

# Resettlement Plan

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## TAJ: Wholesale Metering and Transmission Reinforcement Project

### Addendum to Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

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## List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Description
ADB	Asian Development Bank
Agric	Agricultural
DP	Displaced Person
BT	Barqi Tojik
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Civil Code
DH	Displaced Household
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	Displaced Person
ECD	Europe and Central Asia
ESD	Barqi Tojik PMU Environment and Social Department(now Monitoring Department)
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IOL	Inventory of losses
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
ha	hectare/s
HH	household
HVTL	High Voltage Transmission Line
kg	Kilogram
LA	land Acquisition
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LC	Land Code
MEWR	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
p.y.	per year
p.p.	per person
p.m.	per month
PMU	Project Management Unit
ROW	Right Of Way
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise/s
t	Tower
TJS	Tajik Somoni
TL	Transmission Line
USD	United States Dollars
ZOI	Zone of Influence

## **Glossary**

<b>Compensation</b>	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.
<b>Cut-off Date</b>	The date after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of DPs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey.
<b>Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)</b>	The detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground by the contractor.
<b>Displaced Person (DP)</b>	An individual, group or legal entity who experience full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential plot, or loss of shelter) and/or economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) resulting from involuntary acquisition of land or involuntary restriction on land use.
<b>Displaced Household (DH)</b>	A household who experience full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential plot, or loss of shelter) and/or economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) resulting from involuntary acquisition of land or involuntary restriction on land use.
<b>Encroaches</b>	Those 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.
<b>Entitlement</b>	The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to business restoration which are due to DPs, depending on the type and degree nature of

	their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
<b>Inventory of Losses (IOL)</b>	The pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
<b>Land Acquisition</b>	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to relinquish all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for compensation at replacement costs.
<b>Non-titled</b>	Those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied compensation
<b>Poor</b>	Means those falling below the official national poverty line.
<b>Replacement cost</b>	Means the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.
<b>Replacement Cost Study</b>	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
<b>Sharecropper</b>	Means the same as tenant cultivator or tenant farmer, and is a person, who cultivates land, they do not own for, an agreed proportion of the crop or harvest.
<b>Significant impact</b>	Means 200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing ten per cent or more of their productive assets (income generating)
<b>Vulnerable</b>	Means any people, 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 household heads; (iii) poor households (within the meaning given previously); (iv) landless; (v) elderly households with no means of support;

(vi) households without security of tenure; (vii) ethnic minorities; and (viii) marginal farmers (with landholdings of five acres or less, which is not applicable in Tajikistan's irrigated sector where land sizes are only one hectare on average).

### **List of Local Terms**

<b>Local Terms</b>	<b>English Synonyms</b>
Aryk	Irrigation channel
Dekhan farm	Farm under private management organized either individually, by a family or collectively
Hakim	Chairperson of District
Hukumat	District Administration
Jamoat	Sub-District, Sub-District Administration
Kolkhoz	Soviet time collective farm
Land committee	Responsible body of District for all land related questions
Mahalla	Village/Neighborhood
Mahalla Committee	Board of Mahalla Organization (with all citizens in the Mahalla area as members)
Oblast	Region
Rayon	District
Sotih	100 m <sup>2</sup>
Sovkhoz	Soviet time state owned farm



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background and Project Description**

1. The Republic of Tajikistan has received financing (grant) from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) towards the cost of Wholesale Metering and Transmission Reinforcement Project. Parts of this financing is being used for payments under the contract for Rehabilitation of Substation Rudaki, Extension of Substation Ayni and Construction of new 220 kV OHL between SS Ayni 220 kV and SS Rudaki; replacement of electricity meters, several current transformers and several voltage transformers, introduction of an advanced metering infrastructure, and introduction of a settlement system. BT, ADB and the Consultant has agreed on a preliminary alignment of the 50 m wide right-of-way (RoW) of the TL based technical considerations and the need to avoid traversing human settlements and private landholdings.

2. It is expected that the proposed project will improve electricity supply to households and industries in the country by reducing losses through metering entire high and medium voltage transmission grid and expand transmission capacity in Panjakent region presently suffering from load shedding.

3. This LARP has been prepared in September 2016 by Consulting company AF Mercados EMI and updated in June 2017.

### **1.2. Project Scope**

4. The Project cost of the Lot 2 includes the cost of Social Mitigation Measures. The costs associated with temporary or permanent land acquisition have been financed by Barqi Tojik. The Government has been financing the taxes and duties. The Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) Wholesale Metering and Transmission Reinforcement report provides information on the following:

#### **a) Metering Project**

This does not have any scope for land acquisition and resettlement.

#### **b) Transmission Line Project**

- i. The Project of 220 kV Ayni-Panjakent line and associated substations
- ii. Engineering, social, environmental, economic and financial progress of the project including resettlement implementation.

5. Implementation consultants are to ensure that any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are fully compensated and other requirements stipulated in the LARP are fully implemented before the commencement of works.

### **1.3. Measures to Minimize Resettlement Impacts**

6. Based on consultation with various stakeholders and the project engineering team the following measures were undertaken to minimize resettlement impacts:

- For transmission lines, considerable re-routing was undertaken following an initial field appraisal to avoid populated areas, agricultural and plantation land to the extent possible
- For the new substation built-up areas were avoided and non-agricultural Government owned land was identified
- For transmission line towers, houses and structures were avoided and unused land was selected as much as practicable
- All efforts are being made to reduce negative impacts throughout the project implementation process.
- If the TL has to traverse agricultural land, the shortest feasible crossing distance is demand
- Where tower siting allows it, suitable land is demand from a land user with a large area to minimize the number of DHs and to impact magnitude on any separate DH.

### **1.4. Land Requirements for the Transmission Lines and Substation**

7. The project involves no relocation and very limited land acquisition since it has been designed to avoid built-up and agricultural areas to the extent possible and the new substation is to be located on Government owned land.

### **1.5. Preparation of Resettlement Planning Documents**

8. This additional LARP has been prepared taking into account the final design and updating of the inventory of losses, joint verification and meetings with stakeholders in the project area.

### **1.6. Project Impacts**

9. This document reports that there are some impacts on the lives of people living alongside the project stretches. Proper efforts have been taken to meet all the concerned mitigation measures to tackle the anticipated impacts as far as possible. The ultimate aim of this project is to have a positive impact on the lives of the project beneficiaries.

10. In accordance with the final design, for the construction of a new transmission line Ayni-Rudaki, require installation of 244 transmission towers (92 angle towers, 146 suspension towers, 3 transposition towers and 3 terminal towers). The main negative impact on the local residents are going to be caused by 88 foundations of these TL towers (20 angle and 68 suspension towers) which will be constructed on productive lands. The remaining 156 towers (72 angle, 78 suspension, 3 transposition towers and 3 terminal towers) will be built in mountain areas on the barren hills and

empty land corridors, roads and wasteland; and will not cause any direct social impact. However, based on the Tajik legislation, the areas taken for the TL towers on public lands have been compensated to hukumats, too, based on an inter-governmental nominal price. Temporary impacts on farmlands during the construction of the TL towers have also been accounted for.

### **1.7. Additional Impact**

11. Lands free from encumbrance have been handed over to the contractor to speed up the execution of works. To comply with the safeguards policy of ADB and to avoid court cases the Project has ensured that the portions with land acquisition and resettlement issues are not undertaken for construction purpose. The additional list is presented in ([Appendix I](#)). The team has calculated the compensation as per entitlement matrix. The vulnerable households, like women headed ones are being paid additional amount as prescribed.

12. This additional Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been developed following a series of surveys, which was initially carried out in 2014, then in 2016-17. It follows the specifications of Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 of ADB. The final review and confirmation of impacts has been done after the final detailed engineering design was completed and was indicated in the updated report. It was assessed that the line construction as described in LARP, require neither shifting of buildings nor the households to be resettled.

## **2. ROUTE DESCRIPTION**

13. At present with the finalization of design it was found that along 3.4 km additional stretch at Jamoat Chinor there are several added impacts. The towers 234 to 244 are being planned to be constructed in this stretch. The area is having lack of open space so the households encroached government land and they have land use certificate. Besides this 3.4 km stretch for new construction all other impacts were negated.



**Figure1: Location Map of the Additional Impact of Project**

### **3. BASIS FOR THE LARP**

14. This additional LARP is based on the results of the inventory of losses (IoL) conducted during the first quarter of 2017. To ensure that data of impact is updated accordingly to the final design and, that all economically DHs are fully compensated before their land is taken for construction purposes, two basic project implementation conditions related to this LARP are provided as follows:

- i. LARP implementation: based on detailed design, with updated data on DH/DP and costs, ADB and Government approval of the updated LARP, and on the mobilization of an independent monitoring agency.
- ii. Provision of no objection to the initiation of civil works in areas with impacts: Full delivery of the compensation/rehabilitation program detailed in this LARP based on proof provided by a compliance report prepared by the external monitoring agency (EMA).

### **4. OBJECTIVES OF THE LARP**

15. The key objective of this LARP is to provide an effective, practical guideline to BT/PMU and the Project Management Team to implement the land acquisition and compensation processes, using the principles and requirements of the current legal norms of Tajikistan and in compliance with ADB guidelines. The key tenets that will guide land acquisition (LA) for the Project are:

- i. Land acquisition will be avoided or at least minimized;
- ii. Compensation will ensure maintenance of “pre-project” living standards of DPs;
- iii. DPs will be fully consulted/ informed on compensation options;
- iv. Socio-cultural institutions will support DPs;
- v. LA procedures will equally apply to women and men;

- vi. Lack of official letter will not prevent compensation rights under the entitlements matrix;
- vii. Resettlement procedures will be conceived and executed as an integral part of the Project and budgets for LA will be included in Project costs
- viii. Damaging of constructions will be avoided anyway; and
- ix. LA and all compensation payments will be completed and endorsed by ADB, before starting the civil works in impacted areas.

16. According to preliminary information of the TL route, this LARP with its updates has been prepared, based on information, received during the field visits on sites, on socioeconomic survey of households with possible landholdings, located inside the preliminary TL route, and also during the consultations and meetings with stakeholders (interested parties) at the project area. The LARP:

- i. identifies the number of households with landholdings inside the preliminary TL alignment
- ii. estimates a rough extent of losses
- iii. identifies applicable principles and legal framework to compensate/rehabilitate the DHs
- iv. establishes the responsibilities and mechanisms for the implementation of the compensation/rehabilitation process;
- v. provides relative schedules and costs, including estimated compensation and allowances of each DH; and monitoring responsibilities and tasks.

## 5. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### 5.1. Demographic Information

17. Ayni has total population of 75,493 individuals living in 17,145 households (Ayni RayonStatistics 7/2014). The population of Panjakent Rayon amount to 264,746 individuals in 52,794 households. The town of Panjakent counts only 40,239 individuals and 7,885 households. The table below shows the population of those Jamoats, which is affected by the new transmission line:

**Table 1:Population Census of Affected Areas**

Rayon	Jamoat	Population	Households*
<b>Ayni</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>75 493</b>	<b>17 145</b>
	Dar Dar	7 492	1 634
	Urmetan	17 670	4 333
<b>Panjakent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>264 746</b>	<b>52 794</b>
	Voru	12 722	2 775
	Sujina	13 705	2 689
	Khalifa Hasan	15 532	2 997
	Chinor	7 172	1 380
	L.Sherali	19 189	3 905

\*Official documentation. In reality, in Zerafshan multi-generation households dominate more of such “statistical” HHs under one roof.

18. During the work of the commission, consist of representatives of the Consulting Company “AF Mercados EMI”, PMU and relevant Jamoat Land Committee and Districts it was found that additional

212 households were identified as owning land situated within the final transmission line route. In LARP, the owners of the above lands shall be deemed affected individuals or families.

19. Prior to the final design of the line it is possible to:
  - i. identify the final areas required for construction of towers and those land areas, which would possibly be affected by the construction work and stringing or
  - ii. know which land owners would be affected by the selection of land and the works.

**Table 2: Basis Assumption for Land Acquisition**

<b>Towers</b>	<b>Detail</b>
Total length of HVTL	95 km
Length of HVTL on agriculture areas	22 km
Required towers	244
Angle towers	92
Suspension towers	146
Transposition towers	3
Portal towers	3
Angle towers on agriculture land	20
Suspension towers on agriculture land	68

20. Thus, 88 towers will be installed on agricultural land (in some cases here included abandoned land, for example unused hills, channels and paths, etc., in order to avoid damage to land and crops), the length is 22 km, runs through agricultural land belonging to 309 landowners. Stretching the length of the wire on the OHL in 22 km and the use of the corridor width of 4 m to influence zone will fall 88 000 sq mtr (8.8 ha).

## **5.2. General Description of Types of Impacts**

21. Calculation of the estimated impact of towers for TL made as follows:  
It will require an area of 100-144 m<sup>2</sup> under the foundation of each angle towers and an area of 81-100 m<sup>2</sup> under foundation of each suspension towers.

22. Under the legal norms of Tajikistan, no agricultural or other land use activity is permitted under any erected transmission line tower. Therefore, acquisition is permanent for the foundations of the towers. Towers in mountains/unused areas will require transfer of land from the local administration to Barqi Tojik.

## **5.3. Impacts**

23. The results of the calculation of the extent of land acquisition are provided below:

- i. **Permanent land acquisition for tower construction:** The estimated permanent acquisition of land in Ayni is 272.5sq mtr of farmland while in Panjakent this figure is 111,747.72 sq mtr.



**Table 3:Area of Cropland to be Acquired Permanently**

Kind of Tower	Estimated Number of Towers on Cultivated Land		Total Area Required (m <sup>2</sup> )	
	Ayni	Panjakent	Ayni	Panjakent
Angle	1	3	81	110,560.25
Suspension	2	12	191.5	1,187.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>272.5</b>	<b>111,747.72</b>

**ii. Crops, which will be affected by the construction of towers**

24. Crops grown at the tower's foundation area will be compensated by default regardless of whether or not the land user is able to collect the harvest before the impact. Before the contractor identifies the final places for the towers we can only provide data regarding average yields and their values. A total of 207 and 122 fruit bearing trees will be affected in Ayni and Panjakent respectively. Crop/per tree productivity for 1 year/kg is 192900 for Ayni and 3540640 in Panjakent.

**Table 4: Total Crops Affected**

Agriculture/Crop	Farmhouse	Percentage	Compensation
<b>Ayni</b>			
Apricot	9	25.81	23056
Grass	12	35.48	3758
Mulberry	1	3.23	312
Net	1	3.23	105
Poplar	2	6.45	874
Potato	2	6.45	325
Walnut	1	3.23	392
Wheat	5	16.13	402
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29224</b>
<b>Panjakent</b>			
Apple	3	0.96	4800
Apricot	1	0.48	1050
Carrot	10	4.81	3354
Corn	16	7.69	2495
Grass	75	34.13	16436
Mulberry	1	0.48	541
Net	2	0.96	145
Onion	15	7.21	5602
Potato	75	36.06	40675
Sunflower	2	0.96	816
Tillage	2	0.96	48
Vegetables	1	0.48	384
Wheat	12	3.85	2695
Willow	2	0.96	416
<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>79457</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>205</b>		<b>108681</b>

**iii. Crops, affected by temporary land acquisition:**

25. Construction of the towers would require the workplace of 0.7 ha, including area under the foundations in Ayni and 4.0 in Panjakent. In general, for the construction and foundations will need about 6126.25 sq mtr in Ayni and 151780.2 sq mtr in Panjakent.

26. These figures for farmlands affected by crop loss due to temporary occupation during the construction and conductor tensioning, and do not include the losses of the access of machinery on construction sites.

27. DHs will be compensated by default for crop losses according to the market value at the time of land acquisition. It concerns to both kind of crops: which is grown at the time of construction/stringing towers and also, that crop which will not grow due to the impact. The actual crop on the affected land has been determined and compensation is calculated accordingly. Dominating sources of cash for farmers in Ayni are perennial, apricot, trees.

28. Prior to the fruitfulness of the apricot tree, apple tree or citrus tree (mainly lemons) will take seven years. In one hectare (10,000 sq mtr) can have an average of 300 fully grown apricot trees and 400 citrus ones.

29. Citrus trees bear fruit for several months during a year. Until the full productivity citrus should pass up to seven years. Citrus and apple trees are planted at a distance of 5 meters from each other. In this case, there are very few citrus and apple trees in gardens, that is why just a few trees have to be cut down in the Project purposes.

30. While potato and cotton (its production has almost ceased in the project area) require a full growing season, vegetables, beans, sunflowers and melons (watermelons and melons) can be grown after cereals, so the farmers will have an average of two crops per year. As it is very unlikely that the construction of one OHL tower will require more than 90 days, it is assumed that only one crop will be damaged.

31. Compensation for the losses will be paid only if the construction works fall in the cropping season. If the implementation of work is carried out in winter period, the construction company will only reconstitute the land with its entire infrastructure or pay its value in cash. For the assessment of losses, it is important whether the farmer has already planted/ sowed or not, and, if the answer is positive, compensation should be paid in full.

**Table 5: Number of Economically Displaced Person**

Losses	Ayni	Panjakent	Total
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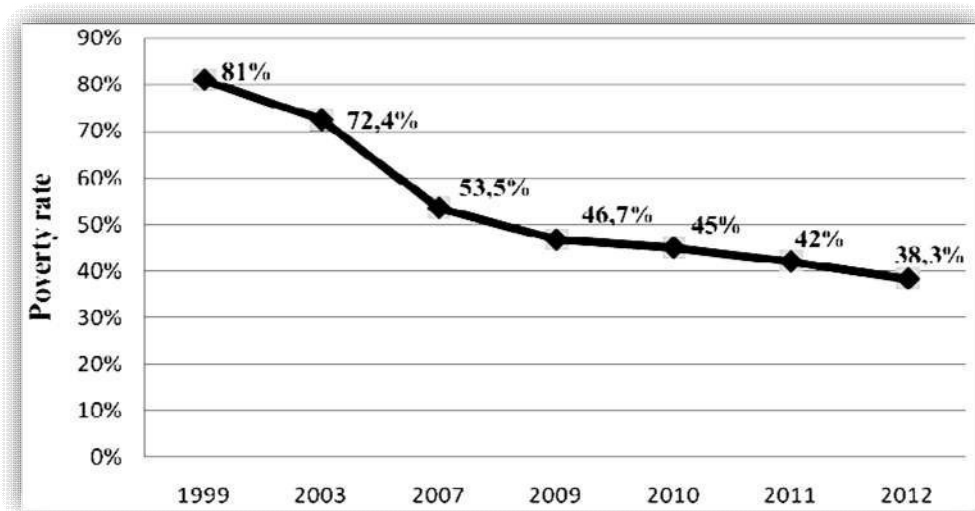
Permanent losses for towers	3	55	58
Temporary losses for work camps	23	131	154
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>212</b>

## 6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

### 6.1. Tajikistan Poverty Analysis

32. The Central Asian Republic of Tajikistan is by far the poorest of the former Soviet States that gained independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Twenty four years after independence, the country is still among the poorest in the world. Tajikistan is also judged to be highly vulnerable to risk, including food insecurity risks and climate change risks. By some vulnerability measures it is the most vulnerable among all 28 countries in the World Bank's Europe and Central Asia Region- ECA (World Bank 2009). The rural population, with its relatively high incidence of poverty, is particularly vulnerable.

33. With a nominal GDP of an estimated US \$935-950, Tajikistan ranks 189<sup>th</sup> amongst 227 countries of the world. Considering the purchasing power parity, GDP per head would reach US\$ 2,300. However, the adjustment index is much disputed as energy and basic food prices are almost the same as those in the industrialized countries. Because of the previous very good educational system and an excellent basic health services during Soviet times, with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.622 Tajikistan still ranks 125 on the UNDP List (2013). Taking income figures of the population, Tajikistan falls 19 ranks to place 144, which is almost the position of Kenya.



**Figure 2: The poverty reduction trend, 1999-2011**

34. The official poverty rate for 2013 is estimated at 39.6%, following 38.3% in 2011, which is of low credibility. The proportion of extremely poor in the population, based on a national basket of goods, was quoted at 21% (2010). However, Tajik and international NGOs in 2010 still believed that the real poverty rate for that year was more than 70%, and the proportion of extremely poor

significantly higher than 30%. The real figures can be found somewhere in between; a result of a growing number of remittances from migrants for work between 2010 and 2014.

35. The rural populations are the most affected by poverty. However, urban pensioners, households mainly headed by women with small children, many younger families with four or more children as well as all people receiving social aid transfers from the state, are among the poor or extremely poor. Special social aid payments are extremely low, and the most relevant compensation programs, agreed upon with the international donor community in order to compensate for raised tariffs for energy, are trickling away without reaching the poor.

36. The drinking water supply in rural areas has broken down since independence and been interrupted as a result of the civil war, and at least 46% of the population are currently forced to take their water from improvised hand pumps or even streams and irrigation channels. Paradoxically, little development aid is spent in this sector. Health care is the third important sector of basic services which falls under the responsibility of the state also suffers from neglect by the government. Neither maintenance of buildings, nor provisions of qualified staff, medical equipment or medicines are guaranteed; while salaries of doctors and health nurses are amongst the lowest in the country.

37. A certain amount of improvement has been achieved during recent years with regard to the electricity supply. After a catastrophic winter 2006-07, with almost no electricity available even in the large northern Tajik city of Khujand, the commissioning of the Sangtuda I and II hydro power stations has improved the supply situation in a country with a continental climate, where most households depend on electricity for both cooking and heating. However, even in the winter of 2013-14 large rural areas of the Khatlon Province had no electricity supply during October and April. In Zerafshan, most villages between October 2013 and March 2014 were supplied only for between two and not more than eight hours per day while output voltage in the houses was very low with even less than 170 Volt.

38. As a high, mountainous country Tajikistan also suffers considerably from earthquakes, landslides (which in 1997 completely destroyed a village of 42 houses), and flooding, but as in the case of replacement of social infrastructure, the Tajik government leaves funding of aid measures for affected people, and most disaster prevention activities, to the international donor community.

39. The rural population in Tajikistan is highly agrarian, with about 50% of family income derived from agriculture. Tajikistan's agriculture basically consists of two groups of producers: small household plots – the successors of Soviet “private agriculture” and dekhan (or “peasant”) farms- new family farming structures that began to be created under relevant legislation passed after 1992 (Lerman/Sedik 2008). The household plots manage 20% of arable land and produce 65% of gross agricultural output (GAO). Dekhan farms manage 65% of arable land and produce close to 30% of

GAO. The remaining 15% of arable land is held in agricultural enterprises- the rapidly shrinking sector of corporate farms that succeeded the Soviet kolkhozes and sovkhozes and today produces less than 10% of GAO (Lerman/Wolfgramm 2012).

40. The study implemented by Lerman and Wolfgramm in 2011 shows that more than half the family income derives from agriculture (sales and consumption of own farm products). Remittances are the second most important source, contributing 23% of total income. Wages from off-farm sources contribute 12% and the remaining 10% is from pensions (5%) and non-agricultural business activities (5%). It is estimated that income from the household plot (in cash and in kind) constitutes about one-quarter of family income.

41. The study of Lerman and Wolfgramm also provides some insight into the role of women in the agricultural sector. For instance, more than one third of the interviewed farmers report that women do not make any decisions on the farm. This percentage of women without decision-making power is particularly high in individual dekhan farms (56%) and strikingly low in corporate (collective) farms (18%), where the proportion of female heads is relatively high. The main areas where women make decisions are land use planning (what and when to sow) and sale of farm products. In these areas again individual farms have very low levels of participation by women, while corporate farms allow much higher participation of women in decision making. Women make livestock decisions in 20% of all farms, but their share in farms that actually have livestock production is much higher (44% of livestock-producing farms). There seems to be a tangible link between women and livestock production in Tajikistan (Lerman/Wolfgramm 2012).

#### **6.1.1. Land and Agriculture Data**

42. Land is very scarce in the Zerafshan valley, especially in its middle and upper part near Ayni. This is true for both construction land and agricultural areas. While farm sizes in Tajikistan are generally small, with no more than two or even one hectares, in the villages west of Ayni many owners do not have more than 0.2 ha for their household or one hectare for an extended family of 10 or more persons. For high value products such as beans, vegetables and especially potatoes all land allocated was indeed irrigated, for wheat in Panjakent altogether only 6,851 ha instead of 8,638 ha projected could be irrigated. Lack of water also resulted in the effect that instead of a potential (and until recently used) area of 2,173 ha for fodder crops, only about 520 ha were actually used.

43. The key problem of the irrigation sector in the Zerafshan valley, with its mighty river, is not the availability of water in general. Neither is it, contrary to many complaints from farmers, the power and the de facto capacity of pumps and weirs. The actual reason for lack of water for crops is the poor (and often non-existent) maintenance of all categories of channels resulting in the fact that up to 75% of the water from the main channel does not reach the fields.

### **6.1.2. Cultural Heritage Review**

44. Serazm and Old Panjakent, which are two of the most famous archeological sites of all Central Asia, can be found in the project area. Serazm was the first urban center (probably from the beginning of the III. millennium BC) in Central Asia. Old Panjakent was a small but flourishing town of the Sogdians in pre-Islamic times and became famous due to its well-preserved wall paintings of the 5th to 7th century AD. It was known as Panchekanth or “five villages”/“five towns”. Both sites are UNESCO classified world heritage sites. The line route south of Panjakent will keep a distance of at least 2.85 km from Old Panjakent and will not at all affect the landscape of the historical site. The same is valid for Serazm, which is situated a bit more than eight km from the line. There is also no other known historical or cultural site, graveyard, etc. on the scheduled line route.

45. Accordingly, PMU from Barqi Tojik will deal with three different types of farms and counterparts in negotiations:

- i. the individual farmer who owns land use rights
- ii. a person representing a family (extended family) with perhaps between 5 and up to 25 and more individual land right shares
- iii. the manager of a collective farm, who will be an important partner for negotiating the compensation process. However, this person, in contrast to the two named farm representatives, will not receive the compensation payment himself.

46. The money under case (iii.) has to go to the person who used the land affected by the project as part of the collectively managed farm. Only in the few cases, where the shareholders of a collective farm work together (i.e. where they did not get their individual piece of land on a long-term basis), the shareholders should be free to decide whether the compensation payment should be distributed in equal shares amongst all members, or, if the money should be paid into the account of the farm (for instance for a common investment).

## **7. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND COMPENSATION POLICY**

### **7.1. Policy and Legal Framework for Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

47. The policy framework for the Project is based on the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995) as amended in the ADB's Safeguards Policy Update (2009) and Operations Manual (OM) Section F1/BP (2010), the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan. Where differences exist between local law and ADB practices, the policy difference will be resolved in the favor of the latter.

### **7.2. Tajikistan Constitution, Law and Regulation on Land Acquisition, Resettlement, and Compensation for Expropriation**

48. The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan is the main legal document, which guarantees citizens' rights. Article 13 states “Land, bowels of the earth, water, airspace, animal and vegetable

kingdoms, and other natural resources are owned by the state, and the state guarantees their effective use in the interests of the people". Further, Article 12 states "The economy of Tajikistan is based on various forms of ownership. 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 taken away only on the basis of the law, with the consent of the owner and to meet the requirements of the state and society, and with the state paying full compensation".

49. Compensation for Land withdrawal and other impacts as a consequence of public interest projects are also regulated by other legislative acts governing land withdrawal, land allotment and impact compensation to citizens. Based on these laws the withdrawal/ allotment of lands and resettlement are based on the following applicable principles: Land users have a right to be reimbursed for losses due to withdrawal of right of land use for state and public needs (LC Articles 41 and 43).

50. At termination of the rights of property, property will be assessed on the basis of its market value (CC Article 265). Land user or user of other registered rights associated with land should be notified in writing about land withdrawal by local land management authority not later than one year before the coming land withdrawal procedure (LC Article 40).

51. If according to International agreements, which are recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan, other rules are established than those specified in the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, the rules of international agreements will be accepted (LC Article 105).

52. The LC of 1997 is the core legal document with regards to land acquisition. It has been updated a few times since then, most recently in 2004. Article 2 of the LC states that there is no "private ownership of Land", that "Land is an exclusive ownership of the State", but the state guarantees its effective use in the interests of its citizens. In Articles 10-14, the LC outlines that land titles are provided to the citizens on a long-term and short-term basis and that land use rights can be inherited.

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

54. For non-agricultural purposes is provided the land, unsuitable for agricultural production or agricultural land inferior quality, with the cadastral evaluation, not exceed the average level of the district.

55. Article 31 of the LC provides that land acquisition for non-agricultural public purposes is the subject to the awarding of compensation. "Terms of allocating land plots to new land users for non-agricultural needs must envisage compensation of all losses related to confiscation of land plots from former land users, as well as compensation of losses in agricultural production". Article 19 of the LC states the rights of land users, including clauses allowing a land use rights holder the "waiving voluntarily land plot" or "indemnifying for [compensating for] losses" as mentioned in Article 41 of the LC.

56. This article sets out the basis for compensation: "Full reimbursement shall be provided for losses, including loss of profit, caused by- sequestering of land for non-agricultural purposes, restriction of land users' rights, deterioration of land quality as the result of activities of other land users".

57. In the case of this Project it could be interpreted as compensation for permanent loss of land use and crops, and complying with b) and c) above, the need to compensate for temporary use of land and disturbance of cropping patterns for construction purposes.

58. Calculation of the compensation due for land acquisition is taken into account in Articles 43 and 44, which state that "actual prices of equipment and materials as well as prices of assets and other works existing either at the moment of confiscation of a land plot and drafting of the report shall be applied. When calculating losses of agricultural production and forestry, the standard costs for bringing into cultivation virgin lands and improving them so that they reach the maximum level of production obtained on the sequestered lands shall be applied. Disputes about the amount of compensation for damages caused and losses of agricultural production and forestry shall be settled in court".

59. The guarantee of land users' rights is further emphasized in Article 48, which states that: "Confiscation of land plots from natural persons for state and public needs can be made after:

- a) having assigned another equivalent land plot,
- b) having constructed on a new place of housing, industrial and other structures equivalent in their purpose instead of plots sequestered, in the established order, by enterprises, institutions and organizations for which the land plot was assigned;
- c) having paid full compensation for all other losses, including "profit loss" (according to Articles 41 and 42 of this Code).

60. Compensation for land, which belongs to the State and is allocated and essentially leased to users by the Hukumat, is divided on 40 to 60 percent basis between the Hukumat, which in future will no longer receive any income from taxes and leases for that portion of the land and the land user, who suffers a reduction in his/ her income-generating asset. The compensation received by the Hukumat should be used for the management, construction and maintenance of local infrastructure. The land user also gets compensation for lost crops based on the average of the four years previous to the adverse impact. In Tajikistan the evaluation and compensation is regulated by Decree of the Government of Tajikistan №641 from 30.12.2011. (Annex A)

### **7.3. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement**

61. Will equally apply to women and men. Land acquisition and resettlement will be conceived and executed as an integral part of the project and related budgets will be included in project costs. Compensation will be fully provided prior to ground levelling and demolition.

62. With respect to land acquisition and resettlement, ADB policy requires consideration of the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or, if unavoidable, minimized through all viable options;
- The DF should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future is generally as favourable as it would have been in the absence of the Project;
- The DH should be fully informed/consulted in resettlement and compensation options;
- Local socio/cultural institutions should be supported/used to the greatest extent possible;
- Lack of formal legal land title should not be a bar to compensation or rehabilitation;
- Compensation shall be provided to the DH at full replacement cost of the affected assets.
- Compensation rates for houses and other structures, and non-physical assets will be calculated at prevailing market rates for replacements without provision for deduction of depreciation;

63. Particular attention should be paid to DHs headed by women and other vulnerable groups, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status;

- (i) Land/other compensation/rehabilitation provisions human settlements,
- (ii) compensation for crop losses as a result of permanent loss of land use, and
- (iii) compensation for access and damage to crops and cropping season as a result of construction impacts.

### **7.4. Policy Differences and Reconciliation**

64. A comparison of the above Tajikistan Land Code and ADB policies are summarized in the table below. Any difference between the Land Code of Tajikistan and ADB policy will be resolved in favour of the latter:



**Table 6: Comparison of ADB Policy with Tajikistan Land Code**

<b>ADB Policy Requirements</b>	<b>Tajikistan Land Code Provisions</b>	<b>Reconciliation Provisions</b>
The DPs are to be informed and consulted on resettlement and compensation options.	The LC does not provide any standards for consultation.	In this project DPs are consulted on options. The LARP will be disclosed to them in an adequate way.
The DH should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favourable as it would have been in the absence of the Project.	The LC provides for compensation for losses of land rights, buildings, crops, trees and other assets. However, it is not clear if income losses (i.e. business losses) are to be compensated, too.	This project will provide compensation for losses of land use rights and crop losses. The other losses listed in column two do not apply to the project.
Compensation is to be provided at replacement rates.	The LC mandates compensation at replacement rates through the provision of land for land. However, this is not to be the case if land is paid for in cash, as the replacement value (reproduction cost) of a plot is shared on a 40 to 60% proportion between the local government and the land user respectively.	When land for land compensation is not technically feasible (as for this project) local administrations (or the project implementing agency respectively) may pay cash compensation. This practice will be adopted for this project. 100% compensation will be provided to the DHs based on production lost for five years.
Lack of formal legal title to the land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation or rehabilitation.	Compensation is provided only to registered settlers/to owners of formal legal land use titles.	This issue is not relevant in the case of this project as there are no squatters affected.
Besides compensation at replacement cost for land, houses, crops, trees and businesses ADB policy provides for rehabilitation allowances for severe impacts, vulnerable DPs and relocation.	The law provides for compensation for all losses but does not specify how business compensation is to be carried out. The law does not provide for the ADB required allowances either.	In the project there will be no severely affected or relocated DP or business losses. The project will provide allowances for vulnerable people in the case that such people are identified by the final line design (i.e. by the contractor).

## 7.5. Principles and Policies for the Project

65. Given the assessment above, some provisions in the Land Code have been waived to make it compatible with the resettlement principles of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

66. For the reference of BT in preparing and subsequently updating and implementing this LARP the following project principles and policies are applicable:

- The LARP is only applicable for losses of individuals or groups of individuals. Losses of governmental land will be handled directly between BT/PMU and the concerned Districts;
- Barqi Tojik will guarantee the implementation of the compensation and rehabilitation framework detailed in the next section of this chapter;
- Adverse impacts on DP/DH must be avoided or minimized as much as possible;



- d. If impacts are unavoidable, the DP's/DH's lost assets, livelihood or other resources will be fully compensated and/or people will be assisted so that they improve or are at least restored to their former economic and social conditions;
- e. Compensation will be provided at full replacement cost free of transfer costs;
- f. In case of need (if a portion of land will be provided for compensation of losses of land, so far not applicable) the Hukumat Land Committee will facilitate providing new land-use certifications of DHs without charging fees;
- g. Information on the preparation/implementation of the LARP will be disclosed to the DPs and people's participation will be ensured in LARP planning and implementation stages;
- h. The updated LARP and its implementation must be approved by ADB and BT;
- i. Before taking possession of sequestered lands and the commencement of construction, full compensation will be paid in accordance with the provision described in the updated LARP. No land will be taken until the legitimate user is compensated or rehabilitated as provided in this LARP;
- j. Every effort will be made to minimize the time lag between notice of acquisition and payment of compensation;
- k. Provisions will be kept in the budget for those who will not be present or available at the time of the final engineering design. All changes of land titles until the last day of the submittal of the final engineering design will be respected;
- l. Although so far no cases could be identified, lack of formal legal land title is not a bar to compensation or rehabilitation;
- m. Particular attention shall be made in all activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring to ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups;
- n. Two representatives of project-affected families, one of whom should be representative of village women or vulnerable groups, will be invited to join the Commission for Valuation of Losses and Compensation;
- o. In case of need, a local consultative group (e.g. with Mahalla leaders and Jamoat representatives) will be established to support the DHs and resolve any conflicts that may arise during the compensation process. The groups will have access to and disseminate information about a set of procedures for lodging complaints and grievance resolution;
- p. If possible, members from the DHs will be given priority where local (unqualified or low-qualified) labour is required for the construction works. Where training is a necessary prerequisite to this work, suitable training will be provided by the contractor prior to construction works;
- q. Compensation measures will equally apply across gender lines and vulnerable groups if any is identified;
- r. DP consultation will continue during the updating and implementation of the LARP;
- s. The full compensation of affected assets will be a condition for the initiation of civil works.

67. All DHs/DPs will be entitled to compensation for loss of land, crops/ trees, and some small rural infrastructure (channels, walls, tendril equipment for grapes, etc.) at replacement value. No other impacts are envisaged. There will be no demolition of houses and no physical resettlement.

68. Payment of compensation can be made only to individuals and not to representatives of collectivities (e.g. managers of collective dekhan farms). In the case that farmers belonging to one collective dekhan farm do not yet have land assignments with clear GPS based boundaries documented in the land register, either:

- (i) every member of the collective dekhan farm will receive the same share of the compensation payment divided by the number of dekhan farm members or
- (ii) by decision of all shareholders of the concerned farm (to be documented) compensation payments may go to the farm account allowing for investments as decided by the general assembly of all shareholders.

## **7.6. Compensation and Rehabilitation Framework**

69. Based on ADB policy requirements, prevailing Tajikistan policies, and the reconciliation mechanisms detailed above, the EA has established a compensation and rehabilitation policy framework for the project as discussed in the following paragraphs. To compare with the initial LARP of 2010, the framework below and compensation rates were adjusted during the LARP updating.

## **7.7. Compensation and Rehabilitation Eligibility**

70. DPs entitled to compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project are:
- a. All DPs losing land irrespective of land right type and with or without formal land use rights or traditional land-use rights;
  - b. Tenants, whether registered or not (so far not applicable);
  - c. Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and
  - d. DPs losing business, income and salaries.

71. Compensation eligibility will not be limited by a cut-off date prior to the final engineering design by the contractor. All formal changes of land usage rights will be considered up to the presentation of this final design.

## **7.8. Compensation and Rehabilitation Entitlements**

72. Entitlement provisions for DPs losing land and income losses and rehabilitation subsidies include provisions for permanent and temporary land use losses, house and buildings losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation subsidy, and a business loss allowance based on tax declarations and/or lump sums. These entitlements are detailed below:

- a. Land permanently acquired: all land users will receive an allowance for lost land use rights based on the market value of the potential produce of the affected land in 5 years. What is meant by potential produce is the produce of the land based on the crop cultivated on it, disregarding whether the land was fallow or planted with young unproductive trees at the time of the survey. This formula is adopted in absence of active and official land markets, and it roughly reflects land replacement compensation standards elaborated in an internet article by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City in 2009 ([www.kansascityfed.org/RegionalAffairs/MainStreet/MSE\\_0609.pdf](http://www.kansascityfed.org/RegionalAffairs/MainStreet/MSE_0609.pdf)) or supported by anecdotal evidence known to the domestic Consultant in Tajikistan, both of which indicate that the market value of the land corresponds to the amount obtained by the formula used. If applicable, the land users will also have their lease agreement with the Hukumat updated at no cost to them to reflect the decreased land size and proportionate decrease in land fees and taxes. This compensation will be provided 100% to the DHs irrespective of the type of land right they hold.
- b. Crops: Compensation for crops based on average market value over the year before construction at market rate. Crop compensation will be paid only if a crop has actually been lost, or if a crop will be lost due to the works. Where land was fallow at the time of construction, or if it will be fallow at the time of construction, compensation for a lost crop will not be paid.
- c. Trees compensation:
  - Wood trees are valued based on wood volume x the market value of the tree's wood;
  - Productive trees are valued differently depending on whether they bear fruits yet or not as follows:
    - Fruit-bearing trees are valued based on type of tree and income lost (net annual income x number of years needed to re-grow the tree to a productive stage) plus cost of replacement saplings;
    - Not yet productive fruit trees are valued for compensation in cash based on inputs x average age of trees.
- d. Vulnerable family allowances: All vulnerable DHs (those below poverty level or headed by a woman) will receive one additional compensation for the crops in the affected plots to be set at 25% of the ascertained value. Currently, it is estimated that less than 5% of all DHs belong to the group of vulnerable households.

## 7.9. Project Entitlement Matrix

73. The entitlement matrix below summarizes the compensation and entitlements due to the DHs based on the likely impacts of the Project.

**Table 7: Entitlement Matrix**

Loss Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Permanent loss of land use rights	Holder of Land use Certificate from	A compensation payment for losses of land right use in cash equivalent to	Project will resurvey the plot and issue a

Loss Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
	Hukumat, or the government (i.e. presidential land)	market value of gross produce of the affected land multiplied by 5 years. If there are 1.5 or 2 cropping seasons per year this will be taken into consideration.	new land certificate at no cost to the DH
Crops	As above	Crops affected by the towers and by stringing or tower transport will be compensated by default at market rate.	Project will restore the land to its preconstruction condition.
Trees	Owners of affected trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fruit-bearing trees: Compensation in cash based on one year yield x the number of years needed to re-grow the tree at productive stage.</li> <li>Not yet productive fruit trees: Compensation in cash based on inputs x average age of trees.</li> <li>Seedlings: Based on seedlings cost plus inputs x 1 year.</li> <li>Wood trees: cash compensation based on wood volume x market value of the wood</li> </ul>	
Vulnerable households	Affected household	Additional cash allowance equal to market value of 25% of the gross produce of affected land.	
Permanent losses exceeding 10% of the total land per DH	Affected household	Additional cash allowance equal to market value of 25% of the gross produce of affected land x 5 years	Project will try to avoid acquiring land of small holders
<b>Temporary Loss</b>			
Temporary impacts	All relevant DPs	<p>For other unforeseen and temporary impacts other than stated above, ADB SPS (2009) general principles and objectives will be used as the minimum benchmarks and appropriate impact mitigation measures will be sought to meet them.</p> <p>The payment for rented land during the construction, will be based on the market price under negotiated agreement. After discontinuation of land use, the land must be restored to the original status, or as per the agreement with the land rights holder<sup>1</sup>.</p>	
<b>Unanticipated impacts</b>			
Other unanticipated assets loss or impact on livelihood	All DPs residing in the project corridor before the cut-off-date.	Compensated as per the Project specific entitlement matrix.	

## 8. GENDER ISSUE

<sup>1</sup> In the case that the Contractor and Land-use rights holder both agree in writing to leave the land area in a state precisely described in the agreement.

74. This Project has been categorised as No Gender Elements (NGE), i.e. it does not include any gender design features.

## **9. INFORMATION, CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS**

75. The team interacted with the impacted persons, and informed them about the project, the nature and magnitude of impact, the policy of Government, ADB in mitigating the impact, the entitlement for various types of impacts etc. and counseling them to cooperate for smooth implementation of LARP for the additional DPs.

### **9.1. Consultation**

76. The initial version of the LARP has been prepared in close consultation with some of the possible DHs who have been informed about the Project and its likely impacts. Other stakeholders consulted during the preparation of the initial LARP and the updated version of the plan include Jamoat leaders in Ayni Rayon in Dar-Dar and Urmetan Jamoats, and in Panjakent Rayon in the Jamoats of Serazm, Khalifa Hassan, Zudhzina, Loikh Sherali, and Rudaki. In Panjakent there was also a very close exchange of information with the representatives of the Rayon administration (Hakim, vice-chairperson of the Rayon for energy and for land issues, members of the Land Committee, the Department of Statistics, the Department of Agriculture, etc.). Neighbours in the project zone of influence were also contacted. Consultations were carried out with individual households during the DH socioeconomic survey, and with local leaders and officers at Jamoat and Hukumat levels.

77. During project implementation, consultation with DHs will be ensured through regular meetings to be organized by the project management unit (PMU) and BT field offices. These meetings will be used to tackle resettlement implementation problems and to undertake timely remedial actions. This will also serve as a forum by which the contractor may keep DHs informed of the construction schedule, allowing for crop harvesting and steps both the contractor and the DHs can take in order to reduce impacts of construction on the environment and directly on the family (e.g. noise and dust reduction etc.).

### **9.2. Resettlement and relocation options for DHs losing agricultural lands**

78. Consultations have been carried out with some of the possibly affected households. Compensation options have been discussed including cash compensation, land for land or a combination of approaches. The dialogue partners prefer cash compensation for withdrawal of the land use in accordance with its cultivation value. As the consultations at Jamoat level and of the interview partners themselves indicate, most DHs are viewed as “cash-poor”, thus cash compensation for crop loss is important. As in Khatlon Oblast, and also in Zerafshan, alternatives to cash compensation are precarious as even the Land Committees do not have land and water rights for future distribution to farmers.

### 9.3. Community Responses to the Project

79. Due to the fact that the old 110 kV line to Panjakent is old and damage occasionally occurs, there are some direct benefits to the affected households or communities along the TL route. This is known by the people and no protest at all against the acquisition of land for towers has been expressed during the meeting. The project may also stabilize the longterm electricity fees for the population and support economic development (especially the SME sector in rural areas).

80. Given the immediate, potential impacts and benefits of the project, community response was not much different from place to place. Those consulted generally accepted the necessity of the project. They also appreciated the efforts of the implementing agency to minimize adverse social impacts. In some cases people even declared that in order to support the project they would not ask for compensation payments – “If our electricity supply was later made sustainable both in summer and winter”.

81. Relevant Hukumat and Jamoat officials have provided valuable assistance for the conducting of the line survey and thus demonstrated their interest in improving the regional power supply situation.

### 9.4. Disclosure

82. Barqi Tojik has prepared a project information leaflet in Tajik. This was distributed to the people for the first time end of 2014/beginning of 2015 (after acceptance of this LARP by ADB and BT). The project information leaflet contains the following information:

- i. a brief background of the Project, specifically the civil works to be undertaken and the adverse social impacts
- ii. preliminary estimates of land acquisition;
- iii. project entitlements;
- iv. indicative schedule of resettlement activities;
- v. grievance redress mechanism; and
- vi. contact persons for any queries. Parallel to distribution of the leaflet, a summary version of the draft LARP in Tajik language will be posted in Hukumat and Jamoat offices. The draft LARP will also be uploaded on the ADB website after project appraisal.

83. The revised version of the LARP after approval by Barqi Tojik and ADB will again be disclosed to the DHs and uploaded on the ADB website. Barqi Tojik regional staff will also distribute a revised version of the project information leaflet prior to the final engineering design by the contractor. In addition, the projected Operation Manual will provide a clear idea to all local stakeholders and especially to the affected households about the process of identification and assessment of damages, and of the compensation and grievance redress mechanism.

## **10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

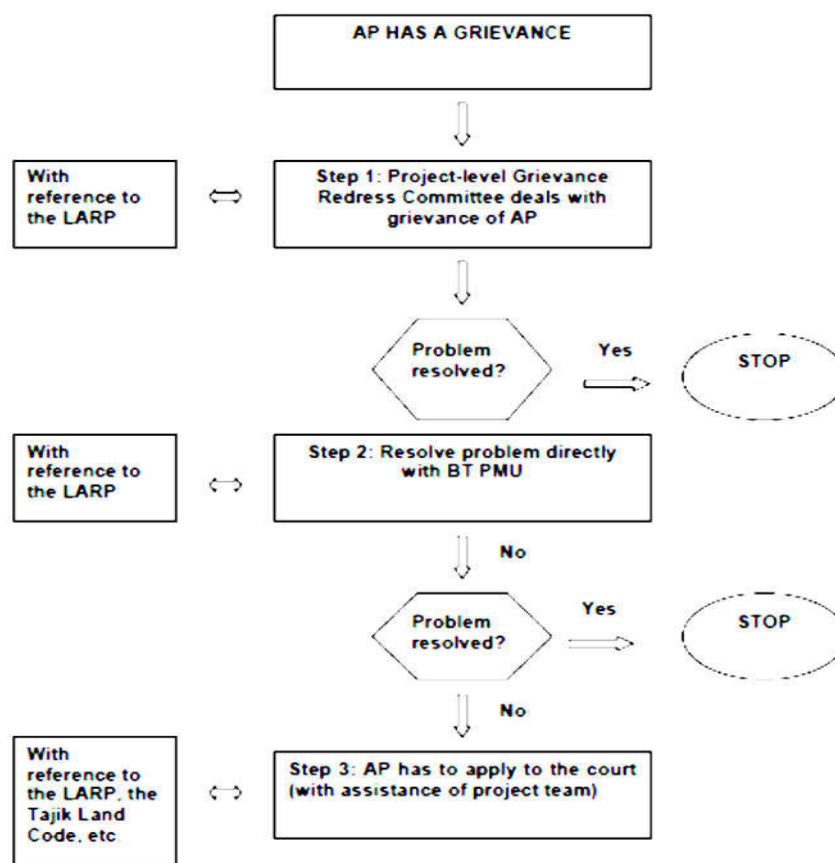
84. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been constituted in order to assist the economically DPs in resolving queries and complaints. The GRC has been meeting at least once in three weeks to resolve the pending grievances. Grievance registers ([Appendix III](#)) have been placed at district level. There was no grievance reported concerning the LARP implementation. Based on informal interviews the economically DPs were satisfied with compensation received.

85. A number of formal and informal consultations with DPs additionally affected by the project and other major stakeholders were conducted during assessment and the preparation of the LARP. Representatives of the local government at jamoat level, specialist from the agriculture department in Panjakent and Ayni districts, safeguards team of PMU Barqi Tojik were consulting DPs on a daily basis during the assessment and preparation of final LARP. A brief summary of the major consultations with affected people is given below.

- a. All DPs additionally affected by the Project
- b. Local Government, relevant departments representatives
- c. Grievance Redress Committee's representatives in Panjakent and Ayni Districts
- d. Safeguards team of the PMU Barqi Tojik
- e. Other community members, DPs representatives and local authorities

86. Although majority of DPs were present during assessment, measurements and registration of affected land and crops, once again all type of losses that were registered, were assessed with each individual owner during the consultations. Further methods of identification of costs for each type of losses have been communicated to DPs and samples cases were explained on way of lands, crops and trees valuation methods applied.

87. It was explained that in case of occurrence of any other extra damage and impact on land and crops created by machinery work that was not going to be compensated, DPs can submit their grievance to the GRC representative in jamoat and seek compensation for the damages. In addition, it was explained that there may be some temporary impact on land of some community members during the construction work. In this cases project has to ensure registration of such cases and compensation should be provided to the owner before acquiring the land.



**Figure 3: Grievance Redress Mechanism**

## **11. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

### **11.1. Institutional Arrangements**

88. The ME will be responsible overall for further LARP updating, implementation and financing and will exercise its functions through the Project Management Unit (PMU) at BT. Within the PMU, LARP tasks are handled by the resettlement representative, BT's Monitoring Department (formerly known as the Environment and Social Department-ESD), in consultation with concerned Hukumats and Jamoats, which will plan and manage all land acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation action detailed in this LARP. Close cooperation is required with the State Committee on Land, which has the ultimate authority in the decision making process on land transfers in Tajikistan. To carry out activities in the field the resettlement representative of the Monitoring Department will also liaise with BT's district offices and mobilize their personnel as needed. In the implementation of the compensation/rehabilitation program at the local level, the Monitoring Department will also coordinate with the district (Hukumat) governments (mainly the Hukumat Land Management Council), which have the ultimate authority on local land acquisition matters in consultation with the State Land Committee.



89. During project implementation, the project management consultants will include in their team an international and a local resettlement specialist. They will assist the Monitoring Department in updating, based on detailed design, and implementing the LARP. Due to the large number of DHs, the project organization for resettlement requires close cooperation between the PMU, the Rayon “Commissions on Assessment of Damages and Losses” and the local District Barqi Tojik offices. The DHs will be represented in the process and two representatives will become full members of the three Rayon based Commissions for the Ayni - Rudaki Project.

90. BT, with assistance of the contractor (who will be responsible for assessing the land plots required and identifying the land usage title owners) and the Hukumat, will finalize agreements with the DHs on the compensation amounts due to them. Barqi Tojik will physically deliver compensation to the DHs by its cash desk. BT will monitor the timely payment of compensation and its proper documentation and will not approve construction commencement until compensation is completed and land area is appropriately “vacated” or compensated for. An account of this process, including amounts disbursed and verification of receipt by DPs, will be an integral part of the PMU’s internal monitoring report.

## **11.2. Commission on Assessment of Damages and Losses**

91. The assessment of all damages and losses will be done and valuation of compensation decided by the Commission on Assessment of Damages and Losses. According to the Decree No. 641 of 30th December 2011, the Commission consists of the following members:

- Deputy Chairperson of the Rayon (as chairperson of the commission),
- Chairperson of the Rayon committee of land resources and usage (incl. construction),
- Rayon architect,
- Representatives of the Department for Water Usage,
- Representatives of the District Environment Committee,
- Representatives of the Department for Sanitation and Fire Control,
- Representatives of the land users where lands are taken permanently or temporarily,
- Representatives of organizations which have a stake in land distribution and other representatives of organizations according to the local authority’s decision.

92. In accordance with the ADB and BT/PMU agreements on land acquisition, there would also be the local BT representative and the responsible person for resettlement issues of BT/PMU in the Commission. Considering the large number of affected land plots and their owners, this commission cannot do all of the work. Therefore, a working commission as a subgroup of the Rayon Commission has to be established with the following members:

- one representative of the Rayon Land Commission,
- one representative of the Jamoat administration concerned,

- one representative of a Community Based Organization (CBO) from one of the Jamoats concerned (preferably from a farmer's organization) or a representative of the affected farmers themselves (could be difficult to organize),
- one representative of BT/PMU land acquisition and resettlement team.
- The representative of the contractor, responsible for the identification of losses, is a member of the sub-commission without right to vote.

93. The work procedures of the sub-commission and the Rayon Commission is explained in detail in the Operational Manual. Work details will also be part of the training of the three commissions by BT/PMU and the consultant.

### **11.3. Barqi Tojik's Institutional Capacity Building in Resettlement**

94. BT has a Project Management Unit (PMU) to deal with the implementation of projects funded by ADB and other donors. To date, the PMU has been responsible inter alia for the Power Rehabilitation II project and various CAREC-Projects. Resettlement activities are the responsibility of the PMU, with particular assistance of the Monitoring Department, which belongs to BT's PMU. Key capabilities and activities of the Department are initial social and environmental examinations, social impact assessments, environmental impact assessments, and other monitoring, auditing, and associated project studies.

95. Although some of the members of the Monitoring Department formerly received some training and the department manager participated in the implementation of an earlier LARP, theoretical and practical experience in socio-economic investigations and surveys is limited. Department and other PMU staff members have only limited experience in carrying out land acquisition and impact compensation/rehabilitation programs based on international standards. For this reason, the Project Management Consultant will carry out on-the-job capacity building training sessions for the responsible PMU staff members in preparation for LARP implementation. The on-the-job capacity building training will include:

- Definitions, principles and procedures of land acquisition;
- Public consultation and participation methods (including data collection requirements);
- Liaising with Hukumat and Jamoat level representatives; and
- Compensation and assistance disbursement mechanisms.

96. Other local stakeholders such as the members of the Commission for Valuation of Losses and Compensation will also receive training prior to the start of their work. Training sessions will take place with the acceptance of the engineering design of the final HVTL by the contractor, i.e. one to three months before the assessment of losses and compensation requirements.

### **11.4. Resettlement Database**

97. The PMU office in Dushanbe computerizes all information concerning land acquisition, socioeconomic information of affected land and other assets structures, inventory of losses of individual DPs, compensation and entitlements, payments and relocation. This database will form the basis of information for implementation, monitoring and reporting purposes and facilitate efficient resettlement management.

## **12. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES**

98. Based on available revenue/land records land ownership was assessed and subsequently, extent of impact was determined and documents were signed by the team ([Appendix II](#)). Then land will be formally handed over to the contractor by the Government. This, updated LARP is prepared based on the actual implementation of the LARP, to include DPs actually affected by the OHL works.

### **12.1 Land Acquisition Impact**

99. When the data were analyzed it was evident that in the two districts under this Project 7 jamoats, viz Dar-Dar and Urmetan in Ayni (additional impact identified near Tower Number-5, 11 and 40); and Chinor, H Hasan, L Sherali, Sujina, and Voru in Panjakent were having fresh impacts as the work was initiated along the 3.4 km additional stretch than in the previous report. The impact is caused by the towers in this stretch and a total of 212 impacted farm lands are there- 26 in Ayni and 186 in Panjakent.

### **12.2 Crops Affected by Construction of Towers**

100. Crops grown at the tower's foundation area would be compensated by default regardless of whether or not the land user is able to collect the harvest before the impact. The standing crops and other activities on these lands to be used are mentioned below with the calculated compensation. PMU has calculated the compensation a per entitlement matrix. Total compensation amount for Ayni is 29224 TJS and for Panjakent this amount is 79457 TJS; making the total compensation for the two districts 108681 TJS. For loss of crop compensation will be paid for 1 year.

## **13. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET**

101. The data on impact of construction have been processed and table of calculation is given below.

### **13.1. Key Assumptions for the Compensation Budget**

102. Compensation details:

- Losses of non-perennial crops will be compensated fully already after preparation of the land and planting/sowing,
- Fruit trees older than one year will be considered as fruit bearing even if they are not
- For house-garden land, the highest value for crops will be adopted (i.e. TJS 40, 200/ ha the price has been calculated for onions),

- Due to the low volume of compensation payments for irrevocable losses and the fact that the new towers constitute a constraint on all mechanical works in the fields, a base rate of 250 TJS will be paid additionally for every tower (TJS 20 500 in total).
- Due to the fact, that irrigation water is scarce in some areas and not all farms are regularly serviced, provided if the irrigation water was available for at least two seasons in the last five years, the payment of full compensation will be given for permanent losses.

103. Other conditions influencing the assessment of damages and the volume of compensation payments:

- Up to the final construction work, it is likely to obtain data of the needed construction of approximately 17.8 km of lines for agricultural land, it certainly damages crops. Some parts of the towers may also be constructed on public areas (waste land or public infrastructure areas such as unused ground, borders of channels or of drainages, etc.).
- The fact that construction work will also be done during late autumn and winter (15 November until 20 March) when crops cannot be damaged is not taken into consideration while calculating value of damages,
- Many trees in the project area have been planted only recently and at larger distances to each other than older plantations, and they are often intercropped with wheat. This could result in less damages than calculated in this Chapter.
- The field survey shows that the permanent loss of house-garden land is not expected. All towers will be constructed outside of house gardens, hence the category of house-garden land does not become a specific category for assessment of damages and compensation in this LARP. This was confirmed by the DMS;
- The volume of investments, which increases the cost of construction work (i.e. the use of additional angle towers) is likely to reduce the volume and to the payment of the costs of refunds and vice versa. This was done at least three cases where additional towers could prevent intersection farmhouses.

### **13.2. Permanently Acquired Land**

104. The work on additional stretch has demanded permanent acquisition of land in Ayni and 272.5 sq mtr will be acquired. In Panjakent this figure is and 1,608 sq mtr respectively. In total, permanently affected land to be acquired by the project is 1880.5 sq mtr. The users of these permanently acquired plots will receive a compensation payment for loss of land use rights based on the yearly potential produce of the land at market rates for five years (for seven years if apricot and citrus tree areas are required).

### **13.3. Temporarily Acquired Land**

105. In Ayni temporary acquisition of land is 6,644 sq mtr and in Panjakent this figure is 33,763 sq mtr; overall temporary acquisition is 40,407 sq mtr.

106. Calculation of Losses for Compensation:

- a. **Losses of crops:** Compensation for cash or subsistence crops found during the survey on lands to be acquired for tower foundations is determined by multiplying the estimated yield on these lands by the market value of the produce at 2017 prices and again multiplying the result by 5. The average yields per hectare and the market price for the main products (cotton, wheat, potatoes, vegetables, sunflowers, etc.) is shown in Table 2.
- b. **Losses of apricot, pomegranate, apple and citrus trees:** Compensation for fully grown apricot trees and citrus is calculated by multiplying the market value of the produce from each tree during the previous year by 7 years. A plenty of time for newly planted apricot, apple or citrus seedling would take before it can bear fruit.

107. On the other hand, compensation for trees which are not yet bearing fruit could be calculated by multiplying the cost of production (i.e. input and labor) on the land for one year by 3.5 years (the average age of the trees) for apricots and citrus, or 2.5 years for pomegranate plus cost of seedlings. The assessment of age of trees and actual damages has proven to be complicated in many other cases of land acquisition so that at this LARP all trees older than one year will be considered as productive in order to avoid disputes. Compensation for apricot, pomegranate, citrus, apple, etc. trees which are less than one year of age is calculated by adding the cost of production (i.e., input and labor) on the land for one year and the cost of seedlings.

108. A one-hectare plot of land has an average of approximately 300 apricot, 625 pomegranate, and 400 citrus trees, while the costs of one seedling are TJS 3.5 for apricots and pomegranates, and TJS 25 for citrus (indeed, there are almost no lemon tree plantations in the project area, only some individual trees).

109. Apricot trees bear fruit once a year, and the average yield of a one hectare of land with apricots is about 10,500 kg with a market price of TJS 1.5 to 2.0 per kg. For citrus/lemon the harvesting period is longer than for apricots (about six months) but yields are lower with 4,000 kg and an estimated market price of TJS 5.0.

110. ***In order to avoid disputes during assessment of losses, this LARP considers all apricot, citrus, apple, and pomegranate trees of more than three years of age as fruit bearing.***

111. For all types of trees which, after replanting require five to seven years to reach full productivity (according to the local information provided by the Agricultural Departments of the Rayons), input and labor costs have been added to the value of losses according to the following estimates:

- input costs such as fertilizer and plant protection chemicals (both of which are not available everywhere and used only at very low intensity) TJS 275,
- labor costs per year and hectare for irrigation and trimming TJS 660,
- labor costs for maintenance of field channels TJS 110.

### 13.4. Permanent Loss of Land Use Rights Estimates

112. The amount of SS payments to cover the permanent loss of rights to land used in the construction of overhead lines around TJS 81,901 (TJS 59,901 of the 9.63 hectares of crops and TJS 22,000 as base payments). If the forecast estimates also take into account that cut down the fruit trees are regarded as irrecoverable losses due to the fact that they have to be re-planted to get a first harvest in 3-4 years for vines, five years for the garnet and seven years for citrus and apricot trees.

113. Average compensation for tower costs are 708.20 TJS, which is 29% less than expected. The small difference is also the result of moving the towers of a very productive area in Ayni and Panjakent, who has more bad soil and less water for irrigation. Again, unexpected expenses will cover extra costs in the case, when the tower is the cause of a higher damage than was calculated.

### 13.5. Compensation for Crops Affected by Temporary Land Occupation

114. As shown in Chapter 2.3, net of land withdrawn from circulation on an ongoing basis to angle and suspension towers (i.e 9 630.5 m<sup>2</sup>) given in the standard scope of 850m<sup>2</sup> on tower will be needed an additional piece of 65 000 m<sup>2</sup> farm land, that will be affected only temporarily in one season harvest mounting angle 20 and 68 suspension towers (if the construction will be completed in one season).

115. Also, at the time of wire tension, for the corridor of four meters on the route approx. 17,808 m (= 17.8 km) to access to the 88 towers construction site, will need to use an additional 71,232 m<sup>2</sup> strip of cultivated land. This zone will be calculated on the reality of the hanging wires will be produced on existing routes and the earth between fields without crops or planted with crops (mostly near channels and large access roads).

**Table 8: Total Loss and Compensation Payments**

District	Number of Fruit Bearing Trees, pcs.	Crop/per Tree Productivity for 1 year/Kg	Crop Loss	Price for 1Kg.	Compensation for 1 Year (TJS) (18X19)	25% for Compensation of Vulnerable	Additional Compensations for Towers Installation	Compensation for Loss of Rights for Land Using (TJS) (20x5 years)	Total Compensation to be Paid (TJS)
Ayni	207	192900	4888	353	8019	0	750	17282	29224

Panjakent	122	3540640	47078.2	2046.8	62779	0	4000	15186	79457
<b>Total</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>3733540</b>	<b>51966</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>70798</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4750</b>	<b>32468</b>	<b>108681</b>

### 13.6. Income Restoration Program

116. No specific income restoration program is provided because there are no physically DHs that would be severely affected by the loss of their productive assets and income sources.

## 14. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

117. Barqi Tojik will not allow construction activities in specific sites of the alignment to begin until land acquisition and payment of compensation and cash assistance have been satisfactorily completed, and the site is free from encumbrances.

## 15. RESETTLEMENT MONITORING

118. The Project implementation is being monitored to provide the PIU/PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement issues, if any. Monitoring for this purpose involves- i) administrative monitoring to ensure timely implementation and problem solving; ii) socioeconomic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socioeconomic survey of DPs undertaken during preparation; and iii) overall monitoring to assess DPs' status.

119. The implementation of the LARP is also being monitored regularly to ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigation measures designed to address the Project's adverse social impacts are adequate and effective.

120. Internal Monitoring will be conducted by the PMU. Internal Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) reporting will cover the following:

- Compliance with land acquisition and resettlement compensation policies;
- Adequacy of the organizational mechanism for implementing the LARP;
- Fair and judicious handling of complaints and grievances;
- Compensation payments to DHs made as mandated by the LARP; and
- Success in restoring the DH's incomes to pre-project levels.

121. Internal monitoring will be carried out on a monthly basis and will be reported to ADB on a quarterly basis until the end of the compensation and rehabilitation process. The PMU will be responsible for determining if any follow-up actions are necessary and ensuring these actions are undertaken.

Prior to the delivery of compensation payments to the DHs, the PMU will announce the compensation dates, including a detailed compensation schedule for each community. No construction in the affected areas will commence until the payment of compensation has been fully completed.



# Appendix I Additional List of Impacted Farmlands

## District Ayni

Дополнительный акт  
О размере компенсации по проекту "Внедрение системы учета оптовых поставок электроэнергии и улучшение системы электропередач"  
грант АБР №0417- ТAJ Лот-2: "Строительство ВЛ - 220кВ "Айни-Рудак" по району Айни

№ п/п	Джамсат	Количество опор	Тип опор	Номер опоры	Дехканское хозяйство	Ф. И. О. представитель хозяйства/ семьи	Статус землепользедца	Общ. площ. используемой хозяйством, га	Отводимая площадь земли под строительством					Компенсационные выплаты									
									Длина отводимого участка (м.)	Ширина отводимого участка (м.)	Всего 10х11 кв. метров	В том числе		Тип культур/у/ дерева	Кол-во плодовых деревьев/саженцев, шт	Урожайность сельхоз культуры/одного дерева за год, кг	Потеря урожая	Цена за кг.	Сумма возмещения за 1 год (сомони) (18х19)	25% уязвимым семьям	Дополнительные выплаты за установку опор	Компенсация за потерю посея земледельцев (сомони) (20х5лет)	Общая сумма компенсационных выплат (сомони)
												Временное га.	Постоянное (от 12) кв. метров.										
1.	Дар-Дар	1	пром	5		Нодиров Рухангез			9	9	81		81	тополь	3			104			250	312	562
									30	30	900	0,09		абрикос	2	3000	12	3	36			252	252
2.		1	пром	11		Нодиров Ромиз			10,5	10,5	110,5		110,5		10	3000	60	3	180		250	1260	1510
									30	30	900	0,09		абрикос	52	3000	312	3	936				6552
3.						Миров Абдукувайс								абрикос	5	3000	30	3	90			630	630
														тутовник	3			104	312				312
														сетка	15		7		105				105
4.						Муродкулов Элмурод								абрикос	20	400	120	3	360			2520	2520
5.					«Джуи нав»	Ракибов Зубайдулло								тополь	3			104	312				312
6.					д/х Вохидов	Соатов Убайдулло			40	4	160	0,016		трава	2	3000	12	3	36			252	252
7.					д/х Вохидов	Шарипова Майрам			125	4	500	0,05		трава		8000	400	1	400				400
8.					х/д Кушабой	Турсунова Орзулгул			75	4	300	0,03		трава		8000	240	1	240				240

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
9.							Арбобова Фотима			70	4	280	0,028		трава		8000	224	1	224				224
10.							Сафарова Мадя			50	4	200	0,02		трава		8000	160	1	160				160
11.							Амридинов Шамсидин			25	4	100	0,01		трава		8000	80	1	80				80
12.							Амонова Ашурмо			25	4	100	0,01		трава		8000	80	1	80				80
13.							Ниезова Саодат			15	4	60	0,006		картошка		25000	150	1,3	195				195
14.							Иззатулоева Санам			10	4	40	0,04		картошка абрикос	1	25000 3000	100 6	1,3 3	130 18				130
15.	1	пром		40			Эров Файзимурод			9 3	9 30	81 900		81	трава		8000 8000	65 720	1 1	65 720		250	324	574 720
16.						«Мадм»	Хамитов Абдухалиф								абрикос	84	3000	504	3	1512			10584	10584
17.						«Файзбор»	Коштиев Шариф								абрикос	5	3000	30	3	90			630	630
18.							Мухидинов Камол								Грец. орех	2	5000	28	2	56			392	392
19.							Шералиев Бадал			75	4	300	0,03		трава		8000	240	1	240				240
20.						Б Гафуров	Ашуров Хочибой			165	4	660	0,006		трава		8000	528	1	528				528
21.							Худжова Майсара			120	4	480	0,048		трава		8000	384	1	384				384
22.							Шералиев Рахмат			125	4	500	0,05		пшеница		3500	175	1,5	262				262
23.							Одилова Мавлуда			14	4	56	0,0056		пшеница		3500	20	1,5	30				30
24.							Абдуллоева Озода			15	4	60	0,006		пшеница		3500	21	1,5	32				32
25.							Бахромова З.			20	4	80	0,008		пшеница		3500	28	1,5	42				42
26.							Хафизов А.			17	4	68	0,0068		пшеница		3500	24	1,5	36				36
																192						750	17282	29224

✓ Председатель комиссии:  
Заместитель Председателя района

Секретарь комиссии:  
✓ Начальник отдела промышленности, транспорта связи Хукумата района

Члены комиссии:

Начальник отдела архитектуры и строительства района

✓ Председатель комитета по земельному управлению

Главный специалист – юрист

Начальник электрических сетей

Начальник управления сельского хозяйства

✓ Директор лесного хозяйства

Начальник отдела охраны окружающей среды

Председатель джамоата «Дар-дар»

✓ Председатель джамоата «Урметан»



Official stamps and signatures of district officials. The stamps are circular and contain the text 'ХУКУМАТИ РАЙОНИ' (District Administration) and 'РАЙОН' (District). The signatures are handwritten in blue ink. The names of the officials are written next to their signatures.

Председатель комиссии: Бурдзод М.К.  
Заместитель Председателя района: Бурсанов З.Ф.  
Секретарь комиссии: Одилов. О.С.  
Начальник отдела промышленности, транспорта связи Хукумата района: Асенов Д.С.  
Члены комиссии:  
Начальник отдела архитектуры и строительства района: Масидов А.  
Председатель комитета по земельному управлению: Носиров М.  
Главный специалист – юрист: Джамалов С.  
Начальник электрических сетей: М.В.Косов  
Начальник управления сельского хозяйства: Абдуллоев М.А.  
Директор лесного хозяйства: Ф. Курбанов  
Начальник отдела охраны окружающей среды: Алиев  
Председатель джамоата «Дар-дар»: Алиев  
Председатель джамоата «Урметан»: Алиев

# District Panjakent

Approved by:  
M. Ismoltzoda  
Chairman of OSHC "Bargi Tojik"  
Date: 23.09.2017

Supplement to the Summary Resettlement Plan  
ADB Grant 0417-TAJ "Wholesale metering and Transmission Reinforcement Project"

Lot-2: "Construction of 220 kV OTL "Aini-Rurakki"  
The List of compensations to be paid for Panjakent  
of Sugdud region

N. Nazarzoda  
Executive Director  
SE "PMUES"  
Date: 22.09.2017

No.	Jamoiat	Number of towers	Type of towers	Its tower	Name of a Farm	Name of AP/representative of a farm	The total land area used by a farm, ha	Allocated		Type of crops/trees	Compensation payment																Total amount of compensation to be paid in TJS		
								Length of land of AP (m)	Land required temporarily in acm		Land required permanently in egm	Number of non yet fruit bearing trees affected	Number of fruit bearing trees affected	Value of non fruit bearing trees per unit (seedling + 1 year of care)	Productivity per ha in kg (crops)	Productivity per tree of fruits in kg	Value of crop per kg in TJS	Value of fruit per kg in TJS	Value of non fruit bearing trees	Total compensation for fruit losses (one season) 14x17x19	Total compensation for fruit losses 21x4.3.7 years	Total compensation for non fruit bearing trees 13x20	Total compensation for crops (permanent losses) 5 years 11x16x18x5 years	Total compensation for crops (temporary losses - 1 season)	Additional compensation for towers installation in TJS	Subtotal compensation in TJS		25% for compensation of vulnerable	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	Voru				private	Boev Nazir					apricot	1	5					10	3	150	1050	104				1050	1050		
2	Sujina	2	sup	173	Kunsoy	Usupov Haet			110.28	wheat						1.5			104				110		250		104	104	
3	Sujina	2	sup	173	Kunsoy	Usupov Haet			110.28	wheat						1.5							110		250		104	104	
4	s	1	sup	181	Mushhona	Zamonboev Umidjon			110.28	wheat						1.5							110		250		104	104	
5	s	1	sup	182	Kutama	Bazorov Ilkom			110.28	wheat						1.5							110		250		104	104	
6	s	1	sup	194	Mushhona	Egamberdiev Shomansur			121	apple		14				9		2	280	1400					250		1650	1650	
7	H.Hasan					Muhamadnuziev Usuljon			750	grass			31			10	2	2	620	3100							3100	3100	
8	H.Hasan					Arslonov Solhibjon			1600	wheat						1.5												2420	2420
9	L.Sherali					Nozirov Ravshan			900	apple	5		10															50	50
10	Chinor	1	and	234		Murodova Malohot			55.125	sunflower						5												765	765
11	Chinor	1	sup	235		Hasanova Rano			789	potato						1.3												2364	2364
12	Chinor	1	sup	236		Munavvatrov Saifullo			40.5	grass						1												142	142
13	Chinor	1	sup	237		Iceova Tojigul			60	potato						1.3												2454	2454
14	Chinor	1	sup	238		Mahramova Gulnora			42	grass						1												147	147
									395	potato						1.3												629	629
																1.3												1183	1183

15	Chinor	1	238	Umurokov Shamsiddin	13.12	potato	23050	1.3	302	50	352	382
					13.12	corn	7700	1.6	81		81	81
					395		7700	1.6		490	490	490
					100	440	7700	1.6		497	497	497
16	Chinor	1	239	Kodirova Mohiniso	47.25	grass	7000	1	165	214	379	94
					47.25	potato	23050	1.3	708		708	177
					530		23050	1.3		1588	1588	397
17	Chinor	1	239	Jainikov Hoshim	15.75	potato	23050	1.3	236	36	272	212
					260		23050	1.3		779	779	779
18	Chinor	1	240	Hidayatov Nazar	10.12	potato	23050	1.3	151	62	213	213
					10.12	corn	7700	1.6	62		62	62
					265		7700	1.6		255	255	255
19	Chinor	1	240	Burhonova Musharrif	20.25	grass	7000	1	71	126	197	197
					20.25	potato	23050	1.3	303		303	303
					4.0		23050	1.3		1228	1228	1228
20	Chinor	1	240	Hursanova Zulfiya	10.12	grass	7000	1	35	52	97	24
					10.12	potato	23050	1.3	151		151	38
					205		23050	1.3		614	614	163
21	Chinor	1	241	Chalkonov Hasan	40.5	grass	23050	1.3	142	250	392	392
					40.5	potato	23050	1.3		606	606	606
					700		23050	1.3		2097	2097	2097
					119	onion	32030	2		762	762	762
					31	potato	23050	1.3	1213	250	1463	1463
22	Chinor	1	242	Tilyobov Eshmat	8.19	net 10m mulberry	23050	1.3		2454	2454	2454
									70		70	70
23	Chinor	1	243	Nuralieva Feruza	100		7000	1	541		541	541
					40	grass	7000	1	350	250	600	600
					650		7000	1		455	455	455
24	Chinor	1	244	Ashurov Mahacholir	120	1220	7000	1		112	112	112
					120	1220	7000	1	385	260	635	635
25	Chinor			Ibragimov Sharof	30	120	7000	1		889	889	889
							7000	1		84	84	84
26	Chinor			Ibragimov Hushed	30	120	7000	1		84	84	84
27	Chinor			Bozorov Murodillo	40	160	7000	1		112	112	112
28	Chinor			Ibragimov Sattor	40	160	7000	1		112	112	112
29	Chinor			Ummatov Turgun	35	140	7000	1		98	98	98
30	Chinor			Ummatov Saifudin	30	120	7000	1		84	84	84
31	Chinor			Ummatov Bektemur	50	200	7000	1		140	140	140
32	Chinor			Ahrolov Shavkat	50	200	7000	1		140	140	140
33	Chinor			Ahrolov Asor	18	72	32030	2		460	460	460
34	Chinor			Ahrolov Kamol	11	44	32030	2		282	282	282
35	Chinor			Ahrolov Shavkat	12	48	23050	1.3		144	144	144
36	Chinor			Ahrolova Oysa'ar	50	200	23050	1.3		590	590	150
37	Chinor			Sheraliev Bahridin	45	180	23050	1.3		539	539	539
38	Chinor			Ibragimov Honid	20	80	23050	1.3		239	239	239
39	Chinor			Gaffarov Kamol	15	60	32030	2		384	384	384
40	Chinor			Musumonova Solhika	15	60	32030	2		384	384	384
41	Chinor			Sheraliev Motina	12	48	23050	1.3		179	179	179
42	Chinor			Holamova Marhabo	20	80	23050	1.3		239	239	239
43	Chinor			Sheraliev Gulzoda	20	80	23050	1.3		239	239	239



44	Chinor				Sheraliyev Kamol	40	160	grass			7000	1					112		112		112
45	Chinor				Sheraliyev Muhsidin	80	320	grass			7000	1					224		224		224
46	Chinor				Toahmurodov Gairat	10	40	potato			23050	1.3					119		119		119
46	Chinor				Gairat	100	400	grass			7000	1					280		280		280
47	Chinor				Toahmurodov Tohir	20	80	grass			7000	1					56		56		56
48	Chinor				Alimkulova Robiya	30	120	corn			7760	1.6					149		149	37	186
49	Chinor				Rustamov Husan	10	40	potato			23050	1.3					119		119		119
50	Chinor				Jalilova Zulfiya	10	40	onion			32030	2					256		256		256
51	Chinor				Tursunova Mukaddas	10	40	corn			7760	1.6					49		49		49
52	Chinor				Iskova Bibifotima	30	120	potato			23050	1.3					359		359		359
53	Chinor				Odirova Buvrobiya	120	480	grass			7000	1					336		336		336
54	Chinor				Sheraliyev Nusrat	60	320	plowing									24		24		24
55	Chinor				Sheraliyev Fazliddin	80	320	plowing									24		24		24
56	Chinor				Goibov Zavkidin	80	320	grass			7000	1					224		224		224
57	Chinor				Sariboeva Sabohat	25	100	onion			32030	2					640		640		640
58	Chinor				Mahmurova Bogloroy	25	100	grass			7000	1					70		70		70
59	Chinor				Salimov Sunatillo	25	100	grass			7000	1					70		70		70
60	Chinor				Kaumov Gofur	10	40	potato			23050	1.3					119		119		119
61	Chinor				Otaboev Ganiboy	20	80	potato			23050	1.3					239		239		239
62	Chinor				Gafforova Hafiza	10	40	potato			23050	1.3					119		119		119
63	Chinor				Donierov Rahim	10	40	carot			32030	2					256		256		256
64	Chinor				Jalilova Asila	10	40	onion			32030	2					156		156		156
65	Chinor				Esirgapova Barchinoy	15	60	potato			23050	1.3					179		179		179
66	Chinor				Abdurahimov Bahier	15	60	potato			23050	1.3					179		179		179
67	Chinor				Karoev Rustam	90	360	grass			7000	1					252		252		252
68	Chinor				Yahshiboev Ismat	95	380	grass			7000	1					266		266		266
69	Chinor				Aliboeva Dilafroz	10	40	potato			23050	1.3					119		119		119
70	Chinor				Yahshiboev Abdulhalil	10	40	potato			23050	1.3					119		119		119
71	Chinor				Mirzoeva Sobira	10	40	potato			23050	1.3					119		119		119
72	Chinor				Haidarova Adolat	10	40	potato			23050	1.3					119		119		119
73	Chinor				Haidarova Salima	10	40	potato			23050	1.3					119		119		119
74	Chinor				Yahshiboev Uzok	10	40	onion			32030	2					256		256		256
75	Chinor				Ruzikulova Gulsara	10	40	potato			23050	1.3					119		119		119
76	Chinor				Bazorova Bibiyosha	10	40	carot			32030	2					256		256		256
77	Chinor				Jalilov Yazdon	95	380	grass			7000	1					266		266		266
78	Chinor				Jalilov Shukurullo	10	40	potato			23050	1.3					119		119		119
79	Chinor				Kengasova Mastura	10	40	onion			32030	2					256		256		256
80	Chinor				Muminova Gulsara	10	40	carot			32030	2					256		256		256
81	Chinor				Normahmadova Matluba	20	80	grass			7000	1					56		56		56

82	Chinor				Alimkulov Rustam	10	40	grass			7000	1				28	28	28
83	Chinor				Umurzokov Shavkat	20	80	corn			7760	1,6				99	99	99
84	Chinor				Rahimov Samos	80	320	grass			7000	1				224	224	224
85	Chinor				Kurbanov Jamshed	55	220	grass			7000	1				154	154	154
86	Chinor				Azimov Arzikul	15	60	corn			7780	1,6				74	74	74
87	Chinor				Muminova Sojida	15	60	grass			7000	1				42	42	42
88	Chinor				Hamroev Oltiboy	10	40	grass			7000	1				28	28	28
89	Chinor				Kenjaev Murod	10	40	onion			32030	2				256	256	256
90	Chinor				Karshiboev Narzullo	20	80	onion			32030	2				512	512	512
91	Chinor				Haidarov Ikromkul			potato			32030					256	256	256
								grass			7000					42	42	42
								net			10	2				75	75	75
92	Chinor				Jainokov Helim	30	120	grass			7000	1				84	84	84
93	Chinor				Rahimov Abdualim	10	40	grass			7000	1				28	28	28
94	Chinor				Mamatov Ahad	25	100	carrot			32030	2				640	640	640
95	Chinor				Mamatov Raihon	20	80	grass			7000	1				56	56	56
96	Chinor				Norimov Hakberdi	30	120	grass			7000	1				84	84	84
97	Chinor				Ismatov Isroil	10	40	grass			7000	1				28	28	28
98	Chinor				Dustov Bahronbek	10	40	grass			7000	1				28	28	28
99	Chinor				Samadov Islom	15	60	corn			7760	1,6				74	74	74
100	Chinor				Muhiddinov Erkin	10	40	onion			32030	2				256	256	256
101	Chinor				Ergashev Said	10	40	grass			7000	1				28	28	28
102	Chinor				Hursandmurodov Ekub	20	80	potato			23050	1,3				239	239	239
103	Chinor				Bozorov Ummat	25	100	grass			7000	2				70	70	70
104	Chinor				Hushvaktov Dodho	15	60	wheat			3380	1,5				30	30	30
105	Chinor				Dustov Bahronbek	35	140	grass			7000	1				98	98	98
106	Chinor				Hujahmedov Shamsidin	30	120	potato			23050	1,3				359	359	359
107	Chinor				Hujahmedov Usmon	30	120	potato			23050	1,3				359	359	359
108	Chinor				Unusova Husnora	20	80	potato			23050	1,3				239	239	239
109	Chinor				Ravshanov Shavkat	20	80	potato			23050	1,3				239	239	239
110	Chinor				Usarova Zulhumor	20	80	potato			23050	1,3				239	239	239
						10	40	carrot			32030	2				256	256	256
111	Chinor				Rajabova Dilnoza	60	240	potato			23050	1,3				719	719	719
112	Chinor				Burhonov Kurbon	10	40	onion			32030	2				256	256	256
113	Chinor				Aliakbarov Ikrom	10	40	potato			23050	1,3				119	119	119
114	Chinor				Shamsiev Bahridin	20	80	corn			7760	1,6				99	99	99
115	Chinor				Iskova Gulnora	10	40	onion			32030	2				256	256	256
116	Chinor				Ruziev Zarif	10	40	carrot			32030	2				256	256	256
117	Chinor				Saidova Matluba	10	40	corn			7760	1,6				49	49	12 61
118	Chinor				Homidov Mahmasharif	10	40	corn			7760	1,6				49	49	49
119	Chinor				Ravshanova Farida	10	40	corn			7760	1,6				49	49	49
120	Chinor				Hujahmedov Normahmad	4	16	grass			7000	1				11	11	11
121	Chinor				Isrofilov Ilhom	110	440	grass			7000	1				308	308	308
122	Chinor				Nazarov Bahtier	40	160	grass			23050	1,3				479	479	479

123	Chinor				Homidov Rajab	40	160	grass			7000	1					112	112	112
124	Chinor				Ahrorov Uraboy	40	160	grass			32030	2					112	112	112
125	Chinor				Haidarov Ashur	20	80	grass			7000	1					56	56	56
126	Chinor				Muhiddinova Marziya	20	80	potato			23050	1,3					239	239	239
127	Chinor				Kuchova Matluba	10	80	potato			23050	1,3					239	239	239
128	Chinor				Bahronov Hamro	20	80	potato			23050	1,3					239	239	239
129	Chinor				Aliboev Maruf	10	40	corn			7760	1,6					49	49	49
130	Chinor				Hakimov Salohidin	30	120	potato			23050	1,3					359	359	359
131	Chinor				Shodieva Nargiza		200	potato			23050	1,3					599	599	599
132	Chinor				Hasanova Buvhol		400	grass			7000	1					280	280	70 350
133	Chinor				Dodhoeva Sairam		100	potato			23050	1,3					299	299	299
134	Chinor				Jainkova Hojar		100	potato			23050	1,3					299	299	299
135	Chinor				Usmonov Ahadkul		60	potato			23050	1,3					179	179	179
136	Chinor				Esanof Gofur		60	potato			23050	1,3					179	179	179
137	Chinor				Shaerboeva Mavluda		60	potato			23050	1,3					179	179	179
138	Chinor				Yahshirboeva Marhabo		100	potato			23050	1,3					299	299	299
139	Chinor				Mahramova Gulnora		140	grass			7000	1					98	98	98
140	Chinor				Umurzokov Shamsiddin		60	corn			7760	1,6					74	74	74
141	Chinor				Azimov Hushvakt		60	sunflower			1700	5					51	51	51
142	Chinor				Alimkulov Mahmud		140	grass			7000	1					98	98	98
143	Chinor				Karshiboev Sadullo		60	potato			23050	1,3					179	179	179
144	Chinor				Jainkova Oilar		80	potato			23050	1,3					179	179	179
145	Chinor				Dodhoev Lutfillo		100	potato			23050	1,3					299	299	299
146	Chinor				Sattorov Buriboy		140	potato			23050	1,3					419	419	419
147	Chinor				Haidarov Ikromkul		80	potato			23050	1,3					239	239	239
148	Chinor				Narimov Tursun		200	grass			7000	1					140	140	140
149	Chinor				Norimov Hakberdi		200	grass			7000	1					140	140	140
150	Chinor				Fahriev Mardon		280	wheat			3380	1,5					202	202	202
151	Chinor				Fahriev Umar		120	corn			7760	1,6					148	148	148
152	Chinor				Halimova Huramoy		100	potato			23050	1,3					299	299	299
153	Chinor				Usarov Usmon		60	potato			23050	1,3					179	179	179
154	Chinor				Hasanov Hamro		80	potato			23050	1,3					179	179	179
155	Chinor				Chakkonov Hasan		200	potato			23050	1,3					599	599	599
156	Chinor				Muminov Mahmudamin		200	grass			7000	1					140	140	140
157	Chinor				Muminov Mahmudusuf		100	grass			7000	1					70	70	70
158	Chinor				Hursandov Asatullo		100	grass			7000	1					70	70	70
159	Chinor				Tilyaboy Eshmat		200	potato			23050	1,3					599	599	599
160	Chinor				Musoev Salohidin		100	onion			32030	2					640	640	640
161	Chinor				Sheraliev Zamira		240	grass			7000	1					168	168	168
162	Chinor				Hushmurodov Kuzi		320	grass			7000	1					224	224	224
163	Chinor				Isoev Nazrikul		80	grass			7000	1					224	224	224
164	Chinor				Salimov Habibullo		80	potato			23050	1,3					239	239	239
165	Chinor				Holknazarova Dilbar		168	potato			23050	1,3					503	503	503

166	Chinor				Mirzoev Muzali		60	potato		23050	1,3					179	179		179			
167	Chinor				Rahmatulloev Kuchmurod		40	grass		7000	1					28	28		28			
168	Chinor				Kerzayeva Nargiza		100	potato		23050	1,3					299	299		299			
169	Chinor				Mahmirzoeva Hursanoy		40	grass		7000	1					28	28		28			
170	Chinor				Irgashev Odil		60	potato		23050	1,3					179	179		179			
171	Chinor				Nazarov Komil		60	carot		32030	2					384	384		384			
172	Chinor				Hudonazarov Oblo		40	grass		7000	1					28	28		28			
173	Chinor				Norimova Muharram		40	onion		32030	2					256	256		256			
174	Chinor				Gafforova Munavvara		120	potato		23050	1,3					359	359		359			
175	Chinor				Aliakbarov Ikrom		120	grass		7000	1					84	84		84			
176	Chinor				Hushvaktov Olim		400	grass		7000	1					280	280		280			
177	Chinor				Rahimov Ahmad		120	potato		23050	1,3					359	359		359			
178	Chinor				Gulova Mavjuda		80	carot		32930	2					512	512		512			
179	Chinor				Ahrorov Tohir		40	potato		23050	1,3					119	119		119			
180	Chinor				Arslonova Gulchehra		40	potato		23050	1,3					119	119		119			
181	Chinor				Hudoeva Manzura		40	carot		32030	2					256	256		256			
182	Chinor				Nazarov Hotamkul		400	grass		7000	1					280	280		280			
183	Chinor				Nazarov Azam		120	potato		23050	1,3					359	359		359			
184	Chinor				Jumayev Safar		120	corn		7760	1,6					148	148		148			
								willow			104					312	312		312			
185	Chinor				Burhonov Hikmatullo		120	wheat		3380	1,5					61	61		61			
186	Chinor				Armonberdiev Shermat		600	grass		7000	1					420	420		420			
									58	50					5550	715	9030	60162	4000	79457	2840	82297



## Appendix II Signed Documents of PMU

### Act

March 2017,

Penjikent city

We, the undersigned, Buriev M.N. - Project Manager in the SE "PMUES", Azizov M.A. - Representative of the Consulting Company "AF Mercados", Karimov S. Sh. - Head of the Monitoring Department/SE "PMUES", Ozhen Tyafu - Representative of the Contractor Company "TBEA" (PRC), Khalikov Nasir - Land surveyor of the Jamoat Dar-Dar, Erov Fayzi - Land surveyor of the Jamoat Urmetan, Narzullov A. - Land surveyor of Jamoat Sudzhina, Makhmadruziyev Yu. - Land surveyor of Jamoat Kh. Hasan and Abdunasrov M. - Land surveyor of Jamoat Voru, have drawn up this Act on the following:

This act was drawn up on the basis of the Letter from the Consulting Company "AF Mercados" №MC/PMU/2017/Lot2/02/0011 dated from February 13, 2017, regarding the caused damage to the agricultural crops of farms in Ayni district and in Penjikent city during the construction of OHL 220kV.

The Working group in the aforementioned staff, carried out the inspection and found out that during the construction of the Ayni-Rudaki OHL 220kV, the Contractor actually has damaged insignificantly some of the private farms of the agricultural infrastructure (fruit and artisanal trees) in Ayni district and in Penjikent city. After the inspection by the Working group, the actual amount of the caused damage to the listed farms of the agricultural infrastructure was determined (the list is attached).

In accordance with the terms of the Contract, the caused damage to the agricultural infrastructure must be compensated by the side of the Employer.

Buriev M.N.

Karimov S.Sh.

Azizov M.A.

Ozhen Tyafu

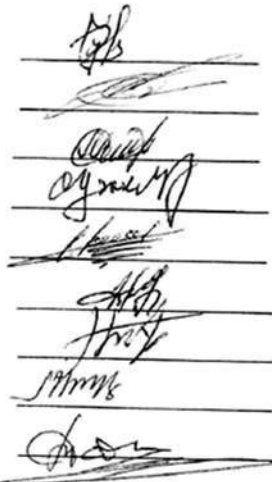
Khalikov N.

Erov F.

Narzullov A.

Makhmadruziyev Yu.

Abdunasrov M.





List  
Of affected person during the construction of OHL 220kV at Ayni-Rudaki

Item	Jamoat	No. tower (nponer)	Name of household	Name of householder	Actual damage
Auni region					
1	Dar-dar	5		Rukhangez Nodirov	3 poplar 2- apricot
		11		Romiz Nodirov	62- apricot
		9-13		Abdukuvais Mirov	3- mulberry, 5- apricot , grid-15m
		26-27		Elmurod Murodkulov	20- apricot
			«Jui nav»	Zubaidullo Rakibov	3- apricot , 2- poplar
2	Urmetan	35-38	«Madm»	Abduharif Hamitov	84- apricot
		74-75	«Faizbor»	Sharif Koshtief	5- apricot
		73		Maisara Hudjova	road-120m, lucerne
				Rahmat Sheraliev	0,09ra corn
				Mavluda Odilova	14m x 4 corn
				Ozoda Abdulloeva	15m x 4 corn
				Z. Bahromova	20m x4 corn
				A Hafizov	17 x 4 corn
Penjikent c.					
3	Sudjina	175,179	Kumsoi	Haet Usupov	120m x 4 road, corn 200m x 4 for conductor strain 10,5x10,5/10,5x10,5 corn
		181	Mushhona	Umidjon Zamonboev	40m x4 road, corn 100mx4 for conductor strain 10,5x10,5 corn
		182	Kutarma	Ilhom Bozorov	20m x4 road, corn 100mx4 for conductor strain 10,5x10,5 corn
		194	Mushhona	Agamberdiev Shomansur	45-apple
4	H. Hasan	219-220		Arslonov Sohibjon	400mx4 corn
		204, 205, 206		Usufjon Muhamadruziev	0,12ha - grass, 0, 35ha- grass
5	Voru	107	individual	Nazar Boev	5 apricot, 1 willow

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*



## Appendix III Grievance Registration Form

To: Representative of  
Grievance Review Committee (GRC)  
in \_\_\_\_\_ District

From: Mr/Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_  
Affected household by land acquisition and  
resettlement activities in \_\_\_\_\_ Village,  
\_\_\_\_\_ Jamoat, \_\_\_\_\_ District.

## Letter of Complaint

\_\_\_\_\_

Sincerely

Head of household: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Full name)

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Complete the second part of the complaint letter and hand it over to the person complaining (cutting line)

This letter of complaint was received by \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Full name) (Position)

Representative of GRC in \_\_\_\_\_ District, Line Section No. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/201\_\_

For records and further action taken by Grievance Redress Committee, keep this part of your complaint letter and bring it every time you are called for review/resolution of your complaint by the Grievance Redress Committee.



Letter of complaint of Mr/Mrs \_\_\_\_\_, who have been affected by land acquisition and resettlement activities, living in \_\_\_\_\_ Village at Line Section No\_\_ was reviewed by the GRC members, local hukumat and jamoat and other representatives of the displaced persons.

Summary of the affected person's issue:

Resolution of the issue:

Representative of the GRC in \_\_\_\_\_ District, Line Section # \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Full name)                      Signature: \_\_\_\_\_                      (Position)                      Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/201\_\_

Displaced person Mr/Mrs \_\_\_\_\_ (head of household)  
**agreed / disagreed** (please circle what appropriate) with the resolution of GRC.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

In case of disagreement with the GRC resolution the affected person should lodge his/her complaint to Project Implementation Unit under MOTC for further review and recommendation.

Representative of the GRC in \_\_\_\_\_ District, Line Section # \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Full name)                      Signature: \_\_\_\_\_                      (Position)                      Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/201\_\_

Displaced person Mr/Mrs \_\_\_\_\_ (head of household)  
**agreed / disagreed** (please circle what appropriate) with the resolution of GRC.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)