

Social Monitoring Report

Semestral Report: January–June 2021
October 2021

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

Prepared by Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation for the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Asian Development Bank.

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14.10.2021 № 8/541

To: Ms. Shanny Campbell
Country Director
ADB Resident Mission in the
Republic of Tajik

Grant 0683: Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridors 2, 3 and 5
(Obigarm-Nurobod) Road Project
Submission of Semi Annual Social Monitoring Report (January-June 2021)

Dear Ms. Shanny Campbell,

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

Hereby, we are submitting you the approved Semi-Annual Social Monitoring Report for the period January-June 2021 under the above mentioned project for disclosure on ADB's website.

Sincerely,

Executive director

Arabzoda N.S.

Social Safeguard Monitoring Report

Reporting period: (January - June 2021)

Project Number: 52042 - 001

Date: October 2021

Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan

SEMI-ANNUAL SOCIAL MONITORING REPORT

Grant 0683 - TAJ

Reporting period: January-June 2021

CENTRAL ASIA REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION CORRIDORS 2, 3 and 5 (OBIGARM-NUROBOD) ROAD PROJECT

Prepared by Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan

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Dushanbe 2021

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Abbreviations

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

GLOSSARY

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Displaced Persons (DP)	In the context of Involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residence, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas (ADB SPS 2009).
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts and list of DPs. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in-kind to replace losses of lands, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is a method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Cut-off Date	The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation.
Dehkan Farm	Mid-size land, which is legally and physically distinct from the household plot for which full land use right, but not ownership is allocated either to individual, group of individuals, or legal entity. The Law No 48 of Dehkan Farms (dated 2002) regulate Dekhan Farms in Tajikistan.
Entitlements	The range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, relocation cost, rehabilitation and transfer assistance, income substitution /business restoration, which are due to DPs, depending on type, extent and nature of their losses, and which suffice to restore their social and economic base.
Eligibility	Any person who resided in the Project area before the cut-off date that suffers from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Loss of house, (ii) Loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihood, will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Hukumat	District administration in Tajikistan.
Income Restoration	This is the reestablishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	This is a process in which all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture; houses; kiosks, stalls and shops; ancillary structures, such as fence, gates, paved areas and wells, affected trees and crops etc.) with commercial value and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (Project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location determined, and their replacement costs calculated.
Jamoat	A sub-district level administration
Land Acquisition	Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land/assets for public purposes in return for in-kind replacement or compensation at replacement costs.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation for affected land/assets and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Non-titled	Means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying.
Poor	Means households whose combined monthly income falls below TJS 1020/-1. WB poverty line (standard) is used by different government and non -government institutions. On a regular basis, WB conducts monitoring (assessment) by interviewing HHs. The data is reflected in WB reports, which is presented to relevant government institutions. Also, this data is used to identify the poverty for the given period.
Rehabilitation	This refers to additional support provided to DPs losing productive assets, income, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Replacement cost	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.
Resettlement	This includes all measures taken to mitigate all adverse impacts of the Project on DP's property and/or livelihood. It includes compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Severely Affected	This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.
Significant impact	Means 200 or more people will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically relocated from a house, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their income generating assets.
Vulnerable	Anyone who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes; (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled heads of household; (iii) poor households; (iv) landless; people (v) elderly households with no means of support; (vi) households without security of tenure; (vii) ethnic minorities; and (viii) small farmers (with landholdings of two hectares or less).

Executive Summary

1. This is the first Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report prepared for the CAREC Corridor 2, 3 and 5 Obigarm Nurobod Road Project and covers period of January to June 2021. The report describes the status of project implementation and activities carried out so far with regard to social safeguard issues, including grievances raised, resolved and/or rejected, mitigation measures provided during the monitoring period, and the actions planned to accomplish the outstanding issues.
2. In order to prepare this document, the Social safeguard specialists used a combination of a series of actions for the collection of primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through interviews with displaced persons (DPs), discussions with Project Management Unit (PMU) and direct observations on the ground. The secondary data was drawn from different sources and reports produced by the project.
3. In addition, the report provides suggestions for social impact management, checklist for monthly reporting, actions planned for the next reporting period covering July to December 2021 to be reflected in the second Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report to be submitted by end of January 2022.
4. The second quarter 2021 has seen contracts signatures for the Contractor with commencement date 18 June, 2021, for the Supervision Consultant with a notice to proceed dated 1 April, 2021 and for the PMC with a commencement date on 01 June, 2021. The project being in mobilization stage, only preparatory works were carried out by the contractor during the reporting period.

Project background

5. The Government of Republic of Tajikistan initiated the construction of about **80 Km (road (Obigarm and Nurobod road Project))** with an intention to bypass the existing M-41 Highway (connects Dushanbe to the border with the Kyrgyzstan Republic at Karamyk) between Obigarm and Nurobod that is expected to be closed by November 2023 due to inundation due to the reservoir (Vahdat River) created because of to the construction of Roghun Hydropower Project (about 100 km east of Dushanbe).
6. The project road will be constructed to Category III standard as a two-lane asphalt concrete paved road, in accordance with the Asian Highway Classification and Design Standards, 1993. It is expected to be implemented through three civil works contracts.
7. The section 1 of the project under the proposed PMC services financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) includes 6 bridges, 2 tunnels of total length of about 3.5 km; 27 km of main alignment road works; and about 30 km of community access roads. It will be implemented through one civil work contract based on FIDIC Conditions, with target completion date as Q4 2024
8. The project's detailed design has been prepared for the Ministry of Transport (MOT) by national consultants financed by the Government. The design has been reviewed and amended with the assistance of international review consultants under ADB financing, who also prepared procurement, economic analysis, safeguards and other documents in compliance with ADB's guidelines and policies.
9. The proposed project will serve villages and communities located along the proposed bypass road and other villages and settlements that are located away from the main road but

presently rely on the existing M41 highway for access to economic opportunities and social services.

10. On 5 December 2019, ADB approved the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridors 2, 3, and 5 (Obigarm–Nurobod) Road Project. The project will construct about 30 kilometres (km) of two-lane highway between Obigarm and Tagikamar and about 30 km of all-weather village access roads that will serve the adjoining villages.

Scope of project impact

11. Most of the project alignment will be rehabilitated within the footprint of an existing alignment constructed in the Soviet era, and passes through 8 villages. The Project requires land and assets acquisition and consequently, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plans are required to be prepared.

12. The LARP for the main road has been prepared, approved and implemented by MOT during 2019/2020, and access to the main road right of way was officially given to the Contractor on 03rd of May 2021. The Census conducted in 2019 identified 64 Project -affected households, dehqan farms, including owners and users of land/buildings, business owners and workers. Out of the 64 AHHs who are affected within the Project, representatives of 21 AHs were interviewed for monitoring purpose. The respondents were randomly chosen among different kind of impacts.

13. The project includes the construction of villages access roads for which an additional LARP will be prepared by the PMC's International Resettlement Specialist as soon as the detailed engineering designs of the access road are prepared.

Table 1 Summary of affected entities on the main road right of way

Type of Impact	Households (Impacted people)	Private companies / Business	Communities/ Governmental companies
1. Total quantity of affected households (in bracket quantity of people affected)- not counted twice or more relatively to categories	62 (502)		1
2. Physically displaced from residential buildings (2 monetary compensation was paid and 2 (18 Affect. People) 2 replacement was presented in the form of a land plot)	4 (24)	1	
3. Households, have lost more than 10% residential land (included those who are recorded under clause No:2)	45 (364)		
4. Substantially affected when more than 10% of productive assets / income generating facilities were lost	1 (9)		
5. Legal entities and village farms		2	
6. Business loss/income		2	
7. Number of workers affected by the project	3 (27)		

Public Consultations and Disclosure

Awareness level of DPs on project activities, especially LAR related, is high. The interviews with DPs revealed this fact. According to the reported answers, all of the respondents participated in some kind of consultation activities. Approximately three fourth of them (71%) replied that they participated in public consultations and individual meetings, whilst 29% met individually with the Project staff in various stages.

14. Additional Public consultation meetings were carried out by the national resettlement specialist in the reporting period. The consultant discussed with the project communities social safeguard requirements, GRM and project activities. Project DPs were consulted on the stages of clearing ROW of the project road and gauged the DPs satisfaction on the delivered compensations against the project impact.

15. The monitoring also shows that the Project has established a grievance redress mechanism including Grievance Redress Committees at the Jamoat/village level in 7 Project villages. Information on Grievance Redress Mechanism was provided to local communities and DPs in Tajik language in public consultations and focus group discussions. Minutes of such meetings and interviews confirm that most of the DPs are aware of GRM and know where and how to submit compliant.

16. The Project information brochure that was disseminated in the project area in August 2019 had also section on GRM. The brochure showed the steps and the contact persons. In addition, during individual meetings with DPs, the Project staff informed them again on levels of GRM and contact information and provided additional copies of the brochure to the participants of the consultation meetings.

Monitoring Findings

17. Furthermore, the monitoring paid attention to vulnerable and severely affected DPs. Members of such families were involved in the survey. In total, out of 21 DPs, 7 were severely affected and 11 were vulnerable. The monitoring confirmed that vulnerable groups have the same level of awareness as other DPs. At the same time, they received the full amount of compensation specified in LARP. However, in addition to monetary compensation for vulnerable groups, provision of employment opportunities in project works was highlighted in LARP and such households were encouraged to apply for the project works if they wish to. Special attention be paid to this issue to ensure full restoration of lost assets owned by vulnerable groups and create an opportunity to improve their living condition and livelihood sources by contribution of the Project.

18. The monitoring confirms that the LARP implementation was satisfactory and that the Project complied with the safeguard principles set out in ADB's SPS 2009 and the national laws and regulations. However, compliance should be continued by ensuring effective GRM throughout the Project implementation.

19. Based on the above reporting it is concluded that the LARP has been successfully implemented by PIURR in July – August 2020. Implementation of LARP activities and management of the process was based on requirements of the LARP. Interview with the DPs prevailed that most of DPs are generally satisfied with all aspects of LARP implementation processes. The only remaining DP whose residential plot is affected entirely, has received his compensation in November 2020. Before commencement of construction works there was no any pending issue remaining the LARP requirements and compensations.

20. No significant activities related to LARP were carried out during this reporting period from January 2021 to June 2021. Nevertheless, the Project Consultant Management (PMC) contract was awarded to DAINICHI INT CONSULTING – Japan with starting date 01 June 2021. This contract represents an important step which will ensure regular monitoring of the LARP for main right of way, as well as the preparation and implementation of the additional LARP for village access roads to be performed by PMC International Resettlement Specialist and National Resettlement Specialist in accordance with the safeguard principles set out in ADB's SPS 2009 and the national laws and regulations.

21. Globally, all house owners were compensated, nevertheless five constructions have not yet been demolished, but owners are ready for demolition according to civil works progress requirements. An advance notice will be given to these households for clearing construction sites based on the project civil works plan.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28. The project will pass through mountain range to the north of the Vahdat River Valley, imposing a challenge for all the project stakeholders to complete the construction of the project road in a well-coordinated and efficient manner.

29. The bridge works include construction of 5 new bridges and the rehabilitation of one existing bridge. The tunnel works, with a total length of 3.3 km, are in hard rock requiring excavation by drilling and blasting. Tunnel related works include the construction and relocation of 10 kVA transmission lines (18 km), and 0,4 kVA distribution lines (3km) to provide power to the tunnels and to provide lighting along 17.8 km of the road corridor. The Project Road follows the existing M41 Highway 1km south of Obigarm town, and follows an old alignment that was partly constructed in the 1980s and then abandoned. It passes through undulating rural to mountainous terrain for 30 km through the Villages of Bozorak, Labijar, Kandak, Sh.Aslon, Dehi Alisho, Javji Poyn, Sadoqat and Siyhgulak. The Project Road finishes close to the southern portal of Tagikamar Tunnel.

30. In addition, the Project is planning to rehabilitate community access roads, which provide access to communities who are connected to the existing M 41 highway that will be overwhelmed due to the construction of the Rogun Hydropower (HPP) project. The 30 km of village access roads (typically 5m wide) will be designed to the extent possible on their existing alignments to avoid and/or minimize Involuntary Resettlement impacts.

Table 2: Basic Project data

Project Name	Central Asia regional economic Cooperation Corridor 2,3 and 5 Obigarm – Nurobod road project
Employer (Executive Agency)	Ministry of Transport of Tajikistan
Contractor	Hunan Roads & bridges Construction. China
Contract award	31 st march 2021
Commencement Date	18 th June 2021
Contract Period	1200 days
Contract completion date	17 th October 2024
Construction Supervision Consultant (Engineer)	Temlesu-CTI Turkey
Contract award	30 th November. 2020
Commencement Date	9.April.2021
Contract Period	49 months
Contract completion date	09.May.2025
Project management Consultant PMC	Dainichi Japan
Contract award	15.04.2021
Notice to proceed	24.05.2021
Commencement Date	1 st June 2021
Contract Period	40 months
Contract Completion Date	30 th September 2024

1.2. Objectives of Social Safeguards Monitoring

31. As per the approved Project LARP, the implementation of the LARP is subject to internal monitoring as the Project encountered an insignificant number of project affected persons facing involuntary resettlement¹. Therefore, internal monitoring of social safeguards has been undertaken on a regular basis by the PIURR assisted by the PMC's national and international social safeguards and resettlement specialists.

32. Consultant's national social safeguards specialist is in charge to conduct regular site visits, examine whether road works incurred any impact to local residents, or land users. If any social impact is detected, the National Safeguards Specialist prepares relevant report and submits to the project Team Leader for the further follow up and shared with International Safeguards Consultant to keep updated, informed, and receive feedback if required. These

¹ The ADB SPS 2009 considers involuntary resettlement impact is significant if 200 or more persons are to be physically displaced from their home or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets.

reports are specific and provide descriptions of the impact, full name and contact details of affected person(s), exact location of the affected area (Km/side of the road), and relevant photos. These reports initiate follow up actions to resolve the case(s) and their current status is reflected in the Monthly Progress Reports, Semi-annual social monitoring reports.

33. The PMC is assisting the PIURR with international and national Social Safeguards and Resettlement specialists who are engaged in the process of internal monitoring to effectively detect and address any emerging social safeguards issues during the LARP implementation process and the construction period as well. The key objective of the internal social safeguard monitoring is over-viewing the process of the LARP implementation such as the compensation process and grievance redress procedures during the entire project cycle. Also, the approved LARP provide the indicators for monitoring LARP implementation as well as social safeguard issues.

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

- b. LARP implementation monitoring, and
- c. Social safeguards monitoring.

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

- a. Compensation payments disbursed
- b. Replacement lots allocated
- c. Housing and infrastructure construction completed
- d. Relocation of people completed
- e. Income restoration and development activities initiated (if required)
- f. Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

36. Social Impact monitoring indicators:

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

37. These objectives were satisfied by a methodical review of the compensation records and an exacting verification confirming that the actual amounts paid to the DPs corresponded with the amounts indicated in the final LARP and the processed AP contracts.

1.3. Methodology and approach

38. In order to prepare this document, the Social Safeguard Consultants used a combination of a series of actions for the collection of primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through interviews with Displaced Persons (DPs), discussions with PIURR safeguards team and direct observations on the ground. The secondary data was drawn from

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

Table 3: Data collection methods and sources

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

39. By using the aforementioned data analysis of qualitative (such as: level of satisfaction, how efficient was the LARP planning and implementation, issues in restoration of livelihoods and lost assets, negative impacts in livelihoods) and quantitative data (such as: number of DPs received full compensation, number of affected households participated in consultation activities, number of DPs used grievance mechanism) were conducted. The LARP implementation did not require additional assessment, as land acquisition and issuance of cash compensation was fully accomplished prior to preparation of the 1st Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report. Therefore, the Consultant was focused on social safeguards monitoring and effectiveness of grievance redress procedures undertaken during given reporting period.

40. The report will demonstrate results of qualitative and quantitative analysis for assessing compliance of LARP implementation based on data from the compliance monitoring report disclosed in August 2020 and direct field observations and additional community consultations and individual interviews according with ADB SPS (2009) principles, national regulation and LARP provisions.

1.4. Capacity for Social Monitoring

41. The Project management Consultant has employed an International and a local social safeguards and resettlement specialists, who will be providing the required regular assistance to the PIURR in order to accomplish the internal monitoring assignment during the project cycle.

42. The responsible persons for the social safeguards management and monitoring of the project are as follows:

- a. **PIURR:** Coordinator for Social and Environmental Issues: Mr. Eraj Mirzoev;
Lead Resettlement: Mr. Makhmudjon Kholikov.

- a. **Project Management Consultant PMC:** Senior International Social Safeguards Resettlement Specialist Mr Monzurul Hoq and National Social Safeguards monitoring Specialist: Mr. Tabrez Tohirov.
- b. **Contractor:** International Social and Gender Specialist Jamshed Ajinov.

2. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

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

44. In detail, the impacts are as follows:

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

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

46. The LARP implementation investigation revealed that actual impacts were exactly the same as identified in the final LARP dated August 2019. No additional assets were affected or expected to be impacted within the Project in the reporting period. The next chapter gives details of the entitlements and their delivery status.

3. VALUATION AND DELIVERY OF COMPENSATION AND OTHER ENTITLEMENTS

3.1. Valuation

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

Land

48. Privately owned agricultural lands (lands with land use right) were compensated in cash based on the current market value of crops grown on the affected land, multiplied by 5 years. In order to avoid large differences in price for loss of land use right caused by the market value of different types of crops planted in the period of the DMS, the value of all crops affected in the Project area was aggregated, and one average "land price" was established. Thus, 17.65 TJS per m² was used in the calculation of compensations for the affected agricultural lands.

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

Tree

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

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

Crops

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

Buildings:

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

Business and employment

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

3.2. Compensation for affected land

54. As per the approved and disclosed LARP, out of 64 DPs, there are 55 households whose lands are affected. All DPs received their compensation. The amount of compensation paid until the reporting time is 724,007 TJS. In other words, the completion of compensation for this item is 100% in terms of amount and 100% in terms of the number of DPs.

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

Table 4: Status of compensations for loss of land

Type of land	Number of affected land plots		Number of AHs		Number of AHs		Amount of compensation	
	As per LARP	Actual	As per LARP	Actual	Received compensation	Not received	Planned (TJS)	Paid (TJS)
CASH COMPENSATION								
Residential	54	54	54	54	54	0	478,372	478,372
Agriculture private	2	2	2	2	2	0	128,298	128,298
Agriculture – Dekhan farm	1	1	farm	farm	The farm received compensation	0	117,337	117,337
Sub-Total	57	57	56	56	56	0	724,007	724,007
LAND-for-LAND compensation								
Residential	2	2	2	2	2	0	In total, 1500 m ² land	Replacement land was provided
Commercial	1	1	Legal entity	legal entity	1	0	1400 m ² land	Replacement land was provided
Sub-Total	3	3	2	2	3	0	-	-
Grand Total	60		58 + legal entity + dekhan farm	58 + legal entity + dekhan farm	60	0	724,007 TJS (cash)+ 3 land plots	724,007 + 3 land plots

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

3.3 Compensation for loss of crops

57. The Project affects 7,602 m² of land used for growing vegetables owned by 3 AHs. As per the LARP, the total compensation calculated for this item was estimated as 86,699.29TJS. The following table shows crop compensation details and their delivery status:

Table 5: Compensation for Loss of Crops

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

3.4 Compensation for Fruit Trees

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

3.5 Impact on wood and decorative trees:

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

3.6 Compensation for Building and Structures

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

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

Table 6: Status of Compensation for Buildings and Structures

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

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

63. The project paid 409,953 TJS for these kind of losses. Analysis of compensation payment documents reveals that the number of owners of these improvements were compensated based on replacement value of the lost asset which varies from 114 TJS to 298,636 TJS. Of the total amount, 111,317 TJS was calculated for the improvements on residential areas, while 298,636 TJS was for the commercial structure. All DPs received the compensation amount under this item together with their main affected assets.

² Numbers under this column are given without double-counting

3.7 Impact on Government Buildings and Structures

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

3.8 Compensation for Businesses and Income loss

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

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

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

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

Table 7: Compensation for Businesses and employment

Type of Business / Impact items	Duration for basis of compensation (months)	Compensation estimation in LARP	Total compensation calculated and paid	Remarks
Petrol Station (loss of profit)	12	57,175	57,175	Calculated based on annual tax declaration, and the compensation was same as the LARP estimation.
Meat kiosk	3	4,365.30	4,365.30	(3xTJS 1 455,10) compensation was same as the LARP estimation
Loss of employment (owner of Petrol station as an employee)	3	3,750	3,750	Calculated based on annual tax declaration.
Loss of employment (P-1)	3	2,250	2,250	Calculated based on annual tax declaration.
Loss of employment (P-2)	3	2,250	2,250	Calculated based on annual tax declaration
TOTAL:		69,790.30	69,790.30	Completed

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

3.9 Asset Registration Costs

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

71. final LARP implementation data shows that exactly same amount was paid for these costs to all DPs.

3.10 Compensation for vulnerability and severe impacts

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

73. The compliance monitoring survey has investigated LARP implementation documents and checked the actual payments against the planned amount. The factual payment was 135,324.30 TJS for 29 HHs which is equal to the planned amount.

74. However, as per the LARP, cash compensation is not the only entitlement for the vulnerable households. According to the Project Entitlement matrix, priority should be given to members of vulnerable households in project-related works. PIURR is following up the issue and report the status in the next semi-annual safeguard monitoring report.

75. In total, 10 DPs (9 AHs losing land and one business owner) were listed as severely affected in the LARP. They lose either a residential building, business buildings, current business or more than 10% of their agricultural land. In total, 43,653 TJS has been delivered to 10 DPs (including business owner).

3.11 Transport costs

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

3.12 Resettlement budget in total

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

Table 8: Details of compensation items, the factual in comparison with LARP estimation

Impact items	LARP estimation TJS	Actual as per LARP implementation documents TJS	Paid TJS	Unpaid TJS	Remarks
Land compensation	724,007	724,007	724,007	0	
Crop compensation	86699.29	86699.29	86699.29	0	
Tree compensation	358431	358431	358431	0	
Building and structure comp	1,862,965	1,862,965	1,862,965	0	
Comp. for business and employment losses	69,790.30	69,790.30	69,790.30	0	Completed
Severe impact allowance	43653	43653	43653	0	
Asset registration costs	98,486.60	98,486.60	98,486.60	0	
Allowances to vulnerable groups	135324.3	135324.3	135324.3	0	Completed
Home rental allowance for 3 months	8495.73	8495.73	8495.73	0	
Transport and loaders	6,000	6,000	6000	0	Completed
TOTAL:	3,393,852	3,393,852	3,393,852	0	

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

79. To recapitulate the compensation budget, we can state that all compensation entitlement has been delivered according to the plan. The outstanding compensation amount of 289,067.44 which includes many cost items, such as residential building, land, fruit trees, crops, asset registration costs, severe impact allowance, transport costs has been paid by PIURR on the DP.'s bank Account.

3.13 Current situation of DPs to be physically relocated

80. As noted in previous sections of this report, the number of DPs subjected to physical relocation is 5. These are 4 houses and 1 business facility. None of these structures has been demolished yet. Compensation payments have been completed and all of them received compensations. DPs have been officially notified after disclosure of the LARP implementation report to clear the road corridor. Prior to the start of construction works in the locations of the houses and business to be relocated, advanced notice will be given to the HHs to clear the project site. There is sufficient time for the HHs to move to new locations.

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

82. Globally, all house owners were compensated; however, the five following constructions have not yet been demolished, but owners are ready for demolition according to civil works progress requirements.

Petrol station

83. It is located in 00+000 km of the project. The owner of Petrol Station is fully compensated. Petrol station is still functioning because there is no any obstacle influenced by the Petrol Station so far.

House No 1:

84. The owner: Ahmadova Inobat. This owner has got new land plot and compensation to build new house. She is still living in her father's house. At this stage the house hasn't been demolished yet

House No 2:

85. The owner: Saidumarov Rakhmatullo. The owner has got full compensation. The house is not demolished, because he is planning to stay until new house is build. Also it is not urgent to demolish the house as per project's requirements

House No 3:

86. The owner: Saidumarov Rakhmatullo. The house is not yet demolished. The full compensation has been given to the owner. He is planning to build new house in remaining land plot which is not affected by the Project.

House No 4:

87. The owner: Karimova Gulraftor. Full compensation has been given to the house owner in November 2020 with a slight delay than others. The owner's primary decision is to buy a readymade house but the final decision is not taken. The owner may decide to rebuild a new one in different land plot however, as per the DPs choice, the HH was compensated in cash for all affected assets and land. The displaced household had raised several issues about relocating from his house but after several consultations and discussion all issues were resolved and grievance between the house owner and local authorities has been redressed completely.

4 REHABILITATION OF COMMUNITY ACCESS ROADS

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

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

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

5 CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

91. In order to deliver relevant project information to project affected people and other stakeholders, the PIURR staff pursue Stakeholder Communication Strategy through regular public consultations as recommended by the LARP implementation monitoring consultant's report of August 2020. They regularly conduct field trips to visit project sites, meet KILs and the local population residing within the project area. The objective of these activities is to communicate with all stakeholders in a culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive and timely address all complaints and concerns associated with the project.

92. Public Consultations have been a widely utilized mechanism to interact with the project affected people as well as those not affected by the project but residing/working within the project affected area in the reporting period.

93. Representatives from the local governments and PIURR jointly conduct public consultations, as required. During the given reporting period no major issues were defined requiring public consultations. However, keeping public informed is an ongoing process and public consultations will be continued at all phases of the project cycle, as required.

94. During the project site visits conducted in June-July for the purposes of preparation this semi-annual social monitoring report, all DPs randomly selected for face-to-face interviewed confirmed that at least one member of their family attended public consultation meeting and conducted during LARP preparation and implementation periods.

95. To sum up, APs and other interested parties have informed about the project progress, negative and positive impacts, compensation entitlements, grievance redress mechanism, contacts of the project focal persons. The information was provided through public consultations, individual meetings, focus group discussions and dissemination of project documents to APs and local authorities.

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

97. In order to investigate DPs' awareness of the project and to obtain information about their participation in public meetings and consultations held so far, the Social Safeguard Consultant asked certain questions to randomly selected DPs during interviews. The mentioned survey revealed that all of the respondents participated in some kind of consultation activities.

6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

6.3 General

105. At present, the temporary widening and repair of the Nr1 access road has been completed, the connection of the longitudinal access road with the construction site has been completed, the construction of the main camp of the project has been basically completed and all the residents have been settled in. The site formation of the Nr 1 tunnel entrance has been completed for the construction of the concrete batching plant and the gravel plant; The repair of the top access road of Nr1 Tunnel has been completed.

106. Three earthwork excavations in K1 + 400, K1 + 900 and K3 + 000, and the repair of the longitudinal access road, the installation of the project information signs and the demolition of the existing structures are being carried out.

6.4 Design and Drawings

107. The contractor of this project is responsible for the working drawing design. The working drawing design of the sub-section Km 0 + 000 - Km3 + 000 have been completed, and the design of sub-section Km 3 + 000 – Km 6 + 000 is under process.

6.5 Topographic survey

108. Topographic survey and mapping has been completed in the first (Km 0 + 000 - Km3 + 000) and second (Km 3 + 000 – Km 6 + 000) work sub-sections, and the survey and mapping work in a third work sub-section is being carrying out.

6.6 Site Clearance

a. Responsibility of the Employer

109. As explained above, the LARP for the main road has been produced and implemented during 2019/2020, and the land has been handed over by MOT to the Contractor and the works on the main road can now start.

110. The village access road project is now in process of elaboration by the Construction Supervision and Supervision Consultant based on the topographic survey carried out by the Contractor. The project is expected to be finalize by mid -November. The roads alignment will tend to follow the existing village roads in order to minimize land acquisition and the social impact.

111. The PMC's Resettlement International and National Specialists will then prepare the corresponding LARP and proceed with the required due diligence activities.

b. Responsibility of the Contractor

112. For the implementation of the civil works, the Contractor needs to access to certain areas such as for the batching plants, sand and gravel processing plants, as well as precast workshop, and also for certain access tracks for the construction of important structures like bridges, retaining walls and culverts.

113. Since his mobilization 18 June 2021 the Contract start to proceed with the required administrative procedures with the concerned local communities and population in order to obtain access authorization to these agricultural lands with MOT/PIURR help.

6.7 Training and capacity building

114. The PMC's Resettlement and Social Specialists will provide On-the-job training (OJT) to the Client/ PIURR staff on issues relating to project level social safeguard; its implementation aspects; and as well as its effective monitoring. The Senior International Resettlement Specialist and national resettlement specialist, together, will provide the OJT to the selected staff from the Client/ PIURR to build in-house capacity for administrating similar other projects.

6.8 Delivered activities as per the recommendations by the LARP implementation monitoring report

No	Measures	Taken measures	Responsible people	Schedule with specified time
1	Resolve the issue of pending DP to receive compensation and complete Implementation of LARP	According to the approved Land Acquisition Resettlement Plan (LARP), out of 64 displaced persons (DPs), 63 DPs received compensation, of which Gulraftor Karimova did not receive compensation, her husband who does not agree with the amount of compensation, and at the moment he is in Russia and promises in the near future time to come home, with a view to meet with a specialist of the central control center, the complaints will be considered in accordance with the order of the considered complaints	PIURR and PMC	The issue of pending DP to receive compensation was resolved in November 2020 and reported on implementation.
2	Preparing an addendum to the LARP based on community access roads alignment	Preparation of an addendum to the LARP for the access roads, which is part of the scope of the contract between the construction supervision consultant and the Contractor, which must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Instruct the contractor to conduct appropriate topographic surveys and geotechnical investigations based on his own estimates. Submit access road designs for approval based on typical details specified in contract drawings to the Supervision Consultant; B. Conduct surveys for land acquisition and resettlement impacts as needed; C. Provide the Contractor with the drawings based on which the Contractor will build the access roads. D. Conduct studies to minimize the impact on land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) under the guidance of resettlement specialists of PMC. 	CSC, Contractor, PMC and PIURR	Contractor is working on design. It is planned the DMS will start in November 2021

3	Conducting training for the personnel of the Contractor and the Client	<p>Organize a curriculum and trainings for MT and PIURR staff on topics such as monitoring the environmental aspects of the project, with a particular focus on the assessment of the EMP;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring compliance with all requirements during construction activities and preparation of relevant reports; • responsibilities for supervision and interaction with the contractor; • as well as the introduction of documentation, resolution of issues related to non-compliance with requirements and complaints, and reporting on them; <p>Providing support to the PIURR in the creation and use of a grievance redress mechanism, including the development of a table-scheme for recording complaints (the format should be agreed with the PIURR), with the information being updated on a monthly basis;</p>	CSC, PMC and PIURR	The international social specialist of PMC will be mobilized to the field in October 2021 and will plan the training courses based on the needs assessment
4	Inform the population about the progress of the project and work on Complaints Mechanism	<p>Organize a meeting with local residents along the entire construction road line, inform the population about the progress of the project and study the impact of the project on the ground.</p> <p>Constantly consider the complaints received according to the Complaints Mechanism and register the complaint in the book.</p>	PIURR, PMC, CSC, Contractor, Local authorities and Jamoats	Permanent Continued in the process of additional consultations
5	Work with the community and vulnerable families in the project for recruitment	<p>Conduct joint research to identify potentially vulnerable families in the area of the project roads.</p> <p>Vulnerable persons who wish to work in road construction in order to maintain their basic livelihoods will be attracted to the construction of the road.</p>	PIURR, Local Authority, PMC and Contractor	Permanent In the additional consultation meetings project identified vulnerable groups are encouraged to apply for the project works
6	Gender consideration in implementation and participation	<p>Conduct consultation meetings with women who live on the territory of the facility under construction.</p> <p>Organize training for women who want to, help in their employment in the service sector within the framework of the project.</p>	PMC, PIURR and Local Authorities	Permanent Social team working with Gender specialist and ensuring active participation of women in consultation processes

8. CONCLUSION

115. During the reporting period from January to June 2021 award of contracts for PMC, CSC and contractor were made, and mobilization of all stakeholders started during the second quarter 2021.

116. Resettlement and social activities for the main road right of way were previously carried out by MOT during 2019/2020 by preparing and implementing the corresponding LARP. Tajik government already satisfied with its counterpart covenant concerning financing the LARP for the main road right of way for an amount of 0.375 million USD\$.

117. The detailed engineering design for the village access roads is already in progress and is expected to be finalized by mid-November 2021 by CSC, based on the topographic survey carried out by the Contractor. Then PMC's International and National Resettlement Specialists will prepare the corresponding LARP and perform the necessary due diligence activities.

118. The Gender program is in process of preparation by PMC's Gender Specialist who is finalizing with the stakeholders the Gender Action Plan and starting to implement the gender schedule of activities.

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

120. The findings of the monitoring for the reporting period confirmed that there was no any social issue in the reporting period. No physical and/or economic impact occurred in this period. The Land acquisition and resettlement plan for the main project road was implemented: issuance of compensation has been completed.

121. GRC is in place to review and resolve grievance cases. No any community appeal, grievance and or concern were raised in this reporting period. DPs and general population within project affected area are aware of the existence of GRC and knows on how to apply in case if construction works cause impact to their assets or access to assets.

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

Interviewed by: _____ Questionnaire
 No: _____

Date: _____ Location: _____

1. RESPONDENT

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

2. DETAILS OF IMPACT

2.1. Type of impact:

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

2.2. Vulnerability and severity of impact

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

Vulnerable Severely affected

3. DELIVERY OF COMPENSATIONS / ENTITLEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

4.1	Were you informed of Project Specific Grievance Mechanism?	Yes, I was fully informed	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Have you applied to Grievance Mechanism?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No

4.3 If yes to 4.2, then how helpful was the Grievances Redress Mechanism?

Specify:

5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

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

(Please answer "yes" or "no")

Public consultations: _____

Face-to-face meetings: _____

Focus group discussions: _____

Other ways of communications:

_____ Telephone; _____ Email; _____ Other,
specify _____

6. LEVEL OF SATISFACTION

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

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

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

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

7. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

ANNEX 2: Copies of the grievance logbooks



Asian Development Bank

ОРЕС



Вазорати кишоварзии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
Министратсияи кишоварзии, ободии ва захираҳои обии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон

К И Т О Б И бақайдгирии арзу шикоятҳо

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

ш.Рогун ҷамоати Обигарм

ДУШАНБЕ – 2020



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ОРЕС



Вазорати Иқтисоди Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
Мақомади Ҳаётийи Иқтисодӣ ва Савдо

К И Т О Б И бақайдгирии арзу шикоятҳо

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

ш.Рогун ҷамоати Сичарог

ДУШАНБЕ – 2020



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ОРЕС



Вазорати кишоварзии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
Мазораи кишоварзии миллии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон

К И Т О Б И бақайдгирии арзу шикоятҳо

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

н.Нуробод ҷамоати Ҳакими

ДУШАНБЕ – 2020

