under the project for small business?

Answer: Under the project, financial support for business development is not provided. If the number of interested women is a certain number and they choose one topic regarding business development, it is possible to organize trainings within the project.

Question 7: local roads are in very poor condition and create inconvenience to local residents. Will local roads be repaired as part of the project?

Answer: The project provides only for the reconstruction of the main road, exits to local roads will be paved. During construction, as far as possible, the old remote pavement for local roads will be provided.

	Full name	Employment	Contact phone	
1	Saidova Tojiniso	Head of local representative	988-42-64-+32	
2	Abdurahimov Safarmo	Cleaner of Amonatbank	987-46-88-46	
3	Murodova Gulchehra	Kinder-garden director	933-70-56-88	
4	Makhmilova Sarvarbi	Teacher	900-60-35-31	
5	Ismoilova Safargul	КЖКП	987-34-18-89	
6	Jonpulodova Muhabbat	Expert water supply company	988-56-04-09	
7	Davlatova Sitora	Seller	988-34-60-54	
8	Khorkasheva Jamila	Cell master	918-27-40-58	
9	Rajabova Zuhro	Housewife	988-93-80-25	
10	Sharipova Umeda	Finca Bank operator	985-86-77-07	
11	Rustamova Nizora	Businesswoman	902-55-92-82	
12	Kholnazarova Sayrigul	Businesswoman	905-80-04-66	
13	Sharipova Nizoramoh	Businesswoman	904-16-03-16	
14	Mirzoeva Bunafsha	Businesswoman	985-31-53-46	
15	Gadoeva Rukhsora	Businesswoman	987-80-18-25	
16	Muminova Mehrafruz	Businesswoman	987-82-13-33	
17	Safarova Ranogul	Head of local representative	985-63-67-63	

No 4.

Minutes of the Public Consultation

On

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road rehabilitation project

Date: April 9, 2020
Location: Town Sovet, village Hasan Zarif

Participants:

1. Residents of town Sovet (16 participants)
2. Raisi Mahala, representatives of local government
3. Members of Grievance Redress Committee
4. Representatives of the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation

Agenda:

- Information of Hulbuk–Temurmalik–Kangurt Road Improvement Project, benefits and potential impacts and brief overview of ADB guidelines for IR under SPS 2009; Importance of DMS surveys, valuation methodology and compensation entitlements;
- Grievance redress mechanism, GRC and rules for GRM application
- Question – Answer session

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Mr. Kholikov Mahmudjon, the 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. Kholikov described major aspects and objectives of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for Hulbuk-Temurmalik-Kangurt road rehabilitation project being prepared in compliance with ADB SPS 2009, country legislation and best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during LARP preparation and highlighted their importance to develop fair compensation package for each and every project affected household. He also touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for annual crops, perennials and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households.

Additionally, he once again explained the importance of the cut-off date, April 1, 2020 as defined for the given project; touched on the legislative instruments of country legislation as used in general practice during implementation of land acquisition and resettlement projects.

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

At the completion of presentation, Information Booklets were distributed to every attendee.

After the completion of presentation, the panel opened a question-answer session.

In the closing phase, the PIU representative once again voiced that the MOT/ADB and PIU will put all efforts to ensure LARP implementation procedures were held smoothly through meaningful negotiations with APs. The official Public Meeting was then closed.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: Are local roads taken into consideration during the construction of the main road?

Answer: The project provides only for the reconstruction of the main road, exits to local roads will be paved. During construction, as far as possible, the old remote pavement for local roads will be provided.

Question 2: Will women be hired during road works?

Answer: Women will be given job opportunities during road construction works. However, women may be interested in road maintenance work after the completion of road construction.

Question 3: When is expected commencement of road construction works?

Answer: Road construction begins in the 3rd quarter of the current year.

Question 4: Drinking water pipe with a diameter of 150, which is under the project, after construction work, who will be restored?

Answer: Water pipes that are located under the project road and which will be destroyed during construction work will be restored by the project contractor as part of the project.

Question 5: Is access to households taken into account during construction work?

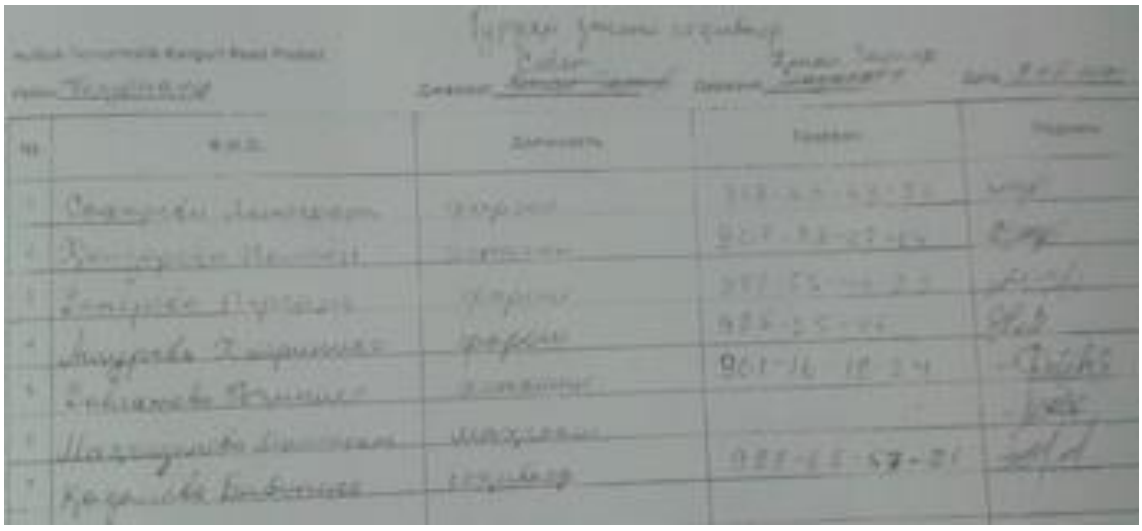
Answer: To the extent possible, it will be possible to provide access to Dehkan farms and pedestrian roads during construction work.

Question 6: Will women receive financial support under the project for small business?

Answer: Under the project, financial support for business development is not provided. If the number of interested women is a certain number and they choose one topic regarding business development, it is possible to organize trainings within the project.

Question 7: local roads are in very poor condition and create inconvenience to local residents. Will local roads be repaired as part of the project?

Answer: The project provides only for the reconstruction of the main road, exits to local roads will be paved. During construction, as far as possible, the old remote pavement for local roads will be provided.



	Full name	Employment	Contact phone	
1	Safarova Latofat	cleaner	919-56-63-36	
2	Haydarova Namoyon	housewife	907-73-07-64	
3	Donyorova Parchamo	cleaner	988-85-46-20	
4	Ashurova Khayriniso	cleaner	985-19-23-97	
5	Davlatova Tojiniso	housewife	901-16-18-24	
6	Mahsidinova Mamlakat	General worker		
7	Qadamova Bibiniso	businesswoman	988-65-57-81	
8	Hidirova Fazilamo	Water supply organization HR	907-01-29-73	
9	Jurahonova Shahzoda	Security	987-17-57-09	
10	Sodiqova Guldasta	Housewife	904-60-60-18	
11	Sheralieva Sabagul	Housewife	988-47-36-97	
12	Iskandarova Holmo	Pensioner		
13	Qodirova Anvarbi	Cleaner	918-71-89-56	
14	Karimova Savriniso	Housewife	987-01-05-68	
15	Boysarova Mushkiniso	Housewife	901-22-29-54	
16	Sharipova Niginamoh	Housewife	903-02-12-11	

No 5. **Minutes of the Public Consultation**

On

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road rehabilitation project

Date: April 10, 2020
Location: Town Sovet, village Hamroviyo

Participants:

1. Residents of town Sovet (19 participants)
2. Raisi Mahala, representatives of local government
3. Members of Grievance Redress Committee
4. Representatives of the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation

Agenda:

- Information of Hulbuk–Temurmalik–Kangurt Road Improvement Project, benefits and potential impacts and brief overview of ADB guidelines for IR under SPS 2009; Importance of DMS surveys, valuation methodology and compensation entitlements;
- Grievance redress mechanism, GRC and rules for GRM application
- Question – Answer session

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Additionally, he explained the importance of the cut-off date, April 1, 2020 as defined for the given project; touched on the legislative instruments of country legislation as used in general practice during implementation of land acquisition and resettlement projects.

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

At the completion of presentation, Information Booklets were distributed to every attendee.

After the completion of presentation, the panel opened a question-answer session.

In the closing phase, the PIU representative once again voiced that the MOT/ADB and PIU will put all efforts to ensure LARP implementation procedures were held smoothly through meaningful negotiations with APs. The official Public Meeting was then closed.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: Are local roads taken into consideration during the construction of the main road?

Answer: The project provides only for the reconstruction of the main road, exits to local roads will be paved. During construction, as far as possible, the old remote pavement for local roads will be provided.

Question 2: Will women be hired during road works?

Answer: Women will be given job opportunities during road construction works. However, women may be interested in road maintenance work after the completion of road construction.

Question 3: When is expected commencement of road construction works?

Answer: Road construction begins in the 3rd quarter of the current year.

Question 4: Drinking water pipe with a diameter of 150, which is under the project, after construction work, who will be restored?

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Answer: The project provides only for the reconstruction of the main road, exits to local roads will be paved. During construction, as far as possible, the old remote pavement for local roads will be provided.

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

	Full name	Employment	Contact phone	
1	Nematova Sanifa	Housewife	919-52-50-01	
2	Tironova Quyduzoy	Pensioner	988-94-81-45	
3	Fayzova Sayohat	Dressmaker		
4	Rahimova Zarafshon	Fast-food seller	904-05-35-12	
5	Ghafurova Inobat	Dressmaker	911-01-01-04	
6	Safarova Basgul	Dressmaker	935-82-82-89	
7	Tabarova Sharifamo	Seller	93-006-06-21	
8	Qayumova Dastagul	Dehkon Farm director		
9	Ghayurova Tozagul	Seller		
10	Kamolova Mavluda	seller	931-77-30-61	
11	Mehikmatova Robiya	seller	988-05-05-54	
12	Izzatova Marziya	Seller	906-66-21-41	
13	Sharipova Qurbongul	Housewife	918-56-97-77	
14	Abdunazarova Mosharif	Housewife		
15	Nosirova Fotima	Pensioner	900-31-74-35	
16	Mirzoyeva Zarafshon	Housewife	987-11-29-66	
17	Donayeva Fotima	Housewife		
18	Tabarova Zumrad	Housewife		
19	Jonboboeva Oyjamol	Housewife		

No 6.

Minutes of the Public Consultation

On

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road rehabilitation project

Date: April 10, 2020
Location: Tanobchi, village Tanobchii Poyon

Participants:

1. Residents of jamoat Tanobchi (17 participants)
2. Raisi Mahala, representatives of local government
3. Members of Grievance Redress Committee
4. Representatives of the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation

Agenda:

- Information of Hulbuk–Temurmalik–Kangurt Road Improvement Project, benefits and potential impacts and brief overview of ADB guidelines for IR under SPS 2009; Importance of DMS surveys, valuation methodology and compensation entitlements;
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Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: Are local roads taken into consideration during the construction of the main road? And

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Question 3: When is expected commencement of road construction works?

Answer: Road construction begins in the 3rd quarter of the current year.

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Answer: The project provides only for the reconstruction of the main road, exits to local roads will be paved. During construction, as far as possible, the old remote pavement for local roads will be provided.

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

	Full name	Employment	Contact phone	
1	Musoeva Dilnoza	student	985-19-77-32	
2	Kuchanova Mastona	housewife	909-17-05-17	
3	Nodirova Shamigul	dressmaker	918-81-66-99	
4	Chairova Guldasta	housewife	985-19-23-97	
5	Sheralieva Jangiloy	cook	555-55-92-84	
6	Mavlonova Shukrona	dressmaker	907-00-06-29	
7	Khalilova Zamira	dressmaker	987-28-32-36	
8	Bukhorieva Manzura	dressmaker	985-59-93-66	
9	Mahmadalieva Shirmo	housewife	987-18-35-97	
10	Toshpulodova Safarmo	housewife	987-11-19-82	
11	Davlatova Kibriyo	housewife	905-77-65-51	
12	Rustamova Saodat	housewife	987-34-55-34	
13	Aletova Guliston	teacher	985-36-97-04	
14	Ghashova Roziyamoh	Security	987-13-08-05	
15	Ubaydova Mavzuna	cleaner	918-10-82-19	
16	Valizoda Mohigul	Enterprise director	985-62-78-32	
17	Elmurodova Jamila	cleaner	900-07-18-13	

No 7. **Minutes of the Public Consultation**

On

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road rehabilitation project

Date: April 10, 2020
Location: Tanobchi, village Tanobchii bolo

Participants:

1. Residents of jamoat Tanobchi (15 participants)
2. Raisi Mahala, representatives of local government
3. Members of Grievance Redress Committee
4. Representatives of the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation

Agenda:

- Information of Hulbuk–Temurmalik–Kangurt Road Improvement Project, benefits and potential impacts and brief overview of ADB guidelines for IR under SPS 2009; Importance of DMS surveys, valuation methodology and compensation entitlements;
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Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: Are local roads taken into consideration during the construction of the main road? And

Answer: The project provides only for the reconstruction of the main road, exits to local roads will be paved. During construction, as far as possible, the old remote pavement for local roads will be provided.

Question 2: Any job opportunity for us?

Answer: Yes, Practise is established to provide job opportunities to local resource, men and women.

Question 3: When is expected commencement of road construction works?

Answer: Road construction begins in the 3rd quarter of the current year.

Question 4: Drinking water pipe with a diameter of 150, which is under the project, after construction work, who will be restored?

Answer: Water pipes that are located under the project road and which will be destroyed during construction work will be restored by the project contractor as part of the project.

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	Full name	Employment	Contact phone	
1	Sjbirova Niyozbi	housewife	985-10-39-71	
2	Oymahmadova Bibimo	housewife	918-34-57-37	
3	Qurbonova Umeda	housewife	988-01-19-33	
4	Azimova Niholbi	housewife	988-10-78-31	
5	Hamidova Zulfiya	housewife		
6	Safarova Mohrukhsor	housewife	918-31-50-55	
7	Murodova Mavluda	housewife	985-55-17-49	
8	Husaynova Bunafsha	seller		
9	Saidova Zarina	seller	988-49-99-60	
10	Sayfidinova Gulrukhsor	Fast-food seller	915-17-49-12	
11	Shovalieva Gulchehra	dressmaker	985-60-84-60	
12	Qurbonova Maysara	seller	918-91-36-35	
13	Bobieva Taghoygul	dressmaker		
14	Saidabrorova Bunafsha	dressmaker	919-56-09-11	
15	Pirumqulova Munira	dressmaker	985-22-30-84	

No 8. **Minutes of the Public Consultation**

On

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road rehabilitation project

Date: April 10, 2020
Location: Mirali Mahmadali, village Guldara

Participants:

1. Residents of jamoat Mirali Mahmadali (14 participants)
2. Raisi Mahala, representatives of local government
3. Members of Grievance Redress Committee
4. Representatives of the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation

Agenda:

- Information of Hulbuk–Temurmalik–Kangurt Road Improvement Project, benefits and potential impacts and brief overview of ADB guidelines for IR under SPS 2009; Importance of DMS surveys, valuation methodology and compensation entitlements;
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Question 3: When is expected commencement of road construction works?

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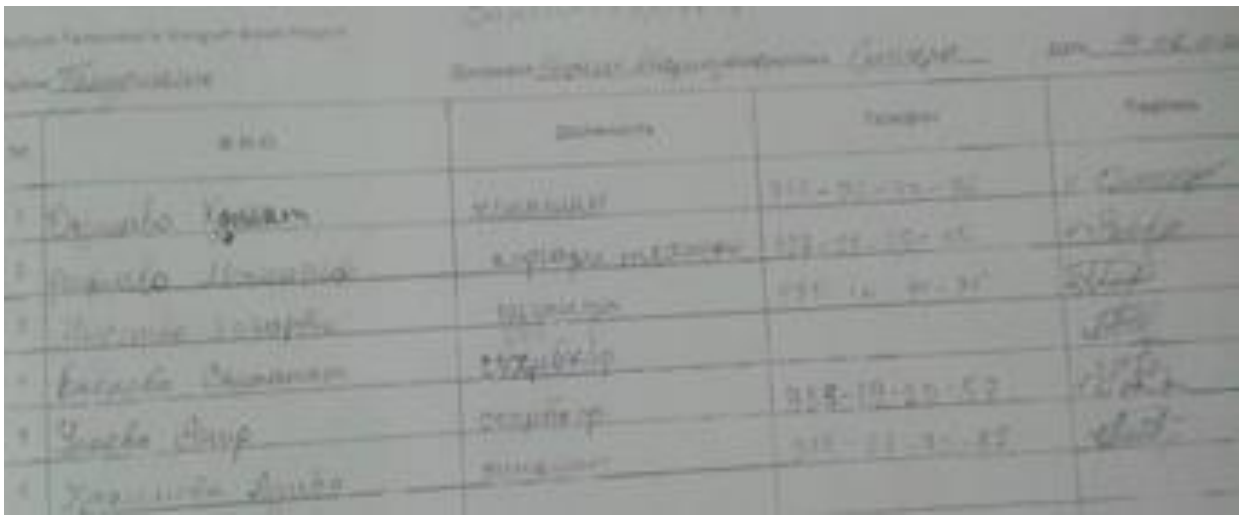

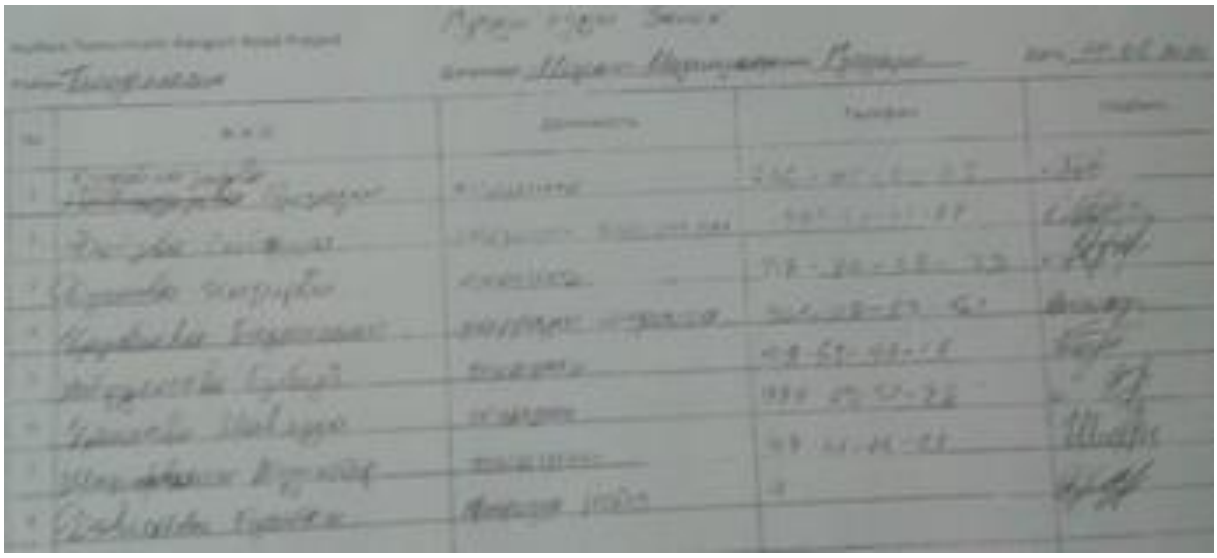

	Full name	Employment	Contact phone	
1	Odinaeva Khosiyat	Housewife	985-76-33-76	
2	Rafieva Mosharif	Technical staff	987-23-77-05	
3	Mirsaeva Khojarbi	Dressmaker	985-10-71-95	
4	Bayonova Saltanat	Businesswoman		
5	Ulaeva Anor	Businesswoman	985-19-20-57	
6	Hakimova Adiba	Housewife	918-36-80-82	
7	Khudoynazarova Guljahon	Housewife	556-05-61-05	
8	Fayzova Sayfura	Cleaner	987-63-41-87	
9	Dustova Nazirbi	Housewife	918-74-67-39	
10	Qarabaeva Bahriniso	Cleaner	901-07-53-51	
11	Khayruloeva Gulbuy	Housewife	918-67-92-18	
12	Qayumova Mavluda	Housewife	988-87-51-87	
13	Sharifamoi Abdusattor	Housewife	918-41-26-28	
14	Davlatova Guliston	Cleaner		

No 9. **Minutes of the Public Consultation**

On

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road rehabilitation project

Date: April 11, 2020
Location: Mirali Mahmadali, village Selbur

Participants:

1. Residents of jamoat Mirali Mahmadali (16 participants)
2. Raisi Mahala, representatives of local government
3. Members of Grievance Redress Committee
4. Representatives of the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation

Agenda:

- Information of Hulbuk–Temurmalik–Kangurt Road Improvement Project, benefits and potential impacts and brief overview of ADB guidelines for IR under SPS 2009; Importance of DMS surveys, valuation methodology and compensation entitlements;
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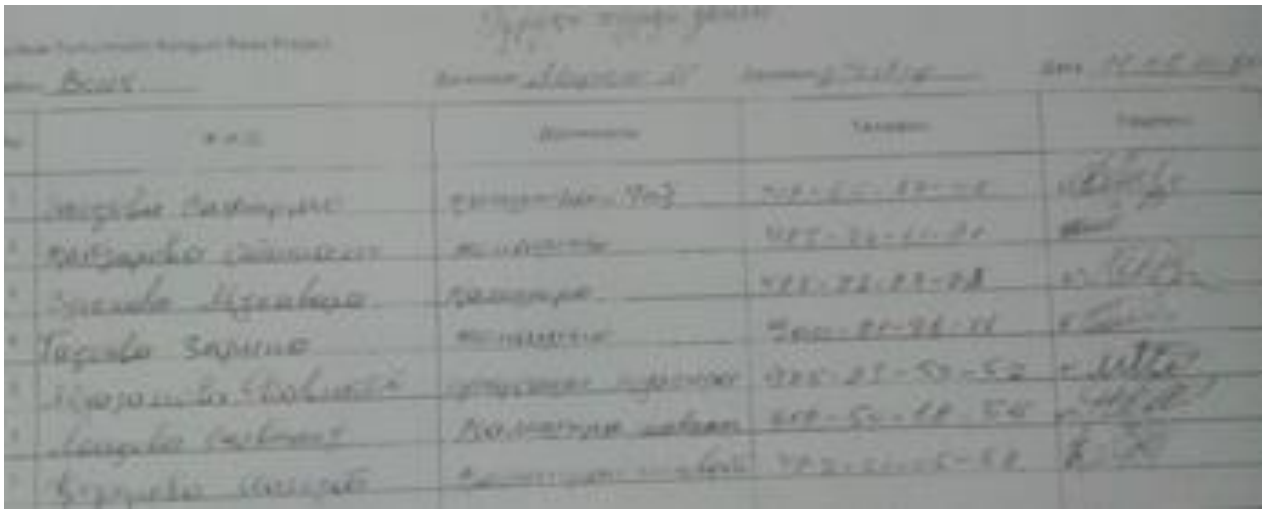

	Full name	Employment	Contact phone	
1	Abdurahmonova Gulchehra	seller	987-42-72-85	
2	Mazamova Olambi	Dressmaker	988-21-83-40	
3	Hojayeva Himatoy	Dire	988-00-33-26	
4	Azamova Fayzigul	Cooker in marker	988-58-73-36	
5	Davlatalieva Munisa	Dressmaker	988-49-06-05	
6	Haqdorova Gulrukhsor	Shop owner	919-19-01-39	
7	Ubaydova Gulrukhsor	Seller	987-05-16-62	
8	Saidova Umeda	Seller	985-32-32-14	
9	Yusufova Safiya	Dressmaker	900-40-30-36	
10	Saidova Safarmo	Nurse	918-45-88-92	
11	Haydarova Oynshamo	Housewife	985-74-61-81	
12	Suyunova Munavara	Nurse	988-77-82-75	
13	Gadoyeva Zarina	Housewife	900-81-86-36	
14	Muazamova Davlatbi	cleaner	98-585-59-57	
15	Loiqova Sarvinoz	Nurse	918-50-68-55	
16	Qodirova Malohat	Nurse	987-01-05-68	

No 10. **Minutes of the Public Consultation**

On

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road rehabilitation project

Date: April 11, 2020
Location: Mirali Mahmadali, village Hulbek

Participants:

1. Residents of jamoat Mirali Mahmadali (13 participants)
2. Raisi Mahala, representatives of local government
3. Members of Grievance Redress Committee
4. Representatives of the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation

Agenda:

- Information of Hulbuk–Temurmalik–Kangurt Road Improvement Project, benefits and potential impacts and brief overview of ADB guidelines for IR under SPS 2009; Importance of DMS surveys, valuation methodology and compensation entitlements;
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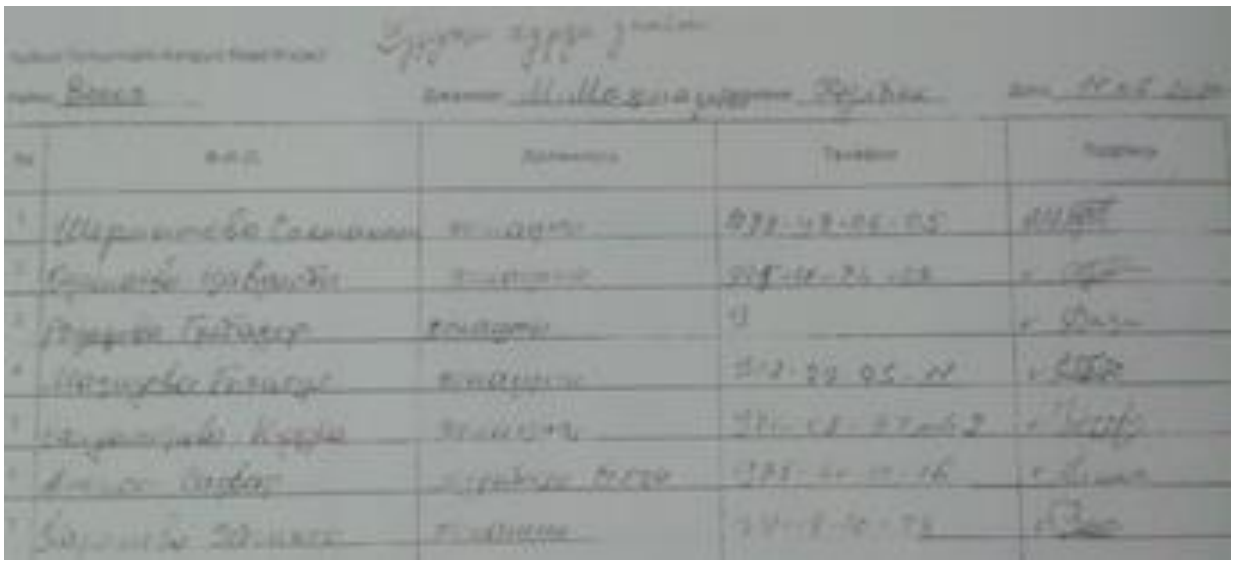

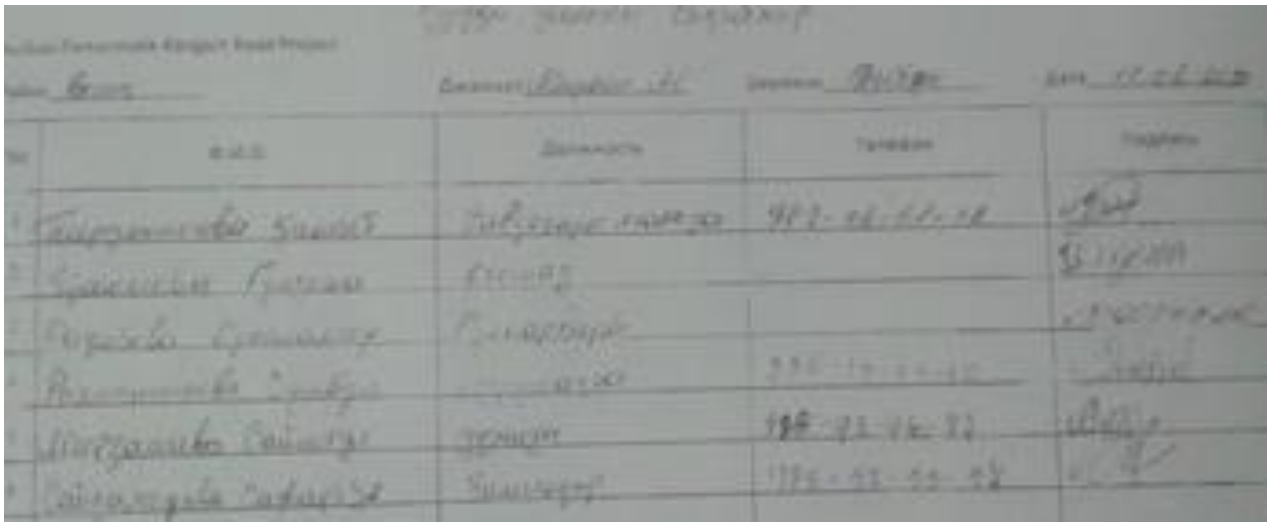

	Full name	Employment	Contact phone	
1	Shermatova Saltanat	Housewife	988-49-06-05	
2	Odinaeva Javharbi	Housewife	985-14-84-03	
3	Roziqova Gulbahor	Housewife		
4	Majidova Boghigul	Housewife	902-77-75-11	
5	Saidamirova Nuqra	Housewife	981-02-23-42	
6	Aminai Safar	Kinder-garden worker	988-40-10-16	
7	Karimova Zebuniso	Housewife	918-18-10-39	
8	Pirumshoeva Hikoyat	Seller	987-06-61-12	
9	Qayumova Guldona	Cooker		
10	Rajabova Orostamoh	Gardener		
11	Rahmatshoeva Sumbul	Seller	985-19-64-60	
12	Mirzoalieva Sayrigul	Dressmaker	918-73-74-87	
13	Saidamirova Safargul	Land owner	985-93-99-97	

No 11. **Minutes of the Public Consultation**

On

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road rehabilitation project

Date: April 11, 2020
Location: Guliston, village Mehrobod

Participants:

1. Residents of jamoat Guliston (15 participants)
2. Raisi Mahala, representatives of local government
3. Members of Grievance Redress Committee
4. Representatives of the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation

Agenda:

- Information of Hulbuk–Temurmalik–Kangurt Road Improvement Project, benefits and potential impacts and brief overview of ADB guidelines for IR under SPS 2009; Importance of DMS surveys, valuation methodology and compensation entitlements;
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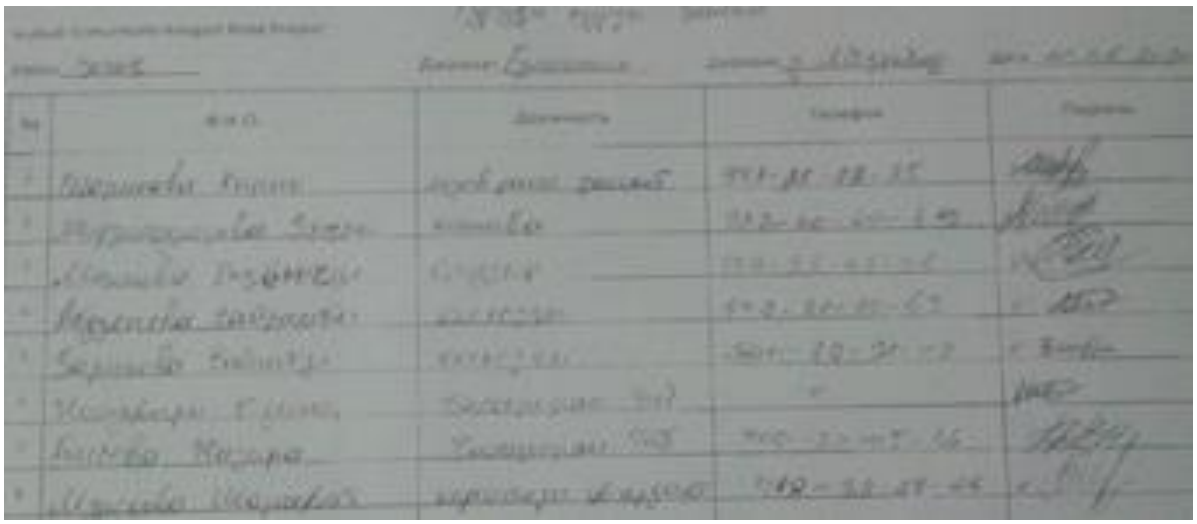

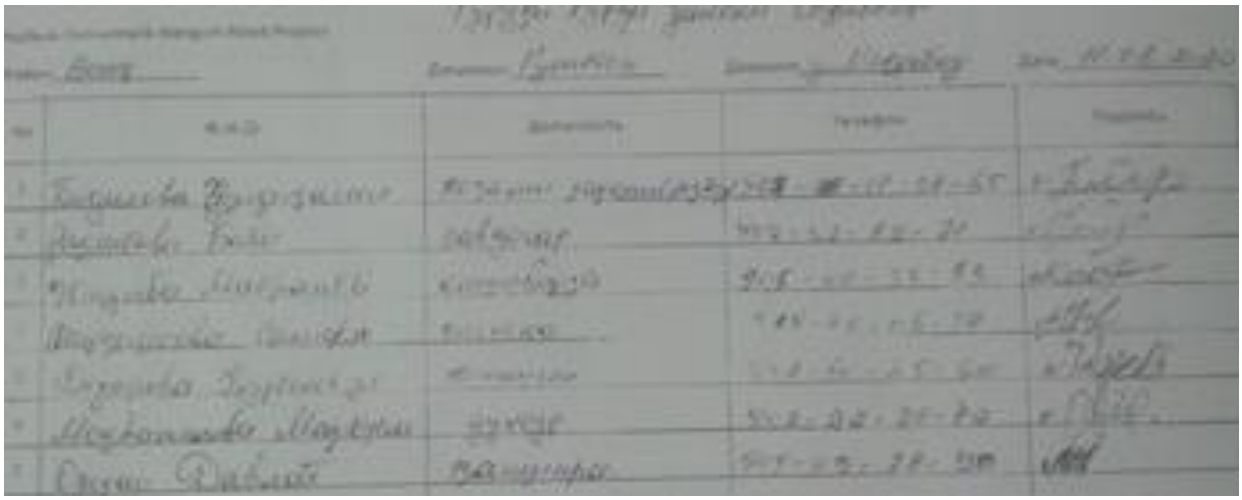

	Full name	Employment	Contact phone	
1	Sharipova Hirmo	Jamoat Deputy head	988-38-28-25	
2	Mirzomurodova Zuhro	Secretary	987-00-40-49	
3	Manieva Rahyongul	Teacher	907-97-95-96	
4	Abdulloeva Sayrambi	Farmer	902-81-00-63	
5	Zavitova Sayligul	Farmer	900-77-71-09	
6	Nilufari Odina	Nurse		
7	Ghoibova Nazira	Nurse	900-30-05-14	
8	Murodova Sharofat	cultural worker	918-38-28-25	
9	Bedilova Zulhijamol	Head of dehkan farm	907-18-08-65	
10	Rahmatova Bibi	seller	907-32-82-71	
11	Yunusova Mayrambi	Agricultural	905-00-35-83	
12	Mirzoshoeva Sanifa	Cooker	918-40-06-58	
13	Qahorova Qurbongul	Housewife	902-60-45-60	
14	Mohvatanova Mahbuba	Doctor	902-72-72-87	
15	Ozodai Davlat	Nurse	909-99-28-90	

No 12. **Minutes of the Public Consultation**

On

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt road rehabilitation project

Date: April 11, 2020
Location: Mirali Mahmadali village Okhjar

Participants:

1. Residents of jamoat Mirali Mahmadali (16 participants)
2. Raisi Mahala, representatives of local government
3. Members of Grievance Redress Committee
4. Representatives of the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation

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1	Ashurova Rajabgul	Housewife	918-19-18-93	
2	Hudoyqulova Gulhumor	Nurse	988-41-03-59	
3	Rahmonova Bibirayho	Nurse	918-19-91-24	
4	Sanavbari Saymurod	Nurse	988-35-81-10	
5	Qurbonova Rohila	Housewife	985-44-08-91	
6	Muqadasova Oliamo	Housewife	987-28-96-39	
7	Ashurova Fayzigul	Businesswoman		
8	Ghulomova Dilbar	Doctor	985-35-79-10	
9	Zulqada Holmurod	Housewife		
10	Ghoibova Rajabgul	Housewife		
11	Mahmadalieva Fayzigul	Housewife	907-06-47-14	
12	Nazarova Zebogul	Head of the village	907-06-47-14	
13	Ashurova Gavharbi	pensioner	907-06-47-14	
14	Fayziyeva Safarmo	Housewife	987-48-37-14	
15	Safarova Sarvarbi	Housewife	983-33-34-07	
16	Halilova Zinatbi	Housewife	985-53-79-38	

Annex 3. Detailed description of project affected businesses

Detailed description of project affected land attached with commercial facilities and type of impact

N	Parcel internal Code	Affected Commercial facility	No of AP	Certificate to land	Full / Partial Impact	Duration of stoppage (months)	Basis for calculation of compensation	Note
1	1	Business owner- Butcher's Shop	7	Land certificate	Full impact to land & entire shop	12 months	Rental fee: 250 TJS x 2 /renters X 12 months = 6,000	AP shall get new land and construct a new building
3	3	Renter	7	Rental agreement		3 month	1418.8 x3 =4,256.4	3 times average monthly salary
4	4	Business owner- Veterinary Pharmacy	18	Land certificate	Full impact to land & entire shop	12 months	1800 turnover 180 x 12=2,160	AP shall get new land and construct a new building
5	5	Business owner- Repair workshop for bicycles	8	Land certificate/ No tax report	Full impact to land & entire shop	12 months	1418.8 X 12 =17,026.6	AP shall get new land and construct a new building
6	6	Renter (with patent)	11	No Agreement		3 month	4,256.40	3 times average monthly salary
7	9	Business owner- Pharmacy	8	Land certificate	Partial impact to land & entire building of pharmacy	3 months	Rental fee 200 x 3 = 600	AP can build new pharmacy on his own land plot
8	10	Renter	3	Rental Agreement		3 months	Turnover: 14,445/100*10*3=4,333.50	Calculated based on Tax report on monthly turnover
9	11	Hired at pharmacy (without contract_	6	No Contract processed		3 months	=1418.8 x3 =4,256.4	3 times average monthly salary
10	115	Business owner- Operating fuel station	11	Land certificate and tax record	Partial to land & full impact to fuel station	12 months	Turnover: 30343 /100x10x12 =36,411.60	AP shall demolish existing fuel station and rebuilt on remaining part of his land parcel, further from the edge of ROW.
11	116	Hired at fuel station	5	Statement of Director		3 months	1000 x 3= 3,000	3 months salary compensation based on the directors 'written statement

12	143	Business owner- Shop trading spare parts	13	Land certificate & patent	Full impact to land & entire shop	12 months	1418.8 X 12 =17,026.6	AP shall get new land and construct a new building
13	144	Renter	11	No agreement		3 month	1418.8 x3 =4,256.4	3 times average monthly salary
14	307	Business owner-trading canopy	6	Land certificate & patent	Partial impact to land & improvements	6 months	1444.4 x 6 = 8,666.4	Canopy used for trading can be restored in max 6 months
15	310	Renter - trading under canopy	5	Patent		3 months	Turnover 14880 /100*10*3 =4,464.0	
16	311	Business owner- Commercial facility	1		Full impact to structure and partial impact to land	12 months	Bank – 100 x1 2 =1200 Barbers shop 210 x 12=2,520 Bistro – 300 = 3,600 Total:7,320	AP shall get new land and construct a new building
17	312	Renter – barber's shop (without patent)	10	No patent		3 months	1418.8 x 3 = 4,256.4	3 times average monthly salary
18	313	Renter - Bistro (without patent)	9	No patent		3 months	1418.8 x 3 = 4,256.4	3 times average monthly salary
19	346	Business owner - operating canteen)	2	Land certificate Patent	Full impact to structure and partial impact to land	6 months	1418.8 x 3 = 8,512.8	Part of canteen, supplementary structures and gate can be re-built on the remaining portion of land

Annex 4. Grievance Application Forms

Grievance Application Form

Application form	
Name of the applicant _____	
Mobile Phone number:_____	
Email / Residence Hukumat_____ Jamoat_____ Villiage_____	
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_____

Grievance Log Sample

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 5. Copies of cut-off date announcement

ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
МАРКАЗИ ТАТБИҚИ ЛОИҲАҲОИ
ТАҶДИДИ РОҲҲО

РЕСПУБЛИКА ТАДЖИКИСТАН
ЦЕНТР РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОЕКТОВ
РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ ДОРОГ

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION UNIT FOR ROADS REHABILITATION

ш. Душанбе, кӯчаи Айнӣ 14
Тел/Факс: (992 37) 222 20 73
E-mail: info@piu.tj

14 Ayni str., Dushanbe
Tel/Fax: (992 37) 222 20 73
E-mail: info@piu.tj

г. Душанбе, улица Айни 14
Тел/Факс: (992 37) 222 20 73
E-mail: info@piu.tj

06 04 20 № 362

Ба макомоти ичроияи хокимияти
давлатии ноҳияи Темурмалик

Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо иттилоъ медиҳад, ки татбиқи лоиҳаи "Таҷдиди роҳи автомобилгарди Ҳулбук – Темурмалик – Кангурт" амалӣ шуда истода, оғози корҳои сохтмонӣ дар соли ҷорӣ дар назар аст.

Аз ин лиҳоз, хоҳиш менамоем, ки аз ҷониби намояндагони макомот, ҷамоатҳо ва раисони маҳаллаҳо ба диққати истикоматкунандагон расонида шавад, ки аз санаи **1 апрели соли 2020** дар ду шафати роҳ сохтмони тамоми бинову иншоотҳо, таъмири капиталӣ, ҷорӣ, азнавсозӣ, шинонидани дарахтони мевадиҳанда ва ҷудо намудани китъаи замин қатъиян манъ карда шавад. Дар ҳолати пас аз эълони мазкур амалӣ кардани корҳои номбурда ва зарари аз таъсири лоиҳа расида, маблағи зарар ҷуброн карда намешавад.

Қайд кардан ба маврид аст, ки аз ҷониби Марказ дар рӯзномаи "Ҷумҳурият" нашри №62 (23917) санаи 31-уми марти соли 2020 эълони ҳаммазмун чоп гардидааст.

Ҳамзамон хоҳиш менамоем, ки барои дар газета ё маҷаллаи маҳаллӣ, идораи ҳукумат, Кумитаи идораи замин, шӯъба/бахши меъморӣ, ҷамоатҳо ва маҳаллаҳои ҳамшафати роҳ паҳн кардани эълон мусоидат намоед.

Замима: эълон дар ҳаҷми 1 варақ.

Бо эҳтиром,
Директори ичроия Н. Арабзода

Ҳакимов К.

ЭЪЛОН

Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо ба диққати истикоматкунандагони ҷамоати деҳоти Гулистон, Абдӣ Аҳаз ва Миралӣ Маҳмаддалии ноҳияи Восеъ, ҷамоати деҳоти Кангурт, Бобоқонус, Қарақамиш, Танобчӣ ва ҷамоати шаҳраки Совети ноҳияи Темурмалик мерасонад, ки татбиқи лоиҳаи "Таҷдиди роҳи автомобилгарди Ҳулбук – Темурмалик – Кангурт" амалӣ шуда истода, оғози корҳои сохтмонӣ дар соли 2020 дар назар аст.

Аз ин лиҳоз, ба диққати истикоматкунандагони ҳамшафати роҳи татбиқшаванда мерасонем, ки шурӯъ аз **1 апрели соли 2020**, дар ду шафати роҳ сохтмони тамоми бинову иншоотҳо, таъмири капиталӣ, ҷорӣ, азнавсозӣ, шинонидани дарахтони мевадиҳанда ва ҷудо кардани китъаи замин қатъиян манъ карда шавад. Дар ҳолати пас аз эълони мазкур амалӣ кардани корҳои номбурда ва зарари аз таъсири лоиҳа расида, маблағи зарар ҷуброн карда намешавад.

Инчунин қайд менамоем, ки эълони мазкур дар рӯзномаи "Ҷумҳурият" нашри №62 (23917) санаи 31-уми марти соли 2020 чоп гардидааст.

Annex 6. LARP Disclosure Public Consultation meetings conducted on October 6-8, 2020

Minutes of the National Public Consultation under

Reconstruction of Hulbuk – Temurmalik - Kangurt Road Project

Date: October 6, 2020

Place of meeting: In the school #4, Guliston Jamoat of the Vose District

Presented:

PIURR

Kholikov Mahmudzhon	Main Social Safeguard Specialist of PIU RR
Ahmadbekova Guldavlat	Main Specialist on Environmental issues

Consultant «KOCKS CONSULT GMBH»

Fozilov Fozil	National Resettlement Specialist

Stakeholders (scanned attendance list is attached).

Agenda:

- Presentations of the Project with main focus on the environmental and social assessment.
- Question time and discussion

The main information shared with the participants:

- Information about the Project
- Information about required and completed Project related activities
- Information on the cut-off-day
- ADB SPS 2009 and legal requirements of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Objectives of the Environmental and Social Assessment
- On the prepared draft IEE and LARP and its further implementation
- Resettlement Action Plan and Matrix of compensation
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Environmental issues related to the Project
- Examples of environmental impacts' mitigation measures
- Measures to ensure the prevention of the COVID-19 risks
- Importance of active involvement and the vital role of the local authorities (Hukumats and Jamoats), civil society organizations and other interested parties

During the consultation, the interested parties were provided with information regarding their right to receive compensation for non-bearing trees or to receive the tree itself as timber without compensation. As a result, stakeholders unanimously chose to obtain trees for further use as wood.

Upon completion of the presentation stakeholders asked a few questions. The focus was on how road safety and environmental impacts mitigation measures would be implemented. The main questions related to the environmental issues along the whole Project road were as follows:

Questions:

1. I have a veterinary pharmacy, he gets under the influence of a road project, where can I rebuild my business?
2. When does road construction start?
3. If on time the construction of a road in our houses or an auxiliary building appears new cracks, what measures will be taken by the road workers?

Answers:

1. The PIU has already submitted a letter to the Hukumat of the Vose district with a request for the allocation of land plot for the restoration of your business[42]. By the Hukumat, 2 or 3 options for the land plot will be determined and you will choose the option that suits you.
2. Approximately by the end of 2020.
3. First of all, the Contractor will be given an instruction on non-use of vibration in settlements during construction work. In addition, before starting construction work, we will photograph the nearest buildings located along the road up to 30 m long on both sides. In the event of cracks, we will compare the photos taken before the start of construction work, and if the cause is identified, appropriate measures will be taken.

We, the undersigned, participated in a public consultation and received useful information about the project, Bank financing, ADB Security Policy Statement and Grievance Mechanism.

No.	Name	Position	Signature
1	Rahmatov M.	Jobless	
2	Qurbonov S.	Jobless	
3	Abdulloev M.	Security	
4	Nabiev Kh.	Pensioner	
5	Zaripov K.	Pensioner	
6	Sharipov Sharof	Pensioner	
7	Shohnazarov K.	Security	
8	Abdulloev A.	Jobless	
9	Mahmadiev Q.	Jobless	

[42] The copy of original PIU letter on relocation of alternative land parcels of commercial designation is provided in Annex 7 and English translation of the same letter is attached in Annex 8.

10	Akobirov Emomali	entrepreneur	
11	Rahmonov Mahmadullo	farmer	
12	Nazarova A.	teacher	
13	Salimova Olufta	House wife	
14	Emomova Nodira	House wife	
15	Abdulloeva S.	House wife	
16	Murodova Hafizamo	teacher	
17	Abdulloeva Khosiyat	House wife	
18	Barotova Oimkhol	House wife	
19	Zoirova Sitoramoh	House wife	
20	Nazarova Gulchehra	House wife	
21	Safarova Oymoma	farmer	
22	Barotova Javharbi	House wife	
23	Nurbekova Qobila	House wife	
24	Nazriev Rajabali	tenant	
25	Odinaev Muzafar	Jamoat woker	
26	Emomov Mahmadtolib	Farmer	
27	Golibi Mirzosharif	Tenant	
28	Mastonov Abdusattor	Farmer	
29	Fayzulloev Sayfullo	Jobless	
30	Odilov R.	pensioner	
31	Yaqubov A.	Jobless	
32	Ziraev Qurbonkhon	entrepreneur	
33	Mirzoev Sulton	Jobless	
34	Mirzoshoeva S.	farmer	
35	Odinaev Bakhtiyor	teacher	
36	Davlatov F.	entrepreneur	
37	Zaripova Zaynura		
39	Asrorova Kenjamo	House wife	
40	Muqimova Mavjigul	teacher	
41	Mahmadaliev B.	farmer	
42	Fozilov F.	National resettlement spesialist	
43	Kholikov M.	PIU RR Social Specialist	
44	Rahmatulloev Kh.	pharmacy seller	
45	Ahmadbekova Guldavlat	PIU RR Environmental specialist	

Presentation regarding Social and Environmental Issues

Minutes of the National Public Consultation under

Reconstruction of Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt Road Project

Date: October 6, 2020

Place of meeting: In the M.Mahmadali Jamoat of the Vose District

Presented:

PIURR

Kholikov Mahmudzhon Main Social Safeguard Specialist of PIU RR

Ahmadbekova Guldavlat Main Specialist on Environmental Issues

Consultant «KOCKS CONSULT GMBH»

Fozilov Fozil National Resettlement Specialist

Stakeholders (scanned attendance list is attached).

Agenda:

- Presentations of the Project with main focus on the environmental and social assessment.
- Question time and discussion

The main information shared with the participants:

- Information about the Project
- Information about required and completed Project related activities
- Information on the cut-off-day
- ADB SPS 2009 and legal requirements of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Objectives of the Environmental and Social Assessment
- On the prepared draft IEE and LARP and its further implementation
- Resettlement Action Plan and Matrix of compensation
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Environmental issues related to the Project
- Examples of environmental impacts' mitigation measures
- Measures to ensure the prevention of the COVID-19 risks
- Importance of active involvement and the vital role of the local authorities (Hukumats and Jamoats), civil society organizations and other interested parties

During the consultation, the interested parties were provided with information regarding

their right to receive compensation for non-bearing trees or to receive the tree itself as timber without compensation. As a result, stakeholders unanimously chose to obtain trees for further use as wood.

Upon completion of the presentation stakeholders asked a few questions. The focus was on how road safety and environmental impacts mitigation measures would be implemented. The main questions related to the environmental issues along the whole Project road were as follows:

Questions:

1. Our fruit trees are effected by the project, will the builders help us cut down the trees?
2. My subsidiary building is affected by the project, everything that gets counted as it should be, but after the calculation recently due to natural disasters, my subsidiary building (barn) part of the building became emergency in this case, what should we do.
3. If there are no relevant land documents, is compensation for land taken into account?
4. We do not have a certificate near our site next to the road, but there we fenced with a metal mesh and planted fruit trees. Will they be counted for compensation?
5. Does the road design include culvert construction?

Answers:

1. Yes, such situations also happen when builders work near your site, they will help cut down your trees.
2. First of all, it is necessary to secure this building, but from our side everything that falls under the influence of the project has been calculated and from the side of the evaluation committee the cost of compensation has been determined, how everything will be ready and the date of payment of compensation you will be called to receive money for your property.
3. No, only those who have the relevant documents will receive compensation for the loss of land use.
4. There will be no compensation for the loss of the use of land, but for your others property like metal grid or fruit trees that fall under the influence of the project will be compensated.
5. Yes. The project provides for the construction of new culverts in the necessary places.

We, the undersigned, participated in a public consultation and received useful information about the project, Bank financing, ADB Security Policy Statement and Grievance Mechanism.

No.	Name	Position	Signature
1	Murodov Nabi	pensioner	
2	Miraliev Z.	Jamoat worker	
3	Qubonov Bahodur	Farmer	
4	Rahmonov	Farmer	
5	Qurbonov Mahmdsho	seller	
6	Saidov Rajabali	master	

7	Khusravi Boboshoh	jobless	
8	Qurbonov Obidjon	worker	
9	Ahmadov Ismatullo	entrepreneur	
10	Qurbonova Roziya	pensioner	
11	Sodiqov Saymumin	Farmer	
12	Bobokhonova Sharofat	House wife	
13	Davlatova Guliston	worker	
14	Sharifamoi A.	House wife	
15	Alieva Sayora	House wife	
16	Majidova P.	pensioner	
17	Murodov Rajabali	worker	
18	Mirzoev Karomatullo	Driver	
19	Haytaliev Davlat	master	
20	Mirzoev Qamar	Teacher	
21	Gafurov	entrepreneur	
22	Gulmirzoev Bahrom	entrepreneur	
23	Davlatov Abdurahmon	Master	
24	Odinaev Khujamurod	Student	
25	Miraliev Safar	Driver	
26	Karimov Mahmadi	Worker	
27	Zaripov Bakhtiyor		
28	Ubaydov Bakhtiyor		
29	Mahmudova Sharifmoh	Pensioner	
30	Khudoynazarova Guljaho	House wife	
31	Muminov Fayz	Jobless	
32	Khayrulloeva Gulruy	House wife	
33	Nodirov Rahim	Pensioner	
34	Rasulov Toir	Worker	
35	Sharifov Ramziyor	Farmer	
36	Rustamov Shuhrat	Farmer	
37	Elamonov Isroil	entrepreneur	
38	Jalilova Saodat	House wife	
39	Rahimov F.	Pensioner	
40	Qurbonov Mirali	Worker	
41	Isoev Jurakhon	Farmer	
42	Mahmadiev Subhon	entrepreneur	
43	Sherkhonova Munavar	pensioner	
44	Gulov Rustam	farmer	
45	Jobirov Umarsho	teacher	
46	Fayzova Odinamoh	House wife	
47	Astonqulova Khayrinisso	House wife	
48	Berdiev Abdusator	Jobless	
49	Avzalov Ramazon	jobless	
50	Khushbakhtov Tosha	Pensioner	
51	Nodirov Oymahmud	Pensioner	
52	Safarov Davlatshoh	Jobless	
53	Khudoynazarov Avliyoqul	jobless	
54	Mirzoaliev Nurali	entrepreneur	
55	Aliev Abdullo	Farmer	
56	Alayorov Navruz	Farmer	
57	Bekmatov Bobomurod		
58	Idieva Mamlakat	pensioner	
59	Isoqov Nazri	pensioner	
60	Sobirova Saodat	worker	

61	Musoeva Dilafruz	teacher	
62	Qayumova Mavjuda	House wife	
63	Almatova Halima	House wife	
64	Davlatov Ayniddin	Farmer	
65	Sodiqova Gulhinamoh	House wife	
66	Qurbonov Kenjaali	jobless	
67	Jamilov Quvat	worker	
68	Huseynova Hanifa	Pensioner	
69	Davlatov Hamroqul	pensioner	
70	Qurbonzoda Somon	master	
71	Barotova Davlatbi	pensioner	
72	Rahimov Abduqodir	Farmer	
73	Amirov Ibrohim	Farmer	
74	Sayfiddinov Asliddin		
75	Rahmonov T.	jobless	
76	Suyunov Rustam	Farmer	
77	Behmadov Rajab	jobless	
78	Murodbobo	jobless	
79	Nazarova Rajabgul	House wife	
80	Muminova Dilbar	Pensioner	
81	Odinaeva Khosiyat	House wife	
82	Miraliev Daler	entrepreneur	
83	Habibova Erkamoh	Head of Jamoat	
84	Miraliev Zoir	worker	
85	Fozilov Fozil	National resettlement specialist	
86	Kholikov Mahmudzhon	PIURR resettlement specialist	
87	Ahmadbekova Guldavlat	PIURR Environmental specialist	

Presentation regarding Social and Environmental Issue

Министерство транспорта Республики Таджикистан
Центр реализации проектов реабилитации дорог

Проект улучшения автодороги Куйбы – Темурмалик – Ганчгут

Мы, нижеподписавшиеся, приняли участие в общественных консультациях и получили полезную информацию о проекте, о финансировании Банка, Заявлении о политике безопасности АБР и механизме рассмотрения жалоб.

№	ФИО	Профессия	Подпись
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Министерство транспорта Республики Таджикистан — Проект улучшения автодорога Куляб
Центр реализации проектов реабилитации дорог — Темодинамин – Кулоб

38	Ходжиева Саодат	Экономист	
39	Рахимов	Инженер	
40	Рахимов Вали	Ком. инженер	
41	Исоев Нуралло	Водитель	
42	Шамшоев Одил	Инженер	
43	Шерзодов Ф.	Инженер	
44	Бобоев Рустам	Водитель	
45	Бобоев Зафар	Инженер	
46	Ганиев Ориф	Техник	
47	Ганиев Умаров	Техник	
48	Бобоев Мухтор	Оператор	
49	Абдулов Фаридун	Оператор	
50	Кулиев Рустам	Инженер	
51	Нарзиев Бурхон	Инженер	
52	Сафаров Абдулло	Оператор	
53	Худоназаров Мирзо	Оператор	
54	Ниязмаев Ф.	Сварщик	
55	Гулов Нарзо	Водитель	
56	Гадоев Иброх	Водитель	
57	Рахимов	Завод. лаборант	
58	Ибрагимов Ф.	Инженер	
59	Ибрагимов Нодир	Инженер	
60	Сафиева Саодат	Калькулятор	
61	Абдиева Шоирбек	Оператор	
62	Эргашева Навбаф	Водитель	
63	Гадоева Бахтиёр	Ком. инженер	
64	Фаёзов Ахмадчон	Механик	
65	Сафиев Гулмурод	Ком. инженер	
66	Одинаев Бахтиёр	Оператор	
67	Ниязов Зафар	Экспедитор	
68	Гадоев Бахтиёр	Инженер	
69	Сафиев Ибрагим	Инженер	
70	Ходжиев Сафар	Учёт	
71	Ходжиев Ахмад	Инженер	
72	Ходжиев Шодмон	Водитель	
73	Назаров Фаёзкул	Водитель	
74	Сафиев Ш.	Кассир	
75	Сафиев ОШ	Ю. Ком.	
76	Сафиев Рустам	Техник	
77	Сафиев Ф.	Оператор	

Minutes of the National Public Consultation under

Reconstruction of Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt Road Project

Date: October 7, 2020

Place of meeting: In the school #3, Tanobchi Jamoat of the Temurmalik District

Presented:

PIURR

Kholikov Mahmudzhon Main Social Safeguard Specialist of PIURR

Ahmadbekova Guldavlat Main Environmental Specialist of PIURR

Consultant «KOCKS CONSULT GMBH»

Fozilov Fozil National Resettlement Specialist

Stakeholders (scanned attendance list is attached).

Agenda:

• Presentations of the Project with main focus on the environmental and social assessment.

• Question time and discussion

The main information shared with the participants:

- Information about the Project
- Information about required and completed Project related activities
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- Examples of environmental impacts' mitigation measures
- Measures to ensure the prevention of the COVID-19 risks
- Importance of active involvement and the vital role of the local authorities (Hukumats and Jamoats), civil society organizations and other interested parties

During the consultation, the interested parties were provided with information regarding their right to receive compensation for non-bearing trees or to receive the tree itself as timber without compensation. As a result, stakeholders unanimously chose to obtain trees for further use as wood.

Upon completion of the presentation stakeholders asked a few questions. The focus was on how road safety and environmental impacts mitigation measures would be implemented. The main questions related to the environmental issues along the whole Project road were as follows:

Questions:

1. Our fruit trees are influenced by the project, will the builders help us cut down the trees?
2. How wide will the project road be?
3. Will there be lighting in the new project?
4. How will we receive monetary compensation?
5. Will you participate at the time of receiving the compensation?
6. Our fence falls under the influence of the project road, who will restore the fence?
7. From the main road, right through the tray, we have bridges for the entrance to the courtyard during the construction of roads, it is demolished, who should restore it?
8. Monetary compensation that we will receive, please explain to us for what property we will receive this money?
9. Can we build something along the road?

Answers:

1) Yes, such situations also happen when builders work near your site, they will help cut down your trees.
2) The new project road, depending on the terrain, will be from 8m to 16m.
3) In the new project of the Khulbuk-Temurmalik-Kangurt road, lighting in settlements is taken into account.
4) You will receive compensation at the bank, each recipient opens a new account and the money is transferred to his / her new personal account, he / she can withdraw money immediately or whenever it is convenient for them.
5) Yes. During the payment of compensation, representatives of the PIU, the Consultant and other relevant bodies will participate and sign an act of confirmation of the issuance of compensation with each AP.
6) Anything that is affected by the road project will be measured and submitted to the pricing committee for a cost estimate, and then you can receive your monetary compensation and rebuild your fence.
7) All accesses (including exit ramps and adjoining roads) that will be damaged during construction work will be restored by the Contractor.
8) Before you receive your money, we will prepare a separate sheet for each recipient, in which everything is indicated in detail.
9) On March 31, 2020, it was announced in the Jumhuriyat newspaper and information brochures were provided to each affected person that after the announcement date on this project road until the end of the construction along the road it is not allowed to build because after the announcement date it will not be compensated.

We, the undersigned, participated in a public consultation and received useful information about the project, Bank financing, ADB Security Policy Statement and Grievance Mechanism.

No.	Name	Position	Signature
1	Rahimov Suhrob	Head of Jamoat	
2	Jamilov Jurakhon	Pensioner	
3	Qurbonov Gardullo	Doctor of school	
4	Jobirov Abdurazoq	entrepreneur	
5	Musofirov Kenja	pensioner	
6	Ganiev Yuldosh	worker	
7	Nuraev Khurshed	Worker	

8	Hamroqulov Orzu	jobless	
9	Haydarov Elmurod	builder	
10	Valiev Rahmatullo	driver	
11	Qodirov Davlatsho	Driver	
12	Urozov Umedjon	Teacher	
13	Jobirov Abduqahor	Worker	
14	Sheraliev Turdi	pensioner	
15	Begimov Kholbozor	Farmer	
16	Ahmedov Yusuf	Pensioner	
17	Ganiev lolakhon	entrepreneur	
18	Musoev Saymukhtor	Head of mahalla	
19	Mengliev Abdumurat	Pensioner	
20	Ergasheva Sharifamoh	Pensioner	
21	Mahmadalieva Shirmoh	Farmer	
22	Urozova Safaroy	House wife	
23	Sheralieva Jangiloy	Farmer	
24	Nurkhonova Fotima	Farmer	
25	Bayonova Mehriniso	Worker	
26	Hafizova Mamlakat	House wife	
27	Qurbonov Tohir	Head of mahalla	
28	Davlatova Oyjamol	House wife	
29	Safarova Mahtobi	Pensioner	
30	Ganieva Roziyamoh	security	
31	Ismoilova mayrambi	House wife	
32	Valiev Qamariddin	Entrepreneur	
33	Imomov Gafor	Worker	
34	Fozilov Fozil	National resettlement specialist	
35	Ahmadbekova Guldavlat	PIURR Environmental specialist	
36	Kholikov Mahmudzhon	PIURR Resettlement specialist	

Presentation regarding Social and Environmental Issues

Minutes of the National Public Consultation under

Reconstruction of Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt Road Project

Date: October 7, 2020

Place of meeting: In the hall of the palace of culture, Sovet Jamoat of the Temurmalik District

Presented:

PIURR

Kholikov Mahmudzhon Main Social Safeguard Specialist of PIURR

Ahmadbekova Guldavlat Main Environmental Specialist of PIURR

Consultant «KOCKS CONSULT GMBH»

Fozilov Fozil National Resettlement Specialist

Stakeholders (scanned attendance list is attached).

Agenda:

• Presentations of the Project with main focus on the environmental and social assessment.

• Question time and discussion

The main information shared with the participants:

- Information about the Project
- Information about required and completed Project related activities
- Information on the cut-off-day
- ADB SPS 2009 and legal requirements of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Objectives of the Environmental and Social Assessment
- On the prepared draft IEE and LARP and its further implementation
- Resettlement Action Plan and Matrix of compensation
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Environmental issues related to the Project
- Examples of environmental impacts' mitigation measures
- Measures to ensure the prevention of the COVID-19 risks
- Importance of active involvement and the vital role of the local authorities (Hukumats and Jamoats), civil society organizations and other interested parties

During the consultation, the interested parties were provided with information regarding their right to receive compensation for non-bearing trees or to receive the tree itself as timber without compensation. As a result, stakeholders unanimously chose to obtain trees for further use as wood.

Upon completion of the presentation stakeholders asked a few questions. The focus was on how road safety and environmental impacts mitigation measures would be

implemented. The main questions related to the environmental issues along the whole Project road were as follows:

Questions:

1. Is there compensation for loss of land use rights?
2. In our street, the water pipe is under the road, during the construction of the road for damage who will then restore.
3. We know that there is an announcement to suspend all types of construction and land allocation along the road, but can we make small additional buildings along the road?
4. Will there be compensation for the replacement of the certificate?

Answers:

1. Land that will affected by the road project to the territory of the land user is compensated for the loss of the right to use the land in the presence of supporting documents.

2. During the design period of the road, the engineers planned water, electricity, communications, etc. Or what will be damaged by the contractor, the construction will be restored to its original state in time.

3. The announcement (Cut of Date) is not made in order to categorically prohibit construction along the road, but for the purpose of warning in case of any actions after the announcement will not be compensated in case of impact.

4. Yes, compensation will be provided to replace according to existing documents

We, the undersigned, participated in a public consultation and received useful information about the project, Bank financing, ADB Security Policy Statement and Grievance Mechanism.

No.	Name	Position	Signature
1	Tolibova F.	House wife	
2	Fayzalieva S.	House wife	
3	Pirova B.	House wife	
4	Marhaboi R.	House wife	
5	Abdunazarova Sh.	pensioner	
6	Mahmadulloeva G.	pensioner	
7	Ismoilova S.	Worker	
8	Asoev Komron	worker	
9	Miralieva S.	worker	
10	Asoeva Z.	student	
11	Sharbatova Mavzuna		
12	Saydalieva M.	worker	
13	Saidov Olimkhon	Jobless	
14	Pirakov Komron	worker	
15	Halimov Sattor	jobless	
16	Safarov Jumakhon	worker	
17	Asadulloev Jumakhon	entrepreneur	
18	Esanov Boymuhammad	worker	
19	Sharipov Hamzaali	worker	

20	Sharbatov Zoir	Farmer	
21	Rahimov Ahliddin	entrepreneur	
22	Abdurahimov Davlat	worker	
23	Roziqov Isfandiyor	teacher	
24	Rahmatulloi Sattor	Jobless	
25	Shukurov Kamoliddin	Worker	
26	Shukurzoda Fayziddin	Head of jamoat	
27	Fayzulloev N.	master	
28	Davronov Suhrob	Director of sanatorium “Obi shifo”	
29	Safarov R.	Master	
30	Abdurahimov Kh.	Master	
31	Shamsova S.	worker	
32	Mirzoshoev Abdullo	Entrepreneur	
33	Qayumov Nusratullo	Entrepreneur	
34	Toirov Alisher	Farmer	
35	Gulov Abdukrom	worker	
36	Miraliev Ahliddin	jobless	
37	Saidzoda Huseyn	Direktor of LLC “Muhandis”	
38	Rajabzod Muhamad	worker	
39	Haitov Obidjon	Jobless	
40	Davlatov Zuvaydullo	Entrepreneur	
41	Karimov Suhrob	Entrepreneur	
42	Sharifova Gulbahor	worker	
43	Abdurahimov Bakhtiyor	worker	
44	Nazarova Gulraftor	teacher	
45	Rahimova Sadbarg	worker	
46	Karimov Muzaffar	worker	
47	Fozilov Fozil	National resettlement specialist	
48	Ahmadbekova Guldavlat	PIURR Environmental specialist	
49	Kholikov Mahmudzhon	PIURR Resettlement specialist	

Presentation regarding Social and Environmental Issues

Minutes of the National Public Consultation under

Reconstruction of Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt Road Project

Date: October 8, 2020

Place of meeting: In the hall of the palace of culture, Boboyunus Jamoat of the Temurmalik District

Presented:

PIURR

Kholikov Mahmudzhon Main Social Safeguard Specialist of PIURR

Ahmadbekova Guldavlat Main Environmental Specialist of PIURR

Consultant «KOCKS CONSULT GMBH»

Fozilov Fozil National Resettlement Specialist

Stakeholders (scanned attendance list is attached).

Agenda:

• Presentations of the Project with main focus on the environmental and social assessment.

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- Resettlement Action Plan and Matrix of compensation
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Environmental issues related to the Project
- Examples of environmental impacts' mitigation measures
- Measures to ensure the prevention of the COVID-19 risks
- Importance of active involvement and the vital role of the local authorities (Hukumats and Jamoats), civil society organizations and other interested parties

During the consultation, the interested parties were provided with information regarding their right to receive compensation for non-bearing trees or to receive the tree itself as timber without compensation. As a result, stakeholders unanimously chose to obtain trees for further use as wood.

Upon completion of the presentation stakeholders asked a few questions. The focus was on how road safety and environmental impacts mitigation measures would be

implemented. The main questions related to the environmental issues along the whole Project road were as follows:

Questions:

1. Can we cultivate land and sow on a dekhkan farm next to the road?
2. I have been doing gardening since 2004, under the influence of the project of the road, about 100 fruit trees fall, but from the side of the road workers about 20 of them are counted as fruit trees, and the rest as seedlings, please explain again?

Answers:

1. Yes, you can cultivate the land and plant whatever you want, because the construction of a new road will begin on the territory of the dehkan farm.

2. During the counting, you yourself were present with representatives of the jamoat and we of the community in your garden, in fact, most of your fruit trees were seedlings. Those that are large your fruit trees do not fall because they are far from the impact of the project.

We, the undersigned, participated in a public consultation and received useful information about the project, Bank financing, ADB Security Policy Statement and Grievance Mechanism.

No.	Name	Position	Signature
1	Hamroqulov Aliqul	Pensioner	
2	Samadov Obid	Pensioner	
3	Fayzova Shukrona	worker	
4	Shohnazarova Oimgul	worker	
5	Nazarov Fayziddin	worker	
6	Rajabov Murodali	Medical worker	
7	Nurmatov Qurbonali	Worker	
8	Kholmurodov	worker	
9	Eralov Firdavs	student	
10	Muhtojov S.	worker	
11	Talabov Ibrohim	driver	
12	Mirzoaliev N.	worker	
13	Abdulhaqova D.	Home wife	
14	Aripova S.	worker	
15	Amirov S.	worker	
16	Sultonov Q.	worker	
17	Qodirov Jumakhon	pensioner	
18	Kholmurodov B.	master	
19	Imomov Safarali	teacher	
20	Jalilova Fotima	worker	
21	Asomurodov Qurbonsho	Head of jamoat	
22	Hasanov Bobojon	worker	
23	Mirakiev Jamshed	driver	
24	Olimov Abdukholiq	Head of d/f “Galaba”	
25	Fayzaliev Khurshed	Worker	
26	Usmonov Zaynullo	worker	
27	Isomudini N.	student	
28	Fozilov Fozil	National resettlement specialist	

29	Ahmadbekova Guldavlat	PIURR Environmental specialist	
30	Kholikov Mahmudzhon	PIURR Resettlement specialist	

Presentation regarding Social and Environmental Issues

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Annex 7. Copy of the original PIU Letter on allocation commercial land parcels for 3 APs

КОРҲОНАИ ДАВЛАТИИ "БАНКҲОИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ ҒАЙРИМАНҚУЛ"
КОРҲОНАИ ДАВЛАТИИ ФАРЪИИ "БАНКҲОИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ ҒАЙРИМАНҚУЛ"
ДАР ШАҲРИ ДУШАНБЕ ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТЛОН

Гурӯҳ, шаҳраки Ҳисор, кӯчаи Данғара, Ҷумҳурӣ кӯчаи Ҳисор, биноҳои №15 ва №17, 735320, Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон

аз «8» «07» соли 2020 № 645 ш. Данғара

Ба Маркази ташкили ҳамкорӣ
таҳсили рақамӣ

Корхонаи давлатии фарьии "Банкҳоиро молу мулки ғайриманқул"-и шаҳри Данғара мактуби ирсолнамудаи Шуморо оид ба пешниҳоди нарҳномаҳои таҳрир ва сиҳда намудани Шиносномаҳои техникии ҳаҷмҳоро ва Шаҳодатномаҳо дар бораи банкҳоиро давлатии ҳатмӣ зиммаҳои ҳаҷмҳоятӣ, иншоот ва ҳуҷраҳои ҳаҷмӣ мавриди баррасӣ қарор дода, чунин иттилоъ медиҳад.

Тибқи нарҳномаи Корхонаи давлатии фарьии "Банкҳоиро молу мулки ғайриманқул" барои сиҳда намудан ва таҳрирот дарҳастҳо дар ва ҳаҷм шиносномаи техникии ҳаҷмҳоро ва ошёна масоҳати 224 метри мураббаъ 782 сомонӣ ва ду ошёна 1342 сомонӣ, шиносномаи техникии маҳалла ва ошёна масоҳати 100 метри мураббаъ 842 сомонӣ, маҳалла ду ошёна 1542 сомонӣ ва Шаҳодатномаи дар бораи банкҳоиро давлатӣ бо тамоми ҳаҷмҳояшон, яъне ҷуҳо намудани ҳатҳои замин, ҳоҳи давлатӣ ва ҳизматрасонӣ барои ҳатҳои замини ҳаҷмҳояшон масоҳати 600 метри мураббаъ 686 сомонӣ, ҳатҳои замини маҳалла масоҳати 300 метри мураббаъ 657 сомонӣ ва ҳатҳои замини ҳуҷраҳои ҳаҷмӣ майдони 1 (як) гектар 1805 сомонӣро таъмин медиҳад.

Директор Файзалиев С.

Annex 8. English translation of PIU Letter on allocation commercial land parcels for 3 APs

ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
МАРКАЗИ ТАТБИҚИ ЛОИҲАҲОИ
ТАҶДИДИ РОҲҲО

РЕСПУБЛИКА ТАДЖИКИСТАН
ЦЕНТР РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ
ПРОЕКТОВ
РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ ДОРОГ

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION UNIT FOR ROADS REHABILITATION

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14 Ayni str., Dushanbe
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г. Душанбе, улица Айни 14
Тел/Факс: (992 37) 222 20 73
E-mail: info@piu.tj

Nov 9, 2020
№ 665

To the Chairman of Vose district
Mr. Sharbatullo Azizullo

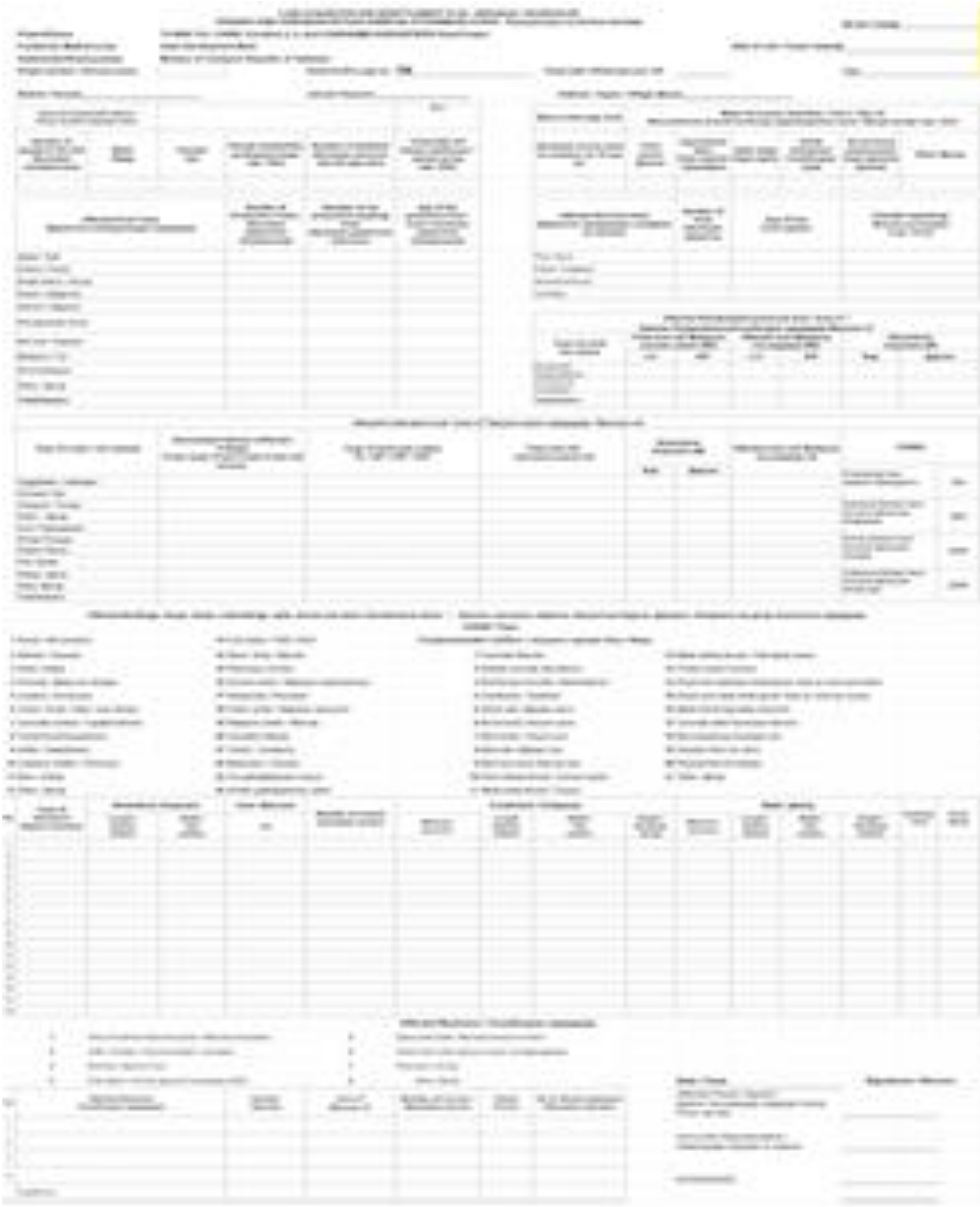
The Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation would like to thank you for your continued cooperation and assistance.

As you know, in April of this year, experts prepared the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan under the "Reconstruction of the Hulbuk - Temurmalik - Kangurt" Road project to calculate the volume of buildings, fruit trees, commercial and agricultural land which are located under the project.

Based on the information received, a draft report on the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan was developed, according to which 44 household, commercial and agricultural plots in Vose district will be partially and 3 plots of commercial lands will be fully affected by the project.

In accordance with the requirements of the Asian Development Bank's Social Security Policy (2009), a plot of land that is fully affected by the project should be provided with new similar land.

In this regard, we ask you to assist in allocating commercial land to Ziraev Kurbonkhon (16 m2), Kuvatova Momagul (33 m2) and Mahmadiev Subhonkul (50 m2).

Executive Director Arabzoda N.

Annex 9. Form for Inventory of Project Affected Assets of APs