

Semi-Annual Social Monitoring Report (January–June 2026)

Project Number: 54286-001

July 2026

PUBLIC

TAJ: Green Corridor Demonstration Project (GCDP) Dangara-Guliston Road Section (ADB Grant: 0977-TAJ and Co-financed by EBRD)

Prepared by

Joint Venture of ISAN Corporation and Kyong Dong Engineering Co., Ltd in Association with SUE “Design Institute for Transport Infrastructure”, prepared for the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan and Asian Development Bank

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
AE	Affected Enterprises/Entities
CRO	Complaint Receiving Officer
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
D/F	Dehkan Farm
EA	Executing Agency
EMC	External Monitoring Consultant
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
FP	Focal Person
GCDP	Green Corridor Demonstration Project
GRC	Grievance Redress Commission
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GOT	Government of Tajikistan
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IA	Implementing Agency
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LC	Land Code
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MOT	Ministry Of Transport
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PIB	Project Information Booklet
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PIURR	Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation
PwD	People with Disability
RD	Road Department
ROW	Right of Way
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SCLM G	State Committee for Land management and Geodesy
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SH	Sexual Harassment
SASMR	Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB 2009)
SUE	State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori'
TJS	Tajik Somoni
USD	United States Dollar

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

As of January 2026

1 USD = 9.30 TJS

1 TJS = 0.1075 USD

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1ha (Hectare)	=	10000sq.m (square meter)
1 km (kilometer)	=	1000 m (Meter)
1 Metric Ton	=	1000 kg (kilogram)

Glossary 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 commencement date of social impact assessment and inventory or the date to be declared by the PIURR. 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.
Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)	A stand-alone document that covers plan for restoration of livelihood of the affected people especially severely affected and vulnerable people. LRP suggests vocational training on income generating activities, market linkage, linking with financing institutions etc. to uphold or at least restore their standard of living.
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: current market value; actual 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 displaced from a house or losing 10% or more of income generating assets. Projects where 200 or more people will experience significant impact is 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 (under poverty line); 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).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background

The Ministry of Transport (MoT) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) are implementing the Green Corridor Demonstration Project (GCDP), Project 54286-001. The approximately 49 km Dangara–Guliston road section is financed by ADB Grant 0977-TAJ and co-financed by EBRD. The project is intended to improve the resilience, safety, and reliability of the road network in southern Tajikistan.

Project Description

The project road passes through settlements in Dangara, Farkhor, and Vose districts of Khatlon Region. The new four-lane alignment generally follows the existing corridor, with selected realignments. Six residential households were physically displaced under the approved LARP. The monitoring period covered by this report is 1 January–30 June 2026.

Identified Project Impacts

The LARP identified 222 affected households/entities (154 affected households and 68 affected entities). Six residential households were physically displaced, 34 households were identified as vulnerable, and 131 households/entities were identified for livelihood restoration support under the LRP. Compensation under the LARP was completed during June–July 2025.

Temporary impacts on the seasonal vendors

Seasonal vendors operate at some locations along the project road during approximately May–August/September. They were not recorded as permanently affected persons under the LARP. During construction, the Contractor is required to provide advance notice and maintain safe access or reasonable alternative locations. Any unanticipated project-induced livelihood impact identified during implementation will be documented and addressed through the applicable safeguard instruments and the GRM in accordance with ADB SPS 2009.

Safeguard Documentation

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) covers the identified permanent and temporary land acquisition and resettlement impacts. A stand-alone Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) was subsequently prepared and updated following ADB/EBRD review. The LRP as Addendum 1 to LARP was disclosed on ADB's project website in April 2026. During the reporting period, PIURR and CSC continued consultations with eligible households to reconfirm training preferences before implementation.

In April 2026, due to minor changes in the project design, the PIU commenced preparation of Amendment 2¹ to the LARP.[1] The Amendment covers 8 affected households (AHs), comprising 50 affected persons (APs), including 20 males and 30 females. According to the inventory of losses, the road rehabilitation and reconstruction works additionally affect 4,100.00 m² of land designated for residential development and

¹ Since the LRP was prepared in accordance with EBRD requirements, it was incorporated into the LARP as Amendment 1.

75,665.00 m² of agricultural land, comprising 3,675.00 m² of orchard land, 6,890.00 m² of agricultural land, and 65,100.00 m² of pastureland.

In addition, the impacts include 56 trees (40 young fruit trees, 7 mature fruit trees, and 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 m of fencing, and 3 m³ of foundation.

Amendment 2 to the LARP was approved in May 2026 and implemented in June 2026. The Internal Monitoring Report on the implementation of Amendment 2 to the LARP is expected to be submitted by September 2026.

In addition, in June 2026, a request was received to prepare a LARP in connection with the reconstruction of the road section connecting Zebunisso Street with the end of the Bokhtar – Dangara Road and the beginning of the Dangara – Guliston Road (T-junction).

Following the completion and approval of the detailed design, Amendment 3 to the LARP will be prepared to cover all assets affected by the implementation of the proposed works

Before the official commencement of civil works, the Contractor undertook preparatory excavation/slope-cutting activities on sections km 23+550–26+100, km 26+100–27+500, km 39+000–42+000, and km 42+000–43+500. The matter was identified during the July 2025 ADB/EBRD mission, after which PIURR prepared a Social Due Diligence Report (SDDR). The SDDR concluded that the cited preparatory activities were approximately 0.5–2.0 km from residential areas and had not resulted in identified impacts on residences or businesses. The SDDR was subsequently disclosed/accepted for project monitoring purposes; any new or unanticipated impacts remain subject to ongoing monitoring and the GRM.

This Semi-Annual Social Monitoring Report (SASMR) covers the period from 1 January to 30 June 2026. It summarizes the status of LARP and LRP implementation, consultations, temporary land use, labour and social compliance, and grievances during the reporting period, with reference to ADB SPS 2009, applicable EBRD requirements, the approved safeguard instruments, and the Consultant's contractual reporting obligations.

Delivery of compensation

PIU completed compensation payment to the affected persons/entities (APs/AEs) at the field level commenced on June 30, 2025 and continued up to end of July 2025. Payment of compensation is made through account transfer to their respective bank account. The APs opened account in the Amonat Bank (State Bank of Tajikistan) for receiving the compensation. All of the 230 APs/AEs (222 AHs under the original LARP and 8 have been paid compensation and resettlement benefits following the LARP policy.

Temporary land use by the Contractor

The Contractor reported temporary use of approximately 4.50 ha of private land for the main camp and approximately 14 ha of government land for construction-related

facilities. The Contractor stated that agreements are in place for the temporary use of these areas. Copies of the underlying agreements were not available to the CSC for verification during the reporting period. The CSC therefore required the Contractor to submit the relevant documentation and will continue to monitor rent/payment arrangements, compliance with agreed conditions, and reinstatement obligations.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The grievance redress committees (GRCs) have been formed in the PIURR and district level. Both of the GRCs are functional now who are assigned to deal with social, resettlement and environmental issues. At PIURR level four-members committee has been established. Separate local level GRCs have been formed in Vose (12 members), Farkhor (15 members) and Dangara (10 members) as per the LARP to deal with complaints/grievances of the APs. If the complainants are not satisfied with the GRC decisions, they can always file their cases in court at any level of GRC. The GRM covers issues related to social, environmental and other safeguard issues under the ADB SPS 2009 and applicable laws of Tajikistan. A Project Information Booklet (PIB) in local language (Tajik) has been printed and distributed among the affected people and other stakeholders along the project road describing project goals and objectives, benefits of the project, potential adverse impacts and mitigation measures and grievance redress mechanism. The GRM boxes were installed both at the beginning and end of the project site, ensuring accessibility for local residents. Additionally, information banners were installed at seven additional sites, including the Ismat Sharif jamoat, the quarry at km 7+300, schools, and other populated areas. A total of 10 information banners and boxes were installed along the project road. During the reporting period, five grievances were received, all of which were duly reviewed and resolved in accordance with the established GRM procedures. Further details on the grievances received, the review process, and the actions taken are provided in the relevant GRM chapter.

Four community grievances/concerns arising from construction activities were monitored during the reporting period:

- (i) cracks in residential premises near km 3+00, Ismat Sharif Jamoat;
- (ii) placement of excavated/unsuitable material in the km 34 area at Bahoriston (Olimtoy), Vose District;
- (iii) water accumulation and drainage concerns near km 22+660, Buloni Village, Dangara; and
- (iv) concerns regarding the safety passageway for schoolchildren.
- (v) concerns raised by the Rukmina Dehkan Farm regarding continued access to water from natural springs and a request for additional compensation.

Grievance 1 – km 3+00, Ismat Sharif Jamoat: The complaint concerning cracks in residential premises allegedly associated with construction-induced vibration was addressed through verification and assessment of the reported damages. Seven affected households received compensation in May 2026, and signed no-claim acknowledgements were obtained. The grievance was considered **resolved**, subject to continued monitoring for any new complaints;

Grievance 2 – km 34, Bahoriston (Olimtoy), Vose District: The complaint concerned the placement of excavated/unsuitable material in the disposal area. A community resolution protocol dated 10 April 2026 established agreed conditions for controlled use of the area, protection of the local water source, and reinstatement/landscaping following

completion of use. The grievance was considered **resolved**, with final reinstatement remaining subject to CSC monitoring;

Grievance 3 – km 22+660, Bulyoni Village, Dangara: The accumulated water was pumped out and the affected area was drained to address the reported flooding of the residential property/land plot. The grievance was resolved;

Grievance 4 – Safety passageway for schoolchildren: The concern related to the location and safety of the passageway used by schoolchildren along the road. In response, the Contractor installed appropriate safety signage and provided a designated safe passageway for schoolchildren. The corrective measures were implemented and the grievance was **resolved**;

Grievance 5 – Rukmina Dehkan Farm: One grievance was received from the Rukmina Dehkan Farm and submitted to the PIU and the TJRM. The grievance was jointly reviewed by representatives of the PIU, CSC, and TJRM, together with the Head of the Dehkan Farm and his legal representative.

Monitoring and Reporting

PIURR, supported by the CSC, carries out internal monitoring of LARP and LRP implementation. The Senior Resettlement/Social Safeguard Specialist of the CSC is responsible for preparing semi-annual social monitoring reports. The GRM and the status of corrective actions are monitored and documented for follow-up by PIURR, the CSC, and the Contractor.

Conclusion and Recommendation

All 222 eligible APs/AEs received compensation under the LARP through bank transfer during June–July 2025. The six physically displaced households were relocated, and the monitoring survey carried out in June 2026 included all six physically displaced households as part of the sample.

The six physically displaced households received compensation and resettlement assistance and relocated using the compensation provided. Public/government assets, including the affected mosque gate and boundary wall at Ismat Sharif, are to be restored through the civil works arrangements rather than through cash compensation to the public authority. Restoration status will continue to be monitored by PIURR and CSC.

The LRP provides medium-term livelihood restoration measures, including skills training, financial literacy/money-management support, market linkages, access to finance, employment opportunities, and follow-up monitoring. As of 30 June 2026, PIURR and CSC had continued consultations to reconfirm training preferences of eligible households; implementation of the training package had not yet commenced. The Contractor remains responsible for avoiding and remedying project-induced impacts outside the ROW, including damage to private property and unauthorized or non-compliant land use. PIURR and CSC will continue to monitor compliance, require corrective action where needed, and use the GRM to track and close community concerns.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

1. The development of road infrastructure is one of the top priorities for the government of 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 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. 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 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. This Semi-Annual Social Monitoring Report (SASMR) covers the 49.025 km Dangara–Guliston road section and focuses on implementation of the LARP and LRP, including compensation, relocation, livelihood restoration, temporary land use, labour and social compliance, consultations, and the grievance redress mechanism. The report is prepared in accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, applicable EBRD requirements, national requirements, the approved safeguard instruments, and the Consultant's contractual obligations.

4. LARP and it's Addendum was prepared based on the impacts identified within the right of way including privately occupied and government land, structures (residential and commercial), trees, crops, utilities, business, etc. identified through census and IOL survey up to May 16, 2024 and April 10, 2026. Impacts on income and livelihood of the affected people are included in the LARP and Addendum 2.

5. This SASMR covers the period from 1 January to 30 June 2026. Information relating to earlier periods is included only where needed to explain the status of ongoing safeguard commitments. Events occurring after 30 June 2026 are to be reported in the next monitoring period unless specifically identified as subsequent developments.

1.2 Project Description

6. The project road passes through some village-type settlements i.e. Shahbur, Khurramzamin, Bulyoni Poyon, Ismat Sharif, Bahoriston and Shuhratyor under Dangara district and Vose district, Khatlon region of the Republic of Tajikistan. Settlements are mostly affected in Ismat Sharif area by losing front side of their houses (mostly boundary wall and gates). Only six residential HHs have been physically displaced due to the project interventions. In the settlements, there are generally no sidewalks and street lighting, which causes a high level of traffic accidents in conditions of insufficient visibility - at night.

7. The main purpose of this motor road is transport communication between the capital and some areas of the Khatlon region, as well as the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous

region. Development of this road section will facilitate traveling from the Republic of Uzbekistan and from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan towards the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and the People's Republic of China.

8. The need for 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.

9. The new 4-lane road alignment largely will follow the existing alignment with some realignment between chainage 39+020 and 45+020 to comply with the Category 1B i.e. 100 km per hour horizontal and vertical curve design standard. The existing two-lane Dangara–Guliston road carries approximately 9,900 vehicles per day, with traffic projected to grow to 17,700 vehicles per day by 2047.

10. The detailed design was developed in accordance with the current regulatory documents of the Republic of Tajikistan including two Electric Vehicle Charging (EVC) stations along the project road. PIURR confirmed that it plans to use the state land to construct the two Electric Vehicle Charging stations. Therefore, LARP is not required for the EVC charging stations.

11. 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.

1.3 Progress of Project Activities

12. The contract of USD 101,028,572.68 for the Dangara–Guliston road section has been awarded to HUNAN Road and Bridge Construction Group Co., Ltd. on 23 January 2025 for 03 years. Works commenced on 10 July 2025 with a target to complete the construction by 09 July 2028. The contractor started design and site preparatory work including site camp facilities, laboratories, and earth works since May 2025 (about two months prior to official commencement date).

13. The physical progress achieved by the Contractor up to end of June 2026 as follow.

Table 1: Physical progress of the Construction Work as of June 2026

Work Items	Weight %	Plan up to this Month, %	Achieved Up to this Month, %	Ratio %	Slippage or Ahead %	Remark
1.General	2.92%	1.44%	1.39%	96.77%	-0.05%	Contract Period 11.7/36 (32.5%) months Elapsed
2.Preliminary works	0.90%	0.71%	0.72%	101.41 %	0.01%	
3. Earth Works	17.52%	13.96%	15.48%	110.94 %	1.53%	
4.Paveents	44.68%	7.89%	7.11%	90.11%	-0.78%	
5. Drainage	7.11%	4.81%	4.27%	88.77%	-0.54%	
6. Bridge	10.80%	3.27%	3.52%	107.78 %	0.25%	
7. Retaining Walls	3.09%	0.95%	1.42%	149.16 %	0.47%	
8. Road Furniture	6.10%	0.00%	0.03%	100.00 %	0.03%	
9. Traffic/St. Lighting	1.28%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00 %	0.00%	
10. Ancillary	4.02%	2.87%	2.38%	82.92%	-0.49%	
11. Pedestrian	1.33%	0.38%	0.64%	167.53 %	0.26%	
12. Provisional	0.25%	0.11%	0.09%	81.78%	-0.02%	
Total	100%	36%	37.05%	101.83 %	0.71%	

Source: Monthly Progress Report of the Contractor

1.4 Reporting Period

14. Under the Consultant's Contract, semi-annual social monitoring reports are required to document implementation of the LARP and social safeguards and to be submitted after each six-month reporting period. This 3rd SASMR covers 1 January–30 June 2026 and focuses on the status and compliance of LARP/LRP implementation, consultations, labour and social issues, temporary land use, and grievances. ADB SPS 2009 remains the applicable ADB safeguard framework for this project.

2. ASSESSMENT AND DELIVERY OF COMPENSATION UNDER THE LARP

2.1 Land Acquisition Process

15. In Tajikistan, land is owned by the State and people can use it on the basis of a certificate on land use right. 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 a full, fair, market value of land. The project executing agency on behalf of the Republic of Tajikistan takes land from the people as per project needs and valuation is done by an independent authority (Evaluation Company) for the affected land and other assets. Compensation amount is provided by the Ministry of Finance to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the concern Ministry.

2.2 Summary of Project Impacts

16. According to the LARP for the Dangara-Guliston Road section categories of losses are identified as follows:

- i. Private possessed land
- ii. Leased lands (Natural pasture land)
- ii. State reserved lands
- iii. Structures (attached with residential, commercial and dekhan farms)
- iv. Trees
- v. Crops; and
- v. Business

2.3 Description of Project Impacts as per LARP

17. The LARP was prepared covering the physical and economic impacts whether permanent or temporarily occurring within the project ROW to address social and economic issues resulting from the acquisition of project affected state and privately used land and assets, such as structures, fences, annual crops and fruit-bearing and timber trees. According to the census and IOL survey total 222 HHs and entities were identified as affected out of which 154 are affected households and 68 are other entities.

18. Total 146,719.6 hectares of land was acquired from privately possessed and agencies occupied land. Besides, 16,812.92 square meter (478 Nos.) structures and 4,693 trees of various species (fruit trees and timber trees) were affected by the project. Fruit trees are on the privately used land parcels and non-fruit trees grown mostly on state land often occupied by local population residing along the existing road. Out of the total quantity of structures, 5,780.68 sqm (339 Nos) residential structures, 5,111.97 sqm (127 Nos) commercial structures and 4,920.27 sqm (12 Nos) structures attached with Dekhan farms. The table underneath presents the summary of impacts of the project.

19. In April 2026, due to minor changes in the project design, the PIU commenced preparation of Amendment 2 to the LARP.[1] The Amendment covers 8 affected households (AHs), comprising 51 affected persons (APs), including 21 males and 30 females. According to the inventory of losses, the road rehabilitation and reconstruction works additionally affect 4,100.00 m² of land designated for residential development and 75,665.00 m² of agricultural land, comprising 3,675.00 m² of orchard land, 6,890.00 m² of agricultural land, and 65,100.00 m² of pastureland.

20. In addition, the impacts include 56 trees (40 young fruit trees, 7 mature fruit trees, and 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 m of fencing, and 3 m³ of foundation.

Table 2: Project affected land parcels along the entire road section

Impact of the Project	No. of Parcels/ Structure/ Trees	Project Affected Area (ha/Sqm/No).	No of AHs	No of APs	No of AEs
Total quantity of land affected	207	154.6961	141	988	69
Total quantity of structure affected	203	823.95	137	988	69
Total quantity of Trees affected	749	4,693	128	952	28



Affected boundary structure



Affected gate of the mosque at Ismat Sharif



Affected residential structure



Affected boundary wall of a residential structure

Apart from the impact on land, structures and trees, there are impacts on 48 private plots belonging to the commercial category and one residential plot associated with a private operational shop. Besides, 30 AHs (209 APs) and 21 AEs have been identified as severely affected HHs. Total 34 vulnerable households including female headed poor households (05), Disable headed HH or other AH member with disability (06), AHs below poverty line (02), Large families with 5 or more children (21).

21. A stand-alone Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) provides medium-term support for eligible vulnerable and severely affected households/entities. The LRP identifies 131 eligible AHs/AEs for livelihood-restoration support, including skills training and complementary measures such as market linkages, access to finance, employment opportunities, financial-literacy support, and follow-up monitoring (Table 3). The LRP was updated following ADB/EBRD review and disclosed on ADB's project website in April 2026. As of 30 June 2026, household consultations to reconfirm training preferences had been undertaken, while training implementation had not yet commenced.

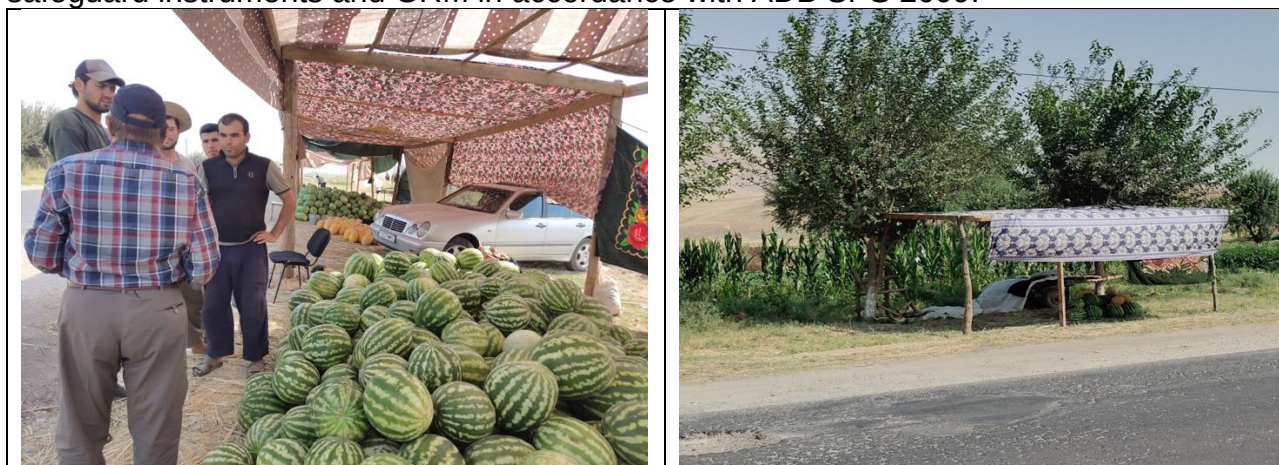
Table 3: Summary of AHs Eligible for Livelihood Restoration Measures

Category of AHs/AEs	AHs	AEs	Total
AHs experiencing business stoppage	21	4	25
AHs with severe impact (10% or more) on income from loss of fruit trees	2	0	2
AHs with severe impact (10% or more) loss of productive agricultural land	0	15	15
AHs with marginal impact (less than 10%) on productive agricultural land crops	3	46	49
AHs required to physically relocate	6		6
Vulnerable AHs	34		34
Total	66	65	131

Source: LARP Table- 36

2.3.1 Temporary Impacts on Seasonal Vendors

22. Seasonal vendors operate at some locations along the road during approximately May–August/September. They were not identified as permanently affected persons under the LARP. The Contractor is required to provide advance notice before works that could affect temporary vending activity, maintain safe access or identify reasonable alternative locations, and avoid unnecessary livelihood disruption. Any unanticipated project-induced impact will be documented and addressed through the applicable safeguard instruments and GRM in accordance with ADB SPS 2009.



2.4 Compensation Policy under the LARP

23. According to the policy of the updated LARP (May 2024) the agriculture land owners are entitled to have cash allowance for loss of land use rights based on net income of 5 years generated from the affected land area at market rate or alternative land plot of equal value / productivity to plot lost. In case of residential/commercial land loss the land owners are to pay cash allowance @ 25 times of current lease rates. The affected structure owners are entitled to have compensation at replacement rate for affected structure / other fixed assets. The owners of trees and other affected assets are entitled for compensation and resettlement benefits following the approved policy of the LARP. A valuation company namely “State Unitary Enterprise for Evaluation- SUEE” was engaged by PIURR for valuation of affected properties as per policy of the LARP. Severely affected and vulnerable households are entitled to have additional support and benefits as per policy of the LARP. Necessary vocational training and other facilities will be provided to the severely affected and vulnerable APs. The AEs losing dekhan farms will be brought into the training program on the agriculture extension. In case of community properties (mosque) affected on Government land, the PIU will reconstruct the same through the contractor under BOQ item instead of payment of compensation following the established practice of Tajikistan.

2.5 Disbursement of Compensation

24. Following the policy of the LARP and PIURR started payment of compensation on 30 June 2025 to the affected people. A total of 222 APs and AEs were finally selected as entitled to have compensation and resettlement benefits. The payment is made through the Amonat Bank located at Vose, Farkhor and Dangara. All of the affected people were paid compensation as per policy of the LARP. Payment of compensation is made through account transfer to their respective bank account. The APs opened account in the Amonat Bank (State Bank of Tajikistan) for receiving compensation smoothly. Tendency of the people is to withdraw the compensation amount immediately after payment. During payment of compensation, affected people were encouraged to keep the money in the bank and invest in income generating activities.

Table 4: Status of disbursement of compensation

District	Total APs to receive compensation	APs paid compensation	%	Amount of compensation estimated (TJS)	Amount of compensation paid (TJS)	%
Total	222	222	100	31,390,991.40	31,390,991.40	100

Source: PIURR



3. SOCIAL MONITORING

25. This is the 3rd SASMR for the January–June 2026 reporting period. Before the official commencement of civil works, the Contractor had undertaken preparatory activities on sections km 23+550–26+100, km 26+100–27+500, km 39+000–42+000, and km 42+000–43+500. This matter was reviewed through the SDDR prepared in 2025. During the current reporting period, CSC continued monitoring for any unanticipated social impacts and grievances associated with project implementation.

26. An External Monitoring Consultant (EMC) was deployed by the PIURR for monitoring of the LARP implementation. The EMC has completed his assignment and submitted one report in August 2025 on progress and compliance issues of the LARP preparation and implementation. The EMC submitted the report to the PIURR. Besides, the EBRD has deployed a consulting firm namely “EPTISA” of Spain for looking into social and environmental compliance issues especially occupational health and safety of the project.

27. The social safeguard monitoring data has been collected from PIURR and the Contractor regarding land acquisition and temporary land use respectively. Affected people were also consulted to seek their opinion about importance of the project on their life, potential impacts, delivery of compensation and use of compensation money. Affected people expressed satisfaction about the project implementation for smooth movement. They are also satisfied with the amount of compensation paid for their lost assets. The physically displaced HHs (06) have been relocated by purchasing alternative houses in new location by their own with the compensation money. Other APs have dismantled their structures and take away salvageable materials free of cost after payment of compensation. Trees owners have fell down their trees by themselves as well.

28. The social safeguard documentation for the Dangara–Guliston road section includes the LARP (December 2024, with subsequent project updates/addenda as applicable) and a stand-alone LRP that was updated following ADB/EBRD review and disclosed on ADB’s project website in April 2026. The LARP compensation program was completed during 30 June–31 July 2025 for all 222 eligible APs/AEs: Dangara (173), Farkhor (25), and Vose (24). During the current reporting period, monitoring therefore focused on post-compensation outcomes, relocation status, livelihood-restoration readiness, temporary land use, labour/social compliance, and grievances. Compensation values were based on the approved LARP and valuation undertaken by SUE “Narkhguzori”.

29. The LRP requires consultation with eligible households to confirm priorities for skills development and livelihood restoration support. Following ADB/EBRD review comments, PIURR and CSC continued individual consultations during January–February 2026 and carried out a further round in June 2026 to reconfirm preferences. Results are to be reflected in implementation planning. As of 30 June 2026, the training package had not yet commenced.

30. Compensation under the LARP was paid during June–July 2025 through Amonat Bank branches in Vose, Farkhor, and Dangara by transfer to the respective APs’ bank accounts. This information is included as background to the current monitoring period. Payment records were used during monitoring to verify completion of compensation and

to assess subsequent livelihood and relocation outcomes.

31. Use of compensation: Many surveyed APs reported that they withdrew compensation shortly after bank transfer and preferred to hold funds in cash. The LRP includes financial-literacy and money-management support to help eligible households consider safer savings options and productive use of compensation and livelihood-restoration assistance.

32. The Contractor reported temporary use of approximately 4.50 ha of private land for the main camp and approximately 14 ha of government land for construction-related facilities for the construction period. The Contractor stated that agreements are in place. Copies of the relevant agreements were not available to the CSC for verification during the reporting period; submission and verification of these documents is therefore included as a follow-up action.

3.1 Scope of Monitoring

33. The scope of the monitoring comprises the following:

- i. Review and verify periodic reports prepared by the Contractor and Consultant
- ii. Review the socioeconomic baseline information and impacts from the LARP, LARP Addendums and SDDR
- iii. Review the reports prepared by the External Monitoring Consultant on LARP implementation
- iv. Review the reports prepared by the OHS Consultant (EPTISA) following the EBRD performance requirement (PR)- 2.
- v. Consult PIURR, consultant (CSC), contractors and APs for preparing safeguard monitoring report; and
- vi. assess efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the resettlement to draw lessons for preparation and implementation of future resettlement planning documents
- vii. Review of the Project GRM system functionality and collection of grievances from the local GRM focal persons

34. Monitoring was undertaken with reference to: (i) ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009; (ii) applicable EBRD performance requirements, including PR 5 and PR 10; (iii) relevant laws and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan; (iv) the approved LARP and disclosed LRP; (v) the SDDR; (vi) project GRM arrangements; and (vii) the safeguard principle that affected persons should not be worse off as a result of project-induced impacts.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Review of Safeguard Documents

35. During the reporting period, the CSC reviewed available social safeguard and project documents, including Contractor and Consultant progress reports, the LARP, LRP, SDDR, Project Communication Plan, ADB mission records, relevant correspondence, the External Monitoring Consultant report, and EBRD/E&S consultant communications. The review for this SASMR is limited to information available up to 30 June 2026.

3.2.2 Review of ADB, EBRD, and Government Requirements

36. During preparation of this social monitoring report the safeguard policies of the ADB (SPS 2009), EBRD PR 5 and PR 10 and land code of Government of Tajikistan were reviewed and matched with the policies adopted in the LARP. This semiannual social monitoring report is prepared following the policies of ADB and Government of Tajikistan to comply with the ADB Involuntary Resettlement (IR)/Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.

3.2.3 Consultation with Affected Persons

37. During June 2026, affected persons, including physically displaced and vulnerable households, were consulted through small-group and individual discussions by the Senior Resettlement/Social Safeguard Specialist, PIURR safeguard staff, CSC engineers, and the local social expert. References to compensation consultations relate to the original June–July 2025 payment period and are included only as background to the current monitoring assessment.

38. Consultations indicated that household livelihood situations and training preferences vary. Physically displaced households reported that compensation and relocation support enabled them to re-establish housing. Eligible households were briefed on the purpose of skills-development and livelihood-restoration measures, and PIURR/CSC continued one-on-one consultations to reconfirm preferred training areas. The June 2026 consultation results are to be reflected in LRP implementation planning.

39. CSC social specialists and PIURR safeguard staff-maintained contact with affected persons regarding relocation, livelihood restoration, and grievances. Complainants associated with the km 3+00 residential-cracking case and the km 34 area spoil-disposal case were consulted during follow-up. The current status of these cases is summarized in Section 4 and in the anonymized grievance summary annex.

40. During the reporting period, the CSC continued to monitor and supervise implementation of social safeguard and resettlement measures against applicable ADB/EBRD requirements and the commitments set out in the project safeguard instruments.

41. In Ismat Sharif Jamoat, residents submitted a collective grievance (total 26 households) concerning cracks in residential structures near km 3+00 that were alleged to be associated with construction-induced vibration. The matter was investigated and addressed through a compensation/settlement process for the households determined to be affected.

42. Project records indicate that compensation was provided to 26 affected households under the km 3+00 grievance follow-up, and no-claim acknowledgements were obtained from compensated households. Personal names, signatures, and payment records are omitted from this public disclosure version; supporting records are retained in the project files for review by PIURR, ADB, and EBRD as appropriate.

3.2.4 Social Monitoring Survey

43. A simple checklist (Annex-2) was administered to conduct monitoring survey among the affected 222 HHs/AEs along the project right of way. The respondents were

selected through random sampling method. Total 50 (22.50%) respondents were interviewed (lists the interviewed APs are in annex-7) in June 2026 with the help of the local social expert of CSC and other engineers. Special emphasis was given on the physically displaced HHs. All of the six physically displaced HHs were purposively selected and interviewed to obtain their opinion and experience about displacement management challenges and opportunities.

44. Due to the high temperatures during the summer period and the respondents' household and livelihood responsibilities during the monitoring survey conducted in June 2026, some respondents residing at considerable distances from the project area were interviewed by telephone. This approach was adopted to facilitate participation while minimizing inconvenience to the affected persons and ensuring adequate coverage of the monitoring sample. The results and key findings of the monitoring survey are presented in the following section of this report.



Photographs of Monitoring Survey Activities in June 2026 (public-disclosure images)

3.2.5 Consultation with PIURR and Other Officials

45. During preparation of this Social Monitoring Report, officials of the PIURR including the Social Safeguard Specialist, Environmental Safeguard Expert, Chief Engineer, and others were consulted to have the updated information on payment of compensation and other benefits under LARP. PIURR Social Safeguard Specialist provided tremendous support in preparation of the livelihood restoration plan (LRP) and social monitoring report. The Senior Social Resettlement/Social Safeguard Specialist of CSC attended the payment session in the field during June 30, 2025 to July 04, 2025. The Team Leader of the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) was also consulted about the project documents and other issues related to social and resettlement.

46. The contractor's (HUNAN Road and Bridge) senior officials (Chief Engineer, Commercial Manager, Health and Safety Specialist and Environmental Specialist) were consulted to get update about the social compliance issues lying with the contractor including temporary land use, deployment of local people particularly APs in the construction work, awareness about sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment, similarities of salaries among male and female, freedom of association of the employees, etc. During payment of compensation, more than 50 affected people including physically displaced people were consulted by the Senior Resettlement/

Safeguard Specialist and sought their opinion about the project and compensation so far determined for their affected properties. People expressed happiness with the compensation and hassle-free payment procedure.

3.2.6 Consultation with the Contractor

47. Several meetings with the contractor (Hunan Road and Bridge Construction Group Co., Ltd.) were held at contractor's camp office, Dangara. Environmental Specialist, health and Safety Specialist and Financial Manager of the contractor. Environmental Specialist and Senior Resettlement/Social Safeguard Specialist of ISAN Corporation (Construction Supervision Consultant) discussed pertinent issues associated with the construction activities. Following issues were discussed in the meeting and requested the contractor to take care of them accordingly.

(i) The Contractor reported temporary use of approximately 4.5 ha of private land for camp facilities and approximately 14 ha of government land for construction-related facilities. The Contractor advised that the arrangements are governed by agreements with the relevant landholders/authorities. Copies were not available to the CSC during the reporting period; submission and verification of the agreements, payments/conditions, and reinstatement obligations are therefore retained as a follow-up action.

(ii) The Contractor and subcontractors are required to prevent unauthorized deposition of excavated or unsuitable material outside the approved ROW/disposal areas. Any project-induced obstruction, drainage impact, access restriction, or damage to third-party land is to be promptly investigated and remedied by the Contractor, with the CSC monitoring corrective action and the GRM available to affected communities.

(iii) The project GRM is operational for community grievances, while workers are to have access to a separate, confidential channel for employment-related concerns, including wages, overtime, PPE, health and hygiene, and SEA/SH. Community and worker grievances should be recorded separately, with the nature of the issue, action taken, status, and closure evidence documented in project records and summarized in periodic reporting without disclosing personal or sensitive information.

(iv) Each employee should receive written employment documentation before commencing work, clearly stating the applicable position, wage/payment terms, leave entitlements, benefits, and other employment conditions. The CSC will verify implementation through periodic document checks.

(v) Any damage to private or community assets outside the handed-over ROW caused by construction activities or movement of machinery is to be investigated and remedied by the Contractor in accordance with the Contract and applicable safeguard requirements. Where affected persons raise a grievance, the case should be processed through the project GRM and closed only after the agreed corrective/compensatory measure is documented.

(vi) Seasonal vendors were observed at several locations along the project road. They were not identified as permanently affected persons in the approved LARP. The Contractor should provide advance notice of works and maintain safe access or facilitate temporary relocation where feasible. Any unanticipated project-induced livelihood impact is to be documented, assessed under the applicable safeguard framework, and addressed through appropriate mitigation and the GRM.

(vii) Because the road passes through populated settlements, the Contractor should maintain community traffic-safety measures, including warning signs, barriers, safe access, and targeted awareness for vulnerable road users. Any community incident

associated with project activities is to be responded to immediately and reported through the agreed project incident-reporting arrangements.

(viii) The presence of national and foreign workers requires continued management of community-health, conduct, SEA/SH, and communicable-disease risks. The Contractor should maintain worker codes of conduct, induction/refreshers awareness, confidential reporting channels, and community engagement measures consistent with the approved project requirements.

(ix) Where job requirements are met, the Contractor is encouraged to provide employment opportunities to local and project-affected persons in accordance with the project's livelihood-restoration objectives and applicable labour requirements. Employment outcomes should be monitored through sex-disaggregated workforce records and, where consented and appropriate, identification of affected-person participation.

48. Additional monitoring methods used for this SASMR included the following:

- Review of available project records, including the Inception Report, monthly/quarterly progress reports, safeguard instruments, mission records, and relevant Consultant/Contractor correspondence.
- Review of the approved LARP, disclosed LRP, applicable Tajik legislation, ADB SPS 2009 requirements, relevant EBRD requirements, and available previous safeguard-monitoring documentation.
- Review of records and observations from the 2025 compensation-delivery process as background to post-compensation monitoring.
- Review of GRM functionality, grievance processing, closure evidence, and follow-up commitments during the reporting period.
- Field and telephone consultations with affected persons, including physically displaced households, on compensation outcomes, relocation, livelihood, employment opportunities, and access to the GRM.
- Review of Contractor social/labour compliance, with emphasis on temporary land use, workforce composition, employment documentation, wages, non-discrimination, freedom of association, worker grievance arrangements, and other identified follow-up items. Where documentary evidence was incomplete, the matter is identified as requiring further verification rather than treated as closed.

49. The SASMR draws on PIURR and CSC records, Contractor information, safeguard instruments, consultation records, field observations, and the June 2026 monitoring survey. PIURR remains responsible for implementation of the LARP/LRP and the project GRM, with monitoring support from the CSC social safeguard team. The June 2026 survey covered 50 of 222 APs/AEs (22.5%), including all six physically displaced households, which exceeds the report's minimum 20% monitoring-sample target. Subsequent SASMRs will continue to track post-compensation outcomes, LRP implementation, grievances, temporary land-use obligations, labour/social compliance, and any unanticipated social impacts.

3.3 Monitoring Results

3.3.1 Land Acquisition and Displacement Management

50. The approved LARP identified 146.7196 ha of affected land. Compensation was assessed through SUE "Narkhguzori" in accordance with the approved LARP and applicable national procedures, and PIURR reports that all 222 eligible APs/AEs received compensation by bank transfer during 30 June–31 July 2025. During the January–June 2026 reporting period, CSC monitoring therefore focused on post-

compensation outcomes, relocation status, livelihood restoration, and any new or residual impacts rather than on the original compensation payment process. Accordingly, during the monitoring, two additional affected households (AHs) were identified at km 34, which are affected by the loss of vacant land designated for residential development. These impacts had not been identified in the original LARP. Following their identification, both households were included in Amendment to the LARP.

51. Additionally, in June 2026, a request was received to prepare a LARP in connection with the reconstruction of the road section connecting Zebunisso Street with the end of the Bokhtar – Dangara Road and the beginning of the Dangara – Guliston Road (T-junction). Following the completion and approval of the detailed design, Amendment 3 to the LARP will be prepared to cover all assets affected by the implementation of the proposed works

52. During preparation of this SASMR, 50 APs/AEs (22.5% of the total 222) were interviewed using a monitoring checklist. The sample included all six physically displaced households. The sampled households comprised 320 persons (145 male and 175 female). The survey findings are presented below and should be read as monitoring-sample results rather than as a census of all APs/AEs.

53. Project awareness and consultation: All sampled respondents reported awareness of the Project and previous consultation during the inventory/measurement and LARP implementation processes. The June 2026 survey also covered understanding of compensation, relocation, livelihood-restoration measures, and the grievance redress mechanism.

54. Compensation satisfaction: Of the 50 surveyed respondents, 49 (98%) reported satisfaction with the compensation received and one respondent reported dissatisfaction with the amount. This is a sample-based perception result; the individual concern remains documented through the monitoring records and can be processed through the GRM if pursued by the affected person.

55. Occupation: None of the 50 surveyed APs reported a change in their main occupation attributable to the Project as of June 2026. Future livelihood outcomes will be monitored after implementation of the LRP measures begins.

56. Physical relocation: All six physically displaced households had relocated by the reporting period. Five moved to nearby settlements and one remained within the same village. The monitoring survey covered all six households and did not identify an unresolved relocation grievance as of 30 June 2026. Household identities and detailed addresses are omitted from this public-disclosure version.

Table 5: Anonymized Summary of Physically Displaced Households

HH ID	Male members	Female members	Previous location	Relocation status
DP-01	3	4	Project area	Relocated to Bokhtar City
DP-02	2	3	Project area	Relocated within Dangara District
DP-03	3	5	Project area	Remained in the same village
DP-04	3	3	Project area	Relocated to a nearby village
DP-05	2	4	Project area	Relocated to a nearby village
DP-06	3	2	Project area	Remained in the same village

57. Gate and boundary wall of the affected mosque at Ismat Sharif is yet to dismantle by the authority. The PIURR will reconstruct the mosque gate and boundary wall through the contractor as per Tajikistan law since it is a government property. This is why compensation for the gate and boundary wall was assessed in the LARP but not paid to the local authority of the affected mosque. According to the established practice, public and government facilities are not compensated as part of LARP implementation. Public and government facilities are recorded, inventoried, restoration cost calculated and be paid to the Contractor under Auxiliary works BoQ. These assets will be restored as part of the construction work of the project.

58. Income and livelihood: Based on the June 2026 monitoring survey, none of the 50 sampled APs reported that their overall economic condition had become worse as a result of the Project. Three surveyed households reported a modest increase in monthly income compared with their pre-project situation. These findings are self-reported survey results and do not substitute for longer-term livelihood outcome monitoring. Income restoration and livelihood outcomes will therefore continue to be monitored as LRP measures are implemented.

59. Project employment: The June 2026 monitoring survey identified at least 10 affected persons employed by the Contractor or subcontractors in positions including labourer, foreman, and driver. Because the Contractor did not maintain a complete AP/non-AP workforce breakdown, this figure should be treated as a minimum identified through the monitoring sample. Improved workforce records have been included as a follow-up action.

60. Eligible households were informed about the livelihood-restoration measures envisaged under the LRP, including skills development and income-generating activities. An initial training-needs assessment was carried out during preparation of the LRP, and PIURR/CSC subsequently undertook further household-level consultations, including a June 2026 reconfirmation exercise, to update training preferences. The LRP was updated following ADB/EBRD review and disclosed on ADB's project website in April 2026. As of 30 June 2026, livelihood-restoration training had not yet commenced; commencement, participation, and outcomes will be tracked in the next SASMR.

3.3.2 Temporary Land Use

61. For the main camp and construction-related facilities, the Contractor reported temporary use of approximately 4.50 ha of private land and 14 ha of government land for the construction period. The Contractor stated that rent/payment and reinstatement obligations are covered by agreements. Since copies of these agreements were not available to CSC during the reporting period, CSC instructed the Contractor to submit them for verification. Compliance with payments, agreed land-use conditions, and final reinstatement will remain under monitoring.

3.3.3 Other Social and Labour Compliance Issues

62. The Contractor has employed both national and PRC personnel since the preparatory stage. A review of available employment documentation identified that appointment letters should more clearly specify the nature and scope of work, wage/payment terms, leave entitlements, and other applicable employment conditions. CSC requested the Contractor to standardize employment documentation and maintain

evidence of compliance.

63. According to the Contractor's June 2026 Monthly Progress Report, 410 personnel were deployed: 124 PRC personnel (122 male and 2 female) and 286 national personnel (276 male and 10 female), for a total of 12 female workers. The Contractor did not maintain disaggregated information on whether local workers were economically vulnerable or project-affected persons. CSC therefore requested improved workforce records, including sex-disaggregated data and, where appropriate and consented to, identification of project-affected workers for livelihood-restoration monitoring.

3.3.3.1 Equal Pay for Work of Equal Value

64. The Contractor stated that male and female workers performing the same type of work are paid on an equal basis. During the reporting period, the statutory minimum monthly wage in Tajikistan was TJS 1,000, effective from 1 September 2025 under Presidential Decree No. 962 of 8 February 2025 and its implementing measures. The Contractor reported a minimum wage of TJS 2,600 per month. CSC will continue to verify wage compliance through periodic review of employment and payroll records rather than relying solely on management statements.

3.3.3.2 Core Labour Standards

65. The Contractor reported that PRC workers were covered by personal health insurance while local employees were not covered under the same arrangement. CSC recorded this as a follow-up item and required the Contractor to demonstrate compliance with applicable national law, contractual labour requirements, and project OHS/social obligations for all workers, including evidence of any mandatory insurance or equivalent coverage.

3.3.3.3 Child Labour

66. Based on site observations and available worker records reviewed during the reporting period, no worker below 18 years of age was identified in project employment. CSC will continue age-verification checks as part of routine labour monitoring.

3.3.3.4 Forced or Compulsory Labour

67. Based on worker consultations and available records, no evidence of forced or compulsory labour was identified during the reporting period. CSC will continue to monitor recruitment, freedom to leave employment, retention of identity documents, and other indicators relevant to forced labour risk.

3.3.3.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment

68. No discrimination on the basis of gender, locality, or religion was reported or identified through the monitoring activities undertaken during the reporting period. As of June 2026, the workforce included 12 women. CSC will continue to monitor equal opportunity, non-discrimination, and working conditions through sex-disaggregated records and worker consultations.

3.3.3.6 Freedom of Association

69. As of June 2026, 410 personnel were reported on the project (124 PRC and 286 national personnel). No formal workers' association had been established; the

Contractor stated that workers were free to organize or collectively raise employment-related concerns. CSC will continue to monitor freedom of association and access to the workers' grievance mechanism.

3.3.3.7 Preferential Employment of Local and Affected Persons

70. The project encourages employment opportunities for local people and affected persons where they meet job requirements. The June 2026 monitoring survey identified at least 10 affected persons employed by the Contractor or subcontractors. Because the Contractor did not maintain a complete AP/non-AP breakdown, CSC requested improved records for monitoring livelihood-restoration outcomes and local employment commitments.

3.4 Monitoring of LARP Implementation

71. The LARP contains provision for internal monitoring of LARP implementation. According to the LARP, implementation progress of the LARP will be monitored by PIURR/MoT internally on a regular basis with the assistance of Social Expert of PIURR and CSC local Social Safeguards Specialists. Senior Resettlement/Social Safeguard Specialist (International) of the CSC will monitor the LARP implementation and prepare semi-annual social monitoring report (SASMR) focusing on progress and compliance issues of LARP and LRP. An external monitoring consultant is also onboard to monitor the implementation of social safeguard plans including LARP and LRP. The External Monitoring Consultant submitted first monitoring report in August 2025.

3.5 Monitoring of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

72. The LRP was prepared as a stand-alone document to support vulnerable and severely affected households and was updated following ADB/EBRD review. The LRP was disclosed on ADB's project website in April 2026. During the reporting period, PIURR and CSC continued consultations to reconfirm training preferences and implementation arrangements. As of 30 June 2026, livelihood-restoration training had not yet commenced. Implementation progress, participation, outputs, and outcomes will be reported in subsequent SASMRs.

3.6 Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning

73. The LARP provides the framework for compensation, relocation, livelihood restoration, monitoring, and grievance redress. All 230 eligible APs/AEs received compensation during June–July 2025 and June 2026, and the six physically displaced households had relocated by the current reporting period. The June 2026 monitoring survey covered 51 APs/AEs, including all six physically displaced households. Outstanding follow-up actions relate primarily to LRP implementation, verification of temporary land-use documentation, labour/social compliance, and continued monitoring of grievance commitments.

4. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

4.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

74. A two-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established in the project local level and PIURR level. 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. Local level GRC in each district will resolve complaints and grievances informally through community participation. The local level GRCs consist of representatives of various government departments/agencies at the district level. A 12-members GRC in Vose district while a 15-members GRC in Farkhor and 10-members GRC in Dangara district have been proposed in the LARP to deal with complaints/grievances of the APs. The GRC decisions are made by majority of members and publicized among the local communities. If the complainants are not satisfied with the GRC decisions, they can always file their cases in court at any level of GRC. The GRM covers issues related to social, environmental and other safeguard issues under the ADB SPS 2009 and applicable laws of Tajikistan.

75. 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. Three separate committees were formed for three districts; Vose Farkhor and Dangara.

Table 6: Members of the grievance redress committees at three districts
Grievance Redress Committee in Dangara district

Sl. No.	Full Name	Position	Official contact	Disclosure note
01	Habibzoda A.	First deputy chairman of the district	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
02	Rahmonov N.	Director of the architectural and urban planning department of the district	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
03	Nozaninzoda B.	Chairman of the District Land Management Committee	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
04	Saidshoi A.	Chairman of the environmental protection committee of the district	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
05	Gulov B.	Head of the district electricity network department	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
06	Faizalizoda S.	Director of SSE "BMMG" of district	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
07	Nabiev F.	Head of the drinking water utility of the district	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
08	Mukymov A.	The head of the IDBZ and irrigation of the district	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted

09	Saifulloev A.	Head of the drinking water utility of the district	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
10	Jurabekov B.	Chairman of the Jamoat of village named after I. Sharifov	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
11	Nuralizoda Kh.	Chairman of Jamoat of Korez village	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
12	Mahmadalizoda Sh.	Chairman of the Jamoat of Lolazor Village	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted

Grievance Redress Committee in Farkhor district

Sl. No.	Full Name	Position	Official contact	Disclosure note
01	Valizoda N.	First Deputy Head of District (Construction)	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
02	Hafizov Saidobid	Director of the department of architecture and urban planning	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
03	Namozov M.	Head of the Department of Agriculture	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
04	Ghafforov Asomuddin	Director of SSE "GOK" of the district	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
05	Safarov Maksud	Director of SSE "Housing and Utilities" of the district	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
06	Nasimov Komron	Head of district electricity network	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
07	Jurazoda M.	Head of the Sanitary Epidemiological Service	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
08	Karimzoda Bahodur	Chairman of the Land Management Committee	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
09	Rahimzoda Valikhon	Chairman of the Jamoat of Farkhor town	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
10	Amirshoev Olim	Chairman of the Jamoat of Istiklol village	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
11	Ubaydov S.	Chairman of the Jamoat of Dehkonobod village	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
12	Boboev Khairullo	Chairman of the Jamoat of Gulshan village	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
13	Barotov Navruz	Chairman of the Jamoat of Khutan village	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
14	Amirzoda Alikhon	Director of SSE "BMMG"	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
15	Khudoydodov J.	Manager of Environmental department	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted

Grievance Redress Committee in Vose District

Sl. No.	Full Name	Position	Official contact	Disclosure note
01	Mirzozoda Faridun	Deputy head of the Vose district	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
02	Mirzoev Navrooz	Head of the Vose district land management committee	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
03	Taghoev Firooz	Head of the environmental protection department of Vose district	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted

04	Nurov Jovid	Head of the Department of Agriculture	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
05	Hukmatulloev Qurbon	Head of the state agency for road maintenance in the district	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
06	Kholikov Umed	Head of Jamoat of Guliston village	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
07	Nazarov S.	Head of the Jamoat of the village named after A. Avazov	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
08	Abdulkarimov Hikmatullo	Head of the Jamoat of Hulbuk town	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
09	Halimov Amirkhon	Head of the Jamoat of Tugarak village	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted
10	Ismonov Zulfikor	Specialist in land management of the Jamoat of Tugarak village	District admin. / PIURR	Personal phone omitted

76. 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.

77. The PIURR level GRC members include:

- i. Chief Engineer
- ii. Social safeguard specialist
- iii. Environmental safeguard specialist
- iv. MoT lawyer other specialists as necessary

Representatives of the PIURR Safeguards Unit

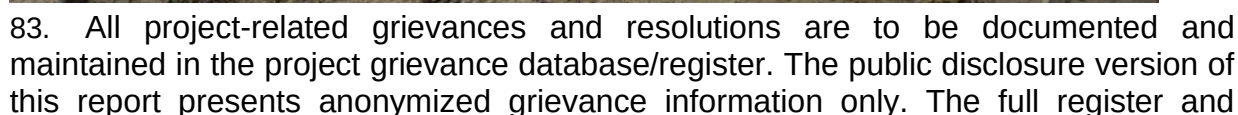
PIURR Social Safeguards Unit
14 Ayni Street, Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Tel: +992 37 221 2076
Email: piurr@bk.ru
(Personal mobile numbers and private e-mail addresses are omitted from the public disclosure version.)

4.2 Grievance Redress Process

78. Grievance redress process will start with application to the GRC (format attached in Annex-1) by the aggrieved people. Jamoat's focal persons (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.

79. 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

82. To address this gap, it is recommended that regular meetings and training sessions be conducted for GRC members to clarify their roles, functions, and responsibilities and to strengthen their active participation in the grievance review and resolution process.



supporting records are retained by PIURR/CSC for monitoring and may be reviewed by ADB/EBRD as appropriate.

4.3 Observations and Recommendations on Grievance Resolution

84. The project implementation was started in May 2025 (preparatory work by Contractor) while the compensation payment was started in June and completed in July 2025. There is no complaint from the APs/AEs received at the GRC regarding compensation delivery, rather two major complaints collectively submitted by the people who are currently affected by the project construction work. The contractor has been requested to document all complaints of the people regarding social, environmental or technical issues. The GRCs at local level and at PIURR level are functional now and all members of the GRCs have been nominated. The focal person at PIURR has been selected and on board. Any grievance related to social, resettlement compensation or environmental issues will be dealt with by the GRCs. Apart from these, rights of labourers, sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) or any other complaints by the workers in the construction sites/camp will be resolved by the contractor. A Public Information Booklet on SEA/SH is attached in Annex-4. The Grievance redress committee at the contractor's end should be formed and functional from the first day and the names and positions of the GRC members must be shared with the CSC and PIURR. Results of the GRMs at local level GRC and contractor's GRC will need to be documented and reported to the PIU, MoT, ADB & EBRD.

85. The GRM boxes were installed both at the beginning and end of the project site, ensuring accessibility for local residents. Additionally, information banners were installed along the project road at seven important sites, including the Ismat Sharif jamoat, the quarry at km 7+300, schools, and other populated areas. A total of 10 information banners and boxes were installed. One grievance was received from the Rukmina Dehkan Farm and addressed to the PIU and TJRM. The grievance was jointly reviewed by representatives of the PIU, CSC, and TJRM, together with the head of the Dehkan Farm and his legal representative. Following the review, it was decided not to provide additional compensation, as no additional compensable impacts were identified. Nevertheless, certain technical measures, including the construction of a culvert and an underground drainage system, will be implemented to ensure continued access for local residents to water from natural springs

86. People can put written complaints in the boxes regarding social, environmental, land acquisition, civil construction, road safety, sexual exploitation and abuse, etc. The contractor opens the complaint box twice-a-week and take mitigation measures (if any complaint is submitted). The consultant and PIURR conducted regular checks to ensure that all complaints were collected, documented, reviewed and resolved in a timely manner.

87. A Project Information Booklet (PIB) in local language (Tajik) has been printed and distributed among the affected people and other stakeholders along the project road describing project goals and objectives, benefits of the project, potential adverse impacts and mitigation measures and grievance redress mechanism. A copy of the information booklet is attached in Annex-3.

88. Fifth community grievances received in December 2025 and June 2026 remained relevant to the January–June 2026 monitoring period: (i) a complaint by 26 residents concerning cracks in residential structures near km 3+00, Ismat Sharif Jamoat; and (ii) a complaint by 20 residents concerning placement of excavated/unsuitable material in

the km 34 area near Bahoriston (Olimtoy), Vose District. (iii) The complaint was received from Bustonova I. on 6 March 2026 regarding the flooding of her residential property/household plot. The accumulated water was pumped out and the affected area was drained to address the reported flooding of the residential property/land plot. (IV) The complaint was about absence of safety passway for the kids along the municipal road used by contractor. (v) concerns raised by the Rukmina Dehkan Farm regarding continued access to water from natural springs and a request for additional compensation.

89. CSC management, engineers, and the Senior Social/Resettlement Specialist visited the two grievance locations on 13 January 2026 and consulted the complainants. At the km 34 area, the principal community concern was potential impact of spoil placement on a local water source used for livestock. At km 3+00, the concern related to alleged construction-induced cracking of residential structures. Both cases were followed through CSC instructions, technical/social follow-up, and the project GRM.

90. The grievances were processed through the local authorities, PIURR, and CSC and were formally referred to the Contractor for action. The project file retains the relevant correspondence and follow-up records.

91. As of 30 June 2026, the km 3+00 grievance was closed for social grievance monitoring following compensation/settlement to 26 affected households and no-claim acknowledgements. For the km 34+800 grievance, a community resolution protocol dated 10 April 2026 records agreed conditions for controlled use of the disposal area and protection of the water source; final landscaping/reinstatement remains subject to CSC monitoring.

92. At km 3+00, a collective grievance was submitted by 26 local residents concerning cracks in residential premises located approximately 50–70 m from construction activities. The grievance alleged that the cracks were associated with construction-induced vibration. Following technical and social follow-up, seven households identified for settlement received compensation during May 2026 and no-claim acknowledgements were obtained. The public version does not disclose names, signatures, or individual payment records.

93. The km 3+00 case is treated as closed for social grievance monitoring based on the settlement/compensation records available to the project. CSC shall retain the technical assessment and signed closure evidence in the project file and continue to monitor for any new complaints at the location.

94. The second collective grievance concerned placement of excavated/unsuitable material in the km 34 area at Bahoriston (Olimtoy), Vose District. A community resolution protocol dated 10 April 2026 identifies the disposal location as km 34+800 and records agreement on continued controlled use subject to protection of the local water source and environmental/hygiene requirements, followed by landscaping and site reinstatement after use. Accordingly, the grievance is considered resolved at the agreement stage, while the final reinstatement commitment remains open for CSC monitoring.

95. For the km 3+00 case, project records show that 26 affected households received compensation during May 2026 and signed no-claim acknowledgements. Photographs of identifiable complainants and signed closure documents are omitted from this public-

disclosure version; the underlying evidence is retained in the project files for review by PIURR, ADB, and EBRD as appropriate.

96. The status of the two principal community grievances is summarized below. For disclosure purposes, personal information has been removed. The km 3+00 grievance is closed based on compensation and no-claim records. The km 34+800 grievance has an agreed resolution protocol, with final site reinstatement remaining subject to follow-up monitoring.

97. The third grievance concerned the potential impact on a natural reservoir. Following review, it was determined that only the natural reservoir would be affected. Accordingly, it was decided to construct a culvert and divert the water into a larger reservoir. An underground drainage system will also be constructed to divert water from the second spring to the remainder of the reservoir.

98. The fourth grievance concerned the absence of a safety passageway along the municipal road used by the contractor. This grievance was also resolved: the contractor installed signage and put a passageway for the children.,

99. The fifth grievance was raised by the Rukmina Dehkan Farm concerning continued access to water from natural springs and a request for additional compensation related to the affected land, including approximately 0.19 ha of land under ponds. The grievance was submitted to the PIU and TJRM and jointly reviewed by representatives of the PIU, CSC, and TJRM, together with the Head of the Dehkan Farm and his authorized legal representative.

100. Following the review of the relevant land-use documentation and the issues raised by the Dehkan Farm, no additional compensable impacts were identified beyond those already addressed. Accordingly, no additional compensation was considered warranted.

101. The parties subsequently agreed to resolve the matter through consultation and agreement. In a written application, the authorized representative of the Rukmina Dehkan Farm confirmed that, following discussions with the PIU representatives, there was no longer a need to consider the previously submitted application and formally requested that it be withdrawn and not considered further.

102. To address the remaining access concern, technical measures, including the construction of a culvert and an underground drainage system, will be implemented to maintain continued access for local residents to water from the natural springs.

103. Based on the above, the grievance is considered resolved by agreement, subject to completion of the agreed technical measures and continued monitoring by the PIU/CSC.

Table 7: Status of Key Community Grievances

Location / issue	Date received	Initial processing	PIURR/CSC action	Contractor / resolution action	Status as of 30 June 2026	Follow-up
km 3+00 – residential cracking complaint, Ismat Sharif Jamoat (collective complaint by 26 residents)	8 Dec 2025	Forwarded through Jamoat and PIURR to CSC	CSC instructed Contractor to investigate and resolve; technical/social follow-up undertaken	Compensation/settlement provided to 7 affected households in May 2026; no-claim acknowledgements obtained	Closed for social grievance monitoring	Retain technical and closure records; monitor for any new complaints
km 34+800 – placement of unsuitable/excavated material near Bahoriston (Olimtoy), Vose District	12 Dec 2025	Forwarded through Jamoat and PIURR to CSC	CSC instructed Contractor to address complaint; community consultation held	Protocol dated 10 Apr 2026 agreed controlled use, protection of water source, and final landscaping/reinstatement	Agreement reached; final reinstatement commitment remains under monitoring	CSC to verify water-source protection during use and final site reinstatement
Km 22+660, Bulyoni Poyon Village, Dangara – flooding of residential property / land plot	6 March 2026.	Complaint forwarded to PIURR on 6 March 2026 with recommendations for necessary action.	PIURR forwarded the grievance to CSC in March 2026 for investigation and appropriate corrective measures.	The accumulated water was pumped out and the affected area was drained to address the reported flooding of the residential property/land plot.	Resolved.	
Safety passageway for schoolchildren along the municipal road	During the ADB safeguards monitoring mission in February 2026	Submitted to the PIU and TJRM for review and corrective action.	At Location of safety passway for the kids along the municipal road used	The safety concern regarding the passageway used by schoolchildren was communicated to the relevant project parties for immediate action.	The Contractor installed appropriate safety signage and provided a designated safe passageway for schoolchildren.	Resolved.
Rukmina Dehkan Farm – access to water from natural springs / request for	During the reporting period	Submitted to the PIU and the TJRM	Grievance submitted to the PIU and TJRM.	The grievance was jointly reviewed by representatives of the PIU, CSC, and TJRM, together with the Head of the	Following the review, it was determined that no additional compensable impacts had been identified;	The Head of Dehkan Farm “Rukmina,” through its authorized representative Shamsiddinov Firdavs Shamsulloevich , submitted an

Location / issue	Date received	Initial processing	PIURR/CSC action	Contractor / resolution action	Status as of 30 June 2026	Follow-up
additional compensation				Dehkan Farm and his legal representative.	therefore, no additional compensation was provided. Nevertheless, technical measures, including construction of a culvert and an underground drainage system, will be implemented to maintain continued access for local residents to water from natural springs..	application to PIURR requesting recalculation of compensation for 0.19 ha of land occupied by ponds, based on land-use documents and applicable legislation. The applicant subsequently reached an agreement with PIURR representatives and requested that the previously submitted application no longer be considered. Received by PIURR: 15 June 2026, Ref. No. 4/10.

104. For making the process easy to the people a notice (in local language) containing information about the matters to be considered in the GRC with name, address and contact number of the PIURR focal person would be displayed in public places such as Local Hukumat's office, Jamoats, Market places, Contractors' camp offices or any common place in each of the villages along the project road where people regularly visit for their daily needs. In this way people will be aware of their right to place grievance, scope of the grievance committee, and to whom and how the complaints would be placed. The theme of the notice may be as under in the box.

Box-1: Sample public notice for mass awareness on GRM

PUBLIC NOTICE

This is to inform communities along the Dangara–Guliston road section that the Project is being implemented by the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan through PIURR with financing from ADB and EBRD. Land acquisition and resettlement measures are being implemented in accordance with the approved safeguard documents.

Any person or community may raise comments or grievances concerning social, resettlement, environmental, construction, road-safety, or other project-related issues through the project Grievance Redress Mechanism. Complaints may be submitted without charge and will be registered, reviewed, and followed up in accordance with the project GRM.

Public project contact:
PIURR Social Safeguards Unit
14 Ayni Street, Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Tel: +992 37 221 2076
Email: piurr@bk.ru

Personal mobile numbers and private e-mail addresses are omitted from this public-disclosure version.

5. CONCLUSIONS, FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

105. The LARP for the Dangara–Guliston Road Section has been implemented with compensation paid to all 222 eligible APs/AEs during June–July 2025. Earlier preparatory works undertaken before the official commencement of civil works were addressed through the 2025 SDDR. During January–June 2026, CSC monitoring focused on post-compensation outcomes, relocation, livelihood-restoration planning, temporary land use, labour and social compliance, and grievance follow-up. No new involuntary resettlement impacts requiring additional LARP compensation were identified through the monitoring activities reported here; any unanticipated impacts will remain subject to ongoing monitoring and the GRM.

106. The six physically displaced households had relocated by the reporting period. The LRP identifies 131 households/entities for livelihood-restoration support. Consultations to reconfirm training preferences continued during 2026, while implementation of the training package had not commenced as of 30 June 2026.

107. The main follow-up priorities are: (i) commence and monitor LRP implementation; (ii) verify temporary land-use agreements and reinstatement obligations; (iii) strengthen labour documentation and workforce data; (iv) confirm compliance with applicable worker insurance/coverage requirements; (v) maintain an up-to-date grievance register; and (vi) monitor completion of the km 34+800 disposal-site reinstatement commitment. These actions are consolidated in the Corrective and Follow-up Action Plan below.

108. The next SASMR will cover July–December 2026 and will report progress against the follow-up actions identified in this report, including LRP implementation, labour/social compliance, grievance status, and any unanticipated social impacts.

5.2 Recommendations and Follow-up Actions

109. Compensation under the approved LARP was completed in 2025. Continued monitoring should focus on post-compensation outcomes, livelihood restoration, temporary land-use compliance, labour and social conditions, and grievance closure commitments.

110. The relocation outcomes of the six physically displaced households should continue to be monitored through periodic consultation, with particular attention to livelihood restoration and vulnerability.

111. PIURR and CSC should finalize the implementation arrangements for the LRP, commence agreed livelihood-restoration measures, and monitor participation and outcomes using measurable indicators.

112. As construction works commenced at three sites prior to the payment of the corresponding compensation, the project was assessed as being in the “**At risk**” during the second quarter of 2026. This situation will be addressed, and the project status will be reassessed in the third quarter of 2026.

113. In addition, Amendment 2 to the LARP, covering 8 AHs, was implemented in June 2026. The preparation of Amendment 3 to the LARP is expected to be completed in July 2026.

114. The June 2026 workforce comprised 410 personnel, including 286 national workers (276 male and 10 female) and 124 PRC workers (122 male and 2 female). CSC should continue to verify equal pay, employment documentation, workers' grievance access, non-discrimination, age verification, freedom of association, and compliance with applicable worker insurance/coverage requirements.

115. The Contractor should submit copies of all temporary land-use agreements to CSC for verification. CSC should monitor compliance with payment/rent conditions, permitted use, environmental and social requirements, and restoration/reinstatement obligations.

116. Monitoring of the LRP and corrective actions should be integrated into routine CSC monitoring and the next SASMR. Progress should be evidenced through consultation records, implementation records, photographs where appropriate, and updated action-status tables.

117. The GRM register should be kept current and should clearly record grievance category, location/chainage, date received, responsible party, actions taken, status, and closure evidence, while protecting personal and confidential information in public disclosure documents.

118. For the km 34+800 disposal-site grievance, CSC should monitor protection of the local water source during use of the site and verify final landscaping/reinstatement after the disposal area is no longer required.

5.3 Corrective and Follow-up Action Plan

Issue	Location / scope	Required action	Responsible party	Target / timing	Status as of 30 June 2026
LRP implementation	Project-wide	Finalize implementation arrangements, commence agreed livelihood-restoration measures, and monitor participation/outcomes	PIURR with CSC support	Before/early in next reporting period	Open – consultations completed/continued; training not yet commenced
Temporary land-use documentation	Main camp and construction facilities	Submit agreements to CSC; verify payments/conditions and reinstatement obligations	Contractor / CSC	Immediate; monitor through land return	Open – Contractor reports agreements; CSC verification pending
Worker insurance /coverage	All project workers	Demonstrate compliance with applicable law and contract requirements for worker medical/insurance coverage	Contractor / CSC	Immediate	Open – differential arrangements reported
Employment documentation and workforce data	Project-wide	Standardize appointment letters; maintain sex-disaggregated and AP/local employment data; verify payroll compliance	Contractor / CSC	Ongoing; review monthly	In progress
km 3+00 grievance	Ismat Sharif Jamoat	Retain technical and closure evidence; monitor for any new complaints	CSC / Contractor	Ongoing	Closed for social grievance monitoring
km 34+800 grievance	Bahoriston (Olimtoy), Vose District	Protect local water source during use; complete and verify final landscaping/reinstatement	Contractor / CSC	During use and upon closure of disposal site	Agreement reached; final reinstatement pending
GRM records and public disclosure	Project-wide	Maintain updated grievance register with location, category, dates, actions, status and closure evidence; anonymize public versions	PIURR / CSC	Ongoing	In progress

ANNEX 1. GRIEVANCE APPLICATION FORMS

Grievance Application Form

Name of the applicant _____	
Mobile Phone number: _____	
Email / Residence Hukumat _____ Jamoat _____ _____ Village _____ _____	
Language for communication: Tajik _____ Russian _____ Other _____ (please clarify)	
Date of application _____	Date of acceptance _____
Please explain the reason for your application in detail. Use additional pages if necessary Provide copies of relevant documents, if available.	
Complainant: Full Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____	Accepted: Full Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

ANNEX-2: MONITORING CHECKLIST

Green Corridor Demonstration Project (GCDP) TAJ 54286
Dangara-Guliston Road Section

**Implementation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
(LARP) for 49 km Dangara-Guliston Road Section**
Check list on LARP implementation and present status of the affected people

Survey Period: June 2026 (SASMR reporting period: January–June 2026)

***This Monitoring Survey is being conducted only for official purpose of
GCDP.
This information will be confidential and not to be disclosed to others.***

Location/Chainage of person interviewed.....

1. Name of the Displaced Person
2. Father/Husband's Name
3. Household members: Male.....FemaleTotal
.....
4. Address
4.1 Previous
.....
(Before project)
4.2 Present
.....
5. Occupation
5.1 Previous occupation
.....
5.2 Present Occupation
.....
6. Monthly income (in TJS)
6.1 Before project
.....
6.2 After Project
.....

7. Whether he/she was consulted about the project and informed about entitlements as per project policy
8. Quantity of land lost for the project (in ha.....private/leased/temporary)
9. Whether he/she received compensation for lost assets? Yes ☐ No ☐
- 9.1 If yes; Total amount of compensation in TJS
- Compensation received TJS.....
- Date of receipt compensation.....
10. In case of temporary land taken by the Contractor
- 10.1 Is there any written agreement with the Contractor regarding temporary land using?
- 10.2 Do they follow clauses of the agreement strictly? Yes ☐ No ☐
- 10.3 If no, do you have any comments or complaints on utilization of land?
- 10.4 Please mention.....
11. Whether the compensation amount/benefit is adequate according to your lost asset or not Yes ☐ No ☐
- 11.1 If no Please mention reason
12. How does he/she plan to utilize or already utilized compensation money?
- a. Land purchase b. business promotion c. others
13. If she/he is physically displaced, where he/she has been relocated?
- a. Own residual land b. purchased land c. Others land
- 13.1 What of type of relocation it is? A. Permanent Relocation b. Temporary Relocation
14. What does he/she feel about his/her present economic and social condition?
- Better off=1, or As previous =2, or Worse off=3
- If worse off why?.....
15. Whether he/ she or any of his/her family members have been employed in project work by the contractor/subcontractor?
- 15.1 Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes details of the position.....and salary.....TJS
16. Do you think that the communication system is more developed after completion of the project?
- 16.1 If yes how?.....
- 16.2 If no why?

17. Whether land price in the project area has been increased due to the project or not? ☐ Yes. ☐ No.

18. Anything to say about the project/payment procedure/compensation amount/dealings of the officials, etc.

.....
.....

Name and signature of the Respondent	Signature of the interviewer and date

ANNEX-3 PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET ON LARP

		 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Asian Development Bank	The Republic of Tajikistan	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION UNIT FOR ROADS REHABILITATION

INFORMATION BOOKLET

Green Corridor Demonstration Project,

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Dangara – Guliston Road

(Length of the project road: 49 km)

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Financed by: Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

April 2024

Dangara, Vose and Farkhor districts Project Summary

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan applied to the Asian Development Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to implement the project "Green Corridor", Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Dangara – Guliston Road Project.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Dangara-Guliston road is 49 km long and has four traffic lines. This project will include construction of bridges, two- level intersections, culverts of different diameters and sizes, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, installation of street lighting, construction of bus stops and other roadside infrastructures.

The road will be categorized as 1B due to its technical parameters.

The project is initiated by the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan through the Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation.

Benefits of the project

The proposed project contributes to the improvement of both internal and external communication of the Republic of Tajikistan. The intermediate and immediate expected benefits of the project include the following:

- - Increase in vehicle traffic;
- - Improving conditions for transit and regional transport;
- - Reduction of traffic accidents;
- - Reduction of exhaust emissions;
- - Improving the social and economic conditions of local residents of the

Dangara, Vose and Farkhor districts;

- - Construction of a charging station for electric vehicles and
- - Improved access to neighbouring regions and other countries.

Necessity of project implementation

Due to the destruction of the existing road and the need for repair, increase in vehicle traffic and non-conformity of the existing road to international requirements and the traffic there is a need for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Dangara–Guliston road.

In order to increase vehicle traffic, ensure round-the-clock traffic and make the road to international standards, it became necessary to implement the Green Corridor Project.

The present project is financed by ADB, EBRD and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Impact during construction works

During project implementation, due to the widening of the road from two lanes to four lanes, the road will be widened to include residential, commercial, and agricultural lands.

In this regard, during construction works, there will be impacts on buildings and structures, crops and trees located near the road.

In order to minimize the impacts and its compensation, a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan has been prepared based on the project requirements.

What is the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan?

In order to reduce the impact and compensate for the impact on residential, commercial and agricultural lands, as well as the impact on residential buildings, supporting structures and other roadside structures or commercial points, based on the requirements of ADB (ADB Social Safeguards Policy 2009), EBRD (Environmental and Social Policy of 2014) and the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, is drawn up on Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan.

This plan contains information on Affected Persons and the scope of the impact. At the same time, this plan specifies the procedure for determining Affected Persons, also other requirements for payment of compensation.

Estimating and determining the cost of impact

The volume of impact is based on actual impact and design. That is, the volume of buildings and structures is based on area and construction materials used, trees on age and fruit/cube, agricultural land on crops.

Thus, based on the impact, the valuation of buildings and structures and fruit trees is determined by the State Unitary Enterprise "On Evaluation" under the State Committee on Investment and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan and the valuation of agricultural crops is determined on the basis of the certificate provided by the agricultural department of the districts.

Impact value for loss of land use rights, loss of livelihoods are determined based on the project's requirement.

Grievance redress mechanism (GRM)

The Grievance redress mechanism has been established as required by ADB, EBRD and Tajik legislation and to prevent disputable cases during project implementation.

The Grievance redress mechanism allows individuals and legal entities to express their opinions, suggestions and complaints in case of disagreement regarding the calculation and compensation of impacts or decisions taken.

This mechanism provides an opportunity to address grievances and complaints of individuals and legal entities in the shortest possible time.

In this regard, in case of grievances or complaints, individuals and legal entities can contact the Field Office, chairmen of villages, jamoats or representatives of hukumats of Dangara, Vose and Farkhor districts (according to the place of residence), the central office of the Ministry of Transport or Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation (or their authorized persons) and other higher authorities.

Grievance redress Committee (GRC)

In order to address citizens' grievances during the project implementation period, a Grievance redress Committee has been established, whose task is to substantiate or justify resolution of citizens' grievances.

The composition of the Grievance Redress Committee consists of representatives of the Ministry of Transport, Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation, Consultant, Contractor, local Hukumat and its structure, civil society organizations (if desired), affected persons and their representatives.

All complaints, appeals or proposals of individuals and legal entities will be registered in the Complaints Registration Book and will be considered in the time specified by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities" dated July 23, 2016, No.1339 and written responses will be provided.

Responsible persons on the Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation side:

Responsible office	PIURR Social Safeguards Unit
Address	14 Ayni Street, Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Phone	+992 37 221 2076
E-mail	piurr@bk.ru
Disclosure notes	Personal mobile numbers and private e-mail addresses are omitted from this public version.

ANNEX 4: PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET ON SEA/SH

		
Asian Development Bank	The Republic of Tajikistan	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan
Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation

INFORMATION BOOKLET ON SEA/SH

Green Corridor Demonstration Project, Dangara-Guliston Road Section

Subject: Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment

Summary of the Project

The reconstruction and upgrade of the 49-kilometer Dangara-Guliston road includes four traffic lanes. The project includes the construction of bridges, two-level roads, culverts of various sizes, pedestrian paths, a bicycle path, lighting, public transport stops, and other road infrastructure. Based on technical indicators, the project road is classified as a Category 1B road.

The project is financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The project is being initiated by the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan (MoT) through the Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation (PIURR).

Project benefits

The proposed project will contribute to improving the Republic of Tajikistan's external relations. The key expected direct and indirect benefits include:

- Increased traffic volumes;
- Improved transit and regional transport conditions;
- Reduction in road accidents;
- Reduction in transport emissions;
- Improved socio-economic conditions for local residents along the road in the Dangara, Farkhor, and Vose districts;

- Creation of charging stations for electric vehicles; and
- Expanded access to neighboring districts and other countries.

(Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's Environmental and Social Policy (2014))

The funding banks' policies also address issues related to Occupational Health and Safety, land allocation and resettlement, and gender issues.

At the same time, as part of the Asian Development Bank's new policy, new social protection requirements regarding Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment will be piloted. These requirements are intended to prevent any undesirable actions by project staff, contractors, and other individuals involved in the project.

Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment

Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) is the abuse of a position of power or authority, often linked to gender inequality. Women and girls, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are at greater risk.

Sexual exploitation is any actual or perceived abuse of a position of vulnerability, power, or trust for the purpose of sexual gratification, or financial, social, or political gain from the sexual exploitation of another person.

Sexual Abuse is any act or threat of physical interference of a sexual nature, whether by force, under conditions of inequality, or coercion, including rape and other forms of non-consensual sexual violence/abuse. Any sexual activity with a child (under 18 years of age) is considered sexual violence.

Sexual harassment is any inappropriate conduct of a sexual nature that could reasonably be perceived or experienced by an individual as offensive or humiliating. This is especially true when such conduct disrupts the work process, is accepted as a condition of employment, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or harassing work environment.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

To ensure compliance with the requirements of financing banks and the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan when reviewing grievances from legal entities and individuals, and to simplify the grievance review and appeal process within the project, a Grievance and Review Mechanism has been established. This mechanism provides an opportunity to review complaints/grievances and appeals from individuals and legal entities as quickly as possible.

This procedure also addresses environmental and social issues. The review of issues related to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment is currently in the pilot phase.

A distinctive feature of this mechanism for issues of SEAH is that all appeals are kept confidential and, if submitted, are reviewed within 24 hours.

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

Grievance Redress Committee – representatives of the relevant agencies responsible for reviewing complaints and appeals from individuals and legal entities.

To review appeals related to sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, a GRC is created, consisting of representatives of the designated agencies.

Representatives of the designated agencies are notified and are required to maintain the confidentiality of all information during the appeals process related to sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

Responsible persons from ADB and the PIU RR:

Channel	Confidential SEA/SH reporting mechanism
Description	Confidential reporting channels are maintained by PIURR and the Contractor and are communicated directly to workers and communities through project information and awareness activities.
Public project contact	PIURR Social Safeguards Unit, 14 Ayni Street, Dushanbe; Tel: +992 37 221 2076; Email: piurr@bk.ru
Disclosure notes	Personal contact details of individual focal persons are omitted from this public disclosure version.

ANNEX 5: ANONYMIZED SUMMARY – KM 3+00 RESIDENTIAL CRACKING GRIEVANCE

ANNEX 5.1: CLOSURE EVIDENCE – PUBLIC DISCLOSURE SUMMARY

Supporting grievance records include complaint correspondence, technical/social follow-up records, and signed compensation/no-claim acknowledgements for compensated households. These records contain personal data and signatures and are therefore retained in the project files rather than reproduced in this public disclosure version.

Closure summary

A collective complaint involving 26 residents near km 3+00 concerned cracks in residential structures allegedly associated with construction-induced vibration. Following follow-up and verification, seven affected households received compensation during May 2026 and no-claim acknowledgements were obtained. The grievance is treated as closed for social monitoring, subject to continued monitoring for any new complaints.

ANNEX 6: ANONYMIZED SUMMARY – KM 34+800 SPOIL DISPOSAL GRIEVANCE

ANNEX 6.1: RESOLUTION PROTOCOL – PUBLIC DISCLOSURE SUMMARY

Resolution summary

A community resolution protocol dated 10 April 2026 records agreement concerning the disposal area at km 34+800 near Bahoriston (Olimtoy), Vose District.

Agreed conditions

The protocol records that controlled placement of unsuitable material may continue within the permitted area provided that the local water source used by residents is protected and environmental and hygiene requirements are observed.

1. Upon completion of use of the disposal area, landscaping and site reinstatement are to be carried out.
2. Status as of 30 June 2026: agreement reached; final reinstatement remains subject to CSC monitoring and verification.
3. Personal names, signatures, and private contact details in the underlying protocol are omitted from this public disclosure version. The signed protocol is retained in the project files.

ANNEX 7: ANONYMIZED SUMMARY – CLOSURE EVIDENCE – PUBLIC DISCLOSURE SUMMARY

Supporting grievance records include complaint correspondence, technical and social follow-up records, photographs, and other evidence of corrective actions. These records are retained in the project files and are not reproduced in this public disclosure version.

Closure Summary

Grievance 1 – Water drainage and natural springs near km 22+660, Buloni Village, Dangara

A community grievance concerning water accumulation and drainage near km 22+660, Buloni Village, Dangara, was received on **6 March 2026**. The grievance was submitted to the PIU and JTRM and was jointly reviewed by the JTRM and CSC. Following the review, it was determined that the natural reservoir would be affected by the works. The Contractor therefore agreed to construct a culvert and divert the water into a larger reservoir. An underground drainage system was also constructed to divert water from the second spring to the remaining part of the reservoir. The corrective measures were completed, and the grievance was **resolved**. The natural springs will be preserved.

Grievance 2 – Safety passageway for schoolchildren

A grievance concerning the **location of the safety passageway** was raised during the ADB safeguards monitoring process and submitted to the PIU and JTRM. The issue concerned the need to provide a safe passage for local schoolchildren along the road. In response, the Contractor installed appropriate safety signage and provided a designated passageway for schoolchildren. The corrective measures were implemented, and the grievance was **resolved**.

Grievance 3– Rukmina Dehkan Farm

A grievance concerning **access to water from natural springs and a request for additional compensation** was submitted to the PIU and TJRM. The grievance was jointly reviewed by representatives of the PIU, CSC, and TJRM, together with the Head of the Dehkan Farm and his legal representative. Following the review, no additional compensable impacts were identified and, therefore, no additional compensation was provided. Nevertheless, technical measures, including the construction of a culvert and an underground drainage system, will be implemented to maintain continued access for local residents to water from natural springs. The agreed measures were established, and the grievance was **resolved by the agreement as they confirm though the Application received to PIURR #4/10 date is 15 of June 2026 which received, subject to implementation of the technical measures**. (please see below)

To the Director of PIURR

Respected: Arabzoda N.

From the head of the dehkan farm "Rukmina" of the Danghara district, Shamsiddinov Ilhom, resident of Danghara district, Jamaat of the Danghara settlement, M. Tursunzoda street, house No. 151, in the person of the authorized representative Shamsiddinov Firdavs Shamsulloevich,
Tel: 885-55-85-35.

APPLICATION.

Based on the letter of the Committee for Land Management of the Danghara district, with the attachment of a copy of the land use map of the dehkan farm "Rukmina," I had respectfully requested from You that, on the basis of these documents and the requirements of current legislation, the issue of compensation for the land plot of the dehkan (farm) farm "Rukmina" of the Danghara district, in particular the land plot under the ponds amounting to 0.19 ha, be recalculated in connection with the land tax and its amount be recalculated.

We wished to resolve the said dispute with Your representatives by way of agreement. There is no longer a need to consider our written application addressed to You. Therefore, we respectfully request that our written application addressed to You not be considered.

We are grateful to You in advance for Your support.

Applicant

Authorized representative Shamsiddinov F.

Received #4/10 15 06 2026 PIURR

Ба директори Лоихаҳои таҷдиди
роҳҳои Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
Мухтарам: Арабзода Н.

Аз тарафи роҳбари хоҷагии деҳқонии
“Рукмина”-и ноҳияи Данғара, Шамсидинов
Илҳом, сокини ноҳияи Данғара Ҷамоати
шаҳраки Данғара, кӯчаи М. Турсунзода
хонаи №151 дар шахсияти намояндаи
ваколатдор Шамсиддинов Фирдавс
Шамсуллоевич,
Тел: 885-55-85-35.

А Р И З А.

Ман ба унвони Шумо мактуби Кумитаи идораи замини ноҳияи
Данғараро асос карда бо замиаи нухаи харитаи заминистифодабарии хоҷагии
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ҷуброни қитъаҳои замини хоҷагии деҳқонии фермери)-и “Рукмина”-и ноҳияи
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ба категориҳои замин ҷуброни маблағи он азнав ба ҳисоб гирифта шавад гуфта
мурочиат карда будем.

Мо ба ҳис мазкурро бо намояндагони Шумо бо роҳи созиш ҳал намудем.

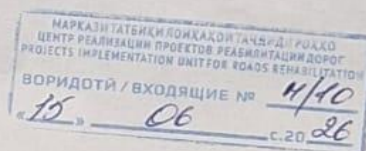
Дигар ҳолат барои барасии аризаи навиштаи мо ба унвони Шумо дида
намешавад.

Аз ин ру аз Шумо эҳтиромона хоҳиш карда мешавад, ки аризаи навиштаи
мо ба унвони Шумо мавриди бараси қарор дода нашавад.

Қаблан барои дастгириятон аз Шумо минатдорем.

Аризадиханда
намояндаи ваколатдор;

Шамсидинов Ф.



**ANNEX 8: ANONYMIZED LIST OF RESPONDENTS INTERVIEWED
DURING THE MONITORING SURVEY**

Sl. No.	Respondent ID	Address		occupation	
		Previous	Present	Previous	Present
1	AP-01	Project area	Bokhtar City	Teacher	Teacher
2	AP-02	Project area	Same project area	Merchant	Merchant
3	AP-03	Project area	Dangara District	Worker	Worker
4	AP-04	Project area	Same project area	Government Employee	Government Employee
5	AP-05	Project area	Same project area	Doctor	Doctor
6	AP-06	Project area	Same project area	Worker	Worker
7	AP-07	Project area	Same project area	Businessman	Businessman
8	AP-08	Project area	Same project area	Businessman	Businessman
9	AP-09	Project area	Same project area	Farmer	Farmer
10	AP-10	Project area	Same project area	Farmer	Farmer
11	AP-11	Project area	Same project area	Farmer	Farmer
12	AP-12	Project area	Same project area	Businessman	Businessman
13	AP-13	Project area	Same project area	Car mechanic	Car mechanic
14	AP-14	Project area	Same project area	Doctor	Doctor
15	AP-15	Project area	Same project area	Car mechanic	Car mechanic
16	AP-16	Project area	Same project area	Car mechanic	Car mechanic
17	AP-17	Project area	Same project area	Car mechanic	Car mechanic
18	AP-18	Project area	Same project area	Car mechanic	Car mechanic
19	AP-19	Project area	Same project area	Car mechanic	Car mechanic
20	AP-20	Project area	Same project area	Doctor	Doctor
21	AP-21	Project area	Same project area	Car mechanic	Car mechanic
22	AP-22	Project area	Same project area	Car mechanic	Car mechanic
23	AP-23	Project area	Same project area	Driver	Driver
24	AP-24	Project area	Same project area	Housewife	Housewife
25	AP-25	Project area	Same project area	Worker	Worker

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Sl. No.	Respondent ID	Address		occupation	
		Previous	Present	Previous	Present
26	AP-26	Project area	Same project area	Driver	Driver
27	AP-27	Project area	Same project area	Welder	Welder
28	AP-28	Project area	Same project area	Pensioner	Pensioner
29	AP-29	Project area	Same project area	Driver	Driver
30	AP-30	Project area	Same project area	Pensioner	Pensioner
31	AP-31	Project area	Same project area	Farmer	Farmer
32	AP-32	Project area	Relocated within project area	Expatriate	Expatriate
33	AP-33	Project area	Same project area	Businessman	Businessman
34	AP-34	Project area	Same project area	Expatriate	Expatriate
35	AP-35	Project area	Same project area	Government Employee	Government Employee
36	AP-36	Project area	Same project area	Expatriate	Expatriate
37	AP-37	Project area	Relocated within project area	Housewife	Housewife
38	AP-38	Project area	Same project area	Expatriate	Expatriate
39	AP-39	Project area	Same project area	Expatriate	Expatriate
40	AP-40	Project area	Same project area	Workers	Workers
41	AP-41	Project area	Same project area	Workers	Workers
42	AP-42	Project area	Same project area	Housewife	Housewife
43	AP-43	Project area	Same project area	Doctor	Doctor
44	AP-44	Project area	Same project area	Driver	Driver
45	AP-45	Project area	Same project area	Expatriate	Expatriate
46	AP-46	Project area	Same project area	Car Mechanic	Car Mechanic
47	AP-47	Project area	Same project area	Driver	Driver
48	AP-48	Project area	Same project area	Government Employee	Government Employee
49	AP-49	Project area	Same project area	Expatriate	Expatriate
50	AP-50	Project area	Same project area	Farmer	Farmer

ANNEX-9: CHECKLIST FOR TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT UNDER LRP

Government of Tajikistan Green Corridor Demonstration Project Dangara – Guliston
Road Section Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

Checklist for Training Need Assessment (TNA) of the eligible APs

Respondent ID General location

Age group: Present occupation

This Training Needs Assessment is conducted for official GCDP monitoring and LRP implementation purposes. Personal information collected through completed questionnaires is confidential and is not included in the public disclosure version of monitoring reports.

Sl. No.	Occupations available in the area	Preferences of the APs (hierarchical)				
		I don't prefer	Slightly Prefer	Moderately Prefer	I prefer	I prefer very well
		1	2	3	4	5
01	Vegetable grower					
02	Processing of vegetables and fruits;					
03	Carpenter					
04	Electrician;					
05	Mobile Servicing					
06	Car Driving					
07	Computer operator					
08	Car Mechanics					
09	Head of a peasant farm					
10	Tailoring and Clothes shop					
11	Installation of solar electric equipment;					
12	Repair of household appliances					
13	Expertise in Russian, English and Korean languages					
14	Welder					
15	Plumber					
16	Solar Energy Specialist					
17	Accounting					

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18	Pastry chef					
19	Satin and drape weave					
20	Agriculture Extension					

Signature of the Respondent Date	Name of the Interviewer Date
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