

Project Number: 52042-001

Date: August 2020

TAJ: Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridors 2, 3, and 5 (Obigarm-Nurobod) Road Project

Obigarm-Tagikamar Road Section (Section 1)

Prepared by the Project Implementation Unit of Road Rehabilitation under the Ministry of Transport.

This compliance report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status or any territory or area.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
1. INTRODUCTION	6
1.1. Background	6
1.2. Objectives.....	6
1.3. Methodology and approach	6
1.3.1. Assessment methodology.....	6
1.3.2. Survey with DPs.....	7
2. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS	7
3. VALUATION AND DELIVERY OF COMPENSATION AND OTHER ENTITLEMENTS	8
3.1. Valuation	8
3.2. Compensation for affected land	9
3.3. Compensation for loss of crops	11
3.4. Compensation for Fruit Trees	11
3.5. Impact on wood and decorative trees:.....	11
3.6. Compensation for Building and Structures.....	11
3.7. Impact on Government Buildings and Structures.....	13
3.8. Compensation for Businesses and Income loss	13
3.9. Asset Registration Costs.....	14
3.10. Compensation for vulnerability and severe impacts	14
3.11. Transport costs.....	15
3.12. Resettlement budget in total	15
3.13. Current situation of DPs to be physically relocated.....	16
4. REHABILITATION OF COMMUNITY ACCESS ROADS	18
5. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	18
6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MANAGEMENT.....	19
7. INTERVIEW WITH DPs	19
7.1. General information.....	19
7.2. Receipt of compensation.....	20
7.3. Access to Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	20
7.4. Participation in Consultations and Meetings.....	20
7.5. Level of satisfaction	21
7.6. Additional comments from DPs	22
8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	22

Abbreviations

AH	affected household
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation
CC	Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan
DF	dekhan farm
DMS	detailed measurement survey
DP	displaced persons
EA	executing agency
FGD	focus group discussions
GRC	grievance redress committee
GRM	grievance redress mechanism
ha	hectare
HH	household
IR	involuntary resettlement
Kg	kilogram
LAR	land acquisition and resettlement
LARP	land acquisition and resettlement plan
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MOT	Ministry of Transport
NGO	non-government organization
NoL	no objection letter
PIURR	Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation
PMC	Project Management Consultant
RoW	right of way
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB, 2009)
TJS	Tajikistani Somoni (currency)
ToR	terms of reference

Executive Summary

1. On 5 December 2019, ADB approved the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridors 2, 3, and 5 (Obigarm–Nurobod) Road Project. The project will construct about 30 kilometers (kms) of two-lane highway between Obigarm and Tagikamar and about 30 km of all-weather village access roads that will serve the adjoining villages.
2. To identify impacts and define mitigation measures the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan was prepared and approved by ADB and EA. The objective of this assignment is to assist the project executing agency (Ministry of Transport: MOT) and the implementation agency (the MOT's Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation: PIURR) in preparing the LARP implementation compliance report in accordance with ADB Safeguards Policy Statements (2009).
3. In order to prepare this document, the Social safeguard specialists used a combination of a series of actions for the collection of primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through interviews with displaced persons (DPs), discussions with Project Management Unit (PMU) and direct observations on the ground. The secondary data was drawn from different sources and reports produced by the project. Out of the 64 DPs who are affected within the Project, representatives of 21 AHs were interviewed. The respondents were randomly chosen among different kind of impacts.
4. Awareness level of DPs on project activities, especially LAR related, is high. The interviews with DPs revealed this fact. According to the reported answers, all of the respondents participated in some kind of consultation activities. Approximately three fourth of them (71%) replied that they participated in public consultations and individual meetings, whilst 29% met individually with the Project staff in various stages.
5. The monitoring also shows that the Project has established a grievance redress mechanism including Grievance Redress Committees at the Jamoat/village level in 7 Project villages. Information on Grievance Redress Mechanism was provided to local communities and DPs in Tajik language in public consultations and focus group discussions. Minutes of such meetings and interviews confirm that most of the DPs are aware of GRM and know where and how to submit complaint.
6. The Project information brochure that was disseminated in the project area in August 2018 had also section on GRM. The brochure showed the steps and the contact persons. In addition, during individual meetings with DPs, the Project staff informed them again on levels of GRM and contact information.
7. Furthermore, the monitoring paid attention to vulnerable and severely DPs. Members of such families were involved in the survey. In total, out of 21 DPs, 7 were severely affected and 11 were vulnerable. The monitoring confirmed that vulnerable groups have the same level of awareness as other DPs. At the same time, they received the full amount of compensation specified in LARP. However, in addition to monetary compensation for vulnerable groups, provision of employment opportunities in project works is highlighted in LARP. Therefore, it is recommended that special attention be paid to this issue to ensure full restoration of lost assets owned by vulnerable groups and create an opportunity to improve their living condition and livelihood sources by contribution of the Project.
8. The monitoring confirms that the LARP implementation was satisfactory and that the Project complied with the safeguard principles set out in ADB's SPS 2009 and the national laws and regulations. However, compliance should be continued by managing the pending LAR case and by ensuring effective GRM throughout the Project.
9. Based on the above reporting it is concluded that the LARP has been successfully implemented by PIURR. Implementation of LARP activities and management of the process was based on requirements of the LARP. Most of DPs are generally satisfied with all aspects of LARP implementation processes. The average satisfaction level of DPs was 8.5 out of 10.

10. The Social Safeguard Consultant concludes the report with some recommendations to ensure full compliance with ADB SPS (2009) principles and LARP provisions. The recommendations include (i) agreeing a timeframe and solving issue of the pending compensation case, (ii) continuation of public consultations during the construction period, (iii) ensuring effective functioning of GRM, (iv) provision of employment opportunities for vulnerable households and (v) ensuring gender participation in consultation and participation activities within the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

11. The project will restore and improve connectivity between Dushanbe, the northeast region of Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, which is located on Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) corridors 2, 3, and 5. The Rogun Hydro Power Project (HPP), including the Rogun Dam, located approximately 100 km east of Dushanbe, is being built to harness the hydropower potential of the Vahdat River. Following the impoundment of the dam, the reservoir is being filled and in time it will cover the existing M-41 road that runs from Dushanbe to the border with the Kyrgyzstan Republic at Karamyk.

12. The project comprises the replacement of the M41 road that will be inundated when the Roghun Dam is fully operational. The replacement road follows an alignment identified in the Soviet era that was partly constructed but not completed.

13. The proposed Project road is divided into three sections:

- (i) the Obigarm-Tagikamar section is about 30km long and includes 2 tunnels of 1.6km and 1.7km (section 1);
- (ii) the Tagikamar-Nurobod is about 44 km long and includes 1 tunnel of 2.6 km and 1 long temporary bridge (section 2); and
- (iii) section 3 includes a bridge that is about 750m long and its approaches.

14. Implementation of these sections are financed by separate financial institutions. Asian Development Bank (ADB) is financing Section 1 from Obigarm-Tagikamar (Km 0+000 to Km 30+217). The project serves 7 villages and communities located along the proposed bypass road and other villages and settlements that located away from the main road but presently rely on the existing M41 highway for access to economic opportunities and social services.

15. The Project Road follows the existing M41 Highway 1km south of Obigarm town, and follows an old alignment that was partly constructed in the 1980s and then abandoned.

16. Timely construction of the project road is a government priority, as reflected by its inclusion in the National Development Strategy. The civil works at Section 1 of Obigarm-Tagikamar road will require acquisition of land and properties. A land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP), based on the detailed design data and an inventory of affected assets, was prepared in 2019, in accordance with ADB SPS (2009) requirements and the national laws and regulations.

1.2. Objectives

17. The objective of LARP Implementation Compliance Report is to (i) provide full and comprehensive data on the completion of land acquisition and resettlement activities, (ii) to verify compliance with the LARP and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009); (iii) assess if any outstanding issues still remains; and (iv) recommend remedial actions if necessary.

18. The assignment is undertaken by a team comprising of an International (Elshan Rustamov) and a National (Nasim Mirzoev) Social Safeguard Consultant with assistance from the Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation (PIURR).

1.3. Methodology and approach

1.3.1. Assessment methodology

19. In order to prepare this document, the Social Safeguard Consultants used a combination of a series of actions for the collection of primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through interviews with Displaced Persons (DPs), discussions with Project Management Unit (PMU) and direct observations on the ground. The secondary data was

drawn from different sources and reports produced by the project. The following methods and approaches were used in data collection:

Table 1: Data collection methods and sources

No	Method	Data obtained
1	Desk study of LARP implementation documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information related to delivery of compensations (excel form should be filled); • Minutes of meetings/consultations; • Grievance log book;
2	Interview with PIURR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of Grievance Redress Mechanism; • Compensation payment status; • Status of relocation cases;
3	Interview with 30% of affected households based on a questionnaire (21 persons). The respondents represented all category of impacts (such as land loss, loss of residential building, loss of commercial building etc);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of Compensation and assistances; • Participation in consultation activities; • Access to grievance management system; • Level of satisfaction;
4	Direct observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To observe land-to land compensation sites; • To observe situation of affected commercial units; • To take some photos of resettlement sites;

20. By using the aforementioned data analysis of qualitative (such as: level of satisfaction, how efficient was the LARP planning and implementation, issues in restoration of livelihoods and lost assets, negative impacts in livelihoods) and quantitative data (such as: number of DPs received full compensation, number of affected households participated in consultation activities, number of DPs used grievance mechanism) were conducted.

21. The report will demonstrate results of qualitative and quantitative analysis for assessing compliance of LARP implementation with ADB SPS (2009) principles, national regulation and LARP provisions.

1.3.2. Survey with DPs

22. The survey of DPs, based on a questionnaire, became one of the main tools for collecting qualitative information on compliance of the implementation with the requirements of the LARP. The consultant designed a specific questionnaire for the survey (See Annex A) and selected the DPs randomly from the group of DPs with different impact.

23. This survey addressed overall LAR process (e.g. DPs' awareness of LARP development and implementation process, disbursement of compensations, etc.), complaints and grievances, respondents' satisfaction with main aspects of the LARP implementation.

24. Out of the 64 DPs who are affected within the Project, representatives of 21 AHs were interviewed. The respondents were randomly chosen among different kind of impacts.

25. Chapter 7 of the Report describes results of the interviews.

2. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

26. As per the Project LARP, number of DPs is 64. The LARP classifies them as 62 project affected households (AHs), one legal entity and one collective Dekhan farm. The DPs lose residential, commercial and agricultural land along the road, as well as residential, ancillary, commercial structures and other improvements on the affected lands.

27. In detail, the impacts are as follows:

- 56 residential land plots;
- 1 commercial land plot;
- 2 agricultural private land plots;
- 1 agricultural Dekhan farm land plot (6,648 m²);
- vegetables on 7,602 m²;
- 1,199 fruit trees, 363 fruit saplings and 6 pine trees and 1,797 other decorative trees;
- 4 residential buildings (including 1 used as a caw shad);
- 24 ancillary residential structures;
- 2 main non-residential buildings and 2 ancillary structures;
- 58 AHs will lose gates, sheds, basement, concrete/ clay outer walls and different types of fences and land improvements;
- 2 businesses;
- 3 employment loss;
- 1 Obi Garm advertisement sign.

28. The cut-off date was set as 31 August 2018. The MoT, through the PIURR, prepared and published letter No 878 on 29 August 2018.

29. The LARP implementation investigation revealed that actual impacts were exactly the same as identified in the final LARP dated August 2019. No additional assets were affected or expected to be impacted within the Project.

30. The next chapter gives details of the entitlements and their delivery status.

3. VALUATION AND DELIVERY OF COMPENSATION AND OTHER ENTITLEMENTS

3.1. Valuation

31. The following approaches and methods were employed to identify the cost of compensation of lost assets, income and other livelihood sources and allowances for development of the LARP budget:

Land

32. Privately owned agricultural lands (lands with land use right) were compensated in cash based on the current market value of crops grown on the affected land, 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" was established. Thus, 17.65 TJS per m² was used in the calculation of compensations for the affected agricultural lands.

33. The valuation of commercial and residential land is based on the taxes paid for the land multiplied by 25 years. Average prices per each m² of the affected such lands was determined as 23,60 TJS.

Tree

34. The valuation of affected fruit bearing trees was based on the replacement cost principle which includes the net market value of the typical tree's annual income multiplied by the number of years needed for cultivation of a new tree to its mature age. The following indicators were also considered: type of tree, age at which it gives full harvest, typical yield, average yield cost and the region where the tree is grown.

35. Wood and decorative trees are not compensated, but DPs can keep the affected trees.

Crops

36. The valuation of affected crops is based on the net market value of the annual income from the affected land plot planted by the actual crop. The data on average crop productivity, for the Project region and the average price per kg of crops for the last season, were provided by the agriculture units from the Project Hukumat in Nurobod.

Buildings:

37. The compensation for affected buildings and structures was calculated based on the replacement costs for buildings and structures. The replacement costs were determined by calculating the construction cost of a similar new building/structure, for the same use and materials, based on market prices. All necessary taxes, fees and costs for obtaining the documents for registration of land, design of a new building, cost of technical passports and other related documents to establish the ownership, were included in the replacement cost price. Moreover, the compensations received by DPs are not subject to taxation.

Business and employment

38. All affected businesses and their operators/full time workers, regardless of legal status, were compensated for their losses. Compensation for legal entity (registered businesses) was calculated as per the tax declared income. There is one affected business with the tax declared income and one affected business without recorded income/profit. The business without tax declared income was compensated as a non-registered (illegal) business. Compensation for employment losses was also considered for a period for 3 months.

3.2. Compensation for affected land

39. As per the approved and disclosed LARP, out of 64 DPs, there are 55 households whose lands are affected. Except one DP, all others received their compensation. The amount of compensation paid until the reporting time is 702,761.1 TJS. In other words, the completion of compensation for this item is 97% in terms of amount and 98% in terms of the number of DPs.

40. The final LARP included 2 types of compensation options for the affected land plots. Although the majority of DPs preferred cash compensation, there were 3 land plots whose owners/users asked for substituting the land parcels. By using different information collection methods, the Social Safeguard Consultants gathered information on the status of both cash and land-for-land compensations. The results are described in the following table by comparison with LARP provisions:

Table 2: Status of compensations for loss of land

Type of land	Number of affected land plots		Number of AHs		Number of AHs		Amount of compensation	
	As per LARP	Actual	As per LARP	Actual	Received compensation	Not received	Planned (TJS)	Paid (TJS)
CASH COMPENSATION								
Residential	54	54	54	54	53	1	478,372	457,132
Agriculture private	2	2	2	2	2	0	128,298	128,298
Agriculture – Dekhan farm	1	1	farm	farm	The farm received comp-n	0	117,337	117,337

Sub-Total	57	57	56	56	56	1	724,007	702,767.1
LAND-for-LAND compensation								
Residential	2	2	2	2	2	0	In total, 1500 m ² land	Replacement land was provided
Commercial	1	1	Legal entity	legal entity	1	0	1400 m ² land	Replacement land was provided
Sub-Total	3	3	2	2	3	0	-	-
Grand Total	60		58 + legal entity+ dekhan farm	58 +legal entity + dekhan farm	59	1	724,007 TJS (cash)+ 3 land plots	702,767.1 + 3 land plots

41. The land-for-land compensation cases were assessed separately, as the satisfaction of DPs depend on various criteria, such as proximity of the offered land plots to residential areas and main roads, productivity, availability of relevant infrastructure, registration process etc.

42. As indicated above, there are 3 land-for-land compensation cases in this project. Two are AHs whose residential lands are affected, whereas one is a commercial land plot. Two land plots, as planned, were identified and offered to the AHs losing residential land. Both of them agreed and accepted the offered land, as well as compensations for their other assets (buildings and trees).

43. The commercial entity is a petrol station (see photos below) which is located on 1400m² land plot adjacent to the Project road. He requested land swap with similar characteristics in order to re-establish his business. He has been offered several land plots by Rogun city hukumat. Finally, he accepted one of them to re-build his petrol station. The survey team met with him and interviewed. During the interview, he declared that he received the replacement land and full compensation for his lost assets & business and the compensation amount is sufficient enough to restore his business.

Photos 1 and 2: Affected petrol station:



44. The LARP implementation documents and the results of the surveys confirm that the project's land impacts were same as described in the LARP. No other impacts have been identified. Compensation for the identified impacts was also performed as planned. Only one

DP did not receive the compensation calculated for him. In addition to this DP's land, his residential building, ancillary buildings, trees and crops are also affected.

3.3. Compensation for loss of crops

45. The Project affects 7,602 m² of land used for growing vegetables owned by 3 AHs. As per the LARP, the total compensation calculated for this item was estimated as 86,699.29TJS.

46. The LARP implementation survey assessed the actual impact and status of compensation payments for standing crops. It was confirmed that the factual impact was the same as described in the final LARP. Moreover, the total compensation amount calculated for these 3 HHs were exactly the same as planned.

47. The following table shows crop compensation details and their delivery status:

Table 3: Compensation for Loss of Crops

Name of DP	Land under Crops (m2)	Amount Planned (TJS)	Amount paid (TJS)
Dustov Mustafo	1,000	65030.17	65030.17
Shafiev Kudratulla	5,702	11404.8	11404.8
Karimova Gulraftor	900	10264.32	0
Total	7,602	86699.29	76434.97

48. As indicated above, one DP hasn't received the compensation calculated for him. The compensation includes also crop compensation. Except this person, all other DPs received crop compensation together with compensation for their other assets.

3.4. Compensation for Fruit Trees

49. Under the Project, as per the final LARP 1,199 mature fruit bearing trees and 363 saplings, owned by 48 AHHs, are affected. The total compensation amount planned for this item was 358,431TJS. The compliance monitoring confirms that the final implemented budget item for the affected trees was same as the planned (358,431 TJS). The owners of these trees had received compensations by the survey date, except one DP who didn't take the compensation which also includes residential structure, residential land, trees and etc. In total 321,951TJS has been delivered to DPs until the reporting date.

3.5. Impact on wood and decorative trees:

50. There are also 1803 wood and decorative trees in the project affected areas. As stipulated in the LARP, owners of such trees are not entitled to cash compensations. The owners of these trees will cut and keep affected trees. Other decorative trees not located on private properties will be re-planted during construction.

3.6. Compensation for Building and Structures

51. The Project affects residential buildings and structures belonging to 15 AHs. Out of these, 4 are main residential buildings belonging to 4 households. All affected residential buildings and structures are legal, titled structures. In addition, these household lose 24 ancillary buildings and structures, as well as some other improvements on the affected lands, such as fences, gates, walls, sheds, paved areas etc.

52. In addition to the above mentioned structures, the Project affects 2 business buildings. One of them is a petrol station, the other one is a butcher kiosk. The former is a legal business with two official employees, whereas the latter is informal business with no registration status. Not depending on their registration status, both were compensated at full replacement cost for their affected structures.

53. The table below shows details of compensations and their delivery status for the affected structures:

Table 4: Status of Compensation for Buildings and Structures

Type of land	Number of affected structures		Number of AHs ¹		Number of AHs		Amount of compensation	
	As per LARP	Actual	As per LARP	Actual	Received compensation	Not received	Planned (TJS) in LARP	Paid (TJS) Actual
A. RESIDENTIAL MAIN STRUCTURES								
Residential house	3	3	3	3	2	1	602,072	411,760
Residential bld.(used as shed)	1	1	1	1	1	1	113,736	113,736
Sub-Total:	4	4	4	4	3	1	715,808	525,496
B. COMMERCIAL MAIN STRUCTURES								
Petrol station	1	1	Legal ent.	Legal ent.	Legal ent.	0	334,872	334,872
Shop/kiosk	1	1	1	1	1	0	3,529	3,529
Sub-Total	2	2	1	1	1	0	338,401	338,401
C. ANCILLARY BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS								
Ancillary structures	24	24	13	13	12	1	398,803	382,141
Other improvements	-	-	58	58	57	1	409,953	409,315
Sub-Total	24	24	58**	58**	58**	1**	808,756	791,456
Grand Total	32	24	64 (including legal entity and dekhan farm)	64 (including legal entity and dekhan farm)	63 (including legal entity and dekhan farm)	1	1,862,965	1,655,353

** without double count

54. As indicated above, there is only 1 DP (Karimova Gulraftor) who hasn't taken the compensation. The husband of the person currently lives and works in Russia as a labor migrant. PIU contacted him and explained the entitlements and compensation. At the same time, he was informed that if he wants to receive compensation, he can do so, otherwise he has the right to file a complaint through the project's GRM. He said that he would come to Tajikistan and then decide whether to take the calculated compensation or submit a complaint. So far, he has not filed any complaints. Detailed information about this DP is presented in section 3.13.

¹ Numbers under this column are given without double-counting

55. Beside the aforementioned structures there are some improvements on the affected lands which were affected by the Project. The improvements were supportive for continuation of daily lives in the affected areas, such metal fence, wall fencing, bordure/decorative curbs, stairs, gates, sheds, foundations and etc.

56. The project paid 409,953TJS for these kind of losses. Analysis of compensation payment documents reveals that the number of owners of these improvements were compensated based on replacement value of the lost asset which varies from 114 TJS to 298,636 TJS. Of the total amount, 111,317 TJS was calculated for the improvements on residential areas, while 298,636 TJS was for the commercial structure. All DPs received the compensation amount under this item together with their main affected assets, except 1 DP who hasn't taken her compensation. Cost of improvements on her land is only 638 TJS.

3.7. Impact on Government Buildings and Structures

57. Obigarm 'Welcome' sign metal board is affected by the project. The local government took commitment to relocate it before commencement of construction near this location.

3.8. Compensation for Businesses and Income loss

58. As indicated in the LARP, the number of affected business facility in the Project area is 2. One of them is a gas station, and the other is a kiosk selling meat. In addition to the affected buildings, appropriate compensations were paid for the loss of income and loss of employment in order to compensate the loss of profits in the business closure period. The total amount of compensation for loss of income from affected businesses is 69,790.3 TJS in the LARP.

59. During the LARP implementation, lost profit for the petrol station was calculated for the duration of 1 year. The owner of the petrol station agreed with the compensation rate and the timeframe that was used as a reference. Beside checking PMU's LARP implementation documents, the Consultants contacted the DP and cross-checked the information. No complaint or dissatisfaction were expressed by him.

60. In addition, the workers who lose their employment due to business closure, were compensated in the amount of three-months of their officially declared/paid wages or Tajikistan average monthly wage multiplied by three.

61. According to the survey results, the workers (two) of the affected Petrol Station had official salaries, therefore their compensations were calculated based on the official data. Whereas, the operator of the meat kiosk didn't have an employment contract or official taxation documents which entailed to calculation of compensation based on the national average as indicated in the LARP.

Table 5: Compensation for Businesses and employment

Type of Business / Impact items	Duration for basis of compensation (months)	Compensation estimation in LARP	Total compensation calculated and paid	Remarks
Petrol Station (loss of profit)	12	57,175	57,175	Calculated based on annual tax declaration, and the compensation was same as the LARP estimation.
Meat kiosk	3	4,365.30	4,365.30	(3xTJS 1 455,10) compensation was same as the LARP estimation

Loss of employment (owner of Petrol station as an employee)	3	3,750	3,750	Calculated based on annual tax declaration.
Loss of employment (P-1)	3	2,250	2,250	Calculated based on annual tax declaration.
Loss of employment (P-2)	3	2,250	2,250	Calculated based on annual tax declaration
TOTAL:		69,790.30	69,790.30	Completed

62. As can be seen from the table above, there is no difference between the planned as per LARP and actual payment for loss of business and employment. The actual employment contracts and tax documents were examined and compensations were determined and paid on their basis. Compensation in the amount of 3 months' salary paid to them is expected to be sufficient for the period of loss of employment. This is because the owner of the petrol station, who received the replacement land and compensation, has already started to restore his business in the new area and will start operating within a maximum of 3 months. The workers will also start working again.

3.9. Asset Registration Costs

63. ADB policy (SPS 2009) requires compensation for all affected assets to be provided at replacement cost without deductions for amortization, salvaged materials and transaction costs. Under the LARP, this statement was also mentioned with highlighting that here will be no deductions from the compensation paid to DPs. Therefore, a separate cost item was calculated and included in the LARP in order to cover costs related to signing of asset transaction contracts, re-registration of properties, certain mandatory fees and taxes which have to be paid according to the laws of Tajikistan. The total amount of such costs was planned as 98,486.60 TJS in the LARP.

64. The final LARP implementation data shows that exactly same amount was paid for these costs to all DPs except the only pending compensation case (Karimova Gulraftor). The pending compensation amount under this item is 4773.91 TJS.

65. These costs vary between 1037.9 and 11671.9 depending on the affected asset. In total, 93,712.69 has already been paid.

3.10. Compensation for vulnerability and severe impacts

66. The social assessment undertaken for this LARP indicates that there are 29 AHs meet vulnerability criteria under the project. The total amount planned to be paid for the vulnerable households was planned 135,324.30 TJS.

67. The compliance monitoring survey has investigated LARP implementation documents and checked the actual payments against the planned amount. The factual payment was 135324.3 TJS for 29 HHs which is equal to the planned amount.

68. However, as per the LARP, cash compensation is not the only entitlement for the vulnerable households. According to the Project Entitlement matrix, priority should be given to members of vulnerable households in project-related works. PIURR should follow up the issue and report the status in the next semi-annual safeguard monitoring report. The recommendations section provides a specific advice in this direction.

69. In total, 10 DPs (9 AHs losing land and one business owner) were listed as severely affected in the LARP. They lose either a residential building, business buildings, current business or more than 10% of their agricultural land. In total, 39287.7 TJS has been delivered to 9 DPs (including business owner). The only outstanding payment amounts 4365.3 TJS that is related to the pending compensation case as indicated in the previous compensation items.

3.11. Transport costs

70. The calculation of transportation allowance was based on the transportation price within the Project districts. Three households and one business owner received 1,500 TJS each for transport of household belongings, goods and other moveable assets during relocation. The entitlements and the actual payments are the same as planned.

3.12. Resettlement budget in total

71. The total LARP implementation cost for the Project is 3,393,852TJS without administrative and contingency budget, which is equivalent to \$ 329,180 as shown in the following table.

72. The following table shows details and the status of delivery, as well as pending compensations:

Table 6: Details of compensation items, the factual in comparison with LARP estimation (in TJS)²:

Impact items	LARP estimation	Actual as per LARP implementation documents	Paid	Unpaid	Remarks
Land compensation	724,007	724,007	702,767.1	21,240.0	
Crop compensation	86699.29	86699.29	76434.97	10,264.32	
Tree compensation	358431	358431	321951	36480	
Building and structure comp	1,862,965	1,862,965	1,655,353	207,612	
Comp. for business and employment losses	69,790.30	69,790.30	69,790.30	0	Completed
Severe impact allowance	43653	43653	39287.7	4,365.3	
Asset registration costs	98,486.60	98,486.60	93,712.69	4773.91	
Allowances to vulnerable groups	135324.3	135324.3	135324.3	0	Completed
Home rental allowance for 3 months	8495.73	8495.73	5663.82	2831.91	
Transport and loaders	6,000	6,000	4,500	1,500	Completed
TOTAL:	3,393,852	3,393,852	3,104,784.88	289,067.44	

73. The LARP budget includes 20% contingency fund and 5% for miscellaneous expenses for administrative costs for implementation of the LARP. These funds will be kept in the PIURR account during the Project realization period in case of unforeseen, additional land acquisition.

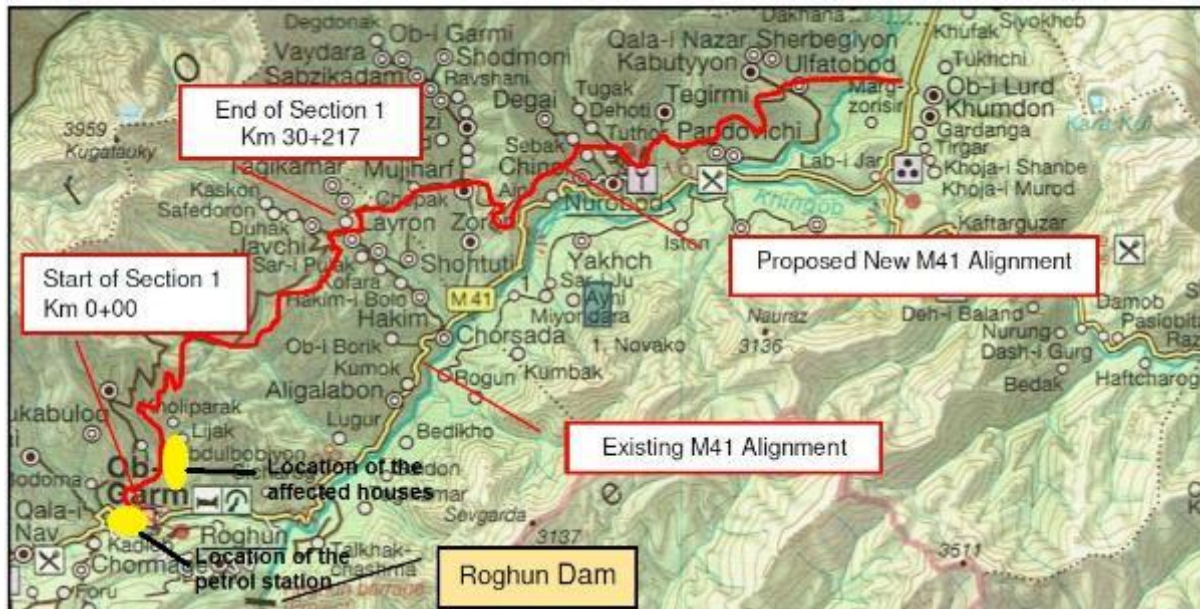
74. To recapitulate the compensation budget, we can state that all compensation entitlement has been delivered according to the plan, except 1 DP hasn't taken the compensation yet. The outstanding compensation amount is 289,067.44 which includes many cost items, such as residential building, land, fruit trees, crops, asset registration costs, severe impact allowance, transport costs.

² All unpaid compensation components belong to only one DP (Karimova Gulraftor).

3.13. Current situation of DPs to be physically relocated

As noted in previous sections of this report, the number of DPs subjected to physical relocation is 4. These are 3 houses and 1 business facility. None of these structures has been demolished. Compensation payments have been completed recently. All of them received compensations except Karimova Gulraitor. DPs will be officially notified after disclosure of the LARP implementation report to clear the road corridor. However, during the compensation delivery period all of them were informed that they should think about their relocation plan. Locations of the affected structures are shown in the following map:

Map: Location of the petrol station and the affected houses on the Project road



The current situation, regarding the houses and the petrol station that need to be relocated, is described below:

Petrol station:

The owner is a legal entity: ЧДММ "Савлатмох" (Savlatmokh LLC). The location is km 0 of the project road. The business received the compensation recently and by the date of this report, the business was still functional. Replacement plot was provided and the DP will start construction of a new station soon. The business will continue running in its place until construction starts.

House No1:

The owner: Ahmadova Inobat.

She is currently living in her father's house. Her affected land and the house is vacant; nobody is living there. In fact, the affected structure is used as an animal shed. Her house hasn't been demolished yet. She was provided with a replacement land plot for construction of a new house. Her decision is not known yet whether she will construct a new house or will continue living at her father's house.

House No 2:

The owner: Saidumarov Rakhmatullo

He received full compensation. The remaining plot is sufficient to rebuild a house. Also there are additional residential buildings on his land plot to live in. He was also provided with a house rental allowance.

House No 3:

The owner: Shafiev Kudratullo.

He received cash compensation as per his choice. He didn't want a replacement land, because he wants to move out from the village. He earns mainly from labor migration and does not have any interest in building a new house at a new location. His plan is to purchase a ready house or an apartment flat in another location.

House No 4:

The owner: Karimova Gulraftor.

She lives in the affected house with her family, but her husband is working in Russia. Although the affected house is registered under Gulraftor's name, she wanted her husband to make a decision regarding the compensation. During LARP preparation, the DP expressed her preference as receiving cash compensation for all losses and using the amount to purchase a readymade house. However, after allocation of the resettlement budget to deposit accounts, PIURR contacted him and he said that he didn't have a clear decision whether to accept the compensation or not. PIURR has requested assistance from the local authorities in solving the issue. At the same time, the compensation amount (289067.44 TJS) is deposited in the bank account at Nurobod Sberbank. The allocated amount remains in that special account until the case is resolved. Local authorities are expected to facilitate discussion with him and get his clear decision. If he has any grievance and wants to reject the compensation, then PIURR in assistance with local authorities will investigate the issue whether all components of the compensation were calculated based on the regulations and entitlements specified in the LARP. In case an agreement cannot be reached, or no action from the DP, PIURR will apply for a court order.

Photo 3 and 4: Photos of the affected house owned by Karimova Gulraftor



In addition to the above mentioned affected residential buildings, there is one additional DP (Ikromova Salomatpocho) whose residential land is partly affected by the project. However, partial acquisition of her residential land entails relocation to another place, as the remaining land plot and the location of his semi-structure on the remaining section will not be suitable for living. Thus, the project paid her cash compensation for the improvements on the land plot and also provided him with the replacement land. The DP's decision was to keep the remaining portion of her land and the building for future use (non-residential purposes). It should also be

highlighted that she is living in another village and she has a flat in Dushanbe as well. She has not started construction on the land plot given to her by the Project.

4. REHABILITATION OF COMMUNITY ACCESS ROADS

75. The rehabilitation of approximately 30 km community access roads will involve 11 communities and will cover the construction works from the end of the intersection transition of new highway to the end point of the village access. It is expected that these works will improve efficiency and quality of transportation of goods and improved access to facilities, economic and social resources. Moreover, rehabilitation of these roads will enhance safety measures and ease access to transportation facilities.

76. According to the LARP, despite of careful project design and efforts to avoid impacts, there will be some impacts because of rehabilitation works. The impacts are estimated as 1,340m² land, 2 structures- a concrete retaining wall and a wooden small bridge, 241 fruit trees and 351 shed trees and 140 bushes.

77. PIURR's position in this regard is to prepare a supplementary LARP after the identification of exact impacts. The main LARP's principles and entitlements will apply to the new LARP. PIURR is committed to preparing and implementing a plan before rehabilitation works start at the local road.

78. In view of the above, compliance monitoring for this component of the project was not included in the scope of this assignment.

5. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

79. The LARP implementation documents show that 2 public consultations, 6 focus group discussions and 64 individual meetings were conducted during LARP preparation and implementation. In total, 323 persons (with double counting) and other stakeholders participated in these meetings and consultations. Out of 323 persons, 247 were men and 76 were women.

80. During the DMS conducted for preparation of the draft and final LARP, each DP was informed about the GRM, compensation principle for their affected assets, valuation procedure and the timeframe for payment of compensation. Specifically, each DP was informed that they should not remove their affected assets, cut their trees, stop business operations or change anything in their daily life in connection with affected assets until they receive full compensation.

81. A special information about the Project was published in the local newspaper, aired on the main TV program and forwarded to two Hukumats and seven Jamoat authorities. Moreover, the minutes of public consultations show that relevant information repeated at each consultation meetings in the Project villages and at meetings with Jamoat and Hukumat authorities to inform DPs and other interested parties about the cut-off-date and other LAR related procedures.

82. In order to investigate DPs' awareness of the project and to obtain information about their participation in public meetings and consultations held so far, the Social Safeguard Consultant asked certain questions to randomly selected DPs during interviews. The mentioned survey revealed that all of the respondents participated in some kind of consultation activities. Approximately three fourth of them (71%) replied that they participated in public consultations and individual meetings, whilst 29% met individually with the Project staff in various stages.

83. To sum up, the level of awareness in the project area about the Project, its impacts, entitlements, GRM and etc is satisfactory.

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MANAGEMENT

84. ADB SPS (2009) requires the borrower/client to establish and maintain a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples' concerns and grievances about the borrower's/client's social and environmental performance at project level. In accordance with this requirement, the LARP stipulates steps and requirements of project specific grievance management which is a formalized way for the PIURR to identify and resolve concerns and grievances.

85. The assessment shows that the Project has established a grievance redress mechanism including Grievance Redress Committees at the Jamoat/village level in 7 Project villages. Grievance focal persons were also assigned. Information on Grievance Redress Mechanism was provided to local communities and DPs in Tajik language in public consultations and focus group discussions. Minutes of such meetings confirms that this GRM was presented and discussed.

86. The Project information brochure that was disseminated in the project area in August 2018 had also section on GRM. The brochure showed the steps and the contact persons. In addition, during individual meetings with DPs, the Project staff informed them again on levels of GRM and contact information.

87. The Social Safeguard specialists visited some of these villages and took copies of the grievance logbooks (See Annex 2). In addition, PIURR was interviewed on this topic. As a result, it was revealed that so far no grievances have been received. The conclusion and recommendation section will include recommendations on potential improvements of GRM within the Project.

7. INTERVIEW WITH DPs

7.1. General information

88. The social safeguard consultants carried out the household survey among 21 DPs of the Obigarm-Nurobad project section (approximately 1/3 of all DPs), between 22-24 July 2020. The main objective of the survey was to gather qualitative information on LARP implementation, to assess satisfaction of DPs' on the LAR activities, to assess effectiveness of public consultations and grievance redress mechanism.

89. Interviews were conducted in Obigarm and Nurobod districts, with 15 and 6 DPs respectively. The number of male respondents was 17, while 4 women agreed to be interviewed.

90. Age levels of the respondents vary between 31 and 64, with the average age of 47. Majority of them (19 DPs) has the secondary education as the highest level of study that they completed, whereas only one of them possesses higher education and one has technical/vocational education.

91. In addition, the Social Safeguard Consultant randomly selected the respondents among different impact categories with the intention of identification of negative and positive impacts of the project on DPs with various situations. The major part of the respondents (17 DPs) represented DPs who lost their residential land partly or entirely. Among the interviewed DPs there were also 4 DPs whose residential houses are affected, 1 DP with impact on Dekhan farm and 1 DP whose commercial structure will be acquired by the Project.

92. The interviews also included severely affected and vulnerable households. Out of 21 DPs, 7 were severely affected and 11 were vulnerable. The purpose of having various categories in the interviews is to identify how the project dealt with people in different situations and to learn whether this kind of people were informed about the Project and LAR activities in the same level as the rest of DPs.

7.2. Receipt of compensation

93. Except one affected house owner, all interviewed DPs informed that they received their compensations and allowances by the time of the survey.

94. PIURR has allocated relevant compensation for the remaining person, but he hasn't taken the compensation. The reason he expressed is that he thinks the compensation amount calculated for him is not enough to restore his lost assets. Total amount of compensation offered to him is 289067.44 TJS. This is the sum of different impact items (house- 190312 TJS, ancillary structures - 16662 TJS, fence – 638 TJS, crops – 10264 TJS, fruit trees 36480 TJS, residential land – 21240 TJS, severe impact allowance - 4365, transport - 1500, house rent - 2831.9, registration costs - 4773.9 TJS. PIURR continuously trying to reach an agreement with him.

95. All of the respondents, who received compensations, replied positively when asked about sufficiency of compensation to restore lost assets or income.

96. Unanimously all DPs said that there was no deduction from the compensations calculated for the lost assets. Additional costs were calculated and paid on top of the compensations. Therefore, DPs will not have to bear any costs regarding re-registration of their remaining land plots, getting new title certificates for their land or building, or costs related to access to utilities.

7.3. Access to Grievance Redress Mechanism

97. The survey results revealed that majority of the respondents (81% or 17 DPs) had information about the Project specific GRM. They knew about steps and contact information. The source of information was public consultations and the information brochure disseminated in the project area. However, 4 persons replied that they didn't know details, although existence of a such mechanism is known for them.

98. None of the interviewers had a grievance, therefore hasn't applied to project GRM. According to them, until payment of compensation there hasn't been any case that created dissatisfaction among DPs.

99. It is worth to note that, as there is no registered grievance in the logbooks, effectiveness of the GRM couldn't be assessed in terms of timeframe, resolution, responsibilities and related actions. However, the Conclusion and Recommendation section provides some recommendations to upgrade the GRM process and improve readiness to address any potential complaint that may occur during physical acquisition and resettlement, as well as during construction stage.

7.4. Participation in Consultations and Meetings

100. Interview results confirm that almost all DPs have been consulted and met. According to the answers provided, 15 DPs (out of 21) participated in the public consultation held within the Project during preparation and implementation of LAR activities. The remaining 6 respondents said that they didn't participate in the public consultations for some reasons, but the Project staff met with them separately and informed about the Project impacts, mitigation measures, entitlement matrix, GRM and etc.

101. In addition to DPs, the PMU identified the key actors, their interests to maximize their participation in the project. For this purpose, district Hukumat, district land department and Jamoats have been communicated with. Their support was also used in LARP preparation and implementation.

102. To sum up, the consultations held within the project can be defined as “meaningful”, because:

- The consultation process started early in the project. Even during initial project design stage consultation meetings and focus group discussions were held (in 2018), and these consultations were continued during later stages (draft LARP preparation, final LARP and LARP implementation);
- Provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information. Draft LAR (in Russian language), project information brochure and information on GRM were provided to DPs and local communities, and these documents were accessible to affected people (in electronic and paper format). Moreover, contact information of focal persons of Jamoats, GRC and PMU were included in the disclosed documents;
- The consultation meetings have been carried out in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion. The interviews with DPs also confirmed that statement. In addition, in order to get views of female members of affected families in an open environment, special focus group discussions with only female participants were conducted;
- The consultation process, as indicated in the previous point, was gender inclusive and responsive. Moreover, the process was tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, such as meeting with them in their house/yard if they could not come to the public consultation venue, conduct individual meeting to reveal their specific concerns, provided feedback directly to them, explained the entitlement matrix and GRM in a way that can be understandable to them;
- The project incorporated all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, provision of land swap compensation option.

7.5. Level of satisfaction

103. During the survey, the respondents were asked to rate the overall Project LAR process between 1 and 10, where 10 stands for the highest available score. Seven out of 21 DPs (33%) gave 10, three gave 9, where only one person said 5 which was the lowest score stated in the survey. The remaining respondents thought the score should be 7 or 8. The average satisfaction level of DPs was 8.5 out of 10.

104. The interview questions also included peoples' opinions on advantages and disadvantages of the project. The answers can be summarized as below:

Advantages:

- Better roads and business development
- Good opportunities for people's lives and welfare
- Improved access to the district and city center
- Development of the district
- Time and cost savings

Disadvantages:

- Safety issues for children during construction
- Loss of part of agricultural lands and fruit trees
- Noise and dust during construction
- Loss of structures

105. The reported disadvantages can be mitigated through proper implementation of social and environmental safeguard documents (LARP, IEE, EMP etc.). Special recommendations will be provided in the last chapter to minimize, mitigate or compensate those risks.

7.6. Additional comments from DPs

106. In addition to DPs' opinions on the perceived projects impacts, some reported the following additional comments and requests:

- We would like the construction also employs local people;
- A speed limit should be put within the residential area;
- Commence the civil works as soon as possible.

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

107. The applicable national laws and regulations, ADB Safeguard Policy Statement requirements for involuntary resettlement, and the principles adopted for the Project were complied with and social safeguards conditions for the rehabilitation works of the proposed road were fulfilled.

108. Based on the above reporting it is concluded that the LARP has been successfully implemented by PIURR. Implementation of LARP activities and management of the process was based on requirements of the LARP. Payments have been made without any unnecessary bureaucracy and delays. DPs received their compensation without any deductions. Most of DPs are generally satisfied with all aspects of LARP implementation processes.

109. In total, 63 out of 64 DPs (98.4%) received their compensation entitlements fully. The only pending case is the affected residential house and its attachments. The household head is in job migration in Russian. He has been communicated and informed. However, he couldn't decide whether he agrees to accept the compensation or reject it and file a complaint through the project GRM.

110. By taking into account the status of LARP implementation and results of the satisfaction survey, the Social Safeguard Consultant recommends the following measures for ensuring further enhancements during this and further Projects:

- 1- To contact with the DP who hasn't taken the compensation and try to agree on the timeframe for compensation payment or grievance submission. Moreover, PIURR should think about the alternative options if he doesn't agree with the compensation amount. The most important factor here is the duration to solve this issue, in order not to affect construction activities. Therefore, if the issue cannot be solved by mutual discussion and mediation of the local authorities, then PIURR should apply for a court order. In the latter case, ADB may issue a "no objection" for construction in areas other than the area location of this house. Until the court decision the calculated amount should be kept in the deposit account.
- 2- To identify impacts under the access road component and prepare a Supplementary LARP. This LARP should be approved by ADB before implementation. Moreover, no impact should be made to the affected assets before paying appropriate compensations based on the LARP provisions;
- 3- Effective functioning of GRM should be ensured by PIURR. Specific recommendation on this direction are:
 - Increasing means of grievance submission (email, telephone, verbal, WhatsApp, signal or etc.);
 - To register all the received grievances regardless of their submission form, place and date;
 - To conduct a half training for the Contractor's staff on social safeguards in accordance with ADB policy and Tajikistan legislation. Particularly, field staff (resident engineers, HSE specialists etc.) should participate in this training.

The focus of this training may be Involuntary Resettlement (IR) policy principles, grievance management, public consultations;

- Members of GRCs should be trained on grievance management;
- 4- To continue public consultations, the during construction period in order to inform people on project activities, ask their concerns and discuss project related temporary negative impacts. The frequency of these consultations should be agreed between PIURR and the Contractor. In any case, it is advised to conduct at least once in a quarter in all affected communities;
 - 5- To conduct a special survey to identify members of the vulnerable families who are interested and able to work in suitable works during construction and operation of the road. The survey should be carried out in assistance with the local government and jamoats. Afterward, the list should be discussed and coordinated with the Contractor. Employment opportunities to be provided to vulnerable DPs by the Contractor not only ensures a stable waged income to restore and improve pre-project living condition, but this is also an opportunity to acquire non-agricultural skills without having to leave the local community. DPs that will be offered employment on the Project, should be provided with on-the-job training by the contractor by taking account of occupational and safety issues;
 - 6- To pay attention to gender consideration during consultation and participation activities. The objective is to increase women participation, if not possible in public consultations, then separate meetings with women should be held during construction. It should be acknowledged that special focus group discussions were held with women participants during LARP preparation, which is a good accomplishment. However, needs to be continued post LARP implementation in order to reveal women-children related concerns, as well as by using this opportunity increase women participation in community related matters.

ANNEX 1: Questionnaire used for the interviews during LARP compliance task

Interviewed by: _____ Questionnaire No: _____

Date: _____ Location: _____

1. RESPONDENT

1.1. Gender: _____; 1.2. Age: _____; 1.3. Education level: _____

2. DETAILS OF IMPACT

2.1. Type of impact:

Residential land	<input type="checkbox"/>	Residential building	<input type="checkbox"/>	Commercial building	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private Agricultural land	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auxiliary building	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business loss	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dekhan land	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fence, shed, gate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Employment loss	<input type="checkbox"/>
Loss of trees	<input type="checkbox"/>	Loss of crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.2. Vulnerability and severity of impact

Mark the relevant cell if your family belongs to one or two of them:

Vulnerable ☐ Severely affected ☐

3. DELIVERY OF COMPENSATIONS / ENTITLEMENTS

3.1. Have you received compensation and assistances that you are entitled?

Yes, we received fully ☐ We received part of the calculated compensation ☐ No, we haven't received yet ☐

3.2. Is the compensation package enough to replace/restore all of your losses?

Yes: ☐
No: ☐
I don't have an answer: ☐

3.2. Was the compensation amount free of additional costs related to land acquisition and resettlement (transaction costs, certificate costs, fees and other deductions)?

Yes: ☐
No: ☐
I don't have an answer: ☐

4. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

4.1	Were you informed of Project Specific Grievance Mechanism?	Yes, I was fully informed	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2	Have you applied to Grievance Mechanism?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.3	If yes to 4.2, then how helpful was the Grievances Redress Mechanism?	Specify:	<hr/> <hr/>		

5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

5.1. Have you been involved in any consultation activities shown below?

(Please answer "yes" or "no")

Public consultations: _____

Face-to-face meetings: _____

Focus group discussions: _____

Other ways of communications:

_____ Telephone; _____ Email; _____ Other, specify _____

6. LEVEL OF SATISFACTION

6.1. What in your opinion will be advantage(s) of the Project?

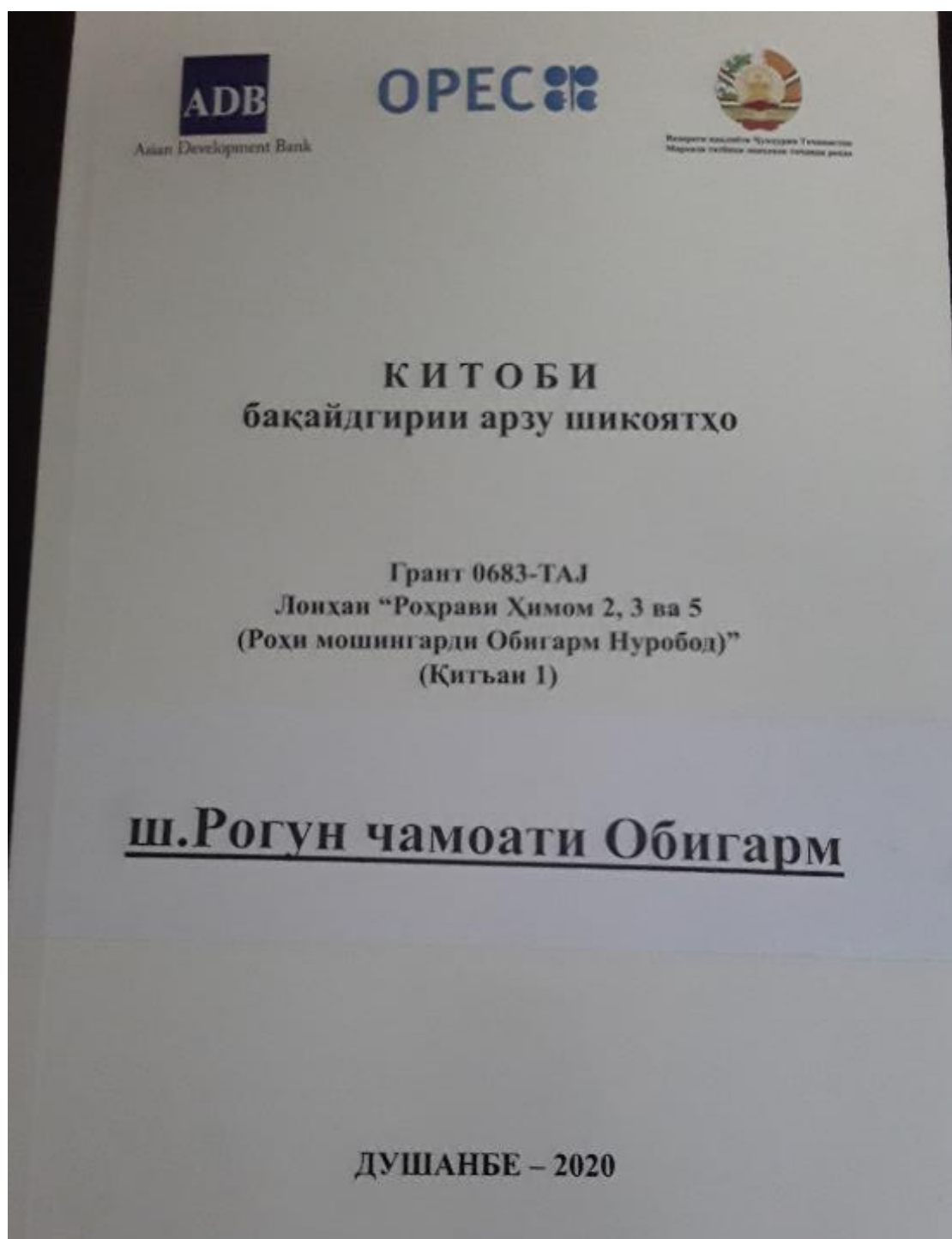
6.2. What in your opinion will be disadvantage(s) of the Project?

6.3. Please rate level of satisfaction of Project related land acquisition & resettlement process:

(range from 10 to 1) (10 high, 1 low): _____

7. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

ANNEX 2: Copies of the grievance logbooks





Asian Development Bank

ОРЕС



Вазорати ҳаққонӣ ва Ҷустисияи Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
Масъули тарғиботи ҳаққонӣ ва ҷустисия

К И Т О Б И бақайдгирии арзу шикоятҳо

Грант 0683-TAJ
Лоиҳаи “Роҳрави Ҳимом 2, 3 ва 5
(Роҳи мошингарди Обигарм Нуробод)”
(Қитъаи 1)

ш.Рогун ҷамоати Сичарог

ДУШАНБЕ – 2020

К И Т О Б И
бақайдгирии арзу шикоятҳо

Грант 0683-ТАЈ
Лоихаи “Роҳрави Ҳимом 2, 3 ва 5
(Роҳи мошингарди Обигарм Нуробод)”
(Қитъаи 1)

н.Нуробод ҷамоати Ҳакими

ДУШАНБЕ – 2020

