

Project No. 54286

Grant No.0977-TAJ: Green Corridor Demonstration Project, Dangara – Guliston Road
Section
(From km 0+000 to km 49+025)

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

ADDENDUM 2

Prepared by Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation (PIURR, the Implementing Agency (IA) for the Government of Republic of Tajikistan (The Grant Recipient) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

April 2026

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 23 April;2026, <https://nbt.tj/tj/kurs/kurs.php>)

Currency unit	–	Tajik Somoni (TJS)
TJS 1.00	=	USD 0,1059
USD1.00	=	TJS 9,4447

ABBREVIATIONS

See Table of Contents

{WEIGHTS AND MEASURES}

N/A

{GLOSSARY}

See Table of Contents

NOTE

1. In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB Asian Development Bank

AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
AE	Affected Entity
CBM	Cubic meter (m ³)
CC	Construction Contractor
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
D/F	dehkan farm
EOI	Expression of Interest
EA	Executing Agency
GRC	Grievance Redress Commission
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GOT	Government of Tajikistan
IA	Implementing Agency
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
Ln.m.	linear meter
LHS	left hand side
NSS	national safeguards specialist
PIB	Project Information Booklet
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PIURR	Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation
PwD	People with Disability
RHS	right hand side
SSC	social supervision consultant
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB 2009)
SSS	Social safeguards specialists
SUE	State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori'
TJS	Tajik Somoni

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Persons (APs)/ Affected Entities (AEs)	In the context of Involuntary resettlement, affected persons and affected entities are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residence, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of: involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas (ADB SPS 2009).
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts and list of APs. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in-kind to replace losses of lands, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is a method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Cut-off Date	The last day of social impact assessment and inventory. The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation.
Dehkan Farm	Mid-size land, which is legally and physically distinct from the household plot for which full land use right, but not ownership is allocated either to individual, group of individuals, or legal entity. The Law No 48 of Dehkan Farms (dated 2002) regulate Dehkan Farms in Tajikistan.
Entitlements	The range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, relocation cost, rehabilitation and transfer assistance, income substitution/business restoration, which are due to APs, depending on type, extent and nature of their losses, and which suffice to restore their social and economic base.
Eligibility	Any person who resided in the Project area before the cut-off date that suffers from: Loss of house, Loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or Loss of income sources or livelihood, will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Hukumat	District administration in Tajikistan.
Income Restoration	This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	This is a process in which all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, or agriculture; houses; kiosks, stalls and shops; ancillary structures, such as fence, gates, paved areas and wells, affected trees and crops etc.) with commercial value and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (Project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location determined, and their replacement costs calculated.
Jamoat	A sub-district level administration.
Land Acquisition	Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land/assets for public purposes in return for in-kind replacement or compensation at replacement costs.
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation for affected land/assets and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Non-titled	Means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying.

Below poverty line	Households entitled to receive state targeted assistance due to being below the poverty line, or/and those households with a confirmed monthly income per family member at the national poverty line or below which have been considered as 480 TJS or less per month per person based on data of 2023.
Rais	Rais - Chairperson (Tajik term, e.g., Raisi Mahalla).
Rehabilitation	This refers to additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, income, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Replacement Cost	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: fair market value; transaction costs; interest accrued; transitional and restoration costs; and other applicable payments, if any.
Resettlement	This includes all measures taken to mitigate all adverse impacts of the Project on AP/DP's property and/or livelihood. It includes compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Severely Affected	This refers to affected households who will: lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, have to relocate; and/or lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.
Significant Impact	Being physically relocated from a house or losing 10% or more of income generating assets. Projects where 200 or more people will experience significant impact are considered category A for involuntary resettlement.
Vulnerable	Anyone who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes female-headed households with dependents; disabled heads of household; poor households; landless people; elderly households with no means of support; households without security of tenure; ethnic minorities; and small farmers (with landholdings of 0,2 hectares or less).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General

1. The development of road infrastructure is one of the top priorities for the government of Tajikistan. It should also be noted that the section of the project road is part of the Bokhtar-Dangara-Guliston highway, one of the most significant international highways in Tajikistan. The Bokhtar-Dangara-Guliston highway is an international highway, from city of Levakant to Dangara (capital of Dangara district) RB-10 and from Dangara to town Guliston AN-66. Roads are located on the territory of Khatlon region. The demand for road transport will increase rapidly and international traffic will increase as a result. The Bokhtar-Dangara-Guliston highway is the shortest route through China, Afghanistan and further south to Pakistan to the seaport of Karachi. The road also provides social, political and economic benefits for the entire country, providing greater mobility and accessibility for road users in the villages, supports agriculture, which in turn is an important basis for the sustainable economic development of the country.
2. Tajikistan's Ministry of Transport (MoT) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) agreed to improve road infrastructure in order to increase income and reduce poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan, consequently supporting the establishment of productive employment opportunities. The Road Network Sustainability Project was developed and is currently being implemented across the country to reconstruct and restore several road sections. The project is being carried out as a supplementary task to the Central Asia Economic Cooperation Corridors 2, 5, and 6 (Dushanbe – Kurgonteppa) Road Project, which is now underway. The Green Corridor Demonstration Project (GCDP) TAJ 54286 was developed in 2021 and approved by the State Expertise on March 4, 2022.
3. The entire Road Network Sustainability Project covers the two separate road sections:
 - i) Hulbuk – Temurmalik – Kangurt (59 km), and
 - ii) Bokhtar – Okmazor - Dangara - Guliston (117.7 km)
4. During the project second road section was subdivided into three sub-sections to be covered by separate LARPs, such as
 - a) Bokhtar - Okmazor (40 km)¹
 - b) Okmazor-Dangara (28.7 km)²
 - c) Dangara-Guliston (49.025 km)
5. This Addendum 2 to LARP focuses on the 49.025 km long route connecting Dangara and Guliston. It addresses the additional land acquisition and resettlement impact associated with this road section and provides an assessment of compensation to the affected persons and affected entities, due under the Tajikistan law and according to ADB requirements on Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards as embedded in the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).
6. Addendum to LARP is prepared based on the final scope of the project, and all infrastructure, including utility relocation, access roads etc. are included in the LARP.
7. This document is the Addendum to LARP for Dangara – Guliston road section prepared based on the updated SUE Valuation report dated April 14, 2024.

Project description

8. The project road passes through Dangara district and Vose district, Khatlon region of the Republic of Tajikistan. This road passes through the following village-type settlements: Shahbur, Khurramzamin, Bulyoni Poyon, Bahoriston and Shuhratyor. In settlements, there are generally no sidewalks and street lighting, which contributes to a high level of traffic

¹ LARP for Bokhtar-Okmazor was prepared and approved by MOT and ADB on January 19, 2023.

² LARP for Okmazor-Dangara road section (28.7 km) was prepared and approved in November 2020

accidents in conditions of insufficient visibility - at night.

9. The beginning of the projected section - km 0 + 000, is taken as a T-shaped junction of the Bokhtar - Dangara - Guliston highway, on the border of the projected object "Reconstruction of Station Zebuniso in Dangara. The end of the projected section is km 49+032, adopted at the border of the projected facility "Reconstruction of the Guliston-Kulyab Highway", financed by the World Bank.
10. The main purpose of this motor road is transport communication between the capital and some regions of the Khatlon region, as well as the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous region. It is possible to travel along it from the Republic of Uzbekistan and from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan towards the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and the People's Republic of China.
11. The geometrical parameters of the existing motor road correspond to the road of the III technical category. Intersections and junctions with secondary roads are carried out at the same level. The general direction of the road is from north to south. The carriageway consists of two traffic lanes (one in each direction) of 3.5 meters. Roadsides of 2.5-4.0 meters are located on both sides and are reinforced with soil and gravel materials.
12. The need for the reconstruction of the highway is caused by the inconsistency of the technical category and the deterioration of the existing route. The asphalt pavement is destroyed. In places, during heavy rainfall the road is often flooded.
13. The new 4 lane road alignment largely will follow the existing Category 3 D–G centerline, with minor realignment to eliminate safety hazards, or avoid erosion prone or unstable slopes. Between chainage 39+020 and 45+020 the road alignment veers slightly west to comply with the Category 1B 100 km per hour horizontal and vertical curve design standard. The existing two-lane D–G road carries approximately 9,900 vehicles per day, with traffic projected to grow to 17,700 vehicles per day by 2047. A multi-hazard risk assessment identified temperature increases, heat, flooding, landslides, and erosion as key climate change exposures impacting the project and sector. The project's road asset will be particularly vulnerable to short-duration intense pluvial flooding, so crossroad drainage capacity was increased 130% compared to the existing road. Measures for slope protection and erosion protect road assets and communities at critical locations. The asphalt design was modified to achieve a higher softening point, to accommodate increased temperatures projected by climate change modeling.
14. The detailed design was developed in accordance with the current regulatory documents of the Republic of Tajikistan. During the project preparation period, it was agreed that two Electric Vehicle Charging stations will be constructed as part of the project. At the project preparation stage, the final location and its dimensions were not available, and the details will only become available during the project implementation stage. Once the final location and design become available, PIURR will need to conduct due diligence and document the result of the due diligence as LARP or SDDR depending on the expected impacts. If any LAR impacts are expected, LARP will be prepared in accordance with the entitlement matrix and any other requirements explained in this LARP. PIURR confirmed that it plans to use the state land to construct the two Electric Vehicle Charging stations.
15. The project has implemented a mitigation hierarchy and has made great efforts to minimize the impact of the project. The revised design reduced the volume of affected area and attached structures, more importantly several residential dwellings occupied by permanent residents were released from project ROW. Thus, the total number of AHs subject to physical resettlement reduced from 9 AHs to 6 AHs. The design changes were also supported by consultations with the local population and stakeholders.

Justification and objectives of Addendum 2 to the LARP

16. During the course of general construction work, some additional impacts occurred due to minor design changes and some adjustments to the grading in certain areas to accommodate site conditions. Consequently, a PIURR inspection mission was dispatched to assess LARP-related issues along the proposed Dangara–Guliston road. In accordance with this directive,

the KNS and PIURR teams conducted a rapid field survey along the project road from April 6 to 10, 2026.

17. The survey results revealed that several households are losing residential and agricultural land, trees, and fences. It was also found that one household is losing an outbuilding (a cowshed) and one household is losing a residential building (under construction).
18. The presence of additional impacts necessitated the preparation of this Addendum, titled “Addendum 2 to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP),” regarding the Dangara–Guliston road sections.

Additional Impacts of the Project

19. The project’s impact was assessed based on a population census and a survey conducted between April 10 and 13, 2026, to evaluate the impact of resettlement on both sides of the Dangara–Guliston road. Based on the population census and the survey, 8 affected households (AHs) were identified at various locations along the road who will lose their assets, such as residential and agricultural land, structures, fences, and trees. Some of these affected households that lost their assets were omitted during the initial census and were not included in the initial LARP for the Dangara–Guliston road, while others emerged as a result of minor changes to the project.
20. During the preparation of Addendum No. 1 to the LARP, additional field studies were conducted, which made it possible to minimize environmental impacts. Addendum No. 1 to the LARP was developed in accordance with updated impact data; the detailed budget for Addendum No. 1 to the LARP was also updated in accordance with the PMT Assessment Report submitted to the PIURR on April 14, 2026.

Community consultations

21. Public consultations were held regularly throughout the project cycle, both during the initial preparation and implementation of the Project Implementation Plan (PIP) and during the road construction work.
22. During the preparation of Addendum No. 1 to the LARP the National Consultant on Social Guarantees, together with a representative of the PIURR and a land surveyor, personally met with at least the heads of households and briefed them on the objectives of Addendum No. 1 to the LARP, the importance of field surveys, the inventory of affected households, assets, the right of affected persons to receive monetary compensation and one-time rehabilitation benefits, the meaning of the deadline, and the advantages of using the GRM, as well as the rules for filing a claim through the local GRM in the event of a claim or complaint.
23. Given that the number of affected households was small, individual consultations were held with heads of households and heads of collective farms. These individual consultations were held during the inventory and impact assessment from April 10 to 13, 2026, with the participation of a local ISAN social security specialist and a resettlement specialist from the PIURR.

Summary of the Impacts of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

24. The results of recent field surveys and an inventory conducted in April 2026 identified a total of 8 affected households (51 individuals: 21 men and 30 women) impacted by the project who are losing their assets, such as land, buildings, fences, and trees. The study found that there are no persons with disabilities among the project beneficiaries. Furthermore, the study found no vulnerable households among the project beneficiaries.
25. The inventory shows that, for the road rehabilitation and reconstruction work, an additional 4,100.00 m² of land designated for residential development, 75,665.00 m² of agricultural land (3,675.00 m² for orchards, 6,890.00 m² of agricultural land, and 65,100.00 m² of pasture). Also affected are 56 trees (40 saplings and 7 large fruit trees, 9 non-fruit trees), 178.62 m² of a residential building (under construction), 248.74 m² of a commercial building (an old store), 54.61 m² of ancillary structures, 315 m² of fencing, and 3 m³ of foundation.

26. It should be noted that, of the 8 project-affected households, only 2 are subject to repeated impacts. A summary of the project's impact on the assets of the project-affected households is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of the impacts covered by Addendum No. 1 to the LARP

Type of impact	Unit of measurement	Qty
Total number of affected households	pcs	8
Total number of affected persons	pcs	51
Of whom: Male/Female	pcs	21/30
Private land affected by the project	pcs	8
Area of privately owned land affected by the project	m2	79,765.00
Landowners eligible for land use compensation	pcs	8
Landowners with impacts on buildings and structures	pcs	3
Area of affected buildings and improvements	m2	481.95
Landholders affected by impacts on fruit and non-fruit trees	pcs	56
Affected mature fruit-bearing trees	pcs	7
Affected fruit tree seedlings	pcs	40
Affected mature non-fruit-bearing trees	pcs	9
Affected crop	m2	6,890.00
Severely affected landholders	pcs	5
Vulnerable landholders	pcs	0

* Source: IOL census and survey conducted in April 2026.

Project Policy and Rights Matrix

27. All affected persons in the Project are entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance to help restore their livelihoods to the level they had prior to the Project. The combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance offered to them depends on the nature of the lost assets and the extent of the impact, as well as on the social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons.
28. Furthermore, all affected persons are entitled to compensation and rehabilitation assistance, regardless of their land tenure status. Compensation packages must reflect the costs of replacing all losses, including trees and structures. The rights matrix for the specific project shown below was prepared and approved for the project and was used in the development of this Addendum 2.

Expiration Date of Addendum No. 1 to the LARP

29. The deadline for the entire road project was set in accordance with the initial LARP approved by the Ministry of Transport and endorsed by the Asian Development Bank in 2025.
30. The specific completion date for this Amendment No. 1 to the LARP is set as May 31, 2026.
31. In accordance with the compensation rights set forth in the original LARP and this Addendum No. 1 to the LARP, persons who move into the project area after the termination date are not entitled to compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided for by the Project. This provision also applies to those who expand their private land holdings onto state-owned land.

Grievance redress mechanism

32. A complaint-handling mechanism has been established at the local level in accordance with national law and based on PIURR Letter No. 359–360 dated April 6, 2020, and will remain in effect throughout the entire project implementation cycle.

33. Accordingly, Grievance Review Committees (GRCs) have been established at the village level. GRMs and GRCs also exist at the jamoat and local administration levels. A coordinator (CL) is appointed in each Project settlement, and one in PIURR.
34. The GRC includes institutions and representatives of the Aps: : (i) the village head; (ii) the jamoat head, the jamoat secretary, the land surveyor, or another relevant specialist; (iii) A village resident, a representative of the local community; (iv) a female village resident. As indicated in the LARP, the PIURR consists of: (i) the Chief Engineer; (ii) the Deputy Executive Director; (iii) the Chief Resettlement Specialist; (iv) a representative of the Ministry of Transport and other specialists as needed. A coordinator (CL) is appointed in each Project settlement and one at the PIURR. PIURR participate in all consultations with communities and share their contact information with participants regarding Project-related issues and in the event of complaints throughout the Project implementation period, including the preparation and implementation of the LARP.
35. Since the GRM were established to operate for the duration of the Project, these bodies will function during the implementation of this Addendum and will follow the grievance resolution process included in the LARP.

Budget and Funding for Resettlement

36. The total cost of implementing Addendum No. 1 to the LARP is set at 1,221,488.65 somoni, which is equivalent to 128,249.70 U.S. dollars at an exchange rate of 1 U.S. dollar to 9,5243 somoni as of April 12, 2026. The amount includes (i) direct costs for compensation to land users: 1,017,907.21 somoni (equivalent to 106,874.75 U.S. dollars) for payments to landowners to compensate for the loss of land use rights, damaged structures, improvements, trees, additional allowances for severely affected individuals, and fees for document renewal; (ii) administrative expenses of the PIURR allocated for the implementation of Addendum No. 1 to the LARP, 50,895.36 somoni (equivalent to 5,343.74 USD), which constitutes 5% of total direct costs; and (iii) contingency costs, 10% of total direct costs, determined to be 152,686.08 somoni (equivalent to 16,031.21 U.S. dollars).

Monitoring and Reporting

37. Following the approval of Addendum No. 1 to the LARP the PIURR will conduct external monitoring of the implementation of this report to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of Addendum No. 1 to the LARP.

EBRD co-financing and additional requirements

38. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is providing funding to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), for the reconstruction of a 49-kilometer section of the 1,000-kilometer Dushanbe–Khorog–Kulma regional East–West corridor.
39. Therefore, the given road Project is jointly financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).
40. The EBRD's involvement as an additional financier required thorough review of project related documentation, environmental and social safeguards aspects related to project induced involuntary resettlement to ensure project documents comply with the guidelines and requirements of ADB SPS 2009 and EBRD ESP 2019 as well.
41. The decision was made to develop the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) as the Addendum to LARP in compliance with ADB SPS 2009 and EBRD ESP 2019, in particular PR 5 and PR 10.

1. INTRODUCTION

Project Description

42. The Ministry of Transport (MoT) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have agreed to improve road infrastructure in order to increase revenue and reduce poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan, which, in turn, will help create opportunities for productive employment. The project is being implemented as a complementary component to the ongoing Central Asian Economic Cooperation (CAREC) road development project along Corridors 2, 5, and 6 (Dushanbe–Kurgan-Tyube). The Green Corridor Demonstration Project (GCDP) TAJ 54286 was developed in 2021 and received a positive conclusion from the State Expert Review on March 4, 2022.
43. The Ministry of Transport (MoT) of Tajikistan and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) agreed to enhance income and reduce poverty in Republic of Tajikistan by improving road infrastructure, and thereby support the creation of productive employment opportunities. Road Network Sustainability Project was prepared and being implemented to reconstruct/rehabilitate several road sections in the country. The project is implemented as supplementary task to the presently ongoing Central Asia Economic Cooperation Corridors 2, 5, and 6 (Dushanbe – Kurgonteppa) Road Project.
44. The entire Road Network Sustainability Project covers the two separate road sections: (i) Hulbuk – Temurmaliq – Kangurt (59 km), and (ii) Bokhtar – Okmazor - Dangara - Gulistan (117.7 km). In the course of the project second road was subdivided into three sections to be covered by separate LARPs, such as
- i. Bokhtar - Okmazor (40 km)³
 - ii. Okmazor-Dangara (28.7 km)⁴
 - iii. Dangara-Guliston (49 km)
45. The project is aligned with the following impacts: (i) transport sector climate resilience improved; (ii) economic growth promoted, and (iii) safe and competitive connectivity established under the CAREC program. The project will have the following outcome resilience, safety and reliability of the road network improved in southern Tajikistan and transport sector policy agenda advanced.
46. The proposed road passes through several rural settlements, such as Shahbur, Khurramzamin, Bulyoni Poyon, Ismat Sharif, Bakhoriston, and Shukhratyor in the Dangara and Vose districts of the Khatlon Region of the Republic of Tajikistan. The settlements in the Ismat Sharif district are most affected, losing the facades of their houses (mainly boundary walls and gates). Only six (06) households living in residential buildings will be physically relocated as a result of the project. Settlements generally lack sidewalks and street lighting, leading to a high rate of traffic accidents due to poor visibility at night.

³ ADB approved Bokhtar-Okmazor LARP in January 2023

⁴ ADB approved Okmazor-Dangara LARP in November 2020.

Figure 1: Project Location Map



Development and Implementation LARP

47. This LARP covers the Dangara-Guliston road section (49.025 km). LARP is prepared based on the final scope of the project, and all infrastructure, including utility relocation, access roads etc. are included in the LARP.
48. The document reflects the findings of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), census, Socio-Economic Survey (SES) and inventory of project affected land and assets located within the road ROW of the approved final design. The LARP has been updated based on the updated SUE valuation report submitted to PIURR on April 24, 2024 and provided to the Consultant for finalization LARP implementation budget.
49. During the preparation of the LARP, a total of 222 households were identified as losing their homes, ancillary structures, and commercial facilities, as well as residential, commercial, and agricultural land, fruit and non-fruit trees, and income. All impacts were assessed in accordance with the project requirements.
50. Following its update and review by the ADB, the LARP was approved on January 16, 2025, and posted on the ADB and MT websites. Implementation of the LARP began in June and was completed in August 2025.

Preparation of the Social Due Diligence Report (SDDR)

51. The contractor, Hunan Road and Bridge Group Co., Ltd., was awarded the contract on January 23, 2025, and received a letter from PIURR instructing it to commence work on July 10, 2025, for a period of 36 months, with completion scheduled for July 9, 2028. The contractor began preparatory work, including the establishment of a main camp, a crushing plant, and gravel storage areas marked with stakes, as well as earth excavation and slope cutting on certain

sections of the road route prior to the official start date

52. In order to assess the social issues arising from the construction work scheduled to begin at km 23+550–26+100 and km 39+000–42+000 of the Dangara–Guliston highway, an SDDR was prepared prior to the official start of work, which was set for July 10, 2025.
53. The SDDR identified impacts identified along the 49-kilometer road during the preparation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP), with impacts concentrated on private land, residential homes, businesses, trees, and crops along the 49-kilometer route. The SDDR also specified whether construction work had social and environmental impacts on residential homes, stores, or any other properties affected by the project. It is anticipated that compensation for affected properties will be paid to approximately 95% of the AP by PIURR by July 10, 2025. People are permitted to remove salvageable materials from their damaged structures, cut down trees, and harvest crops free of charge for 30 days following the payment of compensation, as well as clear the right-of-way of any obstructions for construction work.
54. To prepare the SDDR, a social screening was conducted in the areas where the contractor had begun construction work to identify potentially significant social and resettlement impacts, determine appropriate mitigation measures (to be implemented by the contractor), and assess the need for any further assessment. In addition, the SDDR aimed to identify likely social impacts caused by construction and propose mitigation measures to be implemented by the contractor and PIURR. The primary objective was to ensure that no one would be adversely affected by such reconstruction works, which began at km 23+550 to km 26+100 and at km 39+000 to km 42+000, prior to the official commencement of work. To achieve this objective, a detailed screening was conducted along the road, particularly in the section where the contractor had commenced construction work. Based on the results of the social screening and the preparation of the SDDR.
55. The SDDR was prepared and approved by the ADB in July 2025.

Report on External Monitoring of Compliance with the Implementation of the LARP

56. To assess the implementation of the LARP, the ADB hired a local expert to conduct an external monitoring review. The external monitoring was conducted in July–August 2025, just as the payment of compensation to affected individuals was underway.
57. During the external monitoring process, the consultant visited the project area several times, held a meeting and conducted a survey with the project implementer, and participated in the compensation payment process. The external monitoring consultant paid particular attention to assessing the extent of the impact, calculating compensation, and identifying vulnerable and severely affected households.
58. In addition to meetings with the local authorities and monitoring of compensation payments, the consultant also held meetings with stakeholders, including representatives of the jamoats, the land committees of the local khukumats, and the departments of architecture and agriculture. The purpose of the meetings was to assess the project’s engagement with stakeholders.
59. The external monitoring has examined the functioning of the project GRM that was set up following the principles of the ADB’SPP (2009) and laws of Tajikistan. The GRM envisages three levels and aims to resolve the social and environmental complaints of the DPs and residents related to the project impact in an effective and participatory manner. In each level, the grievance shall be addressed within 14 days, in some complex cases within 30 days. To support the GRM, eight Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) were formed, one in each jamoat in the project area. The Focal Persons are assigned at jamoat and in the PIURR. The PIURR has also placed boxes in the certain sections of the road to allow the DPs and residents to drop in their questions or complaints. The Grievance Log Book is opened to register the received grievances and follow up its status until it is resolved.

60. During the internal monitoring process, the Consultant assessed the level of knowledge of local population on how to utilize the GRM. All interviewed APs confirmed knowing that in case of any question, claim, or complaint, they were welcome to submit written or verbal complaints or claims that would be quickly processed and effective treatment exercised to ensure delivery of fair and timely solutions aimed at providing satisfaction to the APs.
61. The external monitoring report was approved by the ADB in September 2025.

Justification and objectives of Addendum 2 to the LARP

62. During the construction work, some additional problems arose regarding the LARP due to changes in the design and adjustments to site conditions. The PIURR instructed the PMT to conduct a field study to assess the extent of the problems related to the LARP. Following this instruction, on April 10–13, 2026, a local social safeguards specialist from the PMT, together with a resettlement specialist from the PIURR, conducted a field survey across the road to obtain an initial understanding of the prevailing social impacts. This preliminary investigation revealed that, on both sides of the proposed road, there were some impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement, ranging from severe to minor. This necessitated the preparation of this Addendum No. 1, titled “Addendum 2 to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for the ‘Green Corridor’ Project, Dangara–Guliston Road Section.”
63. The main objectives of this Addendum 2 are: (i) documentation of the predominant adverse impacts on newly identified AHs resulting from certain changes to the designs and alignment; (ii) to outline measures to mitigate adverse impacts; (iii) to provide a compensation budget enabling the MT to pay compensation to the identified AHs; and (iv) to establish a procedure for monitoring the implementation of resettlement.

Impact on the land along the Dangara–Guliston road section

64. The project’s impact was assessed based on a population census and a survey conducted between April 10 and 13, 2026, to evaluate the resettlement impacts on both sides of the Dangara–Guliston road. Based on the survey, 8 affected households (AHs) were identified at various locations along the road who will lose their land, fruit trees, and structures such as a residential house (under construction), an auxiliary structure, and a fence. Some of these AHs lost their assets due to certain changes in the design and alignment of the proposed road. These 8 AHs are home to 51 family members who are affected persons (APs), including 21 men (41.2%) and 30 women (58.8%)
65. During the preparation of Addendum No. 1 to the EIA, additional field surveys were conducted, which made it possible to minimize the impact on up to 8 protected areas. The results of recent field surveys and an inventory conducted in April 2026 identified a total of 8 affected households (51 individuals: 21 men and 30 women) affected by the project who are losing their assets, such as land, structures/buildings, fences, and fruit trees. The inventory survey indicates that approximately 4,100.00 m² of land will be additionally expropriated for residential development as part of road improvement works, 10,565.00 m² of agricultural land, 65,100.00 m² of pasture, 481.95 m² of structures, 47 fruit trees (7 mature fruit trees and 40 fruit tree seedlings), and 9 large non-fruit trees. The Addendum to the EIA Report No. 1 was updated in accordance with the updated impact data; the detailed budget in Appendix No. 1 to the EIA Report was prepared in accordance with the updated SUE Assessment Report submitted to the Central Regional Planning Directorate on April 14, 2026.

Work Methodology

Quick field study

66. A field study conducted by the CSC and the PIURR from April 10–13, 2026, shows that the impact of the EIA along the Dangara–Guliston road varies from significant to negligible, affecting a significant number of households. To confirm the extent of the impact on the affected

population, it was deemed necessary to conduct a further inventory survey through a census and a socio-economic study (SES) and, thus, to conduct a loss inventory (LI) and establish a baseline of the socio-economic status of the affected communities as a foundation for developing Addendum 2 to the Land acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) of the Dangara–Guliston Road.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

Summary of the impact

67. The inventory was conducted on April 10–13, 2026, to prepare this Supplement No. 1. As a result of the fieldwork, 8 affected households (AHs) were identified. This updated Addendum 2 to the LARP covers 8 AHs that have lost assets such as land, structures/buildings, fences, and fruit trees. The total number of affected individuals in these impacted households is 51, including 21 men and 30 women. The inventory survey indicates that road improvement works will require the additional acquisition of 4,100.00 m² of residential land, 10,565.00 m² of agricultural land, 65,100.00 m² of pasture, 481.95 m² of structures, 47 fruit trees (7 mature fruit trees and 40 fruit tree seedlings), and 9 large non-fruit trees. Detailed information is provided in Table 2.
68. It should be noted that two individuals will be affected repeatedly, as they are losing both a building and a plot of land. All project-affected persons identified during the interviews were interviewed and provided sufficient information about the road project, their compensation entitlements, and the benefits of the GRM. They were invited to participate in the inventory of affected assets and to explain the key aspects of the 2009 ADB EIA applicable to this road project.

Table 2: Summary of the additional impacts listed in Appendix 1

Type of impact	Unit of measurement	Qty
Total number of affected households	pcs	8
Total number of affected individuals	pcs	51
Of whom: Male/Female	pcs	21/30
Private land plots affected by the project	pcs	8
Area of privately owned land affected by the project	M2	191,859.00
Landowners eligible for land use compensation	pcs	8
Landowners whose buildings and structures are affected	pcs	3
Area of affected structures and improvements (sq. m.)	M2	481,95
Landowners with impacts on fruit and non-fruit trees	pcs	56
Landowners subject to physical relocation	pcs	0
Landowners subject to economic relocation	pcs	0
Affected mature fruit-bearing tree	pcs	7
Affected fruit tree sapling	pcs	40
Affected mature non-bearing tree	pcs	9

Severely damaged structures	pcs	5
Vulnerable structures	pcs	0

Source: Census and IU survey conducted April 10–13, 2026

Impact on the land

69. As indicated in Table 2 of the impact summary, the project affects 191,859.00 m² of land (one household will lose only a building that is located very close to the proposed road and is in poor condition). In this case, no land acquisition is required, as only the building—which is in poor condition—is affected. Table 3 provides detailed information on privately owned land parcels affected by the project.

Table 3: Impact on the land

No	Land type	Number	Total land area (m2)	Footprint (sq m)	Area of undeveloped land (sq m)	% of the affected area
1	(Loses only the building)	6				
2	Agricultural land	9	50,000	3,675	46,325	7.35
3	Agricultural land	3	900,000	6,890	893,110	0.77
4	Pasture	7	1,091,900	65,100	1,026,800	5.96
5	Residential land	7	1,000	1,000	0.00	100
6	Residential land	8	1,000	1,000	0.00	100
7	Residential land	6	1,500	1,500	0.00	100
7	Residential land	5	1,000	600	400	60
		51	2,046,400	79,765	1,966,635	

* The only thing lost is a building located very close to the planned road, which is in poor condition.

Effects on fruit trees

70. A total of 2 households will lose varying numbers of mature fruit trees (7) and fruit tree saplings (40) located on residential area and on a dekhkan farm. A total of 2 HHs, having lost 56 fruit and non-fruit trees affected by the project, will receive monetary compensation. Detailed information on the fruit and non-fruit trees affected by the project is presented in the tables below.

Table 4. The project affected mature fruit trees

No	Types of trees	Qty	Quantity of trees	Number
1	Pistachio tree	6	1	6
2	Chelon	1		
Total (excluding double counting)		7	1	6

No	Types of seedlings	Qty	Quantity of trees	Number
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1	Pistachio tree	40	1	9
Total (excluding double counting)		40	1	9

Table 5: Fruit tree seedlings affected by the project

Table 6. The project affected mature non-fruit-bearing trees

No	Types of trees	Qty	Quantity of trees	Number
1	Pine	9	1	6
Total (excluding double counting)		9	1	6

Table 7. Total number of perennials affected by the project

No	Description	Qty	Quantity of trees	Number
1	The project affected mature fruit trees	7	1	6
2	Fruit tree seedlings affected by the project	40	1	9
3	The project affected mature non-fruit trees	9	1	6
4	Total number of fruit trees (excluding double counting)	56	2	15

Impact on private structures and improvements

71. Table 8 summarizes the impact on assets consisting of a newly constructed, unfinished building intended for residential use, ancillary structures, improvements, and fencing. The total number of affected assets is 48 units belonging to 39 DHs (362 ZLs), as shown in this table.

Table 8: Impact on Buildings and Improvements

No	Description	Qty	Quantity of trees	Number	Affected land (sq. m.)
1	Residential building (under construction)	1	1	5	178.62
2	Outbuilding (cowshed)	1	1	6	54.61
3	Commercial building (old store)	1	1	6	248.74
4	Foundation and fence	1	1	9	315
Total (excluding double counting)		4	4	26	796.97

72. The proposed roadwork will not affect commercial activities. Although one commercial building is affected, it is currently not in operation. Therefore, no monetary compensation for lost wages or income is provided, as no business interruption is expected.
73. One of the project beneficiaries grows annual crops on privately owned land affected by the project. The area of affected agricultural land on which flax is grown is 6,890.00 m². Consequently, monetary compensation for annual crops is required in accordance with this Addendum No. 1 to the LARP.

Table 9: Impact on Yield

No	Description	Qty	Quantity of trees	Number	Affected land (sq. m.)
1	Crop loss	1	1	3	6,890.00
Total (excluding double counting)		1	1	3	6,890.00

Severe impact

74. An inventory of the land and property affected by the project identified 5 severely affected households. Among them are 4 households that will lose 10% or more of their residential land, and 1 household that will lose a commercial building. As part of the project, special measures will be taken for each of these severely affected households to provide a one-time payment in addition to their compensation for other impacts.

Table 10. Severely affected APs

No	Description	Number of HH	Number of APs
1	Loss of 10% or more of residential land with fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees	4	26
1	Loss of a commercial building	1	6
Total (excluding double counting)		5⁵	48

Impact on vulnerable households

75. The inventory and survey did not identify any vulnerable households; among the beneficiaries, there are no large families, female-headed households, or persons with disabilities. *In addition, AHs are not eligible for the vulnerability allowance regardless of their household's per capita income, as their per-family-member income exceeds the national poverty line.* Consequently, none of these 8 households are eligible for the one-time vulnerability allowance equal to the national average monthly wage for 3 months.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

76. A total of 8 affected households were identified along the Dangara-Guliston road section. All 5 households were classified as severely affected. Of the 8 households, only 1 is headed by an elderly person (the head of the household is 66 years old); the heads of the remaining households are between 22 and 55 years old. In the Dangara area, 1 commercial building (an old store) and

⁵ One of the five urban areas losing more than 10% of its residential land is already experiencing a housing shortage (unfinished construction).

two vacant residential plots were affected, while in the Vose area, 2 households were affected, losing their land plots, fruit and non-fruit trees, as well as a residential house (under construction) and an auxiliary structure (cowshed). In the Farkhor district, 3 dekhkan farms are losing their agricultural land and pastures. Summary information on land acquisition and the impact on buildings, structures, and trees is presented in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Impact on the land along the entire stretch of road

Impact on the ground	Number of lots	Total land area (sq m)	Area of exposure (sq m)	№ AHs	№ AP	№ AE
Privately owned residential and commercial real estate	5	4,500.00	4,100.00	5	32	
Farmland (cropland and pastures)	3	2,041.900.00	75,665.00	3	19	3
Total	7	2,046.400.00	79,765.00	8	51	3

Table 12: Impact on the land along the entire stretch of road

Description	№ AHs	№ APs	№ AEs	Number of buildings	Building area (sq m)
Affected structures adjacent to residential lots	2	11	0	2	233.23
Affected buildings adjacent to commercial properties	1	6		1	248.74
The affected structures attached to the dekhkan's land plots	1	9	1	1	315
Total	4	26	1	4	796.97

Table 13: Impact on fruit and non-fruit trees, including seedlings

Description	№ AHs	№ APs	№ AEs	Number of trees
Affected large fruit trees	1	6	0	7
Affected fruit tree seedlings	1	9	1	40
Affected large non-fruit trees	1	6	0	9
Total (excluding duplicates)	2	15	1	56

4. LEGAL AND POLITICAL FRAMEWORK

Country Legal Regulations

77. The policy framework for the Project is based on the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009. In the legislation of Tajikistan, there is no special law or policy, which regulates the issues of resettlement and/or land acquisition or expropriation of rights to land and immovable property for state or public needs. Moreover, there is no separate law that completely provides norms and mechanisms for the determination of the full and fair market value of land.
76. The key legislative acts regulating land management relations and the ownership rights to immovable properties in the Republic of Tajikistan are the following:
- a) Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan (1994, as amended in 2003)^{14F⁶}
 - b) Land Code (amended in 2012)^{15F⁷}
 - c) Land Code (amended in 2008)^{16F⁸}
 - d) Civil Code (amended in 2007)^{17F⁹}
 - e) Regulation “about compensation of losses to the land users and losses of agricultural products” (approved by the Decree of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, 2011. № 641)^{18F¹⁰}
78. The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, Land Code and the Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan are the fundamental laws on which the legislation is based. The framework for the Project is based on the ADB SPS 2009 requirements and applicable laws, regulations and policies. Where differences exist between local law and ADB policies and practices, the resettlement for this Project will be resolved in favor of the latter.

Types of land ownership and land use rights allocation

79. All land is owned by the Republic of Tajikistan, which is responsible for its effective use. Several tenure options for agricultural land are defined by the Land Code. There are primary use rights and secondary use rights. Primary use rights include the following:
- a. Perpetual use which has no fixed term. It is granted to legal entities such as state and cooperative agricultural enterprises, public and religious organizations and charities, industrial and transportation needs, public enterprises, defense and joint ventures that include foreign entities.
 - b. Limited or fixed-term use may be granted to legal or physical persons for either a short-term (up to 3 years) or long-term (3 to 20 years).
 - c. Life-long inheritable tenure which may be assigned to physical persons or collectives. Physical persons must re-register the right in the case of inheritance. This right applies to land-shares used to organize a dehkan farm, as well as household (garden) plots.
80. The only secondary use-right recognized under the Land Code is the right to lease. According to the Code, primary rights holders may lease out their plots for a term not exceeding 20 years. The land is used in accordance with the state-established land-use standards. The right to use land may be terminated for various reasons such as termination of activities by the land user, non-use for two years and use of the land differing from the use established in the use-rights document.

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

Republic of Tajikistan. 2004. Statistical Agency. Dushanbe, 2004, c.173.

⁸ Land Code, as amended by N 498 from December 12, 1997., N 746 from May 14_1999, N 15 from May 12, 2001, N 23 from February 28, 2004. From 28.07.2006 №199, from 5.01.2008 №357, from 18.06.2008 №405.

⁹ Civil Code, as amended by August 6, 2001, N 41: May 3 2002 №5, March 1 2005, N 85; April 29, 2006 №180, May 12, 2007. №247

¹⁰ Approved by the Decree of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, December 30, 2011. № 641.

(Land Code Article 37).

81. Dehkan land is the result of the splitting up of large state-owned farm enterprises, known as Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz farms, which were established throughout much of the former Soviet Union. Sovkhoz farms were run by the state, while Kolkhoz farms were a form of co-operative farm, run by a committee of members approved by the state. The Agrarian Reform Program in Tajikistan was adopted for the period of 2012-2020. Creation of Dehkan farms is one of the priority areas of land reform. The basis for creating Dehkan farm in the Republic of Tajikistan is defined by the Law “On Dehkan farms”¹¹, №48 of 10 May 2002. It resulted in the creation of 31 Dehkan farms in 1992 with 300 hectares of land. In 2003, there were 16,433 registered Dehkan farms with 240,100 hectares¹².
82. In dehkan farms, the land remains state property (which cannot be bought or sold), but farmers are granted inheritable land use rights which give complete legal freedom to landholders to manage the land as they desire. The state collects taxes and can repossess the land if it believes the land is not being managed properly. There are three (3) types of Dehkan land: individual (the land use certificate is held by an individual), family (the certificate is jointly held), and collective (the certificate details common property shareholders).
83. A collective Dehkan consists of two or more unrelated families, producing and marketing jointly. Dehkan farm—associations, or — associative dehkan farms, operate in a similar manner to collective dehkan, although the families involved technically have their own Dehkans and work together cooperatively. Both family and collective Dehkans operate by appointing a head who officially holds the farm land registration certificate and legally represents the interests of the farm (Duncan 2000; GOT 2008; ARD 2003; Robinson et al. 2009; GOT 2009a).
84. Presidential land is similar to dehkan land. It was allocated in small plots to private households in the late 1990s by Presidential Decree. The essential difference between Dehkan and Presidential land is that no land-use rights certificate is required for the latter land plots (they are registered at the Jamoat level per household).
85. Reserve fund land usually consists of unused land. It also includes land plots for which land use rights have been abandoned. State reserve land is at the disposal of the district administrations and is rented out or distributed for individual agricultural cultivation purposes. Article 100 of the Land Code states that State land stock is reserved for the agricultural, industrial, transport and other needs of the national economy.
86. Supported farmland includes land provided to different government institutions as assistance to their members and employees. The land is given to employees who did not get any land under other government schemes.
87. Tajikistan Constitution, Law/regulation on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation
88. The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan is the main legal document which guarantees citizen’s rights. Article 13 states that land, bowels of the earth, [i.e., mineral resources], water, airspace, animal and vegetable kingdoms, [i.e., flora and fauna], and other natural resources are owned by the state, and the state guarantees their effective use in the interests of the people.
89. Furthermore, Article 12 states that the economy of Tajikistan is based on various forms of ownership and the state will guarantee freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship, equality of rights, and the protection of all forms of ownership, including private ownership.
90. The legal basis for state acquisition of private property for public works is outlined in Article 32 which states “...the property of an individual is taken away only on the basis of the law, with the consent of the owner and to meet the requirements of the state and society, and with the state

¹¹ Law of the RT “On Dehkan farms”.2002. www.mmk.tj.

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2001. Statistical Agency. Dushanbe, 2001, c.175. Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2004. Statistical Agency. Dushanbe, 2004, c.173.

paying full compensation.”

91. Provisions regulated by the Land Code
92. In August 2012 amendments to the Land Code that enable legal sales and lease transactions for land use rights were approved²¹F13. The Land Code also includes changes to the provisions related to land acquisition²²F14
93. The revocation/allotment of lands and resettlement envisages compensation for losses incurred by land users or those with other registered rights to the land when the land plot is revoked for state and public needs.
94. The state may revoke land plots for state and public needs from land users after:
 - a. allocating a land plot of equal value
 - b. constructing housing and other buildings with the same purpose and value, in a new location for the natural persons and legal entities to whom the land plot had been allocated, in accordance with established procedures
 - c. fully compensating for all other losses, including lost profits, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.
95. Upon the revocation of land plots for state and public needs, all losses shall be calculated according to the market price, which shall be defined by taking into consideration the location of the land plot, and compensation shall be paid to the persons/legal entity whose land has been taken away. Termination of the right to use a land plot, for state and public needs, can be carried out after allocation of an equal land plot and compensation of other expenses is provided by part one of the present article. (L.C. Article 41; In the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012, No. 891).
96. The procedure for the compensation of losses to land users and losses arising from the removal of land from circulation is regulated by Article 43 of the Land Code edition dated 1 August 2012, No. 891.
97. In the event of revocation of a land plot for state and public needs, compensation for losses to land users and others with registered rights to the land, and losses connected to the removal of land from circulation, shall be made by the natural/legal persons whose activity led to the revocation.
98. In the event of withdrawal of a land plot for state and public needs, the procedure for compensation of losses to land users and others with registered rights to the land, and losses connected to the removal of land from circulation, shall be defined by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (In RT Law edition dated 5 January 2008, No. 357).
99. Upon termination of the rights to a property, the property will be assessed based on its market value (Article 265 Civil Code).
100. Land users should be notified in writing about land revocation by the local executive government body no later than one year before the pending withdrawal of the land (Article 40. Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012 no. 891).
101. In the event that international agreements recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan establish other rules than those contained in the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, the rules of the international agreement shall be applied (Article 105, LC of the RT edition dated 28 February 2004 No. 23).
102. The Land Code of 1997 is the core legal document related to land acquisition. It has been updated a few times and most recently in August 2012. Article 2 of the Land Code states that

¹³ Law 891 dated August 2012, article 19.

¹⁴ Articles 37-45.

“land is an exclusive ownership of the State... [but]... the State guarantees its effective use in the interests of its citizens”. However, Articles 10-14, the Land Code outlines land title as being of long-term, short-term, and inherited land use entitlement. Article 14 of the LC of the RT also states that land users may lease land plots by agreement (In the Republic of Tajikistan Law addition dated 1 August 2012 No. 891).

103. Article 24 of the Land Code describes the allocation of land for non-agricultural purposes and provides that when choosing a suitable location for such land uses, land not suitable for agriculture should be favored. The same principle is stressed by Article 29, which discourages the use of high yielding agricultural land for non-agricultural use. However, Article 29 also allows for allocation, and appropriating of agricultural land for “other very important State objects”.
104. In accordance with Article 19 of the Land Code, the land right users may:
 - i. execute civil-legal transactions (buying-selling, gift, exchange, mortgage and other) with allocated (acquired) use right to a land plot with a right to alienate it independently without interference of executive government bodies, except for provisions of present Code; (In the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012 No. 891)
 - ii. lease the land plot
 - iii. establish private (based on consent) servitude to a land plot; (In edition dated 1 August 2012 No. 891)
 - iv. mortgage the right to a land plot
 - v. receive compensation in the event of withdrawal of the right to use the land plot for state and public need in accordance with Article 41 – 43 of the present Code.
105. Compensation for land which belongs to the State but is allocated and essentially leased to users by each Hukumat, is divided between the Hukumat and the user according to the following proportion:
 - i. 40% to the Hukumat, which will no longer derive income from taxes and leases for the portion of the land being acquired
 - ii. 60% to the land user, who suffers a reduction in his/her income-generating asset.
106. The compensation received by the Hukumat is used for the management, construction, and maintenance of local infrastructure. The land user also receives compensation for lost crops based on the provisions outlined in the entitlement matrix.
107. Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on Social Assistance (#1396; as of February 24, 2017)
108. The law defines the legal, financial and organisational basis for the provision of social assistance to low-income citizens (families) of the Republic of Tajikistan and is aimed at improving their social status. Article 13 defines the indicators to be taken into consideration in determining the level of welfare of poor citizens (families) as follows:
 - 1) Number of family members, social status and education level of the head of the family, number of minors and family members with disability;
 - 2) financial income of low-income citizens (families);
 - 3) possessions of poor citizens (families);
 - 4) condition of the residential building;
 - 5) homestead land and other land owned by the family;
 - 6) number and types of cattle of poor citizens (families);
 - 7) other indicators necessary for determining the level welfare of poor citizens (families) are defined in accordance with the procedures established by the authorized state body.

- 8) Number of family members, social status and education level of the head of the family, number of minors and family members with disability;
109. The approach is used in Tajikistan for identification of families below poverty line to be provided targeted government aid.
110. ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards
111. The three important elements of ADB’s involuntary resettlement policy are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following 12 key policy principles for involuntary resettlement.
112. These can be summarized as follows:
- I. Screen the project early on to determine past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, related to resettlement impacts and risks.
 - II. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal titles to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and resolve the affected persons’ concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
 - III. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based (where possible) or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
 - IV. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - V. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with the relevant income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

- VI. Establish procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
 - VII. Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - VIII. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on APs’ entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - IX. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
 - X. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the project’s costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - XI. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout the project implementation.
 - XII. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.
113. ADB SPS 2009 distinguishes three categories of APs, with variable compensation needs:
- a. Legal APs: APs with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part.
 - b. Legalizable APs: APs without formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or part but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or are recognizable under national law and.
114. Non-legal APs: APs who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized/ recognizable claims to land lost in its entirety or in part. Encroachers and squatters fall in this category.
115. For categories (i) and (ii) above, borrowers are expected to provide compensation at full replacement cost for lost land, structures, land improvements and relocation assistance. For APs in category (iii) (non-titled settlers), the borrower/client is expected to compensate all assets other than land (i.e., buildings, trees, crops, businesses) at full replacement cost.
116. The risk of opportunistic encroachment on land earmarked for acquisition by the project is controlled by the cut-off date defined for Dangara-Guliston road section on March 14, 2023.
117. Specific cut-off date (May 16, 2024) has been defined for this single agricultural land parcel subject to acquisition and cash compensation for for construction truck scale.
118. For this LARP compensation eligibility is limited for APs by the respective cut-off dates (March 14, 2023 for 222 APs except one AP (Kocks Code 207) for which May 16, 2024 has been defined as the cut-off date) as described above. These are the dates of completion of all social surveys and inventory of project-affected assets after the renewal of the list of affected APs along the entire Dangara-Guliston road section.
119. The APs have been informed about the essence and meaning of the cut-off date and advised that this is the completion date for the census, demarcation, land surveys, socioeconomic survey

of project affected households, and inventory of project affected assets. The APs are aware that any person who settles in the affected areas, or erects any fixed assets, such as fences, auxiliary structures, buildings of residential and/or commercial designation, perennials (decorative and/or fruit bearing trees), and woodlots or other fixed or movable assets, after the cut-off date will not be eligible for any compensation. However, they will be given sufficient advance notice by a request to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation.

120. Compensation for lost land may be in the form of replacement land (preferred option if feasible) or in cash. When “land for land” compensation is not feasible cash compensation can be valued based on market rates or, in the absence of land markets, through other methods (i.e., land productivity or reproduction costs).¹⁵
121. Compensation is to be provided at “full replacement cost”. This includes: (i) transaction costs; (ii) interest accrued; (iii) transitional and restoration costs; and (iv) other applicable payments, if any. Compensation for all other assets is to be provided in cash at replacement cost without deductions for amortization, salvaged materials and transaction costs.
122. The following core involuntary resettlement principles were adopted for this Project:
- i. land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternatives in the Project design
 - ii. consultations with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in the planning and implementation of rehabilitation measures will be ensured
 - iii. vulnerable groups will be provided with a special assistance
 - iv. payment of compensation to affected persons including non-legalizable persons (e.g., non-titled dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets (except for illegally used land) at replacement rates
 - v. payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical possession of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities
 - vi. provision of income restoration and rehabilitation, and
 - vii. establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanism.

Table 14. Comparison of Provisions under ADB SPS 2009 and National Legislation

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
Eligibility	APs with legal rights receive compensation for land and non-land assets/improvements and provided with rehabilitation assistance	APs with legal /registered land use rights are eligible for compensation \ rehabilitation.	Same in principle and application.
	APs with legalizable rights are entitled to compensation for land and non-land assets/improvements and provided with rehabilitation assistance.	APs with legalizable rights receive compensation for the land and non-land assets.	Same in principle and application

¹⁵ Based on the SPS (Appendix 2, para. 10) in absence of well-established land markets land compensation will be provided based on a thorough study of the land transaction, use, cultivation and productivity patterns in project areas. One method accepted by ADB in such a situation would be to provide land compensation based on land productivity or land reproduction costs.”

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
	APs with no legal rights on land that they occupy/use receive compensation for non-land assets/improvements and provided with rehabilitation assistance	Non-legalizable land users (without right to use land) are not entitled to any compensation (for land or non-land assets)	Non-legalizable land users will be entitled to compensation for non-land assets and improvements and for rehabilitation assistance
Livelihood rehabilitation standards	ADB Policy requires improvement in the standards for AP livelihood	No such a provision exists in the national law	APs whose livelihood are affected will be supported to help restore their livelihood. Poor and vulnerable APs in addition to full compensation at replacement cost will also be provided with onetime allowance to assist them maintain standards of living to at least the national minimum standards. In addition, technical assistance will be provided as per identified needs. ¹⁶
Compensation	A. Loss of land Replacement land as the preferred option of the compensation for DPs whose livelihood is land-based. If land is not available, cash compensation at full market cost.	Permanent loss of land. Replacement land but also cash compensation.	Replacement land will be sought as first option for DPs whose livelihood is land-based.
	B. Loss of structures. Cash compensation for lost structures at full replacement cost irrespective of the legal status of land and free of depreciation, transaction costs and other deductions.	B. Loss of structures. Cash compensation for lost structures at market cost with depreciation or value of salvaged materials sometimes included in the calculation.	B. Structures will be compensated at full replacement cost without deduction of depreciation and value of salvaged materials.

• ¹⁶ Under EBRD financing Livelihood Restoration Plan will be prepared for this road section.

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
	C. Loss of the business. Actual losses reimbursement plus business restart costs. Application based on tax declaration/similar documents for business stoppage period. Without tax declaration /similar documents, based on maximum non-taxable salary.	C. Business Losses. Compensation in cash at market value for legal businesses but the methodology is not specified. Non-registered businesses are not entitled to compensation.	C. Business losses will be compensated as per ADB policy and procedures.
	D. Loss of trees. Irrespective of legal land occupancy status compensation at market cost based for application on tree type/ wood volume for wood trees and based on income lost (x tree type x market value of 1 year income x years to grow the tree to a full production.	D. Loss of trees. In general, private trees are not compensated although the wood cut is left to the APs.	D. Fruit bearing trees will be compensated based on the age category and market value of 1 year of income multiplied by the number of years needed to grow a tree of similar productivity. Timber trees will be cash compensated based on wood volume and market price of wood. For wood trees, APs are allowed to keep the wood.
	E. Loss of crops. Cash compensation at market price for the gross crop value of an expected harvest.	E. Loss of crops. Cash compensation at market price for all incurred land preparation activities and expected gross crop value.	E. Same in principles and application.
	F. Loss of jobs. Indemnity of lost income so as to ensure AP rehabilitation. Specific arrangements to be agreed with borrowers for permanent impacts.	F. Loss of jobs. Severance pay provided by employer.	F. In case of affected workers, indemnity for lost income to be provided.
Procedural mechanisms	A. Prior notification. Timely notice on land acquisition needed.	A. Prior notification. Written notification prior to withdrawal (acquisition) of land.	A. Same in principle and application.
	B. Information disclosure. LAR documents should be disclosed in a timely manner and in a language accessible to local population.	B. Information disclosure LAR decisions to be published in national media in Russian and Tajik within 5 days from approval.	B. Draft LARP and updated LARP to be disclosed to the AHs as per ADB policy and procedure.

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
	C. Public consultation. Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the APs. APs should be informed about the entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives.	C. Public consultation. There are no requirements to directly inform the APs about their entitlements and resettlement options as such.	C. Consultations with AHs were conducted in the draft LARP preparation. Similar consultations are undertaken during LARP updating and implementation.
	D. GRM should be established for each project and information on GRM should be communication to APs.	D. GRM. No project specific GRM exists. Disagreements are resolved by through Hukumats' grievance mechanism or appeal to court.	D. Two-tier GRM procedure will be established for the project. DPs and other stakeholders to be notified.
Prior acquisition	Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the APs	Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the APs	A. Same in principle and application.
Resettlement planning, assessment and valuation of project impacts	LARP Preparation: includes compensation entitlements, income / livelihood restoration strategy, monitoring plan, budget and implementation schedule, based on sound impact / valuation surveys as detailed below.	LARP Preparation: No requirements to prepare LARP or pursue measures to restore the livelihoods of APs to the pre-project level. A series of activities similar to those mandated by the SPS are however required as follows:	A. LARP has been prepared following ADB policy and procedures. The LARP is based on detailed design.
	Detailed measurement survey (DMS). Measures quantitatively impacts for each affected property.	➤ DMS. Measures all impacts in quantitative terms.	Same in principle and application. Valuation mechanisms need to be updated.
	AP Census (including review of legal status). Identifies all APs and establishes a list of legitimate Beneficiaries.	➤ Census: AP Identification. Identifies all APs by residence or locality and establishes a list of legitimate beneficiaries based on land title and house ownership status.	Same in principle and application. Valuation mechanisms need to be updated.
	Socio-economic survey. Includes information on AP's disaggregated by age, sex, family size, education, occupation, income source.	➤ Socio-economic survey. No comparable requirements exist	Socio-economic survey has been carried out following ADB policy and procedures as already applied for previous ADB projects.

Item	ADB SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
	Valuation survey	Valuation survey	Different
	Land: If land market exists based on a survey of recent land transactions. In absence of land market info, based on land productivity and income.	a) Land: Mechanisms for land valuation to be defined.	a) Application and valuation method to be developed and mainstreamed. However, methodology for land valuation has been developed and being applied following ADB policies and procedures as applied already for previous ADB projects.
	b) Buildings replacement cost of materials, labor and transport and special features of the building/ structure without discounting for depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs.	b) Buildings/structures: Market value materials, labor and transport and special building features but discounted for depreciation, salvage materials, and transaction costs.	b) Different in application. Application of the following the provision of replacement cost principle without discounting depreciation and transaction costs as already done for previous ADB projects.
	c) Trees/crops. Based on the set methodology.	c) Trees/crops. Based on the set methodology.	c) Same in principle, but different in application. Already reconciled for previous ADB projects.
	M&E: M&E depends on the project category, external for Category A and internal for Category B projects.	M&E: No M&E requirements in national legislation	v. M&E: Different in policy but reconciled once LARP is endorsed for ADB projects.
Special assistance to vulnerable severely affected and relocating APs	A. Vulnerable APs should be identified, and special assistance should be provided to them so as to help their restoration or, improvement of pre-project level of livelihoods	A. Vulnerable APs: No special consideration is required for vulnerable APs; no distinction is made between APs when deciding on the compensation or rehabilitation package	A. Vulnerable households will be (i) provided with additional cash allowance, (ii) enrolled in government assistance program, and (iii) prioritized in project related employment.
	B. Resettlement assistance. APs to be resettled receive relocation assistance covering transport and transitional period livelihood costs.	Resettlement assistance No special consideration is required for resettled APs. However, the package depends on Government's decision regarding transitional period allowance.	B. Relocating DPs will be provided with allowance to cover transportation cost and rental fee (up to 6 months) and communal/site preparation for the alternative land plot, in case of land-for land compensation.

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

123. All grievances related to the Project will be addressed with the participation of the PIURR, Construction Supervision Consultant and Contractor’s representatives. In more complex cases, representatives of other authorized institutions are to be invited. The GRM covers issues related to social, environmental and other safeguard issues under the ADB SPS 2009 and applicable laws of Tajikistan.
124. The PIURR members of the GRM include:
- iii. Chief Engineer
 - iv. Social safeguard specialist
 - v. Environmental safeguard specialist
 - vi. MoT lawyer other specialists as necessary
125. The Grievance Redress Committee is established on local level in compliance with the country legislation and under the PIURR letters No. 359-360, issued on 6 April 2020, to function for the entire project implementation cycle.
126. Grievance Redress Committee will be operating during the entire project cycle. A Focal Person (FP) appointed at each Project Jamoat will coordinate between APs, GRC members at local and PIURR level. The PIURR has been involved in all consultations with project affected persons. The PIURR is in charge to provide the full contact details of GRC members to Jamoats within project influence area so that any aggrieved person can reach out the GRC in case of project related questions, concerns or complaints on social, environmental and LAR issues.
127. The GRCs will function for the duration of the project implementation. The PIURR and the PPTA Consultant will conduct training for members of three GRC at the Hukumat level.

2.1. Grievance Resolution Process

128. Grievances can be lodged with the Focal Person at Jamoat’s GRC. A sample grievance application form is included in Annex 5 of this LARP. Jamoat’s FP, in consultations with the PIURR safeguard specialist, will screen the grievance for eligibility. If eligible, Jamoat’s FP will organize a meeting of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The PIURR representatives will be informed and invited to the meeting.
129. The complaint registered with the GRM should be reviewed, addressed and a decision made on its relevancy to the Project within 14 calendar days from the date of application submission. If the case is complex or requires more detailed investigation (e.g., inspection by technical experts or legal opinion from the state or certified private entities) the complaint review period may be extended to 30 calendar days or more, if necessary. In such cases, written notification should be sent to the complainant explaining the reasons for extension, describing the process and indicating the expected dates for the delivery of the results of the revision.
130. All supporting documents such as photographs, related certificates and legal and technical expert opinions, if required, should be prepared, reviewed and assessed. Once the complaint is resolved, the GRC will organize a complaint closure meeting, where the complainant confirms the closure of the complaint. The PIURR representative will oversee the resolution of the complaint.
131. All efforts will be made to settle issues at the Project level. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the PIURR and made available for review, monitoring and evaluation purposes. A PIURR safeguard specialist keeps in regular contact with the FP of the GRCs and will have a database for the whole Project’s grievances cases, including the status of grievances. This report will be regularly included in monthly project progress reports.
132. Regardless of the set grievance mechanism and procedures, APs will have the right to submit their cases to a court of law at any point in time of the grievance redress process. All efforts will

be made to settle the issues at the Project level through community consultation with affected person. If not possible, attempts will be made to resolve the issues at the PIURR level to avoid/minimize litigation as much as possible. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the PIURR and made available for review, monitoring and evaluation purposes.

ADB Accountability Mechanism

133. Submission Complaints to the AM is the last resort. The complainants (2 or more affected people) must first go through the GRM and Resident Mission/ADB operations. Complaints to the AM have to be about direct harm, present or future due to an act or omission of ADB. The AM does not accept complaints related to Procurement, Corruption, Non-operational (administrative/financial) issues.

134. Contact information:

Resident Mission of Asian Development Bank in Republic of Tajikistan
2/1 N. Huvaidulloev Street, 734001, Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Tel: +992446031000

Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO), Accountability Mechanism
Asian Development Bank
ADB Headquarters, 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel. +63 2 4444 loc. 70309, Fax + 63 2 636 2086, E-mail: amcro@adb.org

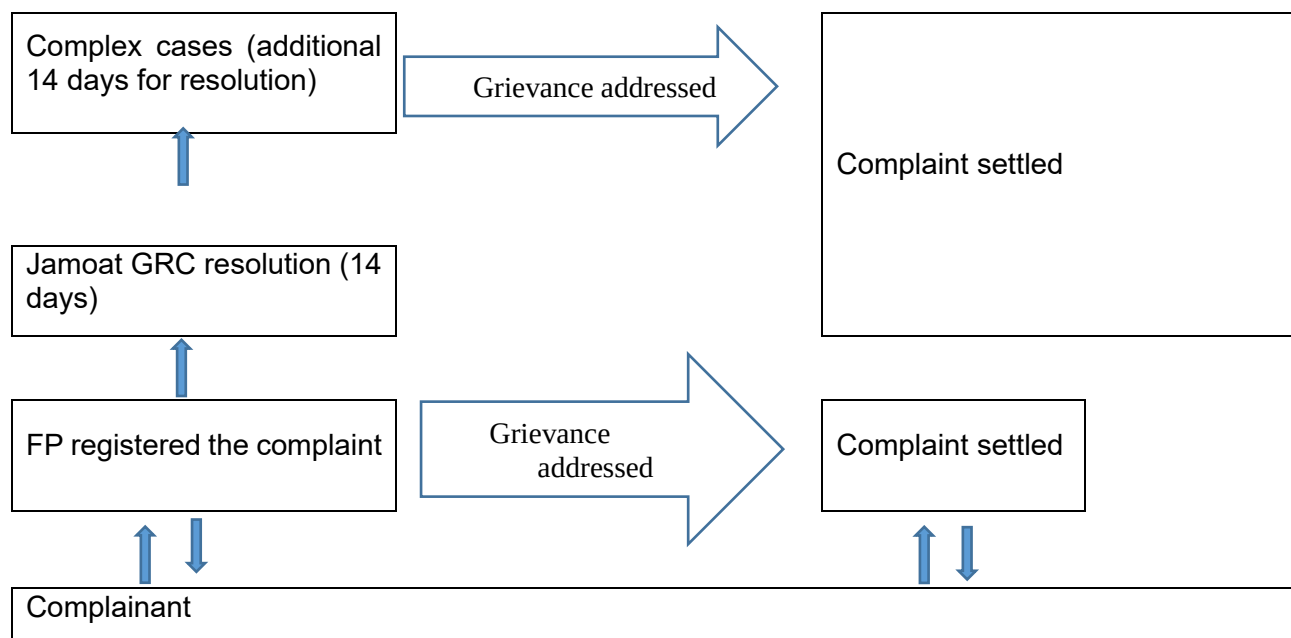


Figure 6: Grievance Resolution Process

District Level GRC

135. The local authorities in accordance with the requirements of Articles 26 of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On regulatory legal acts" and 19, 20 of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On local executive body of the government" provided the list of persons to be acting as the members of local GRCs in relevant districts as given in the table below. The original letters and English translation are provided in Annex 4 of this LARP.

Composition of GRC at Local level

Таблица 15. GRC on local level

Full Name	Position	E-mail	Phone
Grievance Redress Committee in Dangara district			
Habibzoda A.	First deputy chairman of the district		90-103- 23-23
Rahmonov N.	Director of the architectural and urban planning department of the district		901-31-31-64
Nozaninzoda B.	Chairman of the District Land Management Committee		55-605-16-16
Saidshoi A.	Chairman of the environmental protection committee of the district		90-800-03-94
Gulov B.	Head of the district electricity network department		90-764-93-26
Faizalizoda S.	Director of SSE “BMMG” of district		908-87-25-50
Nabiev F.	Head of the drinking water utility of the district		904-77-64-64
Mukymov A.	The head of the IDBZ and irrigation of the district		889-99-90-65
Saifulloev A.	Head of the drinking water utility of the district		777-10-09-41
Jurabekov B.	Chairman of the Jamoat of village named after I. Sharifov		559-05-36-86
Nuralizoda Kh.	Chairman of Jamoat of Korez village		900-02-03-62
Mahmadalizoda Sh.	Chairman of the Jamoat of Lolazor Village		90-466-15-15
Grievance Redress Committee in Farkhor district			
Valizoda N.	First Deputy Head of District (Construction)		90-435-47-47
Hafizov Saidobid	Director of the department of architecture and urban planning		908-58-48-98
Namozov M.	Head of the Department of Agriculture		90-366-60-16
Ghafforov Asomuddin	Director of SSE "GOK" of the district		901-04-55-55
Safarov Maksud	Director of SSE “Housing and Utilities” of the district		904-08-58-68
Nasimov Komron	Head of district electricity network		907-21-06-06
Jurazoda M.	Head of the Sanitary Epidemiological Service		918-55-55-59
Karimzoda Bahodur	Chairman of the Land Management Committee		933-02-23-78
Rahimzoda Valikhon	Chairman of the Jamoat of Farkhor town		907-63-00-02
Amirshoev Olim	Chairman of the Jamoat of Istiklol village		905-88-03-08
Ubaydov S.	Chairman of the Jamoat of Dehkonobod village		900-28-54-47

Full Name	Position	E-mail	Phone
Boboev Khairullo	Chairman of the Jamoat of Gulshan village		938-06-28-28
Barotov Navruz	Chairman of the Jamoat of Khutan village		901-22-12-72
Amirzoda Alikhon	Director of SSE "BMMG"		905-70-90-90
Khudoydodov J.	Manager of Environmental department		907-28-08-88
Grievance Redress Committee in Vose District			
Mirzozoda Faridun	Deputy head of the Vose district		771-771-777 (83311)2-25-64
Mirzoev Navrooz	Head of the Vose district land management committee		918-55-55-33
Taghiev Firooz	Head of the environmental protection department of Vose district		93-567-80-80
Nurov Jovid	Head of the Department of Agriculture		988-32-32-00
Hukmatulloev Qurban	Head of the state agency for road maintenance in the district		985-15-28-02
Kholikov Umed	Head of Jamoat of Guliston village		98-534-84-10
Nazarov S.	Head of the Jamoat of the village named after A. Avazov		987-80-49-39
Abdulkarimov Hikmatullo	Head of the Jamoat of Hulbuk town		98-102-29-29
Halimov Amirkhon	Head of the Jamoat of Tugarak village		98-728-28-83
Ismonov Zulfikor	Specialist in land management of the Jamoat of Tugarak village		988-20-30-12

Representatives of the PIURR Safeguards Unit

Nodirkhonov Shodikhon Lead Resettlement specialist of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 (37) 222 20 78 +992 93 840 16 00 Email: Shodihon@piu.ru	Davlatov Hasan Lead Resettlement specialist of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 (37) 222 20 78 +992 93 127 92 24 Email: Hasan-D@piu.tj	Munisa Salimova Environmental Assistant 14 Ayni Street, 2nd Floor, Dushanbe. Tajikistan Tel: +992 37 222 2079
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GRC Complaint Register, Records and Documentation

136. The PIURR of the MoT will maintain the complaint register. This will include a record of all complaints for regular monitoring of grievances and results of services performed by the GRCs for periodic review by the ADB. A sample complaint registers to be used for the project is attached in Annex 6.
137. PIURR will conduct training for GRC members on grievance registration procedures at the

beginning of LARP implementation and keep this practice for the entire project duration, as needed.

Technical Experts

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

6. BUDGET FOR RESETTLEMENT AND FUNDING

Methodology for Determining Compensation and Benefits

140. This Addendum No. 1 to the LARP adopts a methodology for determining compensation costs for affected land, buildings/structures, fruit trees, and fences.
141. The amounts of compensation for buildings and perennial crops are based on the Property Valuation Report submitted by the State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzori” of the State Committee for Investment and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan, dated April 14, 2026.
142. The reports and recommendations of the State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzori” regarding the value of residential and auxiliary buildings and structures, as well as fruit trees to be removed during the construction of the Dangara–Guliston road, are submitted to the PIURR in a separate document and are not subject to public disclosure.
143. The ISAN national specialist on social guarantees, in consultation with the PIURR, conducted a detailed inventory of all project-affected assets and lands eligible for monetary compensation. The inventory data were provided to the State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzori” to determine the compensation amounts (unit rates) for each type of affected asset (structures, perennial crops) to determine the full replacement cost and the amounts of monetary compensation for each project, including affected fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees, seedlings, and, separately for each project, affected structures such as residential buildings, outbuildings, fences, gates, and other structures.
144. The Valuation Report for the State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzori” presents the specific compensation rates based on the full replacement cost of each affected asset, as determined by the project team during the inventory of project-affected assets conducted during the Pre-Implementation Phase in 2026.
145. The valuation methodology used by the State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzori” is based on applicable national legislation and determines the full replacement cost of the assets affected by the project in accordance with the ADB’s 2009 Guidelines on Project Valuation and best practices applied in similar infrastructure projects implemented by the PIURR.
146. The LARP budget was prepared based on the available valuation reports for the State Unitary Enterprise, officially submitted on April 14, 2026, covering all assets affected by the project that fall under the scope of Addendum No. 1 to the LARP.
147. The project impacts eligible for monetary compensation are as follows:
 - i. A total of 4,100.00 m² of land for private residential use – 4 plots (4 building plots/26 land plots);
 - ii. A total of 10,565.00 m² of agricultural land – 2 plots (2 agricultural plots/12 land plots);

- iii. A total of 65,100.00 m² of pasture land belonging to 1 landowner (7 land plots);
 - iv. The project affected 7 mature fruit trees, 40 saplings, and 9 non-fruit trees belonging to 2 landowners (15 land plots);
 - v. A total of 178.62 m² of residential building (under construction), owned by 1 PD (5 PL);
 - vi. A total of 248.74 m² of commercial building (old store), owned by 1 PD (6 PL);
 - vii. A total of 315 m² of fencing and 3 m³ of foundation, owned by 1 PD (9 PL);
 - viii. Compensation for significant impact for 5 PD/32 PL;
 - ix. Compensation for the renewal of the certificate and technical passport for 9 PD/51 PL.
148. A total of 8 affected households, comprising 51 affected individuals, including 21 men (41.2%) and 30 women (58.8%), are covered by Addendum No. 1 to the LARP and are eligible for monetary compensation for private lands, assets, and perennial crops affected by the project in accordance with the Compensation Matrix, the approved initial LARP, and this Addendum No. 1 to the LARP. The method used to determine the unit compensation rates for each type of project impact on individuals and households affected by the project is described below.

Compensation for the loss of the right to use land

149. The land affected by the project and covered by this Addendum No. 1 to the LARP is as follows:
- b) b) Land plots in rural areas for individual use – 4;
 - c) c) Land plots for agriculture and grazing – 3;
150. Cash compensation for land affected by the project is considered only for land in private use. Cash compensation is not considered under this document for state-owned and public lands affected by the project, even if all private assets attached to such lands are compensated in cash to the landowner.
151. Thus, this Amendment No. 1 to the LARP establishes a unit rate for monetary compensation only for land in private use intended for residential purposes in rural areas. In determining the unit rate of compensation for land, the Consultant applied the traditional approach used to determine unit rates of compensation for land, as described in the original LARP approved by the ADB. Based on this approach, private users of residential land subject to this Addendum No. 1 to the LARP will be paid the rental rate in the project areas (US\$1,000 per hectare) multiplied by 25 years. This compensation corresponds to a rate of US\$2.50 (27.28 somoni) per square meter. The compensation rates were used by the PIURR when acquiring land and providing monetary compensation for other projects financed by international financial institutions. The land compensation rates applicable to Addendum No. 1 to the LARP are listed in the table below.

Table 16. Unit compensation rates for land affected by the project, in accordance with Addendum No. 1 to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan, based on land value along the entire road

No	Land category	Rate per unit (somon/sq. m.)
1	Residential	27.28
2	Agricultural	7.97
3	Pasture	2.5

152. Table 16 provides a detailed breakdown of land compensation costs for project-affected land parcels used by 7 POs (45 land parcels). Compensation amounts are given in somoni and in U.S. dollars at the official exchange rate of 1 U.S. dollar to 9.4447 somoni, as announced by the National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan on April 23, 2026.

Table 17. Land Compensation Costs

Impact on private land	Qty	AH s/A Ps	Total area (sq m)	Area (sq m)	Unit price (somon/m ²)	Compensation (somon)	Compensation (USD)
Residential	4	4/26	4,500	4,100	27.28	112,094.00	11,868.46
Agricultural	2	2/12	950,000	10,565	7.97	84,203.05	8,915.38
Pasture	1	1/	1,091,900	65,100	2.5	162,750.00	17,231.89
Total compensation for the land	7	7/45	2,046,400	79,765		359,047.05	38,015.72

Assessment of fruit trees affected by the project

153. The amount of compensation for mature fruit trees and saplings affected by the project, which are subject to monetary compensation based on replacement cost at current market prices, was determined by the State Unitary Enterprise (SUE) “Narkhguzori.” A detailed inventory table for the PIURR was provided by SUE “Narkhguzori” for valuation purposes. SUE “Narkhguzori” determined the compensation amounts based on full replacement cost at current market prices for each seedling and mature fruit tree affected by the project.
154. The valuation methodology used by the State Unitary Enterprise is based on the applicable national legislation, International Valuation Standards (IVS) and determines the full replacement cost of the assets affected by the project (all structures and fruit trees) in accordance with the ADB’s 2009 Project Appraisal Guidelines and best practices applied in similar infrastructure projects implemented by MoT/PIURR.
155. The unit rates vary depending on the approximate age that determines the average productivity of the fruit tree affected by the project. Compensation amounts for mature fruit trees and seedlings of fruit trees affected by the project were assessed individually based on the assessment report by the State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzori” dated April 14, 2026. The tables below present the amounts of monetary compensation for mature fruit trees affected by the project and the number of PD/PL eligible for compensation.

Table 18. Compensation amounts for mature fruit-bearing trees affected by the project

No	Types of trees	Qty	Compensation for somoni	Compensation (USD)
1	Pistachio Tree	6	4,500.00	476.46
2	Chelon	1	180.00	19.06
Total (excluding double counting)		7	4,680.00	495.52

Source: Assessment Report of the State Unitary Enterprise.

Table 19 pertains to fruit tree seedlings affected by the project.

Table 19. Compensation amounts for fruit tree seedlings affected by the project

No	Types of trees	Quantity	Compensation for somoni	Compensation (USD)
1	Pistachio Tree	40	9,600.00	1,016.44

No	Types of trees	Quantity	Compensation for somoni	Compensation (USD)
Total (excluding double counting)		40	9,600.00	1,016.00

Source: Assessment Report of the State Unitary Enterprise.

Table 20. Compensation amounts for large non-fruit-bearing trees affected by the project.

No	Types of trees	Quantity	Compensation for somoni	Compensation (USD)
1	Pine	9	450.00	47.65
Total (excluding double counting)		9	450.00	47.65

Source: Assessment Report of the State Unitary Enterprise.

Table 21. Total compensation amounts for large fruit and non-fruit trees, as well as seedlings, affected by the project.

No	Age of the trees	Types of trees	Qty	Compensation for somoni	Compensation (USD)
1	Big	Pistachio Tree	6	4,500.00	476.46
2	Big	Chelon	1	180.00	19.06
Total large fruits			7	4,680.00	495.52
3	Seedlings	Pistachio Tree	40	9,600.00	1,016.44
Total fruit			47	14,280.00	1,511.96
4	The big non-fruit	Pine	9	450.00	47.65
Total (non-fruit)			9	450.00	47.65
Total number of damaged trees			56	14,730.00	1,559.60
Total (excluding double counting)			56	14,730.00	1,559.60

Source: Assessment Report of the State Unitary Enterprise

Compensation for loss of business and income

156. The proposed roadwork will not affect commercial operations. Therefore, no monetary compensation for lost wages or income is provided, as no business interruption is expected.

Compensation for the loss of annual crops

157. Only one farmer grows annual crops on the project-affected land, which is privately owned, and is therefore eligible to receive monetary compensation based on the rates of the original LARP.

Table 22. Compensation amounts for annual crops affected by the project

No	Types of crops	Area (sq m)	Price (somon/kg)	Compensation for somoni	Compensation (USD)
1	Flax (Zager)	6,890	0.63	4,340.70	459.59
Total (excluding double counting)		6,890	0.63	4,340.70	459.59

Compensation for structures affected by the project.

158. All structures affected by the project will be fully compensated in cash at replacement cost based on current market prices, in accordance with the appraisal report prepared by the State Unitary Enterprise (SUE) “Narkhguzori.”
159. The recently constructed, unfinished residential building, the old commercial building, the auxiliary structure, the foundation, and the fence affected by the project have been inventoried and will be fully compensated in cash at replacement cost. Table 21 shows the amount of compensation determined in accordance with the SUE Valuation Report submitted to the PIURR.

Table 23. Compensation for private structures affected by the project

#	Discription	Qty	Number of buildings	Area (sq m)	Compensation for somoni	Compensation (USD)
1	Residential building (under construction)	1	1	178.62	294,561.00	31,187.97
2	Commercial building (former store)	1	1	248.74	262,478.66	27,791.11
3	Auxiliary building (cowshed)	1	1	54.61	22,481.00	2,380.28
4	Fence (foundation and chain-link fencing)	1	1	315.00	5,628.00	595.89
Total (excluding double counting)		4	4	796.97	585,148.66	61,955.24

Source: Assessment Report of the State Unitary Enterprise

Rehabilitation benefits in cases of vulnerability and severe impact

160. The amount of one-time grants allocated additionally to severely affected and vulnerable communities is determined based on the principles of the approved Operational Program, national legislation, the ADB’s 2009 Guidelines, and examples of best practices.
161. The methodology for determining the amount of the one-time allowance for severe impact and vulnerability is the average monthly wage multiplied by 3 months. According to data from the official website of the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, the average monthly wage for the year is set at 2,131.8¹⁷ somoni/month. Consequently, the average monthly wage multiplied by 3 months amounts to 6,395.40 somoni for severely affected and vulnerable areas. A similar approach is applied to determine the unit compensation rates for vulnerable areas.
162. Table 20 outlines the calculated unit rates for rehabilitation benefits, determined in accordance with this document, to address the severe impacts and vulnerabilities of eligible affected persons. Compensation amounts in U.S. dollars are calculated using the official exchange rate announced by the National Bank of Tajikistan on April 23, 2026, and are 1 U.S. dollar to 9.4447 somoni.

Table 24.

Rates of surcharges for severe impact

¹⁷ This is the average monthly salary that was used as a allowance in LARP.

No	Description	Calculation of the Allowance Based on the Average Monthly Wage	Compensation rate (somoni)	Compensation rate per unit (USD)
1	Severely affected households	2,131.8 somoni x 3 months	6,395.40	677.14
Total:		5 PD	31,977.00	3,385.71

163. In accordance with Addendum No. 1 to the LARP, a total of 5 households are classified as severely affected and are eligible to receive a one-time payment for the project’s significant impact. Compensation amounts in U.S. dollars are calculated using the official exchange rate announced by the National Bank of Tajikistan on April 23, 2026, and amount to 1 U.S. dollar = 9.4447 somoni.

Table 25. Compensation amounts for severely affected households

No	Description	Number of buildings	Compensation unit rate (TJS/AH)	Compensation rate (somoni)	Compensation rate per unit (USD)
1	A loss of 10% or more of rural residential land with fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees	4	6,395.40	25,581.60	2,708.57
2	Loss of a commercial building	1	6,395.40	6,395.40	677.14
Total (excluding double counting)		5¹⁸		31,977.00	3,385.71

164. According to the results of the studies conducted, no person with disabilities is eligible for vulnerability benefits.

Discounts on transportation and rentals

165. Although Addendum 2 to the LARP provides for the demolition of a residential building (under construction) and a commercial building (an old store), no physical or economic relocation is planned, as the AH intends to restore the lost assets on the same plots of land.

Cost of renewing land use rights and ownership rights to certificates

166. Addendum No. 1 to the LARP specifies the amount of the one-time allowance that will be issued to landowners to cover the costs of obtaining a new land use certificate and a technical passport for the construction of new residential buildings to replace those that will be affected by the proposed road works. All eligible landowners will be issued a permit to extend the land use certificate for the remaining portion of their land plots. Information on official fees was provided by the relevant local government authority. The calculation of registration fees for renewing the land use certificate and technical passport is provided below in Table 24.

Table 26. State fees for the renewal of a land use certificate and a technical passport

Discription	Document type	Official fee (somon)	Number of buildings	Compensation (somon)	Compensation (USD)
Residential and commercial building	Building Permit	150.00	2	300.00	31.76
	Design	2,736.00		5,472.00	579.37
	Technical Specifications	850.00		1,700.00	180.00
	Land Title Deed	1,037.91		2,075.82	219.79
	Interim Summary	4,773.91		9,547.82	1,010.92
Additional structures (auxiliary) structure, shed, etc.	Building Permit	150.00	1	150.00	15.88
	Design	2,736.00		2,736.00	289.69
	Technical Certificate	850.00		850.00	90.00
	Land Certificate 1,037.91	1,037.91		1,037.91	109.89
	Subtotal	4,773.91		4,773.91	505.46
Land Use Certificate	Renewal of the Land Use Certificate	997	5	4,985	527.81
Total (excluding double counting)			3	19,306.73	2,044.19

Source: ADB-approved initial LARP

Detailed LARP Budget

167. The table below summarizes the adjusted budget prepared on the basis of the Assessment Report by the State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzori” specifically for this Addendum No. 1 to the LARP, and the rates of compensation units for additional lump-sum allowances, developed in accordance with established practice. described in the initial RAM approved by the ADB and verified during the preparation of this Addendum No. 1 to the LARP.

Table 27. A detailed budget for the LARP was prepared based on the assessment reports of the State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzori” and data from the original LARP.

No	Description of Item	Compensation (somon)	Compensation (USD)
A	Land Compensation		
1	Residential land	112 094,00	11 868,46
2	Agricultural land used by large Dehkan Farms	84 203,05	8 915,38
3	Pastureland	162 750,00	17 231,89
	Sub-total	359 047,05	38 015,72
	Structures & Improvements		
4	Residential	317 042,00	33 568,24
5	Commercial	262 478,66	27 791,11
6	Dehkan	5 628,00	595,89
	Sub-total	585 148,66	61 955,24

C	<i>Fruit trees and Saplings</i>		
7	Mature fruit tree compensation	4 680,00	495,52
8	Fruit tree saplings compensation	9 600,00	1 016,44
9	Compensation for mature non-fruit trees	450,00	47,65
	<i>sub-total</i>	14 730,00	1 559,60
D	<i>Annual crops</i>		
10	Project affected annual crops	4 340,70	459,59
	<i>sub-total</i>	4 340,70	459,59
E	<i>Income loss /Stoppage of business</i>		
11	Permanent stoppage of business	0,00	0,00
12	Temporary stoppage of business	0,00	0,00
13	Loss of wages	0,00	0,00
	<i>Sub-total</i>	0,00	0,00
F	<i>Rehabilitation Allowances</i>		
14	Severe Impact	31 977,00	3 385,71
15	Vulnerability	0,00	0,00
16	Transportation allowance	0,00	0,00
17	Rental Allowance	0,00	0,00
18	Land use certificate update allowance	16 606,73	1 758,31
19	<i>Technical passport update allowance</i>	2 700,00	285,87
20	<i>Sub-total</i>	51 283,73	5 429,90
G	<i>Total compensation for APs</i>	1 014 550,14	107 420,05
21	<i>LAR Implementation Administrative Costs (PIURR) 5%</i>	50 727,51	5 371,00
22	<i>Contingency (15 %)</i>	152 182,52	16 113,01
23	<i>Total Cost + (G, 21 and 22)</i>	1 217 460,17	128 904,06
Exchange rate at \$ 1 – 9,4447 as of April 23, 2026 of National Bank of Tajikistan			

7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

168. PIURR will begin implementing Amendment 1 to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) immediately upon its approval by the Government and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Once the Amendment is approved, the PIURR, with the assistance of local authorities and project consultants, will take charge of the process of disbursing compensation to affected households. A preliminary interim schedule of approximately 7 months was considered for the preparation and implementation of Amendment 1. Figure 4 presents the implementation schedule for the Amendment, showing that the allocation of funds for resettlement is expected by the end of June 2023, while the actual implementation of the Amendment—specifically, the payment of compensation to affected households—may begin around the end of June 2023. However, the sequence may occasionally change due to circumstances beyond the project’s control. No work will begin on the land plots belonging to the affected households and businesses until the Addendum has been fully implemented and a completion report has been submitted.

Figure 4: Preparation and Tentative Implementation Schedule of Addendum 2

[illegible]

8. ORGANIZATION OF MONITORING

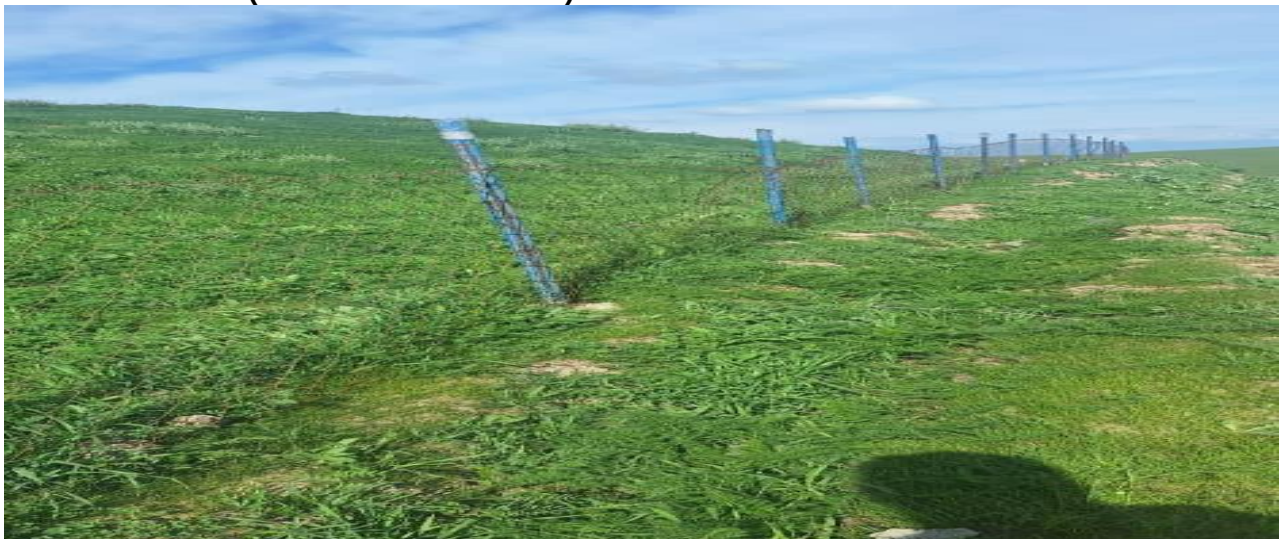
169. Following the approval of Addendum 2, the PIURR, with the assistance of resettlement specialists from the PIURR, will conduct internal monitoring of the implementation of the Addendum to assess the effectiveness of the LARP Addendum’s implementation. Prior to the commencement of construction work, the PIURR will prepare a compliance report for the ADB following the provision of compensation/assistance to households, indicating whether the compensation program was implemented in accordance with the provisions of Tajikistan’s legislation and ADB policy, and whether it satisfies the PAPs. In accordance with the requirements of the Safeguards Policy Statement on, the ADB must post resettlement monitoring reports on its website.

APPENDIX 1. Photographs of Affected Households

Akramov Abdugarim



Salimov Khizirali (Dehkan Farm Khizirali)





Taghoynazarov Nuriddin



Salimov Mahmadkarim (Dehkan Farm Ilyos-2017)



Taghoynazarov Muhiddin



Salimov Rajabali (Dehkan Farm Yusufali)



