



MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

Tajikistan Preparedness and Resilience to Disasters Project (Contract No. PREPARED-MOT-QBS-01)

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF FEASIBILITY STUDY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL INSTRUMENTS REGUERID BY THE WORLD BANK ENVIROMENT AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK (ESF)

- *for two bridges along the Dushanbe-Rudaki highway crossing the Kofarnihon River at km 9+800 and Elok River at km 11+000*
- *for two bridges along the Dushanbe-Kulma highway crossing the Kyzylsu River at km 158+00 and the Yokhsu River at km 165+00.*

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT WITH ESMP

APPENDIX # 1 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTELEMENT PLAN REPORT



October 2024



ISAN CORPORATION

CONTENT

1. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC OF THE GRAVITATION AREA OF RUDAKINSKIY DISTRICT.	10
2. PUBLICITY, CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.	11
2.2. Survey.....	11
3. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF RESETTLEMENT PLANNING.....	14
4. LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND POLICIES RELATED TO LAND ALIENATION AND RESETTLEMENT.	15
4.1 Relevant legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan on land management issues	15
4.2 National legal provisions on social protection measures and citizen participation.....	17
4.3. World Bank Social and Environmental Standards on Land Acquisition, Land Use Restriction and Involuntary Resettlement (SES5)	18
4.4 Main points of difference between the Land Code of Tajikistan and the World Bank's SES 5	21
5.0. THE PROCESS OF PREPARING, APPROVING AND PROMULGATING THE Resettlement Action Plan.....	22
5.1 Population estimates, socio-economic surveys, loss inventories.....	22
5.2 Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans	23
5.3 Public disclosure and approval	24
6.0. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT.....	24
6.1. Principles.....	24
6.2. Classification of eligibility according to SES5.....	24
6.3. Eligibility and entitlement criteria	25
6.4. Methods of determining the cut-off date	29
7.0 SURVEY OF ASSETS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT.....	29
7.1 Detailed household survey on the bridges of the Dushanbe-Rudaki road motorway	30

Annex:

1. Bridge crossing the Kafirnigan River at km 9+800

- A. Affected land and private property, buildings and structures, fruits trees, ornamental trees.
- B. Buildings and structures falling
- C. Affected trees-fruitful and decorative falling.
- D. Population falling into project area.
- E. Land affected right side and left side.
- F. Kafarnigan river at km 9+800 questionnaire.

2. Elok Bridge.

A. Bridge crossing and the Elok River at km 11+000 **RIGHT SIDE- LEFT SIDE**

- A. Affected land and private property, buildings and structures, fruits. trees, decorative trees
- B. Buildings and structures falling in project area
- C. Fruit trees, ornamental trees
- D. Population falling into project area
- E. Affected lands falling

List of Illustration table

Table 1: Administrative territorial division of the Republic of Tajikistan.	10
Table 2: Economic characterisation of the Rudaki district gravity area.	10
Table 3: Research Group	11
Table 4: Laws and regulations on land management in Tajikistan.	16
Table 5: Rights matrix	26
Table 6: Number of households, family composition in Rudaki district	30
Table 7: Land that falls within the project's zone of influence, in the Rudaki area.	30
Table 8: Provisional statement of buildings and structures	30
Table 9 Affected ornamental trees, Rudaki neighbourhood	31
Table 10: Affected Decoration Trees, Rudaki neighbourhood	31

ABBREVIATION

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ALU, GC	Agency for Land Use, Geodesy and Cartography
MB TI	Municipal Bureau of Technical Inventory
WB	World Bank
CC	Civil Code
GRM	Grievance redressal mechanisms
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
HHs	House holders
AH	Affected households
PAH	Project-affected households
LC	Land Code
AP	Affected people
LA	Land area
ID	Identification document
II	Impact Inventory
m ²	square metre
Kg	kilogram
PAPs	Project Affected Person(s)
GRM	Grievance redressal mechanism
MT	Ministry of Transport
IO	Independent observer
U/N	unavailable
NGO	Non-governmental organisations
EA	Executive authority
CARCO	Central Asian Regional Cooperation Organisation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RW	Right-of-way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SUE “HCS”	State Unitary Enterprise ‘Housing and Communal Services’
AH	Asian highways
BOQ	Bill of quantities
EEC	Eurasian Economic Commission
PMI	Project Management Institute
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
cu.m.	cubic metre
LARP	Land acquisition and resettlement plan
LARP	Resettlement and land acquisition plan
SER	Socio-economic research
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation

GLOSSARY

«**Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**» - persons affected by involuntary resettlement.

"Involuntary Resettlement" is the involuntary removal of land resulting in direct socio-economic impacts caused by: a) displacement or loss of shelter; b) loss of assets or access to assets; whether or not the Affected Person(s) must relocate to another site.

"Date of change of legal status" is the date by which LLW and their affected assets are identified and new settlers/individuals taking possession are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose land/asset ownership, tenure rights can be proven prior to the date of change of legal status remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.

"Compensation."— payment in kind, money or other assets, in exchange for the removal of assets, loss of other types of assets (including real property) or loss of livelihoods as a result of project activities.

"Census."— A full accounting of the population affected by the project, including collation of demographic and property information. This identifies the number of people affected by the project and the nature and levels of impacts.

"Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)"— a resettlement instrument (document) that is prepared when a project is located. The RAP contains specific and legally binding requirements that must be met for relocation and compensation of the affected party prior to the implementation of the project activity causing the adverse impact.

"Resettlement Assistance"— measures to ensure that PAPs who may require physical relocation receive assistance, such as relocation cash lifts, housing or transport rental payments, vulnerable as possible and appropriate, to alleviate relocation/resettlement problems.

«Restoration value of houses and other structures»— the existing market value of materials for construction, as a substitute, of the affected structures.

"Land Acquisition."— The land belongs to the state and compensation is made for what is on the surface of the land (for crops for the building of structures. for fruit trees for ornamental trees no payment is made it can be taken for needs) forced taking or alienation of land, buildings or other assets for project purposes. The landowner may retain the right to negotiate the amount of compensation offered. This includes assets to which the owner has uncontested customary rights.

"Aid for Economic Recovery."— providing assistance, in addition to compensation, e.g. document recovery costs, compensation for vulnerability, compensation for serious injuries, to enable PAPs to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.

"Resettlement Plan for Resettlement of LARP Land Acquisition" on resettlement - a tool to be used throughout project implementation. The LARP establish the objectives and principles, organizational arrangements and financing mechanisms for resettlement that may be needed during project implementation. The RAPs guide the preparation of project-specific Resettlement Action Plans to meet the needs of people who may be affected by the project. Thus, Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for the Project are prepared in accordance with the provisions of this LARP.

"Squatter (squatter)."— a person occupying land that belongs to the state (without legal rights to own this land plot) for the purpose of its cultivation and/or for the purpose of entrepreneurial activity.

"Tenant."— the person who pays the rent, or at whose expense the rent of the property is paid.

"Female-headed households (FHH)."— A female-headed household that does not have an adult, earning male is a female-headed household. This woman may be a widow, divorced or abandoned person.

"Vulnerable Group (VG)." – vulnerable group includes (but is not limited to) the following categories:

- (i) PAPs falling under the "Below Poverty Line" category are;
- (ii) (i) female-headed households;
- (iii) (ii) children and the elderly², including orphans and the disadvantaged; and
- (iv) (iii) physically/psychologically and mentally handicapped/disabled people.

Displaced Persons (DP)

"In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced people are those who are physically displaced (displacement: loss of land under residential structures, loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, property/assets, access to property, sources of income or livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary land acquisition, or (ii) forced restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and reserves".

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

With an approved detailed design, this activity includes completion and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), the severity of Project impacts, and the PL list. The final cost of resettlement can be determined after the completion of the DDP.

Compensation

Means payments in cash or in kind to compensate for land, housing, income and other assets lost due to the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of 'replacement cost', which is a method of valuing property for compensation at prevailing market prices, taking into account any transaction costs such as administrative fees, taxes and costs associated with land registration and titling.

Cut-off Date

Means the date after which persons in the project area will not be considered as citizens eligible to register for compensation.

Dehkan farm

A medium-sized plot of land that is legally and physically distinct from a household plot, with full land use rights but not ownership, allocated to an individual or group of people. The regulation of farming in Tajikistan is set out in Law No. 48 of 2002 "On Dekhkan Farms".».

Encroachers

People who entered the Project Area after the Final Enrolment Deadline Date and therefore cannot be considered as eligible citizens for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided under this Project.

Entitlements

A range of measures, including cash or in-kind compensation, resettlement costs, support to re-establish a source of income, relocation assistance, income replacement or restoration of a

business facility, which are entitled to DPs, depending on the type, severity and nature of their losses, sufficient to restore their socio-economic base.

Eligibility

Means that any person who has settled in the Project Area prior to the date of the registration deadline and is affected by the following: (i) loss of housing; (ii) loss of property or access to such property irretrievably or temporarily; (iii) shall be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.

Hukumat

District executive authority in Tajikistan.

Income Restoration Program

A programme comprising various activities that aim to support displaced people to restore their income/livelihoods to pre-project levels. The programme is designed to address the specific needs of the affected people, based on the socio-economic survey (SEIS) and consultations carried out.

Inventory of Losses (IOL)

This is the process by which all immovable property (i.e. land under residential structures and land used for commercial activities and/or agriculture; houses; kiosks, stalls and shops; ancillary structures such as fences, gates, paved areas and wells/boreholes, trees, crops, etc.) of commercial value and sources of income and livelihood within the Project right-of-way (Project Area) are identified and measured, their owners identified, their exact location established, and calculated..

Jamoat

Sub-district level of administration.

Land Acquisition

Refers to a procedure in which a public authority forces a person, household, firm or private organisation to transfer all or part of the land/property to public use in exchange for compensation in the same in-kind or replacement value.

Land acquisition resettlement plan

A calendar action plan that outlines the compensation budget for land/property due to Project impacts, as well as strategy, objectives, rights, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation..

Non-titled

Means persons who have no documented rights or claims to the land occupied by those persons.

Poor

The poverty line is 448 TJS per month, based on the poverty line published by the World Bank for Tajikistan in October 2015 of USD 57 per month and an exchange rate of 7.8696 TJS per USD. The poverty line is 448 TJS per month, based on the poverty line published by the World Bank for Tajikistan in October 2015 of 57 USD per month and an exchange rate of 7.8696 TJS per USD.

Presidential Land

Means land for which the right of use is granted by a decree of the President of Tajikistan, but the ownership of the land remains with the state.

Replacementcost

The calculation of full replacement cost shall take into account the following components: (i) fair market value; (ii) operating expense compensation; (iii) transition and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable benefits, if any.

Reserve Fund Land

Means land owned by the state, controlled by the district administration, which can be leased out, mainly for agricultural use.

Resettlement

Includes all measures taken to mitigate any adverse impacts of the Project on DPs' assets and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where appropriate), and rehabilitation where necessary.

SeverelyAffected

This refers to households that will (i) lose 10 per cent or more of their total productive soil and/or property/assets as a result of Project impacts, (ii) be displaced; and/or (iii) lose 10 per cent or more of their total sources of income.

Sharecropper

A person who cultivates land that does not belong to him in exchange for a contractually agreed share of the harvest.

Significant impact

Means a serious impact on 200 persons or more, which translates into the need for: (i) physical displacement from home, or (ii) loss of 10 per cent or more of the assets/property serving as a source of income.

Vulnerable

Individuals who may, as a result of the impact, suffer disproportionate harm or face the risk of marginalisation as a result of resettlement impacts, these include, but are not limited to: (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) households headed by persons with disabilities; (iii) poor households; (iv) landless households, (v) households consisting of elderly people who have no support; (vi) households without safeguards against unjustified eviction; (vii) ethnic minorities, (viii) smallholder farmers (owning 2 ha of land or even less).

1. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC OF THE GRAVITATION AREA OF RUDAKINSKIY DISTRICT.

The Dushanbe-Rudaki Road is located in the central part of the Republic of Tajikistan. It is 20 kilometres long and connects the city of Dushanbe with Rudaki district in the region of republican subordination and passes through the city of Dushanbe and Rudaki.

Table 1: Administrative territorial division of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Name	Territory (thousand kilometres sq. km.)
Tajikistan	142,6
GBAO	64,2
Khatlon oblast	24,8
Sughd province	25,4
Region of republican subordination	28,6
r. Dushanbe	0,1

- Territory 1,812 thousand square metres.
- The population as of 1 January 2023 was 395.1 thousand people.
- Somonion village is the centre of the district.
- There are 3 villages in the district, jamoats 13 kishlaks 190.

The bridges are located in Mirzo Tursunzade village with a total population of 26,404 thousand people, including men 13,439 thousand people, women 12,965 thousand people, the number of households-5053..

Table 2: Economic characterisation of the Rudaki district gravity area.

№	Name of the district	Rudaki district
1	The district was formed in what year	1935 г.
2	Centre of the district	Somoniyon city
3	Number of settlements	3
4	Number of jamoats	13
5	Settlement along the road	1
6	Villages in total (pcs.)	190
7	Rural along the road (pcs.)	4
8	Population total (thousand people)	395,1
10	Women (thousand people)	205,45
11	Male (thousand people)	189,65
12	Sown land (ha)	21128
	Including	
13	Under cotton (ha)	185
14	Potatoes(ha)	748
15	Vegetables(ha)	897
16	Gourds(ha)	126
17	Fodder crops(ha)	1275
18	Grain production(tonnes)	35727
19	cotton(tonnes)	332
20	potatoes(tonnes)	10248
21	vegetables(tonnes)	270429

22	Gourds (tonnes)	1483
23	Livestock and poultry, including	
24	Cattle(heads)	70954
25	Sheep and goats(heads)	138318
26	Poultry(heads)	240501
27	Horses (heads)	1934
28	Schools (pcs.)	134
29	Children's institution (pcs.)	95
30	Health centre (pcs.)	2
31	Medical centre (pcs.)	16
32	Hospitals (pcs.)	9
33	Family Health Centre (pcs.)	1

2. PUBLICITY, CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.

2.1. Conducting the study

The study will be carried out by the research team of Isan Corporation. The team conducted studying at two new bridges to replace two existing bridges along the Dushanbe—Rudaki highway, crossing the Kafirnigan River at km 9+800 (bridge length is 99m) and Elok River at km 11+000 (bridge length is 76m). The Group will send a field team consisting of specialists to the project area. This team will be provided with the necessary maps and special questionnaire forms to conduct the social survey.

Table 3: Research Group

№	Name	Position	Organisation
1	Nodira Abdulloyeva	Social Affairs Specialist	
2		Assistant sociologist	

2.2. Survey

Meetings and Consultations with stakeholders in the Project area. The field team of Isan Project Corporation visited the site in October to conduct consultation and collect socio-economic characterization of the area of gravitation of the route.

At this stage, the team met with representatives of the District Hukumat. Rudaki and community leaders and provided the following information:

1. Project information.
2. Information on the mechanism of complaint resolution.
3. Presented an information booklet about the project.

In a meeting with the Hukumatov leaders, the research team will study the area of gravitation.

a. Which agencies own the land, which jamoats, which settlements along the road are located.

6. Collection of socio-economic data (work with representatives and organisations that can provide necessary information) according to the submitted questionnaires.

During the preparation of this report, the consultants met with representatives of the Hukumat of Rudaki district and land surveyors. The project bridges pass through the lands of Rudaki district. At the meeting with the Hukumat representatives and the Isan Consultants, Isan Corporation informed about the Project, the need for community consultation and the need for active involvement and support of the local authorities. The consultation process, socio-economic

survey (SES) were explained. The main objective, consultation with local authorities the need to ensure cooperation in the preparation and implementation of the sociological report, preparation of a committee to organize grievance redressal teams, the Chairman of Hukumata secured full support in facilitating the consultations and any other project related activities. He also emphasised the importance of the project and the unconditional support of the communities. Instructions were given to each unit head to assist where necessary. The research team worked with unit representatives in collecting socio-economic research and environmental issues.

Table 1 Meetings and Consultations with Stakeholders



Further Information attached at the minutes of meeting.

Руйхати иштирокиёни маишварати ҷамъиятӣ

Район Рудакӣ ҷамоат Ҷуриғузода деҳа Алак сана 02.10.24

№т/г	Ном ва насаб	Ҷои кор ва вазифа	Рақами телефон	Имзо
1	Ҷамоатов Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116330	
2	Содиқов Ҷуриғузода	Смел.Г.Р.П. инженер по	931116335	
3	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
4	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
5	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
6	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
7	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
8	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
9	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
10	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
11	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
12	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
13	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
14	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
15	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
16	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
17	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
18	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
19	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
20	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
21	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
22	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
23	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
24	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
25	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
26	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
27	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
28	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
29	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
30	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
31	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
32	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
33	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
34	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
35	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
36	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
37	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
38	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
39	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
40	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
41	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
42	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
43	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
44	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
45	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
46	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	
47	Ҷуриғузода Ҷуриғузода	Смел.го.вот. ПРП М.В.Р.	931116335	

3. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF RESETTLEMENT PLANNING

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) document aims to describe policies and procedures to ensure that Project disadvantaged people are adequately counselled on the projects and receive compensation or assistance that will at least restore a provisional level of livelihoods.

The RPF document provides policies and procedures for identifying the World Bank's SES requirements for land acquisition, land use restrictions and involuntary resettlement (SES5), assessing potential expected risks and impacts, identifying detailed steps to develop appropriate mitigation measures, including mitigation and compensation for project-induced impacts, including:

- Forced alienation of land (temporary or permanent); loss of or impact on, or access to, assets;
- Loss of tree crops, tree sources of income, or livelihoods, whether or not the project affected person (PAP) is displaced or not;
- Limited access to natural resources, public places and services;
- Legal framework, eligibility criteria for displaced populations, assessment methodology, compensation, entitlement matrix, implementation process, consultation procedures; due diligence procedures for project interventions linked to other development activities supported by the government and other funding agencies;
- Grievance redress mechanisms, entitlement procedures, and monitoring and evaluation procedures for land acquisition and resettlement under the project.

The main tasks of the RPF are to (i) guide the implementing agency, government agencies (oblast, district) in the proper identification, compensation and livelihood restoration of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), (ii) act as a binding document to ensure compensation and assistance to PAPs, and (iii) provide guidance in the preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring of reduced RAP and full RAP projects. The RPF includes measures to ensure that: (i) PAPs are informed of their options and rights regarding resettlement; (ii) they are consulted, offered a choice among resettlement alternatives with technical and economic feasibility; and (iii) prompt and effective compensation is provided at full replacement cost for losses of assets directly related to the Project.

The RPF document is based on the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or at least minimised.
- PAPs need to be appropriately assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their incomes and living standards.
- PAPs are fully informed and counselled on compensation options.
- Lack of formal land title is not a barrier to compensation or alternative forms of rehabilitation assistance.
- Special attention is paid to socially vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, female-headed households, elderly households, etc., and appropriate assistance is provided to help them adapt to project-related changes.
- Land alienation and resettlement is conceived and executed as part of the project and the full cost of compensation is included in the project cost and benefits.

Compensation/rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to resettlement and prior to land levelling, demolition and, in any case, prior to impact.

Compensation should be paid to the PAPs at full replacement cost, without deductions for depreciation or any other purpose.

It should be noted that according to the World Bank's SES5, the term 'involuntary resettlement' encompasses more than 'physical relocation or resettlement' of affected people. It is defined as the direct social and economic impacts of a project that are permanent or temporary and are caused

by the involuntary taking of land, resulting in a: (i) resettlement or loss of housing; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or livelihoods, whether or not affected persons must relocate; or (iv) involuntary restriction of access to legally protected parks and protected areas, resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of displaced persons. SES5 also applies in the case of any project activities identified as ‘connected’ or ‘linked facilities’. These SES requirements and provisions apply to all project components that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of funding. They also apply to other activities that result in involuntary resettlement that are, in the Bank's judgement, (a) directly and substantially related to the Bank-supported project, (b) necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the project documents; and (c) implemented or planned to be implemented concurrently with the project.

It should also be noted that no changes can be made to the RPF disbursement matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation ratios or other assistance entitlements without prior approval of the World Bank. Any RAPs prepared on the basis of the PNIs are also subject to prior approval by the World Bank.

4. LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND POLICIES RELATED TO LAND ALIENATION AND RESETTLEMENT.

4.1 Relevant legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan on land management issues

The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan establishes exclusive state ownership of land, and the state ensures its effective use in the interests of the people. Amendments to the Land Code, which were introduced in August 2012, allow for the alienation of land use and land use rights to become the subject of sale, gift, exchange, pledge and other transactions. Amendments to the Mortgage Law allow an individual land user to mortgage his or her user rights to a land plot to another individual, bank or institution at the current market price. Mechanisms to implement these amendments are currently being developed, although this right provides greater coverage and flexibility for the land user. The value of real estate, structures and assets should be compensated to individuals.

The Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan is the most systematised code of rules regulating a set of legal relations arising in the process of exercising land use rights. Issues related to the suspension of land use rights, in case of their alienation and compensation of losses to land users, as well as losses associated with the withdrawal of land from turnover, are addressed in two chapters and nine articles of the Land Code. These articles contain basic provisions on alienation of land for public and state purposes. The Code allows the state to seize land from land users for the needs of projects carried out in the interests of the state and on a national scale, and describes the methods, system and procedure for protecting the rights and interests of persons whose land is to be seized for project purposes, and provides for a set of compensation measures to cover the losses of land users. The normative legal act on the procedure for compensation of losses and losses of agricultural products of land users, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 641, dated 30 December 2011, establishes a specific and detailed procedure for compensation of losses of land users.

The following are the main provisions relating to the issue of involuntary resettlement as specified in the Land Code:

- - Alienation of land plots for state and public needs should be carried out after the provision of an equivalent land plot;
- - New residential, industrial and other buildings similar to the withdrawn ones shall be constructed on the new site in accordance with the established procedure;
- - Losses incurred at the time of land alienation should be compensated in full, including

- lost profits, and losses should be calculated at market value;
- Construction of buildings and compensation for losses will be made by the institutions and organisations for whose benefit the land has been taken (project beneficiaries);
- Provision of new land, construction of buildings, compensation for all kinds of losses, including lost income, should be done before formal alienation of land from land users.

According to Articles 41 and 43 of the Land Code, a land plot may be withdrawn for the purposes of state or public needs, but only with equal compensation for immovable property, structures and agricultural crops located on that plot. This compensation cannot be less than the current market value of such real estate, as the legislation refers to the principle of compensation at market value.

The Land Code requires an institution interested in acquiring land to justify the need for such alienation and demonstrate that the land plot must be withdrawn and there is no alternative for the implementation of the project. Land may be withdrawn if it is necessary to construct buildings and structures or to realise works of public interest. If the project is of public interest, the project beneficiary needs to prepare a proposal for the establishment of the land necessary to initiate such alienation. Under the Act, the acquisition process must be completed and all people and households that have been included in the project area compensated before construction is allowed to begin.

The Land Management Act (2008, last amended 2016) obliges authorities to map and monitor land quality, including soil contamination, erosion and logging.

The Law on Sanitary-Epidemiological Safety of the Population (2003, amended 2011) introduced the concept of sanitary-epidemiological expertise, which establishes the compliance of project documentation and economic activities with state sanitary-epidemiological norms and rules, and strengthened provisions on sanitation and hygiene measures, epidemic control and awareness raising..

The Law on Pastures (2013) defines the basic principles of pasture use, including protection of pastures and the environment, as well as attraction of investments for more efficient use and protection of pastures. The law defines the powers of local administrations to control the environmental safety and utilisation of pastures in accordance with state norms and standards. The law prohibits a number of activities on pastures, such as cutting down trees or shrubs, road construction, improper use of pastures, waste pollution and overgrazing. The law requires users to ensure the efficient use of pastures, including the protection of pastures from degradation and pollution. It provides geobotanical surveys of pastures to assess the potential productivity of natural forage lands.

Table 4: Laws and regulations on land management in Tajikistan.

The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan establishes land as the exclusive property of the state;
- Land Code, Civil Code, land allocation rules for individuals and legal entities;
• - The Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan is a systematised set of rules regulating a set of relations arising in the process of ownership and use of land;
• - The Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan regulates the legal status of participants in civil turnover, the grounds for the emergence of rights and the procedure for their realisation, contractual obligations, property and non-property relations;
• - The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 12 May 2001 ‘On Land Valuation’ establishes legal grounds for normative land valuation;
• - The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan of 14 May 2004 ‘On Local Bodies of State Power’ establishes normative grounds for allocation and redistribution of land;
• - The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan of 5 January 2008 ‘On Land Management’ regulates relations related to the legal basis of activities in the field of land management;

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The state land cadastre is a system of information and documentation on the natural, economic and legal status of lands, their categories, qualitative characteristics and economic value; |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Regulations on the order of compensation for losses of land users and damage to agricultural production, approved by Government Decree of the Republic of Tajikistan N ° 641, from. 30 December 2011, establishes the procedure for compensation of losses of land users; |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Tajikistan establishes the procedure, rules and conditions of judicial protection in case of legal proceedings on issues related to forced resettlement; and |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Economic Procedural Code of the Republic of Tajikistan also establishes the procedure, rules and conditions of judicial protection in case of legal proceedings on issues related to forced resettlement |

4.2 National legal provisions on social protection measures and citizen participation

The Freedom of Information Act is backed up by Article 25 of the Constitution, which states that State institutions, public associations and officials are obliged to provide everyone with the opportunity to receive and familiarise themselves with documents that affect their or their rights and interests, except in cases provided for by law.

According to the decree ‘On Approval of the Procedure for Reimbursement of Expenses Related to the Provision of Information’ adopted on 1 January 2010, all state institutions have the right to charge a fee for providing any information to journalists and state officials. The decree states that one page of information provided should cost up to 35 somoni (8 USD).

The Ordinance allows public officials to charge fees for photocopying official documents or extracts of official documents and for receiving information from public officials in writing. Fees may be charged not only for the provision of printed information, but also for oral information and explanation of legislative acts, decrees and regulations.

According to the Law on Public Associations, a public association may be established in one of the following organisational and legal forms: a public organisation, a public movement or a public initiative body. Article 4 of this law establishes the right of citizens to form associations for the defence of common interests and the achievement of common goals. It describes the voluntary nature of associations and defines the rights of citizens not to join or withdraw from organisations. The August 2015 amendments to this law require NGOs to notify the Ministry of Justice of all funds received from international sources prior to utilising those funds.

The 2014 Law on Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations and Street Processions (Article 10) prohibits persons who have committed administrative offences (i.e., not criminal offences) under Articles 106, 460, 479 and 480 of the Code of Administrative Offences from organising assemblies. Article 12 of the Law stipulates that organisers of an assembly must obtain permission from the local administration fifteen days prior to organising a mass assembly.

The Law on Local Public Authorities (2004) gives the chairman of a district or city the authority to control the management of natural resources, construction and reconstruction of natural protected areas, supervision of local structures in the field of sanitary and epidemiological supervision, waste management, health care and social protection of the population within the administrative territory. A public meeting shall not be held without official notification of the local public authority (district Hukumat.).

The 2009 amendment aims to strengthen local self-governance and accountability by delegating budgetary authority to jamoat councils and introducing a system of direct election of jamoat council members. The 2009 amendment aims to strengthen local self-governance and

accountability by delegating budgetary authority to Jamoat councils and introducing a system of direct election of Jamoat council members. The 2017 amendment allows jamoat councils to retain non-tax revenues generated through the provision of administrative services, as well as a portion of local property taxes. The 2017 amendment suggests that the national government should take seriously the adoption of policies that give the jamoat councils the authority and resources necessary to support local development and address challenges.

Examples of labour restrictions include: persons between the ages of 14 and 15 cannot work more than 24 hours per day per week, while persons under 18 cannot work more than 35 hours per week; during the school year, the maximum number of hours is half of this, 12 and 17. The Law on Self-Governance, Social Institutions (2008) regulates the functioning of mahallas, which are considered the smallest self-governing bodies at the local level. A mahalla can be registered with the local government as a social institution with rights to maintain its own bank account, stamp, and issue simple documents such as certificates of permanent or temporary residence. According to the new law, they can cooperate with governmental and non-governmental bodies, as well as with international organisations operating in Tajikistan to solve social problems.

The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan ‘On Appeals of Physical and Legal Persons’ (dated 23 July 2016, No. 1339) contains legal provisions on established information channels for citizens to submit their complaints, requests and grievances. Article 14 of the Law establishes timeframes for consideration of complaints, which are 15 days from the date of receipt, which do not require additional study and consideration, and 30 days for appeals that require additional study. These legal provisions will be taken into account by the grievance mechanism established under the project.

The Labour Code prohibits the forced use of child labour (art. 8). The Labour Code also establishes the minimum age at which a child may be employed and the conditions under which children may work (Articles 113, 67 and 174). The minimum age for employment is 15 years, but in some cases of vocational training, light work may be allowed for 14-year-olds (Article 174 of the Labour Code). In addition, there are some labour restrictions on the types of work allowed and what hours of work are allowed to workers 5 hours, respectively. These restrictions are in line with the ILO Minimum Age Convention. In addition, the Law on Parental Responsibility for the Upbringing and Education of Children makes parents responsible for ensuring that their children do not engage in heavy and dangerous work and that they attend school.

4.3. World Bank Social and Environmental Standards on Land Acquisition, Land Use Restriction and Involuntary Resettlement (SES5)

SES5 of the WB takes into account the fact that project-related land acquisition and land use restrictions may have negative impacts on communities and individuals. Project-related land acquisition or land use restriction may cause physical displacement (relocation to another location, loss of land under residential structures, loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, property, or access to property, resulting in loss of income sources or other livelihoods), or both.

The term

‘Involuntary resettlement’ refers to such negative impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary if project-affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land alienation or land use restrictions that result in their physical displacement.

Objectives C3C5:

Avoiding involuntary resettlement or, if unavoidable, minimising it through consideration of project alternatives;

- Avoiding forced evictions;
- Minimising unavoidable negative socio-economic impacts resulting from land alienation

or restriction of land use by:

- a) Providing timely reimbursement for lost property at replacement cost;
- b) Assisting resettled persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards in real terms to pre-settlement or pre-project levels, whichever is higher;
 - Improving the housing conditions of poor or socially disadvantaged physically displaced persons by providing them with suitable housing, access to services and amenities, and legal security of tenure;
 - Designing and implementing resettlement activities similar to sustainable development programmes, with sufficient investment resources to enable the resettled persons to benefit directly from the project, to the extent that the nature of the project allows; and
 - Ensuring adequate information disclosure, meaningful consultation and informed participation of affected persons in the planning and implementation of resettlement activities.

SES 5 applies to permanent or temporary physical displacement and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or land use restriction undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- a) Acquisition of land rights or restriction of land use rights through alienation or other coercive procedures in accordance with national legislation;
- b) Acquisition of land rights or restriction of land use rights through negotiation and agreement with property owners or holders of legal rights to land, where failure to reach such agreement would result in expropriation or other coercive procedures.;
- a) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that result in a population or group losing the use of resources for which they have customary, traditional or recognised tenure rights. This may include situations where legally recognised protected areas, forests, biodiversity conservation areas or buffer zones are established in connection with a project;
- b) Resettlement of people with no formal or recognised right of use or customary right of use who occupied or used land prior to the completion date of the data recording established under the relevant project;
- c) Resettlement of people as a result of project impacts on land that render it unusable or inaccessible;
- d) Restrict access to land or use of other resources, including public property and natural resources such as marine and other water resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting grounds, watershed, grazing and cropping areas;
- e) Rights or claims to land or resources abandoned by individuals or communities without full compensation; and
- f) Land alienation or land use restrictions undertaken prior to project implementation but implemented or initiated in anticipation of implementation or during project preparation.

SES5 does not apply to impacts on income or livelihoods unless they are a direct result of land acquisition or land use restrictions imposed by the project. Such impacts will be addressed in accordance with SES 1.

If the project supports land titling or other activities designed to confirm, regularise or define land rights, a social, legal and institutional assessment will be required under SES 1. The assessment aims to identify potential risks and impacts and appropriate design measures to minimise and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, especially those affecting poor and vulnerable groups. This SES 1 does not apply to disputes between private individuals in land ownership or related contexts. However, where persons are required to vacate land as a direct result of a project-supported determination that the land in question is public land, this SES will apply (in addition to the relevant provisions of SES 1).

This SES5 does not apply to voluntary, legally formalised market transactions where the seller has a realistic opportunity to refuse to sell the land and keep it, and where he has all the necessary information about the available alternatives and their consequences. However, where

such voluntary land transactions result in the involuntary resettlement or economic displacement of any persons other than the seller occupying or utilising the land concerned, this SES shall apply.

If the project supports land titling or other activities designed to validate, regularise or determine land titles, a social, legal and institutional assessment is required in accordance with SES 1. This assessment is designed to identify potential risks and impacts and appropriate structural solutions to minimise and mitigate negative economic and social impacts, particularly those affecting the poor and vulnerable¹³. This SES5 does not apply to disputes between private individuals contesting the right to land, or when problems arise in relation thereto. However, if such persons are forced to vacate the land as a result of a decision made in the context of the project that the land is public property, this SES shall apply (in addition to the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned SES).

SES 5 does not apply to land use planning or regulation of natural resources to ensure their sustainable use at the regional, national or sub-national level (including watershed regulation, groundwater management, fisheries exploitation management and coastal zone management). Where the project supports such activities, the Borrower will be required to undertake a social, legal and institutional assessment in accordance with SES1 to identify potential socio-environmental risks and impacts of planning or regulation and to take appropriate measures to minimise and mitigate them, in particular those affecting the poor and vulnerable populations.

This SES does not apply to address the problems of refugees or internally displaced persons who have fled their places of residence to escape natural disasters, conflict, crime or violence.

SES5 requirements

Project development

The Borrower (GoT) must demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or land use restriction is not beyond the direct project needs to achieve clearly defined project objectives within a clearly defined timeframe. The Borrower shall consider feasible project alternatives to prevent or minimise land acquisition or land use restriction, particularly where it may result in physical displacement or economic displacement of people, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on poor and vulnerable groups.

Compensation and benefits for affected persons

If land alienation or restriction of land use (permanent or temporary) is unavoidable, the Borrower must offer compensation at replacement cost and other necessary assistance to affected persons to help them improve or at least restore their living standards or livelihoods. Compensation rates for different categories of land and properties shall be made public and applied in a uniform manner. Compensation rates may be adjusted upwards in case of negotiations. In any case, a clearly agreed basis for calculating the compensation amount is documented and transparency in the distribution of compensation is ensured.

Engaging with local communities

The Borrower shall build relationships with affected communities, including host communities, through the stakeholder engagement and disclosure process described in SES10. The decision-making process on resettlement and livelihood restoration should include options and alternatives offered for affected people to choose from. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and individuals will take place during the review of project alternatives in paragraph 11 and thereafter during the planning, implementation,

monitoring and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities and resettlement process.

Grievance mechanism

The Borrower shall ensure that, in accordance with SES10, a grievance mechanism is established as early as possible in the project design phase to resolve in a timely manner specific compensation, resettlement or livelihood restoration issues filed by displaced, economically displaced or other persons. To the extent possible, such a mechanism should utilise existing formal or informal grievance systems acceptable to the project, supplemented as necessary by project-specific mechanisms to ensure impartial resolution of disputes.

Planning and implementation

If land alienation or restriction of land use is unavoidable, as part of the social-environmental assessment, the Borrower should organise a census to identify those affected by the project, inventory affected land and properties, identify those eligible for compensation and assistance, and prevent ineligible persons (e.g. squatters) from applying for benefits. In addition, the social assessment considers the claims of communities that, for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the census (e.g., seasonal resource harvesters). At the same time as the census is conducted, the Borrower establishes the eligibility deadline. Information on the date of completion of the census should be carefully documented and disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written (as required) and other forms in appropriate local languages. Dissemination of information should include posting warnings to persons settling in the project area after the completion date of the data count about the possibility of eviction..

To account for resettlement impacts, this RPF requires the preparation of a RAP for the land acquisition process as soon as the extent of direct impacts is known. If the impact is minor (less than 200 people, no physically displaced persons, and less than 10 per cent of their productive assets lost), a reduced RAP can be prepared. Projects with significant impacts require a full RAP. SES5 requires that special attention be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups of the affected population, especially residents living below the poverty line, residents without land rights, the elderly, women, children and ethnic minorities.

4.4 Main points of difference between the Land Code of Tajikistan and the World Bank's SES 5

In principle, the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan and the World Bank's SES5 adhere to the objective of compensation at replacement cost, but Tajikistan legislation does not provide for rehabilitation and in practice this has been left to the discretion of the Government of Tajikistan. To clarify these issues and address possible gaps between Tajikistan's legislation and the World Bank's SES, this RPF document has been drafted for the Project to ensure that all items are compensated at replacement cost, that persons without rights and informal settlers are rehabilitated, and that subsidies or benefits are provided to PWDs who may be displaced, suffer commercial losses, or may be severely affected.

The main provisions to harmonise the differences between the Land Code of Tajikistan and the World Bank's SES5 include:

- Any PAPs, regardless of eligibility, will be eligible for compensation (for structures, crops and trees) and rehabilitation activities under the project. This includes landless people using land and unauthorised users.
- PAPs and affected communities will be consulted on the options and any impacts of land acquisition and resettlement.
- Social screening will be conducted to determine the level of potential impact and

appropriate mitigation measures.

- If it is technically impossible or socially inexpedient to provide land for land compensation, compensation will be made in cash at full replacement cost at current market value.
- Compensation for any other affected assets (structures, crops and trees, and loss of business/income) will be made in cash or in kind at full replacement cost at current market value. Vulnerable and disadvantaged PWDs will be eligible for additional measures as needed, and gender issues will be addressed.
- Maintenance works will avoid or minimise, as far as possible, the need for land alienation and resettlement.
- Compensation will be provided for the temporary loss of land or assets, or for the temporary deprivation of income-generating opportunities.

It should be emphasised that under SES5 of the WB, the status of those without title is clearly defined. Under this policy, those who do not have formal legal title or judicial rights to use the land but are still using public land are entitled to receive compensation based on the investment they have made in public land, their labour and lost assets, but not for owning the land as in the case of the title holder. Instead, alternative plots or other forms of assistance in lieu of land compensation are allocated for their use to those who informally use or occupy land up to the deadline.

In case Tajikistan's laws do not comply with the WB SES5 requirements on involuntary resettlement, the SES5 principles and procedures should be applied. Priority of WB norms over national legislation is required for projects financed by the World Bank and is stipulated in the national legislation.

5.0. THE PROCESS OF PREPARING, APPROVING AND PROMULGATING THE Resettlement Action Plan

The first step in the RAP preparation process is an assessment to identify land and assets that may be affected by the Project. This assessment of affected land parcels will be conducted by the District Project Coordinators, in conjunction with local government representatives, and will be used to determine the types and nature of potential impacts associated with the activities proposed for implementation under the Project, to take appropriate mitigation measures. This assessment also demonstrates that avoiding or minimizing resettlement is a key criterion in the preparation of the RAP prior to implementation of the RAPS.

The assessment will be carried out in accordance with the established criteria specified in Annex 1 and will be documented in the form of a screening report (visit the report of ESIA) of the expected social impacts following major technical decisions or detailed designs.

Project design is not complete until it is clearly established that all attempts have been made to minimise resettlement impacts. If the assessment indicates the need for physical relocation, land acquisition, asset impacts, or adverse impacts on economic resources, whether physical relocation or not, the next step will be a social and economic census and inventory of land resources and assets to determine the extent to which resettlement is necessary. This will be followed by the development of a RAP for the Project, following the steps outlined below.

5.1 Population estimates, socio-economic surveys, loss inventories

The census and socio-economic survey should be conducted using a structured questionnaire to record details of current land owners, their tenure status (primary land user or secondary land user), the amount of land required for the proposed improvements in order to: (i) assess the magnitude of the impact on private assets; and (ii) assess the extent of physical and/or economic displacement, as well as the standard of living, asset inventory, income sources, debt

levels, profile of household members, health and sanitation, perceived benefits and impacts under the projects, and resettlement preferences of those requiring relocation. This information will facilitate the preparation of a resettlement action plan to mitigate adverse impacts.

The purpose of the socio-economic baseline survey of affected persons is to capture the socio-economic characteristics of affected persons and to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters. Basic socio-economic indicators will be used as a benchmark for monitoring the socio-economic status of project affected persons. The survey should cover all PWDs and will also help to collect sex-disaggregated data to address gender issues in resettlement. As part of the socio-economic survey, a wide range of consultations will be conducted with various affected groups and other stakeholders to ascertain their views and preferences. Based on the results of these consultations, design changes, if required, and mitigation measures will be made. The consultations will include women, their concerns and responses, particularly on land tenure, livelihood impacts, compensation and resettlement planning will be addressed through appropriate mitigation. A deadline will be set during the census, which will be the date of the census and listing of the assets affecting it. After the census, a RAP will be developed based on the collected data on impacts and affected persons.

5.2 Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans

The RAP will be prepared following a socio-economic census and identification of project affected parties. The RAP will be prepared in consultation with the project affected parties. In particular, consultations will be held on compensation, as well as on emerging barriers to economic and livelihood activities, methods of assessment, compensation, possible assistance, aspirations of the PAPs, grievance mechanisms, and timelines for implementation. The final version of the RAP will include comments and feedback from the PAPs. The key elements of the RAP specified in SES5 are listed below. More detailed guidance on the preparation of the RAP is available on the WB EPA website SES Guidelines. The content of the RAP is set out in Annex 5. The level of Project impacts on individual affected persons is not expected to be significant (i.e. PAPs are unlikely to be physically displaced or lose their productive assets). The number of affected people under any one project is expected to be less than 200. In such cases, an abbreviated RAP may be prepared. If the number of affected people exceeds 200, a full RAP will be prepared. However, given the rural community level sub-projects under the project, no intervention will physically or economically displace 200 or more people.

The abbreviated RAP will include several standard sections such as: description of project impacts and assessment of affected assets, description of affected persons and their basic socio-economic and demographic characteristics, organisational arrangements and implementation procedures, compensation and assistance to be provided to affected persons; results of consultations, monitoring and evaluation procedures, timeline and budget as a minimum. Data on project-affected households is considered an important component of the RAP; however, due to confidentiality concerns, information relating to individuals and households is not subject to public disclosure. Data collected at the beginning of the RAP process can then be used as a baseline to ensure that affected individuals and households can maintain or preferably improve their standard of living to pre-project levels.

Where a full RAP needs to be developed, it should include, at a minimum, the following: (i) basic information on the census and socio-economic survey; (ii) specific tariffs and compensation standards; (iii) policy rights associated with any additional impacts that are not identified in this RPF document but that are identified in the census or survey during implementation; (iv) programmes to improve or restore livelihoods and living standards; (v) a timetable for resettlement activities; and (vi) a timetable for the implementation of resettlement activities.

5.3 Public disclosure and approval

The following steps should be followed after preparing a full/reduced RAP:

- The draft RAP is subject to discussion with PAPs, who will receive a copy of the RAP one week prior to the discussion. The public consultations are attended by PAPs, Executive authority representatives, representatives of the MF PIU and community organizations.
- After discussion, comments and suggestions will be reflected in the RAP.
- The RAP should include a consultation process section with a matrix of comments and suggestions for inclusion and implementation.
- The safeguards consultant shall submit the RAP to the Project Co-ordinator for approval.
- After incorporation of comments received as a result of the RAP disclosure and upon approval by the Project Coordinator, the RAP will be formally sent to the WB for review and confirmation of compliance with SES5 and other applicable policies/procedures.
- Once the World Bank has confirmed that the quality of each RAP is acceptable, the document should be published on the World Bank website, published in final form on the MoT EMG website, and re-circulated to all interested parties. Personal information about the RAP should not be publicly available.

No changes should be made to the compensation matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation ratios or assistance provisions without the prior approval of the World Bank.

6.0. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT.

This section outlines the eligibility criteria that are necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits and to deny the claims of ineligible persons.

6.1. Principles

Involuntary land acquisition results in displacement or loss of housing:

Loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of sources of income or livelihoods, whether PAPs should be relocated or not. Meaningful consultation with affected persons, local authorities and community leaders will therefore establish the criteria by which displaced persons will be considered eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance.

6.2. Classification of eligibility according to SES5

Affected persons are defined as follows: persons

- a. Having formal, legally enforceable rights to land or property;
- b. Not having formal rights to land or property, but having a claim to land or property that is or may be recognised under national law; or
- c. Having no legally recognised right or recognised claim to the land or property they occupy or use.

Those covered under (a) and (b) above should be provided compensation for loss of land and other assistance as per this RPF document.

Persons referred to in (c) above shall be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy and other assistance, if necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF document if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date established by the project authorities in close consultation with potential PAPs, local community leaders and relevant local authorities and acceptable to the World Bank.

Persons who encroach on the site after the limit are not entitled to compensation or any other resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above should be compensated for loss of assets other than land. Therefore, it is clear that all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, persons occupying land in violation of law or otherwise encroaching illegally on land are entitled to receive any assistance if they occupy or use the land, up to the deadline limit.

Eligibility for World Bank SES5 assistance is also extended to project affected persons even if Tajikistan's legal provisions are considered to provide for temporary or permanent acquisition of private land immediately adjacent to existing public roads without compensation.

6.3. Eligibility and entitlement criteria

The RPF provides for entitlement and compensation for all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/employment and working days/wages). All PWDs, including non-titled or informal residents, will be compensated for lost assets (crops, structures, trees and/or loss of business) and will receive (i) compensation (as appropriate, which should correspond to replacement value) and/or (ii) replacement lands, structures, plantations, other resettlement assistance such as relocation allowances, assistance for rehabilitation of structures/buildings, compensation for loss of working days/income.

Eligibility criteria are based on whether PAPs belong to one of three groups: (a) those who have ownership or formal legal rights to land; (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the Inventory of Losses (IOL)/Detailed Survey (DS) or census, but have a claim to the land or assets in question, provided that such claims are recognised under the laws of the country or according to the process set out in the RAP; and (c) those who do not have a recognisable legal right or claim to h).

The PAPs that are eligible for compensation under the Project include:

- Persons whose structures are partially or wholly, permanently or temporarily affected by the Project;
 - Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) are partially or fully affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
 - Persons whose businesses are partially or fully affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
 - Persons whose employment or wage labour or crop sharing agreement is affected by the Project, on a permanent or temporary basis;
 - Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are partially or fully affected by the Project;
 - Persons whose access to community resources or property is partially or fully affected by the Project.

In the case of land acquisition, legal or legalised PAPs will be compensated for land acquired by the Project at a recoverable value. This will be in cash at replacement value or land for land with a combination of productive potential, location advantages and other factors that are at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken from the PAPs, to the satisfaction of the PAPs (of equal size and/or productive value, and acceptable to the PAPs). Non-eligible PAPs are not entitled to land compensation, but will receive compensation for assets tied to the land and other assistance as needed in lieu of land compensation.

Households headed by single women with dependents and other vulnerable households will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate the impacts of the project. The table below summarises the Project Entitlement Matrix based on potential losses.

Eligibility for compensation will be limited to a deadline for each project, and PAPs who settle in affected areas after the deadline will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however, be given sufficient prior notice and will be asked to vacate the premises and dismantle the affected structures before the commencement of project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not pay a fine or sanction. Forced eviction will be considered only after all other efforts have been exhausted.

Table 5: Rights matrix

Impacts project	Category of PAPs	affected	Recommendations for compensation
Permanent acquisition of land for works such as bridge or road construction.	Primary land user	Land	Replacement of land of equivalent market value as a prioritised option within a 3km radius. Failure to allocate land, cash award at replacement value. If more than 10% of the land is acquired, an additional 5% of replacement value will be paid (increasing to 10% if more than 20% of the land is taken) as a high impact subsidy. If the remainder of the site is not economically viable, the entire site will be purchased / compensated.
Temporary land allocation for works or construction	Primary land user	Land	Land rent based on market rates and tariffs, and restoration of the land and all its assets to their former status. In case of loss of income, a lifting cash allowance based on the minimum wage for each week (7 days) of disturbance, calculated on a pro-rata basis.
	User/person occupying land without a certificate	Land	Restoration, replacement or compensation for all damaged or displaced assets. In the event of loss of income, a lifting allowance based on the minimum wage for each week (7 days) of disturbance, calculated on a
Permanent alienation of land for works such as construction of small infrastructures.	The occupier of the land or those who share the harvest	Land	In addition to land user compensation. Rent reimbursement for the remainder of the contract period plus 3 months of rent or 3 months of the market price received from crop sharing as compensation.

Permanent alienation of land for works such as construction of small infrastructure facilities.	User/person occupying land without a certificate	Land	Compensation equal to 2 months of rent/crop sharing allowance as uplift allowance.
Permanent alienation of land for works such as construction of small infrastructures.	Primary land user	Harvest	In addition to land compensation, harvesting will be allowed and cash compensation will be given for 2 seasons or annual harvest depending on the crop.
Permanent alienation of land for works such as construction of small infrastructures.	Renter farmer, sharecropper or informal user/tenant	Harvest	Harvest is allowed and cash compensation will be given for 2 seasons or annual harvest depending on the crop.
Permanent alienation of land for works such as construction of small infrastructures.	Owner	Business	In addition to land compensation, the owner will be paid for lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of average daily/monthly income. In addition, an additional payment equivalent to three months' income will be paid to Starting a business in the new location
Permanent alienation of land for works such as construction of small infrastructures.	Renter	Business	The tenant will be reimbursed rent for the remainder of the agreement. In addition, an additional payment equivalent to three months' income will be paid to restart the business at the new location.
Temporary alienation of land for works or construction.	Owner	Business	The cost of leasing the land at market rates and restoring the land and all its assets to their former status. In addition, the owner will be paid lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of the average daily /

Temporary alienation of land for works or construction.	Renter	Business	In addition to the transitional rent reimbursement, the tenant will be paid for lost income during the transitional period based on average daily / monthly income.
Common property used for pastures	User	Land for grazing/pasture	Grazing may continue. No impact on pastures/grazing land expected.

Destruction of fruit tree (mature)	Owner	Fruit tree	Harvesting of the existing crop is allowed. The price of the seedling and associated costs (fertiliser, water, labour) and the cash reward for the value of a mature crop the number of years it will take, for the seedling to reach maturity
Commercial tree owner	Owner	Commercial trees	Seedling price and cash compensation for the market value of a commercial tree. Any costs associated with sowing seedlings on the new site.
Permanent acquisition of a lawful building	Owner of the buildings	Any building, including a house, fence or sanitary building, etc..	Replacement of the building or monetary compensation at the replacement price of the new building with full compensation of all costs necessary to legalise the replaced building. If this is inconvenient, create a temporary replacement building for the affected person. building for the affected person
Permanent acquisition of illegal construction	Owner of the buildings	Any building, including a house, fence or sanitary building, etc..	Replacement of the building or monetary compensation at the recoverable value. Affected buildings/structures must be fully compensated for
Temporary acquisition of a lawful building	Owner of the buildings	Any building, including a house, fence or sanitary building, etc..	The structure is restored to its original condition. If inconvenient, create a temporary replacement structure for the affected person.
Temporary acquisition of a lawful building	Owner of the buildings	Any building, including a house, fence or sanitary building, etc..	The structure is restored to its original condition with alternatives for legalisation. If inconvenient, create a temporary replacement structure for the affected person.

Vulnerable persons	Defined on the basis of socio-economic research and developed criteria such as income level, disability, family size, etc. Vulnerable people may include persons with disabilities, pensioners, widows, female-headed households and impoverished households and only if the project makes them vulnerable	acts of average wages, may be paid depending on the impact. Any additional impacts that need to be identified and compensated for, such as material and technical support, may be required for displacement and livelihood restoration assistance may be required.	In addition to compensation for lost assets, a lump sum equivalent to one year of average salary may be paid depending on the Impact. Any additional impacts that need to be identified and compensated for, such as logistical support, may be required for relocation, and assistance in restoring livelihoods may be required..
--------------------	--	--	--

In none of these cases will PAPs be responsible for any taxes and possible transaction fees; these will be paid by the implementing agency from the resettlement budget to be contributed by the Government of Tajikistan. In addition, an amount to cover the banking fees will be added to the amount of cash compensation that PAPs receive from banks.

6.4. Methods of determining the cut-off date

Once the intervention design has been finalised and legal procedures have been completed, a RAP will be prepared for the intervention. As part of the RAP, a census will be conducted to identify all PAPs and their respective impact levels. The census start date is the cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement and compensation. It is therefore important that this date is fully communicated to all potential PAPs, including through local and national media in the project impact area, so that these people have sufficient time to ensure their availability for the census.

7.0 SURVEY OF ASSETS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

The Isan Corporation field team visited the site in 9th October 2024 to consult and determine the number of households and assets affected on both sides of the footbridge. A survey of Project affected assets was conducted with representatives of the Hukumats of Wose'a district, and local resettlement specialists with the participation of Project affected persons. The scope of work for the household survey included:

1. Land affected by the Project
2. Trees and other plantings affected by the Project
3. Buildings and structures (commercial facilities residential ancillary facilities)

In the community, during the meeting with the people affected by the project, they were interviewed and explained their rights and how the compensation will be calculated and all the procedures they will face.

The survey identified 3 households affected by the Project. Detailed information on the type of impact for different categories of affected and displaced households is given below in Table 1 on the right hand side on the left hand side no project impact.

7.1 Detailed household survey on the bridges of the Dushanbe-Rudaki Road motorway.

Table 6: Number of households, family composition in Rudaki district

No	District	Number of Houses Households	Family	Men	women	Women Head of HHS Number of	Number of persons with disabilities in the family	Low-income family number
1	Rudaki	20	149	71	78	3	1	0
Total		20	149	71	78	3	1	0

The survey identified 20 households affected by the Project. The number of mixed persons is 194 of which males are 71 and females are 78.

Table 7: Land that falls within the project's zone of influence, in the Rudaki area.

Names	Affected land area (m2)
Homestead	1624
Commercial	1250
Government	421
Total	3294

Table 8: Provisional statement of buildings and structures

Name of the building construction	Quantity (pcs.)
	Total
Dwelling house	5
Toilet	2
Fence	15
Bathhouse	4
Awning	7
Carpark	2
Gates	6
Kitchen	1
open kitchen	2
workshop	1
cellar	2

storehouse	3
swimming pool	2
staircase	2
well	1
Tandyr (traditional Owen bread).	1
Total	64

Table 9 Affected Decoration trees, Rudaki neighbourhood

№ п/п	Type of ornamental trees	Number of HHS (Affected household)	Number affected trees	Quantity seedlings
1	Trees	2	16	0
2	Christmas tree	4	95	0
3	Kedr (type of tree)	1	4	0
4	Topol (type of tree)	1	1	0
5	Akatsiya(type of tree)	1	1	0
Total		3	9	117

Table 10: Affected Fruitful Trees, Rudaki neighbourhood

№ п/п	Type Fruits trees	Number of HHS (Affected household)	Number affected trees	Quantity seedlings
1	Apricot	2	3	0
2	Mulberry	3	12	0
3	Cherry	3	13	0
4	Apple	2	4	0
5	Cherry	1	1	0
6	Walnut	1	1	0
7	Pomegrant	1	3	0
8	Grape	4	6	0
9	Peach	1	2	0
10	Plum	1	2	0
Total		18	47	0

Annex

1. Bridge crossing the Kafirnigan River at km 9+800

- **A.** Affected land and private property, buildings and structures, fruits trees, ornamental trees.
- **B.** Buildings and structures falling
- **C.** Affected trees-fruitful and decorative falling.
- **D.** Population falling into project area.
- **E.** Land affected right side and left side.
- **F.** Kafarnigan river at km 9+800 questionnaire.

- **A. Affected land and private property, buildings and structures, fruits trees, ornamental trees**

A. Summary list of affected lands and private properties, buildings and structures, fertile trees, ornamental trees on the right and left sides falling within the zone of influence of the project

Table : Summary list of affected lands and private properties, buildings and structures, fertile trees, ornamental trees on the right and left sides falling within the zone of influence of the Dushanbe - Rudaki road bridge project crossing the Kafarnigan River at km 9+800 (The volumes are preliminary and subject to clarification by the specialists of SUE 'Narkhuzor'.

[illegible]

B. Building and structures falling

B. List of buildings and structures falling within the project area of influence

Table: Buildings and structures on the right and left sides falling within the zone of influence of the Dushanbe - Rudaki Road Bridge Project crossing the Kafarnigan River at km 9+800.

№П/П	№ п/п согласна плана	Km / Road side ПК/ Сторона дороги L/R	Head of AHs Name/ ФИО главы хоз-ва	Phone / Тел	District/ Район	Jamoat/ Джамоат	Village/ Село	Affected Assets/ Что попадает	Намуди бино ва иншоот (Вид здание и сооружения)/Type of building and structures	Шабли истифодабари (Форма использования)/Form of use	Андозаҳо (Объем)/Scope				Масоҳати умумии бино м2 (Общая площадь м2)/Total area m2	Қисмҳои таркиби бино/ (Компоненты здания)/Building components	Намуди масолеҳи истифодашуда / Тип используемого материалов/ Type of materials used	Андозаҳо (Объем)/Scope			Масоҳат ва ҳаҷм м²/м³ (Площадь и объем м²/м³) /Area and volume m2/m3
											шт/pcs	Дарозии метр (Длина)/Length	Бар метр (Ширина)/Width	Баландии метр (Высота)/Height				Дарозии метр (Длина)/Length	Бар метр (Ширина)/Width	Баландии метр (Высота)/Height	
1	1	ЛПК1+70	Tilabov Khujanazar	901165656	Shohmansur			Filling station Auxiliary facility	Fence, well, trees	Fence		8	4	0,4	12,8	Foundation	Concrete	8	4	0,4	12,8
										Fence		5	2	0,4	10	Foundation	Concrete	5	2,0	0,4	4
										Fence		13	1		13	Wall	Lattice	13	1,0		13
										Fence		45,6	1,1		50,2	Wall	Lattice	45,6	1,1		50,2
										Borehole		30			30,0	Pipe	Metal	30			30
2	2	ЛПК3+40	Odinaev Askarali	888888118	Rudaki	Турсунзода	Элок	Residential building 4 storey Auxiliary structure	Pool, stairs, carport, fence, deck, foundation, trees	Swimming pool		6,5	3,8		24,7	Wall	Concrete	20,6	2	0,4	16,5
																Floor	Concrete	6	3	0,2	18
										Stairs		1,6	0,6	1,1	1,76	Wall	Concrete	3,8	0,6	1,1	2,5
																Step	Concrete	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,14
										Platform		29,4	0,8	0,1	23,5	Platform	Concrete	29,4	0,8	0,1	23,52
										Fundamet		27,1	3	0,4	32,5	Foundation	Concrete	27,1	3	0,4	32,52
										Open canopy (choilob)		16,7	7,1		118,57	Metal posts profile 6 pcs. times. 0,08x0,08 height 4 mt					24
																Roof	Farm with profile	16,7	7,1		118,57
										Awning (Sink)		10	7	3		Metal posts profile 9 pcs. times. 0,10x0,10 height 3 mt					27
																Under the roof metal profile 6 pcs. times. 0,10x0,10 length 10 mt					60
																Under the roof metal profile 13 pcs. times. 0,02x0,04 length 10 mt					130
																Roof	Profile and tinplate	11	8		88
										Fence (tin)		43	1,8		77,4	Wall	metal	43		1,8	77,4
										Playground		5	1,1	0,1	5,5	Platform	Concrete	5	1,1	0,1	5,5
3	3	РПК 1+80	Firdavsi DMIA 2		Firdavsi			Firdavsi DMIA 2 Auxiliary facility	Fence, ditch, trees	Fence		43,6		2,5	109,0	Foundation	Concrete	43,6	0,2	0,3	2,62
																Wall	Grating	43,6		2,0	87,2
										Ditch	Culvert patch 37 mt					Wall	Concrete	72,0	0,5	0,1	3,6
																Floor	Concrete	37,0	0,2	0,1	7,4
4	4	РПК 3+40	Yusupova Mairamhon	985454545	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Elok	Hotel Auxiliary structure	Hall (fitness), awning, fence, site trees	Hall (fitness)		14	8,5	4,4	119	Foundation	Concrete	45	0,4	0,8	14,4
																Wall	Cemblock	45	0,2	3,6	32,4
																Floor	Concrete	13,2	8	0,1	105,6
																Floor	Cafel	13,2		8	105,6
																Ceiling	Wood and veneer	13,2		8	105,6
										Foundation		23,2	4		92,8	Roof	Board and metal	15,4	9		138,6
																Foundation	Concrete	23,2	0,4	0,2	1,856
																Foundation	Soil concrete	23,2	0,4	4	37,12
																Concrete barnacle					110
										Open canopy		6	6	3,5	36	tandoor	burnt brick	10,4	1	0,2	2,08
																Metal stand pipe 4 pcs D-200 height 3,5 mt					14
																Metal chimney pipe 2 pcs. D-160 height 4 mt					8
																Floor	Concrete	19,1	6	0,1	114,6
										Fence		36	2,4		86,4	Roof	Board and Metal	6	6		36
																Foundation	Concrete	36	0,2	0,2	1,4
										Platform		8,5	2,3	0,1	19,6	Wall	Lattice	39	2,4		93,6
																Floor	Concrete	8,5	2,3	0,1	19,6

C. Affected trees-fruitful and decorative falling

C. List of fertile trees, ornamental trees on the right and left sides falling within the zone of influence of the project.

Table : Fertile trees, ornamental trees on the right and left sides falling within the zone of influence of the Dushanbe - Rudaki Road Bridge Project crossing the Kafarnigan River at km 9+800.

[illegible]

D. Population falling into project area

D. Inventory of the population on the left side of the project footprint	
--	--

Таблица: Население с левой стороны попадающих в зону влияния проекта Моста по автодороге Душанбе - Рудаки пересекающие реку Кафарниган на км 9+800

[illegible]

E. Land affected right side and left side

E. Inventory of affected land on the right and left sides falling within the zone of influence of the project

Таблица : Затронутых земель с правой и левой стороны попадающих в зону влияния проекта Моста по автодороге Душанбе - Рудаки пересекающие реку Кафарниган на км 9+800

[illegible]

- **F. Kafarnigan river at km 9+800 questionnaire**

Socio-economic research																																			
No n/n	Head of AHs Name/ ФИО главы хоз-ва	ID	Phone / Ten	District/ Район	Jamoat/ Джамоат	Village/ Село	No of people in the household/ Кол-во членов в хоз-ве	Male Муж	Female Жен	Female headed / Женщина во главе ДХЗ / Зан роҳбаркунан да 1 хаст 2 нест	Number of disabled / Количество инвалидов в семье / Шумораи шавхони мавҷӯб дар оила 1 хаст 2 нест	a Vulnerable AH/ Оилаи қайбизоат / Маломилушча семья 1 хаст 2 нест	Национальность	Религия	Sex/ Пол 1.Male/Муж 2.Female/Ж н	Age (year) Возраст (rozi)	Marital Status/Семейный статус 1. Married /Женат 2. Unmarried /Неженат 3. Widow /Вдова 4. Widower /Вдова 5. Divorced /Разведенный 6. Minor /Несовершенно- летний	Education/Образование 1. Illiterate/Необразованный 2. Primary / Начальное 3. Secondary /Среднее 4. Technical college /Технический колледж 5. University /Университет 6. Other(specify)/Другое (уточнить)	Occupation/Занятость 1. Pensioner/Пенсионер 2. Civil servant /Служащий 3. Private sector employee/ Работник частного сектора 4. Business owner/ Бизнесмен 5. Agriculture/Сельское хозяйство 6. Land owner/Земледелец 7.Other labor/Другой труд 8. Housewife/Домохозяйка 9. School/ Study/Школа/Учеба 10. Unemployed/ Безработный	Number of disabled family members, if any / Количество инвалидов в семье, если имеется															
1	Pirkhonov Elnomnazar		901165656	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Istiqlo'l	8	6	2	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	47	1	5	4																
															2	45	1	5	8																
															1	24	2	5	4																
															1	22	2	5	9																
															1	20	2	5	9																
															1	19	2	2	9																
															2	16	6	2	9																
2	Odinaev Askarali		88888118	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Istiqlo'l	8	3	5	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	67	1	5	1																
															2	65	1	5	1																
															1	30	1	5	4																
															2	28	1	5	8																
															1	8	6	1	9																
															2	6	6	1	9																
															2	4	6	1	9																
3	Yusupova Maryam		985454545	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Энок	8	4	4	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	2	60	1	5	2																
															1	38	1	5	2																
															2	36	1	5	8																
															1	34	1	5	2																
															2	32	1	5	8																
															1	14	6	3	9																
															1	12	6	3	9																
4	Mukhsiddin Abzarov			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Istiqlo'l	7	3	4	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	43	1	3	10																
															2	41	1	3	8																
															1	22	1	3	4																
															2	19	1	3	8																
															1	18	6	1	9																
															2	14	6	1	9																
															2	6	6	1	9																
5	Odinaev Namozali			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Istiqlo'l	7	5	2	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	54	1	3	10																
															2	48	1	3	8																
															1	28	1	3	4																
															2	20	1	3	8																
															1	18	6	1	9																
															2	14	6	1	9																
															2	6	6	1	9																
6	Odinaev Talabeho			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Istiqlo'l	5	3	2	1	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	30	1	5	10																
															2	49	1	3	8																
															1	29	1	3	10																
															2	17	2	4	10																
															1	11	6	2	9																
															7	Mirzoev Ramazon			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Istiqlo'l	5	4	1	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	48	1	3	4	
																														2	44	1	3	8	
1	23	2	5	10																															
2	21	1	5	10																															
1	18	2	5	10																															
8	Aminov Nazar			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Istiqlo'l	5	2	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam																1	54	1	3	7	
																														2	51	1	3	8	
															1	18	2	4	10																
															2	16	6	3	10																
															1	14	6	5	10																

Socio-economic research																																
No n/n	Head of AHs Name/ ФИО главы хоз-ва	ID	Phone / Ten	District/ Район	Jamoat/ Джамоат	Village/ Село	No of people in the household/ Кол-во членов в хоз-ве	Male Муж	Female Жен	Female headed / Женщина во главе ДХЗ / Зан роҳбаркунан да 1 хаст 2 нест	Number of disabled / Количество инвалидов в семье / Шумораи шахсони маъюб дар оила 1 хаст 2 нест	a Vulnerable AH/ Оилаи камбизоат / Малоимущая семья 1 хаст 2 нест	Национальность	Религия	Sex/ Пол 1.Male/Муж 2.Female/Же н	Age (year)/ Возраст (rozi)	Marital Status/Семейный статус 1. Married /Женат 2. Unmarried /Неженат 3. Widow /Вдова 4. Widower /Вдова 5. Divorced /Разведенный 6. Minor /Несовершенно- летний	1. Illiterate/Необразованный 2. Primary / Начальное 3. Secondary /Среднее 4. Technical college /Технический колледж 5. University /Университет 6. Other(specify)/Другое (уточнить)	Occupation/Занятость 1. Pensioner/Пенсионер 2. Civil servant /Служащий 3. Private sector employee/ Работник частного сектора 4. Business owner/ Бизнесмен 5. Agriculture/Сельское хозяйство 6. Land owner/Земледелец 7.Other labor/Другой труд 8. Housewife/Домохозяйка 9. School/ Study/Школа/Учеба 10. Unemployed/ Безработный	Number of disabled family members, if any / Количество инвалидов в семье, если имеется												
9	Nazarov Zarif			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Istiqlof	4	2	2	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	38	1	5	2													
															2	36	1	5	2													
															1	16	6	2	9													
															2	14	6	2	9													
															1	54	1	3	7													
															2	50	1	3	8													
															1	24	2	5	2													
															1	20	2	5	10													
															2	16	6	2	9													
															1	44	1	3	7													
															2	40	1	3	8													
11	Nazarshoev Kholmurod			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Istiqlof	5	1	4	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	2	21	2	4	2													
															2	22	2	4	2													
															2	16	6	2	9													
12	Abosov Alimurod Nazarshoev Kholmurod			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Istiqlof	5	2	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	48	1	5	2													
															2	46	1	5	2													
															1	25	1	5	2													
															2	24	1	3	8													
															2	12	6	1	10													
															1	56	1	5	10													
															2	54	1	5	2													
13	Abosov Alimurod			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Istiqlof	6	3	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	25	2	5	2													
															2	23	2	5	2													
															1	21	2	5	7													
															2	16	6	2	9													
															2																	
															1	49	1	3	4													
															2	45	1	3	8													
14	Yusupov Mehrob			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Istiqlof	5	3	2	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	21	1	5	10													
															1	13	6	2	9													
															2	14	6	2	9													
															1	60	1	3	4													
															2	49	1	5	2													
															1	22	1	5	3													
															1	18	6	2	9													
															2	10	6	2	9													
															1	54	1	5	3													
															2	44	1	3	8													
16	Nazarov Farukh			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Istiqlof	5	4	1	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	23	2	5	10													
															1	21	2	5	10													
															1	17	2	5	10													
															1	58	2	5	2													
															2	55	2	3	8													
															1	26	2	5	2													
															2	24	2	5	2													
17	Aminov Murtazo	907112512		Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Энок	10	5	5	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	24	1	5	7													
															2	20	1	4	9													
															1	18	1	3	9													
															2	16	6	3	9													
															1	14	6	3	9													
															2	2	6	1	10													
															2	2	6	1	10													

Socio-economic research																				
No n/n	Head of AHs Name/ ФИО главы хоз-ва	ID	Phone / Ten	District/ Район	Jamoat/ Джамоат	Village/ Село	No of people in the household/ Кол-во членов в хоз-ве	Male Муж	Female Жен	Female headed / Женщина во главе ДХЗ / Зан роҳбаркунан да 1 хаст 2 нест	Number of disabled / Количество инвалидов в семье / Шумораи шахсони маъюб дар оила 1 хаст 2 нест	a Vulnerable AH/ Оилаи камбизоат / Малоимущая семья 1 хаст 2 нест	Национальность	Религия	Sex/ Пол 1.Male/Муж 2.Female/Же н	Age (year) Возраст (roj)	Marital Status/Семейный статус Married /Женат 2. Unmarried /Неженат 3. Widow /Вдова 4. Widower /Вдова 5. Divorced /Разведенный 6. Minor /Несовершенно- летний	1. Illiterate/Необразованный 2. Primary / Начальное 3. Secondary /Среднее 4. Technical college /Технический колледж 5. University /Университет 6. Other(specify)/Другое (уточнить)	Occupation/Занятость 1. Pensioner/Пенсионер 2. Civil servant /Служащий 3. Private sector employee/ Работник частного сектора 4. Business owner/ Бизнесмен 5. Agriculture/Сельское хозяйство 6. Land owner/Земледелец 7.Other labor/Другой труд 8. Housewife/Домохозяйка 9. School/ Study/Школа/Учеба 10. Unemployed/ Безработный	Number of disabled family members, if any / Количество инвалидов в семье, если имеется
18	Ibrohimov Zafar		904020292	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Энок	6	3	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	50	1	5	2	
															2	48	1	3	8	
															1	24	2	5	2	
															2	21	2	4	9	
															1	19	2	5	9	
															2	14	6	3	9	
19	Kurbanov Rustam		900941240	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	12	4	8	2	2	1	Tajik	Islam	1	61	1	5	3	
															2	58	1	5	1	
															1	38	1	5	2	
															2	34	1	4	8	
															1	29	1	5	2	
															2	27	1	4	8	
															1	16	6	3	9	
															2	14	6	3	9	
															2	8	6	3	9	
															2	9	6	3	9	
															2	6	6	2	9	
															2	4	6	2	8	
20	Kurbanova Zulfiya		915285299	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	3	2	1	1	2	1	Tajik	Islam	2	45	3	5	2	
															1	22	2	5	10	
															1	20	2	5	9	
21	Rakhmatov Zulfikor			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	9	5	4	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	58	1	5	2	
															2	54	1	3	8	
															1	30	1	5	2	
															2	28	1	5	2	
															1	25	1	5	3	
															2	24	1	5	2	
															1	20	2	5	9	
															2	16	6	3	9	
															1	14	6	3	9	
22	Murtazo Kosimov			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	14	8	6	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	67	1	5	2	
															2	64	1	3	1	
															1	40	1	5	2	
															2	38	1	4	8	
															1	35	1	5	2	
															2	34	1	4	8	
															1	30	1	5	4	
															2	28	1	4	8	
															1	25	1	5	2	
															2	22	1	3	8	
															1	19	6	5	9	
															2	15	6	5	9	
															1	12	6	5	9	
1	10	6	5	9																
23	Faizov Khairullo		900003417 988405028	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	6	3	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	42	1	5	2	
															2	40	1	3	8	
															1	17	6	5	9	
															2	15	6	5	9	
															2	10	6	5	9	
															1	8	6	5	9	
24	Egamov Ibrohim		905001345	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	4	2	2	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	30	1	5	2	
															2	27	1	5	2	
															1	8	6	5	9	
															2	4	6	2	10	

Socio-economic research																				
Nº n/n	Head of AHs Name/ ФИО главы хоз-ва	ID	Phone / Ten	District/ Район	Jamoat/ Джамоат	Village/ Село	No of people in the household/ Кол-во членов в хоз-ве	Male Муж	Female Жен	Female headed / Женщина во главе ДХЗ / Зан роҳбаркунан да 1 хаст 2 нест	Number of disabled / Количество инвалидов в семье / Шумораи шахсони маъюб дар оила 1 хаст 2 нест	a Vulnerable AH/ Оилаи камбизоат / Малоимущая семья 1 хаст 2 нест	Национальность	Религия	Sex/ Пол 1.Male/Муж 2.Female/Же н	Age (year)/ Возраст (roj)	Marital Status/Семейный статус Married /Женат 2. Unmarried /Неженат 3. Widow /Вдовец 4. Widower /Вдова 5. Divorced /Разведенный Minor /Несовершенно- летний	1. Education /Образование 1. Illiterate/Необразованный 2. Primary / Начальное 3. Secondary /Среднее 4. Technical college /Технический колледж 5. University /Университет 6. Other(specific)/Другое (уточнить)	Occupation/Занятость 1. Pensioner/Пенсионер 2. Civil servant /Служащий 3. Private sector employee/ Работник частного сектора 4. Business owner/ Бизнесмен 5. Agriculture/Сельское хозяйство 6. Land owner/Земледелец 7.Other labor/Другой труд 8. Housewife/Домохозяйка 9. School/ Study/Школа/Учеба 10. Unemployed/ Безработный	Number of disabled family members, if any / Количество инвалидов семье, если имеется
25	Koshifova Husnigul		400026995	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	6	3	3	2	2	1	Tajik	Islam	2	48	3	5	2	
															2	24	2	5	2	
															1	21	2	5	9	
															1	17	6	5	9	
															1	14	6	5	9	
															2	10	6	5	9	
26	Turgunova Muatabar			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	8	3	5	1	2	2	Tajik	Islam	2	44	3	5	2	
															1	23	1	5	2	
															2	20	1	4	8	
															2	18	6	5	9	
															1	14	6	1	9	
															2	12	6	1	9	
															1	8	6	1	9	
															2	6	6	1	9	
27	Ziyoev Burkhoniddin		905001345	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	6	4	2	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	50	1	5	2	
															2	46	1	5	8	
															1	27	1	5	2	
															2	25	1	4	8	
															1	24	2	5	2	
															1	2	6	1	10	
28	Ziyoev Hasan		908787826	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	5	2	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	1	54	1	5	2	
															2	50	1	4	2	
															1	24	2	5	2	
															2	22	2	4	10	
															2	18	2	4	10	
29	Saida's Oisha			Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	5	2	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	2	54	3	4	2	
															2	24	2	4	2	
															2	20	2	4	8	
															1	16	6	3	9	
															1	14	6	3	9	

[illegible]

№	7. MIGRATION/COMMUTING /МИГРАЦИЯ/Путешествуя ежедневно для работы и т.д.						
	Does anyone from your family work outside the Rayon/Country? Кто-либо из Вашей семьи работает за пределами района /страны? 1. Yes/Да 2.No/Нет	What kind of job? /Какая работа?	Per month? TJS/ Сколько в месяц?	How often do you and your family members travel out from the village/city? Как часто Вы и Ваши члены семьи выезжаете из деревни/города?	Where do you/they travel?/ Куда Вы/Они ездите?	Mode of travel you/they use?/Вид транспорта Вы используете?	Price per return trip/Цена за обратный путь (сомони)
		1. Agricultural labor/Сельскохозяйственный труд 2. Non-agricultural labor /Несельскохозяйственный труд, 3. Trade & business /Торговля и бизнес, 4. Others (specify)/Другое (уточнить)		1. Daily/Ежедневно 2.Two-three times/week/2-2 раза в неделю 3. Less than three times a week/Меньше 3 раза в неделю 4. Other (specify)/Другое (уточнить). 5. Раз в месяц	1.Work/Работа 2. Health facilities/ Мед. учреждения; 3. Social network/ Социальные обязательства; 4. School/university/ Школа/Университет; 5. All/ Все	1. Private car/Частная машина; 2. Taxi/Такси; 3. Mini bus/Мини автобус;	
1	1			3	5	2	120
2	1			3	5	2	100
3	1			3	5	2	200
4	1			3	5	2	110
5	1			3	5	2	120
6	1			3	5	2	120
7	1			3	5	2	150
8	1			3	5	2	130
9	1			3	5	2	120
10	1			3	5	2	120
11	1			3	5	2	130
12	1			3	5	2	130
13	1			3	5	2	130
14	1			3	5	2	130
15	1			3	5	2	130
16	1			3	5	2	130
17	1			3	5	2	130
18	1			3	5	2	130
19	1			3	5	2	130
20	1			3	5	2	130
21	1			3	5	2	130
22	1			3	5	2	130
23	1			3	5	2	130
24	1			3	5	2	130
25	1			3	5	2	130
26	1			3	5	2	130
27	1			3	5	2	130
28	1			3	5	2	130
29	1			3	5	2	130

№	6. HEALTH/ ЗДОРОВЬЕ Yes/Да=1 NO/Нет=2					
	Illness for the last year/Кто нибудь из членов Вашей семьи заболел какой-либо болезнью в прошлом году?	No. of cases/ Кол- во случаев	Type of Illness/ Тип болезни	Treatment taken/Принятое лечение		
				1. Conventional medicine/ Традиционная медицина	2. Traditional local medicine Традиционно- местная медицина	3.No treatment/Не прибегаю к лечению
1	1			2	2	2
2	2			2	2	2
3	2			2	2	2
4	2			2	2	2
5	1			2	2	2
6	2			2	2	2
7	1			2	2	2
8	2			2	2	2
9	2			2	2	2
10	1			2	2	2
11	1			2	2	2
12	2			2	2	2
13	2			2	2	2
14	2			2	2	2
15	2			2	2	2
16	2			2	2	2
17	2			2	2	2
18	2			2	2	2
19	2			2	2	2
20	2			2	2	2
21	2			2	2	2
22	2			2	2	2
23	2			2	2	2
24	2			2	2	2
25	2			2	2	2
26	2			2	2	2
27	2			2	2	2
28	2			2	2	2
29	2			2	2	2

[illegible]

2. Elok Bridge.

A. Bridge crossing and the Elok River at km 11+000 RIGHT SIDE- LEFT SIDE

- **A.** Affected land and private property, buildings and structures, fruits. trees, decorative trees
- **B.** Buildings and structures falling in project area
- **C.** Fruit trees, ornamental trees
- **D.** Population falling into project area
- **E.** Affected lands falling

A. Affected land and private property, buildings and structures, fruits. trees, decorative trees

A. Summary list of affected lands and private properties, buildings and structures, fertile trees, ornamental trees on the right and left sides falling within the zone of influence of the project	
---	--

Table : Summary list of affected lands and private properties, buildings and structures, fertile trees, ornamental trees on the right and left sides falling within the zone of influence of the Dushanbe - Rudaki road bridge project crossing the Elok River at km 11+00 (Volumes are preliminary and subject to clarification by specialists of SUE 'Narkhuzor').

№ П/П	№ п/п согласно плана	Km / Road side ТҶК Сторона дороги LR	Head of AHs Name/ ФИО главы хоз-ва	Phone / Тел	District/ Район	Jamooat/ Джамоат	Village/ Село	No of people in the household/ Кол-во членов в хоз-ве	Male Муж	Female Жен	Female headed / Женщина во главе ДХЗ / Занят роҳбарунада да 1 хаст / 2 нест	Number of disabled / Колличество инвалидов в семье / Шумораи шаксонҳои маъюб дар оила 1 хаст / 2 нест	Vulnerable AH/ Ослаб камбизоат / Маломумуиат оила 1 хаст / 2 нест	National / Национальн ость	Religion/ Религия	Affected Assets/ Что понадед	Намуна бино ва ишғолотро (Композитно эъланоти бина ва ишғолотро) Sample of building and construction	Шахси истифодабар (Форма использования)/Form of use	Андозаҳо (Объем)/Volume				Маскати умумии бина 2 (Общая площадь 2) Total area m2	Композитно эъланоти бина ва ишғолотро (Композитно эъланоти бина ва ишғолотро) Composite of building and construction	Намунаи маҳсули истифодабар (Намунаи маҳсули истифодабар) Sample of material used	Андозаҳо (Объем)/Volume				Маскати умумии бина 2 (Общая площадь 2) Total area m2	Исмҳои дарахтон Names of Trees/ Исмҳои дарахтон	Тоҷаи дарахтон Number of trees/ Тоҷаи дарахтон	Тоҷаи дарахтон Tree age/ Возраст дарахтон	Диаметр (см) Diameter (cm)	Баландӣ (м) Height (m)	Type of land/ Тип замин	Type of Crops / Тип урӯш	Total land holdings/Общая земельная площадь (На) м²	Affected area lands/ Затрунутая площадь земель м²	% of affected land/% затрунутой земли
																			штр/ср	Дарозӣ метр Длина/Length	Бар метр Ширина/Width	Баландӣ метр Высота/Height				Дарозӣ метр Длина/Length	Бар метр Ширина/Width	Баландӣ метр Высота/Height	Маскати умумии бина 2 (Общая площадь 2) Total area m2											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
1	1	RTK 0+30	School No. 136 (Director Azamzoda Manizha)	907744793	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Elok	5	2	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	School No. 136 Fence	Fence	Fence		40,0			2,5	100,0	Foundation Wall	Concrete Met Grille	40,0 40,0	0,3 1,5	1,0 60,0	12,0						Government		120		
2	2	RTK 2+00	Aminov Murtazo	907112512	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Elok	10	5	5	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	Restaurant Auxiliary structure	Swimming pool, canopy	Swimming pool		4,0	2,5			10,0	Foundation Wall	Concrete Brick	13,0 13,0	0,5 0,2	0,8 2,0	5,2 5,2						Commercial		700	150	
3	3	RTK 2+80	Ibragimov Zafar	904020292 928242000	Rudaki	Chorgulleppa	Chorsu	6	2	4	2	1	2	Tajik	Islam	Shop Auxiliary building	Shop, basement, stairs	Shop		10,7	6,0			64,2	Foundation Wall	Concrete Cemblock	33,4 33,4	0,6 0,2	0,8 2,8	13,4 18,7						Commercial		100	100	
4	1	LTK 0+00	Kurbanov Rustam	900-94-12-40	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	12	4	8	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Cowshed, warehouse, gate	cowshed		15	4			60	Foundation Wall	Concrete Clay bricks	38 38	0,4 0,4	1,8 6	27,36 91,2						Homestead		750	112	
5	2	LTK 0+50	Kurbanova Zulfiya	915-28-52-99	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	3	2	1	1	2	2	Tajik	Islam	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Residential building, canopy, fence	Dwelling House		6	4			24	Foundation Wall	Concrete Clay bricks	20 20	0,4 0,4	0,8 3	6,4 24						Homestead		500	120	
6	3	LTK 1+20	Rakhmatov Zulfikar	000-77-35-85	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	9	5	4	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Workshop, summer kitchen, fence	Workshop		5	3			15	Foundation Wall	Concrete Clay bricks	16 16	0,3 0,2	0,5 2	5,12 9,6						Homestead		600	100	
7	4	LTK 1+60	Murtazo Kosimov	900-99-46-92	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	14	8	6	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Cowshed, warehouse, toilet, bathhouse, gates	Warehouse		6	6			36	Foundation Wall	Concrete Clay bricks	24 24	0,4 0,4	0,5 3	4,80 28,80						Homestead		800	210	
8	5	LTK 1+90	Fayzov Khainullo	900003417 988405028	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	6	3	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Bathhouse, summer kitchen, toilet	Bathhouse		2	2			4,0	Foundation Wall	Concrete Clay bricks	8 8	0,4 0,2	0,6 2	1,92 3,20						Homestead		400	100	
9	6	LTK 1+95	Egamon Ibrohimjon	905001345	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	4	2	2	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	Residential House	Residential House	Dwelling House		5	10	8		50	Foundation Wall	Concrete Clay bricks	36 36	0,5 0,4	0,6 2,8	10,80 40,32						Homestead		600	50	
10	7	LTK 2+10	Koshipova Husnigor	400026995	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	6	3	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Residential building, kitchen, bathhouse	Dwelling House		10	8			80	Foundation Wall	Concrete Clay bricks	36 36	0,4 0,4	0,6 2,8	10,80 40,32						Homestead		400	300	
11	8	LTK 3+00	Turgunova Mutabar	985646261	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiyev	8	3	5	1	2	2	Tajik	Islam	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Warehouse, basement	Warehouse		6	3	2,8		18	Foundation Wall	Concrete Cemblock	18 18	0,3 0,2	0,6 3,2	5,4 22,5						Homestead		1000	180	
12	9	LTK 3+45	Imin Turgunov (in Russia)		Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiyev	7	4	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Fence, gate	Fence		7,8		2,6		19,8	Foundation Wall	Concrete Cemblock	15 15	0,5 0,2	2,5 7,5	18,75 7,5						Homestead		1000	50	
13	10	LTK 3+70	Ziyaev Burkhoniddin	905001345	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiyev	6	4	2	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Fence, gate	Fence		15		2,5		80	Foundation Wall	Concrete Cemblock	15 15	0,5 0,2	2,5 7,5	18,75 7,5						Homestead		800	70	
14	11	LTK 3+70	Haydarova Fotima	904596868	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiyev	6	4	2	2	2	2	Tajik	Ислом	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Residential building, fence, gate	Residential House 1 floor		10,7	5			53,5	Foundation Wall	Concrete Clay bricks	31,4 31,4	0,4 0,3	0,6 3	7,536 28,26						Homestead		1030	70	
15	12	LTK 4+00	Ziyaev Hasan	908787826	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiyev	10	4	6	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Awning, fence, gate	Awning		13	6			78	Foundation Wall	Concrete Cement block	34 34	0,5 0,2	2,5 1,2	42,5 8,16						Homestead		800	150	
16	13	LTK 4+60	Sadakhmadova Oisha	001227109	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiyev	5	2	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Fence, gate	Fence		9	2,8	25,2		53,5	Foundation Wall	Concrete Cemblock	9 9	0,6 0,2	1 1,8	4,5 7,8						Homestead		400	12	

- **B. Buildings and structures falling in project area**

B. Statement of buildings and structures falling into the project area	
--	--

Table: Buildings and constructions of the right and left side falling into the zone of influence of the project Bridge on the highway Dushanbe - Rudaki crossing the river Elok at km 11+00

№ П/П	№ п/п согласна плана	Km / Road side ПК/ Сторона дороги L/R	Head of AHs Name/ ФИО главы хоз-ва	Phone / Тел	District/ Район	Jamoat/ Джамоат	Village/ Село	Affected Assets/ Что попадает	Намуди бино ва иншоот (Вид здания и сооружения)/(Type of building and structure)	Шакли истифодабари (Форма использования)/Form of use	Андозахо (Объем)/Volume				Масоҳати умуми бино м² (Общая площадь м²)/total area m2	Қисмҳои таркиби бино/ (Компоненты здания)/building components	Намуди масолеҳи истифодашуда /Тип используемого материалов/Type of materials used	Андозахо (Объем)/Volume			Масоҳат ва ҳаҷм м²/м³ (Площадь и объем м²/м³)/Area and volume m2/m3	
											шт/pcs	Дарози метр (Длина) /length	Бар метр (Ширина)/Width	Баланди метр (Высота)/height				Дарози метр (Длина)/Length	Бар метр (Ширина)/width	Баланди метр (Высота)/height		
1	1	РПК 0+30	School No. 136 (Director Azamzoda Manizha)	907744793	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Elok	School No. 136 Fence	Fence	Fence		40,0		2,5	100,0	Foundation	Concrete	40,0	0,3	1,0	12,0	
											Wall	Met Grille	40,0		1,5	60,0						
2	2	РПК 2+00	Aminov Murtazo	907112512	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Elok	Restaurant Auxiliary structure	Swimming pool, awning	Swimming pool		4,0	2,5		10,0	Foundation	Concrete	13,0	0,5	0,8	5,2	
											Wall	Brick	13,0	0,2	2,0	5,2						
											Roof	Board and stiffeners	1,5	3,0		4,5						
											Floor	Concrete	4,0	2,5		10,0						
											Awning		19,0	7,5		142,5	Krishna	Board and stiffeners	19,0	7,5		142,5
3	3	РПК 2+80	Ibragimov Zafar	904020292 928242000	Rudaki	Chorgultepa	Chorsu	Shop Auxiliary building	The shop, the basement, the stairs	Shop		10,7	6,0		64,2	Foundation	Concrete	33,4	0,5	0,8	13,4	
											Wall	Cemblock	33,4	0,2	2,8	18,7						
											Roof	Board and stiffeners	11,0	6,5		71,5						
											Floor	Concrete	10,7	6,0	0,1	6,4						
											Cellar staircase		10,0	6,0		60,0	Wall	Concrete	10,7	6,0	3,0	192,6
													6,0	2,5		15,0	Step	Concrete	6,0	2,5	0,8	12,0
4	1	ЛПК 0+00	Kurbonov Rustam	900-94-12-40	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Cowshed, warehouse, gates	cowshed		15	4		60	Foundation	Concrete	38	0,4	1,8	27,36	
											Wall	Clay bricks	38	0,4	6	91,2						
											Roof	Board and Gesture	15	4		60						
											Floor	Concrete	15	4	0,1	6						
											Warehouse		8	4		32	Foundation	Concrete	24	0,4	0,8	7,68
											Wall	Clay wall	24	0,4	3,5	33,6						
											Roof	Board and Gesture	8	4		32						
											Gates		3		2,5	7,5	Gate	Metal	3	2,5		7,5
5	2	ЛПК 0+50	Kurbonova Zulfiya	915-28-52-99	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Dwelling house, shed, fence	Dwelling House		6	4		24	Foundation	Concrete	20	0,4	0,8	6,4	
											Wall	Clay brick	20	0,4	3	24						
											Roof	Board and asbestos	6	4		24						
											Paul	Concrete	6	4	0,1	2,4						
											Awning		9	4		36	Roof	Board and asbestos	9	4		36
											Paul	Concrete	9	4	0,1	3,6						
											Awning		3	4		12	Roof	Board and Gesture	3	4		12
											Paul	Concrete	3	4	0,1	1,2						
											Fence		30		2	60	Wall	Concrete	30	0,2	2	12
6	3	ЛПК 1+20	Rakhmatov Zulfikor	000-77-35-85	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Workshop, summer kitchen, fence	Workshop		5	3		15	Foundation	Concrete	16	0,4	0,8	5,12	
											Wall	Clay brick	16	0,3	2	9,6						
											Roof	Board and asbestos	5	3		15						
											Paul	Concrete	5	3	0,1	1,5						
											Summer kitchen		4	3		12	Foundation	Concrete	14	0,3	0,5	2,1
											Wall	Clay brick	14	0,2	2	5,6						
											Roof	Board and asbestos	4	3		12						
											Paul	Concrete	4	3	0,1	1,2						
											Fence		22		3	66	Wall	Concrete	22	0,2	3	13,2
7	4	ЛПК 1+60	Murtazo Kosimov	900-99-46-92	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Cowshed, warehouse, toilet, bathhouse, gates	cowshed		6	3		18	Foundation	Concrete	18,00	0,40	0,80	5,76	
											Wall	Clay brick	18,00	0,50	3,20	28,80						
											Roof	Board and asbestos	6	3		18,00						
											Paul	Concrete	6	3	0,10	1,80						
										Warehouse		6	6		36	Foundation	Concrete	24	0,4	0,5	4,80	
											Wall	Clay brick	24	0,4	3	28,80						
											Roof	Board and asbestos	6	6		36,00						
											Paul	Concrete	6	6	0,10	3,60						
										Toilet		2,5	2,5		6,3	Foundation	Concrete	10	0,4	0,6	2,40	
											Wall	Clay brick	10	0,4	3	12,00						
											Roof	Board and asbestos	3	3		9,00						
											Paul	Concrete	2,5	2,5	0,10	0,63						
										Bathhouse		3	3		9	Foundation	Concrete	12	0,4	0,6	2,88	
											Wall	Clay brick	12	0,4	3	14,40						
											Roof	Board and asbestos	3	3		9,00						
											Paul	Concrete	3	3	0,10	0,90						

										Gates		3,5		2,4	8,4	Gate	Metal	3,5	2,4		8,40
8	5	ЛПК 1+90	Fayzov Khairullo	900003417 988405028	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Bathhouse, summer kitchen, toilet	Bathhouse		2	2		4,0	Foundation	Concrete	8	0,4	0,6	1,92
																Wall	Cembloc	8	0,2	2	3,20
																Roof	Board and asbestos	2	2		4,00
																Paul	Concrete	2	2	0,10	0,40
										Summer kitchen		3,5	2,5		8,8	Foundation	Concrete	13	0,4	0,6	3,12
																Wall	Cembloc	13	0,4	2	10,40
																Roof	Board and asbestos	4	3		12,00
																Paul	Concrete	3,5	2,5	0,10	0,88
										Toilet		2	2		4	Foundation	Concrete	8	0,4	0,6	1,92
																Wall	Clay brick	8	0,4	2	6,40
Roof	Board and asbestos	2,5	2,5		6,25																
Paul	Concrete	2	2	0,10	0,40																
9	6	ЛПК 1+95	Egamov Ibrohimjon	905001345	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	Dwelling House	Dwelling House	Dwelling House	5	10	8		50	Foundation	Concrete	36	0,5	0,6	10,80
																Wall	Clay brick	36	0,4	2,8	40,32
																Roof	Board and asbestos	10,5	8,5		89,25
																Paul	Concrete	10	8	0,10	8,00
10	7	ЛПК 2+10	Koshipova Husnigor	400026995	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Kosibon	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Dwelling House, kitchen, bathhouse	Dwelling House		10	8		80	Foundation	Concrete	36	0,4	0,6	8,64
																Wall	Clay brick	36	0,4	2,8	40,32
																Roof	Board and asbestos	10,5	8,5		89,25
																Paul	Concrete	10	8	0,10	8,00
										Dwelling House		7	3	3	21	Foundation	Concrete	20	0,4	0,8	6,40
																Wall	Clay brick	20	0,3	2,5	15,00
																Roof	Board and asbestos	8	4		32,00
																Paul	Concrete	7	3		21,00
										Kitchen		3	2,3	3	6,9	Foundation	Concrete	10,6	0,4	0,8	3,39
																Wall	Clay brick	10,6	0,3	2,5	7,95
																Roof	Board and asbestos	4	3		12,00
																Paul	Concrete	3	2,3		6,90
										Bathhouse		6,6	3	3	19,8	Foundation	Concrete	19,2	0,4	0,8	6,14
																Wall	Clay brick	19,2	0,3	2,5	14,40
																Roof	Board and asbestos	7	4		28,00
																Paul	Concrete	6,6	3		19,80
11	8	ЛПК 3+00	Turgunova Mutabar	985646261	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiev	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Warehouse, basement	Warehouse		6	3	2,8	18	Foundation	Concrete	18	0,3	0,6	3,24
																Wall	Cembloc	18	0,2	2,3	8,28
																Roof	Board and asbestos	6,5	3,5		22,75
																Paul	Concrete	6	3	0,10	1,80
										Basement		6	5		30	Foundation	Concrete	22	0,2	0,6	2,64
																Wall	Cembloc	22	0,4	2,4	21,12
																Roof	Concrete	6	5	0,20	6,00
																Paul	Concrete	6	5	0,10	3,00
12	9	ЛПК 3+45	Imin Turgunov (in Russia)		Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiev	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Fence, gate	Fence		7,6		2,6	19,8	Wall	Gesture	7,6	2,6		19,76
										Gates		5,6		2,7	15,12	Gate	Metal	5,6	2,7		15,12
13	10	ЛПК 3+70	Ziyaev Burkhoniddin	905001345	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiev	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Fence, bathhouse	Fence		15		2,5	80	Foundation	Concrete	15	0,5	2,5	18,75
																Wall	Cembloc	15	0,2	2,5	7,5
																Roof	Board and gesture	32	0,6		19,2
										Bathhouse		8	3,7		29,6	Wall	Concrete	23,4	0,4	2,3	21,528
																Roof	Ondulin	8	4		32
																Paul	Concrete	8	3,7	0,10	2,96
14	11	ЛПК 3+70	Haydarova Fotima	904596868	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiev	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Residential building, Fence, gate	Residential House 1 floor		10,7	5		53,5	Foundation	Concrete	31,4	0,4	0,6	7,536
																Wall	Clay brick	31,4	0,3	3	28,26
																Roof	Concrete	10,7	5	0,10	5,35
																Paul	Concrete	10,7	5	0,20	10,7
										Residential House 2 floor		10,7	5		53,5	Wall	Clay brick	31,4	0,4	0,6	7,536
																Paul	Concrete	10,7	5	0,20	10,7
																Roof	Board and asbestos	10,7	5	0,10	5,35
																Foundation	Concrete	17	0,5	2,5	21,25
										Fence		17		2,5	80	Wall	Cembloc	17	0,2	2,5	8,5
																Roof	Board and gesture	32	0,6		19,2
Gates		4		4	16	Gate	Metal	4		4	16										
15	12	ЛПК 4+00	Ziyaev Hasan	908787826	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiev	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Habec, Fence, gates	Awning		13	6		78	Roof	Board and Gesture	13	6		78
										Fence		34		2,5	85	Foundation	Concrete	34	0,5	2,5	42,5
																Wall	Cembloc	34	0,2	1,2	8,16
										Gates		4,10		3	12,3	Gate	Metal	4,10		3	12,3
16	13	ЛПК 4+60	Saidahmadova Oisha	001227109	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiev	Residential building Auxiliary structure	Fence, gate	Fence		9		2,8	25,2	Foundation	Concrete	9	0,5	1	4,5
										Gates		3		2,6	7,8	Wall	Cembloc	9	0,2	1,8	1,8
																Gate	Metal	3		2,6	7,8

- C. Fruit trees, ornamental trees.

C. List of fertile trees, decorative trees falling within the project's area of influence.

Table: Fertile trees, decorative trees on the left side of the project area Bridge on the Dushanbe - Rudaki highway crossing the river Elok at km 11+00

[illegible]

D. Population falling into project area.

D. Map of the population on the right and left side falling into the project's area of influence

Table: Population on the right and left side of the area under the influence of the project Bridge on the highway Dushanbe - Rudaki crossing the river Elok at km 11+00

№ П/П	№ п/п согласна плана	Km / Road side ПК/ Сторона дороги L/R	Head of AHs Name/ ФИО главы хоз-ва	Phone / Тел	District/ Район	Jamoat/ Джамоат	Village/ Село	No of people in the household/ Кол-во членов в хоз-ве	Male Муж	Female Жен	Female headed / Женщина во главе ДХЗ / Зан рохбаркунан да 1 хаст / 2 нест	Number of disabled / Количество инвалидов в семье / Шумораи шахсони маъюб дар оила 1 хаст / 2 нест	Vulnerable AH/ Оилаи камбизоат / Малоимушца семья 1 хаст / 2 нест	National / Национальн ость	Religiion/ Рилигия
4	1	ЛПК 0+00	Qurbonov Rustam	900-94-12-40	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	12	4	8	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam
5	2	ЛПК 0+50	Kurbonova Zulfiya	915-28-52-99	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	3	2	1	1	2	2	Tajik	Islam
6	3	ЛПК 1+20	Rachmatov Zulfikor	000-77-35-85	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	9	5	4	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam
7	4	ЛПК 1+60	Kosimov Murtazo	900-99-46-92	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	14	8	6	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam
8	5	ЛПК 1+90	Fayz Hairullo	900003417 988405028	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	6	3	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam
9	6	ЛПК 1+95	Egamov Ibohimjon	905001345	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	4	2	2	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam
10	7	ЛПК 2+10	Koshipova Khunogor	400026995	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	6	3	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam
11	8	ЛПК 3+00	Turgunova Mutabar	985646261	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiev	8	3	5	1	2	2	Tajik	Islam
12	9	ЛПК 3+45	Turgunov Imin (in Russia)		Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Turdiev	7	4	3	2	2	2	Tajik	Islam

[illegible]

E. Affected lands falling

E. List of affected lands on the right and left sides falling within the project's influence zone

Table: List of affected lands on the right and left sides falling within the influence zone of the project of the Bridge on the Dushanbe - Rudaki highway crossing the Elok River at km 11+00

№ П/П	№ п/п согласна плана	Km / Road side ПК/ Сторона дороги L/R	Head of AHs Name/ ФИО главы хоз-ва	Phone / Тел	District/ Район	Jamoat/ Джамоат	Village/ Село	Type of land/ Тип земель	Type of Crops / Тип урожая	Total land holdings/Общие землевладения (Ha) м ²	Affected area lands/ Затронутая площадь земель м ²	% of affected land/% затронутой земли
1	1	РПК 0+30	School No. 136 (director Azamzoda Manizha)	907744793	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Elok	government			120	
2	2	РПК 2+00	Aminov Murtazo	907112512	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Elok	commercial		700	150	
3	3	РПК 2+80	Ibragimov Zafar	904020292 928242000	Rudaki	Chorgultepa	Chorsu	commercial		100	100	
4	1	ЛПК 0+00	Kurbonov Rustam	900-94-12-40	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	Homestead		750	112	
5	2	ЛПК 0+50	Kurbonova Zulfiya	915-28-52-99	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	Homestead		500	120	
6	3	ЛПК 1+20	Rakhmatov Zulfikor	000-77-35-85	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	Homestead		600	100	
7	4	ЛПК 1+60	Kosimov Murtazo	900-99-46-92	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	Homestead		800	210	
8	5	ЛПК 1+90	Faizov Khairullo	900003417 988405028	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	Homestead		400	100	
9	6	ЛПК 1+95	Egamov Ibrohimjon	905001345	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	Homestead		600	50	
10	7	ЛПК 2+10	Koshipova Khusnigor	400026995	Rudaki	Tursunzoda	Qosibon	Homestead		400	300	

[illegible]



MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

Tajikistan Preparedness and Resilience to Disasters Project (Contract No. PREPARED-MOT-QBS-01)

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF FEASIBILITY STUDY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL INSTRUMENTS REGUERID BY THE WORLD BANK ENVIROMENT AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK (ESF)

- *for two bridges along the Dushanbe-Rudaki highway crossing the Kofarnihon River at km 9+800 and Elok River at km 11+000*
- *for two bridges along the Dushanbe-Kulma highway crossing the Kyzylsu River at km 158+00 and the Yokhsu River at km 165+00.*

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT WITH ESMP

APPENDIX # 1 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTELEMENT PLAN REPORT



October 2024



ISAN CORPORATION

TABEL OF CONTENT

1. KHATLON REGION.....	9
2. PUBLICISING INFORMATION, CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	10
2.1. Conducting the study	10
3. . PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF RESETTLEMENT PLANNING	13
4 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND POLICIES RELATED TO LAND ALIENATION AND RESETTLEMENT.	14
3.1 Relevant legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan on land management issues	14
3.2 National legal provisions on social protection measures and citizen participation.....	16
3.3 World Bank Social and Environmental Standards on Land Acquisition, Land Use Restriction and Involuntary Resettlement (SES5)	17
3.4 Main points of difference between the Land Code of Tajikistan and the World Bank's SES 5	20
4.0. THE PROCESS OF PREPARING, APPROVING AND PROMULGATING THE Resettlement Action Plan	21
4.1 Population estimates, socio-economic surveys, loss inventories	21
4.2 Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans	22
4.3 Обнародование и утверждение	23
5.0. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	23
5.1 Principles	23
5.2 Classification of eligibility according to SES5	23
5.3 Eligibility and entitlement criteria	24
5.4 Methods of determining the cut-off date	28
6.0 SURVEY OF ASSETS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	28

List of Table illustration.

Table 1: Administrative territorial division of the Republic of Tajikistan	9
Table 2: Economic characterisation of the area of gravitationB of Vose district	9
Table 3: Isan Corporation Research Group.	10
Table 4 consultants met with representatives of the Hukumat of Vose'a district	11
Table 5: List of Consultation in the Vose District	12
Table 6: Laws and regulations on land management in Tajikistan	15
Table 7: Rights matrix	25
Table 8: Number of households, family composition in the neighborhoods. Vose (on the right side of the)	29
Table 9: The lands that fall within the zone of influence of the project, in the neighbourhood. Vose with the right side	29
Table 10: Provisional statement of buildings and structures	29
Table 11: Affected decorative trees, neighbourhood . Vose (on the right side)	29
Table 12: Affected ornamental trees, neighbourhood. Vose (on the right side of the)	30

Annex:

1. Two bridges crossing the Kizilsu River at km 158 and the Yekhsu River at km 165
 - A. Affected land and private property, buildings and structures, fertile trees, decorative trees.
 - B. Buildings and structures falling in the area of project
 - C. Fruit trees, decorative trees.
 - D. Inventory of population
 - E. Affected lands falling in the area of project
 - F. Questionnaire of bridge Vose.

ABBREVIATION

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ALU, GC	Agency for Land Use, Geodesy and Cartography
MB TI	Municipal Bureau of Technical Inventory
WB	World Bank
CC	Civil Code
GRM	Grievance redressal mechanisms
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
HHs	House holders
AH	Affected households
PAH	Project-affected households
LC	Land Code
3JI	Affected people
IA	Land area
ID	Identification document
II	Impact Inventory
m ²	square metre
Kg	kilogram
PAPs	Project Affected Person(s)
GRM	Grievance redressal mechanism
MT	Ministry of Transport
IO	Independent observer
U/N	unavailable
NGO	Non-governmental organisations
EA	Executive authority
CARCO	Central Asian Regional Cooperation Organisation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RW	Right-of-way
RP	Resettlement Plan
PT	Republic of Tajikistan
SUE “HCS”	State Unitary Enterprise ‘Housing and Communal Services’
AH	Asian highways
BOQ	Bill of quantities
EEC	Eurasian Economic Commission
PMI	Project Management Institute
ИБП	Islamic Development Bank
cu.m.	cubic metre
LARP	Land acquisition and resettlement plan
LARP	Resettlement and land acquisition plan
SER	Socio-economic research
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation

GLOSSARY

«**Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**» - persons affected by involuntary resettlement.

"Involuntary Resettlement" is the involuntary removal of land resulting in direct socio-economic impacts caused by: a) displacement or loss of shelter; b) loss of assets or access to assets; whether or not the Affected Person(s) must relocate to another site.

"Date of change of legal status" is the date by which LLW and their affected assets are identified and new settlers/individuals taking possession are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose land/asset ownership, tenure rights can be proven prior to the date of change of legal status remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.

"Compensation."— payment in kind, money or other assets, in exchange for the removal of assets, loss of other types of assets (including real property) or loss of livelihoods as a result of project activities.

"Census."— A full accounting of the population affected by the project, including collation of demographic and property information. This identifies the number of people affected by the project and the nature and levels of impacts.

"Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)"— a resettlement instrument (document) that is prepared when a project is located. The RAP contains specific and legally binding requirements that must be met for relocation and compensation of the affected party prior to the implementation of the project activity causing the adverse impact.

"Resettlement Assistance"— measures to ensure that PAPs who may require physical relocation receive assistance, such as relocation cash lifts, housing or transport rental payments, vulnerable as possible and appropriate, to alleviate relocation/resettlement problems.

«Restoration value of houses and other structures»— the existing market value of materials for construction, as a substitute, of the affected structures.

"Land Acquisition."— The land belongs to the state and compensation is made for what is on the surface of the land (for crops for the building of structures. for fruit trees for ornamental trees no payment is made it can be taken for needs) forced taking or alienation of land, buildings or other assets for project purposes. The landowner may retain the right to negotiate the amount of compensation offered. This includes assets to which the owner has uncontested customary rights.

"Aid for Economic Recovery."— providing assistance, in addition to compensation, e.g. document recovery costs, compensation for vulnerability, compensation for serious injuries, to enable PAPs to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.

"Resettlement Plan for Resettlement of LARP Land Acquisition" on resettlement - a tool to be used throughout project implementation. The LARP establish the objectives and principles, organizational arrangements and financing mechanisms for resettlement that may be needed during project implementation. The RAPs guide the preparation of project-specific Resettlement Action Plans to meet the needs of people who may be affected by the project. Thus, Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for the Project are prepared in accordance with the provisions of this LARP.

"Squatter (squatter)."— a person occupying land that belongs to the state (without legal rights to own this land plot) for the purpose of its cultivation and/or for the purpose of entrepreneurial activity.

"Tenant."— the person who pays the rent, or at whose expense the rent of the property is paid.

"Female-headed households (FHH)."— A female-headed household that does not have an adult, earning male is a female-headed household. This woman may be a widow, divorced or abandoned person.

"Vulnerable Group (VG)." – vulnerable group includes (but is not limited to) the following categories:

- (i) PAPs falling under the "Below Poverty Line" category are;
- (ii) (i) female-headed households;
- (iii) (ii) children and the elderly², including orphans and the disadvantaged; and
- (iv) (iii) physically/psychologically and mentally handicapped/disabled people.

Displaced Persons (DP)

"In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced people are those who are physically displaced (displacement: loss of land under residential structures, loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, property/assets, access to property, sources of income or livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary land acquisition, or (ii) forced restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and reserves".

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

With an approved detailed design, this activity includes completion and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), the severity of Project impacts, and the PL list. The final cost of resettlement can be determined after the completion of the DDP.

Compensation

Means payments in cash or in kind to compensate for land, housing, income and other assets lost due to the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of 'replacement cost', which is a method of valuing property for compensation at prevailing market prices, taking into account any transaction costs such as administrative fees, taxes and costs associated with land registration and titling.

Cut-off Date

Means the date after which persons in the project area will not be considered as citizens eligible to register for compensation.

Dehkan farm

A medium-sized plot of land that is legally and physically distinct from a household plot, with full land use rights but not ownership, allocated to an individual or group of people. The regulation of farming in Tajikistan is set out in Law No. 48 of 2002 "On Dekhkan Farms".».

Encroachers

People who entered the Project Area after the Final Enrolment Deadline Date and therefore cannot be considered as eligible citizens for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided under this Project.

Entitlements

A range of measures, including cash or in-kind compensation, resettlement costs, support to re-establish a source of income, relocation assistance, income replacement or restoration of a

business facility, which are entitled to DPs, depending on the type, severity and nature of their losses, sufficient to restore their socio-economic base.

Eligibility

Means that any person who has settled in the Project Area prior to the date of the registration deadline and is affected by the following: (i) loss of housing; (ii) loss of property or access to such property irretrievably or temporarily; (iii) shall be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.

Hukumat

District executive authority in Tajikistan.

Income Restoration Program

A programme comprising various activities that aim to support displaced people to restore their income/livelihoods to pre-project levels. The programme is designed to address the specific needs of the affected people, based on the socio-economic survey (SEIS) and consultations carried out.

Inventory of Losses (IOL)

This is the process by which all immovable property (i.e. land under residential structures and land used for commercial activities and/or agriculture; houses; kiosks, stalls and shops; ancillary structures such as fences, gates, paved areas and wells/boreholes, trees, crops, etc.) of commercial value and sources of income and livelihood within the Project right-of-way (Project Area) are identified and measured, their owners identified, their exact location established, and calculated..

Jamoat

Sub-district level of administration.

Land Acquisition

Refers to a procedure in which a public authority forces a person, household, firm or private organisation to transfer all or part of the land/property to public use in exchange for compensation in the same in-kind or replacement value.

Land acquisition resettlement plan

A calendar action plan that outlines the compensation budget for land/property due to Project impacts, as well as strategy, objectives, rights, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation..

Non-titled

Means persons who have no documented rights or claims to the land occupied by those persons.

Poor

The poverty line is 448 TJS per month, based on the poverty line published by the World Bank for Tajikistan in October 2015 of USD 57 per month and an exchange rate of 7.8696 TJS per USD. The poverty line is 448 TJS per month, based on the poverty line published by the World Bank for Tajikistan in October 2015 of 57 USD per month and an exchange rate of 7.8696 TJS per USD.

Presidential Land

Means land for which the right of use is granted by a decree of the President of Tajikistan, but the ownership of the land remains with the state.

Replacementcost

The calculation of full replacement cost shall take into account the following components: (i) fair market value; (ii) operating expense compensation; (iii) transition and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable benefits, if any.

Reserve Fund Land

Means land owned by the state, controlled by the district administration, which can be leased out, mainly for agricultural use.

Resettlement

Includes all measures taken to mitigate any adverse impacts of the Project on DPs' assets and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where appropriate), and rehabilitation where necessary.

SeverelyAffected

This refers to households that will (i) lose 10 per cent or more of their total productive soil and/or property/assets as a result of Project impacts, (ii) be displaced; and/or (iii) lose 10 per cent or more of their total sources of income.

Sharecropper

A person who cultivates land that does not belong to him in exchange for a contractually agreed share of the harvest.

Significantimpact

Means a serious impact on 200 persons or more, which translates into the need for: (i) physical displacement from home, or (ii) loss of 10 per cent or more of the assets/property serving as a source of income.

Vulnerable

Individuals who may, as a result of the impact, suffer disproportionate harm or face the risk of marginalisation as a result of resettlement impacts, these include, but are not limited to: (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) households headed by persons with disabilities; (iii) poor households; (iv) landless households, (v) households consisting of elderly people who have no support; (vi) households without safeguards against unjustified eviction; (vii) ethnic minorities, (viii) smallholder farmers (owning 2 ha of land or even less).

1. KHATLON REGION

It was established in 1992. It occupies the territory of 24.7 thousand square kilometres. The population as of 1 January 2023 was 3611.2 thousand people. The average population density in the region (per 1 square kilometre of territory) is 146.2 people..

- The centre of the region is the town of Bokhtar.
- The distance from Dushabe to Bokhtar is 100 km
- There are 21 rural districts and 4 towns, 132 rural jamoats in the oblast.
- The urban population is 619.5 thousand people (17.5%).
- Industry of the oblast is represented by 640 enterprises.

The share of industrial production in the region in the total volume of its output in 2023 was 25.1%.

- ✓ In 2022, the Oblast will generate 17563 million kWh of electricity,
- ✓ 81.9 thousand tonnes of cotton fibre were produced, etc,
- ✓ 1115.6 thousand tonnes of grain crops,
- ✓ 224.5 thousand tonnes of potatoes,
- ✓ 1644.8 thousand tonnes of vegetables, etc..

The number of cattle in the region at the end of 2022 was 1054.6 thousand heads, including 541.0 thousand cows, 2557.9 thousand sheep and goats, 60.8 thousand horses.

Capital investments for the development of the economy of Khatlon region in 2022 amounted to 3283.1 million somoni, or 19.7 per cent of the total volume of the republic.

There are 162 pre-school establishments in the region, which educate 17,800 children, 1,371 full-time general education establishments (with 844,000 students), 33 institutions of secondary vocational education (29,200 students) and 7 institutions of higher vocational education (47,400 students).

The entire housing stock of the oblast is 34.6 million square metres, or 9.9 square metres per inhabitant. There are 162 hospital establishments in the Oblast. The capacity of outpatient polyclinic institutions is 58.3 (per shift) per 10,000 population.

The population of the region is provided with medical services by 4233 doctors of all specialities and 19383 middle medical personnel.

Table 1: Administrative territorial division of the Republic of Tajikistan

Name	Territory (thousand kilometres sq. km.)
Tajikistan	142,6
GBAO	64,2
Khatlon oblast	24,8
Sughd province	25,4
RPP	28,6
r. Dushanbe	0,1

source Statistics Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan

Table 2: Economic characterisation of the area of gravitationB of Vose district

No	Name of District	Vose district
1	The district was formed in what year	1936
2	Centre of the district	Hulbku (Vose)
3	Number of jamoats in Vose district	8

4	Name	2
5	Jamoats along the road	70
6	Kishlaks total (pcs)	233,0
7	Population total (thousand people)	109,287
8	Female (thousand people)	107,144
9	Male (thousand people)	25663
10	Number of Households	22699
11	Sown land (ha)	73
12	Schools (pcs.)	140
13	Children's institution (pcs.)	39
14	Health centre (pcs.)	22
15	Medical centre (pcs.)	8
16	Hospitals (pcs.)	1

2. PUBLICISING INFORMATION, CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

2.1. Conducting the study

The study will be carried out by the research team of the project organisation Isan Corporation. The Isan team will consult a field team consisting of specialists in the project area. This team will be provided with the necessary maps and special questionnaire forms to conduct the social survey.

Table 3: Isan Corporation Research Group.

№	Name	Position	Organization
1	Nodira Abdulloyeva	Social Affairs Specialist	
2		Assistant sociologist	
3			
4			

2.2. Survey

Meetings and Consultations with Stakeholders in the Project Area The field team of the Project Institute jointly on the social issue of resettlement visited the site in February in order to conduct consultations and collect socio-economic characteristics of the area of the alignment.

At this stage, the team met with representatives of the Hukumat of Vose'a river and community leaders. The team met with representatives of the Hukumat of Vose'a river and community leaders and presented the following information:

1. Information on the project.
2. information on grievance redressal mechanism.
3. Presented information booklet about the project.
 1. During the meeting with Hukumatov leaders, the research team will study the area of gravitation.
 - a. Which agencies own the land, which jamoats, which settlements along the road are located.
 - b. Collection of socio-economic data (work with representatives and organisations that can provide necessary information) according to the submitted questionnaires.

During the preparation of this report, the consultants met with representatives of the Hukumat of Vose'a district and land surveyors. The project bridges pass through the land of Vose'a district. Vose'a. At the meeting with representatives of Hukumat and Isan Group, the Corporation informed about the Project, the need for community consultation and the need for active involvement and support of local authorities. The consultation process, Socio-Economic Study (SEIS) were explained. The main objective, consultation with local authorities the need to ensure cooperation in preparation and implementation of the sociological report, preparation of a committee to organise grievance redressal teams, Chairman Hukumata enlisted full support in facilitating the consultation and any other project related activities. He also emphasised the importance of the project and the unconditional support of the communities. Instructions were given to each unit head to assist where necessary. The research team worked with unit representatives in collecting socio-economic research and environmental issues.

Table 4 consultants met with representatives of the Hukumat of Vose'a district



Table 5: List of Consultation in the Vose District

Руйхати иштирокиёни машварати ҷамъиятӣ

Район Восеъ ҷамоат Машраф деҳа Ҷири сана 10.10.24

№/т	Ном ва насаб	Ҷои кор ва вазифа	Рақами телефон	Имзо
1	Мирзоэвда Ғ	муровисси касби мотар	71171171	
2	Мирзоэвда Ҳ	муровисси касби ҷамоат	552555533	
3	Сафарова Ҳ	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	987129313	
4	Мирзоэвда С	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	988687838	
5	Абдуллоева Ҳ.Р	спецнамет по есшмолки бахри	34363136	
6	Висаев С.А	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	885272578	
7	Сафарови М	муровисси касби Ҷамоат		
8	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	818717070	
9	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	818642152	
10	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	885104613	
11	Ғуламқоҳи Савадӣ	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	985141118	
12	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	985124212	
13	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	988000295	
14	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	98516219	
15	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	985654515	
16	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	884241818	
17	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	986187616	
18	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	887687878	
19	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	972-80-0068	
20	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	987935494	
21	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	518-44-8588	
22	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	88-84-7451	
23	Одинаева Савадӣ	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	988687838	
24	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	988881532	
25	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	985117068	
26	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	918808094	
27	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	985426030	
28	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	918659080	
29	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	985141118	
30	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	933331595	
31	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	931116330	
32	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	931110335	
33	Мирзоэвда Ғулам	муровисси касби Ҷамоат	008883110	
34				
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				
40				
41				
42				
43				
44				
45				
46				
47				

3. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF RESETTLEMENT PLANNING

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) document aims to describe policies and procedures to ensure that Project disadvantaged people are adequately counselled on the projects and receive compensation or assistance that will at least restore a provisional level of livelihoods.

The RPF document provides policies and procedures for identifying the World Bank's SES requirements for land acquisition, land use restrictions and involuntary resettlement (SES5), assessing potential expected risks and impacts, identifying detailed steps to develop appropriate mitigation measures, including mitigation and compensation for project-induced impacts, including:

- Forced alienation of land (temporary or permanent); loss of or impact on, or access to, assets;
- Loss of tree crops, tree sources of income, or livelihoods, whether or not the project affected person (PAP) is displaced or not;
- Limited access to natural resources, public places and services;
- Legal framework, eligibility criteria for displaced populations, assessment methodology, compensation, entitlement matrix, implementation process, consultation procedures; due diligence procedures for project interventions linked to other development activities supported by the government and other funding agencies;
- Grievance redress mechanisms, entitlement procedures, and monitoring and evaluation procedures for land acquisition and resettlement under the project.

The main tasks of the RPF are to (i) guide the implementing agency, government agencies (oblast, district) in the proper identification, compensation and livelihood restoration of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), (ii) act as a binding document to ensure compensation and assistance to PAPs, and (iii) provide guidance in the preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring of reduced RAP and full RAP projects. The RPF includes measures to ensure that: (i) PAPs are informed of their options and rights regarding resettlement; (ii) they are consulted, offered a choice among resettlement alternatives with technical and economic feasibility; and (iii) prompt and effective compensation is provided at full replacement cost for losses of assets directly related to the Project.

The RPF document is based on the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or at least minimised.
- PAPs need to be appropriately assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their incomes and living standards.
- PAPs are fully informed and counselled on compensation options.
- Lack of formal land title is not a barrier to compensation or alternative forms of rehabilitation assistance.
- Special attention is paid to socially vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, female-headed households, elderly households, etc., and appropriate assistance is provided to help them adapt to project-related changes.
- Land alienation and resettlement is conceived and executed as part of the project and the full cost of compensation is included in the project cost and benefits.

Compensation/rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to resettlement and prior to land levelling, demolition and, in any case, prior to impact.

Compensation should be paid to the PAPs at full replacement cost, without deductions for depreciation or any other purpose.

It should be noted that according to the World Bank's SES5, the term 'involuntary resettlement' encompasses more than 'physical relocation or resettlement' of affected people. It is defined as the direct social and economic impacts of a project that are permanent or temporary and are caused by the involuntary taking of land, resulting in a: (i) resettlement or loss of housing; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or livelihoods, whether or not affected persons must relocate; or (iv) involuntary restriction of access to legally protected parks and protected areas, resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of displaced persons. SES5 also applies in the case of any project activities identified as 'connected' or 'linked facilities'. These SES requirements and provisions apply to all project components that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of funding. They also apply to other activities that result in involuntary resettlement that are, in the Bank's judgement, (a) directly and substantially related to the Bank-supported project, (b) necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the project documents; and (c) implemented or planned to be implemented concurrently with the project.

It should also be noted that no changes can be made to the RPF disbursement matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation ratios or other assistance entitlements without prior approval of the World Bank. Any RAPs prepared on the basis of the PNIs are also subject to prior approval by the World Bank.

4 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND POLICIES RELATED TO LAND ALIENATION AND RESETTLEMENT.

3.1 Relevant legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan on land management issues

The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan establishes exclusive state ownership of land, and the state ensures its effective use in the interests of the people. Amendments to the Land Code, which were introduced in August 2012, allow for the alienation of land use and land use rights to become the subject of sale, gift, exchange, pledge and other transactions. Amendments to the Mortgage Law allow an individual land user to mortgage his or her user rights to a land plot to another individual, bank or institution at the current market price. Mechanisms to implement these amendments are currently being developed, although this right provides greater coverage and flexibility for the land user. The value of real estate, structures and assets should be compensated to individuals.

The Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan is the most systematised code of rules regulating a set of legal relations arising in the process of exercising land use rights. Issues related to the suspension of land use rights, in case of their alienation and compensation of losses to land users, as well as losses associated with the withdrawal of land from turnover, are addressed in two chapters and nine articles of the Land Code. These articles contain basic provisions on alienation of land for public and state purposes. The Code allows the state to seize land from land users for the needs of projects carried out in the interests of the state and on a national scale, and describes the methods, system and procedure for protecting the rights and interests of persons whose land is to be seized for project purposes, and provides for a set of compensation measures to cover the losses of land users. The normative legal act on the procedure for compensation of losses and losses of agricultural products of land users, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 641, dated 30 December 2011, establishes a specific and detailed procedure for compensation of losses of land users.

The following are the main provisions relating to the issue of involuntary resettlement as specified in the Land Code:

- Alienation of land plots for state and public needs should be carried out after the provision of an equivalent land plot;

- New residential, industrial and other buildings similar to the withdrawn ones shall be constructed on the new site in accordance with the established procedure;
- Losses incurred at the time of land alienation should be compensated in full, including lost profits, and losses should be calculated at market value;
- Construction of buildings and compensation for losses will be made by the institutions and organisations for whose benefit the land has been taken (project beneficiaries);
- Provision of new land, construction of buildings, compensation for all kinds of losses, including lost income, should be done before formal alienation of land from land users.

According to Articles 41 and 43 of the Land Code, a land plot may be withdrawn for the purposes of state or public needs, but only with equal compensation for immovable property, structures and agricultural crops located on that plot. This compensation cannot be less than the current market value of such real estate, as the legislation refers to the principle of compensation at market value.

The Land Code requires an institution interested in acquiring land to justify the need for such alienation and demonstrate that the land plot must be withdrawn and there is no alternative for the implementation of the project. Land may be withdrawn if it is necessary to construct buildings and structures or to realise works of public interest. If the project is of public interest, the project beneficiary needs to prepare a proposal for the establishment of the land necessary to initiate such alienation. Under the Act, the acquisition process must be completed and all people and households that have been included in the project area compensated before construction is allowed to begin.

The Land Management Act (2008, last amended 2016) obliges authorities to map and monitor land quality, including soil contamination, erosion and logging.

The Law on Sanitary-Epidemiological Safety of the Population (2003, amended 2011) introduced the concept of sanitary-epidemiological expertise, which establishes the compliance of project documentation and economic activities with state sanitary-epidemiological norms and rules, and strengthened provisions on sanitation and hygiene measures, epidemic control and awareness raising.

The Law on Pastures (2013) defines the basic principles of pasture use, including protection of pastures and the environment, as well as attraction of investments for more efficient use and protection of pastures. The law defines the powers of local administrations to control the environmental safety and utilisation of pastures in accordance with state norms and standards. The law prohibits a number of activities on pastures, such as cutting down trees or shrubs, road construction, improper use of pastures, waste pollution and overgrazing. The law requires users to ensure the efficient use of pastures, including the protection of pastures from degradation and pollution. It provides geobotanical surveys of pastures to assess the potential productivity of natural forage lands.

Table 6: Laws and regulations on land management in Tajikistan

The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan establishes land as the exclusive property of the state;
- Land Code, Civil Code, land allocation rules for individuals and legal entities;
• - The Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan is a systematised set of rules regulating a set of relations arising in the process of ownership and use of land;
• - The Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan regulates the legal status of participants in civil turnover, the grounds for the emergence of rights and the procedure for their realisation, contractual obligations, property and non-property relations;
• - The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 12 May 2001 ‘On Land Valuation’ establishes legal grounds for normative land valuation;
• - The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan of 14 May 2004 ‘On Local Bodies of State Power’ establishes normative grounds for allocation and redistribution of land;

• - The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan of 5 January 2008 ‘On Land Management’ regulates relations related to the legal basis of activities in the field of land management;
• - The state land cadaster is a system of information and documentation on the natural, economic and legal status of lands, their categories, qualitative characteristics and economic value;
• - Regulations on the order of compensation for losses of land users and damage to agricultural production, approved by Government Decree of the Republic of Tajikistan N ° 641, from. 30 December 2011, establishes the procedure for compensation of losses of land users;
• - The Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Tajikistan establishes the procedure, rules and conditions of judicial protection in case of legal proceedings on issues related to forced resettlement; and
• - The Economic Procedural Code of the Republic of Tajikistan also establishes the procedure, rules and conditions of judicial protection in case of legal proceedings on issues related to forced resettlement

3.2 National legal provisions on social protection measures and citizen participation

The Freedom of Information Act is backed up by Article 25 of the Constitution, which states that State institutions, public associations and officials are obliged to provide everyone with the opportunity to receive and familiarize themselves with documents that affect their or their rights and interests, except in cases provided for by law.

According to the decree ‘On Approval of the Procedure for Reimbursement of Expenses Related to the Provision of Information’ adopted on 1 January 2010, all state institutions have the right to charge a fee for providing any information to journalists and state officials. The decree states that one page of information provided should cost up to 35 somoni (8 USD).

The Ordinance allows public officials to charge fees for photocopying official documents or extracts of official documents and for receiving information from public officials in writing. Fees may be charged not only for the provision of printed information, but also for oral information and explanation of legislative acts, decrees and regulations.

According to the Law on Public Associations, a public association may be established in one of the following organizational and legal forms: a public organization, a public movement or a public initiative body. Article 4 of this law establishes the right of citizens to form associations for the defence of common interests and the achievement of common goals. It describes the voluntary nature of associations and defines the rights of citizens not to join or withdraw from organizations. The August 2015 amendments to this law require NGOs to notify the Ministry of Justice of all funds received from international sources prior to utilizing those funds.

The 2014 Law on Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations and Street Processions (Article 10) prohibits persons who have committed administrative offences (i.e., not criminal offences) under Articles 106, 460, 479 and 480 of the Code of Administrative Offences from organizing assemblies. Article 12 of the Law stipulates that organizer of an assembly must obtain permission from the local administration fifteen days prior to organizing a mass assembly.

The Law on Local Public Authorities (2004) gives the chairman of a district or city the authority to control the management of natural resources, construction and reconstruction of natural protected areas, supervision of local structures in the field of sanitary and epidemiological supervision, waste management, health care and social protection of the population within the administrative territory. A public meeting shall not be held without official notification of the local public authority (district Hukumat.).

The 2009 amendment aims to strengthen local self-governance and accountability by delegating budgetary authority to jamoat councils and introducing a system of direct election of jamoat

council members. The 2009 amendment aims to strengthen local self-governance and accountability by delegating budgetary authority to Jamoat councils and introducing a system of direct election of Jamoat council members. The 2017 amendment allows jamoat councils to retain non-tax revenues generated through the provision of administrative services, as well as a portion of local property taxes. The 2017 amendment suggests that the national government should take seriously the adoption of policies that give the jamoat councils the authority and resources necessary to support local development and address challenges.

Examples of labour restrictions include: persons between the ages of 14 and 15 cannot work more than 24 hours per day per week, while persons under 18 cannot work more than 35 hours per week; during the school year, the maximum number of hours is half of this, 12 and 17. The Law on Self-Governance, Social Institutions (2008) regulates the functioning of mahallas, which are considered the smallest self-governing bodies at the local level. A mahalla can be registered with the local government as a social institution with rights to maintain its own bank account, stamp, and issue simple documents such as certificates of permanent or temporary residence. According to the new law, they can cooperate with governmental and non-governmental bodies, as well as with international organisations operating in Tajikistan to solve social problems.

The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan ‘On Appeals of Physical and Legal Persons’ (dated 23 July 2016, No. 1339) contains legal provisions on established information channels for citizens to submit their complaints, requests and grievances. Article 14 of the Law establishes timeframes for consideration of complaints, which are 15 days from the date of receipt, which do not require additional study and consideration, and 30 days for appeals that require additional study. These legal provisions will be taken into account by the grievance mechanism established under the project.

The Labour Code prohibits the forced use of child labour (art. 8). The Labour Code also establishes the minimum age at which a child may be employed and the conditions under which children may work (Articles 113, 67 and 174). The minimum age for employment is 15 years, but in some cases of vocational training, light work may be allowed for 14-year-olds (Article 174 of the Labour Code). In addition, there are some labour restrictions on the types of work allowed and what hours of work are allowed to workers 5 hours, respectively. These restrictions are in line with the ILO Minimum Age Convention. In addition, the Law on Parental Responsibility for the Upbringing and Education of Children makes parents responsible for ensuring that their children do not engage in heavy and dangerous work and that they attend school.

3.3 World Bank Social and Environmental Standards on Land Acquisition, Land Use Restriction and Involuntary Resettlement (SES5)

SES5 of the WB takes into account the fact that project-related land acquisition and land use restrictions may have negative impacts on communities and individuals. Project-related land acquisition or land use restriction may cause physical displacement (relocation to another location, loss of land under residential structures, loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, property, or access to property, resulting in loss of income sources or other livelihoods), or both.

The term

‘Involuntary resettlement’ refers to such negative impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary if project-affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land alienation or land use restrictions that result in their physical displacement.

Objectives CЭC5:

Avoiding involuntary resettlement or, if unavoidable, minimising it through consideration of project alternatives;

- Avoiding forced evictions;
- Minimising unavoidable negative socio-economic impacts resulting from land alienation

or restriction of land use by:

- a) Providing timely reimbursement for lost property at replacement cost;
- b) Assisting resettled persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards in real terms to pre-settlement or pre-project levels, whichever is higher;
 - Improving the housing conditions of poor or socially disadvantaged physically displaced persons by providing them with suitable housing, access to services and amenities, and legal security of tenure;
 - Designing and implementing resettlement activities similar to sustainable development programmes, with sufficient investment resources to enable the resettled persons to benefit directly from the project, to the extent that the nature of the project allows; and
 - Ensuring adequate information disclosure, meaningful consultation and informed participation of affected persons in the planning and implementation of resettlement activities.

SES 5 applies to permanent or temporary physical displacement and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or land use restriction undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- a) Acquisition of land rights or restriction of land use rights through alienation or other coercive procedures in accordance with national legislation;
- b) Acquisition of land rights or restriction of land use rights through negotiation and agreement with property owners or holders of legal rights to land, where failure to reach such agreement would result in expropriation or other coercive procedures.;
- a) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that result in a population or group losing the use of resources for which they have customary, traditional or recognised tenure rights. This may include situations where legally recognised protected areas, forests, biodiversity conservation areas or buffer zones are established in connection with a project;
- b) Resettlement of people with no formal or recognised right of use or customary right of use who occupied or used land prior to the completion date of the data recording established under the relevant project;
- c) Resettlement of people as a result of project impacts on land that render it unusable or inaccessible;
- d) Restrict access to land or use of other resources, including public property and natural resources such as marine and other water resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting grounds, watershed, grazing and cropping areas;
- e) Rights or claims to land or resources abandoned by individuals or communities without full compensation; and
- f) Land alienation or land use restrictions undertaken prior to project implementation but implemented or initiated in anticipation of implementation or during project preparation.

SES5 does not apply to impacts on income or livelihoods unless they are a direct result of land acquisition or land use restrictions imposed by the project. Such impacts will be addressed in accordance with SES 1.

If the project supports land titling or other activities designed to confirm, regularise or define land rights, a social, legal and institutional assessment will be required under SES 1. The assessment aims to identify potential risks and impacts and appropriate design measures to minimise and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, especially those affecting poor and vulnerable groups. This SES 1 does not apply to disputes between private individuals in land ownership or related contexts. However, where persons are required to vacate land as a direct result of a project-supported determination that the land in question is public land, this SES will apply (in addition to the relevant provisions of SES 1).

This SES5 does not apply to voluntary, legally formalised market transactions where the seller has a realistic opportunity to refuse to sell the land and keep it, and where he has all the necessary information about the available alternatives and their consequences. However, where

such voluntary land transactions result in the involuntary resettlement or economic displacement of any persons other than the seller occupying or utilising the land concerned, this SES shall apply.

If the project supports land titling or other activities designed to validate, regularise or determine land titles, a social, legal and institutional assessment is required in accordance with SES 1. This assessment is designed to identify potential risks and impacts and appropriate structural solutions to minimise and mitigate negative economic and social impacts, particularly those affecting the poor and vulnerable¹³. This SES5 does not apply to disputes between private individuals contesting the right to land, or when problems arise in relation thereto. However, if such persons are forced to vacate the land as a result of a decision made in the context of the project that the land is public property, this SES shall apply (in addition to the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned SES).

SES 5 does not apply to land use planning or regulation of natural resources to ensure their sustainable use at the regional, national or sub-national level (including watershed regulation, groundwater management, fisheries exploitation management and coastal zone management). Where the project supports such activities, the Borrower will be required to undertake a social, legal and institutional assessment in accordance with SES1 to identify potential socio-environmental risks and impacts of planning or regulation and to take appropriate measures to minimise and mitigate them, in particular those affecting the poor and vulnerable populations.

This SES does not apply to address the problems of refugees or internally displaced persons who have fled their places of residence to escape natural disasters, conflict, crime or violence.

SES5 requirements

Project development

The Borrower (GoT) must demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or land use restriction is not beyond the direct project needs to achieve clearly defined project objectives within a clearly defined timeframe. The Borrower shall consider feasible project alternatives to prevent or minimise land acquisition or land use restriction, particularly where it may result in physical displacement or economic displacement of people, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on poor and vulnerable groups.

Compensation and benefits for affected persons

If land alienation or restriction of land use (permanent or temporary) is unavoidable, the Borrower must offer compensation at replacement cost and other necessary assistance to affected persons to help them improve or at least restore their living standards or livelihoods. Compensation rates for different categories of land and properties shall be made public and applied in a uniform manner. Compensation rates may be adjusted upwards in case of negotiations. In any case, a clearly agreed basis for calculating the compensation amount is documented and transparency in the distribution of compensation is ensured.

Engaging with local communities

The Borrower shall build relationships with affected communities, including host communities, through the stakeholder engagement and disclosure process described in SES10. The decision-making process on resettlement and livelihood restoration should include options and alternatives offered for affected people to choose from. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and individuals will take place during the review of project alternatives in paragraph 11 and thereafter during the planning, implementation,

monitoring and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities and resettlement process.

Grievance mechanism

The Borrower shall ensure that, in accordance with SES10, a grievance mechanism is established as early as possible in the project design phase to resolve in a timely manner specific compensation, resettlement or livelihood restoration issue filed by displaced, economically displaced or other persons. To the extent possible, such a mechanism should utilize existing formal or informal grievance systems acceptable to the project, supplemented as necessary by project-specific mechanisms to ensure impartial resolution of disputes.

Planning and implementation

If land alienation or restriction of land use is unavoidable, as part of the social-environmental assessment, the Borrower should organize a census to identify those affected by the project, inventory affected land and properties, identify those eligible for compensation and assistance, and prevent ineligible persons (e.g., squatters) from applying for benefits. In addition, the social assessment considers the claims of communities that, for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the census (e.g., seasonal resource harvesters). At the same time as the census is conducted, the Borrower establishes the eligibility deadline. Information on the date of completion of the census should be carefully documented and disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written (as required) and other forms in appropriate local languages. Dissemination of information should include posting warnings to persons settling in the project area after the completion date of the data count about the possibility of eviction.

To account for resettlement impacts, this RPF requires the preparation of a RAP for the land acquisition process as soon as the extent of direct impacts is known. If the impact is minor (less than 200 people, no physically displaced persons, and less than 10 per cent of their productive assets lost), a reduced RAP can be prepared. Projects with significant impacts require a full RAP. SES5 requires that special attention be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups of the affected population, especially residents living below the poverty line, residents without land rights, the elderly, women, children and ethnic minorities.

3.4 Main points of difference between the Land Code of Tajikistan and the World Bank's SES 5

In principle, the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan and the World Bank's SES5 adhere to the objective of compensation at replacement cost, but Tajikistan legislation does not provide for rehabilitation and in practice this has been left to the discretion of the Government of Tajikistan. To clarify these issues and address possible gaps between Tajikistan's legislation and the World Bank's SES, this RPF document has been drafted for the Project to ensure that all items are compensated at replacement cost, that persons without rights and informal settlers are rehabilitated, and that subsidies or benefits are provided to PWDs who may be displaced, suffer commercial losses, or may be severely affected.

The main provisions to harmonize the differences between the Land Code of Tajikistan and the World Bank's SES5 include:

- Any PAPs, regardless of eligibility, will be eligible for compensation (for structures, crops and trees) and rehabilitation activities under the project. This includes landless people using land and unauthorized users.
- PAPs and affected communities will be consulted on the options and any impacts of land acquisition and resettlement.
- Social screening will be conducted to determine the level of potential impact and

appropriate mitigation measures.

- If it is technically impossible or socially inexpedient to provide land for land compensation, compensation will be made in cash at full replacement cost at current market value.
- Compensation for any other affected assets (structures, crops and trees, and loss of business/income) will be made in cash or in kind at full replacement cost at current market value. Vulnerable and disadvantaged PWDs will be eligible for additional measures as needed, and gender issues will be addressed.
- Maintenance works will avoid or minimize, as far as possible, the need for land alienation and resettlement.
- Compensation will be provided for the temporary loss of land or assets, or for the temporary deprivation of income-generating opportunities.

It should be emphasized that under SES5 of the WB, the status of those without title is clearly defined. Under this policy, those who do not have formal legal title or judicial rights to use the land but are still using public land are entitled to receive compensation based on the investment they have made in public land, their labor and lost assets, but not for owning the land as in the case of the title holder. Instead, alternative plots or other forms of assistance in lieu of land compensation are allocated for their use to those who informally use or occupy land up to the deadline.

In case Tajikistan's laws do not comply with the WB SES5 requirements on involuntary resettlement, the SES5 principles and procedures should be applied. Priority of WB norms over national legislation is required for projects financed by the World Bank and is stipulated in the national legislation.

4.0. THE PROCESS OF PREPARING, APPROVING AND PROMULGATING THE Resettlement Action Plan

The first step in the RAP preparation process is an assessment to identify land and assets that may be affected by the Project. This assessment of affected land parcels will be conducted by the District Project Coordinators, in conjunction with local government representatives, and will be used to determine the types and nature of potential impacts associated with the activities proposed for implementation under the Project, to take appropriate mitigation measures. This assessment also demonstrates that avoiding or minimizing resettlement is a key criterion in the preparation of the RAP prior to implementation of the RAPS.

The assessment will be carried out in accordance with the established criteria specified in Annex 1 and will be documented in the form of a screening report (visit the report of ESIA) of the expected social impacts following major technical decisions or detailed designs.

Project design is not complete until it is clearly established that all attempts have been made to minimise resettlement impacts. If the assessment indicates the need for physical relocation, land acquisition, asset impacts, or adverse impacts on economic resources, whether physical relocation or not, the next step will be a social and economic census and inventory of land resources and assets to determine the extent to which resettlement is necessary. This will be followed by the development of a RAP for the Project, following the steps outlined below.

4.1 Population estimates, socio-economic surveys, loss inventories

The census and socio-economic survey should be conducted using a structured questionnaire to record details of current land owners, their tenure status (primary land user or secondary land user), the amount of land required for the proposed improvements in order to: (i) assess the magnitude of the impact on private assets; and (ii) assess the extent of physical and/or economic displacement, as well as the standard of living, asset inventory, income sources, debt

levels, profile of household members, health and sanitation, perceived benefits and impacts under the projects, and resettlement preferences of those requiring relocation. This information will facilitate the preparation of a resettlement action plan to mitigate adverse impacts.

The purpose of the socio-economic baseline survey of affected persons is to capture the socio-economic characteristics of affected persons and to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters. Basic socio-economic indicators will be used as a benchmark for monitoring the socio-economic status of project affected persons. The survey should cover all PWDs and will also help to collect sex-disaggregated data to address gender issues in resettlement. As part of the socio-economic survey, a wide range of consultations will be conducted with various affected groups and other stakeholders to ascertain their views and preferences. Based on the results of these consultations, design changes, if required, and mitigation measures will be made. The consultations will include women, their concerns and responses, particularly on land tenure, livelihood impacts, compensation and resettlement planning will be addressed through appropriate mitigation. A deadline will be set during the census, which will be the date of the census and listing of the assets affecting it. After the census, a RAP will be developed based on the collected data on impacts and affected persons.

4.2 Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans

The RAP will be prepared following a socio-economic census and identification of project affected parties. The RAP will be prepared in consultation with the project affected parties. In particular, consultations will be held on compensation, as well as on emerging barriers to economic and livelihood activities, methods of assessment, compensation, possible assistance, aspirations of the PAPs, grievance mechanisms, and timelines for implementation. The final version of the RAP will include comments and feedback from the PAPs. The key elements of the RAP specified in SES5 are listed below. More detailed guidance on the preparation of the RAP is available on the WB EPA website SES Guidelines. The content of the RAP is set out in Annex 5. The level of Project impacts on individual affected persons is not expected to be significant (i.e. PAPs are unlikely to be physically displaced or lose their productive assets). The number of affected people under any one project is expected to be less than 200. In such cases, an abbreviated RAP may be prepared. If the number of affected people exceeds 200, a full RAP will be prepared. However, given the rural community level sub-projects under the project, no intervention will physically or economically displace 200 or more people.

The abbreviated RAP will include several standard sections such as: description of project impacts and assessment of affected assets, description of affected persons and their basic socio-economic and demographic characteristics, organizational arrangements and implementation procedures, compensation and assistance to be provided to affected persons; results of consultations, monitoring and evaluation procedures, timeline and budget as a minimum. Data on project-affected households is considered an important component of the RAP; however, due to confidentiality concerns, information relating to individuals and households is not subject to public disclosure. Data collected at the beginning of the RAP process can then be used as a baseline to ensure that affected individuals and households can maintain or preferably improve their standard of living to pre-project levels.

B Where a full RAP needs to be developed, it should include, at a minimum, the following: (i) basic information on the census and socio-economic survey; (ii) specific tariffs and compensation standards; (iii) policy rights associated with any additional impacts that are not identified in this RPF document but that are identified in the census or survey during implementation; (iv) programmes to improve or restore livelihoods and living standards; (v) a

timetable for resettlement activities; and (vi) a timetable for the implementation of resettlement activities.

4.3 Promulgation and approval

The following steps should be followed after preparing a full/reduced RAP:

- The draft RAP is subject to discussion with PAPs, who will receive a copy of the RAP one week prior to the discussion. The public consultations are attended by PAPs, Executive authority representatives, representatives of the MF PIU and community organizations.
- After discussion, comments and suggestions will be reflected in the RAP.
- The RAP should include a consultation process section with a matrix of comments and suggestions for inclusion and implementation.
- The safeguards consultant shall submit the RAP to the Project Co-ordinator for approval.
- After incorporation of comments received as a result of the RAP disclosure and upon approval by the Project Coordinator, the RAP will be formally sent to the WB for review and confirmation of compliance with SES5 and other applicable policies/procedures.
- Once the World Bank has confirmed that the quality of each RAP is acceptable, the document should be published on the World Bank website, published in final form on the MoT EMG website, and re-circulated to all interested parties. Personal information about the RAP should not be publicly available.

No changes should be made to the compensation matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation ratios or assistance provisions without the prior approval of the World Bank.

5.0. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

This section outlines the eligibility criteria that are necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits and to deny the claims of ineligible persons.

5.1 Principles

Involuntary land acquisition results in displacement or loss of housing:

Loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of sources of income or livelihoods, whether PAPs should be relocated or not. Meaningful consultation with affected persons, local authorities and community leaders will therefore establish the criteria by which displaced persons will be considered eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance.

5.2 Classification of eligibility according to SES5

Affected persons are defined as follows: persons

- a. Having formal, legally enforceable rights to land or property;
- b. Not having formal rights to land or property, but having a claim to land or property that is or may be recognised under national law; or
- c. Having no legally recognised right or recognised claim to the land or property they occupy or use.

Those covered under (a) and (b) above should be provided compensation for loss of land and other assistance as per this RPF document.

Persons referred to in (c) above shall be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy and other assistance, if necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF document if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date established

by the project authorities in close consultation with potential PAPs, local community leaders and relevant local authorities and acceptable to the World Bank.

Persons who encroach on the site after the limit are not entitled to compensation or any other resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above should be compensated for loss of assets other than land. Therefore, it is clear that all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, persons occupying land in violation of law or otherwise encroaching illegally on land are entitled to receive any assistance if they occupy or use the land, up to the deadline limit.

Eligibility for World Bank SES5 assistance is also extended to project affected persons even if Tajikistan's legal provisions are considered to provide for temporary or permanent acquisition of private land immediately adjacent to existing public roads without compensation.

5.3 Eligibility and entitlement criteria

The RPF provides for entitlement and compensation for all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/employment and working days/wages). All PWDs, including non-titled or informal residents, will be compensated for lost assets (crops, structures, trees and/or loss of business) and will receive (i) compensation (as appropriate, which should correspond to replacement value) and/or (ii) replacement lands, structures, plantations, other resettlement assistance such as relocation allowances, assistance for rehabilitation of structures/buildings, compensation for loss of working days/income.

Eligibility criteria are based on whether PAPs belong to one of three groups: (a) those who have ownership or formal legal rights to land; (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the Inventory of Losses (IOL)/Detailed Survey (DS) or census, but have a claim to the land or assets in question, provided that such claims are recognised under the laws of the country or according to the process set out in the RAP; and (c) those who do not have a recognisable legal right or claim to h).

The PAPs that are eligible for compensation under the Project include:

- Persons whose structures are partially or wholly, permanently or temporarily affected by the Project;
 - Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) are partially or fully affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
 - Persons whose businesses are partially or fully affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
 - Persons whose employment or wage labour or crop sharing agreement is affected by the Project, on a permanent or temporary basis;
 - Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are partially or fully affected by the Project;
 - Persons whose access to community resources or property is partially or fully affected by the Project.

In the case of land acquisition, legal or legalised PAPs will be compensated for land acquired by the Project at a recoverable value. This will be in cash at replacement value or land for land with a combination of productive potential, location advantages and other factors that are at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken from the PAPs, to the satisfaction of the PAPs (of equal size and/or productive value, and acceptable to the PAPs). Non-eligible PAPs are not entitled to land compensation, but will receive compensation for assets tied to the land and other assistance as needed in lieu of land compensation.

Households headed by single women with dependents and other vulnerable households will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate the impacts of the project. The table below summarises the Project Entitlement Matrix based on potential losses.

Eligibility for compensation will be limited to a deadline for each project, and PAPs who settle in affected areas after the deadline will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however, be given sufficient prior notice and will be asked to vacate the premises and dismantle the affected structures before the commencement of project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not pay a fine or sanction. Forced eviction will be considered only after all other efforts have been exhausted.

Table 7: Rights matrix

Impacts project	Category of PAPs	affected	Recommendations for compensation
Permanent acquisition of land for works such as bridge or road construction.	Primary land user	Land	Replacement of land of equivalent market value as a prioritised option within a 3km radius. Failure to allocate land, cash award at replacement value. If more than 10% of the land is acquired, an additional 5% of replacement value will be paid (increasing to 10% if more than 20% of the land is taken) as a high impact subsidy. If the remainder of the site is not economically viable, the entire site will be purchased / compensated.
Temporary land allocation for works or construction	Primary land user	Land	Land rent based on market rates and tariffs, and restoration of the land and all its assets to their former status. In case of loss of income, a lifting cash allowance based on the minimum wage for each week (7 days) of disturbance, calculated on a pro-rata basis.
	User/person occupying land without a certificate	Land	Restoration, replacement or compensation for all damaged or displaced assets. In the event of loss of income, a lifting allowance based on the minimum wage for each week (7 days) of disturbance, calculated on a

Permanent alienation of land for works such as construction of small infrastructures.	The occupier of the land or those who share the harvest	Land	In addition to land user compensation. Rent reimbursement for the remainder of the contract period plus 3 months of rent or 3 months of the market price received from crop sharing as compensation.
Permanent alienation of land for works such as construction of small infrastructure facilities.	User/person occupying land without a certificate	Land	Compensation equal to 2 months of rent/crop sharing allowance as uplift allowance.
Permanent alienation of land for works such as construction of small infrastructures.	Primary land user	Harvest	In addition to land compensation, harvesting will be allowed and cash compensation will be given for 2 seasons or annual harvest depending on the crop.
Permanent alienation of land for works such as construction of small infrastructures.	Renter farmer, sharecropper or informal user/tenant	Harvest	Harvest is allowed and cash compensation will be given for 2 seasons or annual harvest depending on the crop.
Permanent alienation of land for works such as construction of small infrastructures.	Owner	Business	In addition to land compensation, the owner will be paid for lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of average daily/monthly income. In addition, an additional payment equivalent to three months' income will be paid to Starting a business in the new location
Permanent alienation of land for works such as construction of small infrastructures.	Renter	Business	The tenant will be reimbursed rent for the remainder of the agreement. In addition, an additional payment equivalent to three months' income will be paid to restart the business at the new location.
Temporary alienation of land for works or construction.	Owner	Business	The cost of leasing the land at market rates and restoring the land and all its assets to their former status. In addition, the owner will be paid lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of the average daily /

Temporary alienation of land for works or construction.	Renter	Business	In addition to the transitional rent reimbursement, the tenant will be paid for lost income during the transitional period based on average daily / monthly income.
Common property used for pastures	User	Land for grazing/pasture	Grazing may continue. No impact on pastures/grazing land expected.
Destruction of fruit tree (mature)	Owner	Fruit tree	Harvesting of the existing crop is allowed. The price of the seedling and associated costs (fertiliser, water, labour) and the cash reward for the value of a mature crop the number of years it will take, for the seedling to reach maturity
Commercial tree owner	Owner	Commercial trees	Seedling price and cash compensation for the market value of a commercial tree. Any costs associated with sowing seedlings on the new site.
Permanent acquisition of a lawful building	Owner of the buildings	Any building, including a house, fence or sanitary building, etc..	Replacement of the building or monetary compensation at the replacement price of the new building with full compensation of all costs necessary to legalise the replaced building. If this is inconvenient, create a temporary replacement building for the affected person.
Permanent acquisition of illegal construction	Owner of the buildings	Any building, including a house, fence or sanitary building, etc..	Replacement of the building or monetary compensation at the recoverable value. Affected buildings/structures must be fully compensated for
Temporary acquisition of a lawful building	Owner of the buildings	Any building, including a house, fence or sanitary building, etc..	The structure is restored to its original condition. If inconvenient, create a temporary replacement structure for the affected person.
Temporary acquisition of a lawful building	Owner of the buildings	Any building, including a house, fence or sanitary building, etc..	The structure is restored to its original condition with alternatives for legalisation. If inconvenient, create a temporary replacement structure for the affected person.

Vulnerable persons	Defined on the basis of socio-economic research and developed criteria such as income level, disability, family size, etc. Vulnerable people may include persons with disabilities, pensioners, widows, female-headed households and impoverished households and only if the project makes them vulnerable	acts of average wages, may be paid depending on the impact. Any additional impacts that need to be identified and compensated for, such as material and technical support, may be required for displacement and livelihood restoration assistance may be required.	In addition to compensation for lost assets, a lump sum equivalent to one year of average salary may be paid depending on the Impact. Any additional impacts that need to be identified and compensated for, such as logistical support, may be required for relocation, and assistance in restoring livelihoods may be required..
--------------------	--	--	--

In none of these cases will PAPs be responsible for any taxes and possible transaction fees; these will be paid by the implementing agency from the resettlement budget to be contributed by the Government of Tajikistan. In addition, an amount to cover the banking fees will be added to the amount of cash compensation that PAPs receive from banks.

5.4 Methods of determining the cut-off date

Once the intervention design has been finalised and legal procedures have been completed, a RAP will be prepared for the intervention. As part of the RAP, a census will be conducted to identify all PAPs and their respective impact levels. The census start date is the cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement and compensation. It is therefore important that this date is fully communicated to all potential PAPs, including through local and national media in the project impact area, so that these people have sufficient time to ensure their availability for the census.

6.0 SURVEY OF ASSETS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

A field team in October 2024. A field team from the Social Project Institute visited the site to consult and determine the number of households and assets affected on both sides of the footbridge. A survey of Project affected assets was conducted with representatives of the Hukumats of Vose'a district and local resettlement specialists with the participation of Project affected persons. The scope of work for the household survey included,

1. Land affected by the Project
2. Trees and other plantings affected by the Project
3. Buildings and structures (commercial facilities residential auxiliary structures).

In the community, during the meeting with the people who are affected by the project, they were interviewed and explained their rights and how compensation will be calculated and all procedures they will face

During the census 3 households affected by the Project were identified. Detailed information on the type of impact for different categories of affected and displaced households is given below in Table 1 on the right side on the left side no project impact..

Detailed household survey two new bridges to replace two existing bridges along the Dushanbe-Kulma highway crossing the Kizilsu River at km 158 (bridge length is 112m) and the Yokhsu River at km 165 (bridge length is 90m)

Table 8: Number of households, family composition in the neighborhoods. Vose (on the right side of the)

№	District	Number of Houses Households	Family	Men	women	Women Head of HHS Number of	Number of persons with disabilities in the family	Low-income family number
1	Vose	5	24	14	10	0	0	0
Total		5	24	14	10	0	0	0

During the census, 5 households were identified as affected by the Project. There are 24 mixed persons, of which males are 14 and females are 10.

Table 9: The lands that fall within the zone of influence of the project, in the neighbourhood. Vose with the right side

Names	Affected land area (m2)
Homestead	154,38
Commercial	427,5
Government	2140
Total	2721,88

Table 10: Provisional statement of buildings and structures

Name of the building construction	Quantity (pcs.)	
	Total	Bcero
Bathroom	1	1
Toilet	1	1
Fence	5	5
Water pool	1	1
Total	8	8

Table 11: Affected decorative trees, neighbourhood . Vose (on the right side)

№ п/п	Type of ornamental trees	Number of HHS (Affected household)	Number affected trees	Quantity seedlings
1	Ailanthus ash	2	24	0
2	Christmas tree	2	21	0
3	Poplar	1	2	0
Total		5	47	0

Table 12: Affected ornamental trees, neighbourhood. Vose (on the right side of the

№ п/п	Type Fertile trees	Number of HHS (Affected household)	Number affected trees	Quantity seedlings
1	Apricot	2	16	0
2	Mulberry	1	2	0
3	Cherry	1	1	0
Total		3	19	0

Annex:

1. Two bridges crossing the Kizilsu River at km 158 and the Yekhsu River at km 165
 - A. Affected land and private property, buildings and structures, fertile trees, decorative trees.
 - B. Affected lands falling in the area of project.
 - C. Buildings and structures falling in the area of project.
 - D. Population falling into project area.
 - E. Fruit trees, decorative trees.
 - F. Questionnaire of bridge Vose.

A. Affected land and private property, buildings and structures, fertile trees, decorative trees

Table: Summary list of affected lands and private properties, buildings and structures, fertile trees, ornamental trees falling within the zone of influence of the project Bridges on the Dushanbe-Kulma road over the Kizilsu River at km 158+00 and the Yokhsu River at km 165+00 (Volumes are preliminary and subject to revision by Narkhguzor SUE specialists)

[illegible]

- **B. Affected lands falling in the area of project.**

B. List of buildings and structures falling within the zone of influence of the project	
---	--

Table: Buildings and structures on the right side falling within the zone of influence of the Dushanbe-Kulma Road Bridge Project over the Yokhsu River at km 165+00

[illegible]

- C. Buildings and structures falling in the area of project.

C. List of fertile trees, ornamental trees with right of way falling within the project footprint.

Table : Fertile trees, ornamental trees on the right side falling within the zone of influence of the Dushanbe-Kulma Road Bridge project over the Yokhsu River at km 165+00

[illegible]

- **D. Fruit trees, decorative trees.**

Г. Ведомость население с правой стороны попадающих в зону влияния проекта

Таблица: Население с правой стороны попадающих в зону влияния проекта Моста по автодороги Душанбе- Кулма через Ёхсу на км 165+00

[illegible]

- **E. Fruits trees, decorative trees**

Д. Ведомость затронутых земель с правой и левой стороны попадающих в зону влияния проекта

Таблица: Затронутых земель с правой и левой стороны попадающих в зону влияния проекта Мостов по автодороги Душанбе- Кулма через реку Кизилсу на км 158+00 и реку Ёхсу на км 165+00

[illegible]

- **F. Questionnaire of bridge Vose.**

Socio-economic research																										
No n/n	Head of AHs Name/ ФИО главы хоз-ва	ID	Phone / Ten	District/ Район	Jamoat/ Джамоат	Village/ Село	No of people in the household/ Кол-во членов в хоз-ве	Male Муж	Female Жен	Female headed / Женщина во главе ДХЗ / Зан роҳбаркунан да 1 хаст 2 нест	Number of disabled / Количество инвалидов в семье / Шумораи шавхони маъб дар оила 1 хаст 2 нест	a Vulnerable AH/ Оилаи камбизоат / Маломилушя семья 1 хаст 2 нест	Национальность	Религия	Sex/ Пол 1.Male/Муж 2.Female/Ж н	Age (year) Возраст (рози)	Marital Status/Семейный статус 1. Married /Женат 2. Unmarried /Неженат 3. Widow /Вдова 4. Widower /Вдова 5. Divorced /Разведенный 6. Minor /Не совершенно- летний	Education/Образование 1. Illiterate/Необразованный 2. Primary / Начальное 3. Secondary /Среднее 4. Technical college /Технический колледж 5. University /Университет 6. Other(specify)/Другое (уточнить)	Occupation/Занятость 1. Pensioner/Пенсионер 2. Civil servant /Служащий 3. Private sector employee/ Работник частного сектора 4. Business owner/ Бизнесмен 5. Agriculture/Сельское хозяйство 6. Land owner/Землевладелец 7. Other labor/Другой труд 8. Homewife/Домохозяйка 9. School/ Study/Школа/Учеба 10. Unemployed/ Безработный	Number of disabled family members, if any / Количество инвалидов в семье, если имеется						
1	Sheravgan Khasanov		918232339	Vose	Shahrak	Navbahor	7	3	4	2		2	Tajik	Islam	1	45	1	4	10							
															2	41	1	3	8							
															2	21	2	5	8							
															1	19	2	2	7							
															1	16	6	2	7							
															2	14	6	2	9							
															1	10	6	2	9							
2	Rakhimov Khadiyatullo			Vose	Shahrak	Navbahor	8	5	3	2		2	Tajik	Islam	1	47	1	4	10							
															2	45	1	3	8							
															1	24	1	5	7							
															1	21	2	5	7							
															1	15	2	3	9							
															2	21	1	5	8							
															2	2	6	1	10							
3	Mirov Chafar			Vose	Shahrak	Navbahor	4	1	3	2		2	Tajik	Islam	1	45	1	4	10							
															2	45	1	3	8							
															2	26	1	5	8							
															2	21	2	5	8							
4	Boymurod Sharipov			Vose	Shahrak	Navbahor	3	1	2	2		2	Tajik	Islam	1	65	1	4	5							
															2	60	1	3	8							
															2	30	2	5	2							
5	Tuychiev Zafar			Vose	Shahrak	Navbahor	6	4	2	2		2	Tajik	Islam	2	45	1	3	8							
															1	24	1	5	7							
															1	21	2	5	7							
															1	15	2	3	9							
															2	21	1	5	8							
															2	2	6	1	10							
6	Yokubov Bahrullo			Vose	Тугарак	Navbahor	8	5	3	2		2	Tajik	Islam	1	62	1	5	6							
															2	62	1	5	8							
															1	38	1	5	10							
															1	36	1	3	6							
															1	30	1	3	6							
															1	24	2	3	10							
															2	34	1	3	8							
															2	32	1	3	8							
7	Turaev Kuvatali			Vose	Тугарак	Navbahor	6	3	3	2		2	Tajik	Islam	1	60	1	3	5							
															2	58	1	3	8							
															1	34	1	3	5							
															2	31	1	3	8							
															1	24	2	5	10							
															2	10	6	2	9							
8	Musoev Nachot			Vose	Тугарак	Navbahor	6	3	3	2		2	Tajik	Islam	1	40	1	5	5							
															2	34	1	3	8							
															2	14	6	2	9							
															2	12	6	2	9							
															1	10	6	2	9							
															1	8	6	2	9							

Socio-economic research																				
No n/n	Head of AHs Name/ ФИО главы хоз-ва	ID	Phone / Ten	District/ Район	Jamoat/ Джамоат	Village/ Село	No of people in the household/ Кол-во членов в хоз-ве	Male Муж	Female Жен	Female headed / Женщина во главе ДХЗ / Зан роҳбаркунан да 1 хаст 2 нест	Number of disabled / Количество инвалидов в семье / Шумори шахони маъюб дар оила 1 хаст 2 нест	a Vulnerable АН/ Оилаи камбизоат / Малоимущая семья 1 хаст 2 нест	Национальность	Религия	Sex/ Пол 1.Male/Муж 2.Female/Же н	Age (year)/ Возраст (roj)	Marital Status/Семейный статус 1. Married /Женат 2. Unmarried /Неженат 3. Widow /Вдова 4. Widower /Вдова 5. Divorced /Разведенный 6. Minor /Несовершенно- летний	1. Education/Образование 1. Illiterate/Необразованный 2. Primary / Начальное 3. Secondary /Среднее 4. Technical college /Технический колледж 5. University /Университет 6. Other(specific)/Другое (уточнить)	Occupation/Занятость 1. Pensioner/Пенсионер 2. Civil servant /Служащий 3. Private sector employee/ Работник частного сектора 4. Business owner/ Бизнесмен 5. Agriculture/Сельское хозяйство 6. Land owner/Земледелец 7.Other labor/Другой труд 8. Housewife/Домохозяйка 9. School/ Study/Школа/Учеба 10. Unemployed/ Безработный	Number of disabled family members, if any / Количество инвалидов в семье, если имеется
9	Musoev Rasul			Vose	Тугарак	Navbahor	5	3	2	2		2	Tajik	Islam	1	47	1	3	5	
															2	44	1	3	8	
															1	22	2	5	2	
															2	15	5	2	9	
															2	13	5	2	9	
10	Kurbanov Faizulo			Vose	Тугарак	Navbahor	5	2	3	2		2	Tajik	Islam	1	45	1	3	4	
															2	39	1	3	8	
															1	18	2	3	9	
															2	16	5	2	9	
															2	13	5	2	9	
11	Mirov Saimurod			Vose	Тугарак	Navbahor	6	4	2	2		2	Tajik	Islam	1	45	1	3	7	
															2	45	1	3	8	
															1	16	6	2	9	
															2	13	6	2	9	
															2	14	6	2	9	

Cropping Pattern/С/тростр посевных площадей			Livestock/Животноводство (number/номер)										Household's Assets & Amenities/Домашнее имущество и удобства (Yes/Да=1, No/Нет=2)																
No	Type of crop/ сельскохозяйственная культура	Total cultivated land (Ha)/ Общая обрабатываемая площадь	Bullock/Бык	Cow/Корова	Calf/Телятенок	Sheep/ Ovis	Goat/ Коза	Horse/Лошадь	Donkey/Ослик	Куры	Others (specify)/Другое (уточните)	In-house flush toilet/Самый туалет	Latrine/Уличная	Hot water system/Система горячей воды	Television set/Телевизор	Satellite dish/Спутниковая антенна	Computer/Компьютер	Internet/Интернет	Mobile phone/Мобильный телефон	Refrigerator/Холодильник	Washing machine/Ci аппарат стирки	Air conditioner/Кондиционер	Electric stove/Электроплита	Motorbike/Мотоцикл	Car/Автомобиль	Mini bus/Мини автобус	Agriculture machinery (specify)/Специальное сельскохозяйственное оборудование (уточните)	Other (specify)/Другое (уточните)	
1	Vegetables	0.3		2			2					2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2		
2	Vegetables	0.3		1	1							2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1		
3	Vegetables	0.3		1	1		2					2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
4	Vegetables	0.1		2	2		2					2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
5	Vegetables	0.43	3	1	1		8		1			2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2		
6	Vegetables	0.3		1	1							2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
7	Vegetables	1.5		2		2				5		2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1		
8	Vegetables	0.4										2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2		
9	Vegetables	1.24		2	2	3						2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2		
10	Vegetables	0.3		1	1	5						2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		
11	Vegetables	0.3		1	1	5						2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	

[illegible]

№	7. MIGRATION/COMMUTING /МИГРАЦИЯ/Путешествуя ежедневно для работы и т.д.						
	Does anyone from your family work outside the Rayon/Country? Кто-либо из Вашей семьи работает за пределами района /страны? 1. Yes/Да 2.No/Нет	What kind of job? /Какая работа? 1. Agricultural labor/Сельскохозяйственный труд 2. Non-agricultural labor /Несельскохозяйственный труд, 3. Trade & business /Торговля и бизнес, 4. Others (specify)/Другое (уточнить)	Per month? TJS/ Сколько в месяц?	How often do you and your family members travel out from the village/city? Как часто Вы и Ваши члены семьи выезжаете из деревни/города? 1. Daily/Ежедневно 2.Two-three times/week/2-2 раза в неделю 3. Less than three times a week/Меньше 3 раза в неделю 4. Other (specify)/Другое (уточнить). 5. Раз в месяц	Where do you/they travel?/ Куда Вы/Они едите? 1.Work/Работа 2. Health facilities/ Мед. учреждения; 3. Social network/ Социальные обязательства; 4. School/university/ Школа/Университет; 5. All/ Все	Mode of travel you/they use?/Вид транспорта Вы используете? 1. Private car/Частная машина; 2. Taxi/Такси; 3. Mini bus/Мини автобус;	Price per return trip/Цена за обратный путь (сомони)
1	2			3	5	2	150
2	1	2	3 000	3	5	2	150
3	2			3	5	2	150
4	2			2	1	1	150
5	2			3	5	2	150
6	2			3	5	2	150
7	1		4 000	3	5	2	150
8	2			3	5	2	150
9	2			3	5	2	150
10	2			3	5	2	150
11	2			3	5	2	150

№	6. HEALTH/ ЗДОРОВЬЕ Yes/Да=1 NO/Нет=2					
	Illness for the last year/Кто нибудь из членов Вашей семьи заболел какой-либо болезнью в прошлом году?	No. of cases/ Кол- во случаев	Type of Illness/ Тип болезни	Treatment taken/Принятое лечение		
				1. Conventional medicine/ Традиционная медицина	2. Traditional local medicine Традиционно- местная медицина	3.No treatment/Не прибегаю к лечению
1	1		Туберкулез	1	1	2
2	2			2	2	2
3	2	2		2	2	2
4	1		Инфаркт Сердца	1	1	2
5	2			2	2	2
6	1	1	Сахарный Диабет	1	1	2
7	2			2	1	2
8	2			2	2	2
9	2	2		2	1	2
10	2			2	2	2
11	2			2	2	2

№	8. WOMEN STATUS/ СТАТУС ЖЕНЩИН Да/YES=1 No/Her=2														
	Women's work in household/ Работа женщин (Yes/Да=1, No/Her=2)								In which of the following household's matters women are asked for their opinions? /По каким следующим вопросам спрашивается мнения женщин? (Yes/Да=1, No/Her=2)						
	Cultivation/Выращивание/насаждение	Livestock/Животноводство	Sale of household's products/ Продажа сельскохозяйственных товаров	Trade & business/Торговля и бизнес	Agricultural labor/ Сельскохозяйственный труд	Handmade products/ Продукция ручной работы	Household work/ Работа по хозяйству	Other (specify)/ Другой(уточнить)	Financial matters/ Финансовые дела	Education of children/ Образование детей	Health care of children/ Здоровье детей	Purchase/sale of assets/ Закупка/ Продажа принадлежности	Day to day family activities/ Ежедневные семейные дела	Social functions and marriages/ социальные функции и брак	Other (specify)/ Другое (уточнить)
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
5	2	1	2	2	2	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	1	1	2	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	1	1	2	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
8	1	1	2	2	1	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	1	2	2	2	2	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
10	1	2	2	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
11	1	1	2	2	2	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	

