

Appendix 7: 3rd Technical Notes

(November 2018)

TECHNICAL NOTES
ON THE PREPARATORY SURVEY
FOR THE PROJECT
FOR REHABILITATION OF KIZILKALA – BOKHTAR SECTION
OF DUSHANBE – BOKHTAR ROAD
IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

The Preparatory Survey Team commissioned to undertake the Outline Design (hereinafter referred to as “The Team”), under Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) held discussions with the implementing agency and other relevant agencies on the contents of the Outline Design Draft Final Report prepared for “The Project for Rehabilitation of Kizilkala – Bokhtar Section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar Road in the Republic of Tajikistan”.

This note is signed between The Team and Ministry of Transport (hereinafter referred to as “MOT”) to share mutual understandings and agreement on the matters mentioned in Appendix-1.

Dushanbe, 30 November, 2018



Mr. Mirzoev S.B.
First Deputy Minister
Ministry of Transport
Republic of Tajikistan



Mr. Ryohei Watanabe
Chief Consultant
Preparatory Survey Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Appendix -1

1. Salient Features of the Design

The Team explained to MOT and MOT agreed on the salient features of the Outline Design, which is as summarized below.

Type	Item		Contents	Remarks
Road	Objective Length		9.2 km	● Start Point : End point of ADB Phase2 section (STA.730+50) ● End point : STA.822+10.799
	Number of Lanes		4-lanes	● Carriageway width 3.5m / lane
	Shoulder	Standard Section (Start point-STA.807+20)	2.5 m	● Widened shoulder was applied with considerations for gender equality, school children use and low-speed vehicles
		Bokhtar Section (STA.807+20-End point)	1.75 m	
	Median	Standard Section (Start point-STA.807+20)	3.0 m	● These widths include marginal strip (inner and outer shoulder) of 0.5m .
		Bokhtar Section (STA.807+20-End point)	2.0 m	
	Sidewalk		2.25 m	● On both sides
	U-turn Lane		2 locations	● STA.737+20 :One-direction (Bokhtar to Bokhtar) ● STA.802+60: Both-directions
Pavement		• Wearing Course: 5cm • Binder Course: 5cm • Basecourse: 25cm • Sub-basecourse: 40cm	● Modified asphalt concrete will be applied for wearing course at intersections and U-turn sections.	
Structure	Cross Drainage (Precast box culvert)		16 locations	● 8 locations for irrigation ● 8 locations for drainage
	Box Culvert		2 locations	● Replacement of existing bridges (No.15 & No.16)
	Road Surface Drainage	L-type Gutter	13 km	● For road surface drainage
		U-type Gutter	14 km	● For road surface drainage and toe of slope
Road Ancillary	Zebra Crossing (Unsignalized)		7 locations	● Where access roads are connected to the project road.
	Road Marking for Speed Reduction		7 locations	● Installed ahead of and behind zebra crossing in the longitudinal direction
	Regulatory Sign		All sections	● According to SNiP and GOST
	Reflective road Studs		5 km	● Installed at every 10m interval in sections where street lights are not provided
	Shoulder rumble strips		18 km	● Installed outside of shoulder line
	Pedestrian Guardrail		14 km	● Sections where embankment height is 3m or more
	Gravity Walls		43.4 m	● For adjusting difference in height to the existing ground level
	Bus Bays		8 locations	● Installed at/nearby the existing bus bays
	Revetment		2 rivers	● Upstream and downstream of No15 and No.16 box culverts
	Signalized Intersections		2 locations	● STA.774+60 and after STA.820
	Street Lights		4 km	● In the section of zebra crossing and signalized intersection

2. Implementation of Following Works

Tajikistan side assured securing budget for implementation of the following works, which are also part of the major responsibilities to be undertaken by Tajik side.

2.1 Replacement of the Existing Box Culvert Located Downstream of No.15 Bridge

Replacement of the existing box culvert located downstream of No.15 Bridge will be carried out by Tajikistan side within 3 years after completion of the project.

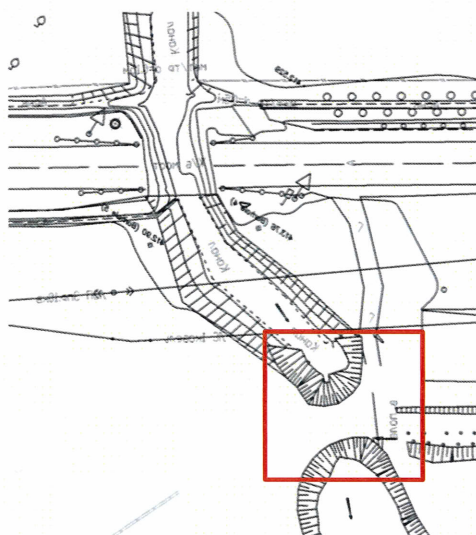


Figure-1. Existing Box Culvert

2.2 Maintenance of Median

The mounted median between STA.730+50 to STA. 807+20 is designed to be filled with earth and supported by curb stones at both ends. Tajik side assured it will take necessary measures to keep the structure functional and prevent from possible deformation.

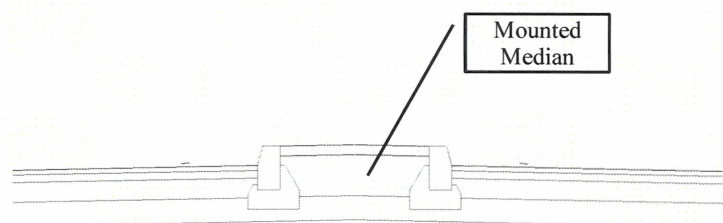


Figure-2. Median Strip Necessary for Surface Treatment

2.3 Construction of Bus Shelters

Bus bays are designed. However, bus shelters are not covered in the design. Where MOT deems provision of bus shelters is necessary, it shall design and construct the shelters under its own expense.

3. Environmental Permit

MOT confirmed the contents of a draft Initial Environmental Examination report and assured it will obtain its approval by the end of January 2019.

4. Primary Power Supply

As agreed in the Technical Notes signed between MOT and The Team dated 28th of August, 2018, MOT confirmed demarcation of electric power supply for street lights and traffic signals between Tajikistan side and Japan side as illustrated in Figure-3.

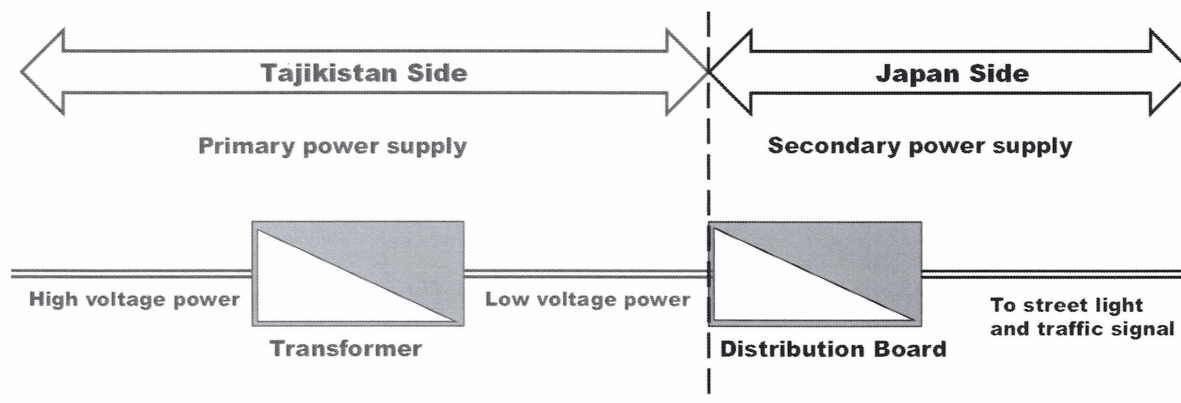


Figure-3. Demarcation of Electric Power Supply for Street Lights and Traffic Signals

Required primary power supply of which kilovolt-ampere (KVA) under voltage of 220 V is indicated in Table-1 will be provided by Tajikistan side.

Table-1. Required Kilovolt-Ampere

Type	Station No.	Required Kilovolt-Ampere (KVA)
Street Light	STA.744+20 to 748+00	1.1 KVA
	STA.763+00 to 766+60	1.1 KVA
	STA.770+65 to 777+89	2.3 KVA
	STA.781+0 to 784+60	1.0 KVA
	STA.744+20 to 748+00	2.3 KVA
	STA.807+20 to 822+10.799	3.7 KVA
Traffic Signal	STA.774+60	0.5 KVA
	After STA.820+00	1.0 KVA

**ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАМЕТКИ
ПО ПОДГОТОВИТЕЛЬНОМУ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЮ
ПО ПРОЕКТУ
РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ УЧАСТКА КИЗИЛКАЛА - БОХТАР
АВТОДОРОГИ ДУШАНБЕ - БОХТАР
В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ ТАДЖИКИСТАН**

Группа Подготовительного Исследования, уполномоченная выполнить работы по Эскизному Проекту (именуемая далее Группа) по заданию Японского Агентства Международного Сотрудничества (JICA), провела ряд обсуждений с исполнительным агентством и другими заинтересованными ведомствами по содержанию проекта Итогового Отчета по Эскизному Проекту, подготовленного для «Проекта Реабилитации участка Кизилкала – Бохтар автодороги Душанбе – Бохтар в Республике Таджикистан».

Настоящий документ подписан между Группой и Министерством транспорта (именуемом далее МТ) для подтверждения обоюдного понимания и согласия по вопросам, описанным в Приложении-1.

Душанбе, 30 ноября 2018 г.

Мирзоев С.Б.

Первый заместитель министра
Министерство транспорта
Республика Таджикистан

Рьёхей Ватанабе

Главный Консультант
Группа Подготовительного Исследования
Японское Агентство Международного
Сотрудничества (JICA)



R.W

1. Характерные черты Проекта

Группа разъяснила МТ и МТ согласилось по характерным чертам Эскизного Проекта, которые соответствуют нижеизложенному.

Тип	Наименование	Содержание	Примечания
Дорога	Целевая протяженность	9.2 км	- Начальная точка: Конечная точка участка АБР по Фазе 2 (ПК 730+50) - Конечная точка : ПК 822+10.799
	Количество полос	4 полосы	Ширина одной полосы 3.5м
	Обочина	Стандартный участок (Начальная точка - ПК 807+20)	Уширенная обочина была применена с учетом гендерного равенства, школьников и автомашин, едущих на малых скоростях.
		Участок г. Бохтар (ПК 807+20 - Конечная точка)	
	Разделительная полоса	Стандартный участок (Начальная точка - ПК 807+20)	Указанные ширины включают кромку проезжей части (внутренняя обочина) 0.5м.
		Участок г. Бохтар (ПК 807+20 - Конечная точка)	
	Тротуар	2.25 м	По обеим сторонам дороги
	Места для разворота	На 2 участках	- ПК 737+20 :В одном направлении (из Бохтара в Бохтар) - ПК 802+60: В обоих направлениях
Конструкция	Дорожное покрытие	- Верхний слой покрытия: 5см - Нижний слой покрытия: 5см - Верхний слой основания: 25см - Нижний слой основания: 40см	Модифицированный асфальтобетон предусмотрен для верхнего слоя на перекрестках и местах разворота.
	Поперечный дренаж (сборная прямоугольная труба)	16 участков	8 участков для орошения 8участков для водоотвода
	Прямоугольная труба	2 участка	Замена существующих мостов № 15 и №16)
	Водоотвод с поверхности дороги	Канавы L-формы: 13 км Канавы U-формы: 14 км	- Для дренажа поверхности дороги - Для дренажа поверхности и подошвы откоса
Сопутствующие элементы	Пешеходный переход «Зебра» (без сигнального оборудования)	7 участков	Где примыкают подъездные дороги к проектной дороге
	Дорожная разметка для снижения скорости	7 участков	Нанесены до и после пешеходных переходов «Зебра» в продольном направлении
	Дорожный знак	На всех участках	Согласно СНиП и ГОСТ
	Светоотражающие элементы (катафоты)	5 км	Установлены через каждые 10м на участках, где не предусмотрено дорожное освещение
	Шумовые полосы на обочине	18 км	Нанесены с внешней стороны линии обочины
	Ограждения для пешеходов	14 км	Участки, где высота откоса 3м или больше
	Подпорные стены	43.4 м	Для сглаживания разницы в высоте между дорогой и существующим уровнем земли
	Автобусные остановки	8 участков	Обустроены на/вблизи существующих автобусных остановок
	Берегоукрепление	2 реки	Выше и ниже по течению прямоугольных труб №15 и №16
	Регулируемый светофором перекресток	2 участка	ПК 774+60 и после ПК 820
	Дорожное освещение	4 км	На участках, где обустроены пешеходные переходы «Зебра» и регулируемых светофором перекрестках

2. Выполнение следующих работ

Таджикская сторона заверила о том, что обеспечит бюджет для выполнения следующих работ, которые также являются частью основных обязательств, которые на себя берет Таджикская сторона.

2.1 Замена существующей трубы прямоугольного сечения, расположенной ниже по течению Моста №15

Замена существующей трубы круглого сечения, расположенной ниже по течению Моста №15, будет произведена Таджикской стороной в течение трех лет после завершения проекта.

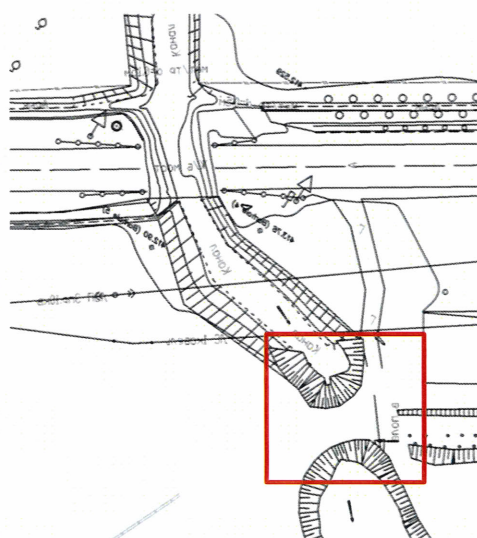


Рисунок-1. Существующая труба прямоугольного сечения

2.2 Содержание разделительной полосы

Разделительная полоса между ПК730+50 до ПК807+20 спроектирована так, что она будет заполнена грунтом и по бокам обустроена бордюрами. Таджикская сторона заверила, что она примет необходимые меры, чтобы сохранить функциональность указанного элемента и предотвратить от возможного разрушения.

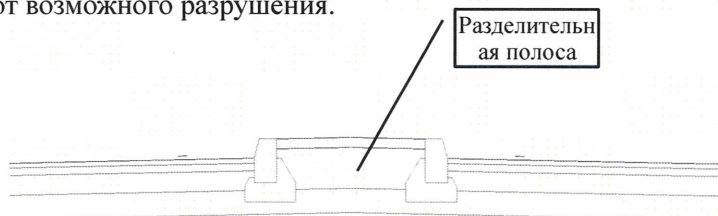


Рисунок-2. Разделительная полоса, где необходимо обустройство поверхности

2.3 Строительство остановочных навесов (павильонов)

Остановочные площадки спроектированы. Однако, остановочные навесы (павильоны) не предусмотрены в проекте. Где МТ посчитает обустройство навесов (павильонов) необходимым, МТ спроектирует и построит навесы (павильоны) за свой счет.

3. Экологическое разрешение

МТ подтвердило содержание проекта отчета по Предварительной Экологической Оценке и заверило, что оно получит одобрение по указанному отчету до конца января 2019 года.

4. Подвод электричества до распределительных щитов

Согласно договоренности, достигнутой в Технических Заметках, подписанных между МТ и Группой 28 августа 2018 г., МТ подтвердило разграничение функций между Таджикской и Японской сторонами по снабжению электрическим питанием для дорожного освещения и светофорных объектов, как проиллюстрировано на Рисунке-3.

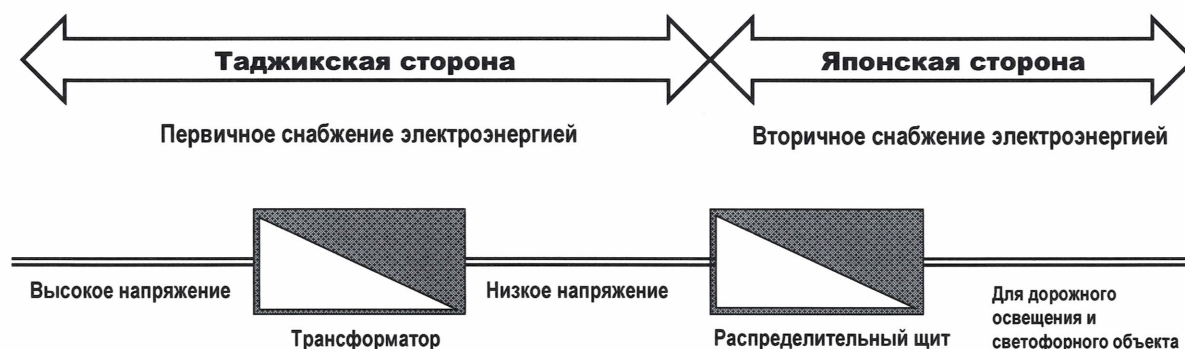


Рисунок-3. Разграничение функций по снабжению электрическим питанием для дорожного освещения и светофорных объектов

Требуемый источник питания в киловольт-амперах (кВА) под напряжением 220 вольт (В), изложенный в Таблице-1, будет обеспечен Таджикской стороной.

Таблица-1. Требуемый киловольт-ампер

Тип	ПК	Требуемый киловольт-ампер (кВА)
Дорожное освещение	ПК 744+20 до 748+00	1.1 кВА
	ПК 763+00 до 766+60	1.1 кВА
	ПК 770+65 до 777+89	2.3 кВА
	ПК 781+0 до 784+60	1.0 кВА
	ПК 744+20 до 748+00	2.3 кВА
	ПК 807+20 до 822+10.799	3.7 кВА
Светофорный объект	ПК 774+60	0.5 кВА
	После ПК 820+00	1.0 кВА

Appendix 8: Minutes of Discussion

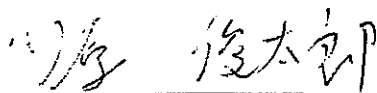
(November 2018)

Minutes of Discussions
on the Preparatory Survey for the Project
for Rehabilitation of Kizilkala-Bokhtar section of Dushanbe-Bokhtar road
(Explanation on Draft Preparatory Survey Report)

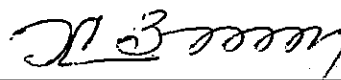
With reference to the minutes of discussions signed on April 20th 2018 between Ministry of Transport (hereinafter referred to as "MOT") and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and in response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (hereinafter referred to as "Tajikistan") dated November 7th 2018, JICA dispatched the Preparatory Survey Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") for the explanation of Draft Preparatory Survey Report (hereinafter referred to as "the Draft Report") for the Project for Rehabilitation of Kizilkala-Bokhtar section of Dushanbe - Bokhtar road (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

As a result of the discussions, both sides agreed on the main items described in the attached sheets.

Dushanbe November 30th , 2018



Shuntaro Kawahara
Leader, Preparatory Survey Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Japan



Khudoyorzoda Khudoyor Zavkibek
Minister
Ministry of Transport
Republic of Tajikistan

ATTACHEMENT

1. Project site

Both sides confirmed that the section of the Project is approx. 9.2km, from Kizilkala to Bokhtar along the Dushanbe - Bokhtar Road shown in Annex 1.

2. Contents of the Draft Report

After the explanation of the contents of the Draft Report by the Team, the Tajikistan side agreed to its contents.

3. Cost estimate

Both sides confirmed that the cost estimate shown in Annex 2 explained by the Team is provisional and will be examined further by the Government of Japan for its approval.

Both sides confirmed that the cost estimate including the contingency explained by the Team is provisional and will be examined further by the Government of Japan for its approval. The contingency would cover the additional cost against natural disaster, unexpected natural conditions, etc.

4. Confidentiality of the cost estimate and technical specifications

Both sides confirmed that the cost estimate and technical specifications of the Project should never be disclosed to any third parties until all the contracts under the Project will be concluded.

5. Procedures and Basic Principles of Japanese Grant

The Tajikistan side agreed that the procedures and basic principles of Japanese Grant as described in Annex 3, Annex 4 and Annex 5 shall be applied to the Project. In addition, the Tajikistan side agreed to take necessary measures according to the procedures.

6. Timeline for the project implementation

The Team explained to the Tajikistan side that the expected timeline for the project implementation is as attached in Annex 6.



7. Expected outcomes and indicators

Both sides agreed that key indicators for expected outcomes are as follows. The Tajikistan side will be responsible for the achievement of agreed key indicators targeted in year 2024 and shall monitor the progress based on those indicators.

[Quantitative indicators]

Index	Current Value (as of 2018)	Design Value (as of 2024)
Traffic Volume	15,560 vehicle/day	21,100 vehicle/day
Volume of Passengers	69,966 person /day	84,700 person /day
Volume of Cargo	7,503 ton / day	9,700 ton / day
Travelling Time* *Dushanbe – Bokhtar Road starting from the beginning of improved section to the end point of the project, including ADB section	102.2 minute	84 minute

[Qualitative indicators]

- (1) To promote logistics efficiency and improve punctuality between Dushanbe and Afghanistan
- (2) To contribute vitalization of economic activity by reducing transporting cost
- (3) To secure traffic safety for pedestrian due to installation of sidewalk
- (4) To improve traffic safety in driving during night time

8. Undertakings of the Project

Both sides confirmed the undertakings of the Project as described in Annex 7. With regard to exemption of customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies as stipulated in (2)5. of Annex 7 and 8, both sides confirmed that such customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies, which shall be clarified in the bid documents by MOT during the implementation stage of the Project.

The Tajikistan side assured to take the necessary measures and coordination including allocation of the necessary budget which is preconditions of implementation of the Project. It is further agreed that the costs are indicative, i.e. at Outline Design level. More accurate costs will be calculated at the Detailed Design stage.

Both sides also confirmed that the Annex 7 will be used as an attachment of Grant Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "G/A").



9. Monitoring during the implementation

The Project will be monitored by the Executing Agency and reported to JICA by using the form of Project Monitoring Report (PMR) attached as Annex 9. The timing of submission of the PMR is described in Annex 7.

10. Project completion

Both sides confirmed that the Project completes when all the facilities constructed and equipment procured by the grant are in operation. The completion of the Project will be reported to JICA promptly, but in any event not later than six months after completion of the Project.

11. Ex-Post Evaluation

JICA will conduct ex-post evaluation after three (3) years from the project completion, in principle, with respect to five evaluation criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability). The result of the evaluation will be publicized. The Tajikistan side is required to provide necessary support for the data collection.

12. Schedule of the Study

JICA will finalize the Preparatory Survey Report based on the confirmed items. The report will be sent to the Tajikistan side around March 2019.

13. Environmental and Social Considerations

13-1 General Issues

13-1-1 Environmental Guidelines and Environmental Category

The Team explained that 'JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010)' (hereinafter referred to as "the Guidelines") is applicable for the Project. The Project is categorized as B because the Project is not considered to be a large-scale road project, is not located in a sensitive area, and has none of the sensitive characteristics under the Guideline, hence it is not likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

13-1-2 Environmental Checklist

The environmental and social considerations including major impacts and mitigation measures for the Project are summarized in the Environmental Checklist attached as Annex 10. Both sides confirmed that in case of major modification of the content of the Environmental Checklist, the Tajikistan side shall submit the

modified version to JICA in a timely manner.

13-2 Environmental Issues

13-2-1 Environmental Examination

Both sides confirmed that the EIA report, which is equivalent to IEE (Initial Environmental Examination) required in the Guidelines, has been approved by Committee of Environmental Protection in November 2018.

13-2-2 Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan

Both sides confirmed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) of the Project is as Annex 11, respectively. Both side agreed that environmental mitigation measures and monitoring shall be conducted based on the EMP and EMoP, which may be updated during the detailed design stage.

13-3 Social Issues

13-3-1 Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Both sides confirmed the land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the Project as follows:

Summary of land acquisition and resettlement impacts

No.	Item	Total
1	Land to be acquired (m ²)	13,396
2	Affected Households	112
3	Affected Persons	1,029
4	Households to be resettled	3
5	Persons to be resettled	21

Such land acquisition and resettlement shall be implemented based on the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for this project as Annex 12 which was prepared in line with the Guidelines and will be authorized by the Tajikistan side in January 2019. Cost for ARAP implementation is estimated as Annex 12 and MOT will secure budget for the cost.

According to the Guidelines* on procedures of involuntary resettlement along with Operational Policy (OP4-12) on involuntary resettlement of the World Bank, compensation is required for the following:

- 1) Compensation for the loss of servitude
- 2) Compensation for vulnerability
- 3) Compensation for lease of temporary housing
- 4) Compensation for transportation cost
- 5) Compensation for registration

* https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/index.html

13-4 Environmental and Social Monitoring

13-4-1 Environmental Monitoring

Both sides agreed that the Tajikistan side will submit results of environmental monitoring to JICA with PMR by using the monitoring form attached as Annex 13. The timing of submission of the monitoring form is described in Annex 7.

13-4-2 Social Monitoring

Both sides confirmed that the Tajikistan side will implement social monitoring about land acquisition and resettlement proposed in the ARAP. Both sides agreed that the progress of land acquisition and implementation of ARAP will be monitored until land acquisition and resettlement activities are completed and MOT will submit results of social monitoring to JICA by using the monitoring form attached as Annex 13.

In case there is a remaining issue that needs to be addressed (e.g. insufficient restoration of livelihood of displaced Project Affected Persons (PAPs)), JICA may request to extend the period of monitoring and reporting until JICA confirms the issues have been properly addressed and solved in accordance with the agreement between MOT and JICA.

13-4-3 Information Disclosure of Monitoring Results

Both sides confirmed that the Tajikistan side will disclose results of environmental and social monitoring to local stakeholders through their website / in their field offices.

The Tajikistan side agreed JICA will disclose results of environmental and social monitoring submitted by the Tajikistan side as the monitoring forms attached as Annex 13 on its website.

14. Other Relevant Issues

14-1 Disclosure of Information

Both sides confirmed that the Preparatory Survey Report from which project cost is excluded will be disclosed to the public after completion of the Preparatory Survey. The comprehensive report including the project cost will be disclosed to the public after all the contracts under the Project are concluded.

14-2 Safety Measures

To avoid accidents on site during the implementation of the Project, the Tajikistan side agreed to cause the consultant and the contractor to enforce safety measures such as setting safety assurance to the site, providing information for security control to public, and deploying adequate security personnel, based on "The Guidance for Management of Safety for Construction Works in Japanese ODA

Projects" which has been published on JICA's URL below.

http://www.jica.go.jp/activities/schemes/oda_safety/ku57pq00001nz4eu-att/guidance_en.pdf

14-3 Operation and Maintenance of the Facilities

The Team explained the importance of operation and maintenance of the facilities constructed by the Project considering that proper asset management impacts greatly on life-span of the facilities and its maintenance cost. Tajikistan side shall ensure enough staffs and budgets necessary for appropriate operation and maintenance of the facilities as shown in the Draft Report. The annual operation and maintenance costs are estimated and shown in Annex 7.

14-4 Drainage Capacity of Pipe Culvert located at downstream of Bridge No.15

The Team explained that replacement of the box culvert in the downstream of Bridge No. 15 will not be covered by the Project. Both sides confirmed that MOT should replace the pipe culvert in order to enlarge drainage capacity of it to equal or more than drainage capacity of reconstructed Bridge No. 15.

Annex 1 Project Location

Annex 2 Project Cost Estimation

Annex 3 Japanese Grant

Annex 4 Procedures of Japanese Grant

Annex 5 Financial Flow of Japanese Grant

Annex 6 Project Implementation Schedule

Annex 7 Major Undertakings to be taken by the Government of Tajikistan

Annex 8 Procedure of Tax Exemption

Annex 9 Project Monitoring Report (template)

Annex 10 Environmental Check List

Annex 11 Environmental Management Plan/Environmental Monitoring Plan

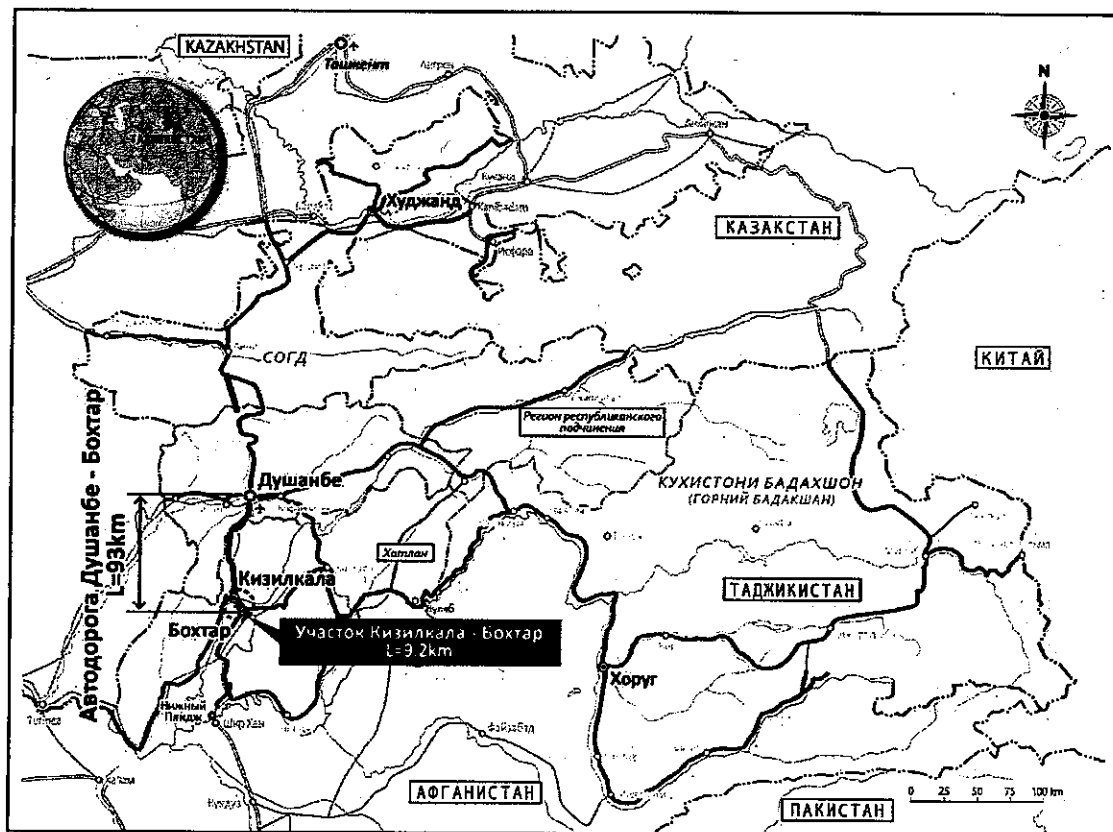
Annex 12 Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

Annex 13 Environmental and Social Monitoring Form

7/8

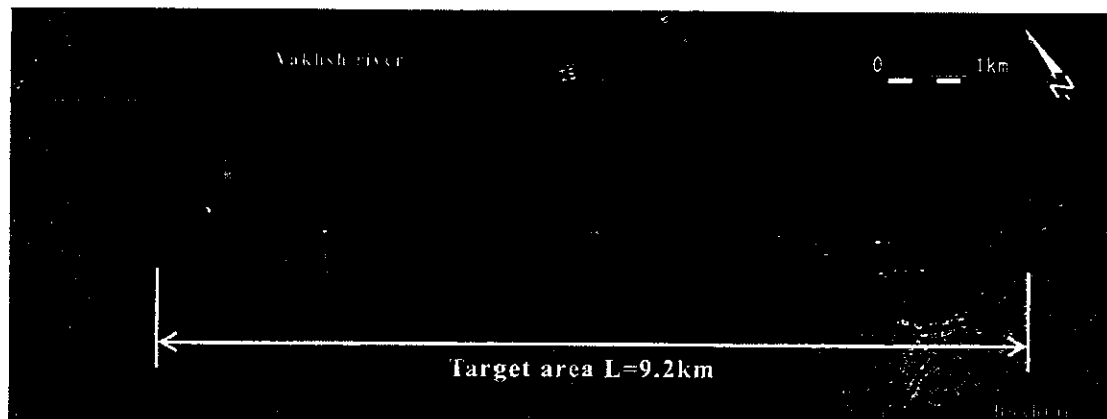


Project Site



This map, based on a UN map, is modified by JICA Survey Team.

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on map do not necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by JICA.



Project Location Map

Project Cost Estimation

CONFIDENTIAL

(1) Cost Borne by the Government of Japan

The cost borne by the Japan's Grant Aid is not shown in this report due to the confidentiality.

(2) Cost Borne by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

Total initial cost : USD 1.317 million

- Bank Charges : USD 0.067 million
- Temporary Yard (Rental etc.) : USD 0.0438 million
- Relocations of underground utilities : USD 0.160 million
- Removal of overhead obstacles (electric poles, bill boards, etc.) : USD 0.161 million
- Removal of public facilities : USD 0.042 million
- Expense/compensation for removal of buildings : USD 0.191 million
- Land acquisition, compensation : USD 0.139 million
- Expense for registration : USD 0.008 million
- Expense for replacement of pipe downstream Br. No. 15 : USD 0.460 million
- Expense for primary power supply (street lights) : USD 0.040 million
- Annual Maintenance Cost for Road : USD 0.005

(3) Cost Estimation Condition

- Estimated date : June 2018
- Exchange rates : USD 1.00=JPY108.75
- Others : The project is carried out based on the Japanese Government's Grant Aid Scheme. The above cost estimate does not assure the ceiling cost on the E/N and will be reviewed by the Government of Japan before signing of the E/N between the two Governments.



JAPANESE GRANT

The Japanese Grant is non-reimbursable fund provided to a recipient country (hereinafter referred to as "the Recipient") to purchase the products and/or services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for its economic and social development in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. Followings are the basic features of the project grants operated by JICA (hereinafter referred to as "Project Grants").

1. Procedures of Project Grants

Project Grants are conducted through following procedures (See "PROCEDURES OF JAPANESE GRANT" for details):

(1) Preparation

- The Preparatory Survey (hereinafter referred to as "the Survey") conducted by JICA

(2) Appraisal

- Appraisal by the government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") and JICA, and Approval by the Japanese Cabinet

(3) Implementation

Exchange of Notes

- The Notes exchanged between the GOJ and the government of the Recipient

Grant Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the G/A")

- Agreement concluded between JICA and the Recipient

Banking Arrangement (hereinafter referred to as "the B/A")

- Opening of bank account by the Recipient in a bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank") to receive the grant

Construction works/procurement

- Implementation of the project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") on the basis of the G/A

(4) Ex-post Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitoring and evaluation at post-implementation stage

2. Preparatory Survey

(1) Contents of the Survey

The aim of the Survey is to provide basic documents necessary for the appraisal of the the Project made by the GOJ and JICA. The contents of the Survey are as follows:

- Confirmation of the background, objectives, and benefits of the Project and also institutional capacity of




relevant agencies of the Recipient necessary for the implementation of the Project.

- Evaluation of the feasibility of the Project to be implemented under the Japanese Grant from a technical, financial, social and economic point of view.
- Confirmation of items agreed between both parties concerning the basic concept of the Project.
- Preparation of an outline design of the Project.
- Estimation of costs of the Project.
- Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

The contents of the original request by the Recipient are not necessarily approved in their initial form. The Outline Design of the Project is confirmed based on the guidelines of the Japanese Grant.

JICA requests the Recipient to take measures necessary to achieve its self-reliance in the implementation of the Project. Such measures must be guaranteed even though they may fall outside of the jurisdiction of the executing agency of the Project. Therefore, the contents of the Project are confirmed by all relevant organizations of the Recipient based on the Minutes of Discussions.

(2) Selection of Consultants

For smooth implementation of the Survey, JICA contracts with (a) consulting firm(s). JICA selects (a) firm(s) based on proposals submitted by interested firms.

(3) Result of the Survey

JICA reviews the report on the results of the Survey and recommends the GOJ to appraise the implementation of the Project after confirming the feasibility of the Project.

3. Basic Principles of Project Grants

(1) Implementation Stage

1) The E/N and the G/A

After the Project is approved by the Cabinet of Japan, the Exchange of Notes (hereinafter referred to as "the E/N") will be signed between the GOJ and the Government of the Recipient to make a pledge for assistance, which is followed by the conclusion of the G/A between JICA and the Recipient to define the necessary articles, in accordance with the E/N, to implement the Project, such as conditions of disbursement, responsibilities of the Recipient, and procurement conditions. The terms and conditions generally applicable to the Japanese Grant are stipulated in the "General Terms and Conditions for Japanese Grant (January 2016)."

2) Banking Arrangements (B/A) (See "Financial Flow of Japanese Grant (A/P Type)" for details)

- a) The Recipient shall open an account or shall cause its designated authority to open an account under the name of the Recipient in the Bank, in principle. JICA will disburse the Japanese Grant in Japanese yen for the Recipient to cover the obligations incurred by the Recipient under the verified contracts.
- b) The Japanese Grant will be disbursed when payment requests are submitted by the Bank to JICA under an Authorization to Pay (A/P) issued by the Recipient.

3) Procurement Procedure

The products and/or services necessary for the implementation of the Project shall be procured in accordance with JICA's procurement guidelines as stipulated in the G/A.

4) Selection of Consultants

In order to maintain technical consistency, the consulting firm(s) which conducted the Survey will be recommended by JICA to the Recipient to continue to work on the Project's implementation after the E/N and G/A.

5) Eligible source country

In using the Japanese Grant disbursed by JICA for the purchase of products and/or services, the eligible source countries of such products and/or services shall be Japan and/or the Recipient. The Japanese Grant may be used for the purchase of the products and/or services of a third country as eligible, if necessary, taking into account the quality, competitiveness and economic rationality of products and/or services necessary for achieving the objective of the Project. However, the prime contractors, namely, constructing and procurement firms, and the prime consulting firm, which enter into contracts with the Recipient, are limited to "Japanese nationals", in principle.

6) Contracts and Concurrence by JICA

The Recipient will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be concurred by JICA in order to be verified as eligible for using the Japanese Grant.

7) Monitoring

The Recipient is required to take their initiative to carefully monitor the progress of the Project in order to ensure its smooth implementation as part of their responsibility in the G/A, and to regularly report to JICA about its status by using the Project Monitoring Report (PMR).

8) Safety Measures

The Recipient must ensure that the safety is highly observed during the implementation of the Project.

9) Construction Quality Control Meeting

Construction Quality Control Meeting (hereinafter referred to as the "Meeting") will be held for quality assurance and smooth implementation of the Works at each stage of the Works. The member of the Meeting will be composed by the

73



Recipient (or executing agency), the Consultant, the Contractor and JICA. The functions of the Meeting are as followings:

- a) Sharing information on the objective, concept and conditions of design from the Contractor, before start of construction.
- b) Discussing the issues affecting the Works such as modification of the design, test, inspection, safety control and the Client's obligation, during of construction.

(2) Ex-post Monitoring and Evaluation Stage

- 1) After the project completion, JICA will continue to keep in close contact with the Recipient in order to monitor that the outputs of the Project is used and maintained properly to attain its expected outcomes.
- 2) In principle, JICA will conduct ex-post evaluation of the Project after three years from the completion. It is required for the Recipient to furnish any necessary information as JICA may reasonably request.

(3) Others

1) Environmental and Social Considerations

The Recipient shall carefully consider environmental and social impacts by the Project and must comply with the environmental regulations of the Recipient and JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2010).

2) Major undertakings to be taken by the Government of the Recipient

For the smooth and proper implementation of the Project, the Recipient is required to undertake necessary measures including land acquisition, and bear an advising commission of the A/P and payment commissions paid to the Bank as agreed with the GOJ and/or JICA. The Government of the Recipient shall ensure that customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the Recipient with respect to the purchase of the Products and/or the Services be exempted or be borne by its designated authority without using the Grant and its accrued interest, since the grant fund comes from the Japanese taxpayers.

3) Proper Use

The Recipient is required to maintain and use properly and effectively the products and/or services under the Project (including the facilities constructed and the equipment purchased), to assign staff necessary for this operation and maintenance and to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Japanese Grant.



4) Export and Re-export

The products purchased under the Japanese Grant should not be exported or re-exported from the Recipient.



PROCEDURES OF JAPANESE GRANT

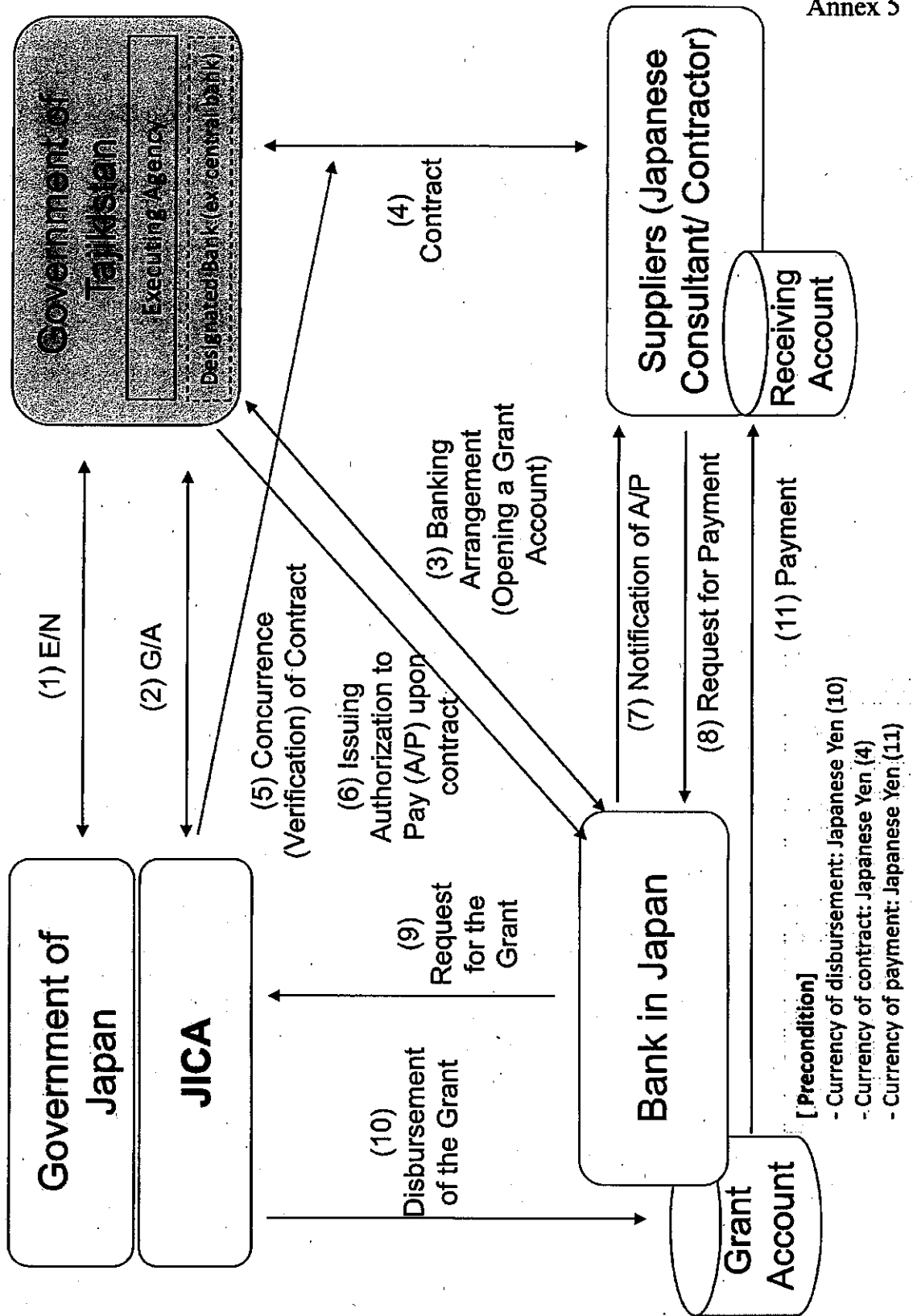
Stage	Procedures	Remarks	Recipient Government	Japanese Government	JICA	Consultants	Contractors	Agent Bank
Official Request	Request for grants through diplomatic channel	Request shall be submitted before appraisal stage.	x	x				
1. Preparation	(1) Preparatory Survey Preparation of outline design and cost estimate		x		x	x		
2. Appraisal	(2) Preparatory Survey Explanation of draft outline design, including cost estimate, undertakings, etc.		x		x	x		
	(3) Agreement on conditions for implementation	Conditions will be explained with the draft notes (E/N) and Grant Agreement (G/A) which will be signed before approval by Japanese government.	x	x (E/N)	x (G/A)			
	(4) Approval by the Japanese cabinet			x				
3. Implementation	(5) Exchange of Notes (E/N)		x	x				
	(6) Signing of Grant Agreement (G/A)		x		x			
	(7) Banking Arrangement (B/A)	Need to be informed to JICA	x					x
	(8) Contracting with consultant and issuance of Authorization to Pay (A/P)	Concurrence by JICA is required	x			x		x
	(9) Detail design (D/D)		x			x		
	(10) Preparation of bidding documents	Concurrence by JICA is required	x			x		
	(11) Bidding	Concurrence by JICA is required	x			x	x	
	(12) Contracting with contractor/supplier and issuance of A/P	Concurrence by JICA is required	x				x	x
	(13) Construction works/procurement	Concurrence by JICA is required for major modification of design and amendment of contracts.	x			x	x	
4. Ex-post monitoring & evaluation	(14) Completion certificate		x			x	x	
	(15) Ex-post monitoring	To be implemented generally after 1, 3, 10 years of completion, subject to change	x		x			
	(16) Ex-post evaluation	To be implemented basically after 3 years of completion	x		x			

Notes:

1. Project Monitoring Report and Report for Project Completion shall be submitted to JICA as agreed in the G/A.

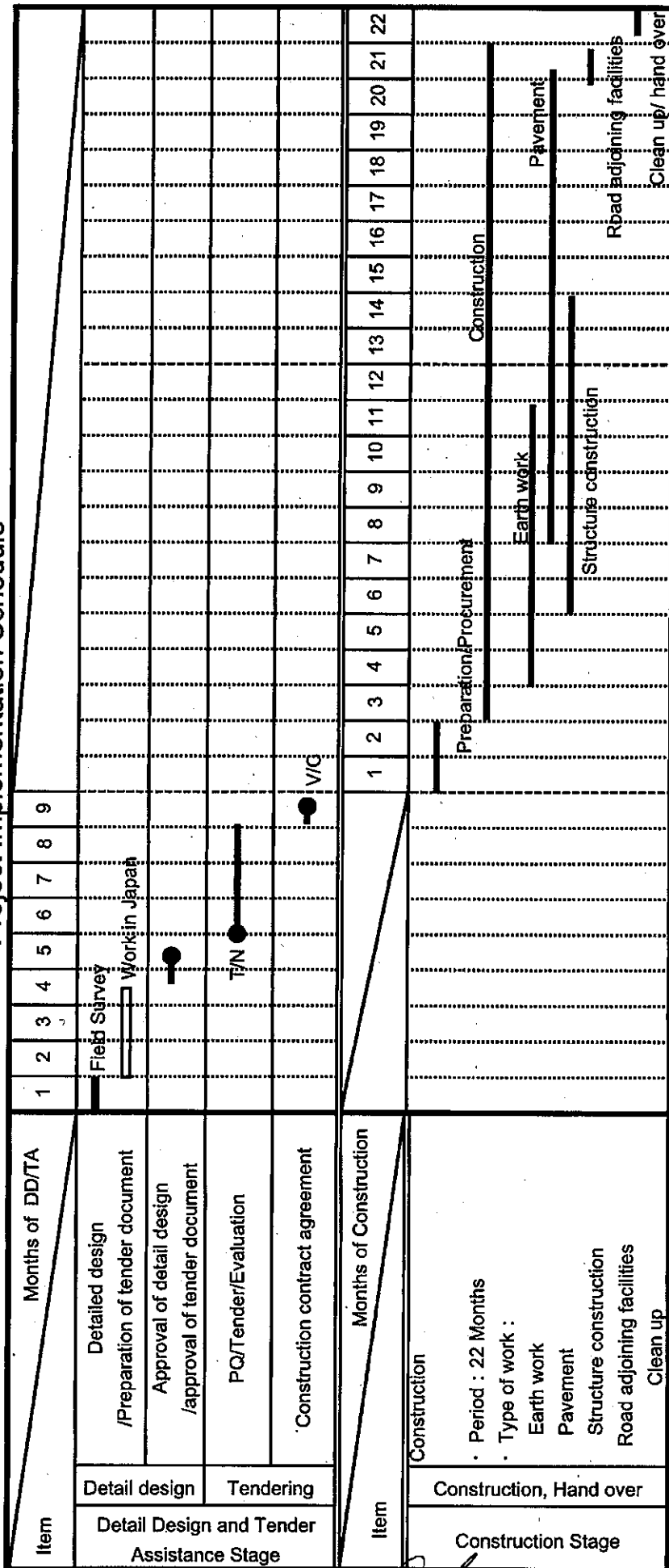
2. Concurrence by JICA is required for allocation of grant for remaining amount and/or contingencies as agreed in the G/A.

Financial Flow of Japanese Grant (A/P Type)



Annex 5

Project Implementation Schedule



Major Undertakings to be taken by the Government of Tajikistan

1. Specific obligations of the Government of Tajikistan which will not be funded with the Grant**(1) Before the Bidding**

No.	Items	Deadline	In charge	Cost (US\$)	Ref.
1	To approve IEE/EIA (Conditions of approval should be fulfilled, if any) and secure the necessary budget for implementation of countermeasures obligated in the IEE/EIA.	before signing of the G/A	CEP		
2	To open Bank Account (Banking Arrangement (B/A))	within 1 month after signing of the G/A	MOT/NBT		
3	To issue the Authorization to Pay (A/P) to a bank in Japan (the Agent Bank) for the payment to the Consultant	within 1 month after signing of the contract with the consultant	MOT/NBT	3,000	
4	To approve Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan	before signing of the G/A	MOF		
5	To secure the necessary budget and implement land acquisition and resettlement (including preparation of resettlement sites), and compensation with full replacement cost in accordance with RAP	before notice of the bidding document(s)	MOT/MOF/S CLMG		
6	To implement social monitoring, and to submit the monitoring results to JICA, by using the monitoring form, on a quarterly basis as a part of Project Monitoring Report	till land acquisition and resettlement complete	MOT		
7	To secure and clear the following lands 1) right of way for the Project 2) temporary construction yard and stock yard near the Project area 3) diversion route for the existing road 4) borrow pit and disposal site near the Project area	before notice of the bidding document(s)	MOT and related agencies	182,800	
8	To obtain the planning, zoning, building permit	before notice of the bidding document(s)	MOT and related agencies		
9	To clear, level and reclaim the sites, which will be confirmed in the draft final report (All costs for relocation of utilities and demolition of obstacles etc. are included)	before notice of the bidding document(s)	MOT and related agencies	562,000	
10	To submit Project Monitoring Report (with the result of Detailed Design (DD))	before preparation of bidding document(s)	MOT		

Note : MOF-Ministry of Finance

MOFA-Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MIA- Ministry of Internal Affairs

MOT-Ministry of Transport

NBT-National Bank of Tajikistan

SCLMG-State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy

TC-Tax Committee

CEP-Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan

33

(2) During the Project Implementation

No.	Items	Deadline	In charge	Cost (US\$)	Ref.
1	To issue A/P(s) to the Agent Bank in Japan for the payment(s) to the Supplier(s)	within 1 month after signing of the contract(s)	MOT/ NBT		
2	To bear the following commissions to the Agent Bank in Japan for the banking services based upon the B/A	during the Project	NBT		
	1) Advising commission of A/P	within 1 month after signing of the contract(s)	NBT	27,000	
	2) Payment commission for A/P	every payment	NBT	37,000	
3	To ensure prompt customs clearance and to assist the Supplier(s) with internal transportation in the country of the Recipient	During the Project	MOT and related agencies		
4	To accord Japanese physical persons and/or physical persons of third countries whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the country of the Recipient and stay therein for the performance of their work	during the Project	MOT/ MOFA/ MIA		
5	To ensure that customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the country of the Recipient with respect to the purchase of the products and/or the services be exempted	during the Project	MOT/ MOF/ TC		
6	To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Grant, necessary for the implementation of the Project	during the Project	MOT		
7	1) To submit Project Monitoring Report	every month	MOT		
	2) To submit Project Monitoring Report (Final)	within one month after signing of Certificate of Completion of the Work under the contract(s)	MOT		
8	To submit a report concerning completion of the Project	within six months after completion of the Project	MOT		
9	To provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply and drainage and other incidental facilities necessary for the implementation of the Project outside the site(s)				
	1) Electricity The distributing line to the temporary site	before start of the construction	MOT and related agencies		
	2) Water Supply The city water distribution main to the temporary site	before start of the construction	MOT and related agencies		
	3) Primary Electric Power Source Primary electrical power source up to the distribution boards. (Approx. 8 sources are required)		MOT	40,000	
10	To take necessary measure for safety construction - traffic control - public notifications - Securing safety for personnel involved in the Project	during the construction	MOT and related agencies		
11	To implement Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP)	during the construction	MOT/ CEP		
12	To submit results of environmental monitoring to JICA, by using the monitoring form, on a quarterly basis as a part of Project Monitoring Report	during the construction	MOT/ CEP		
13	To implement RAP (livelihood restoration program, if needed)	for a period based on livelihood restoration program	MOT/ MOF/ CEP		
14	To implement social monitoring, and to submit the monitoring results to JICA, by using the monitoring form, on a quarterly basis as a part of Project Monitoring Report - Period of the monitoring may be extended if affected persons' livelihoods are not sufficiently restored. Extension of the monitoring will be decided based on agreement between MOT and JICA.	until the end of livelihood restoration program (In case that livelihood restoration program is provided)	MOT		

(3) After the Project

No.	Items	Deadline	In charge	Cost	Ref.
1	To implement EMP and EMoP	for a period based on EMP and EMoP	MOT/ CEP		
2	To submit results of environmental monitoring to JICA, by using the monitoring form, semi-annually - The period of environmental monitoring may be extended if any significant negative impacts on the environment are found. The extension of environmental monitoring will be decided based on the agreement between MOT and JICA.	for three years after the Project	MOT/ CEP		
3	To enlarge the drainage capacity of pipe culvert which located at downstream of Bridge No.15. The drainage capacity should be enlarged to equal or more than drainage capacity of reconstructed Bridge No.15.	within three years after completion of the Project	MOT	460,000	
4	To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment provided under the Grant Aid 1) Allocation of maintenance cost 2) Operation and maintenance of structure 3) Routine check/Periodic inspection	After completion of the construction	MOT/ MOF	5,000 (Annual)	

2. Other obligations of the Government of Tajikistan funded with the Grant

No.	Items	Deadline	Amount (Million Japanese Yen)*
1	To construct roads - Rehabilitation of Kizilkala -- Bohktar Section of Dushanbe -- Bokhtar Road		
2	To implement detailed design, bidding support and construction supervision (Consulting Service)		
3	Contingencies		
	Total		XXX

*The Amount is provisional. This is subject to the approval of the Government of Japan.

Tax Refund and Exemption Procedure

Tax Types	Taxes Exempted or Not	Tax Exemption Facility/Procedures
Import Tax/Duty	Customs Duty on imported equipment and materials for exclusive use on the Project will be exempted (advanced)	Organization in charge; CS & MOT Procedures: 1. Japanese Contractor submits Master Lists (in Tajik, Russian and English) and time schedule to MOT. 2. MOT approves the documents (Master List and schedule). 3. MOT submits the documents to CS. 4. CS issues the letter of Tax Exemption to MOT 5. MOT provides the contractor with the letter *Only in case of temporary use of machine and equipment, import tax will be exempted. Duration: Approx. 1.5 months
Value Added Tax (VAT)	Value Added Tax on local purchases for exclusive use on the Project will be exempted (advanced) except for the goods already imported by suppliers (not exempted).	Government has, through the Decree No.211 on May 2013, extended the Value Added Tax Exemption Facility on Goods locally purchased for use on Projects by all GRANT projects. Organization in charge; TC & MOT Procedures: 1. Japanese contractor applies to MOT with lists of domestic goods to be procured in Tajikistan along with the Contract Documents translated into Russian. 2. MOT submits the list to TC. 3. TC issues the letter of Tax Exemption to MOT 4. MOT provides the contractor with the letter Duration: Approx. 1.5 months
Corporate Tax	Corporate Income Tax on Japanese Contractor will be exempted (Advance) , however, local subcontractor's tax will not be exempted .	Interpretation of tax privilege of the Japanese Contractor, especially whether its subcontractors can invoice VAT to it or not, must be determined by relevant authorities. Organization in charge; TC & MOT Procedures: 1. Contractor should register the Company in TC as a branch in Tajikistan (It will take 2 weeks). 2. Based on the E/N and G/A, MOT will be responsible for Tax Exemption procedures on behalf of the contractor. *Local subcontractors shall follow up tax issues by themselves. Duration: Approx. 1.5 months (including document preparation in Japan)
Income Tax	The income taxes for Japanese staff and employees from third countries will be exempted (advanced) , however, the local employees will not be exempted .	Organization in charge; TC & MOT Procedures: 1. Based on the E/N and G/A, MOT will be responsible for Tax Exemption procedures on behalf of the Japanese staff and employees from third countries. *All Japanese staff and third countries' staff engaging in the project mentioned in E/N and G/A will be automatically exempted, however if the contractor will work for other projects (ADB, WB or private), they have to follow rules and regulations under the Tax code in Tajikistan. *Local employees shall follow up tax issues by the contractor.

Note: MOT: Ministry of Transport, TC: Tax Committee of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, CS: Customs Service under the Government of Republic of Tajikistan, Decree No.211 on May 2, 2013; Order of Exemption from Value Added Tax on supplies of Goods (work and services) paid for by Means of Agreement for the Project implemented on the basis of credit (Grant) agreements on their financing (implementation) between the Republic of Tajikistan and foreign states (foreign government) and international organizations.

<u>Project Monitoring Report</u> on <u>Project Name</u> <u>Grant Agreement No. XXXXXXXX</u> 20XX, Month

Organizational Information

Signer of the G/A (Recipient)	Person in Charge (Designation) Contacts Address: Phone/FAX: Email:
Executing Agency	Person in Charge (Designation) Contacts Address: Phone/FAX: Email:
Line Ministry	Person in Charge (Designation) Contacts Address: Phone/FAX: Email:

General Information:

Project Title	
E/N	Signed date: _____ Duration: _____
G/A	Signed date: _____ Duration: _____
Source of Finance	Government of Japan: Not exceeding JPY _____ mil. Government of (): _____

WZ

1
[Signature]

1: Project Description

1-1 Project Objective

--

1-2 Project Rationale

- Higher-level objectives to which the project contributes (national/regional/sectoral policies and strategies)
- Situation of the target groups to which the project addresses

--

1-3 Indicators for measurement of "Effectiveness"

Quantitative indicators to measure the attainment of project objectives		
Indicators	Original (Yr)	Target (Yr)
Qualitative indicators to measure the attainment of project objectives		

2: Details of the Project

2-1 Location

Components	Original (proposed in the outline design)	Actual
1.		

2-2 Scope of the work

Components	Original* (proposed in the outline design)	Actual*
1.		

Reasons for modification of scope (if any).

(PMR)

--

173

2

De Lu

2-3 Implementation Schedule

Items	Original		Actual
	(proposed in the outline design)	(at the time of signing the Grant Agreement)	

Reasons for any changes of the schedule, and their effects on the project (if any)

--

2-4 Obligations by the Recipient

2-4-1 Progress of Specific Obligations

See Attachment 2.

2-4-2 Activities

See Attachment 3.

2-4-3 Report on RD

See Attachment 11.

2-5 Project Cost

2-5-1 Cost borne by the Grant(Confidential until the Bidding)

Components			Cost (Million Yen)	
	Original (proposed in the outline design)	Actual (in case of any modification)	Original ¹⁾²⁾ (proposed in the outline design)	Actual
	1.			
Total				

Note: 1) Date of estimation:

2) Exchange rate: 1 US Dollar = Yen

2-5-2 Cost borne by the Recipient

Components			Cost (1,000 Taka)	
	Original (proposed in the outline design)	Actual (in case of any modification)	Original ¹⁾²⁾ (proposed in the outline design)	Actual
	1.			

73

3

[Signature]

Note: 1) Date of estimation:
2) Exchange rate: 1 US Dollar =

Reasons for the remarkable gaps between the original and actual cost, and the countermeasures
(if any)
(PMR)

2-6 Executing Agency

- Organization's role, financial position, capacity, cost recovery etc,
- Organization Chart including the unit in charge of the implementation and number of employees.

Original (at the time of outline design)

name:

role:

financial situation:

institutional and organizational arrangement (organogram):

human resources (number and ability of staff):

Actual (PMR)

2-7 Environmental and Social Impacts

- The results of environmental monitoring based on Attachment 5 (in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Grant Agreement).
- The results of social monitoring based on in Attachment 5 (in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Grant Agreement).
- Disclosed information related to results of environmental and social monitoring to local stakeholders (whenever applicable).

3: Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

3-1 Physical Arrangement

- Plan for O&M (number and skills of the staff in the responsible division or section, availability of manuals and guidelines, availability of spareparts, etc.)

Original (at the time of outline design)

Actual (PMR)

3-2 Budgetary Arrangement

- Required O&M cost and actual budget allocation for O&M

Original (at the time of outline design)

172

4

Dr. Jay

Actual (PMR)

4: Potential Risks and Mitigation Measures

- Potential risks which may affect the project implementation, attainment of objectives, sustainability
- Mitigation measures corresponding to the potential risks

Assessment of Potential Risks (at the time of outline design)

Potential Risks	Assessment
1. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
2. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:
3. (Description of Risk)	Probability: High/Moderate/Low
	Impact: High/Moderate/Low
	Analysis of Probability and Impact:
	Mitigation Measures:
	Action required during the implementation stage:

78

5


	Contingency Plan (if applicable):
Actual Situation and Countermeasures	
(PMR)	

5: Evaluation and Monitoring Plan (after the work completion)

5-1 Overall evaluation

Please describe your overall evaluation on the project.

--

5-2 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

Please raise any lessons learned from the project experience, which might be valuable for the future assistance or similar type of projects, as well as any recommendations, which might be beneficial for better realization of the project effect, impact and assurance of sustainability.

--

5-3 Monitoring Plan of the Indicators for Post-Evaluation

Please describe monitoring methods, section(s)/department(s) in charge of monitoring, frequency, the term to monitor the indicators stipulated in 1-3.

--

73

Qafan

Attachment

1. Project Location Map
2. Specific obligations of the Recipient which will not be funded with the Grant
3. Monthly Report submitted by the Consultant
- Appendix - Photocopy of Contractor's Progress Report (if any)
 - Consultant Member List
 - Contractor's Main Staff List
4. Check list for the Contract (including Record of Amendment of the Contract/Agreement and Schedule of Payment)
5. Environmental Monitoring Form / Social Monitoring Form
6. Monitoring sheet on price of specified materials (Quarterly)
7. Report on Proportion of Procurement (Recipient Country, Japan and Third Countries) (PMR (final) only)
8. Pictures (by JPEG style by CD-R) (PMR (final) only)
9. Equipment List (PMR (final) only)
10. Drawing (PMR (final) only)
11. Report on RD (After project)

m z

7

[Signature]

Monitoring sheet on price of specified materials

1. Initial Conditions (Confirmed)

Items of Specified Materials		Initial Volume A	Initial Unit Price (¥) B	Initial total Price C=A×B	1% of Contract Price D	Condition of payment	
						Price (Decreased) E=C-D	Price (Increased) F=C+D
1	Item 1	●●t	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●
2	Item 2	●●t	●●	●●	●●		
3	Item 3						
4	Item 4						
5	Item 5						

2. Monitoring of the Unit Price of Specified Materials

(1) Method of Monitoring : ●●

(2) Result of the Monitoring Survey on Unit Price for each specified materials

Items of Specified Materials		1st month, 2015	2nd month, 2015	3rd month, 2015	4th	5th	6th
1	Item 1						
2	Item 2						
3	Item 3						
4	Item 4						
5	Item 5						

(3) Summary of Discussion with Contractor (if necessary)

Report on Proportion of Procurement (Recipient Country, Japan and Third Countries)
(Actual Expenditure by Construction and Equipment each)

	Domestic Procurement (Recipient Country) A	Foreign Procurement (Japan) B	Foreign Procurement (Third Countries) C	Total D
Construction Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Direct Construction Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
others	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Equipment Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Design and Supervision Cost	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	
Total	(A/D%)	(B/D%)	(C/D%)	

7/28

[Signature]

Environmental Checklist

Annex 10

Category	Environmental Items	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
1 Permits and Explanation	(1) EIA and Environmental Permits	(a) Have EIA reports been already prepared in official process? (b) Have EIA reports been approved by authorities of the host country's government? (c) Have EIA reports been unconditionally approved? If conditions are imposed on the approval of EIA reports, are the conditions satisfied? (d) In addition to the above approvals, have other required environmental permits been obtained from the appropriate regulatory authorities of the host country's government?	(a) N (b) N (c) N/A (d) N	(a) IEE reports need to be submitted. The study ongoing and planned for submission by the end of November 2018. (b) It is expected to be approved upon submission. (c) The document yet to be submitted. (d) N.A.
	(2) Explanation to the Local Stakeholders	(a) Have contents of the project and the potential impacts been adequately explained to the Local stakeholders based on appropriate procedures, including information disclosure? Is understanding obtained from the Local stakeholders? (b) Have the comment from the stakeholders (such as local residents) been reflected to the project design?	(a) Y (b) Y	(a) Presentations made to CEP and local governments. Based on this, an agreement is obtained on project implementation. Stakeholders including residents in the Project site, implementing agency and local governments were invited in open meetings and understanding was obtained. (b) Request on safety measures have been catered to. Road alignment restudied based on requests on the graveyard and minimizing affected households.
	(3) Examination of Alternatives	(a) Have alternative plans of the project been examined with social and environmental considerations?	(a) Y	(a) The road alignment which minimizes the affected area was selected based on various alternatives. By reflecting the masterplan prepared by Bokhtar City, the road within the Bokhtar Section was adjusted by narrowing the road width. Thus the affected area was also reduced. The intersection alignment was selected from the design incorporating additional road safety.
2 Pollution Control	(1) Air Quality	(a) Is there a possibility that air pollutants emitted from the project related sources, such as vehicles traffic will affect ambient air quality? Does ambient air quality comply with the country's air quality standards? Are any mitigating measures taken? (b) Where industrial areas already exist near the route, is there a possibility that the project will make air pollution worse?	(a) Y (b) N	(a)(b) Based on the result of the baseline survey, the existing environmental standard is complied with. Compared to other Central Asian countries, Tajikistan had less registered vehicles and the proportion of LNG vehicles was higher. As such, the total volume of gas emission was considered less than other countries. On the other hand, the number of registered vehicles are on the increase owing to economic development. As such, it is deemed that the traffic volume using the Project road will increase and air pollutants generated from vehicular traffic is

Category	Environmental Items	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
Environment				deemed to increase as well. However, when compared against the without case, vehicular traffic efficiency will improve due to the road improvement. Thus it is expected that the total generated volume of pollutants will be reduced.
	(2) Water Quality	(a) Is there a possibility that soil runoff from the bare lands resulting from earthmoving activities, such as cutting and filling will cause water quality degradation in downstream water areas? (b) Is there a possibility that surface runoff from roads will contaminate water sources, such as groundwater? (c) Do effluents from various facilities, such as parking areas/service areas comply with the country's effluent standards and ambient water quality standards? Is there a possibility that the effluents will cause areas not to comply with the country's ambient water quality standards?	(a) N (b) N (c) N	(a) The annual precipitation at the Project area(Bokhtar City) is approximately only 270mm with the highest precipitation being 67mm/month. It is very difficult to assume that there would be rainfall with high rainfall intensity causing soil runoff. For embankment materials, aggregates from rive origin (sand) are planned for use. Because of high permeability, runoff of such materials is also assumed low. (b)The element of surface runoff is from rainfall. Such rainfall will be either permeated into ground or discharged through properly designed drainage channels. Hence, the possibility of surface runoff from roads contaminating water sources is low. (c)Parking areas and other facilities which may lead to effluents contamination is not planned in the Project.
	(3) Wastes	(a) Are wastes generated from the project facilities, such as parking areas/service areas, properly treated and disposed of in accordance with the country's regulations?	(a) N	(a) Parking areas and other facilities which may lead to generation of wastes is not planned in the Project.
	(4) Noise and Vibration	(a) Do noise and vibrations from the vehicle and train traffic comply with the country's standards?	(a) Y	(a) The existing environmental standard on noise level is complied with. Increase of traffic vehicles leads to increase of noise and vibration levels. On the other hand, the noise and vibration levels of each vehicle will decrease because of improvement of road surface conditions due to the road improvement. Thus it is expected that the noise and vibration levels will be reduced if compared against the without case.
3 Natural Environment	(1) Protected Areas	(a) Is the project site located in protected areas designated by the country's laws or international treaties and conventions? Is there a possibility that the project will affect the	(a) N	(a) There are no protected areas within the vicinity of the Project area. There is no concern for the Project affecting the protected areas.

178

[Signature]

Category	Environmental Items	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
		protected areas?		
	(2) Ecosystem	(a) Does the project site encompass primeval forests, tropical rain forests, ecologically valuable habitats (e.g., coral reefs, mangroves, or tidal flats)? (b) Does the project site encompass the protected habitats of endangered species designated by the country's laws or international treaties and conventions? (c) If significant ecological impacts are anticipated, are adequate protection measures taken to reduce the impacts on the ecosystem? (d) Are adequate protection measures taken to prevent impacts, such as disruption of migration routes, habitat fragmentation, and traffic accident of wildlife and livestock? (e) Is there a possibility that installation of roads will cause impacts, such as destruction of forest, poaching, desertification, reduction in wetland areas, and disturbance of ecosystems due to introduction of exotic (non-native invasive) species and pests? Are adequate measures for preventing such impacts considered? (f) In cases the project site is located at undeveloped areas, is there a possibility that the new development will result in extensive loss of natural environments?	(a) N (b) N (c) N (d) N (e) N (f) N	(a) N.A. (b) N.A. (c) N.A. (d) As the Project is an improvement of the existing road, there will be no disruption and fragmentation to be caused. (e) As the Project is an improvement of the existing road and the widening is limited to the existing ROW, there will be no disturbance of ecosystems additionally caused. (f) As the Project is planned at developed areas, this does not apply.
	(3) Hydrology	(a) Is there a possibility that alteration of topographic features and installation of structures, such as tunnels will adversely affect surface water and groundwater flows?	(a) N	(a) Major alteration of topographic features and installation of structures such as tunnels are not planned in the Project.
	(4) Topography and Geology	(a) Is there any soft ground on the route that may cause slope failures or landslides? Are adequate measures considered to prevent slope failures or landslides, where needed? (b) Is there a possibility that civil works, such as cutting and filling will cause slope failures or landslides? Are adequate measures considered to prevent slope failures or landslides? (c) Is there a possibility that soil runoff will result from cut and fill areas, waste soil disposal sites, and borrow sites? Are adequate measures taken to prevent soil runoff?	(a) N (b) N (c) N	(a)(b) There are no areas along the proposed road route that may have topographical and geological engineering concerns. Filling and cut works are limited to small scale and the possibility of such leading to slope failures and landslides is low. (c) The possibility of soil runoff is low as the Project area lies in the low precipitation area.

Category	Environmental Items	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
4. Social Environment	(1) Resettlement	(a) Is involuntary resettlement caused by project implementation? If involuntary resettlement is caused, are efforts made to minimize the impacts caused by the resettlement? (b) Is adequate explanation on compensation and resettlement assistance given to affected people prior to resettlement? (c) Is the resettlement plan, including compensation with full replacement costs, restoration of livelihoods and living standards developed based on socioeconomic studies on resettlement? (d) Are the compensations going to be paid prior to the resettlement? (e) Are the compensation policies prepared in document? (f) Does the resettlement plan pay particular attention to vulnerable groups or people, including women, children, the elderly, and people below the poverty line, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples? (g) Are agreements with the affected people obtained prior to resettlement? (h) Is the organizational framework established to properly implement resettlement? Are the capacity and budget secured to implement the plan? (i) Are any plans developed to monitor the impacts of resettlement? (j) Is the grievance redress mechanism established?	(a) Y (b) Y (c) Y (d) Y (e) Y (f) Y (g) Y (h) Y (i) Y (j) Y	(a) Owing to the road widening, it is expected that 3 units and 10 persons would require resettlement. (b) During the stakeholders' meeting, affected persons were explained on compensation and resettlement assistance. (c) Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) covers the result of socio economic studies on resettlement including the loss inventory for PAPs, compensation with full replacement costs and restoration of livelihoods and living standards (d) It is expected that compensation monies would be paid prior to the resettlement. (e) The compensation policies are stated in the ARAP. (f) The ARAP takes into consideration on social minorities. (g) A series of open meetings targeting residents at the Project area were held and agreements obtained. (h) An organizational framework on resettlement based on the ARAP was established and proper budgetary allocation is expected to be made. (i) Sections of the ARAP contain the plans on monitoring and evaluation. (j) A grievance redress mechanism was established and the contents are presented in the ARAP.
	(2) Living and Livelihood	(a) Where roads are newly installed, is there a possibility that the project will affect the existing means of transportation and the associated workers? Is there a possibility that the project will cause significant impacts, such as extensive alteration of existing land uses, changes in sources of livelihood, or unemployment? Are adequate measures considered for preventing these impacts? (b) Is there any possibility that the project will adversely affect the living conditions of the inhabitants other than the target population? Are adequate measures considered to reduce the impacts, if necessary? (c) Is there any possibility that diseases, including infectious diseases, such as HIV will be brought due to immigration of workers associated with the project? Are adequate considerations given to public health, if	(a) N (b) Y (c) N (d) N (e) Y (f) N	(a) It is expected that there would be no significant impacts to be caused by the Project as the nature of it is of improvement of the existing road. (b) There will be resettlement, removal of fences etc. and reduction of farm land area, all of which will be compensated accordingly. (c) It is expected that there would be no influx of people from other regions as the nature of the Project is of improvement of the existing road. (d) Owing to the fact that the Project incorporates installation of central medians at the entire section, traffic will not be able to make U turns freely. This is mitigated by providing designated U turn locations at appropriate locations.

Category	Environmental Items	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
		necessary? (d) Is there any possibility that the project will adversely affect road traffic in the surrounding areas (e.g., increase of traffic congestion and traffic accidents)? (e) Is there any possibility that roads will impede the movement of inhabitants? (f) Is there any possibility that structures associated with roads (such as bridges) will cause a sun shading and radio interference?		(e) Owing to the fact that the road will be widened from 2 lanes to 4 lanes, it is expected that road crossing by inhabitants will become more dangerous. As such, safety measures such as designated road crossings and traffic lights will be taken. For the urbanized section, a measure to control the speed limit is being considered. (f) There is no possibility of sun shading and radio interference as the nature of the Project is of improvement of the existing road with only minor embankment works.
	(3) Heritage	(a) Is there a possibility that the project will damage the local archeological, historical, cultural, and religious heritage? Are adequate measures considered to protect these sites in accordance with the country's laws?	(a) N	(a) There are no archeological, historical, cultural and religious heritages within the Project area and other areas affected by the Project.
	(4) Landscape	(a) Is there a possibility that the project will adversely affect the local landscape? Are necessary measures taken?	(a) N	(a) The Project area is either urbanized or farm land. There are no local landscape which requires additional measures to be taken.
	(5) Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples	(a) Are considerations given to reduce impacts on the culture and lifestyle of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples? (b) Are all of the rights of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples in relation to land and resources to be respected?	(a) N/A (b) N/A	(a)(b) There are no ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples with own culture and lifestyles living at the Project area.
	(6) Working Conditions	(a) Is the project proponent not violating any laws and ordinances associated with the working conditions of the country which the project proponent should observe in the project? (b) Are tangible safety considerations in place for individuals involved in the project, such as the installation of safety equipment which prevents industrial accidents, and management of hazardous materials? (c) Are intangible measures being planned and implemented for individuals involved in the project, such as the establishment of a safety and health program, and safety training (including traffic safety and public health) for workers etc.? (d) Are appropriate measures being taken to ensure that security guards involved in the project not to violate safety of other individuals involved, or local residents?	(a) Y (b) Y (c) Y (d) Y	(a) The contract document will cover provisions on legal compliance. (b) Safety installations and equipment for preventing industrial accidents, and safety training to workers will be provided by the contractor. Management of hazardous materials will be conducted by the contractor. (c) Periodical workshops to workers will be held on safety training including traffic safety and safety and health program by the contractor. (d) Security guards will participate in (c) above under supervision by the contractor.

Category	Environmental Items	Main Check Items	Yes: Y No: N	Confirmation of Environmental Considerations (Reasons, Mitigation Measures)
5 Others	(1) Impacts during Construction	(a) Are adequate measures considered to reduce impacts during construction (e.g., noise, vibrations, turbid water, dust, exhaust gases, and wastes)? (b) If construction activities adversely affect the natural environment (ecosystem), are adequate measures considered to reduce impacts? (c) If construction activities adversely affect the social environment, are adequate measures considered to reduce impacts? (d) If construction activities adversely affect the traffic, are adequate measures considered ?	(a) Y (b) N (c) Y (d) Y	(a) Proper mitigation plan, such as the period of construction and construction methods and monitoring plans will be prepared and put into action during construction. (b) The Project does not include construction works which will adversely affect the natural environment. (c) (d) The impact will be minimized by taking measures such as introduction of diversions, securing access to existing facilities and securing sufficient traffic lanes by appropriate planning.
	(2) Monitoring	(a) Does the proponent develop and implement monitoring program for the environmental items that are considered to have potential impacts? (b) What are the items, methods and frequencies of the monitoring program? (c) Does the proponent establish an adequate monitoring framework (organization, personnel, equipment, and adequate budget to sustain the monitoring framework)? (d) Are any regulatory requirements pertaining to the monitoring report system identified, such as the format and frequency of reports from the proponent to the regulatory authorities?	(a)Y (b)Y (c) Y (d) Y	(a) Monitoring program as elaborated in the IEE report will be implemented. (b) Items, methods and frequencies of the monitoring program are determined based on the potential impacts and the requests from the Tajikistan environmental administration office. (c) The framework will be covered under the contract document. (d)The draft monitoring plan in the IEE report covers the regulatory requirements.
6 Note	Reference to Checklist of Other Sectors	(a) Where necessary, pertinent items described in the Forestry Projects checklist should also be checked (e.g., projects including large areas of deforestation). (b) Where necessary, pertinent items described in the Power Transmission and Distribution Lines checklist should also be checked (e.g., projects including installation of power transmission lines and/or electric distribution facilities).	(a)N (b)N	(a) Deforestation is not necessary under the Project. (b)The Project does not interfere with power transmission and/or electric distribution facilities.
	Note on Using Environmental Checklist	(a) If necessary, the impacts to transboundary or global issues should be confirmed, if necessary (e.g., the project includes factors that may cause problems, such as transboundary waste treatment, acid rain, destruction of the ozone layer, or global warming).	(a)N	(a) The impact to the transboundary issue is not envisaged.

Environmental Management Plan (Construction)

Annex 11

Item	Mitigation Measures	Implement ed	Supervised	Cost borne by
Air Pollution	Generation of dust is minimized by the sprinkling water during work which may generate dust. Transportation of earth material by vehicles is managed by the coverage. All construction machinery and vehicles shall be registered and maintained to manage exhaust gas to meet the standards. Unnecessary idling is prohibited to reduce amount of discharge. Open burning of the waste at construction site is prohibited. Air quality is monitored and reported regularly.	Contractor	MOT CEP	Construction cost
Water Pollution	Turbid water at the facility such as asphalt plant is treated by the sedimentation pond to settle turbid material before discharge. Domestic waste water shall not discharge to irrigation canal. Contractor shall monitor water quality to check any symptom of oil spill or other contamination. In case of abnormal observation, the contractor shall take immediate action and check water quality. Water quality near the site is monitored and reported regularly.	Contractor	MOT CEP	Construction cost
Solid Waste	Contractor tries to recycle construct waste as much as possible. Waste is dumped at the dumping site authorized by Province or District. Mixing up with domestic waste is prohibited. Domestic waste is managed to follow the rule of general waste in the community and with payment.	Contractor	MOT Province or District	Construction cost
Noise and Vibration	Contractor shall use low noise equipment as much as possible. The working time is limited at daytime and working day. Monitoring at working time is conducted and confirmed to be in an acceptable range. Operator is guided proper operation procedure in order to reduce noise and vibration. Regular monitoring is conducted at the potential affected area such as residential area.	Contractor	MOT CEP	Construction cost
Land and Local Resource Usage	MOT is responsible for the preparation of temporary land for construction work.	MOT	Local Government	GOT budget
Existing Social Infrastructure and Services	Residents near the construction site shall be informed about expected traffic congestion and/or detour by the construction by use of signboard, flagger and appropriate public information in order to minimize the effect. Relocation of utilities shall be conducted with plan and discussions.	Contractor	MOT	Construction cost
Landscape	In case of complaint at the urban area for landscape problem, contractor shall take action such as use of temporary enclosure.	Contractor	MOT	Construction cost
HIV/AIDS and other infectious	Contractor shall hold training program of awareness raising to prevent occurrence of infectious diseases.	Contractor	MOT	Construction cost

72



Item	Mitigation Measures	Implemented	Supervised	Cost borne by
diseases				
Working conditions (incl. occupational safety)	Training program of occupational safety to the workers shall be held regularly. Necessary safety tool is provided.	Contractor	MOT	Construction cost
Accidents	Traffic plan for the construction vehicle shall be prepared with the consideration of road safety. Training of traffic safety is conducted to prevent the accident.	Contractor	MOT	Construction cost

Environmental Management Plan (Operation)

Item	Mitigation Measures	Implemented	Supervised	Cost borne by
Air Pollution	MOT continues appropriate operation and management of road to keep the good and smooth driving condition to reduce the generation of pollutant. MOT/CEP will start national level monitoring of ambient air quality and strengthening regulations of exhaust gas if necessary.	MOT/CEP	GOT	GOT budget
Noise	MOT continues appropriate operation and management of road to keep the good and smooth driving condition to reduce the noise. MOT shall measure the noise level when complaint reports, and take actions to reduce noise level by strengthening speed limit.	MOT	Local government	Not necessary
Existing Social Infrastructure and Services	MOT monitors pedestrians, especially children and vulnerable people, to check for problems in walking and crossing the roads and implements safety measures if necessary.	MOT/Traffic police	Local government	MOT budget
Accidents	MOT monitors the trend of traffic accidents after the Project, and strengthens traffic regulations and/or holds awareness raising program if necessary.	MOT/Traffic police	Local government	MOT budget

MZ

[Signature]

Environmental Monitoring Plan (Construction)

Category	Environmental Items	Monitoring Procedures	Reference Standard or Acceptance	Monitoring Locations	Frequency	Responsible Body
Air Pollution Control	Dust	Visual Inspection	Check for Abnormality	Site	Daily	Contractor
	Vehicle Emission Condition	Confirmation on Maintenance Record of Registered Construction Vehicles and Machineries	Check for Acceptance	Site Project Office	Monthly	Contractor
	Air Quality	TSP, CO ₂ , NO _x and SO ₂ Measurement by 3 rd Party Laboratory	Tajikistan Air Quality Standard	Site	Quarterly	Contractor
Noise Control	Noise	Measurement by 3 rd Party Laboratory	Tajikistan Noise Standard	Boundary of Neighboring facilities or Inside Affected Facilities	Quarterly	Contractor
	Noise and Vibration	Record of Construction Works during Night Time	Check for Acceptance	Site	Weekly during Construction	Contractor
Water Pollution Control	Turbidity and Oils	Visual Inspection	Check for Abnormality	Intake Point Downstream of Site	Daily	Contractor
	Water Quality	pH, EC, COD, turbidity, oil content and chemical analysis (by 3 rd party laboratory)	Data Comparison between Upstream and Downstream	Upstream and Downstream of Drain Channels at Site	Quarterly	Contractor
Domestic Wastes	Waste Management	Visual Inspection by Patrolling	Check for Acceptance	Domestic Waste Locations	Weekly	Contractor
Construction Wastes	Waste Management including Final Dumping	Visual Inspection	Check for Acceptance including proper final dumping	Temporary Stockpile Locations	Upon Dumping	Contractor
Land Use and Regional Resources Utilization	Land Lease Condition	Lease Agreement	Check for Acceptance	Site Project Office	When the Lease Contract is Concluded	MOT
Existing Social Infrastructure and Services	Traffic Mitigation Measures during Construction	Project Monthly Report and Grievance Report	Check for Acceptance	Site Project Office	Monthly	Contractor
Landscape	Landscape Conservation Measures	Project Monthly Report	Check for Acceptance	Site Project Office	Monthly	Contractor

Category	Environmental Items	Monitoring Procedures	Reference Standard or Acceptance	Monitoring Locations	Frequency	Responsible Body
Infectious Diseases such as HIV/AIDS	Safety and Health Management	Project Monthly Report	Check for Acceptance	Site Project Office	Monthly	Contractor
Working Conditions	Safety and Health Management	Project Monthly Report	Check for Acceptance	Site Project Office	Monthly	Contractor
Industrial Accidents	Safety and Health Management	Project Monthly Report		Site Project Office	Monthly	Contractor

Environmental Monitoring Plan (Operation)

Category	Environmental Items	Monitoring Procedures	Reference Standard or Acceptance	Monitoring Locations	Frequency	Responsible Body
Air Pollution Control	Air Quality	TSP, CO ₂ , NO _x and SO ₂ Measurement by 3 rd Party Laboratory	Tajikistan Air Quality Standard.	Country wide	Annual	MOT/CEP
Noise Control	Noise	Measurement by 3 rd Party Laboratory	Tajikistan Noise Standard	Boundary of Neighboring facilities or Inside Affected Facilities	Time to receive complaint	MOT
Existing Social Infrastructure and Service	Disturbance of walking and crossing the road	Hearing	Acceptability is determined with community	Extent of the road of the project	Annual	MOT
Accident	Number of accident with cause	Trend analysis of accident and cause	Comparison with national average	Extent of the road of the project	Annual	MOT/ Traffic police

Environmental Monitoring Form (Construction)

Monitoring Item	Procedure	Date/Result	Reference standard	Place	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Dust	Visual inspection		Acceptable or not	Construction site	Daily	Supervision Consultant, Construction Contractor
Vehicle condition	O & M record		Stated standards in EMP	Construction office	Monthly	Supervision Consultant, Construction Contractor
Air Quality	TSP		0.15	Tajikistan standard	Quarterly	Supervision Consultant, Construction Contractor
	CO ₂		3,900			
	NO _x		0.085			
	SO ₂		0.05			
Noise (A-weighted)	Test by expert		55 (daytime) 45(nighttime)	Tajikistan standard	Quarterly	Supervision Consultant,

Monitoring Item		Procedure	Date/Result	Reference standard		Place	Frequency	Responsible Agency
equivalent sound level in dB)								Construction Contractor
Noise and vibration		Operation time check		Stated operation time in EMP		Construction office	Weekly	Supervision Consultant, Construction Contractor
Water Quality (turbidity, oil)		Visual inspection		Acceptable or not		Construction site	Daily	Supervision Consultant, Construction Contractor
Water Quality	pH	Laboratory test		6.5 – 8.5	Tajikistan standard,	Irrigation canal near construction site	Quarterly	Supervision Consultant, Construction Contractor
	EC			1,000				
	COD			5.0				
	SS			0.25				
	DO			Not less than 4-6				
	Coli.			1,000				
Waste (Domestic)		Patrol		Acceptable or not		Construction camp	Weekly	Supervision Consultant, Construction Contractor
Waste (Constriction)		Patrol		Acceptable or not		Dumping yard	Monthly	Supervision Consultant, Construction Contractor
Land Use		Lease condition		Acceptable or not		Construction office	Contract of lease	MOT
Traffic management		Patrol		Stated procedure in EMP		Construction site	Monthly	Supervision Consultant, Construction Contractor/ MOT
Landscape		Patrol		Stated procedure in EMP		Construction site	Monthly	Supervision Consultant, Construction Contractor
Infectious disease		Training		Stated procedure in EMP		Construction office	Monthly	Supervision Consultant, Construction Contractor
Accident		Patrol		Acceptable or not		Construction office	Monthly	Supervision Consultant, Construction Contractor
Claim and comment		Report check		Acceptable or not		Construction office	Monthly	Supervision Consultant, Construction Contractor

Environmental Monitoring Form (Operation)

Monitoring Item		Procedure	Date/Result	Reference standard		Place	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Air Quality	TSP	Laboratory test		0.15	Tajikistan standard	Road side	Annual	MOT/CEP
	CO2			3,900				
	NOx			0.085				
	SO2			0.05				
Noise (A-weighted equivalent sound level in dB)		Test by expert		55 (daytime) 45(nighttime)	Tajikistan standard	Concerning place	When complaint is raised	MOT
Problem related to pedestrian		Hearing		Acceptance level is determined with stakeholders		Road side	Annual	MOT
Traffic accident		Data analysis		Comparison with national level		Road extent of the project	Annual	MOT/Traffic police

mffs

Qafu



MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN



State Unitary Enterprise
«Design Institute for Transport Infrastructure»

Preparatory survey on the Project for rehabilitation of Kizilkala-Bokhtar
section of Dushanbe-Bokhtar road

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
(Final report)

November 2018

Dushanbe – 2018



MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN



State Unitary Enterprise
«Design Institute for Transport Infrastructure»

Preparatory survey on the Project for rehabilitation of Kizilkala-Bokhtar
section of Dushanbe-Bokhtar road

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
(Final report)

November 2018

Director of SUE "DITI"

L.S. Ismoilzoda

Head of RDD

M. Davlatov

Principal Engineer

M. Abdulloeva

Dushanbe – 2018

Annex 12

2

Table of Contents

Chapters	Title	Page
	Abbreviations	10
	Glossary	11
1	Project Main Data	17
1-1	Project Area Description	17
1-2	Kizilkala-Bokhtar road section with 8.9km long, analyzed under the current RAP starts from the bridge over Vakhsh river and ends in the city of Bokhtar (scheme 1)	18
1-3	Preparatory Survey Purposes	22
1-4	Objectives of the Abbreviated resettlement plan (RAP)	22
2	Scope of Works under the RAP and the Summary of Project Impacts	23
2-1	Survey Methodology	23
2-2	Summary of Impact	24
	Detailed Measurement Survey along the Kizilkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road, district of Kushoniyon and the city of Bokhtar.	25
	Table No.2-1 Number of households, family composition in the district of Kushoniyon and in the city of Bokhtar (from both the right and left sides)	
	Table No.2-2 Affected buildings and other facilities under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from both the right and left sides) in Bokhtar city and in the district of Kushoniyon	26
	Table No.2-3 Affected area of all types of dehqan farms, including presidential land, individual dehqan farms, family-based dehqan farms, collective dehqan farms, state farms (on the right and left side) d.Kosonen and c.Bokhtar.	27
	Table No.2-4 Affected fruit trees on AHs plots within Kizilkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road (from both the right and left sides), the city of Bokhtar and the district of Kushoniyon	28
	Table No.2-5 Affected fruit saplings on AHs plots within Kizilkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road (from both the right and left sides), the city of Bokhtar and the district of Kushoniyon	28
	Table No.2-6 Affected pine and decorative trees on AHs plots within Kizilkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road (from both the right and left sides), the city of Bokhtar and the district of Kushoniyon	29
	Table No.2-7 Affected areas of Homestead and Commercial land within Kizilkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road	29

3

	(from both the right and left sides), the city of Bokhtar and the district of Kushoniyon	
	Table No.2-8 Household with affected family, which have a family member with disabilities and poor, belonging to vulnerable, within Kizilkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road (from both the right and left sides), the city of Bokhtar and the district of Kushoniyon	30
3	Disclosure of Information, Consultation and Public Participation	31
3-1	Meetings and Consultations with Stakeholders and Communities in the Project Area	31
3-2	Conducting of Research	31
3-3	First Survey	32
3-4	Consultation Meeting with Community	33
3-5	Second Survey	33
3-6	Consultation Meetings with Communities of the Hukumat of Kushoniyon, the Jamoats of Ornyon and Bokhtariyon	33
	Summary table on consultation meetings held in the project area and attended by main stakeholders	34
	Table 3-3: Consultation meeting with main stakeholders in jamoats Ornyon and Bokhtariyon, district of Kushoniyon	
3-7	Consultation Meeting with Communities of the Hukumat of Bokhtar city	36
	Summary table on consultation meetings held in the project area and attended by main stakeholders	40
	Table 3-4: Consultation meeting with main stakeholders in districts	
3-8	Disclosure of Information	40
4	Socioeconomic Profile of the affected Population	42
4-1	Profile of the Project Area	42
	Table 4-1: Administrative division of the Republic of Tajikistan	42
4-2	Socioeconomic Survey Methodology	42
4-3	Third survey	43
	Table 4-2: SES Sample	43
	Table No.4-3 Survey team members from SUE "DITI"	44
4-4	Socioeconomic Profile of Surveyed Households	44
	Table 4-4: Population in Project Districts	44
	Table 4-5: Population of the Project Villages	45
	Table 4-6: Economic Profile of the Project Districts	45
	Table 4-7: Economic Profile of the Project Villages	46
	Table 4-8: Economic Profile of the Project Dehqan farms	47
	Table 4-9: Sown area of agricultural land and the harvest from 1 ha in dehqan farms	47
4-5	Key Facilities in the Surveyed Households	48

4

4-6	Women in Project Area	55
4-7	Meeting with Representatives of the Women's Community	59
5	Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	65
5-1	Survey Methodology	65
5-2	Detailed Measurement Survey along the Kizilkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road, district of Kushoniyon and the city of Bokhtar	66
	Table No.5-1 Number of households, family composition in the district of Kushoniyon and in the city of Bokhtar (from both the right and left sides)	66
	Table No.5-2 Affected buildings and other facilities under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the district of Kushoniyon	67
	Table No.5-3 Affected buildings and other facilities under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation Project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the city of Bokhtar	72
	Table No.5-4 Affected buildings and other facilities under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the district of Kushoniyon	73
	Table No.5-5 Affected buildings and other facilities under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the city of Bokhtar	83
	Tentative statement for buildings and facilities	91
	Table No.5-6 Affected fruit trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the district of Kushoniyon	92
	Table No.5-7 Affected fruit trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the city of Bokhtar	100
	Table No.5-8 Affected fruit trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the district of Kushoniyon	101
	Table No.5-9 Affected fruit trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the city of Bokhtar	106
	Table No.5-10 Affected fruit trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from both the left and right sides) in the city of Bokhtar and Kushoniyon district	108
	Table No.5-11 Affected fruit saplings under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from both the left and right sides) in the city of Bokhtar	108

	and Kushoniyon district	
	Table No.5-12 Affected ornamental trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the district of Kushoniyon	109
	Table No.5-13 Affected ornamental trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the city of Bokhtar	115
	Table No.5-14 Affected ornamental trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the district of Kushoniyon	116
	Table No.5-15 Affected ornamental trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the city of Bokhtar	119
	Table No.5-16 Affected ornamental trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the city of Bokhtar and Kushoniyon district	121
	Table No.5-17 Affected area of residential and commercial land under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the district of Kushoniyon	122
	Table No.5-18 Affected area of residential and commercial land under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the district of Kushoniyon	123
	Table No.5-19 Affected area of residential and commercial land under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the city of Bokhtar	125
	Affected area of residential and commercial land under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from both the left and right sides) in the city of Bokhtar and district of Kushoniyon	126
	Table No.5-20 Affected area of all types of dehqan farms (including presidential, private, family, collective and state farms) under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the district of Kushoniyon	127
	Table No.5-21 Affected area of all types of dehqan farms (including presidential, private, family, collective and state farms) under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the district of Kushoniyon	128
	Table No.5-22 Affected area of all types of dehqan farms (including presidential, private, family, collective and state	130

	farms) under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the city of Bokhtar	
	Table No.5-23 Affected area of all types of dehqan farms (including presidential, private, family, collective and state farms) under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from both the left and right sides) in the city of Bokhtar and Kushoniyon district	132
5-3	Detailed Measurement Survey of Three Severely Affected Households along the Kizilkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road, district of Kushoniyon and the city of Bokhtar	133
	Table No.5-3-1 Number of households, family composition in the district of Kushoniyon and in the city of Bokhtar (from both the right and left sides)	133
	Table No.5-3-2 Affected buildings and other facilities under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (one AH from the left side in the district of Kushoniyon and two AHs in Bokhtar city)	134
	Table No.5-3-3 Affected fruit trees in three severely AHs, within the project impact area around Kizilkala-Bokhtar road	138
	Table No.5-3-4 Affected ornamental trees in three severely AHs, within the project impact area around Kizilkala-Bokhtar road	139
	Table No.5-3-5 Affected area of homestead land of three HHs under severe project impact along Dushanbe – Bokhtar road, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) district of Kushoniyon and Bokhtar city	140
6	Grievance Redress Process	141
6-1	Tasks	141
6-2	Grievance Resolution Process and the Members of the GRC Commission	142
6-3	Duties of GRC Members	145
6-4	GRC Complaint Register, Records and Documentation	146
7	Legal and Policy Framework	147
7-1	Tajikistan Constitution, Law/regulation on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation	149
7-2	Policy guidelines of the Japan International Cooperation Agency “JICA” and the World Bank in the field of involuntary resettlement	152
7-3	Analysis of Gaps in Legislation and Regulation	153
7-4	Comparative analysis of the JICA policy, the procedures for involuntary resettlement in accordance with the World Bank’s operational policy (OP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement and the acting legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan	155
7-5	Project-Specific Entitlements	160

7-6	Project-specific Entitlement Matrix	163
8	Budget of Abbreviated Resettlement Plan	166
8-1	Determination of compensation for all types of assets along the Kizilkala-Bokhtar road	166
8-2	Land valuation	166
	Table No.8-1 Calculation of the Land Use Right Price for Agricultural Land (per 5 years)	167
	Table No.8-2 Calculation of the Land Use Right Price for Agricultural Land (per 2 years)	167
	Table No.8-3 Calculation of the price of land under forage crops (per 5 years)	168
	Table No.8-4 Calculation of the price of land under forage crops (per 2 years)	168
	Table No.8-5 Compensation for land plots	168
8-3	Valuation of Trees	169
8-4	Other expenses	169
	Table No.8-6 Asset / Property registration expenses	169
8-5	Compensation for Loss of Land Use Rights	170
	Table No.8-7 Compensation for plots of land with legally formalized rights	170
8-6	Compensation for Fruit Trees	171
	Table No.8-8 Compensation for Fruit Trees	171
8-7	Compensation for Buildings, Structures, Barns and Improvements	171
	Table No.8-9 Compensation for Residential Buildings, auxiliary buildings, developments and other structures	172
	Table No.8-10 Non-residential Buildings and Structures	172
8-8	Severe Impact Allowances	173
	Table No.8-11 Allowances for Severely Affected Households	173
8-9	Allowances to Vulnerable Groups	173
	Table No.8-12 Allowances for Vulnerable Groups	173
8-10	Transportation Allowances	174
	Table No.8-13 Transportation Costs for Assets	174
8-11	Allowances to apartment rent	174
	Table No.8-14 Apartment rent price	174
8-12	Budget Summary	174
	Table No.8-15 Summary of budget	175
	Table No.8-16 Consolidated statement for affected land, including private land, buildings, structures and fruit trees under the Project	176
9	Institutional Arrangements	177
	Institutional Arrangements diagram	183
10	Monitoring and Reporting	184

10-1	Monitoring and Reporting requirements	184
10-2	Internal Monitoring	184
10-3	External Monitoring	185
10-4	Training for the RAP implementation	186
11	Schedules	187
11-1	RAP Implementation schedule	187
11-2	Work schedule	188

ANNEXES

- Annex 1 Consultations with Spokesmen of the city of Bokhtar and the district of Kushoniyon
- Annex 2 Consultations with Communities of Local Executive Body in the district of Kushoniyon, jamoats of Oriyon and Bokhtariyon
- Annex 3 Socioeconomic Survey of the Affected Households
- Annex 4 Inventory Statement for the Affected Households
- Annex 5 Consultations with Communities of the city of Bokhtar and the district of Kushoniyon
- Annex 6 Grievance Registration Form
- Annex 7 Coordination with Hukumats (local executive bodies) of Kushoniyon district and the city of Bokhtar. Statements of buildings, structures, fruit trees, affected land (including private land) and private ownership within the zone of the Dushanbe - Bokhtar Project
- Annex 8 Compensation evaluation report, regarding project affected buildings, structures, fruit trees and plots of land, prepared by the independent valuation company 'Narkhuzor'.

Abbreviations

ALGC	Agency for Land use, Geodesy and Cartography
MBTI	Municipal bureau of technical inventory
WB	World Bank
CC	Civil code
GAC	Group for administration of complaints
DMS	Detailed measuring survey
HH	Household
AH	Affected households
PAH	Project affected households
LC	Land code
AP	Affected people
GA	Ground area
IDD	Identification document
IC	Inventory of consequences
m ²	square meter
kg	kilogram
PAP	Person (persons) affected by the project
MAC	Mechanism of administration of complaints
MoT	Ministry of transport
IO	Independent observer
N/A	not available
NGO	Nongovernmental organizations
EXAUT	Executive authority
OCAREC	Organization of Central-Asian Regional Economic Cooperation
PRA	Resettlement Action Plan
RW	Right of way
RAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
RP	Resettlement plan
PRPL	Policy of resettlement and purchase of lands
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
WG	Working Group
SUE «HCS»	State Unitary Enterprise «Housing and communal services»

GLOSSARY

«**Person (persons) affected by the project (PAP)**» – the persons, who are affected by an involuntary resettlement.

«**Involuntary resettlement**» – involuntary withdrawal of land, which results in a direct socio-economic impact, caused by: a) displacement or loss of dwelling; b) loss of assets or access to them; and c) loss of the source of income or the means of subsistence, regardless of, should the PAP migrate to another place or not.

«**Date of legal status change**» – the date, on which the PAP and their affected assets are identified, but new settlers/persons, coming into possession, cannot have a claim on compensation or assistance while being resettled. Persons, whose property right to land/assets, titles to land can be proved before the date of legal status change, remain as competent and eligible for getting help, regardless of their identification during the population census.

«**Compensation**» – payment in kind, in cash or in other assets, in exchange for withdraw land, loss of other types of assets (including immovable property) or loss of means of subsistence as the result of project activity.

«**Population census**» – full count of population, affected by the project, including the collation of demographic and property information. At this point we determine the number of persons, affected by the project, as well as the pattern and the level of effect.

«**Plan of resettlement actions (PRA)**» – a tool (document) for the population resettlement, that is prepared during location of the project position. PRA consists of specific and legally binding requirements, which should be satisfied while displacing or compensating the affected party before the implementation of project activity, driving an unfavourable effect.

«**Assistance during the resettlement**» – measures guaranteeing, that the PAP, who may be in need of physical resettlement, will get help, for example, travel funds during the resettlement, habitation or rental payment, to the extent possible and necessary, in order to ease the problems rising during the displacement/resettlement.

«**Replacement cost of houses and other structures**» – the existing market value of materials for construction, as a replacement, of affected structures. With territory and quality that are similar or better than the affected structures, or repair of partially affected structures, plus the cost of transportation of construction materials to the construction site, as well as working hours and remuneration of labour of contractors, and registration costs and taxes on the transfer of real estate.

11

In determining the replacement cost, the depreciation of assets and disposable balances of materials are not taken into account, likewise the benefits derived from the project are not deducted, from the valuation of the affected asset.

«**Purchase of lands**» – the compulsory withdrawal or alienation of land, buildings and/or other assets for the purposes of the project. The landowner may still have the right to discuss the amount of the proposed compensation. This includes land or assets for which the owner has unchallenged rights based on custom.

«**Rendering assistance to the PAP for their economic recovery**» – rendering assistance, in addition to compensation, such as land preparation, credit, training or employment opportunities, to enable the PAP to improve their livelihoods and standard of living, or at least to maintain them at a pre-project level.

«**Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (RAP)**» for resettlement – a tool used throughout the project. The RAP sets out the objectives and principles, organizational arrangements and funding mechanisms for resettlement that may be required during the project activity. The RAP directs the preparation of Plans of resettlement actions for specific projects to meet the needs of people who may be affected by the project. Thus, the Plans of resettlement actions (PRAs) for the Project are being prepared in accordance with the provisions of the real RAPs.

«**Replacement cost per land**» – for agricultural land, this means the market value of the land before the project starts, or before the start of resettlement, depending on the price that is higher, with equal productivity or use, near the affected site; plus the cost of preparing the land to a level similar to the level of the affected land; plus registration fees and taxes on the transfer of real property. For land in urban areas, this means the market value of the land before resettlement with the same level of productivity or use, with similar or improved infrastructure and services in close proximity to the affected land, plus the cost of registration and taxes on the transfer of real estate.

«**Squatter**» – a person, who occupies land, which belongs to the government (to which he/she has no legal title), for cultivation or making business.

«**Leaseholder**» – a person, who pays rent, or on whose account the leasehold is paid.

«**Household, led by woman (HLW)**» – the household, led by woman, is a household without man making livelihood. Indeed, the woman might be a widow, divorced or left person.

12

«Vulnerable group (VG)» – a vulnerable group includes the following categories (but not limited by them):

- (i) The PAP, referring to the category «People living rough»;
- (ii) households, led by women;
- (iii) children and elderly people, including orphans and destitutes; and physically/mentally defective or of defective intellect/retrogrades.

Displaced Persons (DP)

‘In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.’

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of DPs. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.

Compensation

Payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of lands, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is a method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.

Cut-off Date

The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation.

Dekhan Farm

Midsized land, which is legally and physically distinct from household plots, for which full land use rights, but not ownership, is allocated to either individuals or groups. Regulations concerning Dekhan farms in Tajikistan are laid out in Law No. 48 on Dekhan Farms, from 2002.

Encroachers

People who move into the Project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the Project.

Entitlements

The range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution/business

restoration, which are due to DPs, depending on the 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 (i) loss of house, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihood, will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.

Hukumat

District administration in Tajikistan

Income restoration

This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.

Income Restoration Program

A program designed with various activities that aim to support displaced persons to recover their income / livelihood to the pre-Project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the Socioeconomic (SES) survey and consultations.

Inventory of Losses (IOL)

This is a process in which all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture; houses; kiosks, stalls and shops; ancillary structures, such as fences, 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.

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (RAP)

A time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation for affected land/assets and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

Non-titled

Means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying.

Poor

Means households whose combined monthly income falls below TJS 1020/-¹. WB poverty line (standard) is used by different government and non-government institutions. On regular bases, WB conducts monitoring (assessment) through interviewing HHs. The data is reflected in WB reports, which is represented to relevant government institutions. Also, this data is used to identify % of poverty for the given period.

Presidential Land

Means land for which use rights have been allocated by a Presidential Decree but ownership remains with the state.

Rehabilitation

This refers to additional support provided to DPs losing productive assets, income, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.

Replacement cost

The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

Reserve Fund Land

Means land owned by the state and controlled by the district administration that may be rented, mainly for agricultural use.

Resettlement

This includes all measures taken to mitigate all adverse impacts of the Project on DP's property and/or livelihood. It includes compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.

Severely Affected

This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.

Sharecropper

A person who cultivates land s/he does not own for an agreed proportion of the crop or harvest.

Significant impact

Means 200 or more people will experience major impacts, which are defined as: (i) being physically relocated from a house, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their income generating assets.

Vulnerable

Anyone who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes: (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled heads of household; (iii) poor households; (iv) landless; (v) elderly households with no means of support; (vi) households without security of tenure; (vii) ethnic minorities; and (viii) small farmers (with landholdings of two hectares or less).

CHAPTER 1. PROJECT MAIN DATA

1-1. Project area description

Under the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program, the Central Asian states work together to improve regional transport communication, coordinating investments in transport infrastructure, building appropriate policies and implementing regulatory reforms to achieve sustainable impact of these investments. That is, to improve the competitiveness of the region, reduce poverty and develop trade relations, both between the countries of Central Asia, regionally and globally. The CAREC program is aimed at investment and other activities along six transport corridors connecting the north, south, east and west across Central Asia.

Tajikistan is one of the youngest and fastest growing countries in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region. The total population of Tajikistan is 9.0 million, with only 27% of the population living in urban areas. The total area of the country is 142,000 km², of which 93% are occupied by mountains, and only 7% are arable land. High mountain ranges, located throughout the territory, make communication between different parts of the country difficult, especially in the winter. Tajikistan has rich water resources and has huge hydropower potential, but its reserves of oil, gas and other similar resources are relatively small.

Dushanbe is the capital and the biggest city in Tajikistan. It is populated by about 820 600 people. The city of Bokhtar is the center of Khatlon region and the third largest city in Tajikistan, with a population about 111 049 people. There are a number of industrial enterprises, light industries, universities, colleges and hospitals.

The present project is aimed at the rehabilitation of the highway Dushanbe - Bokhtar section of the road Kizilkala - Bokhtar length of 8.9 km, by expanding the road to four lanes, where the annual growth in traffic volume is more than 7%, rehabilitation of the road will stimulate economic growth.

Current project shall support the governmental programme aimed at steady improvement of the road through (i) its widening by forming a four-lane highway, in order to provide high capacity; (ii) improve the state of the existing road pavement.

1.2. Kizilkala-Bokhtar road section with 8.9km long, analyzed under the current RAP starts from the bridge over Vakhsh river and ends in the city of Bokhtar.
Figures 1, 2, 3, 4 show the boundaries of villages, dehqan farms and mahals along the ROW of the Project, (Project site, start point and end point)



Fig. 1

Fig. 3



Fig. 2



1-3. Preparatory survey purposes:

- The concepts of the premise, the purpose of the project scope in order to realize it at the expense of the Grant Assistance Scheme of Japan.
- To study the feasibility of the project in terms of the effectiveness of technical and economic feasibility.
- Perform work on the draft project with minimal, but optimal volumes and scale of the project necessary to achieve by assistance.

1-4. Objectives of the Abbreviated resettlement plan (ARP)

Current Abbreviated resettlement plan (RAP) highlights principles and procedures to ensure that when resettlement needs are identified. In which the Ministry of Transport (MoT), in coordination with the central government or local executive bodies, follows the procedures of involuntary resettlement in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, along with the operational policy (OP 4.12) of the World Bank in the field of involuntary resettlement. RAP lays down the legal framework, the criteria for the eligibility of displaced persons, the assessment methodology, compensation, the rights matrix, the implementation process, consultative procedures, complaint and proposal mechanisms, payment procedures for eligible persons, and monitoring and evaluation procedures for land acquisition and resettlement in project.

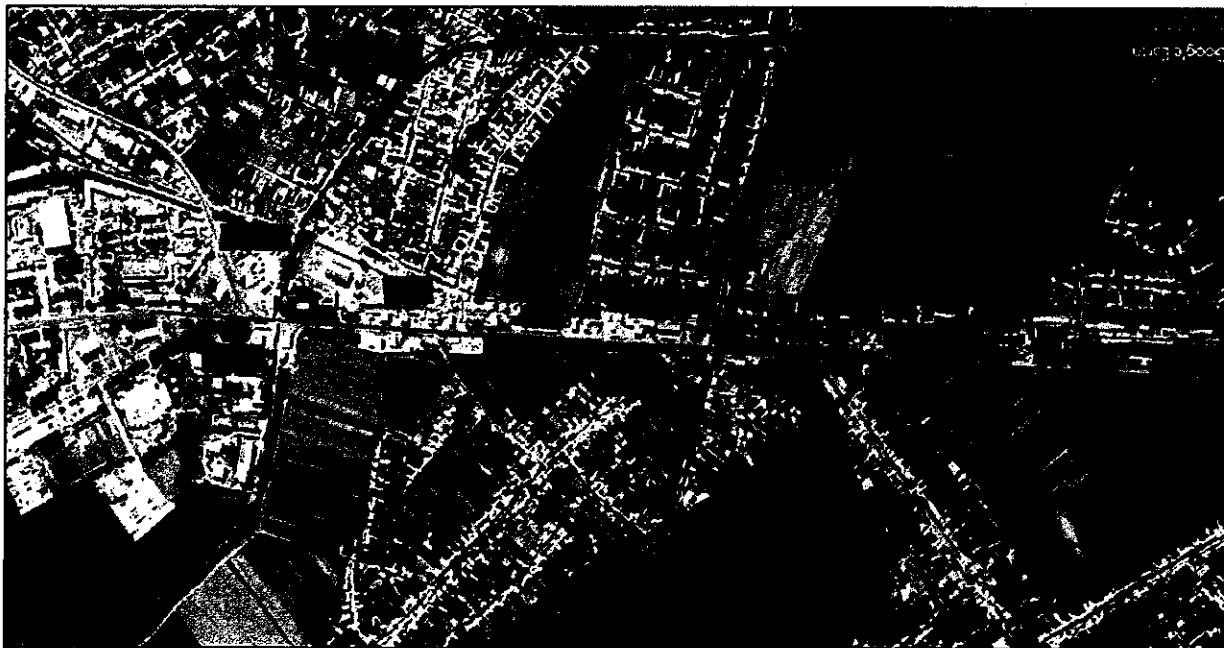
The main objectives of the Abbreviated resettlement plan (RAP) are:

- Direct the activities of the MOT and local bodies, in properly identifying needs, providing compensation and restoring facilities to the existence of PAP;
- Serves as a legally binding instrument for ensuring the payment of compensation and the provision of assistance to PAP;
- Manage the preparation, updating, implementation and ongoing control of RAP projects.

The Abbreviated resettlement plan(RAP) includes measures to ensure that the PAPs:

- are informed about their opportunities and rights in the field of resettlement;
- consulted, with a proposal for a possible choice, and informed about technically and economically feasible alternative solutions for relocation;
- received promptly compensation for the full replacement cost for the loss of assets directly related to the project.

Fig. 4



CHAPTER 2. SCOPE OF WORK UNDER THE RAP AND SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACTS

The main objective of the RAP is to identify persons affected by the Project and to assist them to restore their livelihoods. The RAP conforms to the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, JICA's Guidelines for environmental and social considerations and the World Bank's policy on Protective measures (OP 4.12).

The scope of the RAP includes: (i) Project description; (ii) profile of the affected DPs and communities; (iii) impacts; (iv) disclosure of information and public consultations with DPs; (v) Grievance redress mechanism; (vi) legal and policy framework; (vii) administrative and legal instruments, assistance and benefits; (viii) resettlement budget and funding plan; (ix) organizational / institutional structure; (x) RAP implementation schedule and (xi) monitoring the RAP implementation.

The RAP is based on preliminary design drawings prepared under the Project. The right of way of the Project is already approved, that's why any amendments in project decisions shall be realized under the approved ROW. The following steps have been taken for the completion of this RAP:

- i. Disclosure of information about the Project and consultations with DPs;
- ii. Completion of socioeconomic survey and census of DPs;
- iii. Inventory of all losses for all affected households (AH);
- iv. Completion of the detailed measurement survey of affected households (DMS), description and appraisal of affected land plots, buildings, facilities and other assets;
- v. Preparation of the detailed budget for the compensation of ascertained losses.

2-1. Survey Methodology

One of the key principles adopted for the preparation of this RAP is that all compensation payments and livelihood restoration assistance must be based on a detailed understanding of the Project impacts on displaced people. For this RAP, data was collected from May to October 2018. In order to accurately assess the extent of the Project's impacts on land acquisition, the following surveys and valuations were undertaken:

- **Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)** - to measure the affected area of the lands, buildings, and the number and types of affected assets.
- **Valuation of Replacement Cost of the Affected Assets** - to identify the cost of compensation of lost assets, income and other livelihood sources and allowances for development of the RAP budget.
- **Census Survey** - to identify the number of AHs and number of DPs.
- **Socioeconomic Survey (SES)**: to identify the current socioeconomic condition of affected individuals, families and business owners as well as

23

perceptions of Project impact on their livelihood.

The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) of affected assets was conducted by the chairman of mahals (chief of the affected villages), jamoats representatives, land committee representative and local resettlement specialists, with the participation of the DPs. The design engineering consultant engaged a licensed valuation company, as a subcontractor, to independently evaluate affected buildings, constructions, and other immovable assets except agricultural land and trees. The DMS was conducted in May, July and August 2018. The details on impact are presented further in this chapter.

The scope of the DMS and assets inventory included the identification, classification, measurement and valuation of the following losses:

- (i) affected land;
- (ii) trees and other vegetation affected;
- (iii) buildings/structures (business, residential, ancillary structures)
- (iv) number and type of affected trees;
- (v) affected businesses;
- (vi) loss of employment;
- (vii) number, type and area of affected community/ public assets.

2-2. Summary of Impact

In May, July and August 2018, a census of affected households (PD) / displaced persons (DPs) and DMS of all affected assets/assets was conducted.

The census identified 112 households affected by the Project; with a total of 1029 household members. Detailed information on the type of impact for the different categories of affected households (AHs) and displaced persons (DPs) is provided in the section dedicated to impacts (Chapter 5 of this RAP).

24

Detailed Measurement Survey along the Kizililkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road, district of Kushoniyon and the city of Bokhtar

Table No.2-1 Number of households, family composition in the district of Kushoniyon and in the city of Bokhtar (from both the right and left sides)

No	District / City	Number of households	Number people in the AH	Male	Female	Female headed	Number of disabled	Vulnerable AH
1	Kushoniyon	81	756	364	329	6	7	7
2	Bokhtar	31	273	129	144	2	5	0
Total		112	1029	493	536	8	12	8

The census identified 112 households affected by the Project, with a total of 1029 household members, among whom 493 – male, 536 – female, and 28 – vulnerable.

25

Table No.2-2 Affected buildings and other facilities under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizililkala – Bokhtar (from both the right and left sides) in Bokhtar city and in the district of Kushoniyon

Buildings / facilities	Amount (pcs)			Area, m ²		
	Right side	Left side	Total	Right side	Left side	Total
Dwelling house		3	3		304,5	304,5
Dwelling house and partly ancillary structures (shed, basement, hayloft, toilet, cowshed, fencing)	5	14	19	186,9	1029,5	1216,4
Gas station, partly (platforms, sheds, gasoline pump, gasoline store, curbs, advertisement hoardings)	7	3	10	287,1	129	416,1
Railings	3	2	5	156,6	26,2	43,1
Shops, shopping centre	1		1			156,6
Shops, partly shopping centre (shed, fence, platforms)	2	2	4	15,3	117,2	132,5
Restaurants, partly (fence, shed, cookhouse)		1	1		140	140
Workshop manufacturing cement blocks, partly (platform)	1		1	180		180
Basin	1		1	60		60
Service station, partly (shed)		1	1		24,1	24,1
Total	20	26	46	902,8	1770,5	2673,3

The census identified 46 buildings and other facilities affected by the Project, with a total area of 2673,3 m².

26

Table No.2-3 Affected area of all types of dekhkan farms, including presidential land, individual dekhkan farms, family-based dekhkan farms, collective dekhkan farms, state farms (on the right and left side) d.Kosonen and c.Bokhtar.

No.	Type of Crops	Type of land: (State) PL / IDF / FDF / CDF						Total area, m ²
		FDF	SF	PL	IDF	FDF	SF	
1	Vegetables			1		360		
2	Vineyard							
3	Orchard	2	1	1	2	400	230000	7240
4	Corn			16		14640		
5	Wheat							
6	Cotton		2					13228,5
7	Flax							
8	Paddy							
9	Grass			10		7550		461,1
10	Other	1	1	2		3000	2200	254,1
	Total	3	4	30	3	148300	503000	51770,3

Considering 40 affected dekhkan farms, total area of affected land reaches 51770,3 m²;
 Total area of affected family-based dekhkan farms (FDF) covers 9910 m²;
 Total area of affected collective dekhkan farms (CDF) covers 21299 m²;
 Total area of affected state farms covers 14602,5 m²;
 Total area of affected presidential land covers 5958,8 m²;

27

Table No.2-4 Affected fruit trees on AHs plots within Kizilkala -- Bokhtar section of Dushanbe -- Bokhtar road (from both the right and left sides), the city of Bokhtar and the district of Kushoniyon

№	Type of fruit	Number of AHs	Number of fruit trees
1	Apricot	47	475
2	Cherry	33	255
3	Sweet cherry	11	59
4	Mulberry	32	191
5	Nutwood	23	155
6	Quince	4	9
7	Date	14	54
8	Vineyard	11	64
9	Plum	9	102
10	Oleaster	7	65
11	Pomegranate	14	242
12	Peach	18	67
13	Apple	23	131
14	Fig	3	7
15	Almond	5	12
16	Lemon	2	18
17	Pear	3	5
	Total	259	1911

Table No.2-5 Affected fruit saplings on AHs plots within Kizilkala -- Bokhtar section of Dushanbe -- Bokhtar road (from both the right and left sides), the city of Bokhtar and the district of Kushoniyon

№	Type of sapling	Number of AHs	Number of fertile sapling
1	Apricot	10	20
2	Cherry	14	57
3	Sweet cherry	1	1
4	Mulberry	4	11
5	Nutwood	7	23
6	Quince		
7	Date	3	10
8	Vineyard	2	4
9	Plum	1	2
10	Oleaster		
11	Pomegranate	1	43
12	Peach	2	2
13	Apple	6	12
14	Fig		
15	Almond	1	2
	Total	52	187

28

Table No.2-6 Affected pine and decorative trees on AHs plots within Kizilkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road (from both the right and left sides), the city of Bokhtar and the district of Kushoniyon

No n/n	Type of pine and decorative trees	Number of AHs	Number of affected trees	Number of saplings
1	Juniper	23	198	39
2	Birch	29	432	4
3	Willow	58	1073	12
4	Plane	5	23	
5	Ligusticum	1	6	
6	Poplar	2	13	
7	Acacia	3	22	
	Total	121	1767	55

Table No.2-7 Affected areas of Homestead and Commercial land within Kizilkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road (from both the right and left sides), the city of Bokhtar and the district of Kushoniyon

No	Type of land	Number of AHs	Total area, m ²	Affected area, m ²
1	Commercial	14	22340	4739,5
2	Homestead	25	61168	8657,2
	Total	39	83508	13396,7

A total of 112 households and 1029 displaced persons are affected by the Project. Agricultural land, the land of residential or commercial use, are mainly affected by narrow strips of land along the road. (Table 2-7).

Out of 112 AHs that fell within the project's impact area in 39 households, the total affected area of commercial and homestead land covers 13396,7 m²:

- 14 AHs intake commercial land, affected area makes 4739,5 m².
- 25 AHs intake homestead land, affected area makes 8657,2 m².

According to the census, the members of vulnerable groups live in 20 AHs (206 DPs). Families affected by the Project, which have a family member with disabilities and poor (see table No.2-8).

Table No.2-8 Household with affected family, which have a family member with disabilities and poor, belonging to vulnerable, within Kizilkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road (from both the right and left sides), the city of Bokhtar and the district of Kushoniyon

No.	ST A road side L/R	Number of people in the AH	Name of family head	ID	Phone number	District / city	Jamot	Village	Number of disabled	Vulnerable AH	Female headed AH
1	R 774+60	10				Kushoniyon	Ortyn	Okolun	1		1
2	R 776+00	11				Kushoniyon	Bokhtar	Chalcho	1		
3	R 801+40	17				Kushoniyon	Ortyn	Qahramon	1		
4	R 805+90	9				Kushoniyon	Ortyn	Okolun	1		
5	R 806+28	8				Kushoniyon	Ortyn	Okolun	1		
6	R 806+90	2				Kushoniyon	Ortyn	Okolun	1		
1	L 775+80	25				Kushoniyon	Ortyn	Qahramon	1		
2	L 802+60	8				Kushoniyon	Ortyn	Qahramon	1		
3	L 803+80	23				Kushoniyon	Ortyn	Qahramon	1		
4	L 804+50	19				Kushoniyon	Ortyn	Qahramon	1		
1	L 809+80	13				Bokhtar	Hayot nav	Hayot nav	1		
2	L 810+30	3				Bokhtar	Hayot nav	Hayot nav	1		
3	L 810+40	3				Bokhtar	Hayot nav	Hayot nav	1		
4	L 810+80	6				Bokhtar	Hayot nav	Hayot nav	1		
5	L 811+80	1				Bokhtar	Hayot nav	Hayot nav	1		
6	L 811+80	7				Bokhtar	Hayot nav	Hayot nav	1		
7	L 813+90	10				Bokhtar	Hayot nav	Hayot nav	1		
8	L 813+	10				Bokhtar	Hayot nav	Hayot nav	1		
9	L 813+00	8				Bokhtar	Hayot nav	Hayot nav	1		
10	L 814	13				Bokhtar	Hayot nav	Hayot nav	1		
TOTAL		206									

CHAPTER 3. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION, CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

3-1. Meetings and consultations with stakeholders and communities in the Project area

General information

In accordance with the Policy Guidelines of the Japan International Cooperation Agency "JICA" and OP 4.12. WB for the DP should be conducted understandable and meaningful consultations, in essence. They need to be given the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of RAP. In accordance with the same principles, the Displaced persons (DP) should be informed in a proper and timely manner about the results of the planning process, as well as the schedules and procedures for the preparation and implementation of the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan, including administrative and legal instruments, the payment and relocation procedures.

Laws and legislative policy of Tajikistan, applicable to issues of resettlement in projects of Grant Assistance of Japan:

Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan
Civil Code of RT
Land Code of RT

In addition to the requirement for an official notification specified in the Land Code of RT, there is no requirement for the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to participate in the discussion of technical solutions of the project or possible options for RAP for the DP. Nevertheless, local authorities (hukumats and jamoats) inform the local population of all information published in the form of decrees or other decisions related to the Project. In addition, the MT provides guidance on coordinating the publication of information at the local level, and consults with the local population in accordance with the requirements of the Policy Manual of the Japan International Cooperation Agency "JICA" and OP-4.12. W.B.

3-2. Conducting of research

The research will be carried out by the Research group of the Design Institute of SUE "DITI". The beginning of research work is planned on 16th May, 2018 and completion of work - in August 2018.

Under the guidance of the Consultant, the Design Institute will send a field team consisting of specialists to the project area. This Group will be provided with the necessary maps and special questionnaires for conducting the census. The data obtained from the inventory of the property affected by the project (structures, fences, trees and crops, usually grown by households) will be entered in the Inventory Act and signed by persons present during the inventory.

31

3-3. First survey

The Field Team of the Design Institute, together with the CTI Consultant on social issues, resettlement and ecology, have been on site from 16 to 23 May, for the purpose of consulting and collecting the socio-economic characteristics of the area of route attraction. The research group is listed below in Table No.3-1

Members of the first survey team from SUE "DITI"

Table No.3-1

Nº	Specialist	Position	Company
1	Mahbuba Abdulloeva	Sociologist	SUE "DITI"
2	Tabrez Tokhirov	Sociologist assistant	SUE "DITI"
3	Bashid Suriev	Environmentalist	SUE "DITI"

At this stage the survey team met with spokesmen of Hukumat of the city of Bokhtar and the district of Kushoniyon, with leaders of mahal councils of jamoats and social commissioners. The Members of the first survey team from SUE "DITI" delivered the following data to the stakeholders:

1. Information on Project;
2. Information on eligibility and compensation method;
3. Information about the mechanism for the administration of complaints;
4. Informational booklet about the project.

At this stage, the Team of Specialists studied the road attraction zone:

- a. Who owns the land, which settlements, which village councils, along the road from two sides;
- b. Collection of socio-economic data (work with representatives and organizations that can provide the necessary information) according to the questionnaires submitted.

During the preparation of this RAP, the consultant met with the representatives of the Hukumats of Bokhtar and the Kushoniyon district and the Jamoats of Bokhtariyon and Oriyon. The projected road passes through their lands. At the meetings with the hukumats and jamoats by Consultants of the State Unitary Enterprise "Institute for Design of Transport Structures" Ms.Abdulloeva M informed about the Bokhtar-Kyzalkala Project, the need for consultations with communities and the need for active participation and support of local authorities. The consultation process, the socio-economic study (SES) and activities with households that fell within the project's impact area, as well as a consultation plan in the Bokhtar city and the Bokhtariyon and Oriyon Jamoats of Kushoniyon district, were explained. The main objective, consultations with local authorities, is to ensure cooperation in the preparation and implementation of RAP, the organization of a commission for the organization of grievance groups, and the

32

Issues discussed during the consultation:

No.	Issue	Response
1	We don't have the document for our houses. How will you compensate this?	You will receive compensation subject to the recoverable amount for your buildings. The representative of the jamoat can also provide you with a document certifying that the house belongs to you and indicate the time you live therein.
2	Our house is held by 3 (three) families. If it is affected by the project, will you compensate us for three lots or three houses?	You will be reimbursed for your material losses at replacement cost, regardless of the number of people. This means that you will receive compensation for the house no matter how many people live there. Such cases can be used with some other supplements to the project.
3	I'm asking for lot as compensation. Can it be reimbursed?	This is the preferred solution. If your local executive authority has a free lot in your village or somewhere near it and you agree with the offer, then you will get it. If we remove a small part of the lot and it is practically impossible to compensate the lot on a land basis, you will receive compensation for the loss of the right to use the land.
4	What is the planned width of the road?	It will be a four-lane road with landscaping till the dividing strip. The total width of the road will make 25 m.
5	Will you consider the alarm road safety for children crossing the road during a visit to and departure from school?	Yes, an appropriate alarm for road safety will be set.
6	When will our homes be demolished if we are affected?	Now we are preparing a draft of the RAP, which is expected to be ready in early November. The approval of the RAP by the government of Tajikistan and JICA will take a month or two. Thereafter, if necessary, the RAP will be updated on the basis of the final design. When the final RAP is prepared, commented and approved, then it can be implemented. After the implementation has begun, the physical works may be put in hand. This process will take some time, so we cannot say exactly when the rehabilitation of the road will start.

35

7	If my lot is partially affected, how will you compensate?	In the case of partially affected lot, we will together assess the possibility of remaining on the residual lot. If you can continue using the residual lot and prefer not to move, you can stay there. The withdrawn lot will be compensated according to the accepted rights.
8	Can you tell me whether my house is affected by the project or not? Since I heard the project is starting, although I am very happy with the project and happy that we will have a new, modern road, but I cannot sleep. I just don't know how to handle it. Is there any possibility to avoid the exempt of my house?	In the near future we will exactly determine who and what will be affected by the project. When the design is completed, we will conduct a DOD, and then we will know for sure. If there will be any possibility to avoid demolition, the engineers will change the design and minimize the impact.
9	I have a commercial premises, but it is capitalized by other people. So, who will receive the compensation if my business-building is demolished?	Both you and the tenant will be compensated for your losses. You will lose land, building and rental income, so you will be given compensation for these losses. Also there will be other social protection benefits, such as a serious impact allowance. The tenant will lose the business. It will be entitled to compensation for loss of business for the period necessary to restore the business and will receive assistance for the transportation of goods.
10	Majority of us does not have the documents for our houses. How will you compensate this?	You will receive compensation subject to the recoverable amount for your buildings. The representative of the jamoat can also provide you with a document certifying that the house belongs to you and indicate the time you live therein.

3-7. Consultation meeting with communities of the Hukumat of Bokhtar city
 Consultations were held in the city of Bokhtar. Local authorities indicated that 20 households has assets of 20 m on both sides of the road. All heads of potentially affected households, as well as representatives of the wider community, were invited to participate. Totally 27 participants attended the consultation. The participants expressed their support for the project and their problems related to

36

organization of commissions on land acquisition and resettlement. The chairman of the Hukumat gained full support in facilitating consultations and any other project-related activities. He also stressed the importance of the project and the unconditional support of the communities. Each department head was given instructions to help if necessary. The research team worked with representatives of the units in the collection of data during socio-economic research and environmental issues. The collected information, a map showing the settlements, which dekan farms are located along the road and what facilities are available, with photos and scanned signature of the participants are presented in Appendix 1.

3-4. Consultation meeting with community

In preparation of the RAP, the consultants met with representatives from the community and discussed social issues, resettlement and ecology. From 25th to 28th May, 2018 the survey team visited the site for the purpose of conducting community consultation.

3-5. Second survey

The Field Team of the Design Institute, together with the CTI Consultant on social issues, resettlement and ecology, visited the site on 25th and 28th May, to consult the local communities. The research group is listed below in Table No.3-2.

Members of the second survey team from SUE "DITI"

Table No.3-2

No.	Specialist	Position	Company
1	Mahbuba Abdulloeva	Sociologist	SUE "DITI"
2	Tabrez Tokhirov	Sociologist assistant	SUE "DITI"
3	Bashid Suriev	Environmentalist	SUE "DITI"
4	Qamariddin Qadamov	Sociologist assistant	SUE "DITI"
5	Nakhim Khisholov	Sociologist assistant	SUE "DITI"
6	Manuchehr Kholboev	Sociologist assistant	SUE "DITI"

At this stage, the group of specialists will be engaged in information about the project, conducting socio-economic analysis (SEA), as well as explanation of compensation methods, mechanism of administration of complaints, distribution of information booklet.

3-6. Consultation meetings with communities of the Hukumat of Kushoniyon, the Jamoats of Oriyon and Bokhtariyon

Consultations were held in the village Chakino with representatives of jamoats of Bokhtariyon and Oriyon. Local authorities indicated that 42 households has assets of 20 m on both sides of the road. All heads of potentially affected households, as

well as representatives of the wider community, were invited to participate. Totally 38 participants attended the consultation. The participants expressed their support for the project and their problems related to resettlement. The main issues were compensation for homes and businesses, compensation for land and other compensations, if people do not have complete documentation for homes and other buildings.

Core information, provided to participants:

- Information on Kizilkala-Bokhtar project and the activities connected with it;
- Development and resettlement process for RAP and Land allotment;
- Compensation claims according to the legislation, acting in Tajikistan;
- Right to obtain a lot, building, facility; business owner and leaseholders, workers;
- Allowances for excessively suffered and vulnerable groups;
- Mechanism of administration of complaints;
- Information about design impact assessment on environment and the measures, planned to prevent/mitigate expected ecological problems;
- Informational booklet about the project.

Summary table on consultation meetings held in the project area and attended by main stakeholders

Table No.3-3: Consultation meeting with main stakeholders in jamoats Oriyon and Bokhtariyon, district of Kushoniyon

No	Date	District / Jamoat	Men	Women	Total number of participants	Key stakeholders
1		Kushoniyon / Bokhtariyon and Oriyon	38	0	38	Chairman of Hukumat and Deputy chairman of the district administration, chief architect of the district, district's surveyor, Deputy chairmen of jamoats, Secretary of the Jamoat, specialist in charge of environmental protection of the population affected by the project, representative of the MoT, social and environmental protection specialists, design engineers
In all			38	0	38	

resettlement. The main issues were compensation for homes and businesses, compensation for land and other compensations, if people do not have complete documentation for homes and other buildings.

Photos and figures of scanned signatures affixed by participants are represented in the Annex 2.

Core information, provided to participants:

- Information on Kizilkala-Bokhtar project and the activities connected with it;
- Development and resettlement process for RAP and Land allotment;
- Compensation claims according to the legislation, acting in Tajikistan;
- Right to obtain a lot, building, facility; business owner and leaseholders, workers;
- Allowances for excessively suffered and vulnerable groups;
- Mechanism of administration of complaints;
- Informational booklet about the project;
- Information about design impact assessment on environment and the measures, planned to prevent/mitigate expected ecological problems.

Issues discussed during the consultation:

No.	Issue	Response
1	I live in a communal apartment. We have a small living area and a bedroom, a shared kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet in the yard. If we're affected, how do you compensate?	We still don't know whether your building will be damaged or not. If it will, then we'll think over the compensations to people, providing them with sustainable living conditions. We will discuss more when the road project is completed.
2	We don't have the document for our houses. How will you compensate this?	You will receive compensation subject to the recoverable amount for your buildings. The representative of the jamoat can also provide you with a document certifying that the house belongs to you and indicate the time you live therein.
3	When and where it is planned to commence the works?	We are now preparing a draft of the RPAL, which is expected to be ready in early June. The approval of the RPAL by the Government of Tajikistan and ADB will take a month or two. Thereafter, if necessary, the RPAL will be updated on the basis of the final design. When the final RPAL is ready, commented and approved, then it will be implemented. After the implementation has begun, the physical works may be put in hand. This process will take some time, so we can not say

37

		exactly when the rehabilitation of the road will start.
4	Majority of us does not have the documents for our houses. How will you compensate this?	You will receive compensation subject to the recoverable amount for your buildings. The representative of the jamoat can also provide you with a document certifying that the house belongs to you and indicate the time you live therein.
5	I'm asking for lot as compensation. Can it be reimbursed?	This is the preferred solution. If your local executive authority has a free lot in your village or somewhere near it and you agree with the offer, then you will get it. If we remove a small part of the lot and it is practically impossible to compensate the lot on a land basis, you will receive compensation for the loss of the right to use the land.
6	I have a commercial premises, but it is capitalized by other people. So, who will receive the compensation if my business-building is demolished?	Both you and the tenant will be compensated for your losses. You will lose land, building and rental income, so you will be given compensation for these losses. Also there will be other social protection benefits, such as a serious impact allowance. The tenant will lose the business. It will be entitled to compensation for loss of business for the period necessary to restore the business and will receive assistance for the transportation of goods.
4	I have filled a huge pond in front of my gas station. I've covered so much ground, gravel, etc. Will you pay for that?	If you could show that you used so much m3 of material to backfill the pond, it would be considered as a loss.
5	What is the planned width of the road?	It will be a four-lane road with landscaping till the dividing strip. The total width of the road will make 25m.
6	Where will I live if you tear down my house?	You will be given a three-month rent, so you can rent the house during construction.
7	If my lot is partially affected, how will you compensate?	In the case of partially affected lot, we will together assess the possibility of remaining on the residual lot. If you can continue using the residual lot and prefer not to move, you can stay there. The withdrawn lot will be compensated according to the accepted rights.
	The General plan of our city	The road to be constructed under this project

38

Summary table on consultation meetings held in the project area and attended by main stakeholders

Table No.3-4: Consultation meeting with main stakeholders in districts

No	Date	City / mahal	Men	Women	Total number of participants	Key stakeholders
1	May 28, 2018	city of Bokhtar/ 1.Dusti 2.U.Khayom 3.Hayoti-nav 4.Vahdat	27	8	19	Chairman of Hukumat and Deputy chairman of the city administration, chief architect of the city, city's surveyor, Heads of mahals, Spokesman of the department for women affairs and environmental protection of the population affected by the project, representative of the MoT, social and environmental protection specialists, design engineers
In all			27	8	19	

During field surveys, there were meetings with the population in Bokhtar city, and two jamoats, Oriyon and Bokhtariyon, 8 - villages, 4 mahallas, 6 - dehqan farms. The participants received an informational booklet on the Project, which outlined the administrative and legal principles for the protection of rights, the RT Government Decree on the final registration period, the letter of the MT decision on the MAC, and some details of the MAC procedure. In addition, the participants were acquainted with other information, namely, on the requirements of the Policy Manual of the Japan International Cooperation Agency "JICA" OP-4.12. WB, on the principles of compensation, on additional benefits and procedures of the MAC. Participants expressed their views on the Project, their concerns and suggestions on road safety issues.

3-8. Disclosure of information

In the course of SE surveys and consultations with communities, in addition to information on the Project, the RAP procedures, the tender, and the anticipated start date, participants in the discussions received information brochures about the Project, administrative and legal guarantees under the Project, the Government Decision on the MAC, and information the date of the deadline for registration. The deadline for registration was 25 April 2016. MT through the PIU on Road rehabilitation prepared and published letter No. 414 of April 25, 2016, informing that the project for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Dushanbe-Kurgan-

consists of 6 lane road. You should consider that too.	will be a four-lane one. The end point of this project stops right at the entrance to the city.
We don't have all the documents for the house. What percentage of the value of the houses will you pay?	The owners of the damaged legally and illegally constructed buildings will receive compensation at the replacement cost. The representative of the jamoat can also provide you with a document certifying that the house belongs to you and indicate the time you live therein.
I have a business at the bus station. If it is affected, will you compensate me for what I spent on this case?	If the business enterprise is moved, compensation will be paid for the loss of the building at the replacement cost and for the loss of the business on the basis of the official tax return for the period required for business recovery. This period can range from 2 weeks for light, mobile structures to one year for large enterprises such as gas stations.
I started building a house. I was advised not to move on until you come to confirm whether my house would be affected. If it's affected, will you compensate me for the foundation, which I've already built?	All buildings and structures built in the road corridor before the deadline will be compensated.
I have fruit trees and flowers that I planted recently. Will you compensate for them?	If they are affected, you will receive compensation for your losses. If you could transplant them somewhere else, the cost of the transplant and the associated costs will be calculated.
Will you consider the alarm road safety for children crossing the road during a visit to and departure from school?	Yes, an appropriate alarm for road safety will be set.

Tube road begins with the financing of ADB and the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

The letter told residents that the road to the project will be widened from the road 3-category to the road of the 1st category, the width of the 25th after rehabilitation. The residents were informed that the construction of all facilities and the restoration / seizure of land on both sides of the road is prohibited. The information was published in a local newspaper, broadcast on the main television program and transmitted to each district organ and jamoat at the time of the design. This information was repeated at each consultation in the villages. During the SES and DMC all DPs confirmed that they had been informed of the deadline for registration.

During the implementation of the RAP, it is planned to conduct the following activities to publicize the information:

- Download the RAP project in English on the website Japan International Cooperation Agency;
- Distribution of copies of RAP in Russian in the offices of local authorities;
- Placement of an approved RAP project in Russian on the MT website;
- Changes in engineering and technical design that resulted from changes in impacts on resettlement, measurement of additional impacts, evaluation and refinement of RAP;
- Consultations with the DP and disclosure of information were provided by the established procedure for consultations on RAP issues;
- Disclosure of updated RAP to displaced persons and provision of MT and the Japan International Cooperation Agency for approval prior to construction;
- Download updated and approved RAP on the website of the Japan International Cooperation Agency and MT;
- Action plans to eliminate deficiencies will also apply to changes made to the engineering and technical solutions of the Project or to omissions that have been discovered after the commencement of construction.

CHAPTER 4: SOCIOECONOMI PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

Background

This Chapter presents the findings on the major socio-economic characteristics of the affected Project communities. The chapter is based on information from the hukumats' and jamoats' Key-Informants, committee for statistical data in the Republic of Tajikistan, and data collected through the socio-economic surveys and census undertaken in the Project area. The main objectives of the SES and census surveys are to understand the existing socioeconomic environment and vulnerability of affected people in the Project area, to use the data for preparation of the RAP budget and to identify groups and persons who may need additional support due to the Project's impact.

4-1. Profile of the Project Area

Tajikistan is a country located in the south-west part of the Central Asian region, bordering Afghanistan 1030km to the south, China 430km to the east, Kyrgyzstan 630km to the north and Uzbekistan 910km to the west. Total area of the country makes 142,6 ths. km². Tajikistan is a beautiful land-locked country. In the Republic of Tajikistan, 93% of the territory consists of mountains with thousands of glaciers and rivers, the rest 7% of the territory is arable. According to the 2008 census, the country's population was 7,373,800. However, the population in May 2018 is estimated to be 9,000,000 people. Tajikistan is divided into four regions: Sughd, Khatlon, Gorno-Badakhshan and Region of Republican Subordination, while the capital Dushanbe is administratively separate. Each region is divided into several districts (districts) which are subdivided into village level self-governing administrative units - jamoats. There are 17 towns, 58 districts (rayons) and 369 jamoats in Tajikistan.

Table No.4-1: Administrative division of the Republic of Tajikistan

Title	Territory (ths. km.sq.)
Tajikistan	142,6
GBAO	64,2
Khatlon region	24,8
Sughd region	25,4
RRS	28,6
Dushanbe	0,1

Source: Statistics Committee of the RT

4-2. Socioeconomic Survey Methodology

Socioeconomic survey in the Project area has been conducted starting from June till July 2018.

4-3. Third survey

During the preparation of current RAP for the Consultant, the survey team has met with community representatives. The field group for social issues and resettlement from Design Institute, visited the site on June 19, 2018 for the purpose of conducting a socio-economic survey (SES) in the Project area. The survey has been carried out in June by eight experienced researchers. The number of interviews in each village and mahal was determined according to the number of farms in time of the SES. The number of people willing to participate in the survey exceeded the total number of samples required for the survey, so the survey team conducted a survey of all those who wanted to participate.

Table No.4-2: SES Sample

Hukumat	Jamoat/city	Mahals/villages	No of households	Surveyed households	% from total
Bokhtar	Bokhtar	Dusti	263	25	9,5
		Hayoti-nav	294	133	46
		U.Khayam	1307	129	9,8
		Vahdat	1001	97	9,7
Kushoniyon district	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	240	26	10,8
		Ortod	200	25	12,5
		Makhsunobod	67	8	11,9
		Chakibo	175	20	11,4
	Oriyon	Bibikhurram	73	11	15
		Qahramon	268	34	12,7
		Okoltin	42	12	28,6
Total		M.Giyoev	478	48	10
			4408	568	13,1

The SES Questionnaire includes questions which aim to measure the main characteristics of affected households such as type of land use, land holdings, buildings, businesses, family type and size, main demographic data of the household members, self-reported monthly income and expenditure, sources of income, house facilities, religion, ethnicity, vulnerability, women's status, opinion about the Project, etc. Each questionnaire took around 40 minutes to complete. The collected data was processed using Microsoft Excel. (Annex 3: SES questionnaire).

Table No.4-3 Survey team members from SUE "DITI"

No	Name and surname	Position	Company
1	Mahbuba Abdulloeva	Sociologist	SUE "DITI"
2	Tabrez Tohirov	Assistant Sociologist	SUE "DITI"
3	Murodbek Qalandarov	Assistant Sociologist	SUE "DITI"
4	Qamariddin Qadamov	Assistant Sociologist	SUE "DITI"
5	Nahim Khisholov	Assistant Sociologist	SUE "DITI"
6	Manuchehr Kholbobeov	Assistant Sociologist	SUE "DITI"
7	Suraj Murodov	Assistant Sociologist	SUE "DITI"

4-4. Socioeconomic Profile of Surveyed Households

Rehabilitation of Kizilkala-Bokhtar road section, with a length of 8.9 km, passes through Kushoniyon district and ends in the city of Bokhtar. This stretch of road affects two jamoats with 8 villages in the district of Kushoniyon, 4 mahals in Bokhtar, and 6 dekan farms, located along the road. The population of the district of Kushoniyon equals to 231893 people living in 121 villages and 27173 households. The population of the city of Bokhtar is 111049 people, who live in 30 mahals, 18838 households. The following tables contain the data on demographic and economic profile of the Project areas and villages located within the project corridor.

Table No.4-4: Population in Project Districts

District	Population	Male	Female	No of households		Project affected	
				No of villa ges	No of mah als	villa ges	mahals
Kushoniyon district	231893	116640	115253	27173	121	8	
Bokhtar city	111049	55637	55412	18838	30		4

29275 people live in 8 villages and 4 mahals, located in the corridor of the Project. In General, in 4408 AHs there are 15159 men and 14527 women. The population of the villages affected by the Project varies from 341 people in Okoltin village of Jamoat Oriyon to 6875 people in Umari Khayam mahal in the city of Bokhtar.

Table No.4-5: Population of the Project Villages

Jamoat or city	Villages/ mahals along the project road section	Population	Male	Female	No of households	Average number of members in each AH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bokhariyoin jamoat	Navobod	3534	2403	1531	240	14,7
	Ortod	1861	986	875	200	9,3
	Makhsunobod	598	304	294	67	8,9
	Chakihio	1250	675	576	175	7,1
	Bibikhurram	858	442	416	73	11,7
Oriyon jamoat	M.Giyoev	3487	1765	1732	478	7,3
	Okolitin	341	203	138	42	8,1
	Qahramon	2782	1404	1378	268	10,4
city of Bokhtar	Hayoti-Nav	2180	1136	1044	294	7,4
	Dusti	1536	770	766	263	5,8
	U.Khayom	6875	3055	3820	1307	5,2
	Vahdat	3973	2016	1957	1001	4,0
Total	8/4	29275	15159	14527	4408	99,9

Source: Hukumats

The major economic activities in all Project villages are agriculture and animal husbandry.

Cotton and wheat are the main commercial crops in this zone, sowing of cotton is 12167 hectares, and the wheat is 3121 ha. Pastures take 22842 ha. This area is dominated by cultivation of fruit, almost 1204 hectares is used for apples, cherries, apricots, cherry and other fruit trees. (Table 4-6). Livestock farming is widespread in the Project area. Almost every AH has some land and livestock. The livestock population ranches in this zone is represented by cattle, sheep, goats and horses. The statistics of the districts shows that the livestock in these two districts is 82737 - heads of small cattle (sheep and goats), 71314 - heads of cattle and 1094 - heads of horses. (Table 4-6).

Table No.4-6: Economic Profile of the Project Districts

Project districts	Wheat (ha)	Cotton (ha)	Other Land (ha)	Gardens (ha)	Cherry trees (ha)	Apple trees (ha)	Apricot trees (ha)	Horses (head)	Sheep/goats (No)	Cows (head)
Bokhtar	94	310	626	73,7	10	10	16	18	5700	3678
district of Kushoniyon	3027	11857	22216	1130	10,2	29,3	94,2	1076	77039	67636
Total	3121	12167	22842	1204	20,2	39,3	107,2	1094	82737	71314

45

The economic data on Project villages reflect data at the district level. The major economic activities in all Project villages are agriculture, fruit production and animal husbandry. The 8 villages and 4 mahals have 1,573 hectares of land mostly used as pastures. Fruit trees such as apple, cherry, sweet cherry, vineyards and apricot trees are mostly found in the Project villages. There are 169 hectares of fruit trees in the Project villages and mahals. (Table 4-7)

Animal husbandry is prevalent in the village households. There are 1,274 sheep and goats and 5,098 head of cattle. Some households have a few horses, although they are not commonly kept in town and in the area. Totally there are 5 heads of horses in 8 Project villages and 4 mahals.

Table No.4-7: Economic Profile of the Project Villages

Villages / Mahals	Wheat (ha)	Cotton (ha)	Other (ha)	Land (ha)	Cherry trees, apricot, (head)	Horses (head)	Sheep (No)	Goats (No)	Cows (head)
m. Dusti	20	2,3	14	5,1	10,2	1	190	240	103
m. Hayoti-Nav	30	58	74	11	3,6	2,3	54	24	240
m. U.Khayom	20	5	11	6,3	2,3	2,3	120	107	24
m. Vahdat	9	11	6,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	120	107	1178
Navobod	10,3	240	376,2	49,6	14,5	2	28	985	834
Ortod	6,1	120	213	208,9	11,8	35	17	820	690
Makhsunobod	4,2	743	259,1	11,5	8,4	19	103	91	16
Chakihio	3,9	82	220,7	23	9	20	126	195	10
Bibikhurram	5,7	73	142	75	20	1573	169	5	5098
Qahramon	15	52,6	1850,2	169	5	1274			
Okolitin	4	20							
M.Giyoev	13	126	250	20	195	10			
Total	141,2	1573	1850,2	169	5	1274			

Dehkan farms in the project area

The projectable road section affects 6 dehkan farms.

The main economic activity of dehkan farms in the Project area is cropping. Cotton and wheat are the main commercial crops in this zone, cotton sowing occupies 3210 hectares, and wheat occupies 226 hectares, gardens take 329 hectares, vegetables - 679,5 hectares.

Table No.4-8: Economic Profile of the Project Dehkan farms

Seq. No.	Dehkan farms (d/f)	Total area of land at the disposal of dehkan farms (ha)	Including		
			Dry land (ha)	Arable land (ha)	Pasture s (ha)
1	Islom d/f	13	-	13	-
2	d/f of Faizali Saidov	4395	200	4195	-
3	Lolazor d/f	22	-	22	-
4	d/f of Qurbonali Zaidulo	23	-	23	-
5	Qahramon d/f	84	-	84	-
6	Vahdat d/f	32	-	32	-

Table No.4-9: Sown area of agricultural land and the harvest from 1 ha in dehkan farms

No.	Dehkan farms (d/f)	Cotton		Wheat		Vegetables		Gardens		Potato		Brooms	
		(ha)	Harvest from one ha in metric centner	(ha)	Harvest from one ha in metric centner	(ha)	Harvest from one ha in metric centner	(ha)	Harvest from one ha in metric centner	(ha)	Harvest from one ha in metric centner	(ha)	Harvest from one ha in metric centner
1	Islom d/f	3	35			0.5	300			0.2	240	9.3	
2	d/f of Faizali Saidov	3100	35	220	45	659	300	306	400	110	240		
3	Lolazor d/f	12	35	4	45	4	35	-	-	-	-		
4	d/f of Qurbonali Zaidulo	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	300				
5	Qahramon d/f	84	35	-	-	-	-	-	-				
6	Vahdat d/f	14	30	2	40	16	300						

4-5. Key Facilities in the Surveyed Households

Totally 568 AH including 3617 people have been surveyed under the SES. On average, surveyed household accounted for 6.4. The distribution of surveyed households by jamoats is shown in the Table 4-2.

Each Project jamoat (local authority) has a mostly combined primary and secondary school, a mosque, health clinic, shops and small businesses along the central village road. Other services such as hospitals, larger markets and administrative services are based in jamoat and district centers. All these services are available to the Project population. The quality of available services was not assessed as it was beyond the scope of this RAP. The population covered by the SES stated that the Project will improve accessibility to social services and amenities such as larger hospitals, universities and other services in the regional centers. Electricity is available in all Project villages.

Villages and mahals do not have piped water. People in these villages rely on wells, collection of rainwater in basins and cisterns and they take water from canals running along the villages. Only 87 surveyed household have an inhouse flush toilet while all others (463 affected households) have a latrines.

508 surveyed households have a TV set (89.4%) and 338 (59.5%) households own a satellite dish. Computers are owned by 72 (12.6%) AHs and (32) 5.6% of surveyed households have an Internet connection. However, mobile phones are used in around 93.1 % of surveyed households. A total of 62.6% of households have amenities such as refrigerators and 54.4% of surveyed households have electric stoves. Considering that piped water is not widely available, semi-automatic washing machines are present in 31.6% of the households, they take water from tanks and wells for water storage. Air conditioning units are present in 36.4% of the households and 31.1% of the surveyed households have a car. Hot water supply system and sewage in each house is individually; there are containers with cold water on the roofs of houses, and the water comes to boiler from these containers. Similarly, the water to toilet also comes from containers on the roofs, and then flows out to the city sewer. Other assets listed are agricultural machinery and a couple of minivans (0.5%). (Table 4-10).

Table No.4-10: Households Assets and Amenities

Items	No of households	%
Latrine	474	83,4
Inhouse flush toilet	87	15,3
Hot water system	72	12,6
TV	508	89,4
Satellite dish	338	59,5
Computer	72	12,6
Internet	32	5,6
Mobile phone	529	93,1
Refrigerator	356	62,6
Washing machine	180	31,6
Electric stove	309	54,4
Air conditioner	207	36,4
motorcycle	6	1,0
Car	177	31,1
Mini van	3	0,5
Agricultural machinery	3	0,5

Landholdings

Out of 568 surveyed households own 62.8 hectares of land. Around 13.7 ha of the land is agricultural, 9.0 ha belongs to farms and 1.16 refers to other. The crops cultivated most are cotton, wheat, corn, various vegetables and some fruits. A total of 348 households have cattle and 63 AHs have small cattle. 463 AHs keep chickens. People mostly keep cows and chickens. (Table 4-11 and Table 4-12).

Table No.4-11: Landholdings

No of house holds	Land (ha)	Agricultural holding (ha)	Farm land (ha)	Other land (Garden) (ha)
568	62,8	13,7	9,0	1,16

Table No.4-12: Livestock

No of households	No of cattle	No of sheep/goats	No of horse	No of chickens
568	348	63		467

Gender, Ethnicity and Religion

There are 1910 (51.5%) females and 1796 (48.5%) males in the surveyed sample. The portion of male-headed households is 81.16%, while 18.83% of surveyed households are headed by a woman.

Table No.4-13: Gender

Gender	Number of males and females in AHs	Percentage (%)
Female	1910	51,5
Male	1796	48,5
Total	3706	100

Out of the total number of surveyed households 568, Tajiks are the largest ethnic group with 92.6% households, and only 7.3% of households belong to other groups. All households are Muslim. There are no indigenous people in the Project area.

Table No.4-14: Gender

Gender	Head of the household	
	No of households	Percentage (%)
Female	107	18,83
Male	461	81,16
Total	568	100

Age and Marital Status

The age distribution of the surveyed population for this RAP, shows that the 18-35 age group was the most represented (34,0%). (Table 4-15). The profile of the youth community is even more pronounced if the 0-7, 8-17 and 18-35 age groups are combined. Such a comparison shows that 68,2% of the surveyed population is younger than 35. The 36-45 age group accounts for 11,2% and the 46-55 age group accounts for 9,2%. The 56-65 and 66 and above age groups account for 8,2% and 2,9%, respectively. (Table 4-15)

Table No.4-15: Age

Age	All AH members	
	Number	%
0 - 7	584	16,1
8-17	638	18,1
18 - 35	1230	34,0
36 - 45	406	11,2
46 - 55	336	9,2
56 - 65	296	8,2
66 and above	107	2,9
Total	3617	100

More than half (71,5%) of the surveyed people live in extended families. Nuclear families comprise (a family consisting of parents and children) 28,5 % of all families. Married heads of households account for 83,69% of all heads of household, 14,13% are widowed and the percentage of unmarried heads of household is marginal (2,17%). The average family size is 7 persons. (Tables 4-15 and 4-16).

Table No.4-16: Marital Status

Marital status	AH head		AH members	
	Number	%	Number	%
Married	468	82,3	1798	49,7
Unmarried	5	0,8	331	9,1
Widowed	91	16,0	179	5,0
Divorced	4	0,7	91	2,5
Under age	0	0	1218	33,6
Total	568	100	3617	100,0

Table No.4-17: Type of Families

Family Type	Number of AHs	Percentage (%)
Nuclear	162	28,5
Extended	406	71,5
Total	568	100,00

Education

The following table shows a high level of literacy of heads of households (541 AH). 70,4% out of total number of AHs have completed secondary education. A further 6,5% and 18,3%, respectively, obtained a college or university degree. There are 22 illiterate head of HH. 118 stays for the number of illiterate persons among 568 HH. Generally, the educational profile of other family members is lower in all educational categories than among the heads of households. (Table 4-18)

Table No.4-18: Education of Surveyed Population

Education Status	Head of the household		Other household members	
	Number	%	Number	%
Illiterate	22	3,8	118	4,0
Primary school	4	0,7	472	15,8
Secondary education	400	70,4	1926	64,6
Technical/other college	37	6,5	75	2,5
University degree	104	18,3	335	11,2
Other degree	1	0,1	52	1,7
Total	568	100	2978	100,0

Employment, Income Sources and Expenses

Employment and income data was collected from 568 households and information is self-reported. A total of 23,4% of the heads of households 133 people are pensioners. The most common type of profession for 68 people is civil servant, accounting for 11,97%. Business owners account for 9%. About 8,6% are farm workers. The unemployment rate is 13,2%.

Table No.4-19 Type of Employment

Type of employment	Head of the household		Other members	
	Number	%	Number	%
Pensioner	133	23,4	260	9,0
Civil servant	68	11,97	144	5,0
Private sector employee	7	1,23	21	0,7
Business owner	51	9	101	3,52
Agriculture labor	49	8,6	170	5,9
Large land owner	3	0,5	13	0,4
Other labor	152	26,7	471	16,4
Housewife	27	4,7	785	27,3
Pupil/Student	3	0,5	647	22,5
Unemployed	75	13,2	256	8,9
Total	568		2868	

The data on income and expenses is self-reported. The data on average monthly income varies greatly from 200 TJS to 1,000 TJS (46.3%) per month. Most of the households' income is concentrated in the two lowest categories: 200-1,000 TJS (46.3%) and 1,100-2,000 TJS (37.5%) per month. (Table 4-19).

Table No.4-20: Self-reported Monthly Income

Monthly income (TJS)	Number of households	Percentage
200-1,000	263	46,3
1,100-2,000	213	37,5
2,100-3,000	60	10,5
3,100-4,000	20	3,5
4,100-5,000	9	1,6
10,000-20,000	3	0,5
Total	568	100

The data on income sources shows that the majority of the surveyed households have several types of income earned from the employment of the households members followed by income from paid labour and income from remittances. Paid labour in agriculture provides the highest average income per household (1403.8 TJS/month). Table 4-20.

Table No.4-21: Source of Income

Source	No of AHs	Total income (TJS)	Average income (TJS/AHs)
Agriculture	95	133370	1403,8
Employment	283	303696	1073,1
Business	38	39952	1051,3
Labour	90	59311	659,0
Remittance	207	239546	1157,2
Other	117	49249	420
Total	830	825124	1453

The average monthly expenditure for the surveyed households is 1462.86 TJS, with the largest portion (35.97%) spent on nourishment. Subsequent major expenses include repayment of a credit (35.13%), agricultural expenses such as seeds, fertilizers and hiring machinery (1.44%), and electricity bill accounting for 3.5% of all expenses. Other household expenses range from 0.59% for social obligations for transport 6.37% and 3.82% for land taxes. Education (1.75%) and health (5.48%) (Table 4-22).

The reported average monthly expenses and the average monthly income are equal. The respondents explained that for any major expense such as serious illness, social obligations such as weddings and funerals etc., they either borrow money, rely on additional remittance money or if they have livestock, they sell their animals to cover the expenses they would not have been able to cover from their regular average monthly income. The average monthly expenditure data is summarized in the following table:

Table No.4-22: Households' Average Monthly Expenses

Self-reported monthly expenses	Total expenses (TJS)	Average expenses (TJS)	Percentage of the total (%)
Food expenses	298983,3	526.3	35,97
Clothing	33197,52	58.44	3,99
Health	45582,35	80.2	5,48
Education	14585,47	25.6	1,75
Communication	6766,613	11.9	0,81
Transport/Social services	52939,19	93.2	6,37
Agriculture expenses (such as seeds, hiring machinery)	11999,08	21.1	1,44
Water	9010,361	15.86	1,08
Utilities (electricity)	29474,89	51.9	3,55
Land tax	31752,9	55.6	3,82
Credit repayment	292027,7	514.1	35,13
Other	4919,666	8.66	0,59
Total	831239	1462.86	100

4-6. Women in Project Area

The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan recognizes international law as a component of the national legal system, and Tajikistan is a state party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and to other fundamental human rights treaties. In 2014 the parliament ratified the Optional Protocol to CEDAW, which allows individual women in Tajikistan to submit complaints to the CEDAW Committee and gives them additional remedies for violations of the convention. Important steps have also been taken to implement UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace, and security (1325 and 2122) with the drafting of a national action plan.

The Constitution guarantees equal rights on the basis of sex (Article 17), and principles of nondiscrimination are enshrined in basic legislation such as: the Family Code, the Labor Code, the Land Code, the Criminal Code, the Law on Education, and the Law on Public Health. While there are no laws that directly restrict women's rights, additional guarantees that aim to "protect" women, such as the Labor Code's night work prohibition, have nonetheless kept women from being employed in male-dominated industries.

According to the Country Gender Assessment, a large portion of the population works in informal employment, and the majority of such workers are men. Still, many women work informally engaging in hard physical agricultural labor for long hours, in poor working conditions, and with the lack of social protections such as maternity leave and pension payments.

Data on women in the city of Bokhtar and Mahals in the project area

The survey revealed that there are 5871 working women in the city of Bokhtar, which is 10,85% from their total number, the number of poor women from the total is 3,5%. Within the project affected area the number of working women is 1330, which is 22.7% of the total. The number of poor women in 4 mahals – 510, which is - 27%. A total of 142 women in Bokhtar are in executive positions such as members of the Hukumat Parliament, school Directors, Deputy head doctors in district hospitals, Deputy chairmen in jamoats and Department heads.

Table No.4-23 Data on women in the city of Bokhtar and Mahals in the project area

City / Mahal	Number of women	Working women	College-bred women	Women in executive positions	Women working as deputies	Women ruling dehqan farms	Women having a small-scale business
Bokhtar	54 100	5871	4110	142	8	4	1058
m. Hayoti-Nav	1044	300	2	-	-	-	-
m. Dusti	776	80	50	3	-	-	30
m. U.Khayom	3820	450	215	15	1	-	500
m. Vahdat	1957	500	215	3	-	-	2

Table No.4-24 Data on women in the city of Bokhtar and Mahals in the project area

City/ Mahal	Women at the head of households	Women at the head of poor households	Poor women	Single women at the head of households	Disabled women
Bokhtar	1475		1885		1588
m. Hayoti-Nav	20	5	55	5	4
m. Dusti	40	10	43	10	4
m. U.Khayom	20	20	166	20	6
m. Vahdat	12	12	246	6	6

Data on women in the district of Kushoniyon and in jamoat of Bokhtariyon in the project area

The survey revealed that there are 3692 working women in the 5 villages of the district of Kushoniyon, jamoat of Bokhtariyon, which is 16,2% from their total number, the number of poor women from the total is 16,3%. A total of 6 women in are in executive positions such as school Directors, Deputy head doctors in district hospitals, Deputy chairmen in jamoats and Department heads.

Table No.4-25: Data on women in the district of Kushoniyon and in jamoat of Bokhtariyon in the project area

57

Villages	Number of women	Working women	College-bred women	Women in executive positions	Women working as deputies	Women tilling dekan farms	Women having a small-scale business
Navobod	1531	500	10	2	-	-	3
Ortod	875	200	5	2	-	-	30
Makhsuobod	294	80	-	-	-	-	32
Chakiho	576	150	10	1	-	-	28
Bibikhurram	416	110	12	1	-	-	20
Total	3692	1040	37	6	-	-	113

Table No.4-26: Data on women in the district of Kushoniyon and in jamoat of Bokhtariyon in the project area

Villages	Women at the head of households	Women at the head of poor households	Poor women	Single women at the head of households	Disabled women
Navobod	10	10	56	10	8
Ortod	6	6	24	6	4
Makhsuobod	8	5	10	8	8
Chakiho	12	12	12	10	2
Bibikhurram	15	9	9	6	4
Total	51	42	111	40	26

Data on women in the district of Kushoniyon and in jamoat of Oriyon in the project area

The survey revealed that there are 1012 working women in 3 villages of the district of Kushoniyon, jamoat of Oriyon, which is 17,1% from their total number, the number of poor women from the total is 42,1%. A total of 2 women in are in executive positions such as school Directors, Deputy head doctors in district hospitals, Deputy chairmen in jamoats.

58

Table No.4-27: Data on women in the district of Kushoniyon and in jamoat of Oriyon in the project area

Villages	Number of women	Working women	College-bred women	Women in executive positions	Women working as deputies	Women ruling dekan farms	Women having a small-scale business
M.Giyoev	1732	500	40	1	-	-	500
Okoltin	138	89	6	-	-	-	6
Qahramon	1378	423	48	1	-	-	350
Total	3248	1012	94	2	-	-	856

Table No.4-28: Data on women in the district of Kushoniyon and in jamoat of Oriyon in the project area

Villages	Women at the head of households	Women at the head of poor households	Poor women	Single women at the head of households	Disabled women
M.Giyoev	86	52	52	15	15
Okoltin	6	6	12	-	-
Qahramon	62	55	62	15	8
Total	154	113	126	30	23

4-7. Meeting with representatives of the women's community

On 20th June consultants held meetings with women from Hayoti-Nav mahal and discussed the issues in focus groups (DFG). After that, on June 25 in the village Bibikhurram they met with women from the jamoats of Bokhtariyon and Oriyon. The main purpose of the focus group discussions with local women was to enable women to share their views, concerns and suggestions in a more focused and friendly air. Separate protocols from each of the DFG are presented in Annex 4-1 and in the summary included in Table 4-29.

Table No.4-29: Discussions with women in focus groups

No.	Date	Hukumats	Mahals /villages	Participants
-----	------	----------	------------------	--------------

59

1	June 20, 2018	Bokhtar	Hayoti-Nav	15
2	June 25, 2018	Kushoniyon	Bibikhurram	14
3	Total			29

Summary of the Consultations

During the consultations, participants were supportive of the Project. The Project benefits, as perceived by the participants, are summarized as follows:

- new, modern road and comfortable travel;
- establishment of public transport between Bokhtar and surrounding mahals/villages;
- improved access to schools, colleges and markets;
- development of trade, businesses and income generating activities;
- less dust and dirt;
- creation of jobs for local women under the Project through the JICA's support and assistance;
- creation of employment for men and women in mahals/ villages along the road.

The participants also expressed their opinions about the adverse effects of the proposed project. The main concerns were related to relocation, land for land compensation and timely and adequate monetary compensation for losses. The main concerns of the communities are summarized as follows:

- displacement, especially relocation;
- losing homes and businesses;
- compensation which enables re-establishment of the affected assets;
- adequate land for land compensation in the same village;
- loss of social network if relocated far away;
- number of safe pedestrian crossings preferably underpasses;
- proper accesses to all homes and businesses during the construction of the road;

The questions and suggestions given by the participants during the consultations focused mostly on compensation, preferences for land-for-land compensation, lack of land for relocation near the current location, income loss and safety for school children.

The participants at the consultations gave a range of suggestions which they would like to see integrated into the project planning and road design. The suggestions are as follows:

- provisions for safe road crossings for people, ground level pedestrian crossing and underpasses in Bokhtar and in the village of Chakho;
- land for land compensation with land of the same quality or, if not feasible, adequate monetary compensation;
- adequate compensation for all assets lost especially for homes and

60

businesses;

- help for single women to re-build houses if affected;
- employment opportunities for local men and women;
- employment for people from local villages during the construction;
- building facilities along the road for the sales of products, which are raised by local people (small markets and sheds).

Main issues discussed during the focus group meetings in the city of Bokhtar and jamoat of Kushoniyon:

No.	Issue	Response
1	What benefits does the project provide?	Establishment of public transport between Bokhtar and surrounding mahals/ villages; Improved access to schools, colleges and markets; Creation of jobs for local women under the Project through the JICA's support and assistance.
2	Will the project legitimate our pecuniary expectations?	Ofcourse it will. We expect development of trade and business activity at higher rates; Road improvement shall be conducive to the reduction of costs for maintenance and operation of dual-purpose vehicle. That in turn will favour to price abatement. Thereby you could spend the saved amount of your money for other needs.
3	What are the benefits for our children and our future generation in general?	In my opinion, the most important thing for a mother is the health of her child and I think you agree with me. As a result of the project we expect to reduce dust, dirt and generally improve the state of environment. Your children will live and grow in an environment favorable for their health. Besides that, improvement of safety on the road will significantly reduce or even eliminate accidents with children fatalities in some places.
4	What are the project backlashes?	During the implementation of the project there are cases with the replacement, resettlement, acquisition of land, cutting of trees and suspension of business activity.
5	How are you going to prevent and minimize project backlashes?	The negative consequences of the project are prevented and minimized by selecting the most optimal options during the design and construction of the road, as well as by providing compensation to satisfy suffered people.
6	What measures are taken to guarantee security and create comfort conditions?	This will be a new, modern road with easy riding; and the safety of crossings, pedestrian bridges and underground passages will be provided; surface facilities along the road together with mounted signs create the most safe conditions of movement.

Poverty in Project Area

61

The survey revealed that 780 households are below the poverty line, which is 17.7%. The poverty rate for female-headed households is much higher, from 25 to 100 per cent (Table 4-30).

Table No.4-30: Poverty in Project Villages

Mahals / Villages	No of households	No of poor households	% Percentage of poor AH	Women at the head of households	Women at the head of poor households	% Percentage of poor women at the head of households	Women in executive positions
m. Dusti	263	60	22,8	40	10	25	3
m. Hayoti-Nav	294	74	25,2	20	5	25	-
m. U.Khayom	130	110	8,4	20	20	100	15
m. Vahdat	100	246	24,6	12	12	100	3
Navobod	240	56	23,3	10	10	100	2
Ortod	200	24	12	6	6	100	
Makhsunobod	67	10	14,9	8	5	62,5	
Chakho	175	12	6,8	12	12	100	1
Bibikhurram	73	9	12,3	15	9	60	
Qahramon	268	62	23,1	62	55	88,7	1
Okolin	42	12	28,5	6	6	100	
M.Giyoev	478	105	22	86	52	60,5	1
Total	440	780	223,9	297	202		26

In all surveyed households, women do housework and care for family members. Other activities performed by women are agriculture labor (26.4%), minding livestock (100%), trade and businesses (5.8%), making and selling of farm products and hand-made products (6.5% and 2.6% respectively). Table 4-31. The survey questions on the decision-making processes in households showed that women are consulted and take part in the decision-making process in all major family activities. The highest participation is in healthcare for children and children's education (90.1% and 82.0% respectively), social functions and obligations (82.5%) and daily family activities (100%). The levels of inclusion in decision making processes are reported in household financial matters and the purchasing or selling of household assets (86.7%). (Table 4-31).

Table No.4-31: Women's Activities

62

Type of activities	No of HH	% of HH
Gardening	295	52
Minding livestock	568	100
Making and selling farm products	37	6,5
Trade and business	33	5,8
Agriculture labor	150	26,4
Hand-made products	15	2,6
House work	568	100

Table No.4-32: Participation of Women in Decision-making Activities

Decision making	No of HH	% of women in HH performing activities
Financial matters	493	86,7
Education of children	512	90,1
Children's healthcare	466	82,0
Purchase/sale of assets	400	70,4
Daily family' activities	568	100
Social functions and obligations	469	82,5
Other activities	67	11,8

Impacts of the Project as Perceived by Surveyed Households

There were 455 answers on the perceived benefits of the Project. The rest 113 AH withheld answers. A sizable portion of the respondents (47.39%) think that the new, modern road is a significant opportunity for the future, which offers prospects to the region and the country. A total of 24.44% of respondents think that they will have a good road which will add to the appearance of the villages along the road; 6.67% think the road will add to business and regional development; 15.5% expect a reduction in vehicle operating costs, accidents, travel time and cost of travel, and 1% think that there will not be any benefits.

Table No.4-33: Perceived Project Benefits and Disadvantages

63

Benefits of the Project	Number	Percentage
The road will be good and villages, districts and the city will look better	111	24,44
The road is an opportunity for the future and offers prospects	216	47,39
Reduction of vehicle operating costs, reduction in accidents, travel time and cost of travel	71	15,5
Faster business and regional development	30	6,67
Easy access to other places	22	5,0
No benefits (if my house is destroyed, then in what the benefit is)	5	1
Total	455	

There were only 5 responses on perceptions of the Project's disadvantages. The DP stated: 'If my home and my trees are gone due to the road, what advantage will I have from that road'?

Suggestions and requirements recorded during the SES, were:

- land for land compensation;
- fair compensation sufficient for the replacement of affected assets;
- street lights;
- safe pedestrian crossings in the villages and mandatory speed-breakers in villages pedestrian underpasses;
- pedestrian crossing;
- work for the local population;
- pipe water for the villages near the city of Bokhtar;
- bio toilets along the road;
- room for mother and child as the road is international;
- markets (sheds) for small-scale business to sale agricultural crops.

5-1. Survey Methodology

One of the key principles adopted for the preparation of this RAP is that all compensation payments and livelihood restoration assistance must be based on a detailed understanding of the Project impacts on displaced people. For this RAP, data was collected from July to August 2018. In order to accurately assess the extent of the Project's LAR impacts, the following surveys and valuations were undertaken:

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) - to measure the affected area of the lands, buildings, and the number and types of affected assets;

Valuation of Replacement Cost of the Affected Assets - to identify the cost of compensation of lost assets, income and other livelihood sources and allowances for development of the RAP budget;

Census Survey - to identify the number of AHs and number of DPs;

Socioeconomic Survey (SES): to identify the current socioeconomic condition of affected individuals, families and business owners as well as perceptions of Project impact on their livelihood.

Cut off date- Cut off date was declared on 22nd April 2016, when ADB part of the road started survey. The validity of declaration was confirmed with local authorities.

The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) of affected assets was conducted by the rais mahale (chief of the affected villages), jamoats representatives, land committee representative, road maintenance department, MoT resettlement engineer and national resettlement specialists, with the participation of the DPs, according to the inventory settlement (Annex 4). The design engineering consultant engaged a licensed valuation company, as a subcontractor, to independently evaluate affected buildings, constructions, and other immovable assets except agricultural land and trees. The DMS was conducted in July and August 2018. The details on impact are presented further in this chapter.

The scope of the DMS and assets inventory included the identification, classification, measurement and valuation of the following losses:

- affected land;
- trees and other vegetation affected;
- buildings/structures (business, residential, ancillary structures);
- number and type of affected trees;
- affected businesses;
- loss of employment;
- number, type and area of affected community/ public assets.

5-2. Detailed Measurement Survey along the Kizilkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road, district of Kushoniyon and the city of Bokhtar

Table No.5-1 Number of households, family composition in the district of Kushoniyon and in the city of Bokhtar (from both the right and left sides)

No	District / City	Number of households	Number people in the AH	Male	Female	Female headed	Number of disabled	Vulnerable AH
1	Kushoniyon	81	756	364	329	3	8	1
2	Bokhtar	31	273	129	144	5	4	7
Total		112	1029	493	536	8	12	8

The census identified 112 households affected by the Project, with a total of 1029 household members, among whom 493 – male, 536 – female, and 28 – vulnerable.

Table No.5-2 Affected buildings and other facilities under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the district of Kushoniyon

No P/T	Km STA road side L/R	Name of the head of household	District	Jamot	Village	Type of building and facility	Field of activity	Measurement units				Parts of building	Type of used construction material	Measurement units			
								pc s	Length (in meters)	Width (in meters)	Height (in meters)	Total area (in m ²)		Length (in meters)	Width (in meters)	Height (in meters)	Area and volume (m ³ / m ²)
1	R 746+00 + 746+60		Kushoniyon	Bokhariyon	Navobod	Grating garden			0,4	0,4		0,16	Metal shape	72	0,04x0,04		0
													foundation	0,4	0,4	0,5	
													mesh	72		2	144
2	R 747+88 + 748+63		Kushoniyon	Bokhariyon	Navobod	Shop	stove	1	1,4	1,4		2,8	Baked brick	1,4	1,4		1,96
							shed	1	3,1	2,5	4	7,75	uprights	pipe	16	d=0,4	
													angle	metal	13	0,05x0,05	
													Roofing slate	metal	3,1	2,5	7,75
							gratings		22		1,2		Metal lattice				

67

3	R 748+40 + 748+58	Kushoniyon	Bokhariyon	Navobod	Workshop manufacturing cement blocks	Workshop ground		10	18		180	Platform / area	Cement concrete		10	18		180
4	R 748+58 + 749+22	Kushoniyon	Bokhariyon	Navobod	Gas station (Farovon)	gratings		25	0,4	4	10	Metal lattice	Metal		25		1	25,00
												foundation	Reinforced concrete		25	0,4	3	30
												platform	Reinforced concrete		65,5	10	0,20	650
						Advertisement hoarding of the GS		1,6	0,55	6,7		metal frame	Metal		1,6	0,5	6	4,8
												foundation	Rubble concrete		1,6	0,55	0,7	0,6
5	R 749+48 + 753+20	Kushoniyon	Bokhariyon	Navobod	Basin	Basin	1	10,8	5		54	foundation	Rubble concrete		31,2	0,5	0,4	6,24
						foundation		12	0,5		6	foundation	Rubble concrete		12	0,5	0,4	2,4
6	R 772+62 + 773+00	Kushoniyon	Bokhariyon	Chakih o	Gas station (Khuroson)	shed		13,1	6,3		83	foundation	Reinforced concrete		13,1	6,3	0,2	17
												roof	Metal boards		13,1	6,3		83
												floor	Concrete		13,1	6,3	0,15	12
						Columns and pillars from metal pipes	6	5	0,15x0,15			foundation	Reinforced concrete		6	0,4	0,4	1
												Metal truss	Metal		30	0,15	0,15	0,68
												Plastic	Plastic					137
												Tile	Tile					8
7	R 773+40	Kushoniyon	Bokhariyon	Chakih o	Gas station	shed	1	12	8		96	roof	Metal		12	8		96

68

12	R 805+70 + 805+90	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Dwelling house	fence	15,6	0,45	2,8	7	wall	Cement blocks	13,0	0,4	2,3	11,96
											foundation	Reinforced concrete	15,6	0,5	0,5	3,5
13	R 806+17 + 806+28	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Dwelling house	Metal grating		6	3,8	22,8	grating	Metal	5	h=1,25		
											foundation	Cement block	5	0,2	0,4	
											shape	Metal	3,6	0,01x0,01		
											shape	Metal	4,5	d=0,05x0,05		
											shape	Metal	10	0,04x0,02		
											foundation	Reinforced concrete	5,3	0,25	0,8	
14	R 806+28 + 806+39	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Dwelling house	pit		7,2	0,25	1,8	Shop pit	Cement block	7,2	0,3	1,2	2,16
15	R 807+95 + 808+35	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Dwelling house	shed	1	13,3	5,8	77,1	upright	Metal pipe	2,5	d=0,15		
											roof	Metal and board	13,3	5,8		77,1

71

Table No.5-3 Affected buildings and other facilities under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation Project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the city of Bokhtar

№ P/T	Km STA road side L/R	Name of the head of household	District	Jamooat	Village	Type of building and facility	Field of activity	Measurement units				Total area (in m ²)	Parts of building	Type of used construction material	Measurement units			Area and volume (m ³ /m ²)
								pcs	Length (in meters)	Width (in meters)	Height (in meters)				Length (in meters)	Width (in meters)	Height (in meters)	
1	R 815+55 + 816+00		Bokhtar	U. Khayom	Vahdat	Shoyuron GS	lawn		27	1,4		37,8	Curb	Rubble concrete	27	0,16	0,6	3
							Advertisement hoarding / billboard	1	1,3	0,5	5,3	0,7	Metal	Metal	5,3	1,3	0,5	3,4
2	R 816+40 + 816+95		Bokhtar	U. Khayom	Vahdat	GS (Nur oil)	Curb		24,5	0,2		4,9	Foundation	Concrete	24,5	0,2	0,4	2,0
							Advertisement hoarding / billboard		1,3	0,4		0,52	grating	grating	24,5		0,6	14,7
3	R 817+00 + 817+82		Bokhtar	U. Khayom	Vahdat	GS (Sorbon)	Curb		50	0,3		15	Foundation	Rubble concrete	50	0,3	0,5	7,50
							Curb		40	0,25		10	Foundation	Rubble concrete	40	0,25	0,5	5
							Advertisement hoarding / billboard		1,5	0,4		0,6	Foundation	Rubble concrete	1,5	0,4	0,5	0,3
													Wall	Rubble concrete	1,5	0,4	6	3,6
4	R 821+25 + 821+70		Bokhtar	U. Khayom	Vahdat	Shop	guarding		35,2	0,15		5,3	Foundation	Concrete	35,2	0,15	0,3	1,6
													wall	Metal lattice	35,2		0,9	31,7

72

Table No.5-4 Affected buildings and other facilities under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the district of Kushoniyyon

№ P/T	Km STA road side L/R	Name of the head of household	District	Jamost	Village	Type of building and facility	Number of houses	Field of activity	Measurement units			Total area (in m ²)	Parts of building	Type of used construction material	Measurement units			Area and volume (m ² / m ³)
									Length (in meters)	Width (in meters)	Height (in meters)				Length (in meters)	Width (in meters)	Height (in meters)	
1	L742+95		Kushoniyon	Bokhariyon	Navebod	GS			60	0,15		9	Curb	Concrete	60	0,15	0,3	2,7
2	L769+62		Kushoniyon	Bokhariyon	Ortod	Dwelling house (auxiliary facility)		Concrete platform					Foundation	Concrete	55	0,4	0,4	8,8
								wall					Clay block	5	0,25	2,3	2,875	
		storehouse										wall	Metal	10		2,3	23	
		Shed and gates										wall	Reinforced concrete	2,5	0,6	2	3	
		Metal gates						3,6	2,1		7,56	upright	Metal	2pcs	D=100v	3,5		
		Wooden gates						4,7	4,5		21,15	upright	Reinforced concrete	0,5	0,6	5	1,5	

73

							Crossbar (above the gates)					upright	Reinforced concrete	5,7	0,4*0,7			
								Fence					foundation	concrete	2,5	0,4	0,4	0,4
													Wall	Cement block	2,5	0,2	2	1
								Plating, upright, gates	34,2	0,6		20,52						
3	L770+30		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Orod	Garden	Railing, garden	31				Foundation	Concrete	31	0,4	0,4	4,96	
						Wall		Metal	31			2	62					
4	L774+73		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Makhsunobod	Shop	Shop (its surroundings)					Curb	Concrete	32,6	0,2	0,3	1,956	
												Chute LK2-3	Reinforced concrete	18	0,84		15,12	
												Solid chute	Concrete	14	1,75	0,2	4,9	
												Paving blocks	Concrete	8,5	7	0,1	2,975	
												Metal pipe		8,2	D=0,4			
					Shed	6,9	4		27,6	Shape	Shape	7,2	0,04	0				
5	L775+40		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Makhsunobod	Dwelling house (auxiliary facility)	Cowshed	6	4		24	Base of wall	Rubble concrete	20	0,4	0,3	2,4	
												Wall	Clay block	20	0,3	2	12,00	
												Roof	Clay	6	4		24	
					Storehouse	4	3		12	Base of wall	Rubble concrete	14	0,3	0,3	1,26			

74

					Wall	Clay block	14	0,3	2	8,4
					Roof	Board and asbestos	4	3		12
Bathhouse	2,5	3	7,5	Base of wall	Rubble concrete	11	0,3	0,3	0,99	
				Wall	Clay block	11	0,25	2	22	
				Roof	Board and asbestos	2,5	3		7,5	
Cookhouse	4	3	12	Foundation	Cement block	14	0,3	0,3	4,20	
				Wall	Clay block	14	0,3	2	8,40	
				Roof	Board and asbestos	4	3		12	
Toilet	6,2	3	18,6	Foundation	Rubble concrete	18,2	0,3	0,3	1,64	
				Wall	Clay block	18,2	0,3	2	10,92	
				Roof	Board and asbestos	6,2	3		18,6	
Storehouse	2,9	3	8,7	Foundation	Rubble concrete	11,8	0,3	0,3	1,06	
				Wall	Clay block	11,8	0,3	2	7,08	
				Roof	Board and asbestos	2,9	3		8,7	
Railing	4	2,1		8,4	Fence	Reinforced concrete				
Railing					Fence	Clay block	19	0,4	1,5	11,40
Vineyard pole	7,6	3,3				Wooden	6	0,1	3,5	2,1
	3,4	2,6				Wooden	3,4	0,1	2,6	0,884

6	L775+80	Kushoniyon	Bothiariyon	Makhsimebod	Dwelling house				36	Uprights	Wooden	20							
										Roof	Rush	9	4		36				
										Cowshed	7	4	28	Foundation	Rubble concrete	22	0,4	0,3	2,64
														Wall	Clay block	22	0,4	2	17,60
														Roof	Board and asbestos	7	4		28
										Storehouse	3,3	4	13,2	Poles 5 pcs d=25cm					
														Roof	Clay	3,3	4		13,2
										Toilet	3,1	1,5	4,65	Wall	Board	9,2	0,4	2	7,36
														Roof	Board and asbestos	3,1	1,5		4,65
										Shed	3,7	4,1	15,17	Roof	Board and asbestos	3,7	4,1		15,17
										Bathroom	4,2	2,2	9,24	Foundation	Rubble concrete	12,4	0,4	0,4	1,98
														Wall	Clay block	12,4	0,4	0,3	1,49
										Kitchen	1	3,8	3,8	Foundation	Rubble concrete	3,8	0,4	0,3	0,46
														Wall	Clay block	3,8	0,4	2,8	4,26
														Roof	Board and asbestos	1	3,8		3,8
										Cookhouse	5	4	20	Foundation	brick	5	4		20
														Wall	brick	18	0,25	2,8	12,6
														Roof	Board and asbestos	5	4		20
										Dwelling				Foundation	Concrete	14	0,3	0,8	3,36

7	L776+20	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Makhsombod	Neighbourhood wall	Railing	54				Wall	Hay	54		2,5	135
						Concrete platform	11	0,3		3,3	Foundation	Rubble concrete	11	0,5	0,2	2,2
8	L782+88	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Bibikhurram	Dwelling house	Cowshed	5,9	4,5	26,55		Wall	Rubble concrete	11	0,3	1,7	5,61
											Foundation	Reinforced concrete	20,8	0,4	0,3	2,08
											Wall	Clay block	20,8	0,3	2,5	16
											Roof	Board and asbestos	5,9	4,5		26,55
						Shed	6,2	3	18,6		Uprights	asbestos pipe D=250	9	D=0,25		
											Roof	Board and asbestos	6,2	3		18,6
											Wall	Wire mesh	13,4		1,7	22,78
											Roof	Board and asbestos	3,9	2,8		10,92
						Toilet	1,25	1	1,25		Wall	Board	4,5	0,02	2	0,18
											Roof	Board and asbestos	1,25	1		1,25
9	L783+20	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Bibikhurram	Dwelling house (auxiliary facility)	Railing					Wall	Reinforced concrete	58	0,06	2,2	7,656
						Metal gates	7	2,3		16,1						
						Shed	6	2,7	16,2		Uprights	Squared timber	9,9	D=0,3		
											Roof	Clay	6	2,7		16,2
						Toilet	2	1,4	2,8		Wall	Metal	6,8		1,7	11,56
											Roof	Metal	2	1,4		2,80
											Floor	Metal pole	2	1,4		2,8

77

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

78

12	L795+40— 795+73		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Auxiliary facilities		Metal gates	3	2,4		7,2	11											
						Ground used for making cement blocks	Wall and wattle fence	45	0,4		18	Foundation	Rubble concrete	45	0,4	0,5	9							
												Wall	Clay block	45	0,3	1,8	24,3							
							Ground used for making cement blocks					20	4	80	Foundation	Concrete	20	4	0,1	4				
13	L794+95		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Shop		Toilet	3	3	2,5	9	Foundation	Clay block	12	0,4	0,5							
													Wall	Clay block	12	0,3	2,5							
													Floor	Concrete	2,5	2,5	0,1		0,6					
													Roof	Board and asbestos	3	3			9					
													Wall	Wire mesh	21		3,5							
																			Roof	Board and tin plate	6	4,5		27,00
																			Upright	Shape	9	3,5		31,50
Wall	Shape	3*6cm																						
Roof	Shape	9	5		45																			
Wall	Shape																							
Sidewalk	20	2,8		56	Platform / area	Concrete	20	2,8	0,1	56														
					Shed	18	4,2		75,6	Roof	tin plate + plastic	18	4,2		75,60									
Floor	Concrete+tile	18	4,2							75,60														
14	L795+75- 796+13		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	"Shohroh" Restaurant		Shed	18	4,2		75,6	Roof	tin plate + plastic	18	4,2		75,60						
													Floor	Concrete+tile	18	4,2		75,60						

79

15	L806+00	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Dwelling house	3			6,8	3,1		21,08	Roof	tin plate + plastic	6,8	3,1		21,08				
													Floor	Concrete+tile	6,8	3,1		21,08				
							Fence	14	0,5		7	Foundation	Rubble concrete	54	0,5	0,7	18,90					
												Wall	Clay block	54	0,35	2,2	41,58					
							Metal fence	43				Foundation	Rubble concrete	43	0,3	2,2	28,38					
												Wall	Grating	43		2	86,00					
							Cookhouse						Foundation	Concrete	12	1,0	0,2	2,4				
													Platform	Rubble concrete	10	5	0,3	15				
													6	2,9		17,4	Base of wall	Rubble concrete	18	0,4	1	7,20
																	Wall	Cement block	18	0,25	2,1	9,45
																	Roof	tin plate + plastic	6	2,9		17,40
							Floor	Concrete+tile	6	2,9		17,40										
							Curb						Foundation	Concrete	31,2	0,15	0,3	1,17				
							Wall	33					Foundation	Concrete	33	0,4	0,4	5,28				
													Wall	Clay block	33	0,3	2	19,80				

80

Table No.5-5 Affected buildings and other facilities under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the city of Bokhtar

№ P/T	Km STA road side L/R left side	Name of the head of household	District / City	Jamooat	Mahal	Type of building and facility	Number of houses	Field of activity	Measurement units			Total area (in m ²)	Parts of building	Type of used construction material	Measurement units			Area and volume (m ³ / m ²)
									Length (in meters)	Width (in meters)	Height (in meters)				Length (in meters)	Width (in meters)	Height (in meters)	
1	L809+80		Bokhtar		Hayoti nav	Dwelling house	2	Dwelling	8,1	4,3		34,83	Foundation	Rubble concrete	24,8	0,5	0,7	8,68
													Wall	Clayed wall	24,8	0,4	2,6	25,8
													Roof	Board and asbestos	8,1	4,3		34,83
													Floor	Clayey	8,1	4,3		34,83
								Shed	8,1	2		16,2	Upright	Wooden	8,1	2		16,2
													Roof	Board and asbestos	8,1	2		16,2
								Storehouse	4,9	3,2		15,68	Foundation	Rubble concrete	16,2	0,6	0,6	5,832
													Wall	Clay block	16,2	0,5	2,7	21,87

83

2	L810+30		Bokhtar		Hayoti nav	Dwelling house	2						Roof	Clayey	4,9	3,2		15,68
													Foundation	Rubble concrete	6,8	0,4	0,6	1,63
								Toilet	2,7	2,1		5,67	Wall	asbestos	6,8			
													Roof	Board and asbestos	2,7	2,1		5,67
													Floor	Wooden	2,7	2,1		5,67
								Wall	62				Base of wall	Rubble concrete	62	0,4	0,3	7,44
													Wall	Clay block	62	0,4	2,1	52,08
								Shed	9	3,5		31,5	Upright	section 0,045*0,15 rafter	3		3	9,00
								Stove	1,8	1,2	1,8	3,9	Foundation	Concrete	6	0,3	0,5	0,90
								vineyard	3,6	2,5		9	Upright	Wooden	6	D=10mm		
								Bathhouse	4,1	1,9		7,8	Wall	Material from wood and polyethylene				
													Roof	Clayey	4,1	1,9		7,79
								Dwelling	7,85	3,9		30,6	Foundation	Reinforced concrete	28,3	0,6	0,6	10,19
													Wall	Clay block	28,3	0,4	2,3	26,04

84

						Fence	6,3				Foundation	Concrete	6,3	0,4	0,5	1,26
						Cast-in-place (solid) chute	13,1	0,7		9,17	Foundation	Concrete	13,1	0,7	0,3	2,75
						Temporary market	8	5		40	Shaped pole	Metal	H=12	49 cm		
						Fence	8	0,4		3,2	Foundation	Concrete	36,6	0,4	0,7	10,2
											Wall	Cement block	8	0,2	1,5	2,4
						Curb	115				Curb	Reinforced concrete	115	0,3	0,35	12
						Curb	166				Base	Reinforced concrete	166	0,2	0,2	7
						Path with paving blocks	466	2		932	Base	Concrete	46	2		92,00
							13	0,6		7,8	Base	Concrete	13	0,6		8
						Well	9	6		54	Base	Clayey	9	6	0,2	10,80

10	L819+20		Bohkar	Baxjar	U. Khnyom	CS			advertising poster panel	3mrr	0,5			Base	alucobond		0,3	10,4	3
									Covered platforms (grounds)	64	22		1408	Base	Reinforced concrete	64	5	0,2	64
									Sewerage	250	D=200								
									Grating	13	1,2	L=52 shape	Base of wall	Concrete	13	0,4	0,3	1,56	
													Base of wall	Upright	1,2*8	60*60MM			
									Curb	43M		329,13	Platform / arca	A/C	43	18		774	
									advertising poster pane, Covered by A/C	10,4				alucobond	E/T	10,4	0,8	0,4	3,33
	36,57	9	329,13	Base of wall	A/C	36,57	5	0,06	18,3										

Tentative statement for buildings and facilities

Building / Facility	Amount (pcs)		Totally
	Right side	Left side	
Fully dwelling house		3	3
Dwelling house (partly auxiliary facilities, shed, basement, barn, toilet, cowshed)	10	14	24
Gas station (partly platforms, sheds, fuel filling column, gasoline storage, curbs, advertisement hoardings)	7	3	10
Shops	1		1
Shops (partly sheds, basements, bathhouses, platforms)	2	2	4
Restaurants		1	1
Cement block producing shop	1		1
Basin	1		1
Service pit	1		1
In all	23	23	46

Table No.5-6 Affected fruit trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the district of Kushoniyeon

No.	Road side L/R, Km	Family head	ID	Phone number	District	Jamoat	Village	Fruit trees	Amount	Average age	Replantation possibility	Seedlings
1	R 764+20 + 764+43			939830407	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Mulberry tree	1	5		
								Apricot tree	1	3		
2	R 743+05 + 743+35		909090624	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Plum tree	2	6			
							Cherry tree	1	6	2	2	
							Apricot tree	8	6	2	2	
3	R 743+35 + 743+76			Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Cherry tree	2	3	2	3	
							Apricot tree	7	4			
4	R 746+00 + 746+60		900592900	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Apple tree	3	4			
							Cherry tree	1	4			
							Apricot tree	1	4			
							Date-plum	2	4			
5	R 747+88 + 748+03		909124892	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Apricot tree	2	10			
							Mulberry tree	1	30			

6	R 748+08 + 748+40		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Apple tree	6	6:08		
						Plum tree	25	3		2
						Apricot tree	4	6:10	1	1
						Plum tree	6	8		
						Almond tree	1	10		
7	R 749+48 + 753+20		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Apple tree	8	9		
						Sweet cherry	7	9		
						Cherry tree	45	9		
						Peach tree	13	9		
						Apricot tree	190	9		
						Oleaster	34	9		
						Pear tree	3	9		
8	R 755+00 + 756+00		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Fig tree	3	9		
						Sweet cherry	10	4-8		
						Cherry tree	17	4-8		
						Peach tree	5	4-8		
						Apricot tree	8	4-8		
						Plum tree	5	4-8		

93

9	R 756+00 + 756+60		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Apple tree	19	10		
						Cherry tree	3	10		
						Apricot tree	10	10		
						Plum tree	4	10		
						Pear tree / quince tree	1/1	10		
10	R 759+20 + 760+00		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Pomegranate	13	12		
						Mulberry tree	10	12		
11	R 763+20 + 764+70		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Apple tree	5	10		
						Sweet cherry	12	6		
						Apricot tree	23	3-12		
						Plum tree	1	6		
						Vineyard	4	8		
12	R 765+00 + 770+00		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Oleaster	12	25		
13	R 765+00 + 770+00		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Apricot tree	3	12		

94

14	R 765+00 ÷ 770+00	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Cherry tree	1	5-10		
					Peach tree	3	5-10		
					Apricot tree	3	5-12		
					Nutwood	7	5-10		
					Mulberry tree	1	15		
					Oleaster	1	6		
15	R 765+00 ÷ 770+00	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Apricot tree	1			
					Mulberry tree	9			
16	R 765+00 ÷ 770+00	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Apple tree	10	5		
					Sweet cherry	17	3		
					Apricot tree	17	3		
17	R 768+50 ÷ 769+00	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Apple tree	2	10		
					Sweet cherry	3	10		
					Apricot tree	16	2		2

95

18	R 763+50 ÷ 763+98	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Pomegranate	1	2		
					Nutwood	2	2		
					Apple tree	20	8		
					Cherry tree	1	5		
					Apricot tree	20	10		
					Pomegranate	5	5:07		
19	R 773+40 ÷ 774+30	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Chakiho	Mulberry tree	11			
					Oleaster	2	8		
					Apple tree	3	8		1
					Cherry tree	1	8		
20	R 774+98 ÷ 775+20	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Chakiho	Apricot tree	2	13		1
					Nutwood	3	13		
					Plum tree	1	6		
21	R 776+00 ÷ 780+20	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Chakiho	Mulberry tree	3	3-25		
					Apple tree	13	1		6
					Sweet cherry	1	8		
					Cherry tree	22	2:08		17

96

						Apricot tree	1	2		1
						Plum tree	55	6:07		
						Nutwood	2	3		2
						Mulberry tree	5	12		
						Date-plum	4	3		4
						Vineyard	5	5		
22	R 794+40 + 794+60		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Malik Giyoev	Apple tree	3	6		
						Cherry tree	2	6		
						Apricot tree	5	6		
						Nutwood	3	6		
						Almond tree	1	6		
23	R 794+75 + 795+30		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Malik Giyoev	Cherry tree	3	3		
						Nutwood	6	8		
						Mulberry tree	2	20		
24	R 798+40 + 799+60		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Malik Giyoev	Cherry tree	2			
						Peach tree	4			
						Apricot tree	4			
						Mulberry tree	8			

97

						Date-plum	1			
25	R 799+68 + 799+98		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Cherry tree	3	8-10		3
						Apricot tree	1	8-10		
						Mulberry tree	3			
26	R 801+05 + 801+25		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Apple tree	4			
						Mulberry tree	1			
						Cherry tree	27			
						Peach tree	1			
						Apricot tree	3			
27	R 801+30 + 801+70		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Apple tree	1	5-10		
						Cherry tree	10	5-10		
						Peach tree	3			
						Plum tree	3	5-10		
						Quince tree	5	5-10		
28	R 801+40 + 801+80		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Mulberry tree	1	5		
						Cherry tree	3	5		2
						Apricot tree	2	5		
29	R 801+90 + 802+50		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Peach tree	6	5-10		
						Apricot tree	15	2-10		1
						Nutwood	3	3		3
						Date-plum	5	5-10		

98

30	R 802+90 + 803+90	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Apple tree	2	2		
					Cherry tree	9			2
					Peach tree	6			
					Apricot tree	26			
					Pomegranate / lemon	11/17	2-10		
					Nutwood	3	2		
					Mulberry tree	17	2-10		
					Date palm	10	2-10		
					Vineyard	28	2		
31	R 805+48 + 805+70	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Nutwood	1	3		1
32	R 805+70 + 805+90	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Cherry tree	2	3		
34	R 807+10 + 807+45	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Cherry tree	1	4		
					Apricot tree	2	4		
					Nutwood	2	4		
					Mulberry tree	2	8		
35	R 807+20 + 807+40	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Cherry tree	3	1-3		3
					Mulberry tree	2	10		
36	R 807+95 + 808+35	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Apricot tree	1	30		
37	R 808+35 + 809+00	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Mulberry tree	2	15		
					Vineyard	4	4-6		

99

Table No.5-7 Affected fruit trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the city of Bokhtar

No.	Road side L/R, Km	Family head	ID	Phone number	District	Jamoat	Village	Fruit trees	Total number of fruit trees	Saplings	Approximate average age	Seedlings
1	R 817+00 + 817+82				Bokhtar	U. Khayom	Vahdat	Cherry tree	3	1	3	
2	R 821+25 + 821+70				Bokhtar	U. Khayom	Vahdat	Apricot tree	3	1	8-10	
								Mulberry tree	3		8-10	

100

Table No.5-8 Affected fruit trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the district of Kushoniyon

No.	Road side L/R, Km	Family head	ID	Phone number	District	Jamoat	Village	Fruit trees	Total number of fruit trees	Saplings	Average age	Seedlings
1	L748+00				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Apricot tree	4		4	
								Pomegranate	2		2	
								Mulberry tree	1		1	
								Date-plum	1		1	
2	L769+62				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Pomegranate	3	4	7	
								Oleaster	3		5	
3	L771+30 -774+60				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod					
	Makhsumobod						Mulberry tree	69				
							Oleaster	5		10		
4	L775+40				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Makhsumobod	Apple tree	5	1	7	
								Sweet cheery	2		7	
								Cherry tree	10	4	6	
								Peach tree	2	1	5	

101

5	L775+80	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Makhsumobod	Apricot tree	5	1	5	
					Mulberry tree	2	2		
					Vineyard	5	1		
					Apple tree	4	1	20	
					Sweet cherry	3		20	
					Cherry tree	4	7	20	
					Fig tree	3		5	
					Apricot tree	4		20	
					Vineyard	1		10	
					Mulberry tree	2		10	
6	L776+,+2 0	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Makhsumobod	Date-plum	9		10	
					Pear tree	1		8	
					Apple tree	7	2	8	
					Sweet cherry	1	1	5	
					Cherry tree	2	1	4	
					Apricot tree	5		9	
7	L782+88	Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Bibikhurram	Pomegranate	3		6	
					Nutwood	1		7	
					Apricot tree	3		18	

102

8	L783+20
9	L784+00
10	L787+00

			Pomegranate	2		9	
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Bibikhurram	Apple tree	1		4	
			Cherry tree	1		5	
			Nutwood	3		20	
			Mulberry tree	2		4	
			Date-plum	3		15	
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Bibikhurram	Cherry tree	4	7	5	
			Peach tree	1		3	
			Apricot tree	4		10	
			Pomegranate	6		12	
			Nutwood	2+4		40-15	
			Vineyard	2		5	
			Date-plum	1		5	
			Fig tree	1		7	
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Apple tree	4		9	
			Cherry tree	51		9	
			Peach tree	2		9	

103

11	L795+40 -795+73
12	L794+95
13	L795+75 -796+13
14	L796+18 -802+60
15	L802+71
16	L803+50

			Apricot tree	27	9	9	
			Pomegranate	187	39	9	
			Date-plum	1		9	
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Apple tree	1		4	
			Peach tree	3		4	
			Apricot tree	2		4	
			Nutwood	1		3	
			Mulberry tree	5	2	5	
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Peach tree	2		10	
			Apricot tree	7		20	
			Vineyard	1		20	
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Mulberry tree	8	6	2(15)	
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Nutwood	89	10	13	
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Apricot tree	3		5	
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Quince tree	2		8	
			Peach tree	2		5	
			Nutwood	2		10	
			Mulberry tree	8		20	

104

17	L805+46		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Apple tree	6		6	
						Cherry tree	6		3	
						Peach tree	9		8	
						Apricot tree	5		8	
						Nutwood	3		3	
						Date-plum	3		4	
						Almond tree	5		5	
18	L806+00		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Vineyard	4	3	3	
						Apricot tree	1		4	
						Pomegranate	1		5	
						Nutwood	1	1		
						Mulberry tree	3		20	
						Almond tree	4	2	5	
19	L807+00		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Sweet cherry	1		3	
						Nutwood	3	5	15	
						Date-plum	6	4	12	
						Apricot tree	4		12	
20	L808+00		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Mulberry tree	1		15	

105

Table No.5-9 Affected fruit trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the city of Bokhtar

No.	Road side L/R, Km	Family head	ID	Phone number	District	Jamoat	Village	Fruit trees	Total number of fruit trees	Saplings	Average age	Seedlings
1	L809+80				Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Cherry tree	3		6	
								Apricot tree	3		6	
								Pomegranate	1		3	
								Nutwood	4		14	
								Mulberry tree	3		5	
								Pomegranate	4		6	
2	L810+30				Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Apple tree	1		9	
								Sweet tree	2		5	
								Cherry tree	1		4	
								Peach tree	2		5	
								Apricot tree	9		15	
								Quince tree	1		5	
								Nutwood	8		10(5+3)	
								Oleaster	8		5	
								Date-plum	1		4	
								Vineyard	9		8	
								Lemon	1		5	

106

3	L810+40	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Apricot tree	3		15(5+2)	
				Pomegranate	1		5	
				Mulberry tree	1		10	
				Vineyard	1		5	
4	L810+80	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Apple tree	2	1		
				Cherry tree	3	2	18	
				Peach tree	1		3	
				Apricot tree	2	1	18	
				Nutwood	1	1	18	
				Date-plum	2		10	
				Apple tree	1		10	
5	L812+38	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Peach tree	1		10	
				Nutwood	1		15	
6	L811+20	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Cherry tree	8	3	12	
				Peach tree	1	1	4	
				Apricot tree	4		16	
				Mulberry tree	2		6	
7	L813	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Apricot tree	1		5	
				Pomegranate	2		6	
				Date-plum	6	6		
8	L812+20	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Mulberry tree	2	1	5	

Table No.5-10 Affected fruit trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from both the left and right sides) in the city of Bokhtar and Kushoniyon district

No.	Tree	Affected HHS	Fruit trees
1	Apricot	47	475
2	Cherry	33	255
3	Sweet cherry	11	59
4	Mulberry tree	32	191
5	Nutwood	23	155
6	Quince tree	4	9
7	Date-plum	14	54
8	Vineyard	11	64
9	Plum tree	9	102
10	Oleaster	7	65
11	Pomegranate	14	242
12	Peach	18	67
13	Apple	23	131
14	Fig	3	7
15	Almond	5	12
16	Lemon	2	18
17	Pear	3	5
Total		259	1911

Table No.5-11 Affected fruit saplings under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from both the left and right sides) in the city of Bokhtar and Kushoniyon district

No.	Fruit saplings	Affected HHS	Number of fruit saplings
1	Apricot	10	20
2	Cherry	14	57
3	Sweet cherry	2	1
4	Mulberry tree	4	11
5	Nutwood	7	23
6	Quince tree		
7	Date-plum	3	10
8	Vineyard	2	4
9	Plum tree	1	2
10	Oleaster		
11	Pomegranate	2	43
12	Peach	2	2
13	Apple	6	12
14	Fig		
15	Almond	2	2
Total		53	187

Table No.5-12 Affected ornamental trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the district of Kushoniyon

No.	Road side L/R, Km	Head of HHs	ID	Phone number	District	Jamoat	Village	Type of fruit trees	No. of fruit trees	Age of fruit trees	Possible replanting / 1=yes/2=no
1	R 764+20 + 764+43				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Plane tree	1	45	2
2	R 743+35 + 743+76				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Poplar	4	4	1
								Firtree	2	4	
3	R 746+00 + 746+60				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Firtree	5	4	2
4	R 747+88 + 748+03				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Pussy willow	1	50	2
								Firtree	2	4	
5	R 748+08 + 748+40				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Pussy willow	65	3-15	2
6	R 749+48 + 753+20				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Pussy willow	130	9	2
7	R 755+00 + 756+00				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Poplar	6	10	
								Pussy willow	8	10	
8	R 756+00 + 756+60				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Poplar	9	10	
9	R 759+20 + 760+00				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Poplar	4	10	

109

10	R 763+50 + 763+98
11	R 764+20 + 764+70
12	R 765+00 + 770+00
13	R 765+00 + 770+00
14	R 765+00 + 770+00
15	R 765+00 + 770+00
16	R 765+00 + 770+00
17	R 768+50 + 769+00
18	R 773+40 + 774+30
19	R 774+98 + 775+20

			Pussy willow	5	10	
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Poplar	12	8-15	
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Poplar	11	15	
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Poplar	34	10-25	
			Willow	29	10-25	
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Pussy willow	38	25	
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Pussy willow	6	12	
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Poplar	7	15	
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Poplar	5		
			Pussy willow	7		
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Poplar	22	10	
			Pussy willow	2	10	
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Chakiho	Firtree	3		13
			Plane tree	5		28
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Chakiho	Plane tree	1	10	2

110

20	R 776+00 + 780+20		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Chakiho	Firtree	26	8	2
						Poplar	5	8	
						Plane tree	7	8	
						Pussy willow	42	8	16
21	R 794+40 + 794+60		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Malik Giyoev	Poplar	1	10-15	
						Plane tree	1	10	
						Pussy willow	3	10	
22	R 798+40 + 799+60		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Malik Giyoev	Poplar	18		
						Pussy willow	2		
23	R 799+68 + 799+98		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	2	12	
24	R 801+30 + 801+70		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Firtree	5	5-10	

111

						Poplar	4	5-10	
						Pussy willow	2	5-10	
25	R 801+40 + 801+80		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Poplar	5		
						Pussy willow	4		
26	R 801+90 + 802+50		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Firtree	5	5-12	
						Poplar	5	5-12	
						Pussy willow	18	5-12	
27	R 802+90 + 803+90		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Firtree	9		
						Poplar	9		
28	R 805+48 + 805+70		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Poplar	10	3-12	2
						Pussy willow	2	10-12	2

112

29	R 805+70 ÷ 805+90	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Pussy willow	3	3	
					Ligusticum	6	3	
30	R 805+90 ÷ 806+18	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Pussy willow	6	8	2
31	R 806+17 ÷ 806+28	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Firtree	1	3	
32	R 806+28 ÷ 806+39	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Poplar	7	5	2
33	R 806+55	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Poplar	6	10-20	
					Pussy willow	25	10-20	
34	R 806+90 ÷ 807+20	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Pussy willow	45	10-20	2
35	R 807+20 ÷ 807+40	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Poplar	11	30-40	
					Plane tree	7	10	
					Pussy willow	2		
36	R 807+10 ÷ 807+45	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Plane tree	13	30-42	2

113

37	R 807+95 ÷ 808+35	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Pussy willow	29	20-30	
38	R 808+35 ÷ 809+00	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Poplar	19	8	
					Pussy willow	51	10-20	
39	R 809+10 ÷ 809	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Okoltun	Firtree	5	6	
					Poplar	3		
					Plane tree	1	20-30	
					Pussy willow	37	Oct 20	

114

Table No.5-13 Affected ornamental trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the city of Bokhtar

No.	Road side L/R, Km	Head of HHs	ID	Phone number	District	Jamoat	Village	Type of fruit trees	No. of fruit trees	Age of fruit trees	Possible replanting / 1=yes/2=no
1	R 817+00 ÷ 817+82				Bokhtar	U. Khaiyom	Vahdat	Fir tree	4	5	2
2	R 816+40 ÷ 816+9				Bokhtar	U. Khaiyom	Vahdat	Fir tree	2	2	1
3	R 821+25 ÷ 821+70				Bokhtar	U. Khaiyom	Vahdat	Fir tree	6	8-12	2

115

Table No.5-14 Affected ornamental trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the district of Kushoniyon

No.	Road side L/R, Km	Head of HHs	ID	Phone number	District	Jamoat	Village	Type of fruit trees	No. of fruit trees	Age of fruit trees	Possible replanting / 1=yes/2=no
1	L742+95				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Firtree	5	10	2
2	L748+00				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Pussy willow	20	20	2
3	L769+62				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Firtree	10	8	1
								Poplar	20	10	2
								Pussy willow	5	10	2
4	L771+30- 774+60 L776+83- 780+33				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Firtree	12	16	2
								Poplar	26	20	2
								Plane tree	3	25	2
							Makhsumobod	Firtree	12	10	1
								Poplar	105	15	2
5	L774+73				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Makhsumobod	Firtree	7	20	2
6	L775+40				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Makhsumobod	Acacia	1	6	2
7	L775+80				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Makhsumobod	Firtree	1	3	1
								Poplar	5	10	2
								Pussy willow	13	5	2

116

8	L776+20
9	L783+20
10	L784+00
11	L787+00
12	L795+40- -795+73
13	L794+95
14	L795+75- 796+13
15	L796+18- 802+60
16	L802+60
17	L802+71
18	L802+89

Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Makhsuimobod	Pussy willow	20	10	2
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Bibikhurram	Poplar	1		2
			Acacia	1	4	2
Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Bibikhurram	Firtree	2	10	2
			Poplar	19	7	2
			Acacia	15+5	5+4	2
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Firtree	12	9	2
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	1	2	2
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Firtree	6	20	1
			Pussy willow	1	20	
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Plane tree	2		4-(12)
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Firtree	10	9	1
			Poplar	50	15	2
			Pussy willow	39	10	
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	10	13	2
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	8	8	2
Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	9	15	2

117

19	L803+15	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	6	10	2
20	L803+50	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	80	10	2
21	L803+63	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	2	10	2
22	L803+80	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	3	15	2
23	L804+05	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	8	10	2
24	L804+50	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	8	10	2
25	L804+50	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	80	10	2
26	L806+00	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	46	10	2
27	L807+00 L807+20	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	12	10	2
28	L807+50	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy willow	9	15	2
29	L809+00- 809+48	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Plane tree	15	10	2

118

Table No.5-15 Affected ornamental trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the city of Bokhtar

No.	Road side L/R, Km	Head of HHs	ID	Phone number	City	Micro-district	Type of fruit trees	No. of fruit trees	Age of trees	Possible replanting / 1=yes/2=no
1	L809+80				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Plane tree	1	4	2
2	L810+30				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Poplar	1	10	2
3	L810+80				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Pussy willow	3		2
	L812+38						Pussy willow	17		7
4	L811+20				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Pussy willow	27	30	2
5	L811+80				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Pussy willow	10	20	2
	L813						Pussy willow	1	5	2
6	L811+80				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Poplar	1		2
							Pussy willow	14	20	2
7	L812+20				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Pussy willow	17	25	2

119

8	L812+350				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Pussy willow	5	5	5
9	L812+60				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Pussy willow	20	5	2
10	L813+11				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Pussy willow	6	5	2
11	L813+90				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Pussy willow	6	3	2
12	L813+				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Pussy willow	4	23	2
13	L813+00				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Pussy willow	12	5	2
14	814+1				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Pussy willow	3	30	
15	L818+30				Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Fir tree	46	10	2
							Plane tree	2	20	2
							Pussy willow	13	20	2

120

Table No.5-16 Affected ornamental trees under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the city of Bokhtar and Kushoniyon district

No.	Type of trees	Number of affected HHs	Number of affected trees	Number of saplings
1	Fir tree	23	198	39
2	Poplar	29	432	4
3	Pussy willow	58	1073	12
4	Plane tree	5	23	
5	Ligusticum	1	6	
6	Poplar	2	13	
7	Acacia	3	22	
	Total	121	1767	55

121

Table No.5-17 Affected area of residential and commercial land under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the district of Kushoniyon

Affected Residential / Commercial Land / Area, m²													
No.	Road side L/R, STA	Head of HHs	District / City	Jamoat	Village	Type of land		Total area, m²		Affected area, m²		Dimentions, m²	
						Residential	Commercial	L	R	L	R	Width	Length
1	R/ STA 743+05 STA 743+35		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod		Commercial		600		120	4	30
2	R/ STA 746+00- STA 746+60		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod		Commercial		1200		420	7	60
3	R/ STA 747+88 STA 748+03		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod		Commercial		703		68	4	17
4	R/ STA 748+40 STA 748+58		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod		Commercial		500		72	4	18
5	R/ STA 748+58 STA 749+22		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod		Commercial		1500		131	2	65,5
6	R/ STA 773+40 STA 774+30		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Chakiho		Commercial		3500		1056	8	132
7	R/ STA 774+70 STA 77490		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Chakiho		Commercial		100		64	4	16
8	R/ STA 776+00 STA 780+20		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Chakiho		Commercial		7400		1350	5	270
9	R/ STA 799+68 STA 799+98		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Residential			1100		100	5	20
10	R/ STA 801+05 STA 801+25		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon		Commercial		1250		360	12	30
11	R/ 801+40		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Residential			400		72	6	12
12	R/ 801+90		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Residential			2880		693	11	63
13	R/ STA 802+90 STA 803+90		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Residential			2200		660	10	66

122

Table No.5-18 Affected area of residential and commercial land under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the district of Kushoniyon

Affected Residential / Commercial Land / Area, m ²															
No.	Road side L/R, STA	Head of HHs	ID	Phone number	District / City	Jamoat	Village	Type of land		Total area, m ²		Affected area, m ² /		Dimensions, m ²	
								Residential	Commercial	L	R	L	R	Width	Length
1	L/769+62				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Residential		16000		151,6		2	75,8
2	L/775+40				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Makhsunobod	Residential		800		465		11	42
3	L/775+80				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Makhsunobod	Residential		1400		300		10	30
4	L/776+20				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Makhsunobod			800		324		6	54
5	L/782+88				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Bibikhurram	Residential		1000		296		8	37
6	L/783+20				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Bibikhurram	Residential		1500		250		10	25
7	L/784+00				Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Bibikhurram	Residential		1700		781		11	71
8	L/795+40- 795+73				Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Residential		768		184,3		5,5	33,5
9	L/794+95				Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon		Commercial	1400		330		10	33

123

10	L/794+95				Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon		Commercial	1023		268		8	33,5
11	L/806+00				Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Residential		1200		1196		23	52
12	L/807+00				Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Residential		1500		466		8	58,25
	L/807+20								Commercial	200		130,5		9	14,5
13	L/807+50				Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Residential		1400		276		6	46
14	L/808+00				Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Residential		2600		360		6	60
15	L/808,5				Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon		Commercial	1700		180		4	45
16	L/809+00- 809+48				Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon		Commercial	1218		190		4	47,5

124

Table No.5-19 Affected area of residential and commercial land under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the city of Bokhtar

Affected Residential / Commercial Land / Area, m ²													
No.	Road side L/R, STA		District / City	Jamost	Village	Type of land		Total area, m ³		Affected area, m ² /		Dimentions, m ³	
						Residential	Commercial	L	R	L	R	Width	Length
1	L/809+80		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Residential		1200		329		7	47
2	L/810+30		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Residential		220		115,6		7	16,5
3	L/810+40		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Residential		1100		76		6,3	12
4	L/810+80		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Residential		7000		360		8	45
	L/812+38												
5	L/811+20		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Residential		1600		303		10	30,3
6	L/811+80		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Residential		1600		252		10	25,2
	L/813+												
7	L/811+80		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Residential		1200		175,8		6	29,3
8	L/812+20		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Residential		7000		174		6	29

125

No.	Type of land	No. Affected HHs	Total area, m ²	Affected area, m ²
1	Commercial	14	22340	4739,5
2	Residential	25	61168	8657,2
	Total	39	83508	13396,7

Affected area of residential and commercial land under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from both the left and right sides) in the city of Bokhtar and district of Kushoniyon

Table No.5-20 Affected area of all types of dehqan farms (including presidential, private, family, collective and state farms) under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the right side) in the district of Kushoniyon

Affected Cultivated Land / Area, m ²												
No.	Road side L/R, STA	Head of HHs	District / City	Jamoat	Village	Type of Crops	Ownership / 1=Owner / 2=Rental / 3=Illegal	Type of land (see codes) PL / IDF / FDF / CDF / Presidential land, Individual Dehqan Farm, Family Dehqan Farm, Collective Dehqan Farm	Total area, m ²	Dimensions, m ²		Affected area, m ²
										Width	Length	
1	R/ STA 733+20 STA 742+20 R/ STA 764+20 STA 764+43		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Canal		FDF (Family Dehqan Farm)	134300	3	890	2670
2	R/ STA 748+08 STA 748+40		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Garden	Illegal land (3)	PL (Presidential land)	400	20	40	400
3	R/ STA 749+48 STA 753+20		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	Garden	1	FDF	12800	11	320	3520
4	R/ STA 797+40 STA 799+60		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	M. Giyoev	Garden	1	FDF	7680	5	160	800
5	R/ STA 801+30 STA 801+70		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Navobod	Garden	1	FDF	2100	12	43	516

127

Table No.5-21 Affected area of all types of dehqan farms (including presidential, private, family, collective and state farms) under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the district of Kushoniyon

Affected Cultivated Land / Area, m ²												
No.	Road side L/R, STA	Head of HHs	District / City	Jamoat	Village	Type of Crops	Ownership / 1=Owner / 2=Rental / 3=Illegal	Type of land (see codes) PL / IDF / FDF / CDF	Total area, m ²	Dimensions, m ²		Affected area, m ²
										Width	Length	
1	L/770+30		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Garden	1	IDF (Individual Dehqan Farm)	10000	31	2	62
2	L/771+30- 774+60		Kushoniyon	Bokhtariyon	Ortod	Cotton	4	State Farm	100000	6	430	2580
	L/776+83- 780+33				Makhsunobod	Cotton	4	State Farm	400000	6	600	3600
4	L/787+00		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Garden		IDF (Individual Dehqan Farm)	220000	10	796	7960
5	L/796+18-		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Cotton		IDF	1512500	17	642	10914

128

	802+60						(Individual Dehkan Farm)				
6	L/802+60	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Corn	2	PL (Presidential land)	1100	7,5	10	75
7	L/802+71	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon		2	PL (Presidential land)	1100	7,3	34	211,7
8	L/802+89	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Corn	2	PL (Presidential land)	1300	14,5	22	319
9	L/803+15	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon		2	PL (Presidential land)	1200	8	24	192
10	L/803+50	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Corn	2	PL (Presidential land)	1600	10	80	800
11	L/803+63	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Corn	2	PL (Presidential land)	1000	8	60	480
12	L/803+80	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Corn	2	PL (Presidential land)	1000	10	60	600
13	L/804+05	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Corn	2	PL (Presidential land)	1200	12	54	648
14	L/804+50	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Lucerne	2	PL (Presidential land)	900	9,5	60	57
	805+46				Garden			1600	12,5	24	300
15	L/804+50	Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Corn	2	PL (Presidential land)	900	20	30	600

129

Table No.5-22 Affected area of all types of dehkan farms (including presidential, private, family, collective and state farms) under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) in the city of Bokhtar

Affected Cultivated Land / Area, m ²												
No.	Road side L/R, STA	Head of HHs	District / City	Jamoat	Micro-district	Type of Crops	Ownership / 1=Owner / 2=Rental / 3=Illegal	Type of land (see codes) PL / IDF / FDF / CDF /	Total area, m ²	Dimensions, m ²		Affected area, m ²
										Width	Length	
1	L/812+38		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Corn		PL (Presidential land)	400	5	20	100
2	L/813+		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Corn		PL (Presidential land)	300	4,3	5	21,5
3	L/812+350		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Corn		PL (Presidential land)	500	6	35	210
4	L/812+60		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Corn		PL (Presidential land)	1400	5	40	200
5	L/813+11		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Lucerne		PL (Presidential land)	800	5	11	55
6	L/813+60		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Lucerne		PL (Presidential land)	800	6,8	5	34
7	L/813+80		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Corn		PL (Presidential land)	500	5,6	5	28
8	L/813+90		Bokhtar		Hayoti Nav	Lucerne		PL (Presidential land)	600	6,7	5	34

130

9	L/813+	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Vegetables	PL (Presidential land)	360	4	5	20
				Corn	PL (Presidential land)	940	11,7	5	58
10	L/813+00	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Corn	PL (Presidential land)	700	11,2	5	56
11	L/813+	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Lucerne	PL (Presidential land)	1000	12,5	5	63
12	L/814	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Lucerne	PL (Presidential land)	750	6	5	30
13	L/814+50	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Corn	PL (Presidential land)	800	8	5	40
14	L/814+70	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Corn	PL (Presidential land)	1000	7,7	5	38,5
15	L/814+	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Lucerne	PL (Presidential land)	600	3,9	5	20
16	814+1	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Lucerne	PL (Presidential land)	500	6,3	5	31
17	L/814+	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav		PL (Presidential land)	1100	7,4	5	37
18	L/814+15	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Lucerne	PL (Presidential land)	900	5,5	5	27,5
19	L/814+80	Bokhtar	Hayoti Nav	Lucerne	PL (Presidential land)	700	4,7	5	24

131

Table No.5-23 Affected area of all types of dehkan farms (including presidential, private, family, collective and state farms) under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from both the left and right sides) in the city of Bokhtar and Kushoniyon district

No.	Type of Crops /	Type of land (see codes) PL / IDF / FDF / CDF / State farms / Presidential land, Individual Dehkan Farm, Family Dehkan Farm, Collective Dehkan Farm				Total area, m ²				Affected area, m ²				Total affected area, m ²
		FDF	SF	PL	IDF	FDF	SF	PL	IDF	FDF	SF	PL	IDF	
1	Vegetables			1				360				28		
2	Vineyard													
3	Orchard	2	1	1	2	14000		400	230000	7240	864	800	10064	
4	Corn			16				14640				4415,6		
5	Wheat													
6	Cotton		2		1		500000				13228,5		11235	
7	Flax													
8	Paddy													
9	Grass			10				7550				461,1		
10	Other	1	1	2		134300	3000	2200		2670	510	254,1		
	Total	3	4	30	3	148300	503000	25150	230000	9910	14602,5	5958,8	21299	51770,3

132

5-3. Detailed Measurement Survey of Three Severely Affected Households along the Kizilkala – Bokhtar section of Dushanbe – Bokhtar road, district of Kushoniyon and the city of Bokhtar

Table No.5-3-1 Number of households, family composition in the district of Kushoniyon and in the city of Bokhtar (from both the right and left sides)

No	District / City	Number of households	Number people in the AH	Male	Female	Female headed	Number of disabled	Vulnerable AH
1	Kushoniyon	1	5	2	3	1	0	0
2	Bokhtar	2	16	5	11	1	0	2
Total		3	21	7	14	2	0	2

133

Table No.5-3-2 Affected buildings and other facilities under the Dushanbe – Bokhtar road rehabilitation project, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (one AH from the left side in the district of Kushoniyon and two AHs in Bokhtar city)

No.	Km STA road side L/R left side	Name of the head of household	District	Jamoot	Village	Type of building and facility	Number of houses	Field of activity	Measurement units			Total area (in m2)	Parts of building	Type of used construction material	Measurement units			Area and volume (m2/ m3)
									Length (in meters)	Width (in meters)	Height (in meters)				Length (in meters)	Width (in meters)	Height (in meters)	
1	L806+00		Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Dwelling house	3	Wall	33				Foundation	Concrete	33	0,4	0,4	5,28
													Wall	Wall built with clay block	33	0,3	2	19,80
								Dwelling house	8,5	6,5		55,25	Foundation	Concrete	24,9	0,5	1	12,45
													Wall	Clay block	24,9	0,4	3	29,88
													Roof	Roof constructed from wood and asbestos	8,5	6,5		55,25
													Floor	Wooden	8,5	6,5		55,25
								Shed	3,2	2,5		8	Base of wall	Pole 2 pcs	0,14	0,06	3,4	0,02856
													Roof	Roof constructed from wood and metal				
								Stairs	2,5	1,1		2,75	Base of wall	Burnt brick	2,5	1,1	0,7	1,75
						Storehouse			3,05	3,6		10,98	Foundation	Concrete	6,65	0,3	0,3	0,60

134

2	L809+80	Bokhar	Hayoti nav	Dwelling house	2	Cowshed	3,6	3,05	10,98	Wall	Clay block	6,65	0,3	2	3,99
										Roof	Roof constructed from wood and asbestos	3,05	3,6		10,98
										Foundation	Concrete	6,65	0,3	0,3	0,5985
										Wall	Clay block	6,65	0,3	2	3,99
						Toilet	1,8	1,8	3,24	Roof	Roof constructed from wood and metal	3,6	3,10		11,16
										Wall	Board and asbestos	3,6	3,6	1,9	24,624
										Roof	Roof constructed from wood and asbestos	1,8	1,8		3,24
										Foundation	Rubble concrete	24,8	0,5	0,7	8,68
						Dwelling house	8,1	4,3	34,83	Wall	Wall built with clay block	24,8	0,4	2,6	25,792
										Roof	Roof constructed from wood and asbestos	8,1	4,3		34,83
										Floor	Clayey	8,1	4,3		34,83
										Base of wall	Wooden	8,1	2		16,2
						Shed	8,1	2	16,2	Roof	Roof constructed from wood and asbestos	8,1	2		16,2
										Foundation	Rubble concrete	16,2	0,6	0,6	5,832
						Storehouse	4,9	3,2	15,68	Wall	Wall built with clay block	16,2	0,5	2,7	21,87

135

3	L810+30	Bokhar	Hayoti nav	Dwelling house	2	Upright				Roof	Clayey	4,9	3,2		15,68
										Foundation	Rubble concrete	6,8	0,4	0,6	1,63
										Wall	Asbestos	6,8			
						Toilet	2,7	2,1	5,67	Roof	Roof constructed from wood and asbestos	2,7	2,1		5,67
										Floor	Wooden	2,7	2,1		5,67
										Base of wall	Rubble concrete	62	0,4	0,3	7,44
										Wall	Wall built with clay block	62	0,4	2,1	52,08
						Shed	9	3,5	31,5	Base of wall	sections 0,045*0,15 rafter	3		3	9,00
										Base of wall	Concrete	6	0,3	0,5	0,90
						Vineyard	3,6	2,5	9	Base of wall	Wooden	6	D=10mm		
										Base of wall	Material from wood and polyethylene				
						Bathhouse	4,1	1,9	7,8	Roof	Clayey	4,1	1,9		7,79
										Foundation	Reinforced concrete	28,3	0,6	0,6	10,19
										Wall	Clay block	28,3	0,4	2,3	26,04
										Roof	Roof constructed from wood and asbestos	7,85	3,9		30,62
										Floor	Wooden	7,85	3,9		30,62

136

[illegible]

Table No.5- 3-3 Affected fruit trees in three severely AHs, within the project impact area around Kizilkala-Bokhtar road

No.	Road side L/R, Km	Head of HHs Name	ID	Phone number	City/District	Jamoat	Village	Fruit trees	Total amount	Number of young plant	Average age of fruit trees	Saplings	
1	L806+00				Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Vineyard	4	3	3		
								Apricot tree	1		4		
								Pomegranate	1		5		
								Nutwood	1	1			
								Mulberry tree	3		20		
								Almond tree	4	2	5		
2	L809+80					Bokhtar		Hayoti nav	Cherry tree	3		6	
									Apricot tree	3		6	
									Pomegranate	1		3	
									Nutwood	4		14	
									Mulberry tree	3		5	
									Pomegranate	4		6	
3	L810+30					Bokhtar		Hayoti nav	Apple tree	1		9	
									Sweet tree	2		5	
									Cherry tree	1		4	
									Peach tree	2		5	
									Apricot tree	9		15	
									Quince tree	1		5	
									Nutwood	8		10(5+3)	
									Oleaster	8		5	
									Date-plum	1		4	
									Vineyard	9		8	
									Lemon	1		5	

Table No.5- 3-4 Affected ornamental trees in three severely AHs, within the project impact area around Kizilkala-Bokhtar road

No.	Road side L/R, Km	Head of HHs Name	ID	Phone number	City/District	Jamoat	Village	Type of ornamental trees	No. of ornamental trees	Average age of trees	Possible replanting/ 1=yes; 2=no
1	L806+00				Kushoniyon	Oriyon	Qahramon	Pussy-willow	46	10	2
2	L809+80				Bokhtar		Hayoti nav	Plane tree	1	4	2
3	L810+30				Bokhtar		Hayoti nav	Birch	1	10	2

139

Table No.5-3-5 Affected area of homestead land of three HHs under severe project impact along Dushanbe – Bokhtar road, section of Kizilkala – Bokhtar (from the left side) district of Kushoniyon and Bokhtar city

Affected Residential / Commercial Land / Area m ² / Замини / Назди хавлигии зараргардида / Масоҳат м ²															
No.	Km / Road side / L/R	Head of AHs Name	ID	Phone	District / City	Jamoat	Village	Type of land		Total area, m ²		Affected area, m ²		Dimentions, m ²	
								Residential	Commercial	L	R	L	R	Width	Length
1	L/806+00				Kushoniyo n	Oriyon	Qahramon	Residential		1200		1196		23	52
2	L/809+60				Bokhtar		Hayoti nav	Residential		1200		329		7	47
3	L/810+30				Bokhtar		Hayoti nav	Residential		220		115,6		7	16,5

140

CHAPTER 6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCESS

6-1. Tasks

The RAP includes in its scope the establishment of a responsive, readily accessible and culturally appropriate grievance redress mechanism (GRM) capable of receiving and facilitating the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances related to the project. The GRM is a formalized way for the MoT to identify and resolve concerns and DPs' grievances. It offers the DPs a forum to voice their concerns, seek clarifications to their queries, or register complaints related to the Project's performance. The scope of the GRM addresses issues related to involuntary resettlement, social and environmental performance, and information disclosure.

The DPs will have the right to file complaints and/or queries on any aspect of the Project, including land acquisition and resettlement. Under the adopted grievance mechanism, the DPs may appeal any decision, practice or activity related to the Project. All possible avenues will be made available to the DPs to voice their grievances. The WG will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the project are addressed in a timely and effective manner.

The fundamental objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism are:

- to reach mutually agreed solutions satisfactory to both, the Project and the DPs, and to resolve any grievances locally, in consultation with the aggrieved party;
- to facilitate the smooth implementation of the RAP, particularly to cut down on lengthy litigation processes and prevent delays in Project implementation;
- to facilitate the development process at the local level, while maintaining transparency as well as to establish accountability to the affected people.
- The MoT issued letter No 516 on 20 May, 2016, requiring the establishment and development of the GRM at the Hukumat, jamoat and mahal (sub-district) level (Annex 5-1). The GRCs are established at the jamoats at each Project district. The MoT representatives participate at each grievance redress meeting at the jamoat level. The Grievance Redress Committees include the following experts and institutions and their representatives:
 - Rayon jamoat's chairman or person authorized by jamoat (raisi mahala);
 - Land planning engineer;
 - Jamoat chairman (focal point to accept and register grievances);
 - Rayon's State Committee on Land Use and Geodesy;
 - Rayon's architecture department;
 - State executive authority/ deputy head of district.

All grievances related to the Project will be addressed with the participation of the MoT and the WG of the Construction Supervision Consultant and Contractor's representatives. In more complex cases, representatives of other authorized institutions will be invited. The GRM covers issues related to social, environmental and other safeguard issues under the JICA Guidelines and the OP-4.12 WB and

applicable laws of Tajikistan.

The MoT and WG members of the GRCs include:

- Chief Engineer
- Social safeguard specialist
- Environmental safeguard specialist
- MoT lawyer and other specialists as necessary

There are two Grievance Redress Committees at the level of Bokhtar city and Kushoniyon district - one in each. A Focal Person (FP) is appointed in the MoT and in WG. The MoT FPs participated in all consultations with communities and shared their contact details with participants for questions related to the Project and in the event of grievances for the entire duration of the Project, including the preparation of the RAP.

The GRCs will function for the duration of the project implementation. The MoT and the WG of the Consultant conducted training for members of five GRC at the Hukumat level.

6-2. Grievance Resolution Process and the members of the GRC commission

Grievances can be lodged with the Focal Person at the jamoat's GRC. The jamoat's FP, in consultations with the MoT and the WG safeguard specialist, will screen the grievance for eligibility. If eligible, the jamoat's FP will organize a meeting of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The MoT and WG representatives will be informed and invited to the meeting.

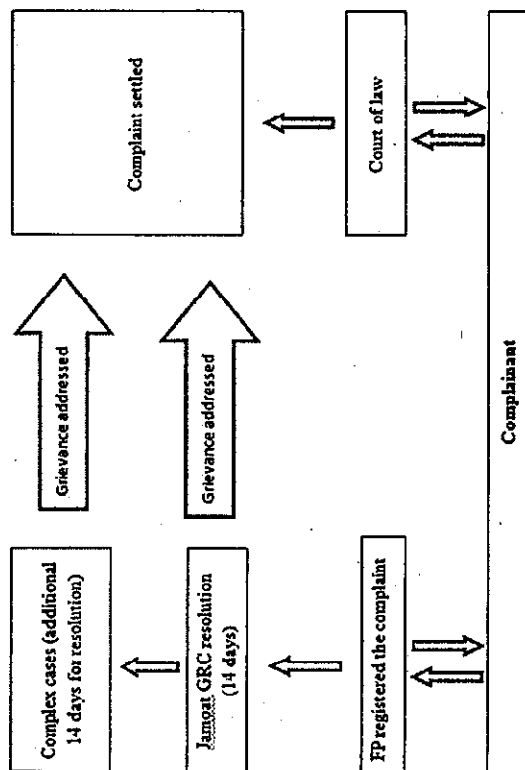
The complaint registered with the GRM should be reviewed, addressed and a decision made on its relevancy to the Project within 14 calendar days of lodgment. If the case is complex or requires more detailed investigation (e.g. inspection by technical experts or legal opinion from the state or certified private entities) the complaint review period may be extended to 30 calendar days or more, if necessary. In such cases, written notification should be sent to the complainant explaining the reasons for extension, describing the process and indicating the expected dates for the delivery of the results of the revision.

All supporting documents such as, photographs, related certificates and legal and technical expert opinions, if required, should be prepared, reviewed and assessed. Once the complaint is resolved, the GRC will organize a complaint closure meeting, where the complainant confirms the closure of the complaint. The MoT and the WG representative will oversee the resolution of the complaint.

All efforts will be made to settle issues at the Project level. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the MoT and the WG, and made available for review, monitoring and evaluation purposes. A WG safeguard specialist keeps in regular contact with the FP of the GRCs and will have a database for the whole Project's grievances cases, including the status of grievances. This report will be regularly included in monthly project progress reports.

The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 6-1 below.

Figure 6-1. Grievance Redress Process



GRM proceedings may need one or more meetings for each complaint and may require field investigations by specific technical or valuation experts. Grievance cases shared by more than one complainant may be held together as a single case. For appeals lodged directly to the WG, the FP will review the case together with the respective GRC at the jamoat level and attempt to find a resolution together with the aggrieved person.

At each level of appeal, the GRC will be assisted, as required, by the professional capacity needed to solve specific cases. This may include among others:

- Jamoat and/or hukumat representatives
- Rayon land committee
- Representatives of the State Agency for Architecture
- The State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy (SCLMG)
- State Agency for Environment and Forestry
- State Unitary Enterprise for Housing and Communal Services
- Technical expertise from professional engineers
- Other specialized organizations as necessary

The following persons at the Jamoat level are responsible for the Project-related inquiries and grievances:

District Level Grievance Redress Committee Members Kushoniyon district

Seq.No.	Position
1	The Chairman of the Committee for the management of land resources in the district of Kushoniyon
2	Head of social security and environmental safety division in the district of Kushoniyon
3	The Chairman of Oriyon Jamoat
4	Principal specialist (engineer/ land manager) from Bokhtariyon Jamoat
5	The Chairman of local committee in Qahramon village
6	The Chairman of local committee in M.Giyoev village
7	The Chairman of local committee in Oq-oltin village
8	The Chairman of local committee in Bibikhurram village
9	The Chairman of local committee in Chakho village
10	The Chairman of local committee in Ortod village
11	The Chairman of local committee in Makhsunobod village
12	The Chairman of local committee in Navobod village

District Level Grievance Redress Committee Members Bokhtar city

Seq.No.	Position
1	Presiding commissioner / Deputy chairman for construction in the Hukumat of Bokhtar city
2	Chief of SIRM (GUSAD)
3	Commission Secretary / Chief architect
4	Director of water supply and sewerage Governance in the city of Bokhtar
5	Head of division of the State Unitary Enterprise for municipal engineering in the city of Bokhtar
6	Chief of Capital Construction Board (CCB)
7	Head of nature conservation department in the city of Bokhtar
8	Head of statistics department in the city of Bokhtar
9	Head of women and family affairs department in the city of Bokhtar
10	The Chairman of city power supply in the city of Bokhtar
11	The Chairman of mahal
12	Head of state property division in the city of Bokhtar
13	Land manager of the city of Bokhtar
14	Head of social security division in the city of Bokhtar
15	Chief lawyer of the city of Bokhtar
16	Editor of the newspaper of the city of Bokhtar
17	Head of agricultural division in the city of Bokhtar
18	Chief of TP MIA in the city of Bokhtar

6-3. Duties of GRC Members

Focal Point (FP). Once the FP receives a written notification of a complaint s/he will:

- based on the simple screening procedure, assess the grievance and determine if the grievance is eligible for the GRM; if eligible, register the grievance in the complaints logbook;
- write a grievance summary to be signed by the complainant and the FP indicating name of the complainant, date and place of presentation of complaint, description of complaint and supporting documents, if any;
- send the complaint summary to all members of the local level GRC;
- convey requests and enquiries of the complainants to MoT and WG to the other members of the GRC at the local level;
- organize a grievance redress meeting;
- maintain records of each meeting and each communication between the FP/GRC and the complainants;
- participate at appeal cases at all levels;
- ensure administrative and organizational support for GRC members.

Supervision Consultant Resettlement Specialist

Once notified of a complaint and the FP has been invited to a grievance meeting the Consultant will:

- participate to all grievance meetings, provide opinions and analysis;
- accompany eventual assessment/valuation specialists in the field;
- provide other GRC members as relevant with opinion and suggestions for resolution to be reflected in the final meeting report.

GRC Chairperson / Road Department Head or Deputy minister of the MoT and WG

Once notified that a complainant has lodged an appeal case at the central level, the GRC chairperson will:

- review the local level GRC decision;
- invite the GRC members to the meeting;
- chair the GRC meetings and ensure that the minutes of the meeting are taken and shared with all relevant parties;
- inform the aggrieved person of the GRC's decision;
- ensure administrative and organizational support for GRC members to work;
- support the decision made by the GRC and follow up to ensure action is taken.

WG Project Coordinator

Once notified that a complainant has lodged an appeal case at the central level, the Project coordinator from WG will:

- participate in all grievance redress meetings at jamoat and central level, provide opinions and analysis;

145

- ensure that records at the jamoat GRC are maintained;
- request additional assessment/valuation specialists' opinions and accompany them in the field if needed;
- request that the chairperson organizes meetings, as necessary;
- ensure a proper WG Complaint Register is maintained.

Representatives of the WG Safeguards Unit

Once notified that a complainant has lodged at the central level, the representatives of the WG safeguard and technical unit will:

- participate in GRC meetings at local and central level;
- prepare the chronology of events to understand the sequence of developments prompting the complaint;
- provide opinion on resettlement impacts claimed by the claimant;
- request that the chairperson organizes meetings, as necessary;
- maintain communication between the GRC and the complainants.

The following persons at the WG can be contacted for inquiries and grievances:

Olimjon Yatimzoda Department Head Foreign Investments Department	Japan International Cooperation Agency Tajikistan, Serena Dushanbe, Rudaki avenue 14, 4 th floor, 734013 Tel: +992378812633
---	---

Technical Experts

When requested by the WG to provide technical expertise for the assessment of an impact claimed by the complainant, the relevant expert will:

- examine the case, perform relevant tests or an investigation;
- prepare a short report based on the results of the examination completed;
- recommend if further or additional legal opinion or expertise is needed to make a judgment on the substance of the case.

6-4. GRC Complaint Register, Records and Documentation

The MoT will maintain the complaint register. This will include a record of all complaints for regular monitoring of grievances and results of services performed by the GRCs for periodic review by the JICA. The JICA Grievance Registration Form can be found in Annex 6.

146

CHAPTER 7. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The policy framework for the Project is based on the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Land Statement, or expropriation of rights to land and immovable property for state or public needs. Moreover, there is no separate law that completely provides norms and mechanisms for the determination of the full and fair, market policy of JICA's Guidance on for environmental and social considerations, as well as the World Bank's protective measures OP 4.12. There is no a special law or strategy in the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, which could regulate the issues of resettlement and/or withdrawal of land. The key legislative acts regulating land management relations and the ownership rights to immovable properties in the Republic of Tajikistan are the following:

- Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan (1994, as amended in 2003)¹
- Land Code (amended in 2012)²
- Land Code (amended in 2008)³
- Civil Code (amended in 2007)⁴
- Regulation "about compensation of losses to the land users and losses of agricultural products" (approved by the Decree of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, 2000. Ns 515)⁵

The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, Land Code and the Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan are the fundamental laws on which the legislation is based.

In the event that international agreements recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan establish other rules than those contained in the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, the rules of the international agreement shall be applied (Article 105, LC of the RT edition dated 28 February 2004 No. 23).

The framework for the Project is based on the JICA's Guidance on for environmental and social considerations (2004), the World Bank's requirements specified in OP 4.12 and other applicable laws, regulations and policies. Where differences exist between local law and JICA's Guidance, the resettlement for this Project will be resolved in favor of the World Bank's policy and practice stated out in OP 4.12.

Types of land ownership and land use rights allocation

All land is owned by the Republic of Tajikistan, which is responsible for its effective use. Several tenure options for agricultural land are defined by the Land Code. There are primary use rights and secondary use rights. Primary use rights

¹ Constitution, November 6, 1994, as amended on 22 June 2003.

² Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan as amended on 01 August 2012

³ Land Code, as amended by N 498 from December 12, 1997., N 746 from May 14, 1999, N 15 from May 12 2001, N 23 from February 28 2004, From 28.07.2006 N199, from 5.01.2008 N357, from 18.06.2008 N405.

⁴ Civil Code, as amended by August 6, 2001, N 41; May 3 2002 N5, March 1 2005, N 85; April 29, 2006 N180, May 12, 2007. N247).

⁵ Approved by the Decree of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, December 30, 2000.N515.

include the following:

- Perpetual use which has no fixed term. It is granted to legal entities such as state and cooperative agricultural enterprises, public and religious organizations and charities, industrial and transportation needs, public enterprises, defense and joint ventures that include foreign entities;
- Limited or fixed-term use may be granted to legal or physical persons for either a short-term (up to 3 years) or long-term (3 to 20 years);
- Life-long inheritable tenure which may be assigned to physical persons or collectives. Physical persons must re-register the right in the case of inheritance. This right applies to land-shares used to organize a Dekhan farm, as well as household (garden) plots.

The only secondary use-right recognized under the Land Code is the right to lease. According to the Code, primary rights holders may lease out their plots for a term not exceeding 20 years. The land is used in accordance with the state-established land-use standards. The right to use land may be terminated for various reasons such as termination of activities by the land user, non-use for two years and use of the land differing from the use established in the use-rights document (Land Code Article 37).

Dekhan farm's land - is the result of the splitting up of large state owned farm enterprises, known as kolkhoz and Sovkhoz farms, which were established throughout much of the former Soviet Union. Sovkhoz farms were run by the state, while kolkhoz farms were a form of co-operative farm, run by a committee of members approved by the state. The Agrarian Reform Program in Tajikistan was adopted for the period of 2012-2020. Creation of Dekhan farms is one of the priority areas of land reform. The basis for creating Dekhan farm in the Republic of Tajikistan is defined by the Law "On Dekhan farms"⁶, N48 of 10 May 2002. It resulted in the creation of 31 Dekhan farms in 1992.

The land in dekhkan farms remains state property (which cannot be bought or sold), but farmers are granted inheritable land use rights which give complete legal freedom to landholders to manage the land as they desire. The state collects taxes and can repossess the land if it believes the land is not being managed properly. There are three types of Dekhan land: individual (the land use certificate is held by an individual), family (the certificate is jointly held) and collective (the certificate details common property shareholders).

A collective Dekhan consists of two or more unrelated families, producing and marketing jointly. Dekhan farm—associations, or —associative dekhkan farms, operate in a similar manner to collective Dekhans, although the families involved technically have their own Dekhans and work together cooperatively. Both family and collective Dekhans operate by appointing a head who officially holds the

⁶ Law of the RT "On Dekhan farms" 2002. www.nm.kj

farm's land registration certificate and legally represents the interests of the farm (Duncan 2000; GoT 2008; ARD 2003; Robinson et al. 2009; GoT 2009a).

Residential land is similar to Dekhan land. It was allocated in small plots to private households in the late 1990s by Presidential Decree. The essential difference between Dekhan and Residential land is that no land-use rights certificate is required for the latter land plots (they are registered at the jamoat level per household).

Reserve Fund land usually consists of unused land. It also includes land plots for which land use rights have been abandoned. State reserve land is at the disposal of the district administrations and is rented out or distributed for individual agricultural cultivation purposes. Article 100 of the Land Code states that State land stock is reserved for the agricultural, industrial, transport and other needs of the national economy.

Supported Farms land includes land provided to different government institutions as assistance to their members and employees. The land is given to employees who did not get any land under other government schemes.

7-1. Tajikistan Constitution, Law/regulation on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation

The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan is the main legal document which guarantees citizen's rights. Article 13 states that land, bowels of the earth, [i.e. mineral resources], water, airspace, animal and vegetable kingdoms, [i.e. flora and fauna], and other natural resources are owned by the state, and the state guarantees their effective use in the interests of the people. Furthermore, Article 12 states that the economy of Tajikistan is based on various forms of ownership and the state will guarantee freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship, equality of rights, and the protection of all forms of ownership, including private ownership.

The legal basis for state acquisition of private property for public works is outlined in Article 32 which states: "...the property of an individual is seized only on the basis of the law, with the consent of the owner and to meet the requirements of the state and society, and with the state paying full compensation."

Provisions regulated by the Land Code

In August 2012 amendments to the Land Code that enable legal sales and lease transactions for land use rights were approved⁷ (Law 891, dated August 2012, article 19). The Land Code also includes changes to the provisions related to land acquisition (Articles 37-45)⁸.

⁷ Law 891, dated August 2012, article 19.
⁸ Articles 37-45

The redemption/allotment of lands and resettlement envisages compensation for losses incurred by land users or those with other registered rights to the land when the land plot is revoked for state and public needs.

The state may revoke land plots for state and public needs from land users after:

- allocating a land plot of equal value;
- constructing housing and other buildings with the same purpose and value, in a new location for the natural persons and legal entities to whom the land plot had been allocated, in accordance with established procedures;
- fully compensating for all other losses, including lost profits, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Upon the redemption of land plots for state and public needs, all losses shall be calculated according to the market price, which shall be defined by taking into consideration the location of the land plot, and compensation shall be paid to the persons/legal entity whose land has been taken away. Termination of the right to use a land plot, for state and public needs, can be carried out after allocation of an equal land plot and compensation of other expenses is provided by part one of the present article. (L.C. Article 41; In the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012, No. 891).

The procedure for the compensation of losses to land users and losses arising from the removal of land from circulation is regulated by Article 43 of the Land Code edition dated 1 August 2012, No. 891:

- In the event of redemption of a land plot for state and public needs, compensation for losses to land users and others with registered rights to the land, and losses connected to the removal of land from circulation, shall be made by the natural/legal persons whose activity led to the redemption.
- In the event of withdrawal of a land plot for state and public needs, the procedure for compensation of losses to land users and others with registered rights to the land, and losses connected to the removal of land from circulation, shall be defined by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (in the Law of the RT edition dated 5 January 2008, No.357).
- Upon termination of the rights to a property, the property will be assessed based on the market price (Article 265 of the Civil Code).
- Land users should be notified in writing about land redemption by the local executive government body no later than one year before the pending withdrawal of the land (Article 40, Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, Law edition dated 1 August 2012, No.891).
- In the event that international agreements recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan establish other rules than those contained in the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, the rules of the international agreement shall be applied (Article 105, LC of the RT edition dated 28 February 2004 No. 23).

The Land Code of 1997 is the core legal document related to land acquisition. It has been updated a few times and most recently in August 2012. Article 2 of the Land Code states that "land is an exclusive ownership of the State... [but]... the State guarantees its effective use in the interests of its citizens". However, Articles 10-14, the Land Code outlines land title as being of long-term, short-term, and inherited land use entitlement. Article 14 of the LC of the RT also states that land users may lease land plots by agreement (In the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012, No.891).

Article 24 of the Land Code describes the allocation of land for non-agricultural purposes, and provides that when choosing a suitable location for such land uses, land not suitable for agriculture should be favored. The same principle is stressed by Article 29, which discourages the use of high-yielding agricultural land for non-agricultural use. However, Article 29 also allows for allocation, and expropriation of agricultural land for "other very important State objects".

In accordance with Article 19 of the Land Code, the land right users may:

- execute civil-legal transactions (buying-selling, gift, exchange, mortgage and other) with allocated (acquired) right to use a land plot with a right to alienate it independently without interference of executive government bodies, except for provisions of present Code (in the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012, No.891);
- lease the land plot;
- establish private (based on consent) servitude to a land plot; (in edition dated 1 August 2012, No.891);
- mortgage the right to a land plot;
- receive compensation in the event of withdrawal of the right to use the land plot for state and public need in accordance with Article 41 - 43 of the present Code.

The compensation received by the Hukumat is used for the management, construction, and maintenance of local infrastructure. The land user also receives compensation for lost crops based on the provisions outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

7-2. Policy guidelines of the Japan International Cooperation Agency "JICA" and the World Bank in the field of involuntary resettlement

The Policy guidelines of the Japan International Cooperation Agency "JICA" and the WB's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement — OP 4.12⁹, strive to take into account and minimize the risks of impoverishment arising from involuntary resettlement.

Common objectives of the policy guidelines of the Japan International Cooperation Agency "JICA" and the World Bank in the field of involuntary resettlement are:

- If possible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or performed on a minimal scale, after studying and analyzing all technically feasible alternatives to project implementation.
- In cases where resettlement cannot be avoided, activities for its implementation should be designed and implemented as a sustainable development program, with sufficient investment resources, which will allow persons resettled in connection with the project to benefit from their implementation. Persons to be resettled must be consulted on significant issues related to resettlement; these persons should be given the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs.
- Resettlement should be assisted in improving their conditions and improving their living standards, or at least on their restoration in real terms to the pre-resettlement or pre-project level, whichever is higher.

The Operating Policy is applied to the direct economic and social consequences that arise from the implementation of projects supported by the Bank and caused by involuntary seizure of land, such as:

- movement or loss of shelter;
- loss of property or access to property; or
- loss of sources of income or means of subsistence, regardless of whether the affected persons are forced to move to another place or not; or
- involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, resulting in a negative impact on livelihoods of PAP.

Where an impact on the entire displaced population is minor (less than 200 people)¹⁰, an abbreviated resettlement plan can be prepared. For projects that have significant impacts from resettlement (more than 200 people), a complete resettlement plan is required. The resettlement plan will include measures to ensure awareness of the proposed options and rights related to resettlement; informing of the proposed options, and providing technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and ensuring quick and effective cost recovery for a

⁹<http://web.worldbank.org/external/default/main?Email=Y&contentMDK=20064610&menuPK=64701637&pagePK=64709096&piPK=64709108&theSitePK=502184>

¹⁰ The consequences are considered "insignificant" if the affected people are not physically moved and lost less than 10% of their production assets.

complete relocation at a recovered cost for loss of property directly related to the project. The policy requires that during the planning of the resettlement, the following should be taken into account:

- Relocated persons and communities, as well as residents of their host settlements, should receive timely and complete information, take part in consultations on various types of resettlement, and be able to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities. In the interest of resettled persons, the necessary and accessible mechanisms for the consideration and satisfaction of their complaints must be created;
- On the new sites intended for resettlement or in settlements where resettlement is to be carried out, the necessary infrastructure and public services should be created to ensure the increase, restoration or maintenance of accessibility and quality of services for resettled persons and the local population. Alternative or similar resources should be submitted, in order to compensate for lost access to public facilities (such as, pasture, fuel and animal feed);
- The model of organizing the life of resettled persons, corresponding to the new conditions, should be based on their wishes and preferences. If possible, it is necessary to ensure the preservation of the social and cultural customs of the local population, as well as to take into account the wishes of the settlers regarding the preservation of the established communities and groups in the new place.

To achieve the objectives of the Policy guidelines of the Japan International Cooperation Agency "JICA" and the World Bank in the field of involuntary resettlement, special attention has been paid to the needs of vulnerable groups of resettled people, especially people below the poverty line, without rights to land, the elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities or other displaced persons who cannot be adequately protected within the framework of national legislation on land compensation.

7-3. Analysis of gaps in legislation and regulation

The Framework Program of the Project is based on the Policy guidelines of the Japan International Cooperation Agency "JICA" and OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement", as included in the WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirements (OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement"), the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan and the LC of the RT. In cases of any discrepancy between the legislation of the country where the project is implemented and the policy and methods of the World Bank, resettlement issues under this Project will be resolved in favor of the last.

In principle, the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Policy Guidelines of the Japan International Cooperation Agency "JICA" and the World Bank adhere strictly to the replacement cost, however, the legislation of the Republic of

Tajikistan does not provide for assistance in rehabilitation and in practice, the parties implementing the projects only provide for arbitrary measures for compliance with the requirements of international donors. To clarify these issues and settle existing gaps between the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Policy Manual of the Japan International Cooperation Agency "JICA" and the World Bank, for the purposes of implementing this project, these Fundamentals of the Resettlement Policy have been developed, guaranteeing compensation for lost assets at replacement cost, rehabilitation of people without a fixed plan on land and informal settlers, and granting subsidies or cash benefits for PAP, which may be resettled, or will be subject to serious impact and considered vulnerable.

The main provisions that form the basis for resolving the discrepancies between the laws of the Country and the Policy Guidelines of the Japan International Cooperation Agency "JICA" and the World Bank's Policy include:

- Any PAP, regardless of whether there is a fixed right to land, will have the right to compensation (property, harvest and trees) and rehabilitation measures within the project. These include landless people who use land and unauthorized settlers;
- PAPs and affected households will be consulted on options and any impacts on land acquisition and resettlement;
- If it is not possible to recover the seized land with another plot, compensation will be made for the loss of the right to use the land
- Compensation for any other affected assets (structures, crops and trees, as well as commercial income/loss of income) will be made in cash in cash or in kind at the full cost of replacement at the current market value. Vulnerable and poor PAPs have the right to appropriate additional measures and will also take into account gender issues;
- Maintenance will avoid or minimize, to the extent possible, the need for land acquisition and resettlement; and,
- The RAP contains activities for severely impacted PAPs and requires the preparation of any RAP for the project, including the costs of restoration and / or substitution of livelihoods.

7-4. Comparative analysis of the JICA policy, the procedures for involuntary resettlement in accordance with the World Bank's operational policy (OP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement and the acting legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan

Subject	Tajikistan law	JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations	World Bank's policy on Involuntary Resettlement, OP 4.12	Requires harmonization
1. Right to compensation.	RP with officially registered right to use land are entitled to compensation/rehabilitation Land Code, articles 37-45. Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, article 32 Civil code, articles 259-265.	RP, having a right of property, should be compensated for lost plots of land and chattel	RP, having a right of property, should be compensated for lost plots of land and chattel	Similar
2. Involvement of PAPs	Acting laws do not provide for public consultations.	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance.	PAPs should be informed /consulted on /compensation options.	Unregistered PAPs cannot obtain the land, but they will be compensated for their property owned on the allotted land, as well as other assistance as the need arises. All communities living within the project affected area will be involved in from the early stage. They shall be consulted and informed on resettlement, compensation and alternatives. The RAP will be officially

155

3. Land withdrawal notice.	A written notice on redemption of right to use land (land withdrawal) is required. Land Code, article 40 edition made on August 1, 2008, No.891	A timely notice on land withdrawal is required.	A timely notice on land withdrawal is required.	published.
4. Livelihood standards	Acting laws provide for compensation just for project affected assets. Land Code, articles 37-45. Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, article 32.	PAPs who will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.	PAPs should be paid compensation and rendered assistance to a such extent, so that their economic/social position in the future would be as favorable as if there was no project.	JICA guideline is applied.
5. Compensation for land	Acting legislation provides for compensation only for the assets affected by the project. Land is a state property. If there is a state reserve in this area, then an irrigated land is portioned under the government decision. Land Code, articles 37-41; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan passed on August 1, 2012, No.891; The procedure for compensation of losses to land users and losses associated with the withdrawal of land is regulated. Upon termination of right of	Loss of land. The preferred option of replacement is the compensation of land with land. If it is impossible to provide compensation with land – pecuniary compensation at replacement cost.	Loss of land. The preferred option of replacement is the compensation of land with land. If it is impossible to provide compensation with land – pecuniary compensation at replacement cost.	JICA guideline is applied.

156

ownership, the property is valued on the basis of its market price. Civil Code article 265. Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, article 32.	Pecuniary compensation at market value, subject to depreciation or cost of recycled materials.	Pecuniary compensation for the full cost of replacement of the lost facility, regardless of the legal status of land.	Pecuniary compensation for the full cost of replacement of the lost facility, regardless of the legal status of land.	JICA guideline is applied.
	6. Loss of facility/buildings	In case of land withdrawal for state or public needs, all losses are estimated at the market value. Land Code, edition dated by August 1, 2012, No.891, articles 37-45. Civil Code, article 265. Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, article 32.		
7. Loss of harvest.	Compensation for the lost harvest in monetary form at the market price, including all costs incurred in the preparation of the land and the gross value of the expected harvest. Land Code, edition dated by August 1, 2012, No.891, articles 41-45. Civil Code, articles 259-265. Constitution of the Republic of	Compensation for the lost harvest in monetary form at the market price of the gross value of the expected harvest.	Compensation for the lost harvest in monetary form at the market price of the gross value of the expected harvest.	Similar

157

8. Loss of jobs .	Tajikistan, article 32. Severance pay, paid by the employer. Labour Code, promulgated on June 17, 2016, article 169.	Compensation for loss of income, in an amount that ensures rehabilitation.	Compensation for loss of income, in an amount that ensures rehabilitation.	Similar
	Pecuniary compensation at the market value of the legally registered business facility, but there is no methodology for this issue. Non-registered business facility are not entitled to compensation. In case of land withdrawal for state or public needs, all losses are estimated at the market value. Land Code, edition dated by August 1, 2012, No.891, articles 37-45. Upon termination of right of ownership, the property is valued on the basis of its market price. Civil Code, article 265. Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, article 32.	Reimbursement of actual losses, plus the cost of business recovery. It is calculated on the basis of a tax return or similar documents for the period of termination of activity of business facility. If there is not tax return – on the basis of the maximum non-taxable salary.	Reimbursement of actual losses, plus the cost of business recovery. It is calculated on the basis of a tax return or similar documents for the period of termination of activity of business facility. If there is not tax return – on the basis of the maximum non-taxable salary.	WB safeguard is applied.
9. Loss of business facility.				
10. Loss of trees.	Entitled to compensation. Land Code, promulgated on August 1, 2012, No.891, articles 41-45. Upon termination	Regardless of the legal status of the land ownership, it is subject to compensation at market value, depending on the type of tree /	Regardless of the legal status of the land ownership, it is subject to compensation at market value, depending on the type of tree /	Similar

158

	of right of ownership, the property is valued on the basis of its market price. Civil Code, article 265. Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, article 32.	World Bank's protection plan provides rehabilitation for vulnerable and heavily suffered people.	World Bank's protection plan provides rehabilitation for vulnerable and heavily suffered people.	volume of wood for fruitless trees and lost income (X type of tree X market price per 1 year of income X time (in years) required to grow the tree to its full potential productivity.	The PAs, classified as vulnerable and heavily suffered will be entitled to additional pecuniary and/or in-kind compensation. This approach will be determined, based on the analysis of information and data obtained during survey and the study of sources of income. A detailed description will be presented in the ARAP for the proposals of key participants.
11. Compensation for vulnerable PAs.	Acting laws provide for additional support to vulnerable groups and defines procedures for heavily suffered people.	World Bank's protection plan provides rehabilitation for vulnerable and heavily suffered people.	World Bank's protection plan provides rehabilitation for vulnerable and heavily suffered people.	volume of wood for fruitless trees and lost income (X type of tree X market price per 1 year of income X time (in years) required to grow the tree to its full potential productivity.	The PAs, classified as vulnerable and heavily suffered will be entitled to additional pecuniary and/or in-kind compensation. This approach will be determined, based on the analysis of information and data obtained during survey and the study of sources of income. A detailed description will be presented in the ARAP for the proposals of key participants.
12. Preparation of RAP	Preparation of RAP is not compulsory in Tajikistan.	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, action plans must be prepared and made available to the public.	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, action plans must be prepared and made available to the public.	WB OP 4.12 For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, action plans must be prepared and made available to the public.	Abbreviated resettlement action plan is prepared and disclosed.
13. Grievance Redress	According to the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, volume 2 articles 31-32 and the Law of the	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people	Appropriate grievance redress system is created.

159

Republic of Tajikistan passed on 12 th May 2007 under No.247 Civil Code: Every member of the society has the right to a complaint and a Commission on citizens' complaints is organized under the local executive authorities (Hukumats). According to the letter of MT, a Commission for administration of complaints has been established.	and their communities.	and their communities.
---	------------------------	------------------------

7-5. Project-Specific Entitlements

All DPs in the Project are entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance to help the restoration of their livelihoods to pre-Project levels. The combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance offered to them depends on the nature of the lost assets and the magnitude of the Project's impact as well as the social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. All APs are eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of their land ownership status. The compensation packages must reflect replacement costs for all losses (such as land, crops, trees, structures, businesses, incomes, etc.).

Land

The following types of land impacts are recognized under the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan:

- 1. Agricultural land:** Households with agricultural land use right will be rehabilitated through the provision of compensation and the following:
 - **Permanent land holders (individual and cooperative):** Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to the average net income from crops in the past 5 years for the project area, obtained from the Statistical Department, or provision of an alternative land plot of equal value / productivity to the revoked plot. If the residual portion of the affected plot is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged;
 - **Leaseholders:** Cash allowance for the lost income equivalent to 1 year of average crop productivity. The owner of the land use right will be compensated for the loss of the right and the loss of income equivalent to the loss of the lease amount for the remaining lease period.

160

- **Agricultural tenants:** These tenants will receive their share of harvest at market rates (if the impact is temporary) plus 1-year additional average crop productivity compensation (if the land is lost permanently).

2. Residential / Commercial Land: Households with affected residential / commercial land use rights, will be rehabilitated through the provision of the following compensations:

- **Permanent land holders:** Cash allowance for the loss of land use rights equal to the current land lease rate/land tax at the time of expropriation, if the residual portion of the plot to be revoked is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated for or exchanged.

3. Buildings and Structures

All APs, whether titled owners or illegal-non-titled owners of buildings and structures, will be compensated in cash at replacement cost (including the cost of materials, labor and transport of materials) free of deductions for depreciation, salvageable materials and transaction costs, irrespective of the registration status of the affected assets. The cost of lost water, wastewater, electricity and gas utilities will be included in the compensation. In addition, the compensation will include the cost of registration/legalization of the new building/structure. Renters of buildings/structures will receive an allowance for the loss of income (based on a tax declaration) caused by the loss of the rented building/structure for no less than 3 months, or continuation of their rental agreement at an alternative building/structure. If the tax declaration is not available, the compensation will be calculated as per the sum stated in the valid rental agreement.

4. Crops and Trees

- **Crops:** Compensation to all APs irrespective of their legal status in cash equal to 1 year of average crop production in the project district. This shall apply whether the land is fallow, or cropped;
- **Fruit-bearing trees:** Compensation based on an age category and the market value of 1 year of income times the number of years needed to grow a tree of similar productivity, plus purchase price of seedlings and starting materials;
- **Wood and decorative trees** are not compensated for. The DP will keep wood from the cut tree. The decorative trees will re-planted during the project implementation.

5. Businesses: No business is interrupted (or suspended) during the implementation of Project.

There is no monetary compensation for loss of common, public or any government department assets. Affected common and public assets will be fully replaced or rehabilitated to maintain their pre-project functions.

6. Vulnerable Groups

Tajikistan's legislation does not make a distinction between vulnerable and other categories of DPs when deciding on compensation for affected assets. Also, there is no special consideration given under Tajikistan's laws and regulations to vulnerable DPs (the poor, women-headed households or families with many children) during the RAP process. There are no national standards to assess poverty. The Law "On minimal basket of goods", which would allow for food-based poverty assessment is still pending endorsement. During the socioeconomic study in the Project area, the local authorities reported that the Government provision to the poor amounts to 33 TJS per quarter given to households living below the poverty line¹¹; single women headed households with dependent children; single women-headed households with dependent children, large households with five or more children below 18 years, and households with a disabled member. The vulnerable households affected by the Project, will be provided with assistance equivalent to the official monthly average wage multiplied by three. In addition, they will be enrolled in a government social assistance program (if still not enrolled by the time of the surveys). Able-bodied members of vulnerable households will be given priority in project-related jobs.

7. Temporary Impacts

In case of temporary land acquisition, compensation shall be based on local commercial rental rates for the duration of use. The land shall be restored by the construction contractor(s) to its original status at the end of the rental period.

Any unanticipated impact that occurred during the construction of the road (such as additional land and other assets acquisition, unavoidable stoppage of business during the construction) will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix. Assets affected due to the road works will be compensated by the contractor as per the Contractor's third-party insurance provisions.

All necessary conditions related to unforeseen impact during construction will be included in the contract of employment with the Contractor.

The following Project-specific Entitlement Matrix details the entitlements agreed for this Project:

¹¹ The poverty line is taken as TJS 448 per month, based on the poverty line published by World Bank for Tajikistan in October 2015 of \$ 57 per month, and an exchange rate of TJS 7,8696 per USD.

7-6. Project-specific Entitlement Matrix

No.	Asset	Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent Loss			
1	Agricultural land (all losses irrespective of severity)	Individual land-use rights holders	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income in the last 5 years generated from the affected land area at market rate at the time of taking; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value / productivity to plot lost. If the remaining portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
		Collective land-use rights holders	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income for the last 5-years generated from the affected land area at market rate at a time of redemption, or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value / productivity to plot lost. If the remaining part of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
2	Residential and commercial land	Land use right holder	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights in cash equal to current annual land tax/lease rates at the time of acquisition, multiplied by 25 years; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value / productivity (similar conditions and facilities) to plot lost. If the residual portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged. 25 years allowance is considered to be equivalent to replacement cost because the duration is thought to be enough for the restore and maintain livelihood.

3	Buildings and structures	Owners (there are no "informal" within the project area)	Cash compensation at replacement rate for affected structure / other fixed assets (without deduction of depreciation, taxes, costs for salvageable materials and other transaction costs). All buildings and structures will be compensated in their entirety; or According to the owner's choice, if feasible, a building for building / structure for structure exchange.
4	Crops	All DPs, including "informal" and encroaching	Cash compensation equal to gross income generated on the affected land area for 1 year at market rate at time of redemption. No compensation for land will be paid.
5	Trees	All DPs, including "informal" and encroaching	Compensation reflecting income replacement. Cash compensation for productive trees based on the net market value of 1 year of income multiplied by the number of years to grow a tree to a similar level of productivity, plus purchase of saplings and starting materials.
7.	Relocation	Physically displaced households regardless of type of impact	Transportation allowance (cost of labor and vehicle rent to transport materials of the house/business structures to a new location. Communal and site preparation cost for the alternative land plot (including connection to power grid, water supply system, installation of latrine etc). Severity /livelihood rehabilitation allowance in the form of cash compensation equal to the official monthly average wage for 3 months.
8.	Public / common assets		Rehabilitation / substitution in kind or in cash at replacement cost of affected items and rehabilitation of their functions. Alternative service supplied, if cut off temporarily.

CHAPTER 8. BUDGET OF ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

This Chapter describes the legal and administrative tools for the determination of compensation for various categories of DPs. The estimation of compensation for buildings, structures and fruit trees is performed by an independent company for the assessment of Compensation for loss of land usage rights. The calculation is made with regard to the previous units of Dushanbe-Bokhtar road.

8-1. Determination of compensation for all types of assets along the Kizilkala-Bokhtar road

During the preparation of this RAP the evaluators from SUE "Narkhuzori" will perform:

Evaluation of all state-owned property, evaluation of residential, commercial or industrial buildings (and functional land plots associated with such facilities). They will appraise also trees, homestead and commercial lands, along with dekhkan farms, presidential and state-owned lands; cost of land use rights of lands allotted for residential and commercial buildings; cost of land use rights of the land allotted for forage crops; cost of the paperwork, allowances for transportation costs; allowance for apartment rent; allowances for vulnerability according to the matrix. All the above-listed compensations will be taken in respect to other ADB project units, such as early designed and constructed sections of Dushanbe-Bokhtar road.

8-2. Land valuation

Privately owned lands will be compensated in cash based on the current market value of crops grown on the affected land, multiplied by 5 years. In order to avoid large differences in price for loss of land use right caused by the market value of different types of crops planted in the period of the DMS, the value of all crops affected in the Project area was aggregated, and one average 'land price' was established. In this way, for example, two neighbors with the same quality of land will receive the same amount per m², regardless of the standing crop. In addition to compensation for loss of land, the DPs will receive a compensation for loss of crops. The loss of 1 year's yield will be compensated as per actual crop grown during the DMS. In this way, the compensation will not be dependent on individual 'luck' arising from the choice of a more expensive crop to grow in the period of the DMS. *During the survey, we have found out that there are only primary land users within the project area, no lease users. Primary land users are obliged to pay tax for land every year. Lease users are obliged to pay just lease payment every year. Lease users don't pay tax for land.*

The price for 1 m² of agricultural land for this Project was set at USD 0.57 (which is equal to TJS 5.36, Table No.8-1). In order to avoid losses in calculation of price for right to use land/land for this Project phase, the same price of USD 0.57 per 1 m² of agricultural land is used. The following calculation was used to determine the price of agricultural land for Kizilkala - Bokhtar:

9.	Vulnerable households	DPs receiving government assistance for poor, single women-headed HH below poverty line, elderly households with no means for living, households with disabled head or other HH members. Allowance equivalent to official monthly average wage for 3- months; Enrollment in Government social assistance, if not yet enrolled; Priority in project-related employment for members of vulnerable households (if at legal working age).
----	-----------------------	--

Table No.8-1

Calculation of the Land Use Right Price for Agricultural Land (per 5 years)					
Crops in the Project area	Average yearly yield (kg/ha)	Average yearly yield (kg/m ²)	Total yield for 5 years (kg/m ²)	Average price per TJS/kg	Price per kg/m ² for 5 years (TJS)
Corn	4920	0,492	2,46	2,5	6,15
Cotton	2280	0,228	1,14	4	4,56
Total	7200	0,72	3,6	6,5	10,71
Average Price per m ² = 5,36TJS	5,36 TJS = 0,57 US dollars on August 23, 2018, National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan 1-USD - 9,425				

Note: Annual average yield and prices have been provided by Hukumat (Local Executive Authority)

Table No.8-2

Calculation of the Land Use Right Price for Agricultural Land (per 2 years)					
Crops in the Project area	Average yearly yield (kg/ha)	Average yearly yield (kg/m ²)	Total yield for 2 years (kg/m ²)	Average price per TJS/kg	Price per kg/m ² for 2 years (TJS)
Corn	4920	0,492	0,984	2,5	2,46
Cotton	2280	0,228	0,46	4	1,84
Total	7200	0,72	1,444	6,5	4,3
Average Price per m ² = 2,15TJS	2,15 TJS = 0,23 US dollars on August 23, 2018, National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan 1-USD - 9,425				

Note: The data is provided by the Ministry of Agriculture (tel.: 2-36-40-69)

The valuation of commercial and residential land is based on the taxes paid for the land multiplied by 25 years. The price used for previous ADB projects was set as \$2.5/m² which is equal to 23.56 TJS at 1 USD=9.425 TJS, National Bank of Tajikistan on August 23, 2017. This price is used for valuation of the loss of land use rights for residential and commercial land.

167

The calculation of the price of land under forage crops is based on the price of forage crops multiplied by 5 years. The calculation is as follows:

Table No.8-3. Calculation of the price of land under forage crops (per 5 years)

Crops in the Project area	Average yearly yield (kg/ha)	Average yearly yield (kg/m ²)	Total yield for 5 years (kg/m ²)	Average price per TJS/kg	Price per kg/m ² for 5 years (TJS)
Lucerne (forage crop)	16000	1,6	8	1	8
Price per m ²	8 TJS = 0,85 US dollars on August 23, 2018, National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan 1-USD - 9,425				

Note: The data is provided by the Ministry of Agriculture (tel.: 2-36-40-69)

Table No.8-4. Calculation of the price of land under forage crops (per 2 years)

Crops in the Project area	Average yearly yield (kg/ha)	Average yearly yield (kg/m ²)	Total yield for 5 years (kg/m ²)	Average price per TJS/kg	Price per kg/m ² for 5 years (TJS)
Lucerne (forage crop)	16000	1,6	3,2	1	3,2
Price per m ²	3,2 TJS = 0,34 US dollars on August 23, 2018, National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan 1-USD - 9,425				

Note: The data is provided by the Ministry of Agriculture (tel.: 2-36-40-69)

Table No.8-5 Compensation for land plots

No.	Type of land	Cost per 1 m ² (TJS)	Cost per 1 m ² (USD)
1	Agricultural land	5,36	0,57
2	Temporary occupied agricultural land (per 2 years)	2,15	0,23
2	Homestead land (allotted for residential buildings)	23,56	2,5
3	Land allotted for commercial developments	23,56	2,5
4	Land allotted for forage crops (lucerne)	8	0,85
5	Temporary occupied land, that was allotted for forage crops	3,2	0,34

168

8-3. Valuation of Trees

The evaluation of fruit trees and saplings was carried out using the following approaches:

- The cost of saplings of fruit trees is based on the price of saplings in the nurseries;
- The cost of fruit-bearing trees is based on the net annual harvest from the tree(s) for the number of years needed for replacement tree(s) to reach comparable production.
- Wood trees are not commonly compensated in Tajikistan but DPs keep cut trees.
- Decorative trees will be replanted as part of the Project during the construction phase. As such, no compensation cost was calculated for these types of trees.

8-4. Other expenses

Tillage for re-registration

Registration of buildings and structures (residential or non-residential) and replacements for new locations will be compensated, the cost of services is presented in the table below.

The cost of paperwork information according to the information obtained from the Hukumat: for residential buildings in average makes 8500 somoni. (as of previous ADB units).

Table 8-6 Asset / Property registration expenses

Type of expense	Documents	Cost per 1m ² (TJS)	Average cost in the district of Khushtiyon and in the city of Bokhtar
Housing developments	Certificate	1,14	1500
	Design	53,18	5500
	Technical Passport	0,42	1500
Total			8500
Gas Station / SS	Certificate	1,35	
	Design	54,0	
	Technical Passport	0,49	
Cafeteria/snack bar	Land Certificate	1,35	
	Design	103,0	
	Technical Passport	0,49	
Shops/kiosks on the affected land	Land Certificate	1,35	
	Design	94,2	
	Technical Passport	0,49	
Just land	Land Certificate	0,39	

Transportation Allowances

The calculation of the transportation allowances was based on the transportation price within the Project districts. Based on driver's opinion survey the cost of transportation of property by road is 100 somoni.

Allowances to apartment rent

Apartment rental allowances are calculated based on the cost of apartments in the Project districts. As it comes from the information received from the estate companies in the city of Bokhtar, the rent price for an apartment during the construction of the house varies from 900 to 1000 TJS per month.

Allowances to Vulnerable Groups

Persons with disabilities and other health conditions are entitled to monthly social welfare benefits regardless of their gross per capita family income. Families, affected by the Project with a family member with disability, are entitled to allowances for vulnerable groups. Women-head of household registered as poor, elderly households with no means of living and households with disabled head of household/or the household members, are entitled to the vulnerability allowance amounting to three minimum wages in the Republic of Tajikistan. The minimum wage adopted 1339,37 TJS (data of the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan (Social and Economical state of the RT, chapter dedicated to salary in July 2018).

8-5. Compensation for Loss of Land Use Rights

The total compensation to be paid to residential land users amounts to 200620,3 TJS; commercial land users will receive 125928,2 TJS; agricultural land users will receive 127265,1 TJS; temporary occupied agricultural land for 2 years will receive 4074 TJS. Regarding state land the compensation amounts to 33124,8 TJS and for presidential land it is 39592,52 TJS. Table No.8-4 details compensation for loss of land use right. No compensation for loss of land used by local government/state is calculated.

Table No.8-7: Compensation for plots of land with legally formalized rights

Type of land	Affected area (m ²)	Cost per m ²	Total Cost (TJS)	Total Cost USD
Agricultural land (dohkan farm)	24172	5,36	127265,1	14582,6
Temporary occupied land	1470	2,15	4074	432,3
State farms	2580	5,36	33124,8	3514,6
Homestead land (under the housing developments)	8357,15	23,56	200620,3	21285,9
Land under the commercial units	5409,0	23,56	125928,2	13361,1
Presidential land	6602,2	8; 5,6	39592,52	4200,8
Total	48590,35		530604,92	56297,6

8-6. Compensation for Fruit Trees

The compensation to be paid for fruit-bearing trees affected by the Project amounts to 440194 TJS. All affected trees and saplings, whether grown on legally or illegally used land, will be compensated.

Table No.8-8: Compensation for Fruit Trees

No of AHs (DPs)	No of affected trees and saplings	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
66	2098	440194	46704,9

8-7. Compensation for Buildings, Structures, Barns and Improvements

Valuation Approach

The compensation for alienated buildings and structures was calculated by an independent organization "Narkhuzor". The replacement costs for buildings and structures was determined by calculating the construction cost (material plus the labour) of a similar new building/structure, for the same use and materials, based on market prices. All necessary taxes, fees and costs for obtaining the documents for registration of land, design of a new building, cost of technical passports and other related documents to establish the ownership, are included in the replacement cost price.

Residential Buildings and Structures

- In total, 1411255 TJS (\$ 149735) will be paid to 46 owners.
- 3 affected main residential buildings which will be lost as a result of land acquisition will be paid 347056,0 TJS (\$36822,9);
 - 3 owners of affected homes will receive a rental allowance for three months (TJS 950 per month) which amounts to 8550 TJS (950 TJSx3 months x3 AHs);
 - For auxiliary residential buildings - 899305,0 TJS (\$ 95417,0);
 - Compensation for non-residential buildings and facilities amounts 511950, 0 TJS (\$54313,1);
 - Table No.8-8 details compensation for the project affected residential buildings and facilities.

Table No.8-9: Compensation for Residential Buildings, auxiliary buildings, developments and other structures

Structure type	No of structures	Affected unit (m ²)	Cost (TJS)	Cost (USD)
A. Residential main buildings				
Residential house	3	1640,50	347056,0	36822,9
B. Auxiliary residential buildings				
Habitable rooms, granary, toilets, barns, cowsheds and other developments	25	16169,65	552249,0	58594,1
Total	28	1612,05	899305,0	95417,0

Compensation for Non-Residential Buildings and Structures

In total, the 22 AHs will be paid 560960 TJS (\$59518) for 22 affected main buildings and their supporting business buildings. The compensation is calculated for owners of Project affected buildings and structures (Table No.8-7).

Table No.8-10: Non-residential Buildings and Structures

N	Structure type	No of structures	Total Cost (TJS)	Total Cost (US dollars)
1	Partly GS (sheds, curbs, advertising panel and an area/platform)	10	285281,0	30268,5
2	Shop	1	132810,0	14091,2
3	Shops and partly shopping centre, service centre	4	19429,0	2056,0
4	Partly restaurant (fence, cookhouse and sheds)	1	61485,0	6523,6
5	SS (service pit)	1	817,0	87,0
6	Cement block producing workshop	1	12128,0	1286,8
Total		18	511950	54313,1

Asset / Property Registration Costs

Under the RAP, there will be no deductions from the compensation paid to DPs. During the signing of acquisition contracts and the re-registration of properties, certain mandatory fees and taxes are payable according to the laws of Tajikistan. Such fees are related to re-registration of the remaining parts of land, registration of a new land plot, registration of buildings and structures (residential, or non-residential), and registration of businesses at new locations. The DPs will be paid 58500 TJS for registration of assets and obtaining new documents.

8-8. Severe Impact Allowances

Under this RAP, the 3 AHs who will lose residential buildings will receive an allowance for severely affected households which is calculated as three national minimum monthly salaries (1339,37 TJS x 3 = 4018,1) accepted in the Republic of Tajikistan. The total compensation for three severely impacted AHs amounts to 12054,3 TJS. The details are presented in Table No.8-8.

Table No.8-11: Allowances for Severely Affected Households

Degree of Impact	Residential building No of AHs	Total No of Family members	Total allowances (TJS) (1339,37x3 months 4018,1 TJS)	Total allowances (USD)
Demolition of the main building/Loss of 10% or much of agricultural land	3	21	12054,3	1278,9

8-9. Allowances to Vulnerable Groups

Persons with disabilities and other health conditions are entitled to monthly social welfare benefits regardless of their gross per capita family income. Families, affected by the Project with a family member with disability, are entitled to allowances for vulnerable groups. Women-head of household registered as poor, elderly households with no means of living and households with disabled head of household/or the household members, are entitled to the vulnerability allowance amounting to three minimum wages in the Republic of Tajikistan. There are 17 such households. Vulnerable groups are about single women-head of household with dependent children and families with disabled members. When you look at Table No.8-9 we see the total number of families with disabled persons and families with the poor is 19 people, but the benefits are received by 17 people, since in one family there is a disabled person, who is at the same time poor. The total amount to be paid in allowances for vulnerable groups is 68307,7 TJS (Table 8-9).

Table No.8-12: Allowances for Vulnerable Groups

Category	No of AHs	No of family members	Total allowances (TJS) (1339,37x3=4018,1 TJS)	Total allowances (USD)
a) Families with disabled members	10	130	40181	4263,2
b) Poor families	7	41	28126,7	2984,3
Total	17	171	68307,7	7247,5

173

8-10. Transportation Allowances

The calculation of the transportation allowances was based on the transportation price within the Project districts. *Three households and the owners of residential buildings will receive 300 somoni.*

Table No.8-13: Transportation Costs for Assets

Type of allowance	No of AHs	Cost per unit (TJS)	Total cost (TJS)	Total cost (USD)
Transport for residential assets	3	100	300	31,8
Total	3		300	31,8

8-11. Allowances to apartment rent

Apartment rental allowances are calculated based on the cost of apartments in the Project districts. As it comes from the information received from the estate companies in the city of Bokhtar, the rent price for an apartment is 950 TJS per month. There are three households that fall under the strong impact of the project. They will rent apartments for three months, till the construction of new dwellings. The total amount of renting apartments by three households will make 8550 TJS Table No.8-11.

Table No.8-14: Apartment rent price

Type of allowance	No of AHs	Unit cost (TJS)	Total amount (950x3=2850 TJS)	Total amount (USD)
Apartment rent price	3	950	8550	907,2
In all	3	950	8550	907,2

8-12. Budget Summary

The total RAP implementation cost for the Project amounts to 3187505,05 TJS which is equivalent to \$ 338196,82 as shown in the following table. Displaced persons will be paid 2529765,9 TJS (\$268410,2) which includes compensation for losses and applicable allowances. The MoT will ensure that the compensation funds for land acquisition and resettlement are allocated in time for implementation of this RAP. The RAP budget also includes miscellaneous expenses for administrative costs that might incur during the implementation of the RAP. This expense has been estimated and included in the budget as a single lumpsum.

174

Table No.8-15 Summary of budget

I. I. Compensation budget, including allowances		in US dollars (\$)*
Compensation for buildings and structures	1411255	149735,3
Compensation for loss of land use	530604,92	56297,6
Compensation for fruit trees	440194	46704,9
Allowances to severely affected households	12054,3	1279,0
Allowances to vulnerable groups	68307,70	7247,5
Allowances for rent of dwelling for 3 months	8550,0	907,2
Transportation and loaders	300,0	31,8
Property registration costs	58500,0	6206,9
(A) Subtotal	2529765,9	268410,2
II. Administration expenses		
(B) Direct administration expenses 5% out of (A)	126488,3	13420,51
(C) Total (A+B)	2656254,21	281830,69
(D) Contingences 20% out of (C)	531250,84	56366,1
(E) Total LARP Budget = (C) + (D)	3187505,05	338196,82
Total budget C=(C) + (D)		

* Exchange rate: 1 US dollar (\$) = 9,425 somoni (Smm), set by the National Bank of Tajikistan on July 7, 2018

CHAPTER 9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

General

The planning, preparation and implementation of the RAP involves distinct processes and different parties. This chapter details the core agencies and organizations involved, as well as their roles and responsibilities during the land acquisition and resettlement activities.

Various State Agencies and Institutions are responsible for different functions in the RAP processing and implementation. The Land Code stipulates that the decision for land withdrawal and resettlement for state and public needs is made by the local authority (district authority) or, for major infrastructure projects, the decision on RAP may be approved by the Government. More specifically, the Prime Minister Office, which is *inter alia* in charge of construction/infrastructure projects, endorses RAP related decisions, including compensation packages.

Core Agencies and Organizations

Japan International Cooperation Agency in addition to funding will periodically review the Project and RAP implementation, as well as provide clearance for contract awards and the signing/initiation of civil works on the Project. The main responsibilities of JICA are: guidance for RAP preparation, approval and disclosure of the RAP and issuance of a no objection letter for the beginning of the construction works.

The Ministry of Transport

The Ministry of Transport (MoT) is the Executing Agency. The (E.A.) MoT has the overall responsibility for the Project in areas such as preparation, implementation and financing of all RAP tasks, crossagency coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation of all project implementation aspects, including procurement of goods, services, and works on the projects. In particular, the MoT will:

- appraise and approve the RAP after upon JICA's approval;
- make decisions related to the land acquisition and compensation of affected people;
- steer government units as well as local authorities involved in land acquisition, plot allocation and complaint handling / grievance resolution;
- ensure availability of sufficient budget for compensation, support and resettlement activities;
- ensure compliance of land acquisition and resettlement activities with the approved RAP;
- ensure engagement of experts / consultants to assist in verification / finalization of the RAP as well as implementation and monitoring/evaluation activities;
- ensure cross agency coordination and liaison with relevant state agencies involved in implementation of all RAP tasks;

177

- make high level decisions, including resolving DPs' grievances and facilitating court processes.
- be responsible for establishing the grievance redress committee.

The Working Group (WG). There is a working group under the MoT which stays as an Implementing Agency (IA). During the duration of the Project, it will ensure the implementation of the project, providing adequate resources and skilled personnel. The WG employs staff with extensive experience in managing JICA Projects including a full time designated safeguards specialist who, with assistance from other designated officials as necessary, will be managing the implementation of the RAP, including co-ordination of the work of all involved agencies. The WG Social Safeguards Specialist is responsible directly to the Deputy Minister. The WG Social Safeguards Specialist is responsible for:

- cross-agency coordination and cooperation;
- liaison between the resettlement specialists of the Supervision Consultant, other relevant organizations, agencies and government authorities and JICA with respect to RAP tasks;
- verification of the list of DPs based on the changed design;
- maintaining regular coordination and communication with relevant state agencies;
- following up and providing support during notification of DPs on upcoming land/property acquisition;
- providing support during verification of the DP census and socioeconomic survey data, and valuation of the land and other assets to be acquired;
- preparing documents for negotiation of compensation with the DPs;
- preparing documents for formalizing agreements with DPs, processing of compensation payments, following up with registration of land / property titles;
- disclosing the RAP and the information brochures;
- reviewing and issuing the RAP to JICA for review;
- planning and managing RAP implementation and the distribution of compensation;
- assisting in receiving, recording, resolving and reporting of grievances related to land / property acquisition process and other issues related to the Project and coordinate with the local authorities;
- ensuring proper internal monitoring;
- monitoring/supervising the temporary land acquisition carried out by contractor(s) engaged for the project;
- preparing regular reports on the progress of the RAP related activities.

The Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) has the overall financial responsibility for the Project. The RAP budget and compensation payments will be endorsed by the Ministry of Finance. The MoF is responsible for allocating the compensation

178

budget for government projects. It basically performs well when and if the compensation budget is considered and included during the annual budgeting process. The Ministry of Finance acts based on requests coming from the MoT and transfers funds to the MoT for compensation based on the supporting documents, i.e. endorsed RAP related documents. However, MoT projects usually face problems getting funds allocated for RAP mid-year because the budget does not have any assigned funding for RAP even if the project is included in strategic documents.

Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture has the responsibility, together with the local authorities, to provide the data on cropping patterns in the Project area, productivity of lands and other data relevant for calculation of compensation for loss of right to use land, fruit trees yield and other affected crops.

State Committee for Land Management and Surveying of the Republic of Tajikistan

During the impact assessment, when land user data is concerned, land specialists from SCLMS subdivisions at district and jamoat levels provide information on ownership/use rights and propose the replacement land plot for DPs. The central office of the SCLMS, through its subdivisions like "Markazi Zamin" or "Fazo", deals with the transfer of land use rights from land users to the EAs. Based on the National Law on State Registration of Immovable Property and Rights to it a Unified Registration System (URS) was created under SCLMG, which combines functions of several institutions such as Inter-district Bureau of Technical Inventory (MBTI), the Ministry for Justice and some of the functions of local government offices into a more efficient and streamlined registration authority. There are 34 URS offices operating at district and city level in the country. During the RAP preparation and implementation phases, the agency will provide the following services:

- Together with the DMS and valuation teams visit each affected property, provide information on the right to use land and verify the documents on ownership use rights;
- Participate in the technical inventory of the immovable property and assist in preparation of the ownership certificates for the remaining immovable assets;
- Enable objective valuation of affected immovable assets by providing information necessary for the valuation.

State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) 'Narkhguzori'

All agencies involved in the appraisal process should be licensed to perform such services. Of all the pricing and valuation entities functioning in the country, both independent and state-owned, the State Unitary Enterprise (SUE) "Narkhguzori" (pricing) under the State Committee on Investment and State

179

Property Management is the only licensed institution performing valuation services for huge infrastructure development projects. During the RAP preparation, the valuers of the SUE 'Narkhguzori' will:

- Value all state-owned assets, valuate project affected residential, commercial or industrial buildings (and the functional land plot associated with the structures).

District Authorities

District level authorities are responsible for general RAP cases. The district authorities base their review and decisions for RAP on planning documents and other designs, as well as approved feasibility studies. District authorities should work closely with the client's valuation/assessment teams who prepare the documents necessary for RAP. These documents include the impact details for APs, the unit cost per type of impact and a list of APs for compensation. The district office representative of the Ministry of Agriculture values the loss of crops and fruit trees, the district office representative of the Committee on Environment Protection values wood trees, the district office representatives of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and Tax Committee value the loss of income/business/job. *Valuation of structures/buildings and other tangible assets require a special valuation license; therefore, this task is contracted out to SUE "Narkhguzori"*. The impact assessment should be verified/signed and stamped by relevant district level agencies (chief architect, head of agriculture department, head of land management committee, MBTI etc.) Based on the list of APs the district level authorities prepare a request letter for compensation payment and send it to the MoT for further action.

The Local Executive Authorities in Districts (Hukumats)

The District (Hukumat) is the local administrative body, established in all cities and rayons. It is under the rayon level and above the jamoat level. The hukumat is led by a chairperson who has a wide range of responsibilities and authorities including land management, housing and infrastructure, social security, law and order, healthcare and production. The planning and implementation of any RAP activities related to land and assets is done through districts' authorities (Hukumats). This is the local administration that has a direct link with the people through sub-districts 'Jamoats' and heads of communities. In relation to land and immovable property administration, the Hukumat assists the concerned departments in resolving issues such as allocation of land use rights, and decisions on acquisition of land use rights and allocation of alternate sites for resettlement.

Jamoat

The jamoat is the sub-district level local authority and is instrumental during impact assessment by identifying/verifying land users and their type and ownership/use status. The jamoat also re-confirms the names of DPs, etc. While

180

district level authorities officially endorse the list of DPs, the jamoat level authorities are the front-line force working with the surveyors to identify the impact. The Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (Article 8) defines the land-related role of jamoats as follows:

- assignment and confiscation of land;
- establishment and approval of the size of privately tilled household plots within the norms specified in Article 71 of the Code;
- registration of titles to land use and land-lease agreements;
- keeping of household registers;
- control over land use and land protection.

City and Town Local Executive Authorities

These are the bodies of local government in the cities and towns. Their functions in relation to RAP are basically the same as those of district authorities and depending on the scope of the project entailing RAP, the relevant critical decisions may be taken either at the city/town level or by the Government of Tajikistan.

RAP Commission and Other State Agencies

The main role of the RAP Commission is identification of impact and valuation of lost assets. The RAP Commission is comprised of representatives from the MoT, District Commission for Land Acquisition, State Architecture, State Committee on Investment and State Property Management, State Unitary Enterprise for Housing and Communal Services, relevant local governments such as jamoats and hukumats, representatives of Dekhan farms, environmental department, PPTA safeguards team and others. The RAP Commission seeks to ensure due diligence in the implementation of the detailed measurement survey (DMS), census of the displaced persons and valuation of acquired assets. The RAP Group ensures that the DMS and valuation results are technically comprehensive and comply with OP 4.12 WB social safeguard requirements as well as the relevant norms of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The main responsibilities of the RAP Commission are to:

- prepare the preliminary list of displaced persons and affected assets;
- conduct a DMS for each asset affected;
- prepare an inventory of losses;
- identify non-formal assets, businesses and illegally used land;
- check necessary documents to establish the legal status of affected assets;
- value affected assets in accordance with the laws and legislations of the Republic of Tajikistan and OP 4.12 WB requirements;
- assist in the resolution of grievances by visiting the location, of the grievance, assist the GRC by suggesting solutions to the grievance and participating in the GRC meetings when required.

181

State Committee for Land Management and Surveying

The Republic of Tajikistan is the central government body endowed with executive power in the management of the land fund. Its creation was approved by Order No. 225 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on May 3, 2010, this committee formulates general and special signs of the authenticity of documents for the state registration of real estate and rights to it. This committee, together with the state enterprises accountable to it, is responsible for:

- management of survey work, including preparation of land cadastres, surveying, mapping using aerial imagery and topographic surveys;
- monitoring the use and protection of land, geodetic research, and further development of the level of state geodetic control, control, aerial photography and mapping;
- implementation of the state's work on managing the land fund, preparing land cadastres, conducting geodetic surveys, aerial photography and mapping;
- conducting surveys and work on the formation of a land plot;
- registration of land use rights and implementation of land reform;
- preparation and issuance of certificates of registration of land use rights;
- land seizure according to state demand, registration of change of land users and allocation of new land plots;
- Surveys on land plots for which land rights are to be issued;
- work on preparing projects for the allocation of land use rights for land used not for agricultural purposes;
- performance of work on land evaluation, soil evaluation and economic valuation of land;
- provision of technical inventory of residential buildings, buildings, apartments and state companies;
- provision of technical inventory of residential buildings and assessment of the impact on structures, as well as registration of property rights and preparation of certificates of registration of ownership for real estate.

Construction Supervision Consultants

The Construction Supervision Consultants (CDS) will assist MoT to:

- Prepare and supervise the consultations, disclosure of information and documents, detailed measurement survey, census and socioeconomic survey related to the finalization of the RAP;
- Coordinate with the licensed valuator in the conduct of official valuation of affected assets to ensure that these are conducted following the replacement cost principles of the OP 4.12 WB;
- Ensure complete relocation or reconstruction of affected structures / businesses before civil works commencement and payment of appropriate compensation before displacing the DPs;
- Monitor RAP implementation process, provide data and support to MoT

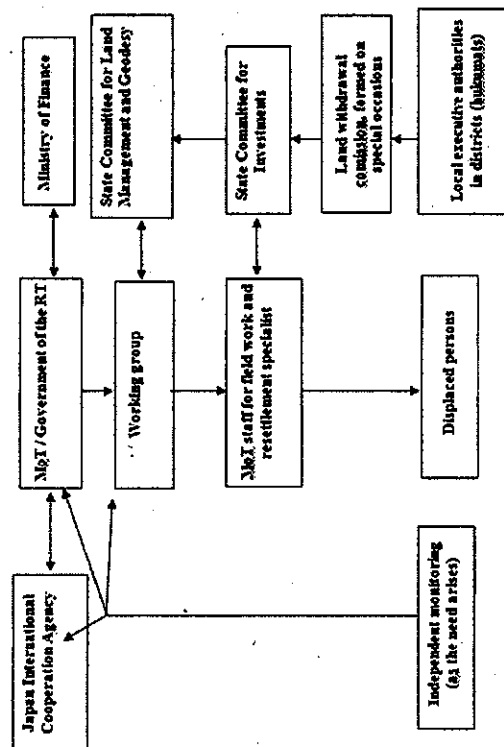
182

and WG during preparation of quarterly monitoring reports on RAP implementation and monitoring activities;

- Inform the MoT and WG on the issues and bottlenecks that arise during RAP implementation and monitoring, and provide recommendations and suggestions on solution of such issues;
- Control the activities of Contractor(s) and Subcontractor(s), including implementation of mitigation measures, temporary land acquisition, etc.;
- Provide advice to MoT and WG on RAP issues and grievance redress;
- Study, communicate to MoT and WG, and implement immediate remediation in case of any noncompliance with the RAP.

The institutional arrangement for the implementation of the RAP is presented in the following figure.

Diagramm: Institutional Arrangements



CHAPTER 10. MONITORING AND REPORTING

10.1 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

While effective institutional (organizational) arrangements can facilitate implementation, effective monitoring ensures that the course and pace of implementation continues as originally planned. The implementation of this RAP will be subjected to internal and external monitoring as the Project will trigger a significant amount of involuntary resettlement. The WB's OP 4.12 considers involuntary resettlement impacts significant if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from their home or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the MoT, assisted by the resettlement specialist of the Construction Supervision Consultant. Monitoring is vital for ensuring that the RAP is effectively implemented, unforeseen impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement activities are identified and appropriate measures to address the same can be taken in a timely manner.

10.2 Internal Monitoring

The key objective of the internal monitoring is to monitor the process of RAP implementation such as the compensation process, grievance mechanism and effectiveness of LAR implementation procedure. Internal monitoring will be performed routinely by the MoT. The results will be communicated to Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) through the quarterly Project implementation reports. Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to the RAP implementation processes, and immediate outputs and results which allow for the assessment of the progress and results of RAP implementation and the adjustment of the work program, if necessary.

The MoT will monitor performance (physical progress of the RAP implementation against milestones set in the RAP), impact (whether the objectives to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly considered and executed), and RAP compliance, indicating whether the compensation program has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of Tajikistan's laws and OP 4.12 WB, and to the satisfaction of the DPs.

The Construction Supervision Consultant shall have a resettlement specialist on board who will assist the MoT and the WG in the internal monitoring of the RAP implementation processes. The CSC resettlement specialist will:

- supervise the community consultations and disclosure of project information;
- ensure the replacement cost principles of the OP 4.12 WB are employed in the valuation of affected assets and compensation is disbursed in accordance with the endorsed RAP;
- ensure relocation/reconstruction of affected structures/businesses are completed and set compensation paid before civil works commencement;

- monitor the RAP implementation process and provide data and support to MoT and WG during preparation of quarterly monitoring reports on RAP implementation and monitoring activities;
- inform the MoT on issues and challenges during the RAP implementation and monitoring; and provide recommendations and suggestions for a solution;
- supervise the implementation of the mitigation measures and temporary land acquisition, advise MoT and WG on RAP issues and grievance redress, inform MoT and WG on any non-compliance cases, and suggest appropriate remedies.

Specific performance monitoring indicators will be:

- meaningful public consultations held
- SES /DP census surveys and assets inventories studies completed
- compensation payments disbursed
- replacement lots allocated (if applicable)
- housing and infrastructure construction completed
- relocation of people completed
- income restoration and development activities initiated
- monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

Impact monitoring will encompass verification of the following indicators

- whether all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided;
- whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have provided the desired effects;
- the socioeconomic status of the affected population and host population measured against the baseline conditions before the displacement.

Impact monitoring will be supplemented by the assessment of the DPs satisfaction with the resettlement initiatives and the adequacy of measures applied for restoration of DPs' livelihoods. This will be done through direct consultations with the affected population and face-to-face meetings with the DPs.

10.3 External Monitoring

External monitoring will be carried out by an Independent Observer (IO) twice a year, and the results of the monitoring will be presented to the MoT and the Japan International Cooperation Agency in the form of semi-annual reports. Monitoring in sub-projects lasting less than 6 months will be carried out once. External monitoring indicators include – Review and verification of internal monitoring reports prepared by MoT, which will include:

- Review of socio-economic baseline data from the census of PAPs;
- Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- Impact assessment through formal and informal studies with PAPs and PAHs;

185

- Consultation with PAPs, officials, community leaders for preparing redress report; and
- Assessing the effectiveness, impact and cost-effectiveness of resettlement; learning lessons for future formulation and planning of resettlement policies.

The IO will also assess the status of vulnerable groups affected by the project, such as households headed by women, elderly people / people with disabilities and families below the poverty line. The following indicators are considered as a basis for the development of indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the project:

- Socio economic conditions of the PAPs after resettlement;
- Feedback and responses from PAPs on benefits, compensation, options, developed alternatives and resettlement schedules, etc.;
- Changes in housing conditions and income levels;
- Rehabilitation of unauthorized settlers;
- Property valuation;
- Grievance Redress Procedure;
- Compensation payments; and
- The level of satisfaction of PAPs during the period of resettlement.

The IO will carry out a comprehensive post-project assessment of the RAP approximately one year after its completion. The motivating reason for this study is to assess and confirm the successful achievement of the objectives of the RAP. The basic data of the socio-economic study of any affected people's health, conducted during the preparation of the RAP, will be used to compare the conditions before and after the project. The IO will recommend appropriate additional assistance to PAPs if the results of the study indicate that the goals of the RAP have not been achieved.

10.4 RAP Implementation Trainings

For all MoT employees engaged in resettlement and land acquisition, including representatives of local authorities and NGOs, a training on the management, JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration, and World Bank's OP-4.12 on resettlement, will be held. The training will be conducted by international experts under the project supervision contract and will cover the following topics:

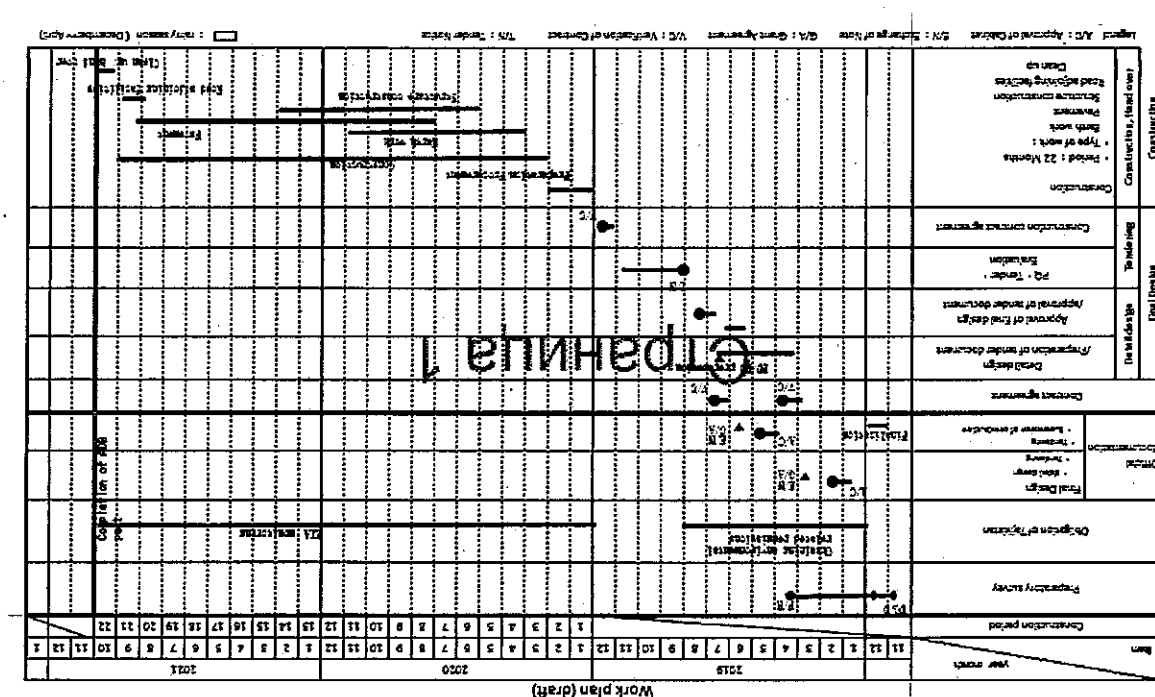
- Principles and procedures of land acquisition;
- Public consultation and participation;
- Allowances, compensation and assistance mechanisms;
- Administration of complaints;
- Monitoring of resettlement activities.

186

CHAPTER 11. SCHEDULES

[illegible]

11-2 Work Schedule



ANNEX No.1

Project for Rehabilitation of Kizilkala-Bokhtar section of Dushanbe-Bokhtar road Consultations with spokesmen of local executive authority of Bokhtar city

Date: 16 May, 2018
Time: 9:00 - 11:30

Participants:

from: local executive authority of Bokhtar city
Mr. A. A. Ismoilzoda Chairman of the local executive authority
Mr. U. Gurezzoda Senior vice-chairman of the local executive authority
Mr. Saifiddini I. Vice-chairman of the local executive authority
Mr. V. Yatimzoda Chief architect
Mr. B. Yusufzoda Land manager
Mr. Kh. Madaliev Leading specialist to the architecture department
Mr. N. Nematzoda Head of ecology department
Mr. Kh. Manonov SIRM in the city of Bokhtar, Chief Engineer
Mr. Kh. Ishmurodov Head of department of local community council
Mr. S. Kamolov LBTI

from: JICA Survey Team

Yasuko Kanegai International resettlement specialist/Environmental
Zhanybek Saikynaliyev Interpreter

from: SUE "DITI"

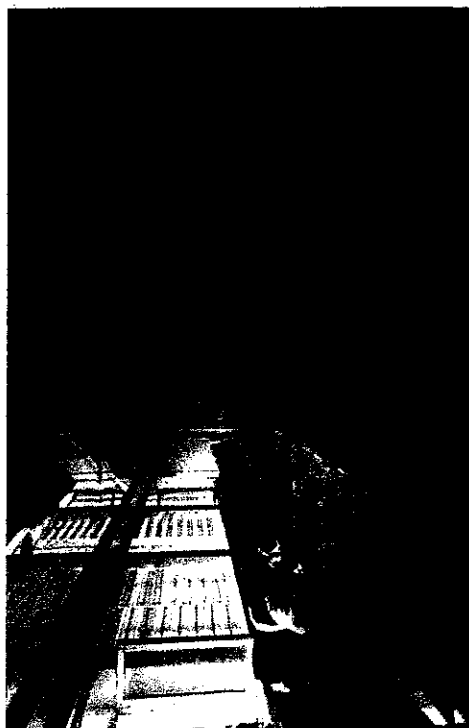
B. Surjev Environmentalist
M. Abdulloeva Sociologist/Resettlement specialist
T. Tokhirov Sociologist assistant

Handouts:

- The letter from the Client about the suspension of construction on both sides of the design of the road 25-30 meters was published in the newspaper "Junhuriyat" on April 22, 2016;
- Letter from the SUE "DITI" on the cooperation of the local executive authorities of Bokhtar city, the district of Kushoniyon, jamoats and the chairman of the village councils;
- Letter from SUE "DITI" on the establishment of a commission on the administration of complaints during construction under the local executive authorities of Bokhtar city;
- Informational booklet about the project.

189

At the meeting, Abdulloeva M., representative of the State Unitary Enterprise "Design Institute of Transport Infrastructure", informed the officials of the local executive authority about the Bokhtar-Kyzalkala Project and declared the need for consultations with communities, calling on them to actively participate in the project implementation and support the survey team. The consultation process, the socio-economic study (SEI) plan in Bokhtar were completely clarified. The Chairman of the local executive authority enlisted full support in facilitating consultations and any other project-related activities. He also stressed the importance of the project and support of the communities. Each department head was given instructions to help if necessary. The research team worked with representatives of the units in the collection of socio-economic and environmental data needed to conduct and complete the survey.



190



The survey team collected the following information on the city of Bokhtar and the mahals along the road, having access to most services. Each mahal has access to school, hospital, mosque, polyclinics, shops, small businesses and large markets. Also it should be noted that in all mahals there is access to electricity and water supply.

Project for Rehabilitation of Kizilkala-Bokhtar section of Dushanbe-Bokhtar road
Consultations with spokesmen of local executive authority of Kushoniyon district

Date: 17 May, 2018
 Time: 9:00 - 11:30

Participants:

from: local executive authority of Kushoniyon district

Mr. Gaffor Jabbori Chairman of the local executive authority
 Mr. Muhamadi Saivalizoda Chief Officer of executive personnel of LEA

from: JICA Survey Team

Yasuko Kamegai International resettlement specialist/Environmental
 Zhanybek Saikynaliev Interpreter

from: SUE "DITI"

B. Suriev Environmentalist.
 M. Abdulloeva Sociologist/Resettlement specialist
 T. Tokhirov Sociologist assistant

At the meeting, M. Abdulloeva, representative of the State Unitary Enterprise "Design Institute of Transport Infrastructure", informed the officials of the local executive authority about the Bokhtar-Kyzalkala Project and declared the need for consultations with communities, calling on them to actively participate in the project implementation and support the survey team. The consultation process, the socio-economic study (SEI) and activities, households that fell within the project's impact area, and the consultation plan in Kushoniyon district, jamoats "Oriyon" and "Bokhtariyon". The Chairman of the local executive authority enlisted full support in facilitating consultations and any other project-related activities. He also stressed the importance of the project and support of the communities. Each department head was given instructions to help if necessary. The research team worked with representatives of the units in the collection of socio-economic and environmental data needed to conduct and complete the survey.

Handouts:

- The letter from the Client about the suspension of construction on both sides of the design of the road 25-30 meters was published in the newspaper "Jumhuriyat" on April 22, 2016.
- Letter from the SUE "DITI" on the cooperation of the local executive authorities of Kushoniyon district, jamoats and the chairmen of the village councils.
- Letter from SUE "DITI" on the establishment of a commission on the administration of complaints during construction under the local executive authorities of Kushoniyon district.
- Informational booklet about the project.



The survey team collected the following information on the district of Kushoniyon and the jamoats along the road, having access to most services. Each jamoat has access to a school, hospital, mosque, polyclinics, shops, small businesses and large markets. Also it should be noted that in all mahals there is access to electricity and water supply.

**Consultation with local communities
of local executive authority of Kushoniyon district, jamoats of Oriyon and
Bokhtariyon**

Time: 8:30 - 12:00

Handouts: Project booklets, information on AAC, authorized matrix, Governmental resolution on the date of completion, procedure of building CAC in jamaots

Local executive authority of Kushoniyon district

Mr.Sharif Safarzoda
Mr.N.Faizullozoda

Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan

Alovuddin Anoyatshoev Representative of highway department

JICA Survey Team

Yasuko Kamegai
International resettlement specialist/Environmentalist

Junichiro Ogawa
Deputy senior consultant/Highway engineering

Zhanybek Satkynaliyev
Interpreter

State Unitary Enterprise “Design Institute for Transport Infrastructure”

B. Suriev	Environmentalist
M. Abdulloeva	Sociologist/Resettlement specialist
T. Tokhirov	Sociologist assistant
Qamariddin Qadamov	Sociologist assistant
Nakhim Khisholov	Sociologist assistant
Manuuehr Kholboev	Sociologist assistant

Consultations were held in the village Chakho with representatives of jamoats of Bokhtariyon and Oriyon. Local authorities indicated that 42 households has assets of 20 m on both sides of the road. All heads of potentially affected households, as well as representatives of the wider community, were invited to participate. Totally 38 participants attended the consultation. The participants expressed their support for the project and their problems related to resettlement. The main issues were compensation

Deni/	Hukumat/	Jamokat/	Imti/	Phi.O.	Postija/	Doniknot	Telefon/	Tema parovozov/	Popis/
Дени	Хукмат	Жамокат	Имти	Ф.О.	Постжа	Доникнот	Телефон	Тема паровозов	Попис

for homes and businesses, compensation for land and other compensations, if people do not have complete documentation for homes and other buildings.

Core information, provided to participants:

- Information on Kizilkala-Bokhtar project and the activities connected with it;
- Development and resettlement process for RAP and Land allotment;
- Compensation claims according to the legislation, acting in Tajikistan;
- Right to obtain a lot, building, facility; business owner and leaseholders, workers;
- Allowances for excessively suffered and vulnerable groups;
- Mechanism of administration of complaints;
- Information about design impact assessment on environment and the measures, planned to prevent/mitigate expected ecological problems.

Issues discussed during the consultation:

No.	Issue	Response
1	We don't have the document for our houses. How will you compensate this?	You will receive compensation subject to the recoverable amount for your buildings. The representative of the jamoat can also provide you with a document certifying that the house belongs to you and indicate the time you live therein.
2	Our house is held by 3 (three) families. If it is affected by the project, will you compensate us for three lots or three houses?	You will be reimbursed for your material losses at replacement cost, regardless of the number of people. This means that you will receive compensation for the house no matter how many people live there. Such cases can be used with some other supplements to the project.
3	I'm asking for lot as compensation. Can it be reimbursed?	This is the preferred solution. If your local executive authority has a free lot in your village or somewhere near it and you agree with the offer, then you will get it. If we remove a small part of the lot and it is practically impossible to compensate the lot on a land basis, you will receive compensation for the loss of the right to use the land.
4	What is the planned width of the road?	It will be a four-lane road with landscaping till the dividing strip. The total width of the road will make 25 m.
5	Will you consider the alarm road safety for children crossing the road during a visit to and departure from school?	Yes, an appropriate alarm for road safety will be set.
6	When will our homes be demolished if we are affected?	Now we are preparing a draft of the RAP, which is expected to be ready in early November. The approval of the RAP by the government of Tajikistan and JICA will take a month or two. Thereafter, if necessary, the RAP will be updated on the basis of the final design. When the final RAP is prepared, commented and approved, then it can be implemented. After the implementation

197

		has begun, the physical works may be put in hand. This process will take some time, so we can not say exactly when the rehabilitation of the road will start.
7	If my lot is partially affected, how will you compensate?	In the case of partially affected lot, we will together assess the possibility of remaining on the residual lot. If you can continue using the residual lot and prefer not to move, you can stay there. The withdrawn lot will be compensated according to the accepted rights.
8	Can you tell me whether my house is affected by the project or not? Since I heard the project is starting, although I am very happy with the project and happy that we will have a new, modern road, but I can not sleep. I just don't know how to handle it. Is there any possibility to avoid the exempt of my house?	In the near future we will exactly determine who and what will be affected by the project. When the design is completed, we will conduct a DOD, and then we will know for sure. If there will be any possibility to avoid demolition, the engineers will change the design and minimize the impact.
9	I have a commercial premises, but it is capitalized by other people. So, who will receive the compensation if my business-building is demolished?	Both you and the tenant will be compensated for your losses. You will lose land, building and rental income, so you will be given compensation for these losses. Also there will be other social protection benefits, such as a serious impact allowance. The tenant will lose the business. It will be entitled to compensation for loss of business for the period necessary to restore the business and will receive assistance for the transportation of goods.
10	Majority of us does not have the documents for our houses. How will you compensate this?	You will receive compensation subject to the recoverable amount for your buildings. The representative of the jamoat can also provide you with a document certifying that the house belongs to you and indicate the time you live therein.



198



Consultation with local communities of local executive authority of Bokhtar city

Date: 28.05.2018

Time: 10:00 - 12:00

Participants: 27 (19 men and 8 women)

Handouts: Project booklets, information on AAC, authorized matrix, Governmental resolution on the date of completion, procedure of building CAC in the city of Bokhtar

Consultations held by:

Local executive authority of Bokhtar city

Mr. Dilshod Muhammadjonzoda

Vice-chairman of the local executive authority of Bokhtar city

Mr. Valijon Yaimzoda

Chief architect of Bokhtar city

Mr. T. Arzikulov

Head of SIRM of the city of Bokhtar

Mr. Hornid Madaliev

Main specialist/architect in the city of Bokhtar

Mr. Naim Nematzoda

Main environmentalist of Bokhtar city

Mr. Mahbuba Bobojonova

Main specialist to the department of women development in the city of Bokhtar

JICA Survey Team

Yasuko Kanegai

International resettlement specialist/Environmental

Junichiro Ogawa

Deputy senior consultant/Highway engineering

Zhanybek Satkynaliyev

Interpreter

State Unitary Enterprise "Design Institute for Transport Infrastructure"

B. Suriev

Environmental

M. Abdulloeva

Sociologist/Resettlement specialist

T. Tokhirov

Sociologist assistant

Qamariddin Qadamov

Sociologist assistant

Nakhim Khisholov

Sociologist assistant

Manuchehr Kholboboev

Sociologist assistant

Consultations were held in the city of Bokhtar. Local authorities indicated that 20 households has assets of 20 m on both sides of the road. All heads of potentially affected households, as well as representatives of the wider community, were invited to participate. Totally 27 participants attended the consultation. The participants expressed their support for the project and their problems related to resettlement. The main issues

were compensation for homes and businesses, compensation for land and other compensations, if people do not have complete documentation for homes and other buildings.

Core information, provided to participants:

- Information on Kizilkala-Bokhtar project and the activities connected with it;
- Development and resettlement process for RAP and Land allotment;
- Compensation claims according to the legislation, acting in Tajikistan;
- Right to obtain a lot, building, facility; business owner and leaseholders, workers;
- Allowances for excessively suffered and vulnerable groups;
- Mechanism of administration of complaints;

Issues discussed during the consultation:

No.	Issue	Response
1	I live in a communal apartment. We have a small living area and a bedroom, a shared kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet in the yard. If we're affected, how do you compensate?	We still don't know whether your building will be damaged or not. If it will, then we'll think over the compensations to people, providing them with sustainable living conditions. We will discuss more when the road project is completed.
2	We don't have the document for our houses. How will you compensate this?	You will receive compensation subject to the recoverable amount for your buildings. The representative of the jamoat can also provide you with a document certifying that the house belongs to you and indicate the time you live therein.
3	When and where it is planned to commence the works?	We are now preparing a draft of the RPAL, which is expected to be ready in early June. The approval of the RPAL by the Government of Tajikistan and ADB will take a month or two. Thereafter, if necessary, the RPAL will be updated on the basis of the final design. When the final RPAL is ready, commented and approved, then it will be implemented. After the implementation has begun, the physical works may be put in hand. This process will take some time, so we can not say exactly when the rehabilitation of the road will start.
4	Majority of us does not have the documents for our houses. How will you compensate this?	You will receive compensation subject to the recoverable amount for your buildings. The representative of the jamoat can also provide you with a document certifying that the house belongs to you and indicate the time you live therein.
5	I'm asking for lot as compensation. Can it be reimbursed?	This is the preferred solution. If your local executive authority has a free lot in your village or somewhere near it and you agree with the offer, then you will get it. If we remove a small part of the lot and it is practically impossible to

201

		compensate the lot on a land basis, you will receive compensation for the loss of the right to use the land.
6	I have a commercial premises, but it is capitalized by other people. So, who will receive the compensation if my business-building is demolished?	Both you and the tenant will be compensated for your losses. You will lose land, building and rental income, so you will be given compensation for these losses. Also there will be other social protection benefits, such as a serious impact allowance. The tenant will lose the business. It will be entitled to compensation for loss of business for the period necessary to restore the business and will receive assistance for the transportation of goods.
4	I have filled a huge pond in front of my gas station. I've covered so much ground, gravel, etc. Will you pay for that?	If you could show that you used so much m3 of material to backfill the pond, it would be considered as a loss.
5	What is the planned width of the road?	It will be a four-lane road with landscaping till the dividing strip. The total width of the road will make 25m.
6	Where will I live if you tear down my house?	You will be given a three-month rent, so you can rent the house during construction.
7	If my lot is partially affected, how will you compensate?	In the case of partially affected lot, we will together assess the possibility of remaining on the residual lot. If you can continue using the residual lot and prefer not to move, you can stay there. The withdrawn lot will be compensated according to the accepted rights.
	The General plan of our city consists of 6 lane road. You should consider that too.	The road to be constructed under this project will be a four-lane one. The end point of this project stops right at the entrance to the city.
	We don't have all the documents for the house. What percentage of the value of the houses will you pay?	The owners of the damaged legally and illegally constructed buildings will receive compensation at the replacement cost. The representative of the jamoat can also provide you with a document certifying that the house belongs to you and indicate the time you live therein.
	I have a business at the bus station. If it is affected, will you compensate me for what I spent on this case?	If the business enterprise is moved, compensation will be paid for the loss of the building at the replacement cost and for the loss of the business on the basis of the official tax return for the period required for business recovery. This period can range from 2 weeks for light, mobile structures to one year for large enterprises such as gas stations.
	I started building a house. I was advised not to move on until you come to confirm whether my house would be affected. If it's affected, will you compensate me for the foundation, which I've already built?	All buildings and structures built in the road corridor before the deadline will be compensated.
	I have fruit trees and flowers that I planted recently. Will you compensate for them?	If they are affected, you will receive compensation for your losses. If you could transplant them somewhere else, the cost of the transplant and the

202

ANNEX No.3

SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Questionnaire No / Опросник №: Date/Дата:
 Name of the Road: Душанбе – Bokhtar / Название дороги: Душанбе - Бокhtar
 Name of Interviewer / ФИО интервьюера:

1. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION / ОБЩАЯ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ

Code/Код

- 1.1 Road Side / Край дороги: 1. Left / Левый 2. Right / Правый ☐
 1.2 Section length, km / Измерение участка, км:
 1.3 i. Rayon / Район:
 ii. Jamoat / Джамоат:
 iii. Village / Кишлак / Сопо
 1.4 Location / Местонахождение: 1. Rural / Сельское ☐
 2. Semi-Urban / Полугородское
 3. Urban / Городское

2. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION / УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ ЧЛЕНОВ СЕМЕЙСТВА

- 2.1 Name of the Head of Household / ФИО главы семейства:
 2.2 Address and telephone number / Адрес и номер телефона:
 2.3 Family type / Степень родства:
 1. Nuclear / Малая семья (папа, мама и дети) ☐
 2. Extended / Большая семья ☐
 2.4 Religion 1. Islam / Ислам 2. Christianity / Христианство
 3. Other (specify) / Другое (уточните)
 2.5 Ethnicity / Национальность 1. Tajik / Таджик 2. Russian / Русский
 3. Other (specify) / Другое (уточните)
 2.6 Number of family members / Кол-во членов семьи: Total / Всего:
 Men / Мужчины Women / Женщины
 2.7 Details of family members (enter the code) / Подробности членов семьи (вставьте код)

Sl. No.	Family Members / Члены семьи	Sex / Пол	Age (year) / Возраст (год)	Marital Status / Семейный статус	Education / Образование	Occupation / Занятость
1.	Head of household / Хозяин семейства	1. Male / Муж 2. Female / Жен	Enter the whole number / Полные цифры	1. Married / Женат 2. Unmarried / Неженат 3. Widow / Вдова 4. Widower / Вдова 5. Divorced / Разведенный 5. Minor / Не совершеннолетний	1. Illiterate / Необразованный 2. Primary / Начальное 3. Secondary / Среднее 4. Technical college / Технический колледж 5. University / Университет 6. Other (specify) / Другое (уточните)	1. Pensioner / Пенсионер 2. Civil servant / Служащий 3. Private sector employee / Работник частного сектора 4. Business owner / Бизнесмен 5. Agriculture / Сельское хозяйство 6. Land owner / Земледелец 7. Other labor / Другой труд 8. Housewife / Домохозяйка 9. School / Школа / Study / Учеба 10. Unemployed / Безработный
2.	Spouse / Супруга					
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
Number of disabled family members, if any / Количество инвалидов в семье, если имеется:						
Number of members receiving help under the government scheme / Количество членов, получающих помощь от Правительства						

Note: Insert additional column if family members exceed more than 10 / Примечание: Вставить дополнительный столбец, если члены семьи превышают более чем 10

3. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS / СЕМЕЙНЫЙ БЮДЖЕТ

3.1 Please list houses and structures in your household / Пожалуйста, перечислите здания и сооружения в Вашем домашнем хозяйстве.

No.	Type of building/structure / Тип здания/сооружения

3.2 Landownership & uses [All lands situated anywhere and under the land-use ownership of the household]. Please write the corresponding code.

Земельная собственность и использование [Все земли, расположенные где угодно и под собственностью землепользования домашнего хозяйства]. Пожалуйста, напишите соответствующий код.

Land type / Тип земли	Total area (ha) / Общая площадь (гект)	1=Irrigated 2=Dry land / 1= Орошаемая 2=Неорошаемая	Presently used by the owner / В настоящее время используется хозяином / (Yes / Да = 1, No / Нет = 2)	Type of land-use ownership (see the codes) / Тип собственности землепользования (см. коды).
Residential / Жилая (m2)				
Agricultural / Сельскохозяйственная				
Grazing / Пастбище				
Commercial / Торговая				
Dokhan farm / Фермерская				
Others (specify) / Другое (уточнить)				

Code/Код:

- 1=Life-long inheritable use: This right is assigned to physical persons or collectives and applies to land-shares used to organize Dokhan farms as well as for household plots.
1=Пожизненное наследственное использование: Это право назначается на физических лиц или группы и применяется к земле - акция раньше организовывали докханские фермы, а также для домашних приусадебных участков.
- 2=Continuous use: This right has no fixed term. It is granted to legal entities such as state and cooperative agricultural enterprises, public and religious organizations and charities, industrial and transportation needs, public enterprises, defense, and joint ventures that include foreign entities

2=Нерасторжимое использование: Это право не имеет фиксированный срок. Оно предоставляется юридическим лицам, таким как государственные и кооперативные сельскохозяйственные предприятия, общественные и религиозные организации и благотворительные учреждения, потребности в промышленности и транспортировке, общественные предприятия, оборонительные и совместные предприятия, которые включают иностранные предприятия.

3=Limited or fixed-term use: This right may be granted to legal or physical persons for either a short-term (up to 3 years) or long-term (3-20 years).

3=Ограниченное или использование с фиксированным сроком: Это право можно предоставить юридическим лицам или физическим лицам для любого краткосрочное (до 3 лет) или долгосрочное (3-20 лет).

3.3 Land use / Землепользование

Cultivated (ha) / Обрабатываемая	Rainfed (ha) / Пастбище (гектар)	Uncultivated (ha) / Необрабатываемая земля (гектар)	Total land area (ha) / Общая площадь земли (гектар)

3.4 Cropping Pattern / Структура посевных площадей

No	Type of crops / Сельскохозяйственная культура	Total cultivated land (ha) / Общая обрабатываемая земля (гектар)	Total yield (tonne/year) / Общий доход (тонна в год)
	Всего		

3.5 Livestock / Животноводство

Cattle / Скот	Number / Количество	Poultry / Домашняя птица	Number / Количество
Bullock / Бычок		Chicken / Куры	
Cow / Корова		Duck / Утка	
Calf / Телятенок		Geese / Гуси	
Sheep / Овца			
Goat/Коза			
Horse/Лошадь			
Donkey/Осёл			
Others (specify) / Другие (уточнить)		Others (specify) / Другие (уточнить)	

3.6 Household's Assets & Amenities / Семейный бюджет и благоустройство

Items / Наименования	Yes/Да=1 No/Нет=2
In-house flush toilet / Смыльный туалет	
Latrine / Уборная	
Hot water system / Система горячей воды	
Television set / Телевизор	
Satellite dish / Спутниковая антенна	
Computer / Компьютер	
Internet / Интернет	
Mobile phone / Мобильный телефон	
Refrigerator / Холодильник	
Washing machine / Стиральная машина	
Air conditioner / Кондиционер	
Electric stove / Электроплита	
Motorbike / Мотоцикл	
Car / Автомобиль	
Mini bus / Мини автобус	
Agriculture machinery (specify) / Сельскохозяйственное оборудование (уточнить)	
Other (specify) / Другое (уточнить)	

4. HOUSEHOLD'S MONTHLY INCOME / ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ ДОХОД ХОЗЯЙСТВА

4.1 Please include the income of all household's members / Пожалуйста, включите доход всех членов семьи

No.	Source / Источник	Self-reported income (TJS) / Собственный доход (в Сомони)
1.	Agriculture / Сельское хозяйство	
2.	Employment / Работа	
3.	Business / Бизнес	
4.	Labor / Труд	
5.	Remittances / Переводимые деньги	
6.	Other (specify) / Другое (уточнить)	
Grand Total / Обший итог		

4.2 Please assess monthly expenditure on different items / Пожалуйста, оцените ежемесячные расходы для различных наименований

No	Items / Наименование	Self-reported monthly expenses (TJS) / Самоотчет ежемесячных расходов (в Сомони)
A	Food / Продовольствие	
	1. Wheat, rice, potatoes / Пшеница, рис, картофель	
	2. Meat/Fish / Мясо, рыба	
	3. Milk / Молоко	
	4. Oil / Масло	
	5. Vegetable / Овощи	
	6. Fruits / Фрукты	
	7. Eggs / Яйца	
	8. Sugar, spices / Сахар, специи	
	9. Other (specify) / Другое (уточнить)	
Sub Total (A) / Подитог (A)		
B	1. Clothing / Одежда	
	2. Health / Здоровоохранение	
	3. Education / Образование	
	4. Communication / Связь	
	5. Social functions/obligations / Социальные функции/обязанности	
	6. Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.) / Сельское хозяйство (такое как семена, аренда сельскохозяйственного оборудования и т.д.)	
	7. Water / Вода	
	8. Electricity bills / Счета за электричество	
	9. Land tax / Земельный налог	
	10. Credit repayment / Погашение кредита	
Grand Total (A+B) / Под итотг (A+B)		

5. INDEBTEDNESS / ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬ

5.1 Do you have any debts? // Имеются ли у Вас долги? // Yes/Да=1 / No/Нет=2 ☐

(If yes, please indicate, your borrowings during last year) / (Если да, пожалуйста, расскажите для какой цели вы занимали деньги? Пожалуйста, укажите, Ваши заимствования в течение прошлого года).

No.	Source / Источник	Amount taken (in TJS) / Заемствованная сумма (в Сомонии)	Amount returned (in TJS) / Возвратная сумма (в Сомонии)	Balance / Остаток
1.	Bank / Банк			
2.	Private money lender / Частный кредитор			
3.	Relatives / Родственники			
4.	Others (specify) / Другие (уточнить)			
Total / Итого				

6. HEALTH STATUS/СОСТОЯНИЕ ЗДОРОВЬЕ

6.1 Was any member of your family affected by any illness during the last one year? / Кто-нибудь из членов Вашей семьи заболел какой-либо болезнью в прошлом году? ☐

1. Yes/Да / 2. No/Нет

6.2 If "Yes", please indicate the details / Если Да, пожалуйста, уточните подробности.

No. of cases / Кол-во случаев	Type of diseases/Илness // Тип болезни	Treatment taken / Принятое лечение
		1. Conventional medicine / Традиционная медицина 2. Traditional local medicine / Традиционно-местная медицина 3. No treatment / Не прибегая к лечению

7. MIGRATION/COMMUTING // МИГРАЦИЯ/ЕЗДИТЬ НА РАБОТУ В ГОРОД И ОБРАТНО

7.1 Does anyone from your family work outside the Rayon/Country? 1. Yes 2. No ☐

// Кто-либо из Вашей семьи работает за пределами района/страны? 1. Да 2. Нет

7.2 What kind of job do they have? (Enter the code) / Какая у Вас работа? (Вставить код)

1. Agricultural labor / Сельскохозяйственный труд

2. Non-agricultural labor / Несельскохозяйственный труд

3. Trade & business / Торговля и бизнес

4. Others (specify) / Другие (уточнить)

7.3 How much do they earn per month? TJS..... / Сколько Вы зарабатываете в месяц? в Сомонии

7.4 How often do you and your family members travel out from the village/city? // Как часто Вы и Ваши члены семьи выезжаете из деревни/города?

1. Daily / Ежедневно

2. Two-three times/week / 2-3 раза в неделю

3. Less than three times a week / Меньше 3 раз в неделю

4. Other (specify) / Другое (уточнить)

7.5 Where do you/they travel? // Куда Вы/Они едете?

1. Work / Работу

2. Health facilities / Мед. учреждения;

3. Social network / Интернет;

4. School/university / Школа/Университет;

5. All / Все

7.6 Which mode of travel do you/they use? // Какой вид транспорта Вы используете?

1. Private car / Частная машина;

2. Taxi / Такси;

3. Mini bus / Мини автобус;

4. Other (specify) / Другое (уточнить)

7.7 How much do you usually pay per trip? / Сколько Вы обычно платите за проезд?

8. WOMEN STATUS/СТАТУС ЖЕНЩИНЫ

8.1 Please give us information on activities the household women are engaged in: /Пожалуйста, предоставьте нам информацию о работах, которыми заняты домохозяйки:

No.	Economic/Non-economic activities // Экономическая/неэкономическая деятельность	Engagement in activities 1 = Yes / 2 = No // Занятость работой 1 = Да 2 = Нет
1.	Cultivation / Выращивание	
2.	Livestock / Животноводство	
3.	Sale of household's products / Продажа сельскохозяйственных продуктов	
4.	Trade & business / Торговля и бизнес	
5.	Agricultural labor / Сельскохозяйственный труд	
6.	Non-agricultural labor / Несельскохозяйственный труд	
7.	Handmade products / Производство ручной работы	
8.	Household work / Работа по хозяйству	
9.	Other (specify) / Другой (уточнить)	

If engaged in economic activities, total income of the year: TJS

// Если заняты экономической деятельностью, каков общий годовой доход, в Сомони:

213

8.2 In which of the following household's matters women are asked for their opinions? / По каким следующим вопросам спрашивается мнения женщин?

No.	Issues / проблемы	1 = Yes / Да	2 = No / Нет
1.	Financial matters / Финансовые дела		
2.	Education of children / Образование детей		
3.	Health care of children / Здоровье детей		
4.	Purchase/sale of assets // Закупка/Продажа принадлежности		
5.	Day to day family activities / Ежедневные семейные дела		
6.	Social functions and marriages / Социальные функции и брак		
7.	Other (specify) / Другое (уточнить)		

9. Opinion about the Project / Мнение о проекте.

9.1 What in your opinion will be the benefits of the Project? / Каковы по Вашему мнению будут выгоды от Проекта?

9.2 What in your opinion will be disadvantages of the Project? / Каковы по Вашему мнению будут недостатки Проекта?

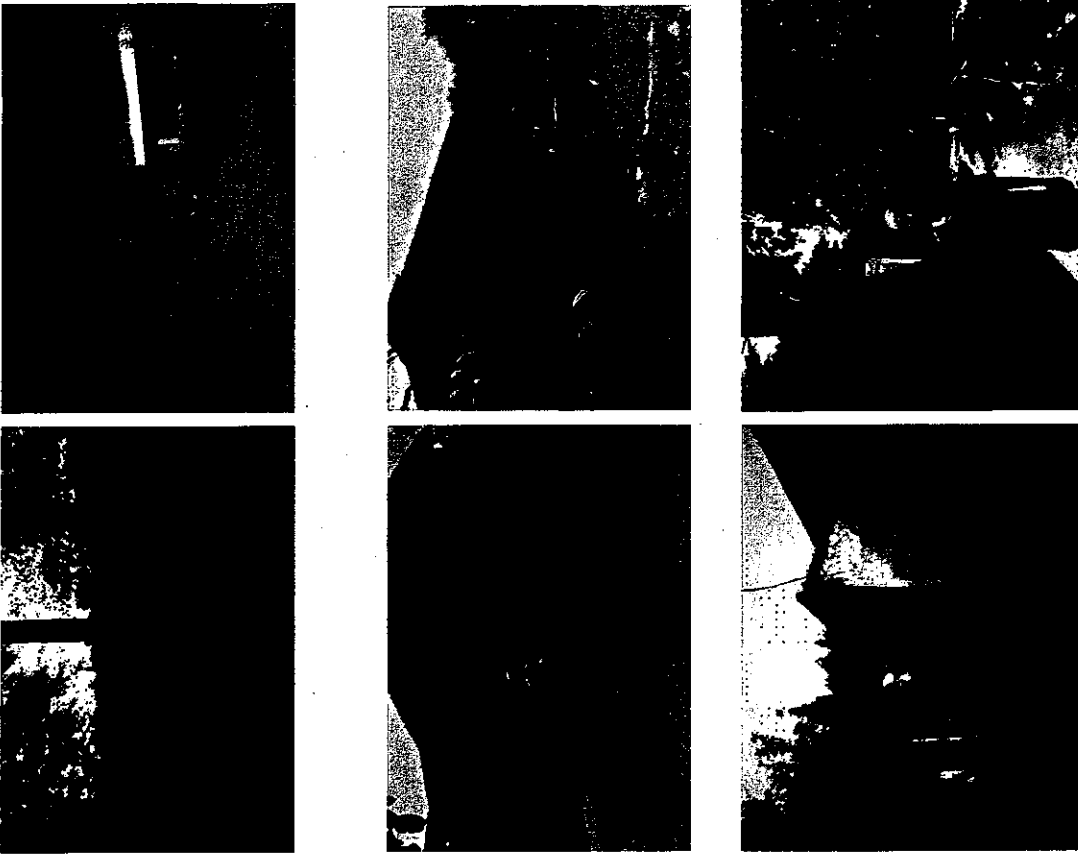
10. Any other opinion, suggestion, question? / Какое-либо другое мнение, предложение, вопрос?

Interviewer's observation notes: / Примечания от наблюдения интервьюера:

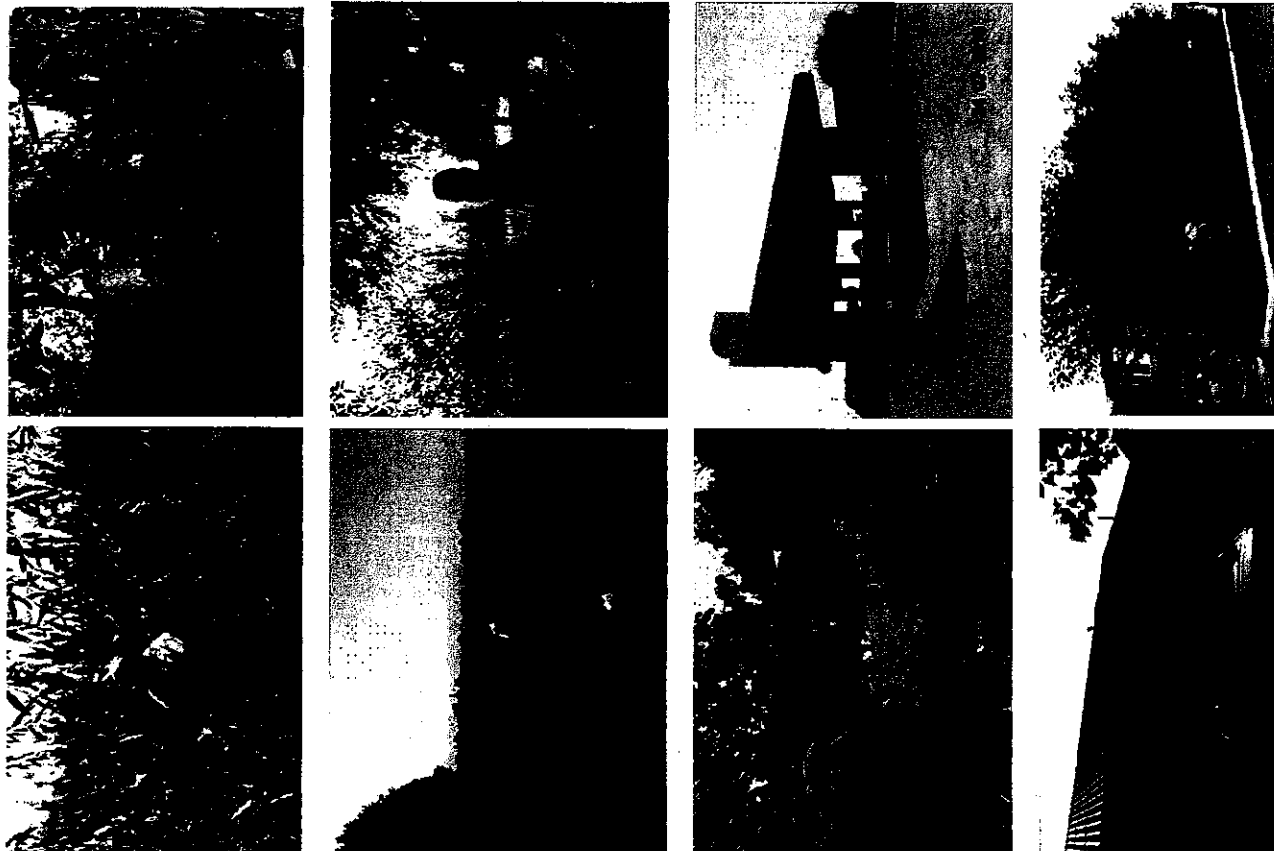
Please write any observation you have. / Пожалуйста, напишите любое наблюдение, которое Вы имеете.

214

Appendix 8-160



Type of waste		Quantity	Weight	Volume	Location	Remarks
1	Plastic waste					
2	Food waste					
3	Textile waste					
4	Wood waste					
5	Metals waste					
6	Electronics waste					
7	Construction waste					
8	Other waste					
9	Biological waste					
10	Chemical waste					
11	Radioactive waste					
12	Other hazardous waste					
13	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
14	Flammable solid					
15	Flammable gas					
16	Flammable dust					
17	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
18	Flammable solid					
19	Flammable gas					
20	Flammable dust					
21	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
22	Flammable solid					
23	Flammable gas					
24	Flammable dust					
25	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
26	Flammable solid					
27	Flammable gas					
28	Flammable dust					
29	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
30	Flammable solid					
31	Flammable gas					
32	Flammable dust					
33	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
34	Flammable solid					
35	Flammable gas					
36	Flammable dust					
37	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
38	Flammable solid					
39	Flammable gas					
40	Flammable dust					
41	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
42	Flammable solid					
43	Flammable gas					
44	Flammable dust					
45	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
46	Flammable solid					
47	Flammable gas					
48	Flammable dust					
49	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
50	Flammable solid					
51	Flammable gas					
52	Flammable dust					
53	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
54	Flammable solid					
55	Flammable gas					
56	Flammable dust					
57	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
58	Flammable solid					
59	Flammable gas					
60	Flammable dust					
61	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
62	Flammable solid					
63	Flammable gas					
64	Flammable dust					
65	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
66	Flammable solid					
67	Flammable gas					
68	Flammable dust					
69	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
70	Flammable solid					
71	Flammable gas					
72	Flammable dust					
73	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
74	Flammable solid					
75	Flammable gas					
76	Flammable dust					
77	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
78	Flammable solid					
79	Flammable gas					
80	Flammable dust					
81	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
82	Flammable solid					
83	Flammable gas					
84	Flammable dust					
85	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
86	Flammable solid					
87	Flammable gas					
88	Flammable dust					
89	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
90	Flammable solid					
91	Flammable gas					
92	Flammable dust					
93	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
94	Flammable solid					
95	Flammable gas					
96	Flammable dust					
97	Flammable liquid (HAC)					
98	Flammable solid					
99	Flammable gas					
100	Flammable dust					



ANNEX No.5

Consultations with the communities of Local government of Bokhtar city

Date: 16.08.2018
Time: 9:00 - 12:00
Participants: 27 (17 men & 10 women)

Consultations were conducted by:

The executive body of the local state government of Bokhtar city
Mr Sayfiddini I. Deputy Chairman of the Hukumat Bokhtar
Mr. Yatimzoda Valijon Chief architect of the Bokhtar city
Mr. Arziqulov T Head of the SIRM Bokhtar
Mr.Madaliev Homid Ch. specialist architect Bokhtar
Mr.Nematzoda Naim Chief ecologist of Bokhtar city
Ms Bobojonova Mahbuba Ch. specialist department work with women
Mr.Ishnurodov Kh. Head of department for the Mahalla councils
Mr.Kamolov S. BTI
Mr.Yusufzoda B. Land surveyor

Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan
Aboyatshoev Alovuddin Representative of the Road Department of MoT

Representative of the Preparatory Research Group of the Japan International Cooperation Agency «JICA»

Yasuko Kanegay International Resettlement and Ecology Specialist
Junichiro Ogawa Deputy of Senior Road Planning Consultant
Janibek Satkinaliev Translator

State Unitary Enterprise «Design Institute of Transport Infrastructures»

Suriev Bashid Specialist for environmental issues
Abdulloeva Mahbuba Specialist sociologist for resettlement
Tohirov Tabrez Assistant sociologist for resettlement
Qadamov Qamariddin Assistant sociologist for resettlement
Khisholov Nahim Assistant sociologist for resettlement

The consultations were held in Bokhtar. In Hukumat all the heads of potentially affected households, as well as representatives of the wider community, were invited to participate. The consultations were attended by 27 participants, 17 men, 10 women. The participants expressed their support for the project and their problems related to

resettlement. The main issues concerned compensation of houses and business enterprises, compensation for land. The issues of children's safety were observed in the design passes.

Basic information provided to participants:

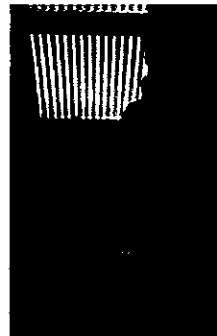
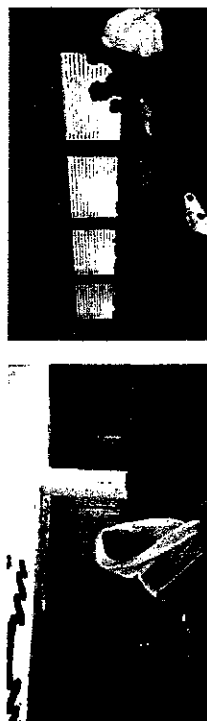
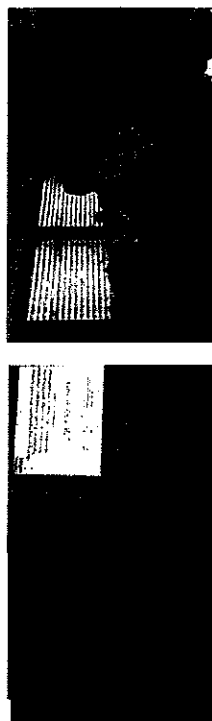
- Information on the Kizilkala-Bokhtar project site and related traffic safety measures
- The process of preparation and implementation of the Plan for Resettlement and Allotment of the land;
- Claims for compensation under the laws of Tajikistan;
- The right to receive land, buildings, structures; business owners and tenants, as well as employees.
- Benefits for especially affected and vulnerable groups.
- The mechanism for handling complaints.

At these consultations, the following major questions and suggestions were discussed:

No	Questions	Replies
1	I live in a dorm. The road is very close is located near the house for children is not observed safety very much ask you to visit my house	Safety along the road is taken into account. We will definitely visit your home
2	The road is very close to the house and when driving large trucks, my windows are shaking. I want the engineers to take some measures for avoiding this problem.	This can not be avoided.
3	When and where will the work begin?	According to the schedule, construction work will begin in 2020.
4	Are there above-ground crossings	No, there are pedestrian crossings
5	I have a gas station, you have provided for turns near my gas station	Turns are designed according to design standards
6	I filled a huge pond in front of my gas station. I backfilled so much land, gravel, etc. Will you pay for it?	If you could show that you used so much m ³ of material to fill the pond, this would be considered a loss.
7	What is the planned width of the road?	It will be a four-lane road with a green dividing strip. The total width of the road is 25m.
8	Where will I live if you demolish my house?	You will be given a three-month rent, so you can rent a house during construction.
9	If my land is partially affected, how do you compensate for this?	In the case of partially affected land plots, we together with you will assess the possibility of remaining on the remaining land. If you can continue to use the remaining land and prefer not to move, you can stay there. The seized land will be compensated in accordance with the adopted rights
10	I started building a house. I was advised not to move forward until you come to confirm whether my home will be affected. If it is affected, do you compensate me for the foundation that I	All buildings and structures constructed in the road corridor before the expiration of the period will be compensated.

221

	have already built?	If they are affected, you will receive compensation for your losses. If you could transplant them elsewhere, the cost of transplantation and related costs will be calculated.
11	I have fruit trees and flowers, do you compensate for this?	Yes, proper road safety signs will be installed.
12	Will you consider road safety signaling for children who cross the road while visiting and leaving school?	



Consultations with communities

222

Hukumat of Kushoniyon district, Jamoat Oriyon and Bokhtariyon

Date: 17.08.2018

Time: 8:30 - 12:00

Participants: 28 (27 men & 1 woman)

Consultations were held by:

The executive body of local government in the district of Kushoniyon

Mr. Safarzoda Sharif Deputy Chairman of Local government of the District

Mr. Fayzullozoda N. Head of the State Department "Road economy of the motor road of the Bokhtar district"

Mr. Ashurov Jamshed Deputy Chairman of the Jamoat Oriyon

Mr. Qalandarov Yu. Deputy Chairman of the Jamoat Oriyon

Mr. Yodgorov B. Secretary of the Jamoat Oriyon

Mr. Ismoilov N. Deputy Chairman of the Jamoat Bokhtariyon

Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan

Anoyatshoev Alovuddin Representative of the Road Department of MoT

Representative of the Preparatory Research Group of the Japan International Cooperation Agency «JICA»

Yasuko Kamegy International Resettlement and Ecology Specialist

Junichiro Ogawa Deputy of Senior Road Planning Consultant

Janibek Safkinaliev Translator

State Unitary Enterprise -

«Design Institute of Transport Infrastructures»

Suriev Bashid Specialist for environmental issues

Abdulloeva Mahbuba Specialist sociologist for resettlement

Tohirov Tabrez Assistant sociologist for resettlement

Qadamov Qamariddin Assistant sociologist for resettlement

Khisholov Nahim Assistant sociologist for resettlement

Consultations were held at the energy university in the village of Chakiho with representatives of Jamoat Bokhtariyon and Jamoat Oriyon. Local authorities indicated that all heads of potentially affected households, as well as representatives of the wider community, were invited to participate. The consultations were attended by 38 participants. The participants expressed their support for the project and their problems related to resettlement. The main issues related to compensation of houses and businesses, compensation for land and compensation, the main issues were safety and reversals near filling stations and small businesses.

223

Basic information provided to participants:

- Information on the Kizilkala-Bokhtar project site and related traffic safety measures
- The process of preparation and implementation of the Plan for Resettlement and Allotment of the land;
- Claims for compensation under the laws of Tajikistan;
- Benefits for especially affected and vulnerable groups.
- The mechanism for handling complaints;
- Information on the project environmental impact assessment and planned measures to prevent / mitigate the expected environmental problems.

At these consultations, the following major questions and suggestions were discussed:

No	Questions	Answers
1	I have a gas station, I want the turns of the cars to be located not far from my gas station so that cars from 2 sides could refuel.	Tuens can not be designed anywhere, they are designed according to the norms
2	My house is not far two meters from the road, it does not meet the architectural standards, can you guarantee that they will not tell me to resettle?	In Tajikistan, all the houses are not far from the road, you can rarely find that the house is built 25 meters from the road, if the representatives of the Hukumat tell you that you are close to the road, then they will provide you another place.
3	I ask for land for compensation. Can I refund it?	This is the preferred solution. If your Hukumat has free land in your village or not far from the village, and you agree with the offer, you will get it. If we withdraw a small part of the land and it is practically impossible to compensate land on a land basis, you will receive compensation for the loss of the right to use the land.
4	What is the planned width of the road?	It will be a four-lane road with a green dividing strip. The total width of the road is 25m.
5	Will you consider road safety signaling for children, since I am the Director of the school, I would like to have traffic lights installed so that children can safely cross the road.	Yes, proper road safety signals will be installed. studded cover pedestrian crossings but traffic lights are not provided because we have a small budget
6	I have a gas station and a small enterprise along the road. I would like the turns to be designed near the gas station, so that cars without obstacles could enter and leave, if they are far from their enterprises, then the cars will not return and small enterprises will suffer losses.	It is not possible, we design according to norms
7	If my land is partially affected, how do you compensate for it?	In the case of partially affected land plots, we together with you will assess the possibility of remaining on the remaining land. If you can continue to use the remaining land and prefer

224

6. List of submissions in support of the grievance

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Note: I hereby confirm that the information provided above is truthful and complete, to the best of my knowledge. I realize that the any misrepresentation, intentionally omitted or skewed facts provided in this form may impede the impartial processing and lead to the delay in resolving the grievance.

Name of the aggrieved person

Signature Date:

For official use only:

1. Name and position of the staff (GRC member) who registered the Grievance Form in the Complaints Log of the project
Type A (.....) Type B (.....) Type C (.....)
(Please tick the required type based on the content of the application)
2. Type of Application / Grievance: Issue: Involuntary Resettlement (.....) Environment (.....)
(Please tick the required type based on the content of the application)
3. Grievance number (.....)
4. Remarks

Received date: Signature:

Certification of acceptance of grievance

This is to acknowledge that the grievance No. (.....), dated, submitted by the aggrieved person has been given due consideration and resolved to the benefit of the affected person(s) the resident of Jamsai: district oblast a responsible GRC member by the Jamsai district oblast a responsible GRC member by the name and position of the staff: (Date) (Signature)

The alleged grievance will be given due consideration and be processed within 15 working days starting from the date when the complaint form was registered. The weekends and public holidays are not counted towards 15 days allowed to process the complaint. The response will be directed to the aggrieved person who has submitted the complaint using the contact address provided in the Grievance Form.

Updated information on the status of grievance application No: (.....)
Outcomes of the GRC meetings on resolution of the grievance (remarks / date):

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

List of other documents, protocols in support of the decision/resolution of GRC

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

Aggrieved person has received a copy of the resolution of GRC on his/her grievance case and has been (satisfied / not satisfied) with the decision of GRC

GRC Chairperson: position: (Date) (Signature)

Certification of APA satisfaction

This is to acknowledge that the grievance No. (.....), dated, submitted by the aggrieved person has been given due consideration and resolved to the benefit of the affected person(s) the resident of Jamsai: district oblast AP is satisfied with the decision of the GRC of the project and has no further issues or comments regarding this concrete grievance case (Date) (Signature)

In case of disagreement with the GRC resolution or failure of this project specific GRM in addressing the grievance, consequently the complainant(s) should lodge his/her complaint to the Tajikistan Resident Mission of ADB and may to the local courts, on his/her own or a nominated representative. The response will be directed to the person who has submitted the complaint using the contact address provided in the Grievance Form.

Environmental and Social Monitoring Form

Annex 13

Preparation of Resettlement Site

No	Explanation of the Site	Status Completed (date) or not	Details	Expected Date of Completion
1.				
2.				
3.				

Public Consultation

No.	Date	Place	Contents of the construction / Main comments and answers
1.			
2.			
3.			

Resettlement

Resettlement Activity	Planned Total	Unit	Progress in Quantity			Progress in %		Expected Date of Completion	Responsible Organization
			During the Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up to the Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up to the Quarter		
Preparation of ARAP*									
Employment of Consultants		Man-Month							
Implementation of Census Survey									
Approval of ARAP	Date of Approval :								
Finalization of PAPs List		No. of PAPs*							
Progress of Compensation Payment (All Lots)		No. of HHs*							

ARAP: Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

PAP: Person affected by the project

HHs: Households

