

Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF)

For

ROGUN HYDROPOWER PROJECT



**Project Management Group under the President of the
Republic of Tajikistan**

June 2024

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Amonatbank: `Amonatbank` is a State-owned savings bank of the Republic of Tajikistan and used by the affected people to withdraw monetary compensation for their lost assets.

Project-Affected Person(s): Any person, group, community, or people who, because of the implementation of the Rogun HPP, is affected by loss of the right to use, or otherwise benefit from land (residential, agricultural, or commercial), water, livelihood, annual or perennial crops and trees, a built structure, or any other fixed or movable assets, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily. S/he can be a legal owner, non-titled structure owner, or tenant.

Business Owner: Any person who owns or conducts a business within the Project-affected area, the operation of which may be disrupted by the Project. S/he can be a legal owner, non-titled structure owner, or tenant and will receive different compensation and livelihood restoration packages as per the Entitlement Matrix.

Census: A process to identify people who will be affected by the Project, establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and discourage ineligible persons from claiming benefits. The census collects pertinent demographic and related social and economic information about Project affected people and household income streams.

Compensation: Payment in cash or in-kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by the Project, at the time the asset needs to be replaced.

Cut-off date: Date of completion of census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. The cut-off date will be publicly announced and provided in all the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) prepared under this RLPF. This is the date on which calculation of losses and compensation are based. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to claim compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance, including from built structures, crops, fruit trees and other fixed assets built or planted after the cut-off date.

Custodians of Community: A registered association or such other legally recognized organization or committee of people managing, looking after, or responsible for the upkeep of, and liabilities relating to the land and structures in the Project area.

Dekhan farm: A registered individual or family farm, legally and physically distinct from household plots.

Encroacher: Someone who has illegally expanded or extended the outer limit of his/her private premises beyond the approved building line or agricultural land and has occupied public space beyond his/her plot or agricultural/residential land.

Entitlement: Measures that define what compensation that Project-affected households and people will receive for losses of land, crops, buildings, trees, and other assets and livelihoods that result from the Project's construction and operation. This includes moving and relocation assistance, livelihood restoration and other benefits, with the objective to improve, or at least restore, the incomes and standards of living of project affected people. These are usually set out in a table (Entitlement Matrix).

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): A grievance redress mechanism is a locally based, formalized way to accept, assess, and resolve community feedback or complaints. These can be complemented by national grievances systems. GRMs are used to improve project outcomes through creating more predictable, timely and results-oriented responses to citizen concerns.

Jamoat: The lowest tier of formal public administration in Tajikistan. Each Jamoat is responsible for administering approximately 10 villages. They report to the district (rayon)-level authorities, which report to the regional administration.

Hukumat: District administration in Tajikistan.

Makhalla: Informal village council comprising community representatives.

Presidential land: Land for which use rights have been granted to households and dekhan farms by a Presidential Decree for the purpose of small-scale food production. Ownership rights remain with the State.

Replacement cost: A method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Replacement costs is the current market value plus transaction costs and must at least be sufficient to replace lost assets with assets of similar value and quality.

Technical Household Passport (THP): To assess asset compensation entitlements, a 'Technical Household Passport' (THP) is developed for each household by the local division of the Bureau of Technical Inventory, which forms the basis of the valuation of the affected peoples' assets. THPs contain the following main elements: (i) the name of the head of household, village in which the plot is located, and the names of officials carrying out the assessment; (ii) a detailed list and preliminary valuation table of the household's assets, including buildings, their size and the materials from which they are constructed, outbuildings fences, and other fixed assets; (iii) a floor plan of buildings; (iv) a diagram showing the layout of the plot; (v) administrative costs; and (vi) stamps showing the date of approval. Trees, crops and movable assets are not included in the technical passport. Before valuation, the THP is reviewed, and trees are added to the inventory.

Vulnerable Groups: People who by virtue of gender, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, ethnicity, social discrimination, and exclusion may be disproportionately affected by resettlement and hindered in their access to development benefits. Vulnerable groups within the Project Area of Influence have been identified as elderly household members and heads who require additional care and assistance, households who need to take care of members with disabilities and/or chronic illnesses, women-headed households who have insufficient income, households living under poverty or with low income, orphan and abandoned children and youth-at-risk (neither in education nor in employment) groups.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Table of abbreviations	
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
Asl	Above sea level
BTI	Bureau of Technical Inventory
CEM	Community Engagement Manager
DFZ	Directorate of the Flood Zone of Rogun HPP
DLEO	District Livelihood and Engagement Officers
E&S	Environmental and social
EIB	European Investment Bank
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESDD	Environmental and Social Due Diligence
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework (of the World Bank)
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FSL	Full Supply Level
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBVH	Gender-Based Violence and Harassment
GLAC	Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GWh	GigaWatt hour
HH	Household
HoF	Head of Family
HoH	Head of Household
HPP	Hydropower Plant
IFI	International Finance Institutions
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
km	Kilometers
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
m	Meters
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoLMEP	Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population
MW	Megawatt
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Principle
PAC	Project-Affected Community
PAP	Project-Affected Person

Table of abbreviations	
PAH	Project-Affected Household
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
RLRF	Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SCLM	State Committee for Land Management
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SUERRE	State Unitary Enterprise for Registry of Real Estate
TA	Technical Assistance
TEAS	Techno-Economical Assessment Study
TWh/yr	Tera-Watt hour per year
THP	Technical Household Passport
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
WB	The World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Rogun Hydropower Plant (Rogun HPP, hereafter referred to as ‘the Project’) is located on the Vakhsh River in Tajikistan which forms part of the Amu Darya Basin. The Project is strategically important for the Central Asian region, due to the need to sustain and improve the energy supply of Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries.

The Project was first proposed in 1959, with construction starting in 1982. Construction has progressed with a number of stop-and resume cycles, driven by the economic consequences of major geopolitical events. Construction has accelerated from 2016 onwards. At completion, the Project will have a total installed capacity of 3,780 MW, a 335m high dam, and a 13.3 km³ reservoir. The project is expected to generate an annual average of 17,000 GWh.

Construction of the dam will cause permanent irreversible impacts due to the creation of the reservoir, headrace tunnel, powerhouse, transmission line, and ancillary facilities such as access roads and workers’ camps. Large-scale physical and economic displacement of low-income rural communities in the reservoir and buffer areas is expected. Considerable disruption to agricultural and other economic activities will lead to losses of land, assets, income and livelihoods, access to public assets and pasturelands, and cultural sites and assets. By 2032, four years prior to the full inundation of the reservoir, an estimated population of more than 50,000 people living in 69 settlements in Rogun City, Nurobod and Rasht Districts will need to be permanently resettled from the area affected by impoundment (the ‘flood zone’). As a result, approximately 16,823 ha of land will be submerged.

The Project’s design and configuration were re-evaluated in 2011-2014 and detailed Environmental and Social (E&S) assessments were carried out, following the Government of Tajikistan’s request to the World Bank to finance the Project. In 2011, the Government commissioned a Techno-Economic Assessment Study (TEAS) and environmental and social (E&S) assessment, which were financed under an earlier World Bank project. In 2014 an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) were prepared in accordance with the World Bank’s previous Operational Policies (OPs) on environmental and social safeguards. After completion of the TEAS, the Government proceeded with the construction of the Project without the support of the World Bank or other development partners, drawing upon the outputs from the TEAS. The resettlement program for the Project continues to be managed by the State Enterprise, Directorate of Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP (DFZ), which was established in 2011, in line with the 2014 RPF and the Project RAP.

The World Bank and other International Finance Institutions (IFIs) are now engaging in the Project, with construction and resettlement activities ongoing. In January 2023, the World Bank approved a Technical Assistance (TA) package, ‘Financing Framework for Rogun Hydropower Project.’ It aims to support the Government of Tajikistan to establish a macroeconomically sustainable financing plan and improve the environmental and social performance of the Project, aligning it with the requirements of the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), as well as the standards of other potential Lenders who may participate in the financing of the Project. As part of this TA, a number of E&S instruments for the Project have been updated or newly prepared, including this Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF).

Purpose of the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF)

This RLRF details the policies, procedures, and processes to identify and mitigate impacts on people who will be affected by physical and economic displacement due to the construction and operation of the Project. The RLRF has been developed in accordance with Tajikistan law and the international Lender’s standards, especially the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5) on “Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.” It will guide the preparation of future Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) under the Project, as well as the RAP 2

currently under preparation, so that they are aligned with the Lenders' standards (the full Lender's standards are set out in Section 3.34).

This RLRf supersedes the 2014 RPF, which guided the development of RAP 1 covering resettlement activities from 2009-2017 and has been fully implemented. A completion audit carried out in 2018 to assess the RAP 1 implementation concluded that it was materially consistent with World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary resettlement. Currently, resettlement within the RAP 2 period (2017-2025)¹ is being implemented by DFZ without the support of the World Bank or other development partners, drawing upon the initial 2014 RPF and RAP 1, to guide the resettlement process.

Given that resettlement activities are being carried out in a phased manner over nearly two decades, to correspond to impoundment levels of the reservoir, as well as the magnitude of people affected by displacement, a framework approach to identify and mitigate adverse impacts on Project Affected Persons (PAP) was considered appropriate. To facilitate the implementation of multiple-phase, multi-year resettlement, this RLRf will provide methods for conducting up-to-date comprehensive socio-economic baseline studies and census surveys, provide mechanisms to establish resettlement cut-off dates for each phase of resettlement, and if needed, will adjust compensation standards/payments for the extended implementation period of the resettlement program.

Livelihood restoration programs will provide PAPs with assistance in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their incomes and standards of living after they have been displaced. Opportunities for provision of additional resources and services through benefit sharing will also enhance livelihood restoration. RAPs prepared under this Framework will pay particular attention to vulnerable groups, including people who by virtue of gender, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, ethnicity, social discrimination and exclusion may be disproportionately affected by resettlement.

Key Principles

The following key principles guide this RLRf:

Informed Consent: All affected parties will be informed, consulted, and given the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes regarding their resettlement. Forced eviction will be avoided and community engagement will be promoted.

Full compensation at replacement cost: Displaced households will be compensated in a timely and fair manner for lost assets, income, and livelihoods, ensuring they are not worse off due to the resettlement.

Security of Land Tenure: Transparent land acquisition processes are followed, and land tenure rights of affected communities are protected. Compensation is provided in a fair and timely manner.

Livelihood Restoration: Comprehensive support will be provided to restore and improve the economic well-being of affected households, including skills training and access to alternative livelihood opportunities.

Cultural Heritage Preservation: Measures will be taken to safeguard the cultural heritage of affected communities, including relocating important cultural sites if necessary and supporting intangible cultural heritage.

Integrating sustainability: Environmental and social sustainability considerations will be integrated into all phases of the resettlement activities to minimize negative impacts and maximize positive outcomes.

Gender, Vulnerability, Inclusion and Social Cohesion: Particular attention will be paid to gender aspects and specialized measures will be implemented for the needs of the vulnerable groups, to

¹ The end date of 2025 may be extended if the impoundment/filling dates are extended. RAP 2/LRP 2 will include a new filling table and resettlement schedule, if required.

support their full participation in resettlement and livelihood activities of the Project. Given the large influx of displaced people into host communities, social cohesion will be prioritized, and it will be ensured that host communities will benefit from the new community infrastructures and facilities.

Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Planning

The Project has a dedicated national resettlement policy established by Resolution No.467 of October 1, 2008, and expanded by Resolution No.47 of January 20, 2009, and associated presidential decrees. Following Resolution No. 47, DFZ was founded in 2011 and has two major responsibilities (i) resettlement of the affected population and (ii) construction of communal infrastructure. The Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population (MoLMEP) and the Ministry of Agriculture are responsible for livelihood support and restoration activities, including training and support for employment.

Resettlement will proceed in phases according to a series of RAPs as follows:

SCENARIO-I – RAP PLANNING (For all 69 villages, resettlement completed by 2032 and full impoundment (1290 asl) by 2036)						
Impoundment levels based on lowest point of villages (m asl)	Proposed years to complete resettlement	RAP period	No. of villages covered in each RAP	No. of households covered in each RAP	No. of PAPs covered in each RAP	RAP Status
1092-1220	2014-2017	2014-2017 RAP 1	8	326	2,697	Completed
1110-1290	2017-2025	2017-2025 ² RAP 2	16	1,710	16,919	In progress (finalized in 2024)
1185-1270	2026-2028	2026-2028 RAP 3	16	1,328	9,206	RAP 3 ready by 2025 ³
1271-1295	2028-2030	2028-2030 RAP 4	17	2,215	12,547	RAP 4 ready by 2027 ⁴
1296-1414	2030-2032	2030-2032 RAP 5	12	1,209	8,898	RAP 5 ready by 2029 ⁵
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION			69	6,788	50,267⁶	

Asset Valuation, Compensation and Entitlements

Valuation and Compensation: The Republic of Tajikistan has a detailed legal framework which describes the valuation process for properties and assets to be carried out by suitably qualified and independent assessors. Two governmental agencies under the State Investment Committee (Narkhguzor) are assigned to support the asset inventory and valuation:

1. The Bureau of Technical Inventory (BTI) is responsible for preparing the asset inventories detailed in Technical Household Passports (THPs) for affected land plots; and
2. The State Unitary Enterprise for the Registration of Real Estate (SUERRE) is responsible for carrying out asset valuations based on the THPs.

Entitlements: The entitlements, compensation, and eligibility, including preparation of the Entitlement Matrix (EM), are guided by the provisions in Resolution No. 47, together with the principles of the Lenders' standards on land acquisition, restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement. All compensation will be at replacement cost, as defined in this RLR and EM.

² See Footnote 1 about the end date for RAP 2/LRP 2.

³ The commencements dates for RAPs/LRPs 3 to 5 may be adjusted if the impoundment/filling dates change.

⁴ See Footnote 3.

⁵ See Footnote 3.

⁶ This is the current number as of June 2024. It is possible that the final count of PAPs could be up to 60,000 to take account of population growth.

Eligibility: Displaced PAPs can be categorized into three main groups for the purposes of establishing compensation and entitlements:

- People who have formal legal land rights recognized by the Land Code of Tajikistan.
- People who do not have formal legal land rights at the time of the cut-off date but have a claim to land or assets recognized under the national laws, or that can become recognized through a process identified in the RAP (for example, those who have inherited the lands they occupy but have not formalized their inheritance). It is DFZ's practice to assist such people to formalize their land rights prior to receiving compensation.
- People who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy.

All PAPs with formal or recognized land use rights are entitled to compensation for the land they lose, while those without such rights are provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for loss of access to land. All three groups of people are entitled to compensation for loss of assets in addition to land and income derived from use of the land, and also are eligible to receive livelihood restoration measures.

Under this Project, the cut-off date for eligibility for entitlements will be disclosed in each RAP, as the completion date of the asset inventories. In accordance with Tajikistan's Resolution No.47, the construction of new fixed structures is prohibited within the flood zone areas of Nurobod and Rasht. Resolution No.47 has been amended in June 2024 to extend these provisions to Rasht.

Consultation, Information Disclosure and Grievance Redress Mechanism

Regular and ongoing consultations with affected communities have been carried out since the establishment of DFZ in 2011. In-country consultations with affected communities and the wider public will take place during the RLR disclosure period scheduled for early 2024 as detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). Going forward, as described in the SEP and this RLR, gender and vulnerability aspects will be integrated into the consultation activities. DFZ will hire appropriately qualified staff to effectively carry out stakeholder engagement activities provide oversight on livelihood restoration measures.

PAPs will be notified well in advance of relocation to provide necessary time to plan and relocate their families with the support of DFZ and local authorities. The entitlement matrix will be shared with all affected communities in the form of a simple guide for land acquisition and compensation, translated into local languages, which will be attached to the RAPs. As detailed in the SEP, these entitlements will be communicated through various means, including national media sources, TV ads, radios, and printed leaflets of the Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC).

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) managed by DFZ to handle resettlement related complaints at the local level has been established. The PAPs will also have access to a centralized grievance mechanism, at the national-level, which is available to receive appeals from the citizens of Tajikistan. DFZ is working to improve systems to record and more effectively manage the grievance process.

Implementation Arrangements, Monitoring and Budget

Resettlement and livelihood restoration management of a project of this scale requires an effective and efficient governance structure, in which coordination and communication amongst responsible agencies is critical. As detailed in Section 3.2 'Institutional Arrangements,' DFZ is mandated to coordinate and manage the resettlement program of the Project. Given that livelihood restoration support is also vital during physical relocation and post-resettlement. DFZ will need to be supported with additional capacity and ensure continuous and effective coordination with MoLMEP and MoA so that affected people are aware of the livelihood restoration process, and the livelihood support opportunities and entitlements that the Government of Tajikistan is providing.

The Project will continue to improve its internal and external monitoring under DFZ's supervision and coordination. DFZ will coordinate internal resettlement and livelihood monitoring, and external monitoring will involve independent third-party monitoring, including an international panel of experts and an international consultant. Completion audits will be conducted by another independent consultant at the end of each RAP period. An information management system will be developed by DFZ to allow real-time monitoring of the project-affected districts and settlements. Both output and outcome indicators to monitor progress on resettlement and livelihood are included in Chapter 10, 'Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.'

The resettlement and livelihood restoration activities constitute a significant share of the Project budget. The total estimated budget for RAP 2 (2017-2025) is estimated to be about USD 87.5 million. This includes additional budget to complete RAP 2 and LRP 2 and expenses to bring the current resettlement management into alignment with the updated standards of the Lenders. The budget to complete the resettlement and livelihood restoration of the remaining 4,752 households after 2026 is estimated at around 200 million USD, which includes appropriate contingencies. It is expected that this amount may increase in the future.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework

This document sets out the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF) for the Rogun Hydropower Project (Rogun HPP) ('the Project'). The Project Management Group (PMG) for Energy Facilities Construction under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan is the implementing entity for the construction of the Project, while the Directorate of the Flood Zone (DFZ) bears overall responsibility for resettlement implementation for the inundated areas. Livelihood Restoration is managed by the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population (MoLMEP).

This RLRF builds upon resettlement planning undertaken as part of the Phase 1 technical assistance in 2014-15 which was comprised of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). Further detail on these documents can be found in Appendix I, 'Past Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Management.'

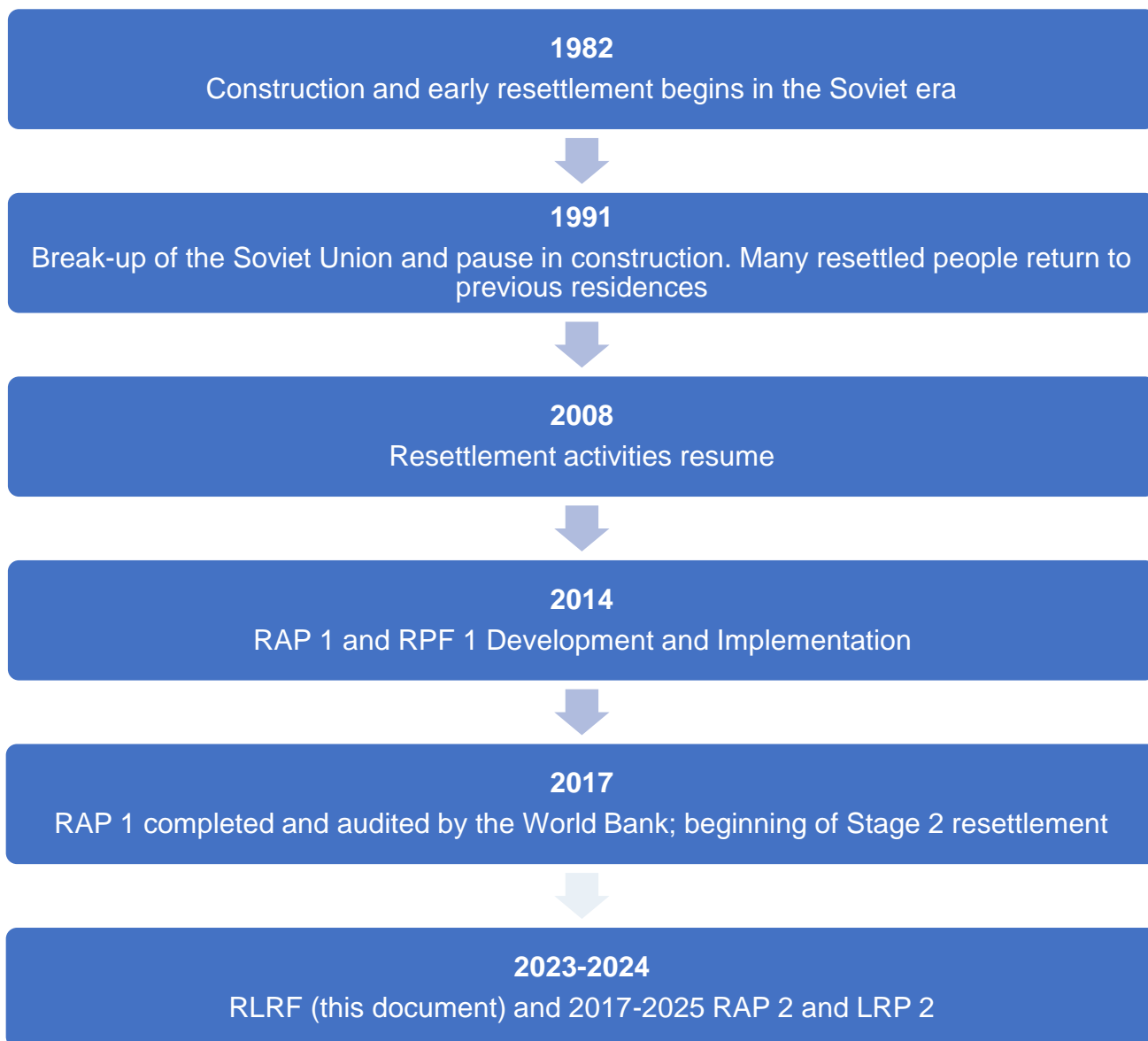
This RLRF is one of a series of documents that will guide the implementation of the resettlement process going forward and provides the overarching policy guidance and requirements for the resettlement program to inform the preparation of further RAPs and LRPs. These documents are outlined in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 – Documentation Related to Ongoing Resettlement for Rogun HPP

Document	Purpose
RLRF (this document)	<p>This RLRF updates the 2014 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and provides guidance for the preparation of a revised RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the years 2017-2025 (Phase 2) resettlement, as well as describing when future RAPs and LRPs will be prepared for the remaining stages of the reservoir filling.</p> <p>The aims of the RLRF are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail a plan to effectively manage involuntary resettlement, ensuring living conditions for Project-affected communities (PACs) are equivalent to, if not better than, those which existed before the Project; • Co-ordinate resettlement activities, including decision-making and providing sufficient resources; and • Establish livelihood restoration principles. <p>The objectives of the RLRF are therefore to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail resettlement objectives and principles, institutional arrangements, indicative number of affected people, summary of entitlements, indicative budget and timetables, livelihood restoration modalities for upcoming resettlement activities for the period 2026 until the end of 2032, when resettlement will be completed four years in advance of full impoundment in 2036. The RLRF will guide the preparation of future RAPs and LRPs that will be prepared in parallel with the stages of reservoir impoundment after 2025; • Summarize the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for resolving potential complaints from displaced persons; and • Describe the arrangements for implementing and monitoring the resettlement process, including internal and external monitoring arrangements. <p>This RLRF will also guide the preparation of future RAPs. As the resettlement operation will progress in phases, several RAPs will be required to ensure entitlements are up to date. The RLRF includes key findings and lessons learned from an assessment of the Phase 2 resettlement activities undertaken between 2017 and 2023. It also provides measures in RAP 2/LRP 2 to align it with international standards, as well as additional proposed entitlements for RAPs/LRPs 3-5.</p>
2017-2025 RAP 2 and LRP 2 ('RAP 2')	<p>A detailed implementation plan for resettlement that identifies the households and assets of those affected by the Project and details compensation, assistance, relocation arrangements and other livelihood measures that will be undertaken to ensure that impacts on people who are adversely affected are appropriately mitigated, covering the period 2023-2025. A new RAP and LRP is being developed to meet the recent standards of Lenders and will cover ongoing resettlement since 2017 until the end of 2025.</p>
Future RAPs	<p>These will be prepared by DFZ for resettlement taking place after 2025, guided by this RLRF.</p>

The Project began construction in the 1980s, during the Soviet era, and was paused in the 1990s after the break-up of the Soviet Union, before being revived by the Government of Tajikistan in 2008. A brief timeline of resettlement activities associated with the Project is presented in Figure 1-1.

Figure 1-1 – Key resettlement milestones in the development of Rogun HPP



1.2 Purpose and Scope of the RLRF

This RLRF supersedes the RPF developed in 2014, which was prepared in accordance with the previous standards of the World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The 2014 RPF guided the development of RAP 1, which covered resettlement activities until 2017, and has been fully implemented. A Completion Audit carried out in 2018 to assess the resettlement program under RAP 1 concluded that it was compliant with the World Bank’s OP 4.12.

Phase 2 resettlement is being implemented since 2017 by DFZ without the support of the World Bank or other development partners, drawing upon the initial 2014 RPF and principles established in RAP 1.

A revised framework, this RLRF, has been prepared to reflect current national and international good practice and standards, particularly the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5) to mitigate impacts on people who will be affected by physical and economic displacement due to the construction and operation of the Project. This RLRF details the policies, procedures, and processes that guide the preparation of 2017-2025 RAP 2 and LRP 2 and provides the overarching requirements to inform the preparation of future RAPs and LRPs for the upcoming stages of inundation.

This RLRF covers all land, assets and people affected by the involuntary land take and resettlement activities due to construction of the Project and/or falling within the impoundment zone (including buffer areas), as well as those affected by any associated facilities such as access roads or grid connection infrastructure.

Resettlement activities are being carried out in a phased manner, spanning nearly two decades, to correspond to impoundment levels of the reservoir. Given the timescales involved, as well as the large number of people affected by displacement, a framework approach to identify and mitigate adverse impacts on PAPs is considered appropriate.

To facilitate the implementation of multiple-phase, multi-year resettlement, the RLRF provides methods for conducting up-to-date comprehensive socio-economic baseline studies and census surveys, provides mechanisms to establish resettlement cut-off dates for each phase of resettlement, and if needed, adjusts compensation standards/payments for the extended implementation period of the resettlement program.

Livelihood restoration programs will provide PAPs with assistance in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their incomes and standards of living after they have been displaced. Opportunities for provision of additional resources and services through benefits sharing are likely to enhance livelihood restoration and benefit the broader communities that are not directly affected by the Project. RAPs prepared under this RLRF will pay particular attention to vulnerable groups, including people who by virtue of gender, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, ethnicity, social discrimination, and exclusion may be disproportionately affected by resettlement.

2 Project Overview

2.1 Brief Project Description

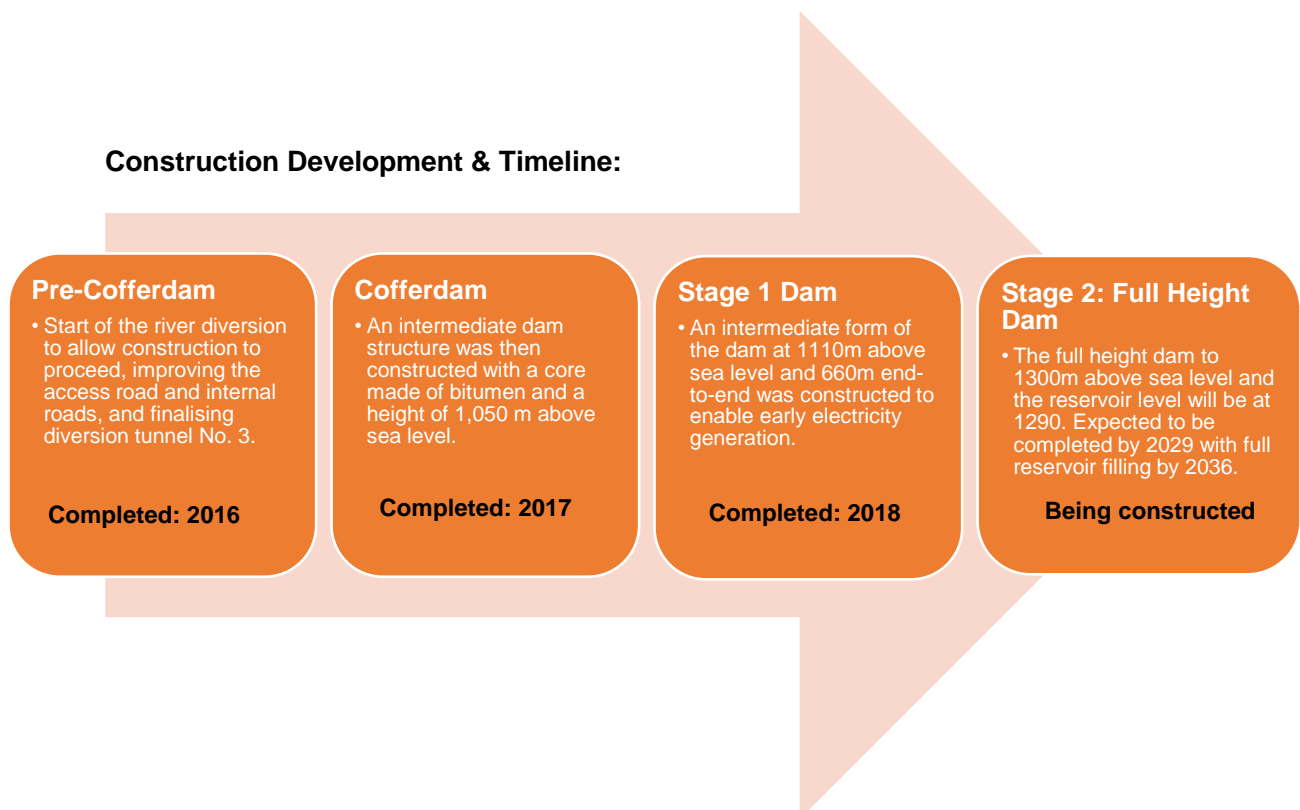
The Project once complete in 2029 will consist of:

- A dam which will have an overall height of 335 m.
- A reservoir with a full supply level (FSL) at 1290 m above sea level (asl), a total surface area of 170 km² and an overall length of approximately 70 km.
- A surface spillway and two mid-level and three high-level tunnels to protect the dam and allow safe passage of floodwaters up to the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF).
- An underground powerhouse (220 x 70 x 20 m) and transformer room (220 x 40 x 20 m) in excavated caverns. The powerhouse will contain six 630 MW turbines.
- Six 500 kV transmission lines (two complete and four yet to be constructed) connecting the Project to the national grid and other countries.
- Two access roads, one on each bank, with one in the lower reservoir and one in the upper.
- Several underground tunnels.

Once complete, the Project will be the largest installation in Central Asia, with a generation capacity of 3,780 MW and an average annual generation of 17,000 GWh. The Project has an expected life of 115 years, dependent on sediment inflow.

The construction of the dam commenced in 2014 and is being completed in two stages. The construction phases and the timelines are presented in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1 – Rogun HPP Dam Construction and Timeline



Projected water levels by year, until FSL in 2036, are shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 – Projected reservoir elevation and volume by year, 2024-2036

Year	Reservoir Elevation (m asl)	Reservoir Volume (km ³)
November 2024	1,100.0	470
November 2025	1,150.0	1,526
October 2026	1,175.0	2,467
October 2027	1,186.7	3,033
October 2028	1,207.4	4,268
October 2029	1,223.6	5,468
October 2030	1,237.2	6,668
October 2031	1,249.1	7,868
October 2032	1,259.8	9,068
October 2033	1,269.4	10,268
October 2034	1,278.2	11,468
October 2035	1,286.3	12,668
October 2036	1,290.0	13,238

The Project site is located approximately 100 km east of the Tajik capital of Dushanbe on the Vakhsh river. The Project site is in the Rasht region, which is divided into seven districts (rayons), namely Faizobod, Rogun city, Nurobod, Rasht, Tavildara, Tojikobod and Jirgital. The Project will directly affect, and require resettlement from, Rogun city and the Nurobod and Rasht Districts. It will result in the flooding of approximately 16,823 ha of land (see Table 5-3– Land Use in Rogun, Nurobod and Rasht Districts).

Project components that are associated with involuntary resettlement impacts are presented in Table 2-2 below.

Table 2-2 – Project components that lead to involuntary resettlement impacts

Component	Expected Impacts	Potentially Affected Villages
Reservoir area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical displacement impacts. A total of 16,823 ha will be submerged. The main road M41 will be interrupted shortly after Obi Garm; short stretches of this road will already be submerged in Stage 1 and major parts of it, including the only bridge suitable for heavy traffic crossing the river, will disappear at later stages of impoundment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reservoir at FSL, a total of 69 villages, and approx. At least 50,000 PAPs will be affected, subject to the outcomes of the ongoing geological studies.⁷
Dam and powerhouse plant area (including quarries and borrow pits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical displacement impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two villages, Mirogh and Sicharogh, were required to be physically resettled due to safety issues concerning the dam. This was done under RAP 1.
Access roads (on the right bank in the upper part of the reservoir, on the left bank in the lower part of the reservoir)	No resettlement related impacts expected as during physical relocation planning these new access roads were included in design.	Not applicable.

⁷ The total number of PAPs could be as high as 60,000 by the time resettlement is completed.

Only temporary impacts on interruption of public services or traffic are foreseen.
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Source: DFZ and ESIA (2014, 2023).

The energy transmission lines that fall under the `Associated Facilities`, as defined in Section 2.3 may result in involuntary resettlement impacts that would need to be assessed in the relevant RAPs once the detailed routing is known.

- Two 100 km 500 kV overhead lines (OHL) currently exist, transporting power from the Project to Dushanbe substation.
- One 123 km 500 kV line from Rogun HPP to Sangtuda is part of the CASA 1000 project and is under construction. This line is being financed by a consortium of Lenders including World Bank, IsDB, EBRD and EIB, and an ESIA was prepared in 2011.
- An additional two 500 kV OHL are planned to connect the Rogun HPP with Saikhun 400km to the north, and to Khujand 350km to the north. Detailed planning has not been initiated to date.
- The Project will have the ability to provide a sixth 500 kV line (reserve line) to be planned in the future.

2.2 Project Purpose

The primary purpose of the Project is to generate electricity to help the Republic of Tajikistan overcome critical shortages of electricity throughout the winter months and meet future energy demand, while respecting the water needs of downstream riparian countries. The Project will also provide other tangible benefits including:

- Downstream flow regulation potential: The added storage capacity provided by the Project will help overcome shortages that are now felt in downstream areas during dry years;
- Electricity production for export: The Project will allow the export of energy to neighboring countries in the Central Asian region;
- Flood routing: the Vakhsh cascade, including Nurek dam, is not designed to handle the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The Project has been designed to withstand the PMF, and will provide flood routing capacity and protect Nurek and the dams in the lower cascade; and
- Retention of sediments: by retaining the high sediment load which otherwise would reach and fill Nurek reservoir, the Project will effectively extend the life of Nurek HPP and the Vakhsh cascade by over 100 years.

2.3 Associated Facilities

World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 1 defines associated facilities as ‘facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and, in the judgment of the Bank, are:

- a) directly and significantly related to the project;
- b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and
- c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist.’

Associated facilities for the Project include several roads and bridges being built or re-constructed due to the dam and reservoir formation, including a portion of the M41 international highway that leads to Kyrgyzstan, as well as transmission lines connecting the Project to the national electricity grid. A full description of the Project’s associated facilities is available in the **Updated ESIA (2023), Volume I, Chapter 3, Project Description**. Any resettlement or economic displacement occurring due to the construction of these facilities will be included in future RAPs.

2.4 Project Entities

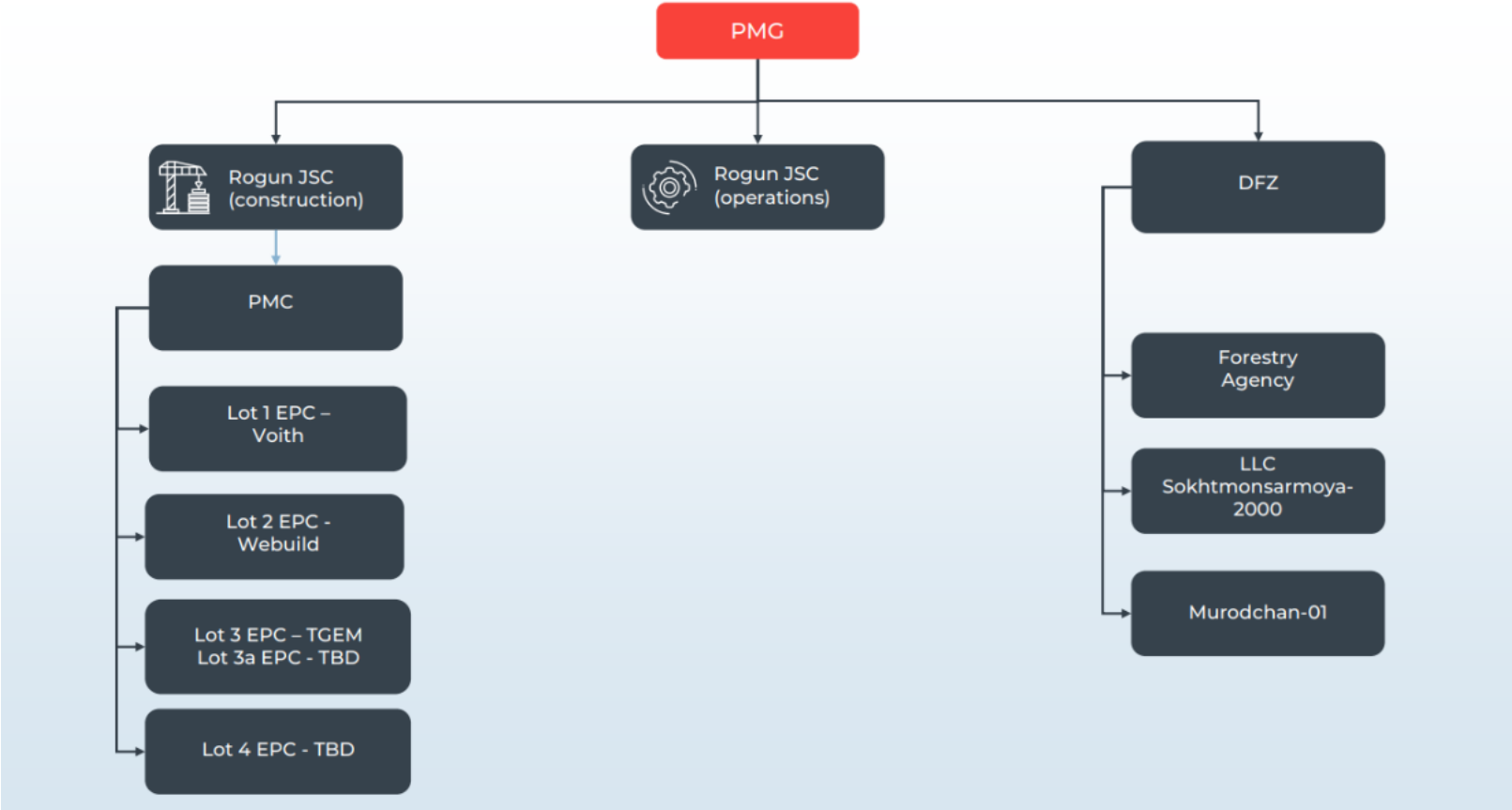
The organizations currently responsible for the Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) management of the Project are presented in Figure 2-2 and include:

- **Project Management Group (PMG) for Energy Facilities Construction:** under the President of Tajikistan has been appointed to coordinate all parties involved in Rogun HPP, including liaison with international lenders.
- **Employer/Owner: OJSC Rogun HPP (aka Rogun JSC):** responsible for ongoing operation of Rogun HPP and for construction of the Project. Rogun JSC provides supervision of Lot 3 EPC, Lot 4 early works contractors, other smaller contractors and of the Employer’s Representative, Tractebel ELC. Rogun JSC is ultimately accountable for all parties’ compliance with Tajikistan Law and, in future, International Standards.
- **Project Management Consultant (PMC):** provides overall supervision of E&S compliance monitoring and will be appointed from 2024.
- **EPC Contractor for Lot 1: Voith Hydro GmbH & Co (Voith Hydro)** is responsible for installation of four new generating units, delivery of two runners for two early generating units. Installation of the balance of plant and control equipment. Voith Hydro will mobilize to site at the beginning of 2024.
- **EPC Contractor for Lot 2: WeBuild (formerly Salini Impregilo SpA)** is responsible for design, procurement, and construction of the coffer dam and main dam, including treatment of the dam base (salt layer, grout curtain, drainage curtain).
- **EPC Contractor for Lot 3: TajikGidroElectroMontazh (TGEM)** is responsible for a series of tunnels and spillways on the right bank that provide adequate flood discharge capacity as the height of the main dam increases, and lower tunnels can no longer be used for that purpose.
- **EPC Contractor for Lot 4:** is to be appointed upon completion of tender. Lot 4 is expected to be awarded in 2024. The contractor will be responsible for completion of works on the left bank.
- **Lot 4 ‘early works’ contractors:** two main contractors EMZ and Tunnel Sadd Ariana (Ariana) are implementing preparatory tunnelling and other works in advance of appointment of the Lot 4 EPC contractor. Both contractors will vacate the site upon appointment of the EPC contractor for Lot 4. Performance is supervised by Rogun JSC.

- **Other non-EPC contractors:** A number of smaller contractors (approx. 20 plus) are undertaking various preparatory and maintenance works and are supervised by Rogun JSC.
- **State Enterprise, Directorate of the Flood Zone of Rogun HPP (DFZ):** is responsible for developing and implementing the resettlement and livelihood restoration program. They employ two main contractors, one for construction at new resettlement sites and another for demolition of relocated villages. DFZ also employs the Forestry Agency, which carries out land clearance works in advance of flooding, and another contractor who transports property of resettled households to designated resettlement sites.

The organizational structure will change once international financing becomes available in 2024. Rather than having an Employers Representative, a Project Management Consultant will be appointed to supervise the ESHS performance of all four main EPC contractors. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in the **Updated ESIA (2023), Volume III, Annex A01** covers the required staffing by all organizations.

Figure 2-2 – Current Organizational Structure of the Project



2.5 Alternatives Considered to Minimize Resettlement

A Techno-Economical Assessment Study (TEAS) of Project alternatives was carried out in 2014 and was described in the 2014 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). The ESIA considered economic, environmental, and social costs and recommended the FSL 1290 alternative (335m high dam) with 3,200 MW capacity as the preferred option based on a range of considerations as described below.

The other options considered were:

- *Without the Project*: If the Project was not constructed, the additional energy generation capacity required to meet demand in Tajikistan would likely be met by constructing several HPPs at other locations, or through imported gas and the construction of gas-fired thermal generation infrastructure. This option would eliminate the need for ongoing resettlement at the Project site, but ongoing support for PAPs already resettled would be required, as well as investment to modernize the infrastructure and houses in the flood zone, where no construction has been allowed since the commencement of the Project in the 1980s, as well as possibly incurring resettlement impacts elsewhere.
- *FSL 1220 (265m dam)*: Resettlement of around 13,000 PAPs would be required. This option was rejected due to its low energy output and low flood mitigation capability.
- *FSL 1255 (300m dam)*: A reduction in the dam height from 335m to 300m would reduce the resettled population from more than 40,000 PAPs to approximately 18,000. However, it would also reduce energy generation capacity by around 2 Tera-Watt hour per year (TWh/yr) and would reduce flood/drought mitigation potential.

The TEAS found that the benefits of the Project were greater than for other feasible HPPs or thermal plants, for all design options. FSL 1290 was recommended based on its economic benefits, long life span, flood and drought mitigation potential, and on the basis that environmental and social impacts would occur incrementally and thus could be adequately mitigated.

Alternative dam sites were not considered during the ESIA as construction had already commenced. However, the Dam Safety Panel of Experts determined the site was suitable considering topographical and seismic factors.

3 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 National Legal and Policy Requirements on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

This section sets out the applicable national legal framework for the social aspects with regards to implementing resettlement and livelihood restoration (shown in Table 3-1), employment. Income and livelihood (shown in Table 3-2), access to information (shown in Table 3-3), public administration (shown in Table 3-4), and citizen rights (shown in Table 3-5) that governs these aspects. **The Updated ESIA (2023), Volume I, Chapter 2-Administrative Framework** includes a detailed list of the applicable legislative framework related to the ESHS management of the Project.

Land and Resettlement

Table 3-1 – Legal requirements of the Republic of Tajikistan regarding land and involuntary resettlement.

Law	Requirements
Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan (1994), as amended	<p>Article 12: ‘The economy of Tajikistan is based on various forms of ownership and the State will guarantee freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship, equality of rights, and the protection of all forms of ownership, including private ownership.’</p> <p>Article 13: ‘The land, the mineral resources, the water, the air space, the animal and plant kingdom, and other natural resources are the exclusive property of the State, and the State guarantees their efficient use in the interest of the people.’</p> <p>Article 32: ‘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.’</p>
Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (2006), as amended	<p>Systematized set of rules regulating the rights to use, manage or lease land. Three types of primary use are recognized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perpetual use, which has no fixed term and can be granted to legal entities such as state bodies, industrial or transportation organizations, collective agricultural enterprises, and other such organizations. • Limited or fixed-term use, which can be granted to natural or legal persons for a short-term (<3 years) or long-term (3-20 years) period. • Life-long inheritable tenure, granted to natural persons or collectives. Natural persons must re-register upon receiving inheritance. This type of tenure covers dekhan farms and household plots. • The only secondary use/right recognized under the Land Code is the right to lease. Holders of primary use rights may lease their land for a period of up to 20 years, provided that the leased land is used in accordance with state-established land-use standards. • Seven categories of land use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural land; • Urban and populated areas; • Industrial, transport, and defense and other infrastructure; • Natural, recreational, cultural and other protected land; • Forest reserves; • Water reserves; and • State land reserves. • Amendments in 2012 allow the purchase, sale, exchange, gifting, and other modification of land rights. • Defines responsibilities. • Sets out the conditions upon land can be expropriated from land users for the needs of state projects, including the need to justify that there is no reasonable alternative. • Describes methods, systems, and order of protection of rights and interests of persons whose land is to be withdrawn. • Provides for compensatory measures to cover the land users’ losses, including the provision of equivalent land and structures and compensation for losses. This only applies to persons with legally recognized land use rights.
Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (2001), as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Civil Code regulates the legal status of participants in civil transactions, the grounds for the emergence of rights and the procedure for their implementation, contractual obligations, property and non-property relations. • It regulates the processes and rights to representation and power of attorney.

Law	Requirements
Civil Procedural Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (2008), as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Civil Procedural Code establishes the procedure, rules, and conditions for judicial protection in the event of legal proceedings on issues related to involuntary resettlement.
Economic Procedural Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (2008), as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Economic Procedural Code establishes the order, rules, and terms of judicial proceedings. It provides protection in case of legal proceedings on matters related to involuntary resettlement.
Housing Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (2022), as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Housing Code establishes the right to housing and the inviolability of this right. It sets out the conditions upon which people can be evicted or deprived of the right to use a dwelling.
Law on Land Valuation 2001, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This law establishes the legal framework for land valuation and the State Land Cadaster. This is a system of information and documentation on the natural, economic, and legal status of lands, their categories, quality characteristics and economic value.
Law on Local Government Bodies 2004, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This law establishes the normative grounds for allocation and redistribution of land.
Law on Land Management 2008, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Law on Land Management regulates relations related to the legal basis for activities in the field of land management. It establishes the goal of land management as rational land use which promotes good environmental conditions. Agricultural land use to be prioritized.
Law on Land Administration 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Law on Land Administration obliges the authorities to map and monitor the quality of land, including soil contamination, erosion and logging.
Law on Dekhan Farms 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This law is the legal basis for dekhan farms, which are individually, family or collectively owned farms created from the former Soviet-era collective farms. The farmer(s) have inherited rights and may use the land as they see fit, but the State retains formal ownership and may repossess the land if they deem that it is not being managed well. All Tajik citizens aged 18 years or above may create a dekhan farm. Natural persons may create a dekhan farm in groups of up to 50 people, and legal persons of any size may also create a dekhan farm.
Law on State Registration of and Rights to Real Estate 2008 (No. 3), as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This law establishes the legal basis for registration of real estate rights and restrictions on these rights. It covers land parcels, which remain state property, and other immovable assets. It establishes the State Land Cadaster as the official register of real estate and usage rights. The law establishes the basis for the preparation of technical passports. It provides for the conditions upon which land use rights can be restricted or transferred.
Law on State Support for Agro-Industrial Complexes, 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on State Support for Agro-Industrial Complexes outlines state support for agricultural and industrial businesses for the development of the national food and raw materials market.
Law on Valuation Activities 2020, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This law is the primary legislation covering valuations, including in the case of compulsory Acquisition by the State. It sets out the legal, organizational, and economic basis for valuing activities, and the rights and obligations of the subjects of the valued activities. It makes provisions for the development of national valuation standards. This law details conditions in which mandatory valuations can take place. It states that disagreements about valuations should be resolved in court.
Law on Pastures 2021, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Law on Pastures regulates the use and protection of pasture lands.
Law on Personal Subsidiary Farming 2003, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens have the right to personal subsidiary farming. This law defines the means of support for personal subsidiary farming by state bodies. Personal subsidiary farming is defined as ‘farming which is sustained by the personal labor of the citizen or members of their family for the purposes of agricultural production and the fulfillment of their needs regarding food and other necessities. Personal subsidiary farming is not considered business activity. ‘Family members’ are defined as those residing within one household. Rural citizens have the right to receive land parcels for personal subsidiary farming from the Unified State Land Fund.

Law	Requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban citizens have the right to receive plots for lifetime inheritable use in line with the law of the Republic of Tajikistan. Foreign citizens and stateless persons also have the right to receive land plots for personal subsidiary farming if free land is available. Plots are to be provided by local authorities. This law applies to both garden plots located next to residential houses and an additional plot from the Unified State Land Fund. The maximum size of such plots is legally defined. Support is to be provided by state bodies for personal subsidiary farming, including expertise and credit. When land plots used for personal subsidiary farming are requisitioned for state needs, citizens have the right to a replacement plot of equivalent quality, and to be reimbursed for all costs associated with the replacement of structures, physical move, and lost profits.
Law on Migration 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Law on Migration defines the legal, economic, and social basis for internal and external migration, with the aim to regulate migration processes. 'Resettlers' are defined as 'people changing their place of residence due to the decision of a competent state body, not on an individual basis.'
Regulation № 814 "On Establishing Public (Involuntary) Easement," (30 December 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This regulation provides for a form of easement/servitude that does not deprive the primary land user of their land but withdraws a part of the land in favor of the party who receives the easement/servitude.
Regulation № 641 "approval of the Procedure for compensation of losses of the land user or the user of the registered land rights and loss of the parcels of land" (30 December 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This regulation sets out the procedure for compensating land users for the withdrawal of land plots from use and for the resulting agricultural losses. The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan, the State Committee on Investments and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan, the State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy of the Republic of Tajikistan annually, calculate changes in the rates of compensation for losses of agricultural production and submit them to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for approval.
National Resettlement Policy, Resolution 467 of October 1, 2008.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Resettlement Policy sets out the procedure for the management of voluntary domestic migration in the country and the roles and responsibilities of different ministries and government organs.
Resolution of the Government of Tajikistan of January 20, 2009, No. 47, "On the Resettlement from the Flood Zone of Rogun HPP of the Population of Rogun City and Nurobod District," as amended on June 1, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Resolution specifically applies to the resettlement of the populations of Rogun town and Nurobod District within the Project impoundment zone. It sets out the roles and responsibilities of state entities. It states that compensation is to be provided to resettlers. Amounts are specified for privileged credit (TJS 5,000), and transitional allowance (TJS 200 to the HH head and TJS 100 to every member of the HH). Compensation of property will be based on market price after valuation by the State Committee for Investments and State Property Management. Compensation for equipment, prolific trees, agricultural crops and personal belongings or property is done by DFZ, in line with its charter. Resettled families are provided with equivalent land plot in resettlement site. Funds are allocated from state budget for transportation to resettlement sites; this is the responsibility of the Ministries of Transport, Health and Internal Affairs. Livelihood restoration program to be provided (usually investment programs to assist resettled PAPs to find employment). Inclusion of resettlers from the impoundment zone in Rasht district as the resettlement program progresses. Banning construction of buildings and structures with the aim of preventing a) artificial or unusual increases in the number of households and families in the farm books of the communities within the flooding zone and b) migration from other regions in Tajikistan to the flooding zone.
Resolution No. 395 of August 27, 2011, "On modifications and additions to Resolution of the Government of Tajikistan No. 47 of January 20, 2009"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Rogun HPP Open Stock Company' is replaced with 'State Institution, Directorate of the Flood Zone of Rogun HPP'. This Resolution removes the provision in the 2009 Resolution to allow salvaged materials to be considered a form of compensation for demolition labor.
Resolution No. 162 of March 28, 2015, "On	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Resolution establishes the responsibility of DFZ to pay physical moving costs of resettled PAPs.

Law	Requirements
modifications and additions to Resolution of the Government of Tajikistan No. 47 of January 20, 2009”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It defines that asset compensation should be paid by DFZ at full market cost. • The following government bodies are responsible for valuation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Committee for Investment and State Property of the Republic of Tajikistan; • State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy of the Republic of Tajikistan; and • Local authorities of Rogun city and Nurobod district.

Employment, Income and Livelihood Restoration

Table 3-2 – Laws and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan with relevance for livelihood restoration.

Law	Requirements
Law on Adult Education 2017 (No. 1-2), as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This law sets out rights, procedures, and requirements for adult education in Tajikistan. • All adults have the right to further education. • This is recognized as necessary for an economically productive life.
Law on Non-State Pension Funds 2005, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This law regulates legal and economic relationships concerning the creation, functioning, reorganization, and liquidation of non-state pension funds. • Citizens have the right to voluntary additional pension provision.
Law on State Protection and Support for Businesses 2014, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This law regulates state protection, support and development of businesses and provides a state guarantee for the activities of business entities. • It covers all forms of business, including those without legal personhood or hired employees, operating in Tajikistan, with certain exceptions.
Law on State Registration of Legal Persons and Sole Traders 2009, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This law regulates the registration of the creation, reorganization and termination of businesses and self-employment activities, and the operation of the Unified State Register of Legal persons and individual entrepreneurs.
Law on State Social Order 2008, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Social Order is an economic and legal form of implementation of social programs and projects aimed and resolving social issues at the national and local level, covering both state-funded projects and programs and those funded through public-private partnerships. • This law provides the social basis, principles and financing of the State Social Order and covers all applicable organizations.
Law on Handicrafts 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This law defines state support for traditional handicrafts.

Access to Information

Table 3-3 – Laws and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan pertaining to access to information.

Law	Requirements
Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan 1994, as amended	Article 25: ‘State bodies, social associations, and officials are obligated to provide each person with the possibility of receiving and becoming acquainted with documents that affect her or his rights and interests, except in cases anticipated by law.’
Law on Public Associations 2007, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A public association can be established in one of the following organizational and legal forms: a public organization, a public movement or a body of public initiative. • This law establishes the right of citizens to form associations to protect common interests and achieve common goals. • It defines the rights of citizens not to join, or to leave organizations. • August 2015 amendments to this legislation require non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to notify the Ministry of Justice about all funds received from international sources prior to using the funds.
Decree “On Approval of the Procedure for Reimbursement of Expenses Related to the Provision of Information”, January 1, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All state institutions have the right to charge a fee for providing any information to journalists and state officials. • One page of the information provided may cost up to 35 somoni (USD \$3.50).

Public Administration

Table 3-4 – Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan regarding public administration.

Law	Requirements
Law on Local Government Authorities, 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This law gives the chairman of a district or city the authority to control the management of natural resources, the construction and reconstruction of nature protection areas, supervision of local structures in the field of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance, waste management, health and social protection of the population in within the administrative territory. A public meeting is not held without official notification of the district authority.
Law on Self-Government Bodies of Settlements and Villages 1994, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This law gives Jamoats a wide range of competencies and a mandate to support community efforts to meet local socio-economic needs. The 2009 amendment aims to strengthen local governance and accountability by delegating budgetary authority to Jamoat councils and introducing a system of direct election of Jamoat council members. The 2017 amendment allows Jamoat councils to withhold non-tax revenues generated through the provision of administrative services, as well as a portion of local property taxes. The 2017 amendment requires the national government to take seriously the adoption of policies that give Jamoat councils the authority and resources needed to support local development and problem solving.

Citizen's Rights

Table 3-5 – Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan regarding citizens' rights and civic duties.

Law	Requirements
Healthcare Code 2016, as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens have the right to safe, effective and high-quality medical care. The state, employers and individuals have responsibility for the protection of personal and public health. The Government of Tajikistan has ultimate responsibility for implementation of healthcare policy.
Law on Appeals by Natural and Legal Persons 2016 (No. 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This law regulates the appeals process for natural and legal persons with regards to state institutions, local authorities, businesses and other entities. All persons may launch appeals without threats or reprisals. Appeals may be submitted on paper, by telephone, or digitally. There is no time limit on appeals.
Law on Equality and Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination 2022 (No. 773)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All citizens of Tajikistan have the right to equality and effective protection against discrimination in all its forms. Positive measures may be taken to assist disadvantaged groups to gain equality, although this must not take the form of granting special rights to certain groups.
Law on Equality Between Men and Women and Equal Opportunities 2005 (No. 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This law affirms state guarantee of gender equality. It forbids discrimination between men and women, with the exception of measures pertaining to healthcare, pregnancy, birth, and positive measures to promote equality.
Law on Social Services 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This law defines the rights of citizens of Tajikistan, foreign citizens and stateless persons regarding social services.
Law on State Social Standards 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Social Standards are a set of standards and norms set by the State in order to implement the social rights guaranteed by the Constitution. This law defines the legal basis of the State Social Standards and their structure. It does not cover standards regulating production, goods, labor or services.
Law on Social Protection of People with Disabilities 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This law defines the legal, economic and organizational basis of the provision of social protection to people with disabilities in order to create equal opportunities.

Law	Requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A disabled person is defined as an individual with a health condition or limitation caused by illness, injury, or physical or mental problems, causing the individual to require social protection. • People with disabilities have equal rights to healthcare, education, recreation, travel and free choice of occupation, including labor. • Discrimination against people with disabilities prohibited. • It defines responsibilities of all levels of government towards people with disabilities.
Law on Legal Assistance 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This law regulates the rights and responsibilities of natural persons with regard to legal assistance. • Legal assistance may take two forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary – this involves the explanation of rights and responsibilities, consultations, and document preparation; and • Secondary – legal support provided by the State to support a defendant during civil and criminal court cases. • It defines the rights and responsibilities of state lawyers and people receiving legal assistance.

3.2 Institutional Arrangements

This section provides a summary of the current institutional arrangements for resettlement and livelihood restoration management.

State Enterprise, Directorate of the Flood Zone of Rogun HPP (DFZ)

The Directorate of the Flood Zone of Rogun HPP (DFZ) was established in 2011 to coordinate flood zone preparation and resettlement activities, in coordination with the relevant government ministries and other state entities. The Director reports directly to the President of Tajikistan and has a dedicated budget from the State treasury.

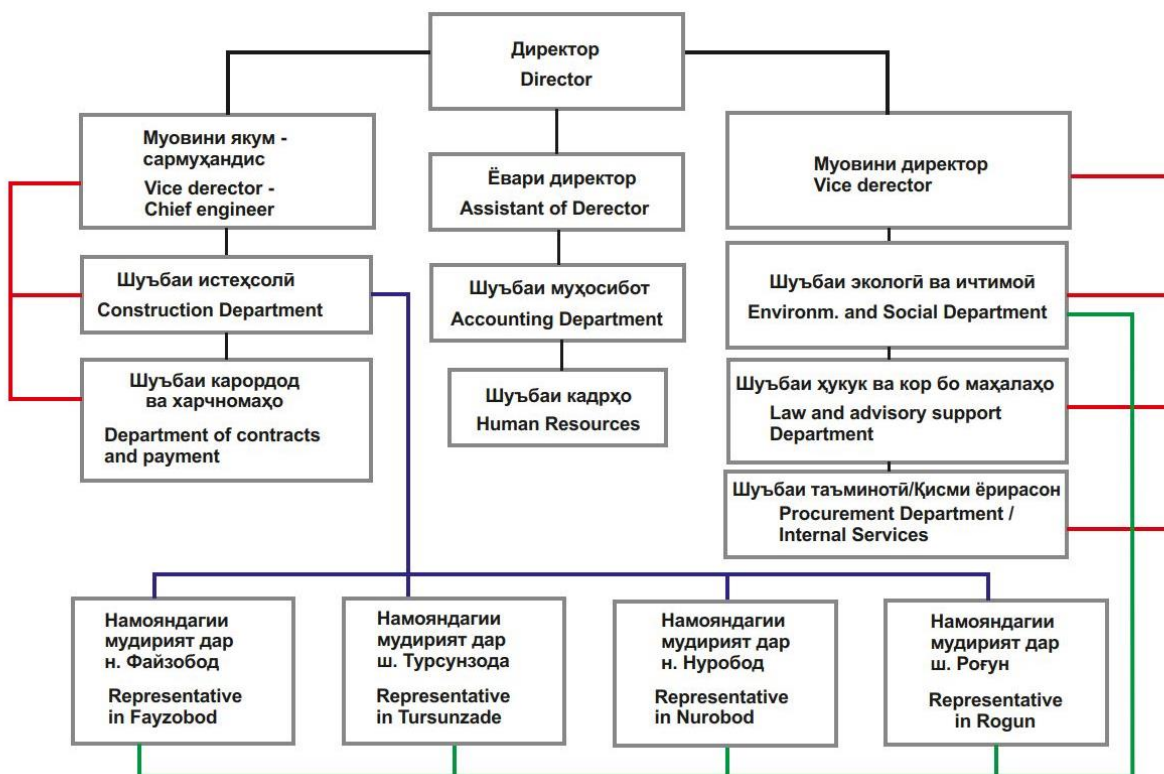
DFZ bears overall responsibility for the resettlement process within the inundation area, including engaging with stakeholders, resolving grievances, carrying out regular monitoring and liaising with all organizations and Ministries involved in the process.

Currently, DFZ has 46 staff comprising 37 men and 9 women, 6 of whom are focused exclusively on resettlement. There are plans to increase staff numbers to 74. An updated organogram for DFZ will be provided once the roles and responsibilities are approved by the Government of Tajikistan.

At present, the district level representatives of DFZ cover the grievances, gender-related issues besides dealing with routine resettlement activities. Given the increased work under the upcoming resettlement program it has been recognized by the DFZ that some of the roles and responsibilities need to be designated to individual technical specialists. DFZ plans to engage at least three gender specialists under its E&S department. Further information on measures that will be implemented to improve the gender outcomes of the Project can be found in the **Updated ESIA (2023), Volume III, C03 Gender Action Plan (GAP) (2023)**.

Additional staff will be required to effectively manage and monitor the resettlement and livelihood implementation. The details of the required additional staff and roles are defined in Section 11.2.

Figure 3-1 – Current structure of DFZ



Source: DFZ, March, 2023.

Bureau of Technical Inventory (BTI)

The BTI, which reports to the State Investment Committee (Narkhguzor), is responsible for the preparation of technical passports for land plots and households.

State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy

The State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy is responsible for the identification and preparation of resettlement sites.

State Unitary Enterprise for the Registration of Real Estate (SUERRE)⁸

SUERRE, which sits under Narkhguzor, is responsible for carrying out asset valuations in line with the THPs.

Ministry of Finance (MoF)

The MoF is responsible for setting the budget for DFZ and paying compensation funds into Amonatbank (via the Compensation Committee) for withdrawal by PAPs.

Amonatbank

Amonatbank makes compensation available in the bank accounts of compensated HoHs.

Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population (MoLMEP)

Livelihood restoration support is provided through MoLMEP for PAPs who register as unemployed. Participation is based on self-reporting rather than pre-identification. The following livelihood support measures are available:

⁸ Full name: State Unitary Enterprise “Registration of Real Estate” under the State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy of the Republic of Tajikistan & State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzor” under the State Investment Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan.

1. Transitional allowance (one-time);
2. Job counselling to assist resettled PAPs to find job opportunities;
3. Skills training;
4. Preferential loan (50% repaid) or 3-monthly income support (PAPs may select one or the other but cannot access both);
5. Small business loan (micro-loans – subject to business case); and
6. Job fairs and assistance to identify job opportunities in their new location.

Further details of these measures are described in Section 7.4.

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

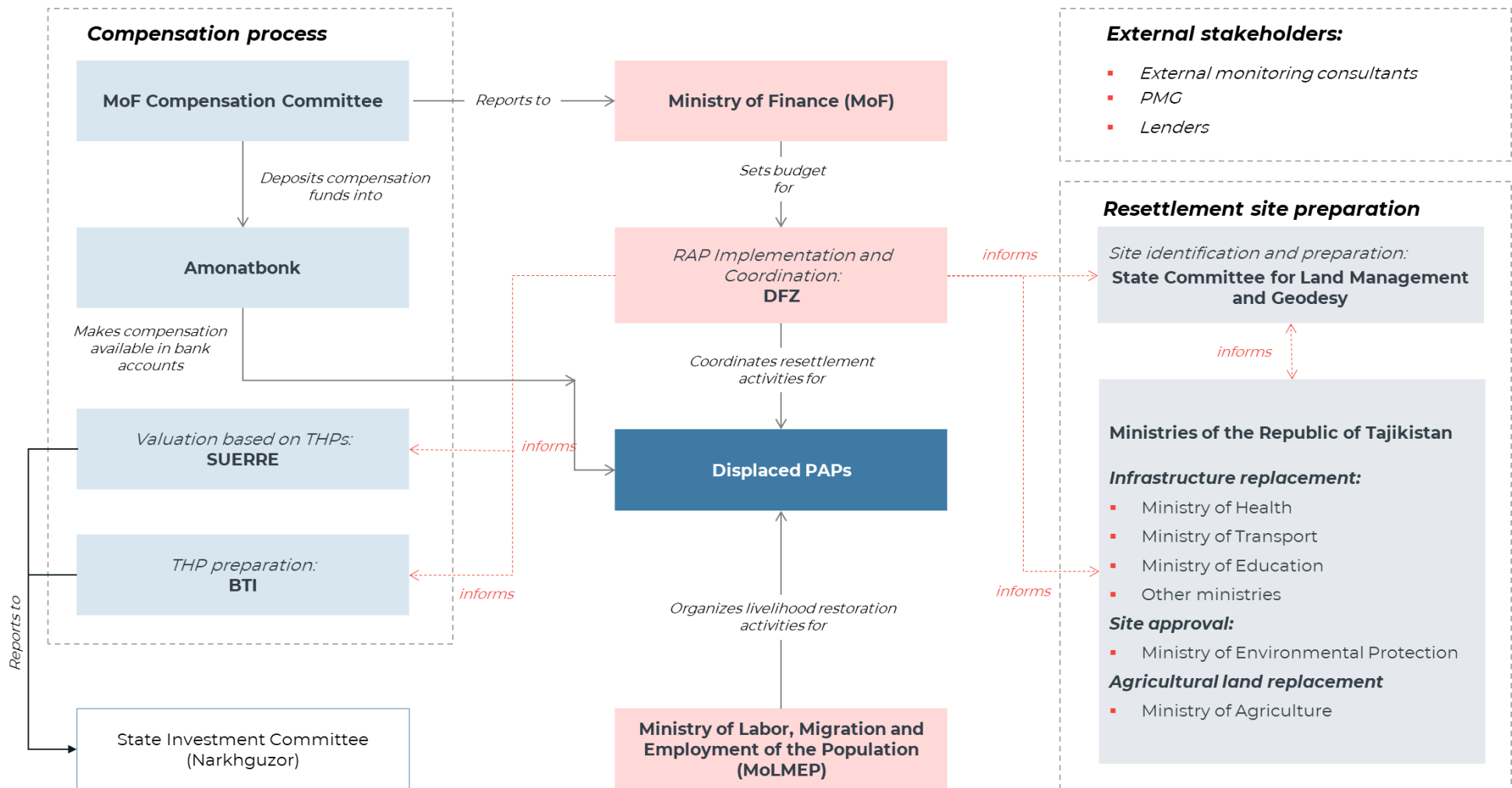
The MoA is responsible for finding the replacement agricultural land and pastureland, advising on crops, farmer training and providing seedling support. This support involves consultations with the PAPs on replacement crops and trees, site mapping, environmental services and agricultural extension activities. The land provided to resettlers for agriculture is land that is suitable for cultivation but currently not in use. The MoA aims to fully restore the agricultural capacity and food security of Tajikistan, compensating for the lost agricultural land and production due to impoundment for the Rogun HPP. The MoA also provides guidance on the valuation of trees and crops, though PAPs are able to complete crop harvests prior to resettling. Where possible, PAHs are permitted to continue harvesting crops even after they have moved to the new resettlement sites, until they need to cease because of impoundment/reservoir filling in the crop areas.

Other Ministries of the Republic of Tajikistan

Each ministry is responsible for ensuring that public services and infrastructure at resettlement sites are adequately restored, e.g., the Ministry of Education is responsible for schools, the Ministry of Health is responsible for healthcare facilities, etc. Ultimate responsibility for coordinating their activities in the flood zone and resettlement sites lies with DFZ.

Figure 3-2 shows the dynamic relationships between the above-described stakeholders that are involved in resettlement management.

Figure 3-2 – Relationships between resettlement stakeholders on RAP implementation



3.3 Valuation and Compensation Procedures

Legal Basis for Valuations

The main legislation governing the implementation of valuations, including in the case of mandatory acquisition by the State, is the Law on Valuation Activities 2020, which mandates the following:

- Valuation is to be carried out by the competent state body, hereby Narkhguzor, in line with a signed contract between the organization requiring the valuation (the Customer, namely DFZ) and the competent state body (Narkhguzor). The Customer (DFZ) is required to pay.
- Valuations must be carried out by suitably qualified assessors from the competent body.
- Valuations are to be carried out in line with the National Assessment Standards of the Republic of Tajikistan.
- Two copies of the valuation report must be prepared; one is given the customer and the other is kept in the archive of the competent body. The name of the assessor must be included, and the report approved by an official seal.
- Valuations must be carried out independently and without interference.

The National Assessment Standards of the Republic of Tajikistan establish the provisions and basic principles of appraisal and set out the requirements for carrying out an appraisal of the value of immovable property, movable property, objects of intellectual property, as well as requirements for appraisal reports that are used in appraisal reports.

Real estate valuations are based on the current market value of the property, restoration costs and the cost of waste disposal and, if applicable, environmental remediation. Depreciation of structures and assets is taken into account during the valuation. The initial value of a real estate object is defined as the minimum price at which this object can be sold or handed over. This value is calculated based on the market value of the object and must consider all assessment factors that affect the value of the object. To get the exact market price, the assessor uses three methods of evaluation at the same time, including profitability, cost effectiveness, and comparability, as applicable.

Legal requirements for the valuation reports are:

- A precise and accurate description of the requirements of the appraisal assignment, indicating the date of preparation of the report and its number, the purpose and possible use of the appraisal, and an explanation of any permissions and restrictions that directly affected the final conclusions and value;
- Information, analysis, opinions and conclusions to be disclosed in a clear and accessible manner; and
- A valuation report of the asset is signed by both the assessor and the owner of the asset.

The valuation report has to contain, at a minimum, the following elements;

- the name of the asset;
- location of the asset of valuation and address;
- the justification for the valuation;
- the date of valuation and the period over which the valuation works are conducted;
- the date of report preparation and the number of the report;
- the register form of the submitted valuation report;
- the name of the client (DFZ) and the owner of the asset;

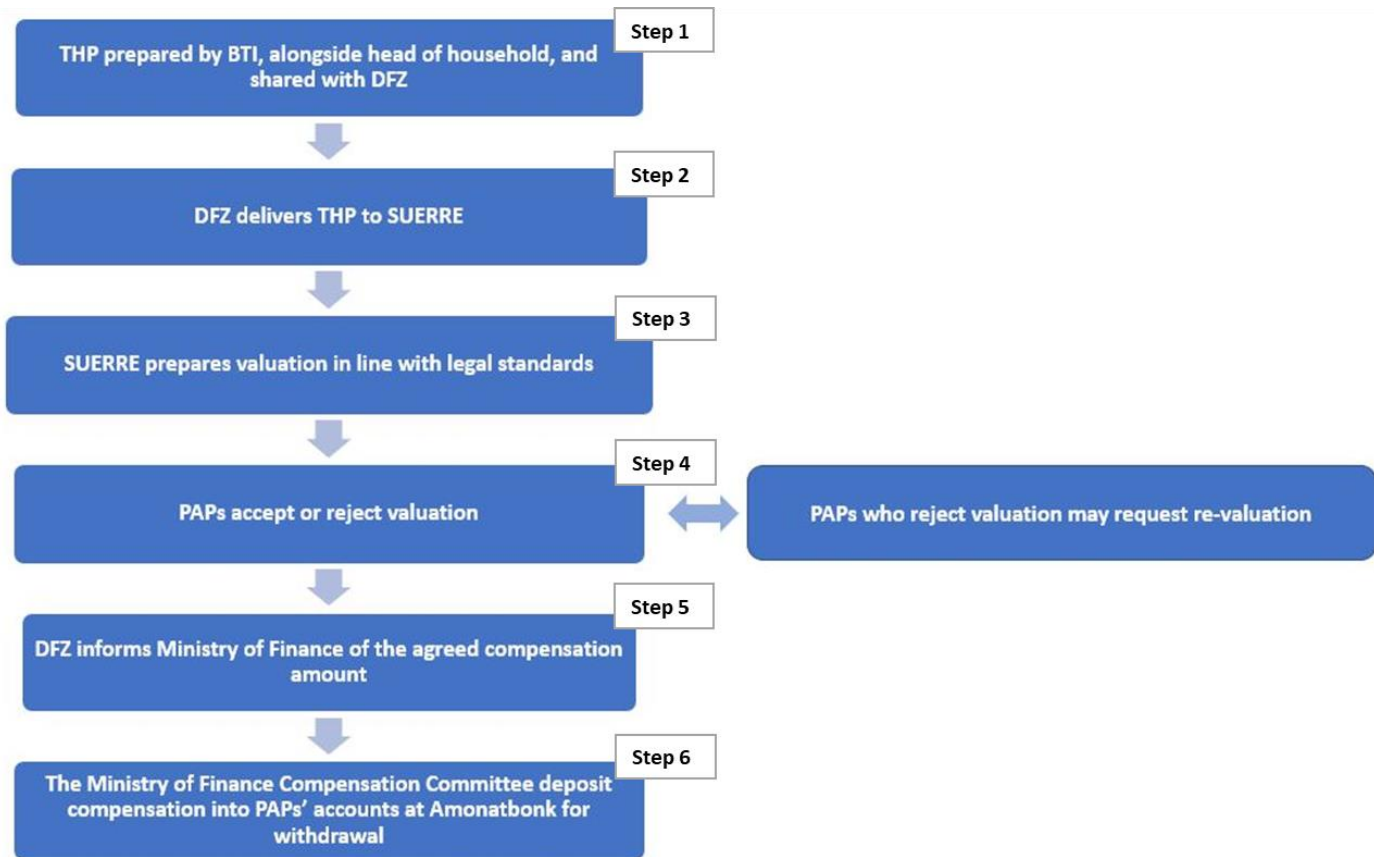
- the name of the assessor;
- the purpose and potential use of the valuation;
- the identification of the appraised property and interests in the appraised property;
- the type of assessment and a justification for its use;
- basic terms, restrictions and permissions;
- reference to the regulatory documents used that regulate the valuation activity;
- justification of the used assessment methods and forms;
- general information about the object of valuation, including the description of the object of valuation and the main results of the inspection;
- analysis of received information about the object of valuation, including review and analysis of market data;
- analysis of the financial situation;
- calculation results and accepted summaries;
- analysis of the efficient use of the assets;
- conclusions and results on the value of the assessed assets, which are justified for making the final decision; and
- coordination of the valuation results.

It is recommended by the law that valuations should be carried out no more than **6 months** before the transaction for which they are to be used is carried out as per the national legislation.

Methodology

A step-by-step approach is followed to determine asset compensation entitlements. The six-step process for asset valuation and compensation determination is summarized in Figure 3-3 with further explanation provided below the figure.

Figure 3-3 – Asset valuation and compensation process



1) The first step is the asset inventory, where a ‘Technical Household Passport’ (THP) is prepared for each household by the district-level division of the Bureau for Technical Inventory (BTI). The THP shows all the assets of the household that form the basis of valuation. The THP preparation for each household became a requirement after Project re-initiation in 2009. The BTI is the only authority authorized to prepare, amend and approve THPs. The THP is prepared based on an in-person visit by a BTI representative that is announced by DFZ prior to the visit. The BTI representative is accompanied by the head of household (HoH), the head of community (*raisi makhalla*) and a member of the respective Jamoat. Each THP is signed by the HoH to certify that the THP registers all the assets accurately. The Jamoat member will also verify the HoH’s claims regarding their assets. If the HoH is absent (e.g., undertaking labor migration), they will be contacted to nominate another household member to undertake the process. It was reported by DFZ that usually the head of household’s spouse is nominated. The THPs contain the following main elements:

- The name of the HoH, village in which the plot is located, and the names of officials carrying out the inventory;
- A detailed list and preliminary valuation table of the household’s assets, including buildings, their size and the materials from which they are constructed, outbuildings fences, and other fixed assets;
- A floor plan of buildings;
- A diagram showing the layout of the plot;
- Administrative costs; and

- Stamps showing the date of approval.

Trees and movable assets are not included in the THP. Before valuation, the THP is reviewed, and trees are added to the updated THP. The THPs are prepared in a computerized environment which allows all THPs to be standardized and properly recorded within BTI.

- 2) Once the THPs are finalized for all the households for a specific village, after DFZ's notification, BTI delivers them to the State Unitary Enterprise for the Registration of Real Estate (SUERRE), which is the authorized entity to carry out asset valuation and prepare valuation reports.
- 3) The third step is the 'asset valuation' process. When resettlement begins for a given village, the THPs are reviewed and updated as necessary, and valuation is carried out by the SUERRE. This review also considers trees, including both trees on the household's land plot and fruiting trees growing away from the plot but which the household can demonstrate are theirs. The trees owned by PAHs are counted and mapped by the MoA and their productive value is assessed, including the time it will take for replacement trees at the resettlement site to attain the same level of productivity. Non-fruiting trees growing away from the household plot are excluded, as ownership cannot be established.

Annual crops are not included in the valuation process for the following reasons:

- Agricultural land is state-owned;
- PAPs engaged in agriculture before resettlement have the right to apply for agricultural land use at their chosen resettlement site; and
- There is a long transition period between the commencement of the resettlement process and final relocation, allowing the PAPs ample time to harvest crops before they are required to vacate the land. Indeed, many PAPs continue to harvest crops and trees on the land they have vacated. Where this is feasible and safe, the DFZ has allowed for such harvesting to take place.

SUERRE has a contract with DFZ, which is renewed annually, to determine which villages are to be valued in a given year. This contract states only the names of villages and does not specify the number of households, plots or structures.

As explained in the first sub-section of 3.3, 'Legal Basis for Valuations', the valuation methodology for structures follows the Standard of Pricing, which is based on numerous decrees standardizing prices for building items. These decrees, and the standard of pricing, are renewed annually. This takes into consideration labor costs, machinery, and the price of materials. Compensation for trees is calculated in accordance with requirements set out by the Ministry of Agriculture; it takes into consideration the age of the tree, its annual yield in kg, the price of the products produced, and the amount of time it will take to restore the tree. Non-residential plots are valued using the same methodology as residential plots.

Tajik law permits depreciation of fixed assets when calculating compensation, and this has been applied during the resettlement process. The calculations, the valuation of each item, the percentage of depreciation and the final compensation amounts are shown in the valuation reports.

- 4) Once SUERRE finalizes the valuation reports these are provided to, and signed by, the HoH. HoHs who wish to query the valuation of their assets may request a re-valuation from SUERRE via DFZ. This re-valuation is requested via a written form available at the DFZ office in Dushanbe, and is carried out by different SUERRE representatives, who were not involved in the initial valuation. However, DFZ and SUERRE report that the valuation rarely

changes unless errors in the THP are identified, as the values are externally set through the Standard of Pricing. There is no time limit on requests for re-valuation, which may be carried out even after the resettlement process has been completed. If the HoH requesting re-valuation is unable to access the form in Dushanbe, they may contact DFZ through the normal grievance mechanism channels or local representatives of DFZ.

- 5) When the HoH accepts their compensation, DFZ informs the Ministry of Finance Compensation Committee on the compensation amounts to be paid.
- 6) As a final step, the compensation payment is deposited by the Ministry of Finance into the HoH's current account at Amonatbank. If the HoH is absent, they will be contacted to either nominate another family member or appoint a legal representative to whom power of attorney will be given, to receive compensation. If the HoH is deemed not competent (e.g., due to mental incapacitation) to carry out the THP preparation and valuation process, a procedure to transfer this responsibility to their next of kin is implemented.
- 7) Based on a survey of 364 resettled households (during the second phase of resettlement), 73% reported that the financial compensation for their houses and structures was adequate to purchase or build new houses and structures at the resettlement sites. The remaining 27% stated that they needed additional support, as materials and labor costs were higher than expected⁹. Most of the resettled PAPs said they received additional support through family connections (there was no data on how many of this group filed complaints through the GRM, but some 42% of PAHs overall have filed complaints with the GRM). In consultations with the World Bank involving some 151 households, about 10% of resettled PAPs said they applied for additional compensation and most (about 80%) said they received additional financial and/or in-kind compensation. The PAPs noted that DFZ also provided transportation of their movable assets to the new resettlement sites, which helped minimize losses. The new houses were generally smaller because the number of persons in the household was reduced, as married children received separate plots of land.
- 8) As for the households in the process of resettling, the survey indicates that 50% have expressed concerns that their compensation may not be sufficient, as prices for construction materials – much of which are imported – have been volatile. Both resettled households and those in the process of resettling have said that it takes time to restore livelihoods and income in the new resettlement areas, and thus they hoped the project could help resettled families re-establish themselves more quickly in this phase of resettlement and beyond. As resettlement has been ongoing, RAP 2/LRP 2 will include an analysis of compensation measures to date and, where necessary, DFZ will provide additional compensation, including in-kind support for PAPs who demonstrate that the compensation resulting from the valuation of their houses and structures was insufficient for them to purchase or build new houses and structures sufficient to restore their living standards. RAP 2/LRP 2 will also include an analysis of livelihood restoration measures to date and, where necessary, DFZ will provide additional livelihood restoration support. Under the RLRF, compensation must be based on the replacement value of fixed assets without depreciation. (See also Section 3.5 “Gap Analysis and Reconciliation between National and Lenders’ Policies” and Section 7.3 “Entitlement Matrix”.)

3.4 Lender’s Policies on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

Table 3-6 provides a comparison of standards for the following Project IFIs with comprehensive policies pertaining to involuntary resettlement:

⁹ It should be noted that the survey did not ask the PAPs to provide proof of their claims about inadequate compensation.

- World Bank;
- European Investment Bank (EIB);
- Asian Development Bank (ADB);
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB); and
- the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

The policies are materially consistent with each other in most of their requirements, although some differences are noted. Where there is a difference in requirements, the more stringent shall apply, unless other arrangements are agreed.¹⁰

Other IFIs which are potential lenders for the Project, but do not have comprehensive requirements for the management of involuntary resettlement, are:

- The Islamic Development Bank's (IsDB) Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy does not currently contain detailed standards on specific E&S impacts such as resettlement. However, IsDB has stated its intention to develop a Bank Procedure covering involuntary resettlement.
- The Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) has a sustainability policy aligned with UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These provisions focus on environmental and climate-related concerns, and do not cover involuntary resettlement.
- The Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development has commitments to support 'sustainable growth of the well-being of the population of its member states,' but does not have specific provisions regarding involuntary resettlement.
- The Delegation of the European Union to Tajikistan represents the European Union (EU) in Tajikistan and does not have standalone E&S policies.
- The Public Investment Fund of Saudi Arabia currently has no E&S safeguards or policies, although an Environmental, Social and Governance Framework is under development.
- The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development currently has no E&S safeguards or policies.
- The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development does not have comprehensive E&S safeguards or policies, but its strategy refers to consideration of the UN SDGs.
- The OPEC Fund for International Development currently has no E&S safeguards or policies.
- The Qatar Fund for Development currently has no E&S safeguards or policies.
- The Italian Climate Fund is committed to environmental and climate protection but does not have specific commitments regarding involuntary resettlement.,

These IFIs accept the E&S policies/standards of Lenders with resettlement policies for the purposes of the Project.

¹⁰ AIIB has opted to adhere to the World Bank's ESF for the purposes of this Project.

Table 3-6 – Comparison of Lenders’ standards on involuntary resettlement

Topic area	Applicable Lenders’ Standards ¹¹					Conclusion
	World Bank ESS5	EIB Standard 6	ADB Safeguard Requirement 2	AIIB ESS 2	EBRD PR 5	
Prevention and minimization of involuntary resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borrower will avoid or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative projects, project designs and locations; and Avoid forced eviction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borrower will avoid or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative projects, project designs and locations; and Avoid forced eviction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borrower will avoid or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative projects, project designs and locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borrower will avoid or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative projects, project designs and locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borrower will avoid or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative projects, project designs and locations; Avoid forced eviction; and ‘Willing buyer, willing seller’ agreements are to be the preferred method of land acquisition. 	Material equivalence.
Eligibility for compensation and assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to all PAPs with and without formal or recognized land rights who are present in the area before the cut-off date. Does not apply to fairly conducted ‘willing buyer, willing seller’ negotiated land purchases, or voluntary land donations, except in cases when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The seller has no option to retain the land; and/or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to all PAPs with and without formal or recognized land rights who are present in the area before the cut-off date. Does not apply to fairly conducted ‘willing buyer, willing seller’ negotiated land purchases, or voluntary land donations, except in cases when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the seller has no option to retain the land; and/or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to all PAPs with and without formal or recognized land rights who are present in the area before the cut-off date. Does not apply to fairly conducted ‘willing buyer, willing seller’ negotiated land purchases, or voluntary land donations, except in cases when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the seller has no option to retain the land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to PAPs with formal or recognized land rights who are present in the area before the cut-off date, and to PAPs without identifiable land rights in ‘certain Project situations.’ Does not apply to fairly conducted ‘willing buyer, willing seller’ negotiated land purchases, or voluntary land donations, except in cases when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the seller has no option to retain the land; and/or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to all PAPs with and without formal or recognized land rights who are present in the area before the cut-off date. Does not apply to fairly conducted ‘willing buyer, willing seller’ negotiated land purchases, or voluntary land donations, except in cases when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the seller has no option to retain the land; and/or 	Material equivalence.

¹¹ Paraphrased for brevity and clarity.

Topic area	Applicable Lenders' Standards ¹¹					Conclusion
	World Bank ESS5	EIB Standard 6	ADB Safeguard Requirement 2	AIIB ESS 2	EBRD PR 5	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transaction displaces people other than the seller. Applies retro-actively to land acquisition and displacement occurring in preparation for the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the transaction displaces people other than the seller. Applies retro-actively to land acquisition and displacement occurring in preparation for the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies retro-actively to land acquisition and displacement occurring in preparation for the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the seller has no option to retain the land; and/or the transaction displaces people other than the seller. Applies retro-actively to land acquisition and displacement occurring in preparation for the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the transaction displaces people other than the seller. Does not apply to the resettlement of refugees, internally displaced persons, and victims of natural disasters, conflict, crime or violence. 	
Compensation – loss of land	<p>PAPs with identifiable land rights should be offered an option for replacement land comparable to the land being lost, unless it can be demonstrated that equivalent replacement land is unavailable. Displaced persons without recognizable claims are entitled to transitional, asset and livelihood restoration compensation only.</p>	<p>PAPs with identifiable land rights shall be offered an informed choice of replacement land or cash compensation at full replacement cost. The PAPs' choice is to be respected. However, where PAPs' livelihood is land-based, land-for-land compensation is favored over other livelihood restoration measures. Displaced persons without recognizable claims are entitled to transitional, asset and livelihood restoration compensation only.</p>	<p>PAPs with identifiable land rights shall receive adequate and appropriate replacement land equivalent to the land lost. Displaced persons without recognizable claims are entitled to transitional, asset and livelihood restoration compensation only.</p>	<p>Land-for-land compensation preferred, unless this is not feasible or the loss of land does not affect livelihoods. If cash compensation is offered in lieu of land, this should be at full replacement cost. Displaced persons without recognizable claims are entitled to transitional, asset and livelihood restoration compensation only.</p>	<p>Land-based compensation is preferred if livelihoods are land-based or land is collectively owned. If livelihoods are not land-based and functioning land markets exist, cash-based compensation may be offered.</p>	Material equivalence.
Compensation – loss of fixed assets	<p>PAPs with land rights to be offered the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, with</p>	<p>All PAPs with affected assets should be offered an informed choice between in-kind or cash compensation</p>	<p>All PAPs with affected assets should be provided with adequate and appropriate replacement assets or</p>	<p>All PAPs with affected assets replacement assets of equal or higher value, or cash</p>	<p>Compensation for fixed assets to be paid at full replacement cost or equivalent replacement assets provided.</p>	<p>All Lenders require full replacement cost or in-kind compensation with an asset of equal</p>

Topic area	Applicable Lenders' Standards ¹¹					Conclusion
	World Bank ESS5	EIB Standard 6	ADB Safeguard Requirement 2	AIIB ESS 2	EBRD PR 5	
	<p>security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location, or cash compensation at full replacement cost. PAPs without land rights to be supported to obtain adequate housing with security of tenure and compensated for loss of assets other than land at full replacement cost.</p>	<p>at full replacement cost. The PAPs' choice is to be respected. Where alternative housing is offered, the new residences should be at least equal to previous residences in terms of value and other characteristics. For PAPs without land rights, the promoter shall enable them to obtain adequate housing and security of tenure. Where tenants are being displaced, arrangements shall be put in place to help them secure alternative housing.</p>	<p>cash compensation at full replacement cost.</p>	<p>compensation at full replacement cost</p>		<p>or higher value for asset compensation. World Bank and EIB have additional requirements to support those without land rights to obtain secure housing. EIB has an additional requirement to support tenants to obtain secure housing.</p>
Calculation of compensation	<p>Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. Replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety.</p>	<p>Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation that provides sufficient compensation for replacing assets, plus transaction costs. Replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable the purchase or construction of housing in a similar condition to the housing impacted by the Project.</p>	<p>The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.</p>	<p>Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus transaction costs. Replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. Planned compensation rates may require updating in Project areas where inflation is high or the period of</p>	<p>"Replacement cost" is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Planned compensation rates may require updating in Project areas where inflation is</p>	<p>Material equivalence between replacement cost definition between World Bank, EIB, AIIB and EBRD. ADB has an additional requirement to factor in interest accrued. AIIB and World Bank require that replacement housing must meet minimum acceptable standards of quality</p>

Topic area	Applicable Lenders' Standards ¹¹					Conclusion
	World Bank ESS5	EIB Standard 6	ADB Safeguard Requirement 2	AIIB ESS 2	EBRD PR 5	
	<p>The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents.</p> <p>Planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.</p> <p>An exception is made for PAPs who are demonstrated to be deriving 'substantial' rental income from illegal units, in which case non-land asset and livelihood restoration may be reduced with the prior agreement of the Bank.</p>			time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.	high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.	and safety, while EIB requires that replacement housing must simply be in a similar condition to the asset lost.
Absent and uncontactable PAPs, PAPs who refuse compensation, and complicated legal disputes	Where it can be demonstrated that all reasonable efforts to resolve such matters have been taken, compensation funds may be deposited into an interest-bearing escrow or other deposit account and the project may proceed.	Where it can be demonstrated that all reasonable efforts to resolve such matters have been taken, compensation funds may be deposited into an interest-bearing escrow or other deposit account and the project may proceed.	-	-	Where it can be demonstrated that all reasonable efforts to resolve such matters have been taken, compensation funds may be deposited into an interest-bearing escrow or other deposit account and the Project may proceed.	Material equivalence between Lenders which have this requirement.

Topic area	Applicable Lenders' Standards ¹¹					Conclusion
	World Bank ESS5	EIB Standard 6	ADB Safeguard Requirement 2	AIIB ESS 2	EBRD PR 5	
<p>Economic Displacement, Transitional Support and Livelihood Restoration</p>	<p>All economically displaced PAPs shall be provided with transitional support and assistance to at least restore their livelihoods.</p> <p>For PAPs with land or natural resource-based livelihoods, replacement land and/or natural resource access should be made available, unless it can be demonstrated that this is not possible.</p> <p>Transitional support will be provided based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their livelihood and standards of living.</p> <p>Affected business owners will be compensated for all costs associated with relocating commercial activity and lost income. Affected employees will receive assistance for temporary loss of wages and, if necessary, in identifying new employment.</p>	<p>All economically displaced PAPs shall be provided with transitional support and assistance to at least restore their livelihoods.</p> <p>Affected businesses owners shall be compensated for all costs associated with relocating commercial activity. Employees should be compensated for lost wages or assisted in finding new employment.</p>	<p>All economically displaced PAPs shall be provided with transitional support and assistance to at least restore their livelihoods.</p> <p>Preference will be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based livelihood restoration options should be provided in addition to cash compensation.</p> <p>Affected business owners will be compensated for all costs associated with relocating commercial activity and lost income.</p>	<p>All economically displaced PAPs shall be provided with transitional support and assistance to at least restore their livelihoods.</p> <p>Land-based livelihood restoration should be implemented when feasible; cash compensation at replacement cost permissible if the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods.</p> <p>Include provisions to address loss of livelihood during Project implementation.</p>	<p>All economically displaced PAPs shall be provided with transitional support and assistance to at least restore their livelihoods, including livelihood impacts which are not a direct result of land acquisition.</p> <p>Affected businesses owners shall be compensated for all costs associated with relocating commercial activity. Employees should be compensated for lost wages.</p>	<p>Material equivalence on requirement to at least restore livelihoods.</p> <p>World Bank ESS 5 has additional requirements regarding transitional support.</p>
<p>Resettlement planning and implementation</p>	<p>Census and socioeconomic baseline survey required, including an inventory of affected land and assets.</p>	<p>Census and socioeconomic baseline survey required, including an inventory of affected land and assets.</p>	<p>Census and socioeconomic baseline survey required.</p> <p>Minimum requirements for RAP are defined.</p>	<p>Census, socioeconomic baseline survey and land survey required.</p> <p>Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) and LARP</p>	<p>Census and socioeconomic baseline survey required, including an inventory of affected land and assets.</p>	<p>Material equivalence.</p>

Topic area	Applicable Lenders' Standards ¹¹					Conclusion
	World Bank ESS5	EIB Standard 6	ADB Safeguard Requirement 2	AIIB ESS 2	EBRD PR 5	
	Minimum requirements for RAP and RPF are defined.	Minimum requirements for RAP and RPF are defined.		Planning Framework to be developed but no template or minimum requirements stated.	Minimum requirements for resettlement plan are defined.	
Relocation sites and resettlement housing	<p>New resettlement sites will offer living conditions at least equivalent to those previously enjoyed, or consistent with prevailing minimum codes or standards, whichever is higher.</p> <p>In resettlement sites, host communities will be consulted, and resettlement plans will ensure that their access to public facilities and services is not negatively impacted.</p> <p>The displaced persons' preferences with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities and groups will be respected wherever possible.</p> <p>Measures should be taken to ensure security of tenure and prevent land speculation.</p>	<p>PAPs shall be consulted and offered a choice between resettlement sites where possible.</p> <p>Relocation sites must meet several conditions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation sites must not be located close to pollution sources or natural disaster risk zones, or be on land used by displaced communities; Security of tenure with no threat of eviction; Cultural acceptability to both the resettled and host communities; and Sufficient host community capacity, including access to public infrastructure and services and employment. 	Secure tenure, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, and measures to integrate resettled PAPs into host communities.	Secure tenure, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, and measures to integrate resettled PAPs into host communities.	<p>Identify and assess potential adverse impacts on host communities. Mitigation measures consulted with the host communities will be included in the resettlement plan.</p> <p>Where the development of resettlement sites and the reconstruction of affected housing and other affected structures are undertaken by the client, all Performance Requirements (PRs) are applicable.</p>	<p>All Lenders require that resettlement sites be at least equivalent to previous settlements in terms of living standards and economy, be acceptable to resettled and host communities, and provide security of tenure.</p> <p>World Bank and EIB have specific requirements on preventing land speculation, and ensuring access to public services and facilities is not inhibited.</p> <p>EIB requires that resettlement sites be free of environmental risk.</p> <p>EBRD requires compliance with all PRs for constructed resettlement sites.</p>
Public infrastructure, amenities, and services	Any affected infrastructure and amenities shall be replaced to provide a	Any affected infrastructure and amenities shall be replaced to provide a	The borrower/client will provide civic infrastructure and	Social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and host	Any affected infrastructure and amenities shall be replaced to provide a	Material equivalence on infrastructure

Topic area	Applicable Lenders' Standards ¹¹					Conclusion
	World Bank ESS5	EIB Standard 6	ADB Safeguard Requirement 2	AIIB ESS 2	EBRD PR 5	
	<p>similar or better level of service.</p> <p>Social and public infrastructure and services within host communities should be upgraded as necessary to ensure sufficient capacity for resettled PAPs and improved where possible.</p>	<p>similar or better level of service.</p> <p>Social and public infrastructure and services within host communities should be upgraded as necessary to ensure sufficient capacity for resettled PAPs, and if possible improved in cooperation with public authorities, with the aim of promoting sustainable development in the affected area.</p>	<p>community services as required.</p>	<p>communities should be supported.</p> <p>Provide civic infrastructure and community services as required.</p>	<p>similar or better level of service.</p>	<p>replacement and upgrade.</p> <p>Additional requirement from EIB to promote sustainable development.</p>
Stakeholder engagement and grievance redress mechanism (GRM)	<p>Stakeholder engagement process and GRM in line with World Bank ESS 10 to be implemented for the resettlement process.</p> <p>Disclosure period for resettlement documentation sufficient to allow 'meaningful participation.'</p> <p>Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose.</p> <p>Host communities to be consulted.</p>	<p>Stakeholder engagement process and GRM in line with EIB Standard 2 to be implemented for the resettlement process.</p> <p>Disclosure of resettlement documents in a timely, context-specific, and accessible manner.</p> <p>Host communities to be consulted.</p>	<p>The borrower/client will provide relevant resettlement information, in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. For illiterate people, suitable other communication methods will be used.</p> <p>The borrower/client will conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons, their host communities, and civil society for every project and subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts.</p>	<p>The borrower/client will conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons, their host communities, and civil society.</p> <p>Information disclosure in line with AIIB ESS1.</p> <p>Implementation of a suitable project-level GRM required.</p> <p>May utilize existing GRMs, be gender-sensitive and be suitable for reporting gender-based violence (GBV).</p>	<p>The borrower/client will conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons and communities.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement shall be conducted in line with EBRD PR 10.</p>	<p>Material equivalence.</p>

Topic area	Applicable Lenders' Standards ¹¹					Conclusion
	World Bank ESS5	EIB Standard 6	ADB Safeguard Requirement 2	AIIB ESS 2	EBRD PR 5	
			<p>Disclosure of resettlement documents in a timely, context-specific, and accessible manner.</p> <p>Implementation of a project-level GRM required.</p>			
Gender & vulnerable groups	<p>Particular attention will be paid to gender aspects and the needs of the poor and the vulnerable and measures implemented as necessary.</p> <p>Specific measures to be implemented as necessary so that women's preferences, perspectives, and interests are considered in all aspects of the resettlement process.</p> <p>Measures should be taken to ensure women gain security of tenure and receive due compensation on equal terms to men.</p>	<p>Particular attention will be paid to gender aspects and vulnerable PAPs and/or groups, in line with EIB Standard 7, 'Vulnerable Groups, Indigenous Peoples and Gender'.</p> <p>Specific measures to be implemented as necessary so that women's preferences, perspectives, and interests are considered in all aspects of the resettlement process.</p> <p>Measures should be taken to ensure women gain security of tenure and receive due compensation on equal terms to men. Where feasible, in-kind or cash compensation shall be issued in the name of both the head of the household and his/her partner.</p>	<p>Targeted measures must be implemented so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on vulnerable PAPs and/or groups, and that they are not disadvantaged in relation to sharing the benefits and opportunities resulting from the Project.</p> <p>Specific measures to be implemented as necessary so that women's preferences, perspectives, and interests are considered in all aspects of the resettlement process.</p>	<p>Particular attention will be paid to gender aspects, including GBV.</p> <p>Put in place measures for meaningful participation by women and vulnerable groups in stakeholder consultations, including appropriate meeting times, transport, childcare support, as well as convening of women-only meetings when appropriate. Pay particular attention to the needs of people with disabilities, vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and take all measures required for them to participate.</p> <p>In high-risk or complex cases, a 'social preparation phase' to build the capacity of vulnerable groups is recommended to</p>	<p>Particular attention will be paid to gender aspects and vulnerable PAPs and/or groups, with special assistance to be provided as necessary.</p>	<p>All Lenders require consideration of gender aspects and vulnerable groups, although specific elements and measures vary.</p>

Topic area	Applicable Lenders' Standards ¹¹					Conclusion
	World Bank ESS5	EIB Standard 6	ADB Safeguard Requirement 2	AIIB ESS 2	EBRD PR 5	
				<p>address resettlement issues.</p> <p>Improve the standards of living of the poor and other vulnerable groups displaced by the Project, including women, children and persons with disabilities, to at least national minimum standards, including access to social protection systems. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resource.</p>		
Implementation, monitoring and completion	<p>The Project may take possession of the land only once all compensation is paid and, where applicable, displaced people have been resettled and moving allowances have been provided. Livelihood restoration and improvement programs will commence in a timely fashion in order to ensure that affected persons are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of alternative livelihood opportunities as the need to do so arises.</p> <p>Regular monitoring to be proportionate to the scale of the impact.</p>	<p>Regular monitoring to be proportionate to the scale of the impact. In the case of significant involuntary resettlement impacts, third party monitoring or mid-term resettlement audit is required.</p> <p>Resettlement considered complete when all adverse impacts addressed.</p>	<p>Regular monitoring to be proportionate to the scale of the impact. For projects with significant resettlement impacts, monitoring will be carried out either by a competent specialist retained for the purpose or suitably qualified third parties.</p> <p>Semi-annual monitoring reports that describe the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions must be prepared.</p>	<p>Regular monitoring to be proportionate to the scale of the impact. For projects with significant resettlement impacts, monitoring will be carried out either by a competent specialist retained for the purpose or suitably qualified third parties.</p>	<p>Monitoring is to be carried out proportionately to the risks and impacts of the Project.</p>	<p>Material equivalence on need for monitoring.</p> <p>ADB specifically requires that monitoring be semi-annual.</p>

Topic area	Applicable Lenders' Standards¹¹					Conclusion
	World Bank ESS5	EIB Standard 6	ADB Safeguard Requirement 2	AiIB ESS 2	EBRD PR 5	
	Competent resettlement specialists to be retained to implement monitoring for project with significant resettlement impacts. Resettlement considered complete when all PAPs have been compensated, resettled (where applicable) and livelihoods have been restored.					
Resettlement budget and financing	The Borrower may request financing from the Bank for resettlement activities, either as part of a Bank-financed project or as a component of an investment financed from other sources.	-	Adequate contingency to cover resettlement must be budgeted for and made readily available throughout the process.	-	-	ADB has specific requirements that contingency be budgeted for.

3.5 Gap Analysis and Reconciliation Between National and Lenders' Policies

Table 3-7 details the differences between the Lenders' policy standards and the laws and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan on land acquisition, expropriation, resettlement, and compensation. Where there is a difference between national law and requirements of the Lenders' policy standards, the more stringent standard will apply in RAPs/LRPs 2-5.

Table 3-7 – Gap analysis and reconciliation between consolidated Lenders' standards and national laws and regulations of Tajikistan

Topic	Lenders' Requirements (consolidated)	National laws and regulations	Gap filling measures
Prevention and minimization of involuntary resettlement	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or, when unavoidable, minimized. Forced eviction should be avoided.	Acquisition of agricultural or high-yielding land discouraged when other land is available. No forced eviction takes place; PAPs are notified at least 2-3 years before they are due to relocate.	Forced eviction to be avoided. Impacts of involuntary resettlement to be mitigated through the implementation of this RLR and the preparation of RAPs under this framework.
Eligibility for compensation and assistance	Applies to all PAPs with and without formal or recognized land rights who are present in the area before the cut-off date, except for fair negotiated sales displacing only the seller (<i>all Lenders</i>).	Applies only to PAPs with formal land rights. There is no compensation paid to formal tenants and informal users of land and assets.	Compensation to be provided to all PAPs affected by loss of land or assets, regardless of legal rights. Those without formal land use rights are to be assisted to formalize their rights, including living and working arrangements.
Calculation of compensation	Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, at market value, plus transaction costs (<i>all Lenders</i>). Cash compensation must be sufficient to construct a new asset of similar quality to the previous structure and/or meeting minimum acceptable standards of quality and safety, whichever is higher (<i>World Bank, EIB, AIB</i>). Total compensation may need to be updated to account for inflation, particularly in cases where there is a significant delay between valuation and payment (<i>World Bank, AIB</i>). Interest should be accrued if there is a delay in payment (<i>ADB</i>).	Compensation for fixed structures calculated in line with relevant government decrees pertaining to valuation and pricing.	Compensation for structures to be provided at full replacement cost. Land to be compensated in-kind through the equivalent of replacement plots at a resettlement site of the PAPs' choosing.
Compensation – land	PAPs with identifiable land rights to be offered a free and informed choice between equivalent replacement land or cash compensation (<i>all Lenders</i>). Land-for-land compensation is to be favored over cash compensation (<i>EIB, AIB</i>) and made available to all PAPs who chose to accept it.	Compensation is provided in the form of replacement land equivalent to the land lost. Cash compensation for land is not possible as all land is formally owned by the State. All PAPs receive replacement land for the land they have lost.	No gap.

Topic	Lenders' Requirements (consolidated)	National laws and regulations	Gap filling measures
	<p>If cash compensation is preferred, this will be at full replacement cost (<i>all Lenders</i>).</p> <p>Depreciation may not be accounted for in the full replacement cost valuation.</p>	<p>In the case of Rogun resettlers, large households are provided with separate land plots for each family (adult children with their spouses and children).</p> <p>A selection of resettlement sites offering equivalent conditions are available.</p>	
Compensation – fixed assets	<p>All PAPs with affected assets (including those without identifiable land rights) should be offered an informed choice between in-kind or cash compensation at full replacement cost, without depreciation of structures and assets. (<i>all Lenders</i>).</p> <p>Replacement assets are to be of equal or higher value and at least equivalent to previous assets (<i>all Lenders</i>).</p> <p>PAPs without identifiable land rights, including displaced tenants, will be assisted to obtain suitable and secure alternative accommodation (<i>World Bank, EIB</i>).</p>	<p>Compensation for assets (structures, trees) are compensated at market rate, factoring in depreciation as per national law.</p> <p>No limit is placed on the amount of time that may elapse between the calculation of compensation and payment.</p> <p>Assistance with the physical move is provided by DFZ.</p> <p>Tenants are compensated for their loss of land use in line with the Civil Code.</p>	<p>Asset compensation is to be paid at full replacement cost, without deduction or depreciation of structures and assets and considering current rates of inflation and market prices.</p> <p>As Phase 2 resettlement has been ongoing, RAP 2/LRP 2 to include an analysis of compensation and, where necessary, DFZ to provide additional compensation measures, including in-kind support for PAPs who demonstrate that the compensation resulting from the valuation of their houses and structures was insufficient for them to purchase or build new houses and structures sufficient to restore their living standards.</p>
Absent and uncontactable PAPs, PAPs who refuse compensation, and complicated legal disputes	<p>Where it can be demonstrated that all reasonable efforts to resolve such matters have been taken, compensation funds may be deposited into an interest-bearing escrow or other deposit account and the project may proceed (<i>World Bank, EIB</i>).</p>	<p>There are processes on absentee PAPs, as there are many PAPs living out of the area. According to national law, DFZ requires absent PAPs to appoint a relative or family member who can represent the absentee, as power of attorney and should be approved by notary.</p>	<p>All efforts to contact absent PAPs through local, national media sources, to be implemented where appropriate.</p> <p>Escrow accounts are to be opened and compensation deposited under the name of all affected PAPs, regardless of their legal statutory rights.</p>
Economic Displacement, Transitional Support and Livelihood Restoration	<p>All economically displaced PAPs shall be provided with transitional support and assistance to at least restore their livelihoods, additional to compensation for land and assets (<i>all Lenders</i>).</p> <p>Business owners shall be compensated for all costs and losses associated with relocating commercial activities (<i>World Bank, EIB, ADB</i>).</p> <p>Employees should be compensated for lost wages (<i>World Bank, EIB</i>).</p>	<p>Livelihood restoration support provided through Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population.</p> <p>Harvest for crops are allowed. Cash or in-kind support provided in cases where PAPs require additional time to harvest crops at the resettlement site which replace those lost at the sites from which they have been resettled.</p>	<p>Livelihood restoration support to at least restore income / livelihood / living standards to pre-project levels through implementation of a LRP.</p> <p>As Phase 2 resettlement has been ongoing, LRP 2 to include analysis of livelihood restoration measures to date and, where necessary, DFZ to provide additional livelihood restoration support, including those detailed in the RLRf.</p>

Topic	Lenders' Requirements (consolidated)	National laws and regulations	Gap filling measures
	Provisions should be made to address impacts on livelihood that may occur during the operational phase of the Project (<i>AIIIB</i>).		
Resettlement planning and implementation	Census and socioeconomic baseline survey, including an inventory of affected land and assets, to be carried out before the commencement of resettlement (<i>all Lenders</i>). RLRF and RAP to be prepared in consultation with PAPs, in line with Lenders' requirements.	No Project-specific plan required.	All resettlement to be conducted in compliance with this RLRf and with formal RAPs based on a statistically valid representative sample of the affected population, including women and vulnerable groups. RLRf and all RAPs to be prepared in consultation with PAPs.
Relocation sites and resettlement housing	Resettlement sites and housing should be equivalent to previous conditions, or aligned with prevailing minimum codes or standards, whichever is higher (<i>World Bank, ADB, AIIIB</i>). PAPs choices and preferences regarding resettlement sites to be respected (<i>World Bank, ADB</i>). If new resettlement sites are to be prepared, host communities will be consulted regarding planning options, and resettlement plans will ensure continued access, at least at existing levels or standards, for host communities to facilities and services. (<i>World Bank</i>) Relocation sites must not be located close to pollution sources or natural disaster risk zones or be on land used by displaced communities (<i>ADB</i>).	Resolution No.48 defines roles and responsibilities of the various ministries and agencies, including for resettlement site identification and infrastructure replacement. It does not specify any minimum standards on the resettlement sites and resettlement housing,	Environmental assessments, environmental management plans and/or environmental and social audits will be prepared for the resettlement sites in accordance with national requirements. Minimum standards aligned with Tajik building codes at relocation sites. Monitoring to ensure that resettlement sites, housing and living conditions of displaced people are at least restored to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Public infrastructure and utilities to be made readily available and accessible for the displaced people before they physically relocate.
Public infrastructure, amenities, and services	Any affected infrastructure and amenities shall be replaced to provide a similar or better level of service (<i>World Bank, EIB</i>). Social and public infrastructure and services to be developed at resettlement sites to ensure at least previous levels of access for host communities as well as adequate access for resettled PAPs (<i>all Lenders</i>).	National town planning regulations are in place to establish the required service levels.	No gap filling measures required – current practice regarding the replacement of infrastructure, amenities and services is adequate.
Stakeholder engagement	Resettlement program to be disclosed for public review and comment prior to adoption.	Land decisions are to be published in national media in Russian and Tajik within five days of approval.	PAPs are to be fully informed and consulted, and in particular about compensation and resettlement options.

Topic	Lenders' Requirements (consolidated)	National laws and regulations	Gap filling measures
	<p>PAPs must be fully informed and consulted on compensation, entitlements, and resettlement options, including possible relocation sites.</p> <p>Requirements are included for consultation, participation, information dissemination campaigns, and opportunities to participate in monitoring based on the nature and scale of impacts.</p> <p>(all Lenders)</p>	<p>No specific requirements for consultation with PAPs and communities defined.</p>	<p>This RLR and all RAPs will be disclosed for review and comment prior to adoption.</p> <p>Decisions to be published as required in national media in Russian and Tajik within five days of approval.</p>
GRM	<p>A Project-specific grievance redress mechanism is required.</p>	<p>No Project-specific grievance redress mechanism is required, but there are other legal provisions for addressing complaints and appeals.</p>	<p>A Project specific GRM has been established.</p> <p>Other appeals under the law will remain available.</p>
Gender aspects	<p>Gender-sensitive consultation and information disclosure required throughout the resettlement process (all Lenders) is required, including targeted support as necessary to enable to women to fully participate (e.g., transportation, childcare) (A/IB).</p> <p>Measures are to be taken to ensure women gain security of tenure and receive due compensation on equal terms to men (World Bank, EIB). In-kind and cash compensation to be issued in the name of both HoH and spouse where relevant and feasible (EIB).</p> <p>The process will be responsive to GBV risks, including through appropriate channels of the GRM (A/IB).</p>	<p>Men and women have equal rights to property and housing (<i>inter alia</i>) under national law. Laws against GBV (e.g., Law on the Prevention of Violence in the Family, 2013) are in place.</p> <p>No gender-specific requirements regarding the specifics of the relocation process.</p>	<p>Gender aspects will be taken into full consideration throughout the resettlement planning and implementation process, including consultation, compensation, livelihood restoration, and grievance management. Gender risks (e.g., GBV/SEA/SH) and opportunities to be addressed through the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP).</p>
Vulnerable groups	<p>Measures to identify and enable the active and equal participation of, prevent disproportionate impacts on, and support vulnerable groups to be implemented throughout the resettlement process (all Lenders).</p> <p>The category of vulnerable groups is to include, as a minimum: people with disabilities, vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless and those without formal land titles, the elderly, women, and children (A/IB).</p>	<p>No specific requirements stated.</p>	<p>Measures to identify, enable the active and equal participation of, prevent disproportionate impacts on, and support vulnerable groups will be implemented throughout the resettlement process, including people with disabilities, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, formal users, the elderly, women, and children. Support can include financial, in-kind, food and other assistance for vulnerable groups, as they resettle to new locations.</p>

Topic	<i>Lenders' Requirements (consolidated)</i>	<i>National laws and regulations</i>	<i>Gap filling measures</i>
Timing of compensation payment	The Project may take possession of the land only once all compensation is paid and livelihood restoration measures are available (World Bank).	Compensation must be paid before land is taken.	No gap.
Implementation, monitoring and completion	Regular monitoring to take place (<i>all Lenders</i>), at least semi-annually (<i>ADB</i>). A competent specialist should be retained by the Project for this purpose (<i>World Bank, ADB, AIIB</i>). External audits by independent third parties should be carried out (<i>EIB</i>). Resettlement is considered complete when all adverse impacts addressed (<i>all Lenders</i>). Adequate contingency is to be made available (<i>ADB</i>).	No specific requirements stated.	Internal and external (independent) monitoring arrangements are to be in place to assess implementation of resettlement and livelihood measures. Resettlement Completion Audit to be carried out following completion of resettlement under each RAP.

4 Socio-Economic Conditions of Affected Communities and Villages

Socio-Economic Baseline Studies. Preparation of the Project's Updated ESIA (2023), RLRf and the 2017-2025 RAP 2 and LRP 2, socio-economic baseline surveys were undertaken by the Project's International E&S Consultant to provide quantitative and qualitative insight on the affected population, their livelihoods, vulnerabilities their experiences relating to the Project and the resettlement process. These surveys aimed to supplement the census data gathered by DFZ in the first half of 2023 on the affected communities. Those people that are to be resettled between 2023-2025.

The socio-economic surveys were used to identify any additional entitlements (e.g., livelihood restoration support for all eligible household members, including vulnerable PAPs) and to inform the preparation of the gender baseline.

The socio-economic baseline surveys were conducted in two stages:

- 1) First-stage primary data collection took place between 8th-10th July 2023 involving:
 - 12 Focus group discussions (FGDs) (separately with women and men) in Lughuri Poyon (Sicharogh Jamoat, Rogun City), Khakimi (Khakimi Jamoat, Nurobod), Mehrobod (Mehrobod Jamoat, Nurobod), and Kachimandi (Shahrisabz) / Furudgoh (Nusratullo Makhsum Jamoat, Rasht) and Navobod (Navobod Jamoat, Rasht); and
 - In-depth interviews with 15 Jamoats from the flood zone districts (Rogun, Nurobod and Rasht) that are affected by the resettlement, and also receiving resettlers in new resettlement sites. The objectives of these interviews were (i) to obtain socio-economic data from affected Jamoats that cover both incoming and outgoing migrants from the affected settlements; (ii) to understand both experiences and perceptions of resettlement and the Project. The focus was on Jamoats that are undergoing resettlement or that will be affected by resettlement in the near future.
- 2) Second stage primary data collection, which took place in July-August 2023 for the socio-economic baseline, covered 900 household surveys and included an additional 24 FGDs to provide more information on the resettlement experience, perceptions and expected benefits of the Project.

4.1 National Context

Tajikistan has made considerable progress in economic development and poverty reduction since 2000, with economic growth averaging 7% per year and poverty falling from 83% to 26%. However, domestic unemployment is relatively high, standing at 7.8% nationally in 2022¹², and is particularly prevalent in rural areas typically found in the Project area¹³.

The national economy is heavily reliant on remittances from migrant laborers working abroad, predominantly in Russia (97.6% in 2019, which does not appear to have been significantly impacted by the war in Ukraine¹⁴). Around half a million Tajiks are engaged in labor migration in some way, the majority of whom are young (85% aged between 15-44), male (85.5%), and from rural areas (85%). Remittances from migrant workers, which are spent predominantly on household necessities, account for over 30% of Tajikistan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)¹⁵.

¹² World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate) – Tajikistan (2022). Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=TJ> [Accessed 20.07.2023]

¹³ World Bank, The World Bank in Tajikistan. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/overview> [Accessed 14.03.2023]

¹⁴ Center for Eurasian, Russian and East European Studies (CERES), Why Central Asian Labor Migrants Keep Coming to Russia Post-War, September 2023 [Accessed 02.01.2024]

¹⁵ Asian Development Bank, Strengthening Support for Labor Migration in Tajikistan (2020) https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/656481/support-labor-migration-tajikistan_0.pdf [Accessed 21.03.2023]

Agriculture provides 71.1% of employment in Tajikistan (2016)¹⁶. In the Project area, the majority of households are engaged in small-scale agriculture comprising livestock husbandry and growing vegetables and fruit and nut trees on family garden plots, for subsistence and sale of the excess when available.

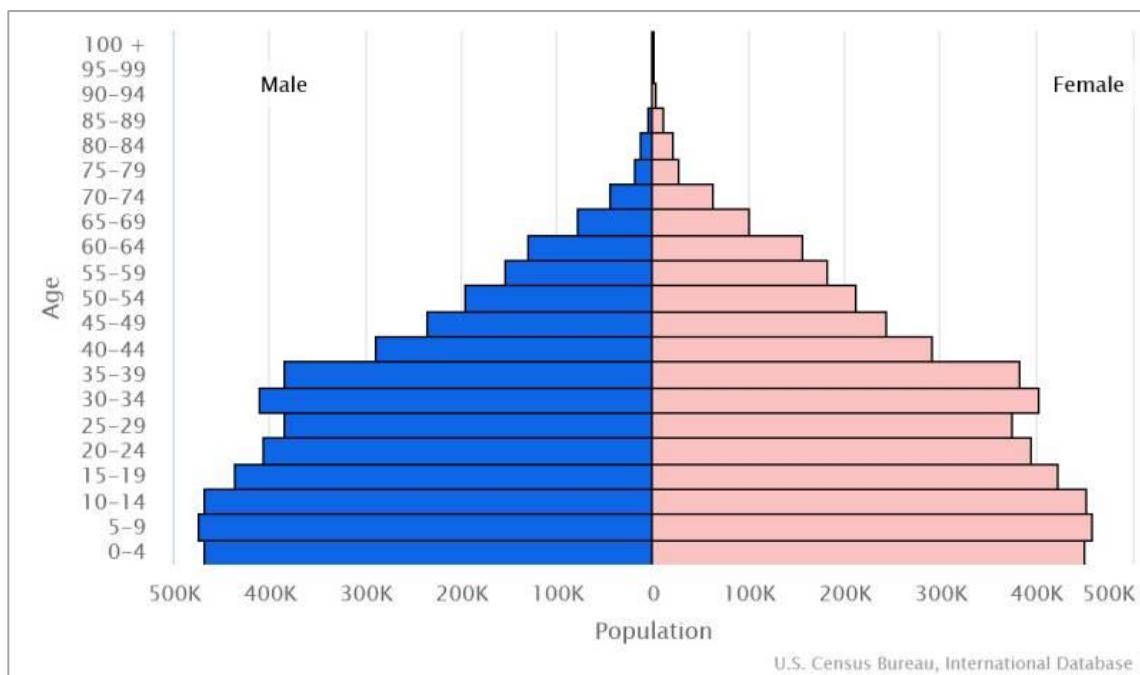
Tajikistan is a relatively young country, with nearly 50% of the population under the age of 25 years old. A breakdown of the population and statistics are shown below in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 – Population Indicators

Population Indicators	2010	Most recent available data
Population (millions)	7.1	9.95 (2022)
Average annual population growth (%)	1.9	2.1 (2022)
Population below national poverty line (%)	47.2	26.3 (2021)
Urban population (% of total)	26.5	27.7 (2021)
Net migration (thousands)	-34	-4 (2021)

According to 2022 data from the World Bank development database, Tajikistan’s population is estimated to be 9.95 million people, 74 per cent of which live in rural areas. The country’s population is predominantly young as it is shown in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1 – Age Pyramid of the Population of Tajikistan



¹⁶ International Labor Organization (ILO), Decent Work Country Program of the Republic of Tajikistan 2020-2024. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_mas/---program/documents/genericdocument/wcms_774558.pdf [Accessed 21.03.2023]

4.2 Populations within the Project Area

This section presents an overview of the demographic structure in the districts and villages affected by resettlement due to inundation.

Administrative data was retrieved from the local authorities (i.e., Jamoats and other local representatives of ministries, government agencies) of the affected districts, Rogun City, Nurobod District and the Rasht District. General population information about these areas is presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 – District Populations Affected by Project

	Rogun City	Nurobod (2020)	Rasht
Population size (total)	47,147	75,023	139,848
Number of Households (total)	6,901	9,663	19,151
Average household size (no. people)	6.8	7.8	7.3
Population density (people per km2)	73.1	80.5	27.8
Number of settlements to be resettled (All RAPs)			
	9	40	19
Number of households to be resettled (All RAPs)			
	276	2,867	3,531
Number of PAPs to be resettled (All RAPs)			
	2,296	23,141	21,048
Average household size (no. people)	8.3	8.1	6.0
% population affected by resettlement	5%	31%	15%
Number of settlements to be resettled (RAP2)			
	3	13	0
Number of households to be resettled (RAP 2)			
	116	1594	0
Number of PAPs to be resettled (RAP2)			
	924	15995	0
Average household size (no. people)	8	10	N/A

Source: Administrative data from District Authorities (August 2023)

This data shows a relatively high population density in Nurobod and Rogun city (above the global average of 61 people/km², and slightly above the Tajikistan average of 70 people per km²), and a very low population density in Rasht. The district most impacted by resettlement is Nurobod, where more than 1 in 3 residents will need to be resettled; however, this district will gain as well as lose residents, as several relocation sites are located there. Rogun city is the least affected, with just 5% of residents being affected, most of whom have already been resettled under RAP 1 and or RAP 2, with resettlement ongoing in just one settlement (Lughuri poyon). Rogun city is also gaining residents in resettlement sites.

The resettlement process for affected communities in Rasht has not yet commenced, , but it is currently estimated that up to 15% of its population may need to be resettled. With no resettlement sites currently planned for this district, this population may be lost to other districts. Geotechnical studies determining whether resettlement will be required are ongoing, and therefore it is possible that resettlement impacts in Rasht may be less than this data currently suggests. The resettlement planning for Rasht is expected to be updated once the geotechnical studies are completed after 2024 and related impacts will be managed in future RAPs.

In Tajikistan, households are often large and multi-generational with multiple families living under the same roof and as a result houses are often crowded. Table 4-3 shows that households in the affected districts are generally large, comprising 6-8 people on average. This has been exacerbated in the Project-affected area and especially in the resettlement-affected settlements of Rogun City and Nurobod, as construction within the flood zone has been prevented since

the 1980s, preventing growing families from moving out. In Rasht, where no construction ban has been implemented, the average household size in the flood zone is below the district average.

After resettlement, families (adult children with their spouses and children) are entitled to receive additional land plots and form a new household. DFZ tracks the families who receive new land plots and those who decide to build new houses on these plots. In most cases, this benefit is received by married adult sons living with their parents, who form a new household with their wives and children.

To gain more specificity on the affected population, interviews were conducted with the Jamoat leaders. A summary of the information is provided in Table 4-3. The quality and availability of data varied between the studied Jamoats.

Table 4-3 – Jamoat Populations

District	Jamoat	Number of HH	Population size	Male ¹⁷ (%)	Female (%)	Population aged 6-17/18 yrs (%)	Population age 0-5 yrs (%)
Rogun	Sicharogh	276	1,272	49	51	27	8
Nurobod	Khakimi	1,209	6,396	49	51	---	---
	I. Halimov	181	1,544	46	54	---	60
	Khumdon	178	2,178	40	60	---	---
	Mehrobod	1,733	12,492	50	50	20	---
	Mujikharf	1,821	15,713	49	51	---	6
	Safedchashma	164	1,542	48	52	17	16
Rasht	Boqi Rahimzoda	1,572	10,807	50	50	22	---
	N. Makhsum	2,133	15,599	51	49	13	23
	Obi Mehnat	170	1,326	45	55	---	---
	Qal'ai Surkh	332	3,047	--	--	21	---
	Navobod town	--	5,898	54	46	23	17
Faizobod	Buston	743	10,499	--	--	---	---
Tursunzoda	10 Solangii Istikloliat (10 Years of Independence)	4,190	21,004	44	56	---	---
	Jura Rahmonov	5,574	32,779	51	49	---	---

Source: Jamoat interviews, July 2023.

The number of people and households within Jamoats' varies considerably, with several comprising less than 2,000 people, and the largest comprising more than 30,000. Most Jamoats appeared to have a slight deficit of male respondents; this was most noticeable in Khumdon, which was reported to be 60% female.

¹⁷ Gender-disaggregated population statistics in several Jamoats did not sum-up exactly to the total population statistics. Age disaggregated statistics were not available in every Jamoat.

The socioeconomic survey sample covered 900 households, encompassing 5,149 people, with an average household size of 5.7, below the average in the pre-resettlement districts. This is due to the inclusion of both pre- and post-resettlement households in the sample, including those able to leave multiple family houses and establish themselves as a separate household after resettlement. The survey sample population showed slightly more men than women in the general population; 52% men compared to 48% women.

The affected population in the RAP 2 villages, where resettlement activities are ongoing under Phase 2 until end of 2025, is provided in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 – Affected Population in RAP 2 villages as of June 2024

No.	Planned Year for Completion of Resettlement	Name of the Village	District & city (out-migration)	New village/city the resettlers that have moved to.	Lower point of Village (meters)	Upper point of the Village (meters)	Number of the HH and Families (Projected Affected Households-PAHs)	Number of HH's	Number of Families	Number of Project Affected Persons	Status
1	2017	Sicharogh	Rogun city	Rogun city, Yoli Garmoba Tursunzoda city, Toichi village	1,115	1,143	95	38	57	380	Completely relocated.
2	2017	Sari Pul	Nurobod district	Danghara district, Chorsada 2 village Nurobod district, Darband city Tursunzoda city, Toichi village	1,153	1,196	236	110	126	1,149	Completely relocated.
3	2017	Furudgoh (Airport)	Nurobod district	Danghara district, Chorsada 2 village Nurobod district Darband city	1,165	1,185	77	36	41	370	Completely relocated.
4	2018	Saidon	Rogun city	Rogun city, Saidoni Nav Tursunzoda city, Toichi	1,210	1,301	59	17	42	182	Completely relocated.
5	2018	Makhallai poyon	Nurobod district	Danghara district, Chorsada 2 village Nurobod district, Darband city	1,182	1,250	173	77	96	806	Completely relocated.
6	2018	Chanor	Nurobod district	Tursunzoda city, Toichi and Namuna Faizobod district, Sebiston Nurobod district, Darband city	1,199	1,255	359	177	182	1,795	Completely relocated.

No.	Planned Year for Completion of Resettlement	Name of the Village	District & city (out-migration)	New village/city the resettlers that have moved to.	Lower point of Village (meters)	Upper point of the Village (meters)	Number of the HH and Families (Projected Affected Households-PAHs)	Number of HH's	Number of Families	Number of Project Affected Persons	Status
7	2023	Roghuni poyon	Nurobod district	Faizobod district, Sebiston	1,242	1,265	53	45	8	266	Resettlement in progress (50-99%)-plots selected, compensation in-progress to households.
8	2025	Obiboriki poyon	Nurobod district	Faizobod district, Sebiston	1,259	1,327	77	41	36	330	Resettlement in progress (50-99%).
9	2025	Obiboriki bolo	Nurobod district	Faizobod district, Sebiston	1,327	1,487	84	50	34	412	Resettlement in progress (50-99%).
10	2025	Mehrobod (formerly Komsomolobod)	Nurobod district	Nurobod district, Darband city Tursunzoda city Toichi, Namuna	1,250	1,280	1366	528	838	6016	Resettlement in progress (0-20%).
11	2025	Lughuri poyon	Rogun city	Faizobod district	1,222	1,293	82	61	21	362	To be resettled.
12	2025	Bedikho	Nurobod district	Explanatory work ongoing	1,143	1,221	118	58	60	588	To be resettled.
13	2025	Aligalaboni bolo	Nurobod district	Faizobod district, Tursunzoda city	1,189	1,237	316	166	150	1645	To be resettled.
14	2025	Khakimii poyon	Nurobod district	Faizobod district	1,190	1,246	210	119	91	1000	To be resettled.
15	2025	Khakimii bolo	Nurobod district	Faizobod district	1,260	1,276	172	99	73	863	To be resettled.
16	2025	Khumrog (formerly Kumok)	Nurobod district	explanatory work	1,285	1,340	166	88	78	755	To be resettled.
Total							3643	1,710	1,933	16,919	

Source: DFZ data (April 2023).

4.3 Education

According to the household level data gathered from socioeconomic surveys, on average 30% of the surveyed population (all family members within the households) have completed secondary education (See Table 4-5). A further 16% are pre-school aged children and 20% are currently in education. Rates of higher education are significantly higher amongst men than women (12% compared to 2%).

Table 4-5 – Education level in affected households

Highest level of educational achievement		% total respondents (male)	% total respondents (female)	% total respondents (all)
Highest level of educational attainment	No formal education	4%	5%	5%
	Primary education only	5%	7%	6%
	Incomplete secondary education	8%	15%	11%
	Complete secondary education	27%	32%	30%
	Professional secondary education	7%	2%	5%
	Higher education / University	12%	2%	7%
	Pre-school age child	16%	17%	16%
	Currently in education	21%	19%	20%
	Don't know / prefer not to say	0%	0%	0%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: 2023 socioeconomic survey assessments

Amongst the youth (aged 15-24), the proportion of the population who are 'not in employment, education or training' (NEET) in the sample was reported to be high (40.8%). The proportion of NEET was significantly higher amongst women (57.1%) than men (27.4%). This indicates a need for improved socioeconomic opportunities to be provided to the youth who are not enrolled in an education program or employed.

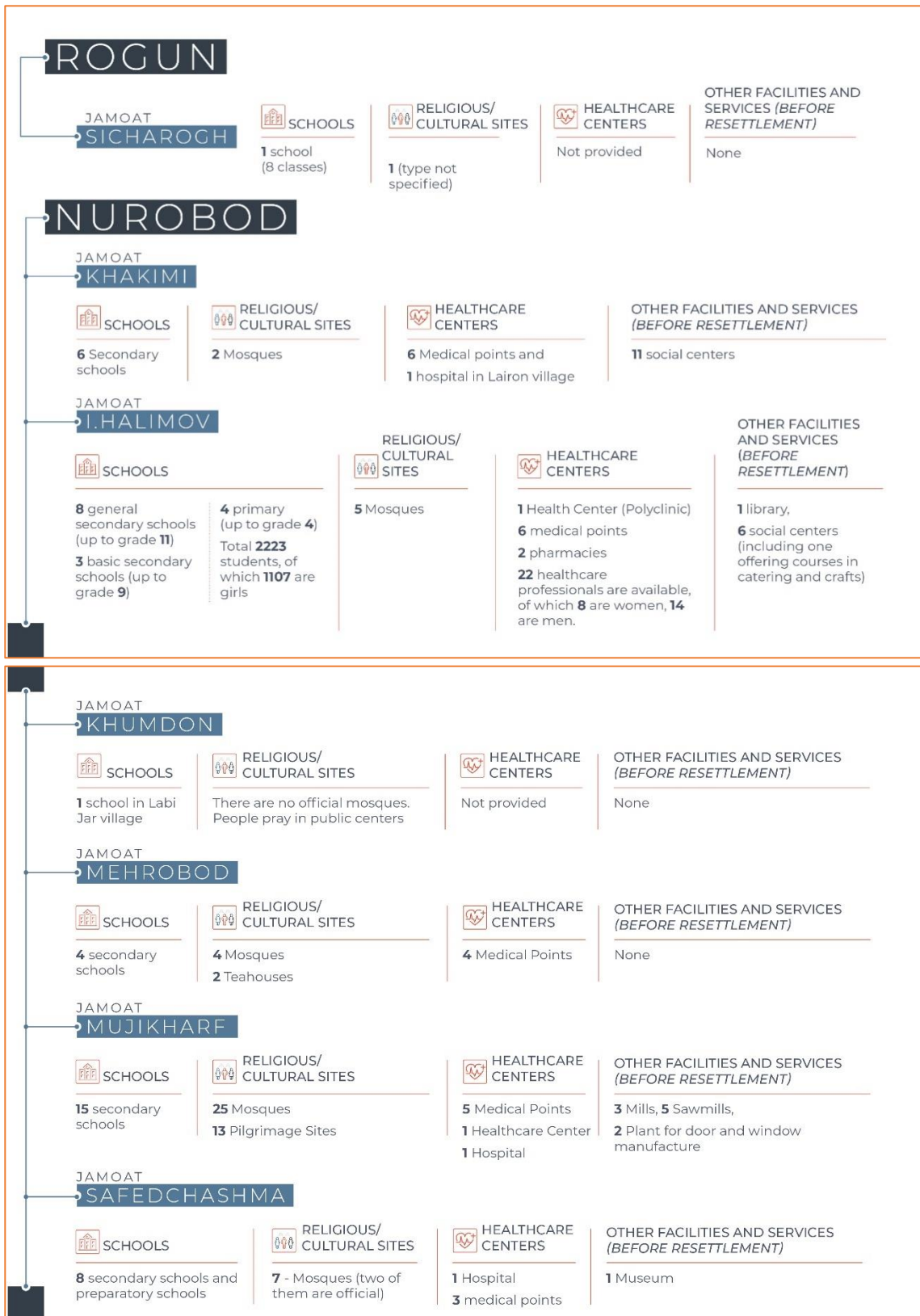
Adult literacy in Tajikistan is reported to be close to 100%¹⁸, with the literacy rates generally high in the studied population. Adults (aged 15 or older), 95%, in the studied population were reported to be able to read and write. Six percent of HoHs were identified as functionally illiterate. These persons were considered to be a vulnerable group. Further discussion is presented in Section 4.6.

4.4 Community Infrastructure, Local Economy and Livelihoods

Infrastructure and public facilities available in the areas affected by resettlement are presented in Figure 4-2.

¹⁸ World Bank Open Data, Adult Literacy Rate (% of people aged 15 and above) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS?locations=TJ> [Accessed 21.11.2023]

Figure 4-2 – Infrastructure and public facilities in affected areas



RASHT

JAMOAT

BOQI RAHIMZODA



SCHOOLS

- 4 Primary
- 4 basic secondary
- 7 secondary



RELIGIOUS/ CULTURAL SITES

8 (unspecified)



HEALTHCARE CENTERS

- 1 Outpatient clinic
- 8 Medical points

OTHER FACILITIES AND SERVICES (BEFORE RESETTLEMENT)

None

JAMOAT

N MAKHSUM



SCHOOLS

10 secondary schools and preparatory schools



RELIGIOUS/ CULTURAL SITES

Not provided



HEALTHCARE CENTERS

10 Medical Points

OTHER FACILITIES AND SERVICES (BEFORE RESETTLEMENT)

32 shopping centers, youth center, sewing center
Basic educational courses provided

JAMOAT

OBI MEHNAT



SCHOOLS

- 2 Educational Institutions
- 1 primary school



RELIGIOUS/ CULTURAL SITES

- 1 Mosque,
- 1 Mausoleum which is a place of pilgrimage



HEALTHCARE CENTERS

- 1 Healthcare center
- 1 Hospital

OTHER FACILITIES AND SERVICES (BEFORE RESETTLEMENT)

5 Beehives

JAMOAT

QAL'AI SURKH



SCHOOLS

3 Secondary Schools



RELIGIOUS/ CULTURAL SITES

- 4 Mosques
- 1 Teahouse



HEALTHCARE CENTERS

3 Medical points

OTHER FACILITIES AND SERVICES (BEFORE RESETTLEMENT)

3 Shops

JAMOAT

NAVOBOD



SCHOOLS

- 2 Secondary Schools
- 3 Kindergartens



RELIGIOUS/ CULTURAL SITES

4 (unspecified)



HEALTHCARE CENTERS

- 1 Healthcare Center
- 2 Hospitals

OTHER FACILITIES AND SERVICES (BEFORE RESETTLEMENT)

Courses:
Welding, Driving, Concrete Working

FAIZOBOD

JAMOAT

BUSTON



SCHOOLS

- 4 General Secondary Educational Institutions
- 4 basic secondary schools
- 1 kindergarten



RELIGIOUS/ CULTURAL SITES

4 (types not specified)

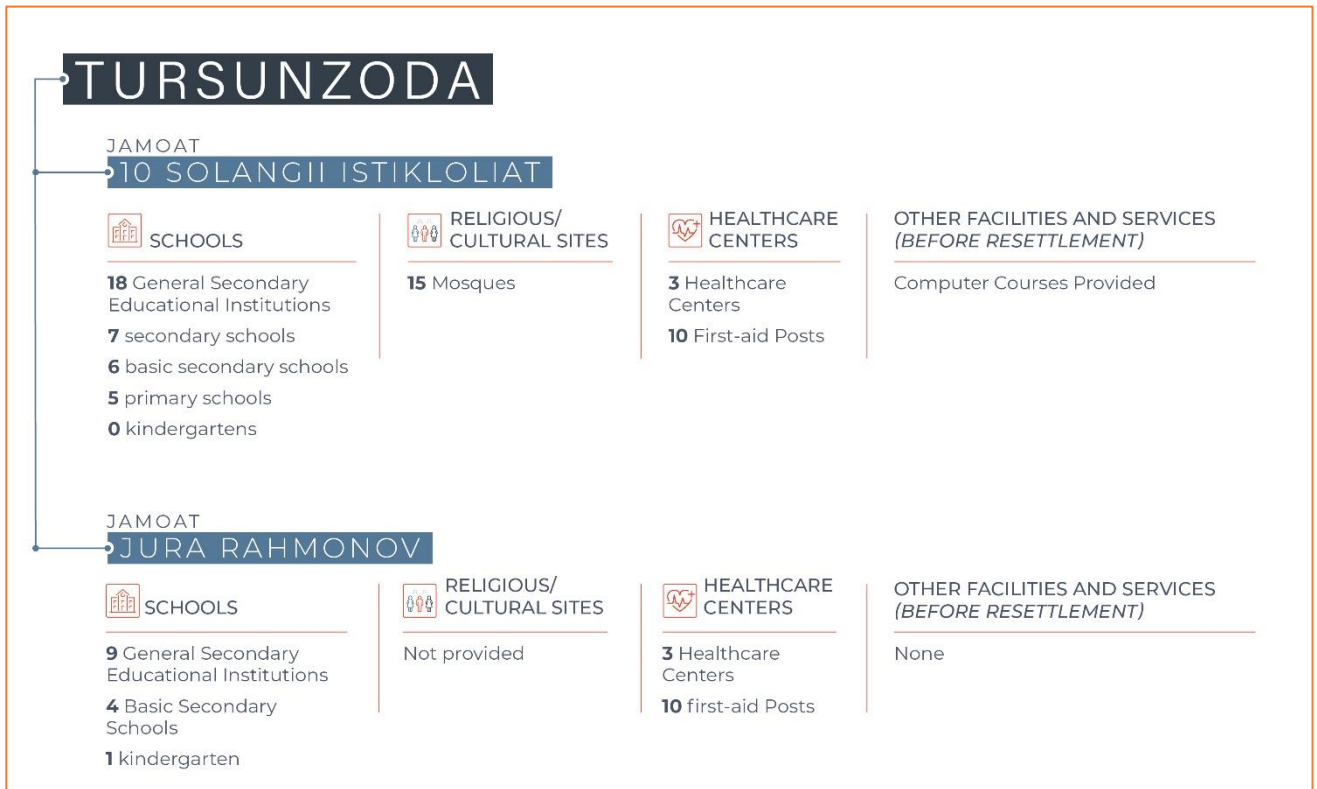


HEALTHCARE CENTERS

- 2 Healthcare center
- 3 Medical Points

OTHER FACILITIES AND SERVICES (BEFORE RESETTLEMENT)

Job Fairs and Courses



Source: Jamoat interviews, July 2023.

Data on infrastructure, utilities, and economic activities indicates varying levels of development. Every Jamoat within the flood-zone has at least one school with I. Halimov and Mujikharf Jamoats having the highest number at 15. Secondary schools are present in the majority of Jamoats.

Medical services in the Jamoats was examined for 13 out of the 15 Jamoats during the interviews. Overall, medical facilities area available to the local population, ranging from Hospitals to First Aid Centers. Local authorities and the PAPs have said that the facilities have provided improved medical services to the communities.

Electricity is available in all Jamoats that will be affected, with the majority reporting that everyone has access to electricity. Some (Sicharogh, Navobod town and Boqi Rahimzoda) reported that electricity access has improved since the initiation of the Project, with only one (Boqi Rahimzoda) reporting that there were still occasional shortages. At the resettlement sites, the 10 Solangii Istikloliat and Jura Rahmonov Jamoats in Tursunzoda reported improved electricity access due to the infrastructure upgrades being provided, while at Buston it was reported that electricity has always been available. It appears that the Project and investments made as a result of resettlement program have led to positive outcomes regarding the availability of electricity were previously there may have been storages..

Heating is available in all Jamoats. Wood and coal are the most common sources of heating, while dung and electricity are also in use in some Jamoats.

Some difficulties were reported regarding the initially about the availability of drinking water at new resettlement sites, however steps have been and are being taken to satisfactorily resolve these issues, particularly in areas where there has been the most resettlement activity.

All Jamoat representatives (both those affected by resettlement, and those with responsibility for new resettlement sites) stated that the Project and resettlement operations had a neutral to positive effect on business in the Jamoat. Only the Jamoat representative in Khumdon (Nurobod district) stated that there were no significant businesses within the Jamoat.

All Jamoats in the flooding zone and those in which the resettlement sites are located indicated that the main economic activities are labor migration (primarily to Russia), Rogun HPP construction, and primary production, including agriculture, as well as beekeeping. The only Jamoat where labor migration was not stated as an economic activity was in Sicharogh, which is in Rogun city.

While recreational fishing was also recorded in the socio-economic survey results for Sicharogh, this activity was not reported to be the main source of income for the relevant households interviewed.

Sicharogh residents highlighted road construction projects as a significant source of employment which, combined with Rogun HPP and a reduced population due to resettlement, seems to have significantly reduced the need for labor migration. Trade is mentioned as a major source of employment in Mehrobod, I. Halimov, Navobod town, and Boqi Rahimzoda. A list of operational businesses provided by the Jamoat representatives within the flood zone, includes:

- Four national handicrafts workshops (Sicharogh)
- Two electric mills (Sicharogh)
- One stone and gravel plant (Sicharogh)
- Several mills and sawmills (Mujikharf)
- One door and window manufacturing plant (Mujikharf)
- Three teahouses (Mehrobod, Qal'ai Surkh)
- Several shops (N. Makhsum, Qal'ai Surkh)
- Five sewing and handicraft centers (N. Makhsum, Sicharogh)
- One stone and gravel plant (Sicharogh)

In support of the Jamoat data, labor remittances stand out as one of the main income sources of the affected population as shown in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 – Main sources of income amongst surveyed population (% PAPs with an income)

Source of income	By gender		Total (N=1421)
	Male (N=1126)	Female (N=295)	
Farmer (arable agriculture)	7.6%	4.7%	7.0%
Farmer (cattle breeding)	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Farmer (subsistence)	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Hired worker (private sector)	4.6%	4.4%	4.6%
Hired worker (public sector)	11.0%	19.3%	12.7%
Self-employed (craftsman, merchant, etc.)	6.6%	11.5%	7.6%
Daily/seasonal worker (construction, agriculture, etc.)	7.0%	0.7%	5.7%
Casual work (not seasonal)	1.7%	0.7%	1.5%
Pension	11.1%	53.4%	19.9%
Labor migration / Remittances	42.0%	2.7%	33.8%
Employed in Rogun HPP Project (construction or HPP site)	6.4%	0.7%	5.2%
Employed at other HPPs	0.20%	0.00%	0.10%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

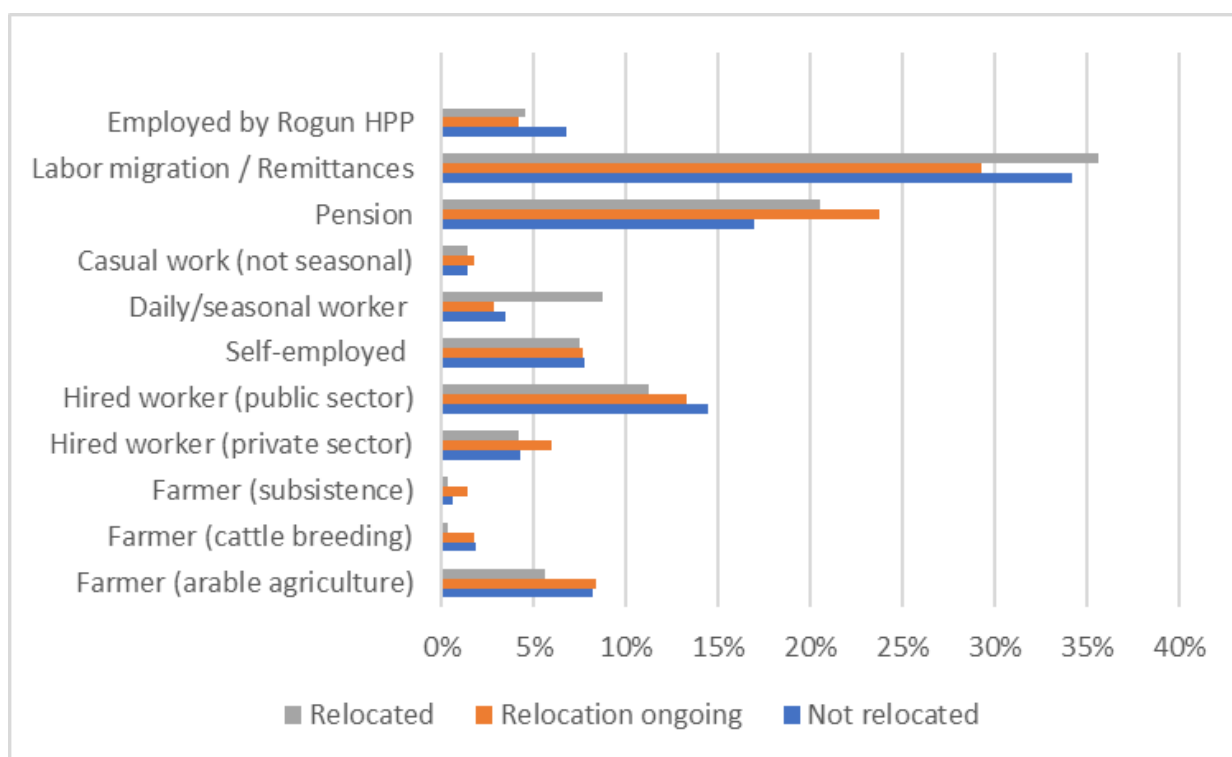
Note: Two people who did not wish to respond to this question are excluded from the total 1,423.

According to the household level socioeconomic survey data, the main source of income is based on the remittances from labor migration (33.8%), followed by pension (19.9%), and public sector work (12.7%). Employment in the Project (either at Rogun HPP or the HPP construction site) is only stated as being the main source of income by 5.2% of PAPs in the affected households.

There are significant differences between men and women in terms of income streams; for women, by far the most common income stream is from pensions (53.4% of those with an income), followed by public-sector work (19.3%) and self-employment (11.5%), while just 2.7% undertake labor migration and less than 1% are employed at Rogun HPP.

Figure 4-3 shows the importance of different income streams amongst those with an income, at different stages of resettlement. The three groups can be observed to be generally similar. Labor migration is the most important income stream for all three groups, followed by pensions, public sector work and agricultural activity.

Figure 4-3 – Employment of the affected population by resettlement status



Source: Household survey assessments

4.5 Gender

Tajikistan has established an enabling policy framework for gender equity which includes participation in the UN-supported Spotlight initiative¹⁹ focused on prevention of violence against women and girls. However significant inequalities persist, largely due to socio-cultural and family factors. Tajik legislation on gender is fairly gender progressive, but there is still a significant gap between the laws and their implementation and enforcement.²⁰ Unemployment is high amongst women and the young, with almost one in three youth – and nine out of ten female youth – not in employment, education, or training (NEET). Women’s equality also lags in areas such as tertiary education enrolment, labor pay, household decision-making and control over assets²¹.

¹⁹ Global Spotlight Initiative is a United Nations initiative in partnership with the European Union and other partners to eliminate violence against women and girls: <https://www.spotlightinitiative.org/>

²⁰ ROGUN HYDROPOWER PROJECT, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Volume II: Technical Annexes – A12 Gender Assessment, 2023.

²¹ Ibid.

Key laws of the Republic of Tajikistan pertaining to gender and gender equality are:

- **Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan:** Article 17 states that men and women should have equal rights, including the right to equal pay for equal work (with the exception of prohibited professions for women defined by the Labor Code), and the rights to free movement, housing, political participation, education and property, *inter alia*;
- **National Law on the Prevention of Violence in the Family, 2013:** governs the prevention of domestic violence (DV) and determines tasks of the agencies responsible for prevention of violence in the family;
- **Equality and Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Act 2022:** determines the organizational and legal basis of implementation of the equal rights and opportunities for all persons in the Republic of Tajikistan;
- **State Guarantees of Equality of Men and Women and Equal Opportunities for their Implementation 2005:** affirms state guarantee of gender equality and forbids discrimination between men and women, with the exception of measures pertaining to healthcare, pregnancy, birth, and positive measures to promote equality;
- **Family Code of the Republic of Tajikistan:** both spouses have equal rights in the family. A woman can access employment, choose where to live, travel outside of her home, travel outside of her country, be 'head of household', sign a contract or open a bank account in the same way as a man; Women and men have equal ownership rights to immovable property and equal administrative authority over assets during marriage;
- **Labor Code of the Republic of Tajikistan:** prohibits discrimination in employment based on gender; however, Article 216 prohibits women's employment in specific sectors and 326 professions which are considered difficult or dangerous for women and may cause harm for them and their reproductive health; and
- **Law on State Registration of Legal Entities, ARTS. 10-11:** Men and women have equal rights to register a business. The Law does not require joint registration of jointly held entities. If land is contested, those whose names are not registered are required to go to court to prove ownership.

The participation of women in the labor force in Tajikistan is low, with approximately 69% of working age females not in paid employment in 2016 and the proportion of females in the workforce declining²². In 2017 and 2018, women earned on average 60% of the average male earnings. Many factors contribute to this gap in employment and income. These include social norms that typically expect women to remain at home, high levels of domestic violence, and male labor emigration requiring women to be full-time home makers in their absence. Differences in fields of study likewise contribute to the gender pay gap, with female-dominated sectors such as education lower paid than male-dominated sectors such as construction, transport and energy, the latter of which comprised only 4% female employees in 2016²³. Another factor exacerbating the gender pay gap is Tajikistan's Labor Code, in which Article 216 prohibits women from working in certain occupations deemed to be dangerous, difficult, or involving heavy and manual work. It is noted that this Labor Code was inherited from the Soviet Union and efforts have been made to work towards addressing these issues, with modification in the post-Soviet era and several restrictions removed in 2017²⁴.

²² World Bank Group, 2021, Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment, <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/874641637562869105/pdf/Tajikistan-Country-Gender-Assessment.pdf>

²³ World Bank (2021), Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment

²⁴ <https://blogs.worldbank.org/europeandcentralasia/working-towards-gender-equality-tajikistans-labor-market>

Women in Tajikistan do however have equal access to credit, supporting women who want to start their own business, and literacy rates are close to 100% for women and men²⁵. Access to education has become more equal in recent years, with an increase in schools in remote villages, but the enrolment of women and girls in preschool, secondary school and tertiary education is still lower than for men and boys. The education status of the male and female members in the affected population covered by the household survey are presented in Table 4-5 (see section 4.3).

As shown in Table 4-6 (see section 4.5), according to the survey results only 12% of the women in the affected population reported to have a source of income. The largest share is 53.4% with pension income, most likely from their husbands, followed by a 19% share in public sector work. Women in public sector work as teachers, medical staff, civil servants earning regular income. While household farming is commonly practiced in the affected communities for subsistence, only 6% are recorded as women farmers. Many women are also engaged as unpaid family workers in household farming activities.

At the household level, women often have little decision-making power. Within patriarchal family structures, newly married women usually live with their husband's extended family and are excluded from decision-making, however their influence and social status increases as women age and have children²⁶. Cultural norms relating to marriage impact women's employment prospects, with many husbands restricting their wives from seeking employment²⁷.

Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (GBV/SEA/SH) remain prevalent in Tajikistan with spousal abuse reported to be occurring in approximately one third of marriages²⁸. Statistics from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program provides insights into social norms and national attitudes to GBVH, with 2017 data showing that over 63% of women felt that wife beating was justified for at least one reason²⁹.

High rates of labor migration by Tajik men incur risks for women, who may be abandoned by their husbands and lose their primary or sole source of income. These women may struggle to find an alternative income source, particularly if their education or access to employment are limited and be left in a position where they are vulnerable to destitution, prostitution, trafficking, the acceptance of polygamous marriage, or suicide³⁰. Precise numbers of abandoned households are difficult to estimate as marriages and divorces are sometimes conducted informally, but a 2009 UN Women study estimated that between 230,880 and 288,600 Tajik women, 70% of whom had children, were abandoned by migrant workers and living at or below the poverty level³¹.

The underlying socio-economic and cultural norms are critical for assessing resettlement impacts and determining the mitigation measures for women. **Chapter 8 Gender And Inclusion** includes a summary of mitigation measures based on the risk factors that can exacerbate vulnerabilities for women undergoing resettlement. Detailed gender assessments and mitigations are analyzed within the **Updated ESIA (2023) (Volume II, Annex A12 Gender Assessment)**.

²⁵ World Bank Development Indicators Database, Literacy rates for female and male population aged 15 and above <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.MA.ZS?locations=TJ>

²⁶ World Bank Group, 2021, Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment, <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/874641637562869105/pdf/Tajikistan-Country-Gender-Assessment.pdf>

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ US AID, DHS Program Stat Compiler, <https://www.statcompiler.com/en/>

³⁰ Asian Development Bank (2016), Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment, <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/185615/tajikistan-cga.pdf> and UN Women, Tajikistan, <https://eca.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/tajikistan>

³¹ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2016/9/feature-story-abandoned-wives-of-tajik-migrants-overcome-hurdles>

4.6 Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals and groups are defined as those who may face additional risks and negative impacts from the Project that could affect them disproportionately.

Vulnerable groups identified in the 2014 ESIA and in 2014 RAP 1 specifically include:

- People with disabilities, e.g., those with physical or mental disabilities or chronic illnesses, who will require physical assistance if the village is to be relocated;
- Female-headed households (as well as women acting as de facto HoH while the HoH is absent, e.g., for labor migration) and widowed women, who may require additional assistance in building their new houses;
- Elderly people with no younger family members within their household, who may also require additional assistance in building their new houses; and
- Young people (aged 24 or under) who may require additional assistance in finding a job in their new location.

These groups are still valid for the affected population.

A further vulnerability analysis has been completed as part of the 2023 ESIA and RAP 2 which identified additional vulnerability categories during the socio-economic baseline household surveys and interviews with Jamoats. An updated list of vulnerable groups within the displaced population has therefore been developed, with the full list for this RLRF provided as follows:

Elderly:

- Households with members aged 60 and above in need of care and assistance.
- Households in which the HoH is elderly.

Poor households:

- Households that do not have sufficient money for food.
- Households dependent on pension or social assistance as main source of income.

Households with informal jobs:

- Households that do not have a stable income source or informal jobs (daily/seasonal).

Households experiencing multiple displacement impacts:

- Households previously affected by economic or physical displacement caused by other projects.

Women-headed households and widowed women:

- Women who are HoH or widowed women with low income or unreliable income sources.

Illiterate-headed households:

- Illiterate HoH (cannot read and write), who may struggle more to understand Project- and resettlement-related documentation, such as THPs and valuation reports.

People with disabilities and chronic diseases:

- Households with members who are disabled or with chronic illnesses that require care or social assistance.

At-risk youth:

- Young people within the 15-24 age group who are neither in education nor in employment.

Orphans and abandoned children:

- While the household surveys did not specifically ask about the orphans, according to Jamoat interviews there are orphans and abandoned children under institutional care.

Based on the socioeconomic data collected through household surveys, FGDs and secondary data sources, a vulnerability framework for resettlement effects is presented in Table 4-7. Household expenditure patterns and income sufficiency for food were also asked as a proxy indicator for determining socio-economic strata.

The exact numbers of PAPs and PAHs that fall under these categories will need to be provided in each RAP and LRP. These groups will be entitled to additional livelihood support measures, additional support with physical relocation, and additional social assistance for their transitions which will be detailed under 2017-2025 RAP2 and LRP2 and future RAPs and LRPs.

Table 4-7 – Vulnerable Groups in the Rogun HPP Area

Vulnerability characteristics		Percentages of vulnerable groups in affected population
Elderly	Households with members aged 60 and above living in the resettlement areas that require additional care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28% households have members aged 60 and above. They live together with the younger families and dependent on additional care and assistance.
	Households in which the HoH is elderly (aged 60 and above).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24% HoH in the study sample population are aged 60 and above, and 3% are aged 80 and above. Elderly household heads may need additional support during relocation, if they do not have an available family member to help with the labor required for reconstructing houses. Also specialized measures for these elderly households during community engagement will be needed.
Poor households	Households stating insufficient money for food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19% of the households indicated that they are struggling to buy food due to insufficient family income.
	Households that where the main income source is social assistance/social aid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost 20% of the households either rely on pension or social assistance as main source of income. For female-headed households, pension is the main income source they rely on. These households are likely to be more vulnerable when they are exposed to economic shocks.
Households with informal jobs	Households where the main source of income is irregular (daily/seasonal worker) or informal jobs/businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11% of those with an income amongst the sample population are engaged in daily or seasonal work. Due to low social security coverage of the population, it is likely that those relying on informal jobs earn lower incomes.
Women-headed households	<p>Women who are HoH, with low income or unreliable income sources.</p> <p>Widowed women are provided under the Jamoat Data Table 4-8.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of women-headed households within the Project affected area is estimated at 17.8%. Only 12% of them have an income source, with labor migration (31%) and pensions (27%) being reported as the main sources. Women heads are more reliant on pensions (27%) when compared with the men-headed households (18%).
Households affected by multiple projects	Households that are also affected by another project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The socioeconomic survey sample shows evidence of very few households (%0.2) that might be affected by other projects.
People with disabilities or illnesses	Households with members who are disabled or with chronic illnesses that require care or social assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19% of households have at least one member with a disability or who suffers from chronic illnesses.

Vulnerability characteristics		Percentages of vulnerable groups in affected population
At-risk youth	Young people at 15-24 age group who are neither in education nor in employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41.3% of the youth aged 15-24 are NEET (27.5% of males and 57.8% of females). The at-risk youth is an important indication for the future skills and jobs market and also a risk of potential social exclusion if they cannot seize the Project opportunities equally as others.
Illiterate HoH	HoH aged 18+ who are functionally unable to read and write	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although Tajikistan is reported to have close to 100% literacy, 6% of HoH affected by the Project were reported to be illiterate. The project communication with communities have mostly relied on TV, visual media and verbal face to face communication. Specialized measures for engagement for these groups are detailed in the SEP. In addition, illiterate HoH will need support in understanding the THP preparation, asset valuation and compensation process.

Information on some categories of vulnerable people (including people with different disabilities, pensioners, widows, orphans, and people requiring social assistance) is compiled by the Jamoats, as per the national legislation, although the specifics around this data may vary between each Jamoat. The Jamoats provide this information to DFZ upon request. Vulnerable people must register with the Jamoat to access support from the State.

Community support and kinship networks also play a significant role in the support of vulnerable households. Households or individuals who rely on these informal support mechanisms may not be formally registered, and therefore will not appear in Jamoat statistics. Where DFZ identifies vulnerable people or families who are found to be unregistered with the Jamoat, or where there are requests from the PAPs to be considered as vulnerable, DFZ will support and facilitate their registration in relevant Jamoats.

Updated information on registered vulnerable households was gathered from Jamoat interviews undertaken as part of the primary data collection in July 2023 (Table 4-8). Rasht holds the largest share of vulnerable PAPs at 44%, followed by Nurobod with 34%. Jamoat data suggests approximately 12% of the affected population fall under the identified vulnerable categories. However, the socioeconomic surveys estimate households with at least one vulnerability to be around 30%.

Details and specialized measures to facilitate their resettlement and livelihood restoration will need to be incorporated into the 2017-2025 RAP 2 and further RAPs prepared in line with this RLRf.

Table 4-8 – Vulnerable Households and PAPs Reported by Affected Jamoats

District	Jamoat	Vuln. HHs receiving social protection	People with disabilities	Widows / Families of deceased breadwinner	Poor individuals	Elderly	Orphans	Military veterans
Rogun	Sicharogh	38	---	24 widows	103	42	---	---
Nurobod	Khakimi	223	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Halimov	241	---	---	60 poor people	---	---	---
	Khumdon	377	100	---	277	---	---	---
	Mehrobod	176	---	---	---	---	---	---

District	Jamoat	Vuln. HHs receiving social protection	People with disabilities	Widows / Families of deceased breadwinner	Poor individuals	Elderly	Orphans	Military veterans
	Mujikharf	250	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Safedchashma	25	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rasht	Boqi Rahimzoda	222	98	---	124	---	---	---
	N Makhsun	764	349	---	305	---	110 orphans	---
	Obi Mehnat	22	---	2 families	---	---	---	2
	Qal'ai Surkh	59	23	6 widows	30	---	---	---
	Navobod	143	110	---	33	---	---	---
Faizobod	Buston	16	6	---	---	16	2 orphans	---
Tursun-zoda	10 Solangii Istikloliat (10 Years of Independence)	257	173	---	---	---	---	---
	Jura Rahmonov	166	485	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL		2,969	1,344	32	932	58	112	2

Source: Jamoat Interviews, July 2023

Poverty

Tajikistan has made considerable progress in poverty reduction in recent years, however extreme poverty still exists and varies considerably across the regions.³² Poverty is typically higher in rural areas than in cities. Rasht is amongst the poorest districts of Tajikistan, with more than 3% of households being registered for Jamoat assistance while other Project-affected districts also include Jamoats with high levels of registered poor households (Buston in Faizobod (RAP 2) and Sultonobod in Rudaki (RAP 1) also have registered poverty rates above 3%. However, evidence from the household survey shows that the poorer households could be likely higher with 9% of the surveyed households stating their household could not afford food. This may indicate under-targeting of poor households within the population.

The primary responsibility for supporting poor households lies with the Jamoats. All surveyed Jamoats in the Project-affected area were able to provide data on the number of registered poor households receiving social assistance.

People with Disabilities and Chronic Illnesses

Per Ministry of Health guidelines, people with disabilities in Tajikistan are categorized depending on the type of disability and the level of impairment of their ability to work and carry out necessary life activities. A formal medical assessment is used to establish the severity of the impairment, with more support provided to those with the most serious conditions. The level of impairment is graded from 0 (normal functioning) to 4 (severe impairment or complete loss of functioning).

A summary of the categories is presented in Table 4-9.

³² UNDP (2017), Mapping Registered Extreme Poverty in Rural Tajikistan. Retrieved on 16th November 2023 https://www.unfj.org/jambi-project/images/Extreme-Poverty_ENG.pdf

Table 4-9 – Categorization of people with disabilities in Tajikistan

Category	Definition	Illnesses and disability within the category
Category 1	<p>Total inability or severe restriction of the ability to live without assistance or work, due to physical, mental or sensory impairment.</p> <p>This would include individuals who are unable to do the following without assistance or supervision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic self-care and personal hygiene; • Movement outside the home; • Awareness and understanding of surroundings, self-control and emotional regulation; and • Communication with others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancer. • Advanced tuberculosis (stage 3). • Advanced cardiovascular disease (stage 3). • Brain damage with hemiplegia and / or severe aphasia. • Multiple paralysis, or amputation of limbs or hands. • Severe or prolonged catatonic or paranoid schizophrenia. • Complete blindness. • Severe epilepsy. • Advanced dementia.
Category 2	<p>Severe life limitation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance with self-care required 3-7 times per week, but no more than once per day; • Inability to move far from place of residence or use transport without assistance from devices or others; • Sensory limitations impairing the ability to work, study or carry out life tasks; • Significant loss of self-control, including on a short-term or periodic basis; and • Difficulties in communicating with those outside the close family. <p>This applies to persons who may be able to participate in some education or training but only in specialized institutions or with the use of specialized assistance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart weakness or cardiovascular disease (stage 2). • Stage 2 hypertension prone to frequent angiospasm. • Tuberculosis with signs of heart and lung failure. • Severe arteriosclerosis. • Damage or injury to the blood vessels. • Disease of the brain affected sensory or motor function. • Persons who have been advised to discontinue work for a prolonged period. • Absence or amputation of multiple limbs.
Category 3	<p>Moderate life limitation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in moving outside the home or place of residence or without assisting devices, although this may be possible without assistance from others; • Moderate impairment in sensory ability, including those able to communicate only through sign language; and • Limitations in self-awareness, particularly in unfamiliar situations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate learning disability. • Those requiring special adaptations in the workplace or reduced responsibilities or working hours. • Defects, paralysis deformities in the hands, arms and legs. • Blindness or sight loss in one eye. • Hearing impairment requiring the use of sign language. • Devices fitted in the heart. • Deformity to the skull. • Defects to the jaw or mouth which impair chewing and cannot be remedied using prosthetics. • Chest deformity or respiratory problems.
Child with disability	<p>Impairment of the ability of the child to learn, communicate, move, determine their position, care for themselves, control their behavior, or learn professions.</p>	<p>Any congenital, hereditary, or acquired diseases, injuries or disabilities.</p>

The number of people registered as disabled in each RAP 2 village is presented in Table 4-10. A total of 100 disabled people is registered across the 13 villages. These low numbers, particularly in the least serious Category 3 ‘moderate’ disabilities, suggests under-reporting. DFZ vulnerability data shows a total of 92 people with disabilities in the RAP 2 villages (without categorization). Both datasets are incomplete, with some unavailable data for some villages or disability categories. During the Jamoat interviews held in July 2023, 6 out of the 7 Jamoats affected by RAP 2 did not provide data on people with disabilities (see Table 4-10). Data on children with disabilities is only available for one settlement (Mehrobod). Around 0.8% of children in Tajikistan are registered as disabled, well below the global average of 15%, although this is likely due to significant under-reporting³³.

Table 4-10 – Number of registered people with disabilities by RAP 2 village

Village	No. Type 1 disability	No. Type 2 disability	No. Type 3 disability	Disabled child
Roghuni poyon	Data unavailable	2	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
Obiboriki poyon	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
Obiboriki bolo	1	1	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
Lughuri poyon	1	Data unavailable	3	Data unavailable
Khakimi poyon	1	2	4	Data unavailable
Khakimi bolo	6	10	3	Data unavailable
Mehrobod (formerly Komsomolobod)	4	27	4	9
Bedikho	Data unavailable	3	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
Aligalaboni-bolo	1	4	2	Data unavailable
Khumrog (formerly Kumok)	1	4	3	Data unavailable
Roghuni poyon	Data unavailable	2	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
Obiboriki poyon	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
Obiboriki bolo	1	1	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
TOTAL³⁴	16	56	19	9

Source: DFZ data, March 2023

Based on the socioeconomic surveys, it is possible to infer that 19% of households have at least one member with disabilities or who suffers from chronic illnesses. If the RAP 2 population is considered, this is equivalent to 325 households out of the 1,710 households, living with a member with disability or chronic illness. This shows that not all potential disabilities or people with chronic diseases are fully covered due to a potential under-targeting.

Female-Headed Households

Overall, approximately 23% of households in Tajikistan are headed by females³⁵. These tend to be smaller households and are more common in urban areas (38% of people in urban areas live in female-headed households, compared to approximately 16% of people living in rural areas), attributed to social norms in rural areas preventing women from residing there as heads of household. Female headed households have a higher risk of poverty than those headed by

³³ <https://www.unicef.org/tajikistan/child-protection-and-inclusion>

³⁴ The numbers at the bottom of each column are incomplete because of missing data.

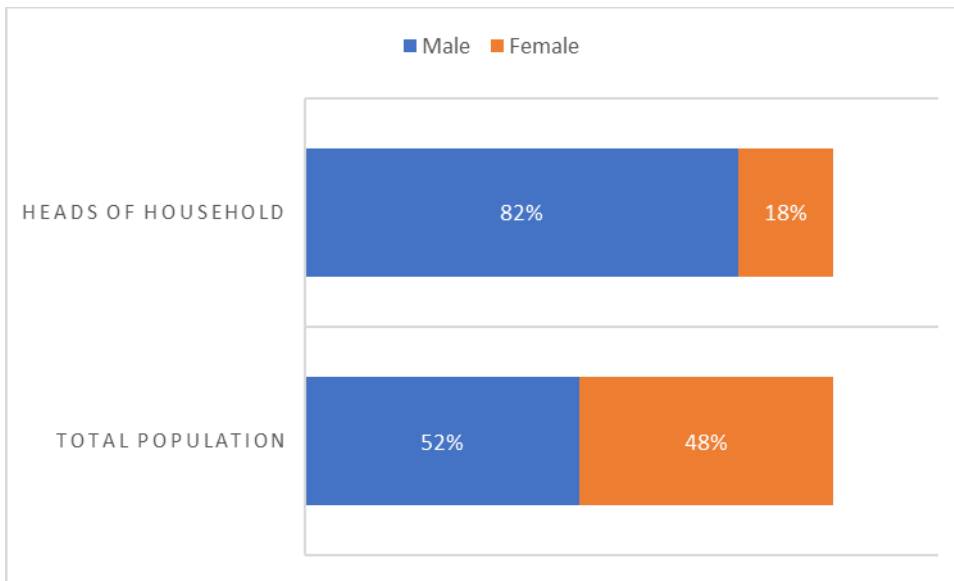
³⁵ World Bank Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment, 2021

males³⁶. Women HoHs are more likely to lack social and/or physical capital to relocate their assets, which may leave them in a more disadvantaged position during resettlement.

Some Jamoat-level data collection on widows as a vulnerable group were observed, but not for other categories of women-headed households (e.g., unmarried women, divorced/separated women).

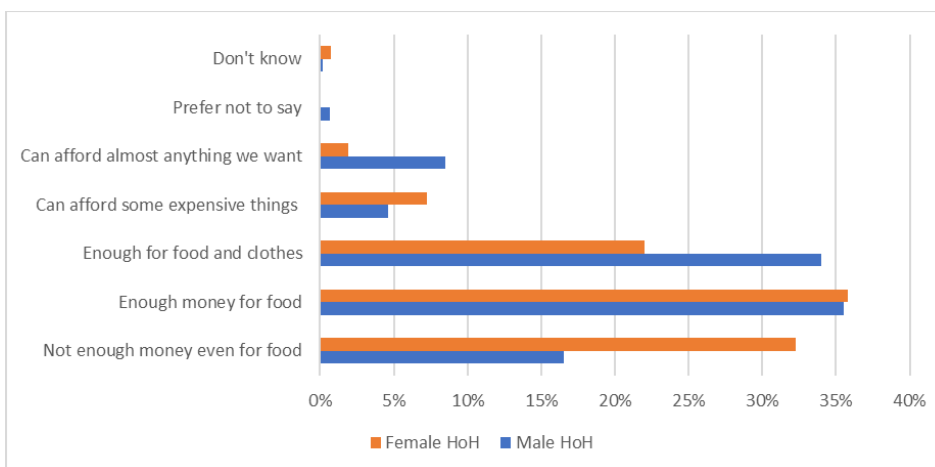
Gender distribution of affected household heads and survey population compiled from the household survey results are presented in Figure 4-4. The study populations showed slightly more males than females (52%, compared to 48% female) compared to the general population, but a large majority of HoHs (82%) were male.

Figure 4-4 – Gender distribution of affected household heads and population



Socioeconomic survey data shows that female-headed households are typically poorer than male-headed households. Figure 4-5 shows that approximately one-third of women-headed households stated that they did not have enough money even for food (32%), compared to fewer than one-fifth of male-headed households (17%). 9% of male-headed households reported that they could afford to buy almost anything they want, compared to 2% of female-headed households.

Figure 4-5 – Estimated financial situation of male and female-headed households



³⁶ Asian Development Bank (2016), Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment, <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/185615/tajikistan-cga.pdf>

Orphans and Abandoned Children

The UN estimates that approximately 160 out of every 100,000 children in Tajikistan lose parental care each year, including those who are left with relatives while their parents undertake labor migration, those placed in institutions, and those whose parents are deceased³⁷. There are estimated to be 1,500-3,000 orphans living with HIV aged 0 to 17 in Tajikistan³⁸. UNAID estimates that there are 15,000 – 16,000 people living with HIV in Tajikistan, giving an incidence rate of 0.01 per 100 people (1 in 10,000) across all age groups³⁹.

Data on orphans within the affected population were provided by two Jamoats, including N. Makhsum in Rasht, which will be affected by reservoir inundation and is home to 110 orphans. It is not known at this stage how many of these orphans will be required to relocate, as the extent of resettlement in Rasht is currently undetermined pending the outcome of geotechnical studies to be undertaken in 2024 and hence, will need to be considered in the future RAPs. It was reported by DFZ that orphanages are provided in all resettlement sites.

Elderly People

Tajik national law defines pensioners as vulnerable, and the amount they receive from a pension depends on the group they belong to (sick, disabled, veteran etc.)⁴⁰. Data on elderly people requiring assistance is compiled by some Jamoats.

In 2022 (United Nations, World Population Prospects), the share of the elderly population aged 65 and above within the total population was 3.5%, with slightly more women (4%) compared to men (3%).

According to the household survey data collected from 2023 household surveys, people aged 60 and above constitute 7.8% of the affected population. These people might be considered vulnerable in the resettlement area as they may require additional care and support during relocation or seeking help with hired laborers.

Similarly, household heads who are elderly might be disproportionately affected from resettlement due to limited resources and access that could hinder engagement in consultation activities or potentially facing difficulties during the relocation process. Socio-economic household surveys undertaken in July and August 2023 on 900 households demonstrate that 24% of the household heads within the surveyed sample were aged 60 and above. Among those elderly heads, 73% of them were men and 27% were women.

At-Risk Youth

Approximately 57% of the affected population is estimated to be aged 24 or younger. Resettlement could interrupt young people's education, prospects and affect their psychosocial well-being due to potential disruption to social networks and limited education and employment opportunities. Reversing the potential negative effects of resettlement through improving education and employment opportunities in the new resettlement sites are critical for youth-at-risk groups. Given the high proportion of youth neither in work nor in education (41.3%) amongst the affected population, development and employment opportunities for young people will be critical for their social inclusion and for the Project to ensure long-term sustainable development.

³⁷ UNICEF, 2021, Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/tajikistan/children-migrants> [Accessed 24.11.2023].

³⁸ UNAIDS, 2022. Available at: <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/tajikistan> [Accessed 24.11.2023].

³⁹ UNAIDS (2022) <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/tajikistan>

⁴⁰ ESIA Vol 1 (2014), pg. 283.

Multiple Displacement

There are households that could be affected by either economic or physical displacement multiple times. This could either be due to them being impacted by other projects that intersect with the Area of Influence of the Project or they could be impacted by the Project. Such impacts can be significant and potentially leave households more vulnerable, as it could take longer for households to restore livelihoods that were previously interrupted. There were only two households identified within the 2023 socioeconomic surveys that stated other projects affecting them. This group will be further assessed and considered in 2017-2025 RAP 2 and LRP 2, and in future RAPs/LRPs.

The places, which are listed below and affected by resettlement for the Rogun HPP, have also been impacted by other projects, including:

- Elements of the Central Asia-South Asia (CASA)-1000 renewable energy infrastructure project, which required land to be acquired in, *inter alia*, Tursunzoda and Rudaki;
- Obi Garm-Nurobod road project – (ADB and EBRD) required land acquisition in Rogun city and Nurobod district;
- Central Asia–China gas pipeline, Line D – This 966 km gas pipeline will run from the Galkynysh gas field in Turkmenistan to the Chinese border through Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The exact route of this pipeline is not publicly available; and
- International Highway (Vakhdat – Jirgital).

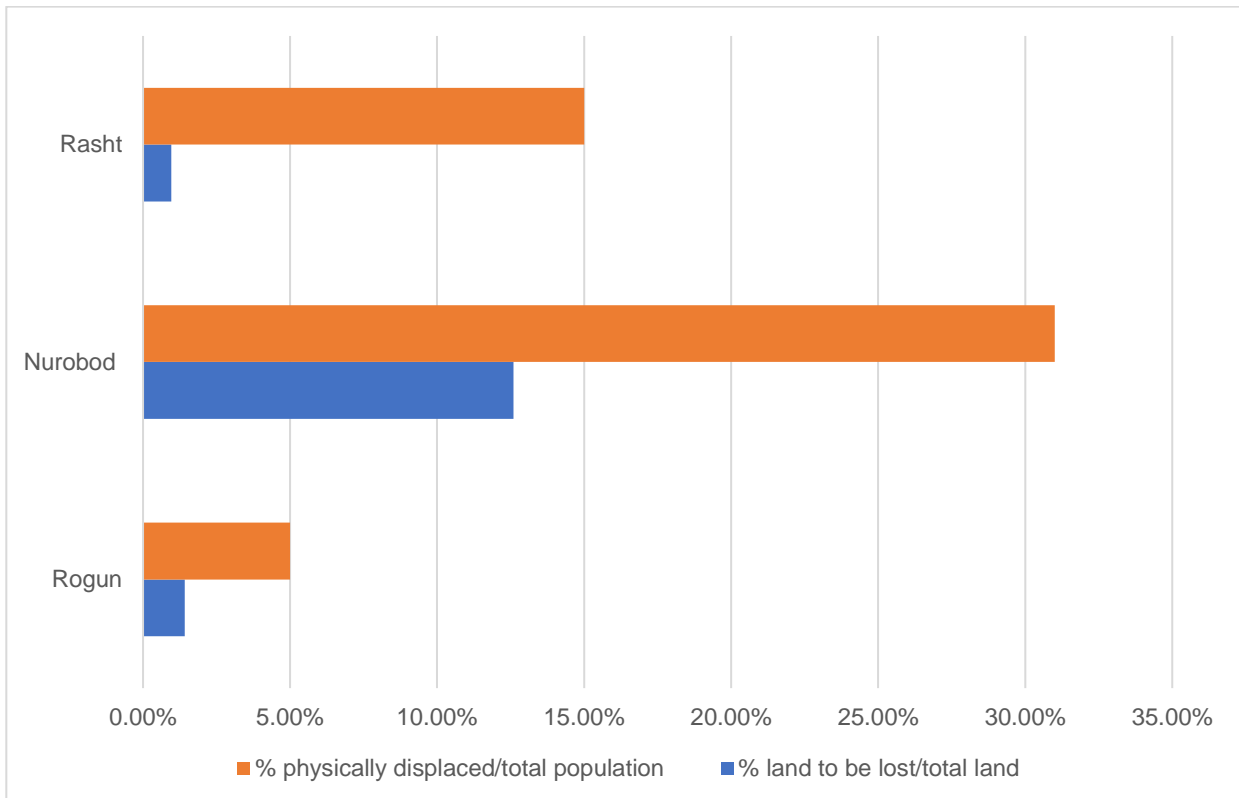
For further details of overlapping projects, see **Updated ESIA (2023), Volume I, Chapter 10-Cumulative Impact Assessment.**

5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

5.1 Loss of Land

Figure 5-1 shows the proportion of the population to be physically displaced and land to be lost because of reservoir inundation in the affected districts. The ESMP in **Volume III** of the **Updated ESIA (2023)** provides specific recommendations and mitigation measures to minimize topsoil loss and maximize topsoil re-use, in supporting either development of new agricultural land or new pastureland. New replacement land for the Project is being made available through MoA and the Land Committee, as part of their mandate under Resolution No. 47.

Figure 5-1 – Proportion of land and population affected by inundation and resettlement in the affected districts



Source: Assessments based on DFZ data (March 2023)

The numbers of households, families and persons impacted in each of the resettlement districts is shown in **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1 – Resettlement Affected Population by Flooding Zone Districts (includes RAP 1, second Phase of resettlement and beyond)

District	Number of affected households and families	Number of affected households	Number of affected families	Number of affected persons
Rogun city (9 villages)	824	442	340	3,621
Nurobod (41 villages)	5,590	2,815	2,831	25,598
Rasht (19 villages)	7,477	3,531	3,946	21,048
TOTAL (3 districts, 69 villages)	13,891	6,774	7,117	50, 267

DFZ data (March 2023) presented in Table 5-2 indicates that over 50,000 PAPs (over 13,000 households) are being physically displaced as a result of the dam and reservoir, in 69 settlements. It is possible that up to 12 of the listed villages, which are located at higher elevations above FSL (1,290m) may be at risk from instabilities in the slopes resulting from impoundment, but may not be required to be resettled. Geological studies will be conducted to assess whether these specific villages will be safe in their current locations. These studies are due to begin in 2024 and will be completed well in advance of any villages being at risk from any Project related activities.

Some of the PAPs may opt to move to a higher elevation near their current villages, which could minimize social disruption, but their entitlements in terms of land, compensation for assets and livelihood restoration measures will be the same as those for PAPs who opt to move to towns and villages further away from their current residences/land.

A total of 289 households (2,048 PAPs) were physically relocated under RAP 1, which was prepared in 2014 and completed in 2017. The 2017-2025 RAP 2, which will be prepared in 2024, will address the relocation of around 1,710 households (16,919 PAPs). As of June 2024, about 455 households (4,682 PAPs) have been relocated.

According to DFZ plans, the resettlement phases will progress in advance of inundation. Table 5-2 details the villages affected by resettlement in all resettlement phases. For villages that are scheduled to be resettled after 2026, the exact timing to resettle each village will be determined in each RAP after the necessary site and geological studies are completed. The affected groups that will or are likely to lose access to land or land user rights will be identified through the socio-economic surveys and census undertaken for these RAPS, their entitlements to mitigation benefits in line with the entitlement matrix and livelihood provisions detailed in this RLR.

Table 5-2 – Current status and population of settlements scheduled for resettlement (March 2023)

Year	Water elevation (m.a.s.l)	RAP	Villages affected	Jamoat of affected village	District of affected village	Current resettlement status	Numbers physically resettled			
							Households	Households + families ⁴¹	PAPs	% complete ⁴²
2015	1173	RAP 1	Aligalaboni poyon ⁴³	Khakimi	Nurobod	Fully resettled under RAP 1	14	31	155	100
2017	1092	RAP 1	Chorsada	Khakimi	Nurobod	Fully resettled under RAP 1	152	234	1,170	100
	1144	RAP 1	Sech	Sicharogh	Rogun city	Fully resettled under RAP 1	6	7	44	100
	1142	RAP 1	Talkhakchashma	Sicharogh	Rogun city	Fully resettled under RAP 1	57	150	510	100
	1211	RAP 1	Tagi Agba	Sicharogh	Rogun city	Fully resettled under RAP 1	7	21	78	100
	1150	RAP 1	Tagi Kamar	Sicharogh	Rogun city	Fully resettled under RAP 1	47	92	392	100
	1102	RAP 1	Kishrogh-Tagob	Sicharogh	Rogun city	Fully resettled under RAP 1	36	74	309	100
	1174	RAP 1	Mirogh	Sicharogh	Rogun city	Fully resettled under RAP 1	7	10	39	100
	1115	RAP 2	Sicharogh	Sicharogh	Rogun city	Fully resettled under RAP 2	38	95	380	100
	1165	RAP 2	Furudgoh	Mehrobod	Nurobod	Fully resettled under RAP 2	36	77	370	100
	1153	RAP 2	Sari pul (also known as Surkhob most)	Mehrobod	Nurobod	Fully resettled under RAP 2	110	236	1,149	100
2018	1182	RAP 2	Makhallai poyon	Mehrobod	Nurobod	Fully resettled under RAP 2	77	173	806	100
	1199	RAP 2	Chanor	Mehrobod	Nurobod	Fully resettled under RAP 2	177	359	1,795	100
	1210	RAP 2	Saidon (Khodjaalisho)	Sicharogh	Rogun city	Fully resettled under RAP 2	17	59	182	100

⁴¹ 'Families' refers to adult children currently residing with their parents, who will be given their own land plot to form a new household after resettlement.

⁴² The resettlement process for a given household is considered complete when all asset compensation is paid and the new house is fully constructed. Note that for the resettlement process as a whole, completion is considered to be the point at which livelihoods have been fully restored.

⁴³ Aligalaboni poyon was combined with Chorsada for the purposes of resettlement, as these villages had close ties which they wished to maintain.

Year	Water elevation (m.a.s.l)	RAP	Villages affected	Jamoat of affected village	District of affected village	Current resettlement status	Numbers physically resettled			
							Households	Households + families ⁴¹	PAPs	% complete ⁴²
2023	1242	RAP 2	Roghuni poyon	I. Halimov	Nurobod	Undergoing resettlement under RAP 2	45	53	266	34
	1259	RAP 2	Obiboriki poyon	Khakimi	Nurobod	Undergoing resettlement under RAP 2	41	77	330	15
2025	1327	RAP 2	Obiboriki bolo	Khakimi	Nurobod	Undergoing resettlement under RAP 2	50	84	412	28
	1222	RAP 2	Lughuri poyon	Sicharogh	Rogun city	Undergoing resettlement under RAP 2	61	82	362	0
	1190	RAP 2	Khakimi poyon	Khakimi	Nurobod	Undergoing resettlement under RAP 2	119	210	1000	3
	1260	RAP 2	Khakimi bolo	Khakimi	Nurobod	Undergoing resettlement under RAP 2	99	172	863	6
	1250	RAP 2	Mehrobod (formerly Komsomolobod)	Mehrobod	Nurobod	Undergoing resettlement under RAP 2	528	1366	6016	20
	1143	RAP 2	Bedikho	I. Halimov	Nurobod	To be resettled under RAP 2	58	118	588	0
	1189	RAP 2	Aligalaboni bolo	Khakimi	Nurobod	To be resettled under RAP 2	166	316	1645	0
	1285	RAP 2	Khumrog (formerly Kumok)	Khakimi	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	88	166	755	0
2026-2032	1205	Future RAPs	Zoroni mayda	Mujikharf	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	35	70	310	0
	1234	Future RAPs	Pandovchii poyon	Mehrobod	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	52	73	246	0
	1238	Future RAPs	Zoroni kalon	Mehrobod	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	175	364	1,684	0
	1248	Future RAPs	Shahtuti poyon	Khakimi	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	35	56	261	0
	1249	Future RAPs	Novako	I. Halimov	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	18	27	135	0
	1249	Future RAPs	Pandovchii sari dasht	Safedchashma	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	13	31	182	0
	1249	Future RAPs	Buni Sufiyon	Boqi Rahimzoda	Rasht	To be resettled under future RAPs	94	208	475	0
	1252	Future RAPs	Pandovchii dekhi-khochi	Safedchashma	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	36	49	249	0

Year	Water elevation (m.a.s.l)	RAP	Villages affected	Jamoat of affected village	District of affected village	Current resettlement status	Numbers physically resettled			
							Households	Households + families ⁴¹	PAPs	% complete ⁴²
2026-2032	1254	Future RAPs	Sari Kosh	Khumdon	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	101	198	679	0
	1255	Future RAPs	Kavlokho	Khumdon	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	7	10	44	0
	1257	Future RAPs	Bulbuldara ⁴⁴	Mehrobod	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	24	35	161	0
	1263	Future RAPs	Pojei poyon	Boqi Rahimzoda	Rasht	To be resettled under future RAPs	204	440	1,434	0
	1266	Future RAPs	Kh. Sherozi	Khumdon	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	26	36	156	0
	1268	Future RAPs	Sangi Maliki	Boqi Rahimzoda	Rasht	To be resettled under future RAPs	146	314	878	0
	1270	Future RAPs	Pandovchii Agba	Mehrobod	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	69	132	616	0
	1270	Future RAPs	Shulmak	Boqi Rahimzoda	Rasht	To be resettled under future RAPs	293	624	1,696	0
	1272	Future RAPs	Pojei bolo	Boqi Rahimzoda	Rasht	To be resettled under future RAPs	149	316	779	0
	1274	Future RAPs	Dehai Gulmon	Safedchashma	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	15	28	106	0
	1275	Future RAPs	Dushokha zamin	Mehrobod	Nurobod	May be resettled pending outcome of geological surveys	85	147	529	0
	1276	Future RAPs	Magzori Sir	Khumdon	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	25	37	147	0
2026-2032	1276	Future RAPs	Kofara	Khakimi	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	64	97	522	0
	1277	Future RAPs	Khasandara	Khakimi	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	29	43	234	0
	1278	Future RAPs	Ayni (Kabujar)	Mehrobod	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	64	92	527	0

⁴⁴ Bulbuldara is connected to Pandovchii dekhi-khochi and is combined with it on the map of the flood zone in Figure 5-2.

Year	Water elevation (m.a.s.l)	RAP	Villages affected	Jamoat of affected village	District of affected village	Current resettlement status	Numbers physically resettled			
							Households	Households + families ⁴¹	PAPs	% complete ⁴²
	1278	Future RAPs	Devlokhak	Mehrobod	Nurobod	May be resettled pending outcome of geological surveys	15	28	142	0
	1279	Future RAPs	Mujikharfi kalon (Muchikh)	Mujikharf	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	169	340	1,267	0
	1279	Future RAPs	Navobod	Shahraki Navobod (Navobod town)	Rasht	To be resettled under future RAPs	1,031	2,150	4,510	0
	1285	Future RAPs	Dakhana	Obi Mehnat	Rasht	To be resettled under future RAPs	40	99	322	0
	1287	Future RAPs	Loyoba	N. Makhsun	Rasht	To be resettled under future RAPs	150	227	910	0
	1290	Future RAPs	Chorbogh (formerly Qaroluq)	N. Makhsun	Rasht	To be resettled under future RAPs	70	114	350	0
	1291	Future RAPs	Kachimandi (also known as Shahrizabz)	N. Makhsun	Rasht	To be resettled under future RAPs	130	209	843	0
	1292	Future RAPs	Yakhch	I. Halimov	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	22	37	157	0
	1293	Future RAPs	Mujikharfi mayda (Muchikh)	Mujikharf	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	75	153	710	0
2026-2032	1295	Future RAPs	Yashm	Boqi Rahimzoda	Rasht	To be resettled under future RAPs	82	179	492	0
	1297	Future RAPs	Sangi kar	Boqi Rahimzoda	Rasht	To be resettled under future RAPs	83	196	544	0
	1298	Future RAPs	Qaznoq	N. Makhsun	Rasht	To be resettled under future RAPs	380	602	2,349	0
	1300	Future RAPs	Shule	Boqi Rahimzoda	Rasht	May be resettled pending outcome of geological surveys	178	385	1,296	0
	1301	Future RAPs	Dehqonobod (formerly Qizrok)	N. Makhsun	Rasht	May be resettled pending outcome of geological surveys	152	293	1,100	0

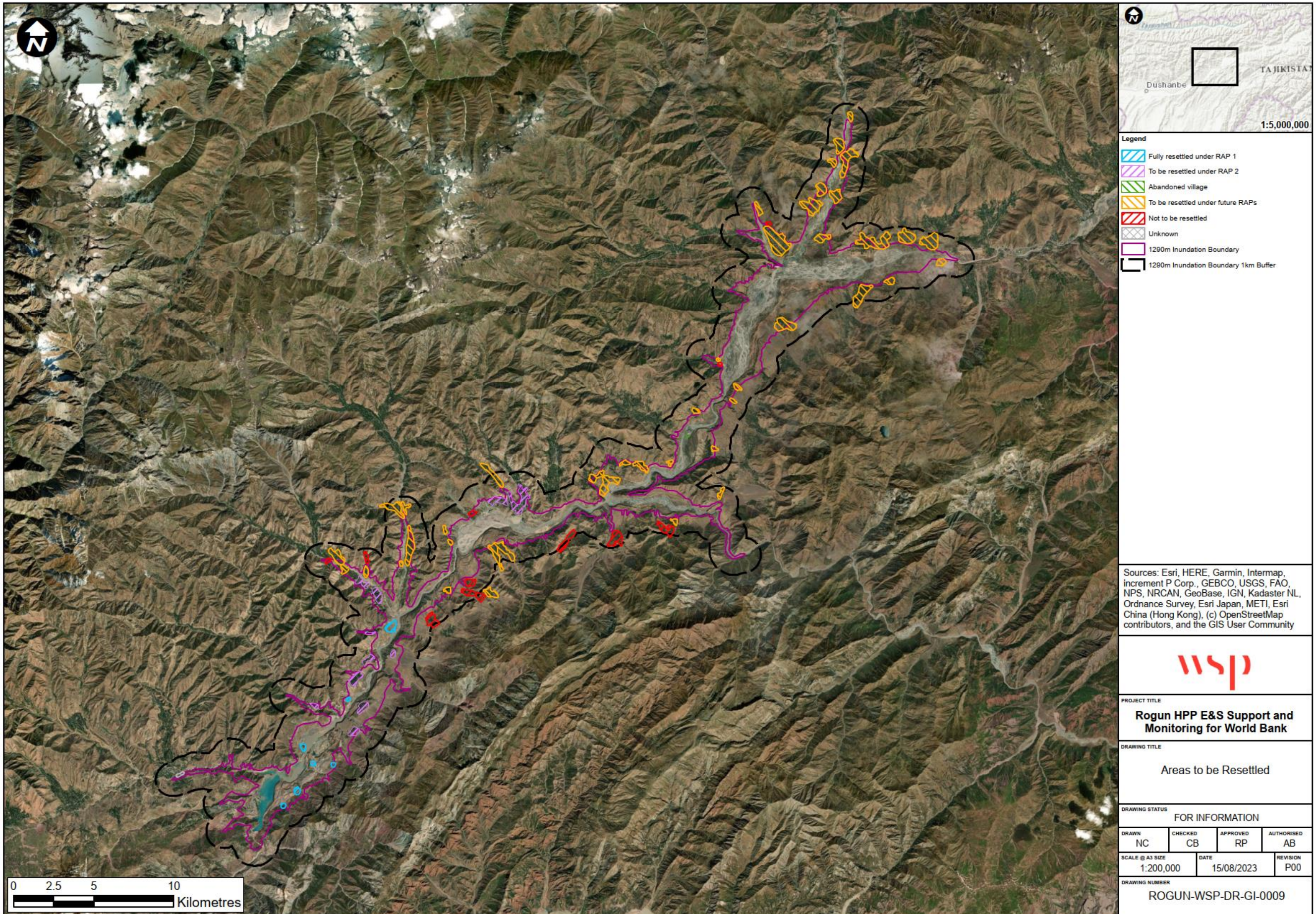
Year	Water elevation (m.a.s.l)	RAP	Villages affected	Jamoat of affected village	District of affected village	Current resettlement status	Numbers physically resettled			
							Households	Households + families ⁴¹	PAPs	% complete ⁴²
	1302	Future RAPs	Labi Jar	Khumdon	Nurobod	May be resettled pending outcome of geological surveys	17	26	110	0
	1304	Future RAPs	Shohindara	Boqi Rahimzoda	Rasht	May be resettled pending outcome of geological surveys	47	100	306	0
	1309	Future RAPs	Zarda	Safedchashma	Nurobod	May be resettled pending outcome of geological surveys	8	12	54	0
	1312	Future RAPs	Qal'ai surkh	Qal'ai Surkh	Rasht	May be resettled pending outcome of geological surveys	72	240	567	0
	1313	Future RAPs	Dehai Amirbek	Qal'ai Surkh	Rasht	May be resettled pending outcome of geological surveys	59	218	496	0
2026-2032	1331	Future RAPs	Khumdon (formerly Navdonak)	Qal'ai Surkh	Rasht	May be resettled pending outcome of geological surveys	171	563	1,701	0
	1360	Future RAPs	Yusti poyon	I. Halimov	Nurobod	May be resettled pending outcome of geological surveys	32	40	230	0
	1414	Future RAPs	Dehai Shokh	Mehrobod	Nurobod	May be resettled pending outcome of geological surveys	10	22	145	0
69 villages							6,788	13,891	50,267⁴⁵	0

Source: DFZ data, March 2023.

The location of the villages is shown in Figure 5-2. Additional maps are included in **APPENDIX J**.

⁴⁵ This is the current number as of June 2024. It is expected that the final count of PAPs could be up to 60,000 to take account of population growth.

Figure 52 – Map of the flood zones showing affected villages



Types of land used in the main three flooding-zone districts, Rogun, Nurobod and Rasht are provided in Table 5-3, across all RAP periods. The majority of the affected land is pastureland, followed by (agricultural) fields, residential plots, and forests/shrubs. Among all three districts, Nurobod is expected to have the largest loss of land. Within the affected land in Nurobod, around 60% of field land, 46% of perennial crops, 26% of forests, 23% of Presidential land and 13.6% of house plot land will be lost due to the Project.

In terms of replacement land, all affected households and their secondary families are entitled to free land plots. The majority of resettled persons stated they were satisfied with these arrangements, as families that did not have land before were provided with land plots.

Replacement pasture and/or hay land will be provided at resettlement sites prior to physical displacement. New resettlement sites are selected from areas where agricultural and pasture/hay land are available. However, there have been occasional instances where such land has proved inadequate. In these cases, additional land was provided to make up the shortfall. This issue will be considered more carefully in future to avoid such instances where possible.

The MoA has a mandate to retain agricultural and pastureland as per their national food security strategy, and as per Resolution No.47 that governs the resettlement and livelihood management of the Rogun HPP Project. The Ministry looks into both new land, including land of abandoned status and land not yet cultivated, as well as restoration of pastureland. Resettled households who believe they do not have access to sufficient agricultural and pastureland can submit a request to the district level representatives of the MoA, which has occurred in the past and resulted in additional land being made available.

Table 5-3 – Land Use in Rogun, Nurobod and Rasht Districts

Land type	Rogun			Nurobod			Rasht		
	Total (ha)	To be flooded (ha)	%	Total (ha)	To be flooded (ha)	%	Total (ha)	To be flooded (ha)	%
Pasture	37,935	40.85	0.1%	63,335	4,782.44	7.6%	161,206	962.89	0.6%
Fields	1,088	0	0	3,072	1,835.19	59.7%	5,032	410.26	8.2%
Grass land	20	0	0	828	4.6	0.6%	373	0	0.0%
Perennial crops	446	0	0	432	199.89	46.3%	1,532	143.78	9.4%
House plots	1,076	4.7	0.4%	2,727	370.65	13.6%	5,547	191.53	3.5%
Presidential land	11	1.5	13.6%	889	203.91	22.9%	3,612	45.58	1.3%
Forest/shrub	1,589	0	0	1,801	474.32	26.3%	3,847	252.94	6.6%
Other	8,514	673.38	7.9%	19,713	3,813.00	19.3%	280,111	2,411.84	0.9%
Total	50,679	720.43	1.4%	92,797	11,684.00	12.6%	461,260	4,418.82	0.96%

Source: DFZ data, May 2023.

5.2 Loss of Structures

Resettlement activities cover fixed structures, including private houses, commercial buildings, government building and community infrastructures, due to permanent loss of land affected by the inundation of the reservoir.

All lost private, governmental and community structures are to be reconstructed to at least equivalent of better standards, for the benefit of both resettled and host communities. The valuation method and the Entitlement Matrix described in this RLRf will be followed to determine full replacement cost for the lost fixed structures and assets. WB's ESS5 and the requirements of Lenders' policy standards provide that valuation of houses and assets should take into account replacement cost and should not include deductions for depreciation or other expenses.

5.3 Loss of Agricultural Land and Activities

Most of the families and households have house gardens on the plots they live in and engage in some level of subsistence farming. They usually grow crops, fruits, vegetables, and trees, which will be lost due to reservoir inundation.

Household data from the socio-economic surveys indicate that wheat, maize, sugar beet, barley and sunflower are generally grown as annual crops. Among fruits and nuts, people grow apples, mulberries, apricots, pears, quince, cherries, pomegranates, figs, walnuts, and almonds.

Animal husbandry and raising poultry are also commonly practiced. Households usually graze sheep, goats and cattle. Beekeeping is also widely practiced.

Households are entitled to cash compensation for lost trees. Future resettlement will continue with the same entitlements that have been provided so far. Moving assistance has been provided for relocation of some of the trees, where feasible, and for all movable assets (including livestock and bee hives) to the new site. This entitlement will continue.

Households can continue to grow crops in their former lands until such lands are cleared for impoundment or inundation. PAPs are also planting crops on the new land at the resettlement sites. Most of the crops provide yields within a year of planting. In those rare cases where PAPs need additional support while they await crop yields at the new resettlement, they will be provided compensation in cash or in kind.

5.4 Loss of Income or Means of Livelihood

Many of the households that are affected by the resettlement activities either have their livelihoods or income sources temporarily or permanently lost due to the physical relocation. The time needed to restore livelihoods and reinstate income sources is being mitigated through the provision of providing transitional support.

Affected households include those who have agriculture-based livelihoods, remittances from labor migration, those with irregular incomes (seasonal or casual work), wage-based livelihoods (such as public sector work or engaged in private employment) and pensioners. In some cases, such as for pensioners, resettlement may have limited impact on their income-generating capacity as they will continue to receive their pensions. However, the new location where these pensioners move to may impact their living standards, depending on if it is a peri-urban site or not. Under RAP 1, families who moved from small rural villages to peri-urban settlements faced additional living costs while they upgraded their physical infrastructure. Providing suitable livelihood opportunities for such families will be important, as resettlement can change livelihood patterns. For those with agricultural livelihoods, their current income sources will be totally lost due to loss of land. Therefore, MoA will continue to support with replacement agricultural land, seeding, and farming equipment to fully restore affected livelihoods.

Business and trade activities that take place in the districts are directly affected by the Project. These are mostly family-owned shops, handicraft workshops and tea houses. MoLMEP has been providing various income and livelihood support measures, such as three-monthly income support

or preferential loans, transitional allowances and for those who want to establish new small businesses, small business loans. In addition, in all resettlement sites, business owners are being compensated with land for their businesses, which matches what they have lost, and commercial structures are being built by DFZ for small businesses to re-establish their activities.

These will continue as defined in the Entitlement Matrix. Going forward, additional livelihood programs will be considered in each RAP based on the needs of the affected PAPs. Additional livelihood strategies may include, but not be limited to, training to farmers, professional/technical skills training, new farming techniques for different crop patterns, small business loans, additional transitional allowance, upskilling based on potential new economic growth sectors (i.e., green jobs in renewables, tourism, construction etc.) and stipends for apprenticeships.

5.5 Loss of Access

There may be PAPs whose land and/or assets will not be physically submerged but will be rendered inaccessible or economically inviable as the reservoir rises. Footbridges crossing over the river and its tributaries to access villages on the left bank of the Vakhsh will be lost. I. Halimov village in the Nurobod district and Saidon village of Rogun city will lose temporary access to the footbridges. However, the Ministry of Transport has commenced construction of new inter-village roads (more than 55 km) and 5 bridges that will become accessible for pedestrians and automobiles, so this impact is expected to be minimal and temporary⁴⁶. The timeline to build these new inter-village roads and bridges will be aligned with the relocation process so that the accessibility impacts on communities are minimized.

Loss of access to ecosystem services, such as loss of access to woodlands and to cultural and sacred resources are associated with resettlement impacts. The 2023 socio-economic surveys found recreational fishing and hunting being practiced in a few places within the reservoir area, but not for livelihoods. The filling of the reservoir would also result in a permanent loss of access to cultural and sacred resources within, or near to, the inundation zone. Resettled communities will be provided with access to wood resources or alternatives if necessary.

5.6 Loss of Ethnographic and Intangible Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage of the Project area includes elements of physical heritage, incorporating paleontological, archaeological, and historic resources; and ethnographic heritage, which includes places of tangible cultural and religious significance, related intangible heritage, traditional practice and local knowledge.

Ethnographic cultural heritage includes, therefore, assets of potential cultural significance to PACs including sites of spiritual significance or festivity; mosques; memorials; shrines (*mazars*); cemeteries and burial grounds (ancient and modern/in current use); sacred trees and other natural features (spring sites); medicinal plants or cultural trees; and central 'magical greeting' pillars found within many traditional houses.

Intangible cultural heritage practice represents local cultural activities and behaviors, with a number of unique practices recognized in the more isolated and historically remote village communities. Intangible activities recorded include, wool carpet weaving, carpentry painted with regional motifs, needlework and embroidery, musicians making their own traditional instruments and playing music and well as specific local customs, legends and stories, taboo and ritual.

The ethnographic and intangible cultural heritage of the Project area is identified as a Valued Component in the ESIA process, comprising historic and active resources, places and objects used by PACs for long-standing cultural and religious purposes. The cultural heritage ESIA baseline, compiled in conjunction with local communities and local ethnographic experts, has identified over 30 tangible cultural assets within the Project area including cemeteries, memorials, mosques, and shrines.

⁴⁶ ESIA (2023) Volume 2, A08 Traffic and Transport.

The ongoing construction and resettlement of the Project area will lead to several potentially significant cultural heritage impacts, including direct physical disturbance / permanent loss and indirect changes in local environmental / landscape setting. The resettlement process will also restrict access to usual cultural assets (in the village of origin) and, further, could limit the continuation of normal cultural activities (intangible heritage), particularly where community activities are tied to natural landscape features and (rural, mountainous) livelihoods. It is considered that these cultural connections are important to the local sense of place, potentially helping to establishing the distinctiveness of the ethnographic landscape, with isolation fostering unique aspects of local culture and intangible heritage, that may vary between villages. These belief systems form the basis of local relationships with, and understanding of, the physical and spiritual world upon which a shared cultural identity has been built and how the local society is organized. Evidence of intangible cultural heritage recorded during the 2023 ethnographic surveys suggests that, although much of the Nurobod culture is similar to that found elsewhere in Tajikistan, there remain local peculiarities and differences which can be explained, in part, by the geography of the region and the isolation of many of the settlements.

Some PAPs mentioned during informal consultations about the ESIA preparation that older generations feel more 'attachment' to their villages within the Project area, with younger generations excited to engage with the opportunities afforded by a more urbanized setting, following resettlement.

To adequately recognize, manage and mitigate ongoing cultural heritage impacts during RAP 2 and future RAPs, several best practice measures have been recommended through the ESIA process to particularly align with WB ESS 8 on Cultural Heritage. Specific to ethnographic and intangible cultural heritage, these include development of a Project Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) to consolidate mitigation commitments applicable to the flood zone and the RAP. In summary, these include:

- The recording and potential relocation of community cultural assets.
- Development of a cemetery relocation Best Practice Guide, in accordance with GIIP.
- Establishment of local community museums as cultural 'hubs' and centers of intangible cultural heritage and archaeology (within newly resettled communities).
- Alignment with the Project LRP regarding long-term support for traditional crafts and activities.

Further details on identified cultural heritage impacts specific to PACs and the above mitigation programs linked to the RAP process can be found in the **Updated ESIA (2023), Volume II, Annex A14 Cultural Heritage** and the Project-specific **Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) in Volume III, Annex C06**.

5.7 Construction Related Impacts

The construction area is already in use and located entirely within the flooding zone, hence, no additional land take will be required. Any further land that may be required would not require land that is currently occupied or used. During construction phase of the Project, residents living in close proximity to the construction sites or worker camps may experience construction-related impacts, such as noise, dust, increased traffic and vibration. Some families may need to be relocated until the construction is completed to avoid further exposure to these impacts. These impacts have been observed in the Rogun city area where most of the construction works are concentrated.

In the 2014 ESIA, and also during the Updated 2023 ESIA and 2023 RLRf studies, Pasi Muhraho village in Rogun city was identified as being potentially affected by the construction activities. This settlement has been in existence since 1973 and comprises 54 households with two to three

families⁴⁷ in each house, totaling 580 people (October 2023). During the initial stages of the Project, the community was given the option to resettle, but none of the households opted to move. However, during a site visit in October 2023 linked to the preparation of the 2017-2025 RAP 2, the head of the community (*raisi makhalla*) was consulted and had been asked to reconsider temporary or permanent relocation, as a new workers' camp (under Lot 3A) is to be constructed in an idle cement factory adjacent to the settlement. The *raisi makhalla* stated that the HoHs who had settled in Pasi Muhraho in 1973 preferred to stay, but that the secondary families would consider relocating within Rogun city (as a majority of working household members supply labor to the Project, e.g., electricians, welders and engineers). The head of the community also stated that poor conditions and cracks in the walls of the houses that were potentially caused by vibration from heavy goods vehicles. Given that this settlement is not impacted by impoundment, but is facing construction-related impacts, the need to provide this community with the option to relocate will be re-assessed by PMG, DFZ and other relevant authorities as RAP 2 is prepared. Depending on the assessments of the government authorities, either a new decree or an additional amendment under the existing Resolution No. 47 may be required.

Further structural surveys of houses and structures will be conducted before the dismantling works begin in the old cement factory near Pasi Muhraho, to determine if there has been any damage to date. Any kind of damage related to construction will need to be covered under the Project budget. **The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in Volume III of the Updated ESIA (2023)** provides traffic control measures, safety measures, signage, fencing, noise barriers and educational campaigns to address these disturbances on the site.

⁴⁷ 'Families' here refers to adult household with their spouses and children, residing within a household, who would be entitled to a land plot after resettlement.

6 Resettlement Planning and Management for Rogun HPP

6.1 Resettlement Policy of Rogun HPP

The key objective of Rogun HPP's resettlement policy is to support PAPs affected by physical and economic displacement, including vulnerable groups who maybe disproportionately affected to restore their livelihoods and standards of living to at least pre-resettlement levels or to improve, where possible⁴⁸. Sufficient funding and resources will be provided to mitigate adverse impacts on affected communities.

PAPs have been, and will continue to be, consulted throughout the resettlement process to ensure their perspectives are heard, and their preferences considered where possible.

The Government of Tajikistan and DFZ have adopted the following policy commitments:

- Carry out meaningful consultations with all stakeholders throughout the process, in particular with resettled and host communities and including vulnerable groups, in an accessible and culturally appropriate manner;
- Ensure that all private and public assets and services are fully restored to at least their previous levels and conditions at resettlement sites;
- Provide full compensation at replacement value in a timely manner for lost assets and income and livelihoods to all eligible PAPs.
- Provide transitional income support to re-settlers whose livelihood has been negatively impacted, until such time as their income-earning capacity has been restored to at least its previous level;
- Provide transitional support, including transport to the new location and income support;
- Comprehensively monitor all elements of the resettlement process until it is considered that living standards have been restored to at least pre-resettlement levels for the whole community, in line with Lenders' standards and Project and government policies;
- Pay particular attention to the needs and perspectives of women and vulnerable groups, and provide additional support as necessary to enable their equal participation;
- Continue cooperation with the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population and other government ministries and agencies, as well as with NGOs, the private sector, and other relevant entities, to identify and maximize opportunities for resettled PAPs in their new locations;
- All physically and economically displaced PAPs will be eligible for livelihood restoration support to restore living standards and livelihoods of people and communities affected by the Project to at least the same level as before the Project, or improved where possible; these PAPs will be included within the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).
- The effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures will be assessed by regular monitoring and adjustment; and
- The resettlement process will not be considered complete until livelihoods and living standards have been restored to at least their pre-resettlement levels.

6.2 Cut-off date

A construction ban for the fixed structures has been officially in place in the flood zone since Project initiation in the 1980s and was re-affirmed from 2011, with enforcement from the Jamoats. The

⁴⁸ World Bank ESS 5 Guidance Note, Objectives, <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/294331530217033360/pdf/ESF-Guidance-Note-5-Land-Acquisition-Restrictions-on-Land-Use-and-Involuntary-Resettlement-English.pdf>

realized cut-off date to determine eligibility for entitlement is defined as the period when Narkhguzor (SUERRE) finalizes its asset valuation, including trees, based on the asset inventory provided by BTI in the THPs. Trees are excluded from the initial THP and added when the THPs are reviewed by BTI, the Jamoat representative and head of household, prior to valuation and subsequent calculation of compensation. Annual crops are excluded from the valuation, as PAPs are given adequate time to complete the harvest even if they have already fully relocated.

During the Phase 2 resettlement, different cut-off dates for the inclusion of assets in a household's compensation have been applied to different households and villages, dependent on when the BTI and Narkhguzor undertake their asset inventory and valuation. The updated 2017-2025 RAP 2 will include all dates that are set as the 'cut-off' periods for each village, including for villages that have already fully resettled. For RAPs to be prepared under the RLRf, the cut-off date for each village will be specifically the date when the valuation documents are prepared for that village by Narkhguzor.

DFZ will engage with the Jamoats and Heads of Makhallas to locally announce the specific timelines with the affected villages, to inform about the asset inventory and valuation stages that are key in determining entitlement eligibility:

- The date when the resettlement decision is taken for that specific village;
- The date when BTI will attend in villages to conduct asset inventory and finalize THP preparations;
- The date of asset valuation undertaken by Narkhguzor (SUERRE); with the information on rights to appeal and the final date for to sign-off and accept the valuation; and
- Following the final asset valuation, the total compensation package will be approved for each eligible household.

6.3 Identification and Preparation of Resettlement Sites

Resettlement sites will be identified and prepared to accommodate displaced populations. Given that the resettlement program is ongoing, several sites have already been developed, some of which represent new neighborhoods within existing settlements, while others are entirely new settlements distant from their nearest neighbors in the host communities.

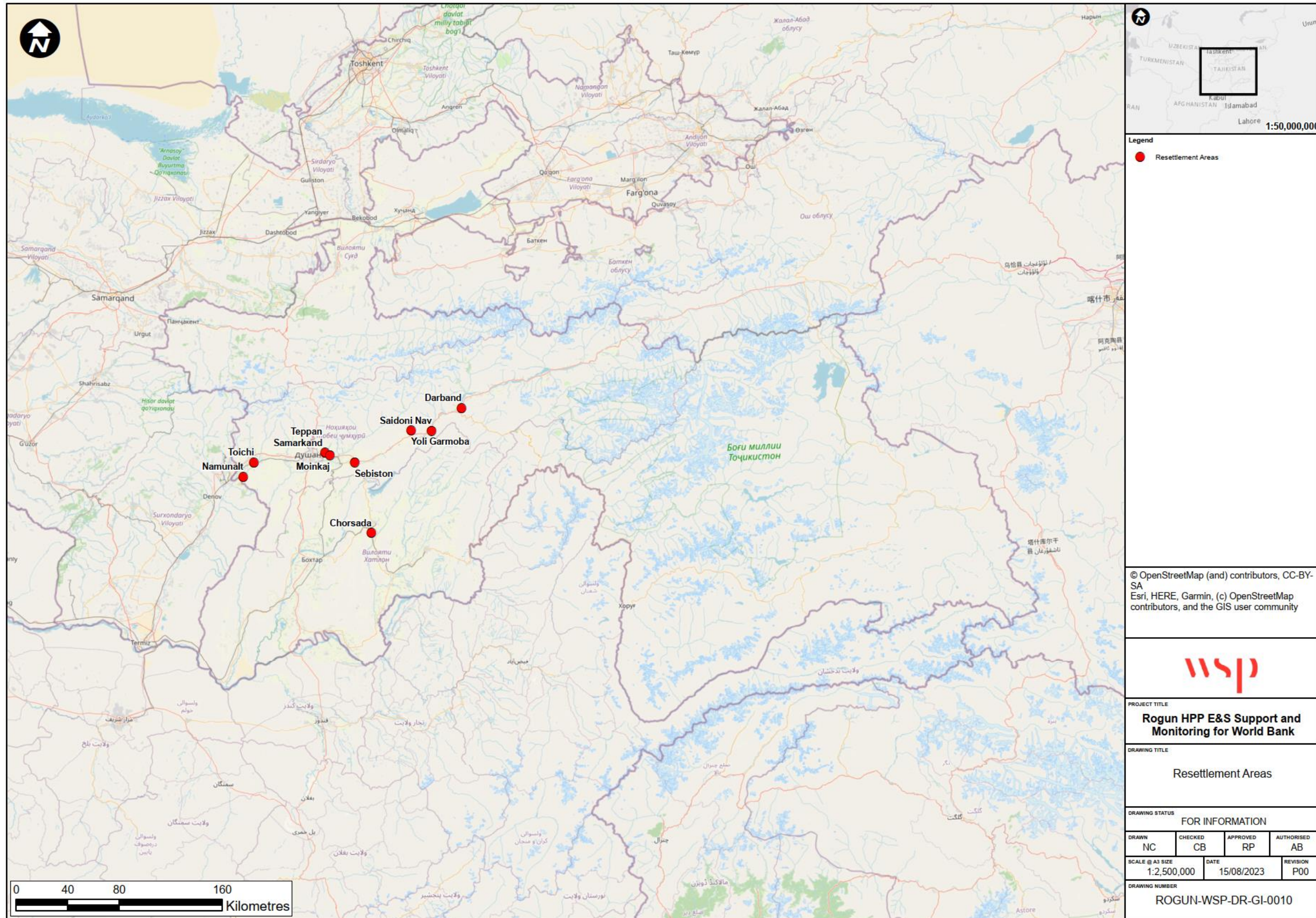
The distances between Rogun city and resettlement sites in districts are shown as the following:

From	To	Distance (km)
Rogun City	Rogun	28
Rogun City	Nurobod	85
Rogun City	Faizobod	92
Rogun City	Rudaki	115
Rogun City	Dushanbe	123
Rogun City	Danghara	180
Rogun City	Tursunzoda	215

Source: DFZ data, August 2023.

The locations of the resettlement sites are shown in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1 – Location of resettlement sites



Legend

- Resettlement Areas

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PROJECT TITLE

Rogun HPP E&S Support and Monitoring for World Bank

DRAWING TITLE

Resettlement Areas

DRAWING STATUS

FOR INFORMATION

DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	AUTHORISED
NC	CB	RP	AB
SCALE @ A3 SIZE	DATE	REVISION	
1:2,500,000	15/08/2023	P00	

DRAWING NUMBER

ROGUN-WSP-DR-GI-0010

By law, the State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy is responsible for identifying suitable land for resettlement sites. For the selection of new resettlement sites, each district forms a site selection committee comprising of all district level authorities: Head/Deputy Head of District, Chief Architect, District Land Management Committee, Chief Land Surveyor, Land Engineer, Environmental Protection Committee, Fire Department, Electricity Department, Water Department, Emergency and Civil Defense Department, Agriculture Department of MoA, Migration Services of MoLMEP and Jamoat heads.

The land is requested through the local authorities and must be approved by the receiving Jamoats and host communities before resettlement can proceed.

Before land acquisition for the development of resettlement sites can commence, the site must be approved as safe and suitable by the site selection committee and subject to required approvals from appropriate governmental agencies (e.g. the Ministry of Environmental Protection should confirm that the site is not vulnerable to, and will not cause, significant environmental risks).

Site selection should also be aligned with central government planning for social and economic development. Sites are selected in areas where additional population will not cause strain on local resources, where earthquake, landslide and climate-related risks are low, and where there is agricultural and pastureland of sufficient quality to accommodate displaced people. There has been one instance where the amount of common pasturelands provided was not sufficient for the resettled population and, in response, additional land was provided. This was the case in Tursunzoda, where additional common pastureland was provided in response to a request from the displaced population.

Five new additional resettlement sites have been identified by the resettlement site selection committee, in June 2023 to accommodate the resettlement program going forward. These were assessed by the site selection committee in Nurobod district. According to the planning documents from DFZ, subject to final assessments and approval of land allotments, these new sites will accommodate around roughly 2,600 land plots (320 hectares).

As has been the practice, at Nurobod and previous resettlement sites, the district-level site selection committee will conduct future resettlement site selection and assess potential environmental risks and impacts, including water supply and waste disposal (solid, liquid and hazardous), geological and land surveys and climate hazard risks, in advance of the relocation of displaced populations. Environmental assessments, environmental management plans and/or environmental and social audits will be prepared for the resettlement sites in accordance with national requirements. Public Infrastructure and Services in Resettlement Sites

DFZ is required to ensure that reconstruction of all public infrastructure (i.e., water supply, health centers, education facilities, roads, electricity lines etc.) and utility services in resettlement sites is complete before relocation commences. Construction of these facilities is carried out under the oversight of DFZ in coordination with responsible ministries.

Before PAPs are provided authorization to relocated to, new residences are connected to public infrastructure and utilities at no cost.

6.4 Land Use Rights and Legal Matters

Resettled PAPs are given security of tenure at their new location and provided with all relevant legal documents. DFZ's Legal Consultation Department, is responsible for advising resettled PAPs on all legal matters. This includes providing them free Land Use Certificates after completion of relocation, advising them on their entitlements, dealing with any complaints that may arise due to resettlement, and facilitating their application to the appropriate institution if they need further support. For example, if there are PAPs identified without formalized land use rights, such as those who have inherited their land use rights but have not formalized their inheritance, they are directed to the State Land Cadaster to register and gain formal recognition of their rights.

DFZ has indicated that it aims to resolve any disputes with the PAPs in a timely and fair manner and have demonstrated flexibility to resolve issues directly brought to their attention or through the Project's GRM which provides another transparent avenue through which complaints are addressed.

6.5 Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans

Implementation Schedule and Linking to the Civil Works

All physical resettlement activities must be completed before DFZ takes formal possession of the land required for the dam, reservoir, transmission lines, utility roads, and other project interventions. This includes the payment of all due compensation, and the completion/provision of all replacement housing and infrastructure at relocation sites. The resettlement schedule will be synced with the schedule for each phase of the reservoir impoundment. Affected people will be resettled prior to the commencement of any impoundment activities. Community infrastructure (electricity, water supply, school, health facilities, cultural centers etc.) in the new resettlement sites will be built ahead of the relocation.

DFZ Census

To inform the preparation of RAPs under this framework, a census will be carried out to identify affected people, establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and discourage ineligible persons from claiming benefits. It will include the following:

1. Name of HoH and Head(s) of Family (HoF)
2. Date of birth of HoH / HoF
3. Size of household / family (number of family members), including ages and genders
4. THP number
5. Size of household land plot
6. Education level of HoH / HoF and members of the household
7. Livelihood (employment status of HoH / HoF and members of the household)
8. Monthly income of members of the household
9. Dekhan farm
10. Size of garden or agricultural land plot (if separate from household plot)
11. Crops (annual yield)
12. Beekeeping – no. hives
13. Large animals (cow, horse) – no. animals
14. Small animals (sheep, goats) – no. animals
15. Birds – no. animals
16. Telephone number of HoH / HoF
17. Detailed information about other household members is not collected beyond education level, employment and income.

Asset Inventory

As detailed in Section 3.3, information about household assets is recorded in a document, the 'Technical Household Passport' (THP), prepared by BTI for each land plot that the household is using.

THPs are developed together with land users and owners of buildings/houses, in conjunction with a representative of the Jamoat, during an in-person visit to the plot. The THP produced is then signed by users/owners.

The THP contains information about fixed assets only. Trees are added prior to valuation and calculation of compensation in the valuation report prepared by SUERRE.

A redacted sample THP is provided in **APPENDIX E**.

Socio-economic Surveys

The socio-economic baseline, which can be carried out in combination with or after the census, records qualitative data to better understand the demographic (age, sex, family size), underlying socio-economic conditions, livelihood patterns, physical and economic losses of project affected people, including the most vulnerable groups. The census and socioeconomic baseline data provide the underpinnings on which DFZ and the relevant government agencies develop appropriate compensation and livelihood support strategies. It also provides a baseline to build upon performance monitoring indicators which monitor and evaluate ongoing effectiveness of the resettlement and livelihood restoration program.

A socio-economic assessment was carried out for the 2014 ESIA developed for the Project to understand the conditions in the Project-affected area, comprising meetings and discussions with Project-implementing agencies, local authorities, FGDs, and a survey of PAHs.

To update this information, a new socioeconomic household survey was carried out in August 2023 by using a structured questionnaire. The survey results were used to inform the preparation of the Updated ESIA (2023), this RLRf and the 2017-2025 RAP 2 and LRP 2.

RAPs to be prepared under this RLRf will include socio-economic surveys of the affected population

The following key issues will be assessed in the household survey:

- Population: households, which will serve as the resettlement and compensation unit, families, and persons (number, age, gender);
- Household assets, economic activities, income sources and expenditures, and living standards;
- Land use and agriculture, including access to natural resources;
- Gender issues (particularly female HoH) and vulnerable groups;
- Public infrastructure (e.g., roads, public buildings); and
- Public services (healthcare, education) and utilities (electricity, water), including their availability and cost.

The household survey questionnaire is attached in **APPENDIX B**.

6.6 Planning for Future Resettlement

A phased approach to resettlement planning and management is required due to the large scale of resettlement over a lengthy period. Coordinating the physical displacement of people with the phased timetable for the impoundment of the reservoir allows affected people to continue to live in their villages and not disrupt their livelihoods until such time as the effects of the impoundment necessitate the move.

Planning for future resettlement covers the resettlement activities until the end of 2032, when resettlement is scheduled to be completed. The full impoundment level of 1290 m is currently scheduled for completion in 2036. This RLRf guides the preparation of 2017-2025 RAP 2 and LRP 2, and future RAPs and LRPs.

Further geological surveys need to be carried out in 12 villages within Nurobod and Rasht districts, to determine if the resettlement of those villages will be necessary due to the potential for seismic events, landslides, flooding, or other issues related to the impoundment. The 12 villages have a population of 6,676 PAPs in 846 households and majority of them live above the expected reservoir water level. Geological surveys will start in 2024 and resettlement planning will be updated following the survey outcomes.

The current planning for future resettlement in this RLRf is based on the assumption that 12 villages will require resettlement.

Table 6-1 shows the number of villages and PAPs that would need to be covered in RAP 2 and future RAPs, proposed by DFZ.

Table 6-1 – Affected population by impoundment levels and by RAPs

m asl (lower point of village)	No. of villages covered under RAP 1 (A1)	No. of PAPs covered under RAP 1 (A2)	No. of villages covered under RAP 2 (B1)	No. of PAPs covered under RAP 2 (B2)	No. of villages covered under future RAPs (C1)	No. of PAPs covered under future RAPs (C2)	Total no. of villages (A1 + B1 + C1)	Total no. of PAPs to be resettled (A2 + B2 + C2)
0-1110m	2	1,479	-	-	-	-	2	1,479
1110-1165m	3	946	4	2,117	-	-	7	3,063
1165-1185m	2	194	1	1,176	-	-	3	1,370
1185-1220m	1	78	4	4,622	1	310	6	5,010
1221-1245m	0	0	2	628	2	1,930	4	2,558
1246-1255m	0	0	1	6,016	7	2,025	8	8,041
1256-1270m	0	0	2	1,193	6	4,941	8	6,134
1271-1290m–FSL	0	0	1	755	13	10,345	14 (2 need geological surveys)	11,100
1291-1295m	0	0	0	0	4	2,202	4	2,202
1296-1414 m	0	0	1	412	12	8,898	13 (10 need geological surveys)	9,310
Total	8	2,697	16	16,919	45	30,651	69	50,267

Table 6-2 shows all the RAPs required to cover the entire resettlement in phases until end of 2032, synchronized with the impoundment levels.

Table 6-2 – Affected population by impoundment levels and by RAPs

Total of 69 villages, resettlement completed by 2032 and full impoundment (1290 m) reached by 2036.						
Impoundment levels based on lowest point of villages (m asl)	Proposed years to complete resettlement	RAP period	No. of villages covered in each RAP	No. of households covered in each RAP	No. of PAPs covered in each RAP	RAP Status
1092-1220	2014-2017	2014-2017 RAP 1	8	326	2,697	Completed
1110-1290	2017-2025 ⁴⁹	2017-2025 RAP 2/LRP 2	16	1,710	16,919	To be finalized in 2024
1185-1270	2026-2028	2026-2028 RAP 3/LRP 3	16	1,328	9,206	RAP 3 by 2025
1271-1295	2028-2032	2028-2030 RAP 4/LRP 4	17	2,215	12,547	RAP 4 by 2027
1296-1414	2030-2032 (To be revisited)	2030-2032 RAP 5/LRP 5	12	1,209	8,898	RAP 5 by 2029
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION			69	6,788	50,267	

As shown in

Table 6-2, the future RAPs after 2017-2025 RAP 2 are planned as follows:

- RAP 3: Covering years 2026, 2027, and 2028 with a total of 9,206 PAPs living in 16 villages between 1185-1270 m;
- RAP 4: Covering years 2028, 2029 and 2030 with a total of 12,547 PAPs living in 17 villages between 1271-1295 m; and
- RAP 5: Covering years 2030, 2031, and 2032 with a total of 8,898 PAPs living in 12 villages between 1296 and 1414 m.

The planning of the RAP 4 and RAP 5 will be re-visited once the geotechnical survey results of the 12 villages are known and when other factors are assessed by DFZ and other responsible agencies. Other factors such as flooding of critical infrastructure, roads, electricity, whether the village will be landlocked or not, need to be considered before resettlement decision is taken. Out of those 12 villages that need geotechnical surveys and further land assessments:

- Two villages (Dushokha Zamin and Devlokhak in Nurobod district) are to be covered under RAP 4, have their lowest point below 1,290 m; and

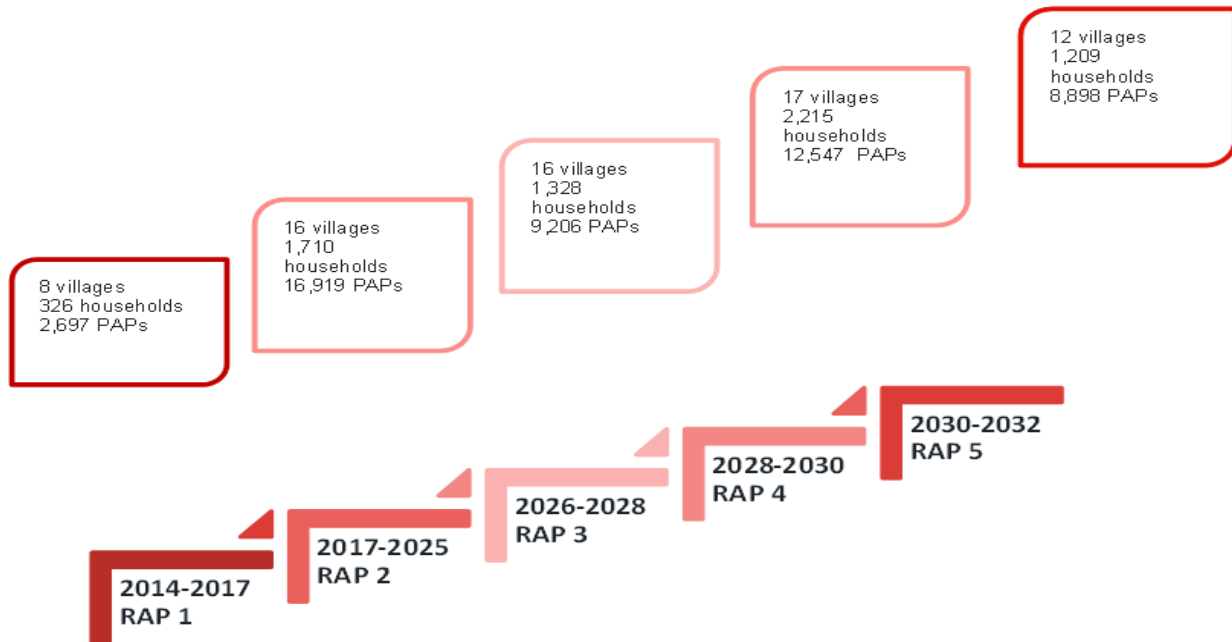
⁴⁹ The resettlement period for RAP 2 is likely to be extended until 2026.

- Ten villages (Labi Jar, Zarda, Yusti Poyon, Dehi Shokh in Nurobod district and Shule, Qizrok, Shohindara, Qal'ai Surkh, Dehi Amirbek, Navdonak in Rasht district) are to be covered under RAP 5, have their lowest point above 1,290 m.

The coverage of RAP 4 and RAP 5 may alter depending on the findings of the geotechnical studies.

The Figure 6-2 shows an indicative schedule of all future RAPs required to complete resettlement activities by 2032. To complete the RAPs in a timely manner, preparation needs to commence well in advance of resettlement: RAP 3 in 2024, RAP 4 in early 2026 and RAP 5 in early 2028.

Figure 6-2 – Proposed schedule of future RAPs



6.7 Summary of Phase 2 Resettlement – Findings and Actions

An assessment of the ongoing Phase 2 resettlement was undertaken in 2023 as part of the overall review of the Project required by the Lenders and to inform the preparation of the RLRf. The objectives of the assessment were:

- To review and assess whether the resettlement and livelihood restoration activities undertaken since 2017 until end of July 2023 are consistent with national regulations and the updated requirements of the Lenders' standards, particularly World Bank's ESS 5;
- To identify any risks and impacts pertained to resettlement in the Project that might lead to compliance gaps; and
- To propose recommendations and actions to bridge those gaps in order to ensure ongoing resettlement and livelihood restoration activities comply with national and international requirements of the Project.

The scope of the assessment covered resettlement activities since 2017, when Phase 2 resettlement began and Phase 1 resettlement was completed and audited, until the end of July 2023.

The Phase 2 resettlement assessment methodology comprised of the following: Desktop studies, DFZ's internal reports and resettlement planning documents, review of a sample of THPs and

valuation reports of PAHs, secondary data and primary data collection through community meetings and face-to-face interviews with affected households and various public authorities. Meetings and key informant interviews took place with the following public-sector stakeholders involved in the resettlement and livelihood restoration process:

- PMG;
- DFZ;
- Jamoats (Community representatives);
- Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of Population (MoLMEP);
- Ministry of Agriculture;
- Committee for Women and Family Affairs (CoWFA);
- State Unitary Enterprise for the Registry of Real Estate (SUERRE);
- Committee on Land Management and Geodesy; and
- Bureau on Technical Inventory (BTI).

The assessment was based on the following data resources:

- (i) Representative household surveys with a structured questionnaire developed for the assessment were applied to 364 randomly chosen households already resettled and 159 households which are in the resettlement process receiving compensation (as of end of July 2023) under the Phase 2 resettlement villages.
- (ii) A limited sample (24) of THPs and valuation reports from villages already relocated, such as THPs from Mahallai poyon, Chanor and Saidon were reviewed, assessed, and verified where possible by DFZ.
- (iii) Key informant interviews and the stakeholder consultations for the Phase 2 resettlement assessment were conducted with affected communities and public stakeholders between December 2022 to October 2023.

Key findings from the RAP 2 assessment confirm that overall, the ongoing physical resettlement process is in compliance with the Tajik legislation and mostly in compliance with the requirements of the Lenders. Following DFZ's establishment in 2011, resettlement practices have significantly improved and were mostly found satisfactory by the majority of those already resettled who looked forward to improved infrastructure and economic opportunities after resettlement. Key recommendations coming out of the assessment findings are as follows:

- Improve the census database through deployment of a modern, digital data collection and management system.
- Identify all vulnerable PAPs accurately, collect vulnerability, livelihood and the socio-economic profile of all affected household and family members, in addition to the household heads as part of census data surveys.
- Increase staff and capacity to manage resettlement and livelihood monitoring in line with international standards.
- To more effectively determine entitlement eligibility, set and publicly disseminate applicable cut-off dates for each village as resettlement progresses.
- Improve documentation and recording of all valuation reports, payments, entitlements and additional support measures that are provided either as cash and/or in-kind.
- Ensure the timing for first compensation payments are made ideally within 6 months after the final valuation, and no later than 12 months.

- Ensure full replacement value is achieved in compensation paid for all lost assets and structures of affected households. Where national law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, ensure compensation under national law is supplemented by additional measures (in-kind or cash support) to meet the replacement cost standard of the Lenders.
- Commission an external/independent valuation expert's assessment on the valuation process to benchmark replacement cost especially for assets such as buildings, structures and other moveable assets where depreciation is being deducted as per national law.
- Disseminate information on and explain the valuation process, entitlements and compensation payment processes through the GLAC documentation that will be presented in RAP 2 and future RAPs to PAHs.
- Monitor replacement house construction process. Where construction of replacement houses takes more than 1.5 years, investigate whether these households are vulnerable and require additional support.
- Continue monitoring public service provision (i.e., water supply) in new resettlement sites. In cases of shortages, ensure alternative arrangements are in place to facilitate public access to these services in new resettlement sites.
- Ensure land use certificates are freely provided on a timely basis to households once relocation is fully completed and that households are made aware. Further monitor and investigate any delays or issues with land use rights in new resettlement sites.
- Improve governance on livelihood restoration management and establish proactive livelihoods support during transition.

A detailed table of the findings and actions to align with the best practice and international standards is provided in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 – RAP 2 assessment findings and actions

Assessment Parameter	Key findings	Actions	Responsibility	Resources Required to implement action
A-RESETTLEMENT PLANNING				
Resettlement plans	<p>After RAP 1 implementation and completion, DFZ prepared a RAP for Phase 2 resettlement, but there no IFIs were involved in the project at the time,</p> <p>While DFZ did not have an internationally approved RAP for Phase 2 in place, the assessment of the Phase 2 resettlement has found that DFZ has followed the procedures and principles developed and approved by Lenders during RPF 1 and RAP 1, with some gaps identified.</p> <p>RAP 2 and LRP 2 for 2017-2025 will be finalized by mid-2024.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of the RAP 2 and LRP 2 (2017-2025) and future RAPs prepared in line with the RLRf (2024) is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional staff capacity.
B-CENSUS AND ASSET INVENTORY				
Census and asset inventory	<p>Asset inventory developed through the THP process is a rigorous and participatory process. PAHs have the right to appeal and query the THP and valuation even after resettlement is complete. A large majority (more than 90%) of PAHs participating in the household study agreed that their THP had been explained to them appropriately and was accurate.</p> <p>There are cases of incomplete census data, with unsystematic manual data of affected households in place.</p> <p>The census also does not collect socio-economic data on PAPs who are not head of household or head of family. There is also partial information on vulnerable households and livelihood sources. These pose challenges for implementation and monitoring of compensation and livelihood restoration programs. Capacity building for DFZ personnel is necessary to operate a comprehensive information management system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A modern, digitized data collection system will be developed and implemented by DFZ, including a data verification process. • Suitably qualified staff will be appointed in DFZ to manage census data and management information system. • Census to be expanded to collect education, employment and income data for all family members. This is necessary for identifying entitlements regarding livelihood restoration, as well as monitoring of the livelihood restoration program, and the identification of vulnerable households, so that the whole household income can be calculated and monitored post-resettlement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional staff capacity and data management software, data collection equipment.

Assessment Parameter	Key findings	Actions	Responsibility	Resources Required to implement action	
C-ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION PROCESS					
	Land plots	<p>Land-to-land compensation is followed. PAHs have free choice of relocation site.</p> <p>As large households are provided multiple plots due to being split into smaller family units, the total amount of land available to all household members is typically larger after resettlement than before. Primary data from resettled households state that people are supportive of this policy.</p> <p>A large majority of the sample (82%) stated that the families were able to remain close together. The 2023 site studies showed that tenants within a household (such as married children) are provided with land plots after resettlement, as an additional benefit. Since they are not entitled to asset compensation, they rely on family support to fund a house construction or find a new residence while they save to construct a new house.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the entitlements needs to be disseminated to all impacted groups. Land plots need to continue to be provided to project-affected tenants. In cases where the tenants in a household cannot afford to construct a house before the village is resettled, alternative temporary accommodation needs to be provided for them, if needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional communication activities. Additional monitoring.
	Asset valuation and compensation	<p>Replacement cost: As per the Entitlement Matrix from RAP 1, PAHs continue to receive both in-kind support and cash compensation for their lost assets and structures. Tajik law permits depreciation of fixed assets when calculating compensation. Depreciation was not applied to some fixed assets (i.e., water pipes or home appliances) in the valuation report. Based on the limited available sample of THPs (24) and valuation reports from Makhalai poyon, Saidon and Chanor (villages already resettled), depreciation was shown and deducted as part of the compensation calculations, averaging 26% overall. While 70% of the households interviewed for the household level survey said that their compensation was equivalent to what they would have received if they had sold their assets themselves, the remaining 30% believed that their compensation was less than what they would have received had they sold their assets themselves, but the survey did not provide information on why the PAPs had this perception or how they would be able to negotiate a higher amount for compensation. 81% of the PAPs in the sample stated that they had the chance to negotiate their</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first instalment of all future payments to be completed within 6 months after final valuation and compensation amount agreed by all required parties, in line with national law. If delay in the compensation payments is foreseen, then the compensation amount should be increased to factor in inflation. Where national law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, ensure compensation under national law is supplemented by additional measures (in-kind or cash support) to meet the replacement cost standard of the Lenders. Such additional support will need to be disseminated to all affected households, documented and kept separate from the resettlement and livelihood entitlements that are already being provided. Further assessment is recommended to be undertaken with SUERRE and DFZ, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFZ, in cooperation with State Investment Committee and its sub-committees, BTI and SUERRE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional compensation, including in-kind support to PAPs, where necessary. Additional communication on additional payments. Additional staff capacity to review past valuations and facilitate compensation measures, where required. Additional monitoring on grievances related to

Assessment Parameter	Key findings	Actions	Responsibility	Resources Required to implement action
	<p>final compensation amount. RAP 2/LRP 2 will focus on ensuring that compensation for the houses and other assets on the land covers the replacement value of the losses.</p> <p>Timing of valuation and compensation payments: The national legislative framework advises that valuation should be carried out no more than 6 months before the transaction for which they are intended. However, the RAP 1 Entitlement Matrix had stated that "compensation for houses and structures will be paid based on a valuation undertaken no more than 12 months prior to payment". DFZ has stated that they continue to follow the 12-month schedule. Based on the current implementation and feedback from the affected communities, it is strongly advised that this entitlement is revised to comply with the 6-month payment schedule recommended in national law in order to limit the inflation impacts. As many construction materials in Tajikistan are imported, prices are volatile, so it is imperative to ensure that compensation reflects the true cost of construction. .</p> <p>Information and awareness on valuation and compensation: From the household surveys and additional consultations conducted with PAHs', the majority (95%) believe the explanation on THPs and valuation process was sufficient. However, in the FGDs, some PAPs from relocated households in Rogun and those still in process in Lugur did not have clear understanding of how and when their compensation for their entitlements are being calculated. It was noted that final valuation (in which THPs are reviewed and trees are added, and any errors in the THP can be corrected) has been carried out as much as 10 years after THP preparation. Some PAPs reported waiting more than a year to be paid after the THP review and final valuation. However, the two-step process (THP preparation and valuation) means that this will not have a material impact on compensation sufficiency, provided that compensation is paid promptly after final valuation.</p>	<p>such as an external/independent valuation expert's assessment on the valuation process to benchmark replacement cost especially for assets such as buildings, structures and other moveable assets where depreciation is being deducted as per national law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further investigation and pro-active monitoring on attaining replacement cost standard will be needed for the affected households that have already relocated or in resettlement process. • As Phase 2 resettlement has been ongoing, RAP 2/LRP 2 to include an analysis of compensation and, where necessary, DFZ to provide additional compensation measures, including in-kind support, for PAPs who demonstrate that the compensation resulting from the valuation of their houses and structures was insufficient for them to purchase or build new houses and structures sufficient to restore their living standards. • Where construction of replacement houses is taking more than 1.5 years, cases to be monitored and investigated whether these households are vulnerable and require additional support. • Information on asset valuation timing, THPs and the entitlements of affected communities defined in the GLAC of the RAP 2 to be disseminated and expanded into future resettlement. 		<p>valuation and compensation issues.</p>

Assessment Parameter	Key findings	Actions	Responsibility	Resources Required to implement action
	<p>DFZ stated that all first instalments should be paid within 1 year of the valuation.</p>			
Land use certificates	<p>The majority of PAHs received land use certificates free of charge, but a minority reported that they were required to pay. DFZ reports that this is due to PAHs wishing to expedite the process of awarding the certificate to show the certificate as a collateral for a bank loan.</p> <p>There were also instances where households have not received their land use certificates despite having been resettled for many years. This was observed in particular in the resettlement site in Danghara, which received resettlers in the early Phase 2 resettlement period (2017-2018), but where 90% of surveyed households moved to Danghara had not received certificates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-use certificate process of PAHs to be proactively monitored. Engagements with resettled communities to be carried out in order to ensure that PAHs understand the process and timelines for receiving their certificates, and in what circumstances fees may be charged. Further assessment recommended in Danghara to understand whether land use certificates are provided or not, and if not, establish a process to issue land use certificates as timely as possible. The provision of land use certificates for PAHs expedited from villages that have fully resettled. If PAHs have been found to pay undue fees to receive their land use certificates, they are to be reimbursed. This does not apply to PAHs who voluntarily chose to pay to expedite the process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional communication on receiving land use certificates. Additional staff capacity to monitor any undue fees and the delayed situation in Danghara.
Crops and trees	<p>Majority of PAHs were compensated for trees, although 15% PAHs reported that they were not compensated for their trees despite losing them. This was observed among the relocated PAHs, mainly in Tursunzoda where the share was higher, recorded at 25%.</p> <p>Annual crops are not compensated, as PAHs are allowed to complete their harvest. Cash or in-kind support provided in cases where PAPHs require additional time to harvest crops at the resettlement site which replace those lost at the sites from which they have been resettled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAHs who can demonstrate that they did not receive compensation for trees, are to be compensated. PAHs who claim to have trees but did not get included in the technical passports should submit a case for compensation to DFZ, local authorities and SIC and provide evidence for the trees on their land plots. If the trees were grown after the cut-off date when the asset inventory was done, then the PAH will not be eligible. Cut-off date for entitlement eligibility will be disseminated widely among PAPHs for each village in each relevant RAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFZ, in cooperation with the SIC and its sub-committees, BTI and SUERRE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget to include compensation for trees that were recorded in THPs but not valued.

Assessment Parameter	Key findings	Actions	Responsibility	Resources Required to implement action
Accessing compensation	<p>Accessing compensation for the vast majority of PAPs has worked well. A minority (6%) reported having to pay to access compensation. DFZ has reported that this is due to PAPs voluntarily transferring their compensation to an account that incurs fees or taxes, e.g., interest-bearing savings accounts. The contract between Amonatbank and DFZ confirms the account types for depositing compensation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the compensation process to ensure that undue fees are not being unduly charged to access compensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFZ, in cooperation with Amonatbank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional staff capacity to check with Amonatbank every month.
Cut-off date	<p>A ban on new construction in Rogun city and Nurobod district has been implemented since 2011, which is enforced through the Jamoats who no longer issue planning permission within the flood zone. This applies to fixed structures, but not to crops or trees. This construction ban has not been formally implemented in Rasht district, indicating that no official cut-off date was announced. The cut-off date to determine eligibility for entitlement is usually practiced as the period when SUERRE finalizes its asset valuation following the preparation of THPs, based on asset inventory undertaken by another governmental agency, BTI.</p> <p>Resolution No.47 has been amended to cover resettlement from Rasht. According to DFZ, this amendment will include the requirement of disseminating cut-off dates for each village that are yet to be resettled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A timeline will be agreed between DFZ, the assessors and local authorities to set a village-by-village cut-off date, after which claims for new structures and trees will not be eligible, for the remainder of RAP 2 and future RAPs. • The village-by-village cut-off dates to be clearly communicated to PACs in line with the SEP. • This timeline is to be announced by Jamoats in each village, where relevant, at least 6 months before the cut-off date comes into force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFZ, in cooperation with Jamoats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional communication to disseminate cut-off dates.
Vulnerable groups	<p>Procedures to identify and assist vulnerable PAHs exist in Jamoats and other local authorities (district offices of MoLMEP, Ministry of Health). It is based on self-reporting, rather than relying on information from local government authorities, interviews or other records. Every year the Jamoats update records on the elderly, people with disabilities, veterans, widowed women and others who need additional social assistance. These records are reviewed by the relevant local authorities to verify if they have vulnerable characteristics.</p> <p>While Jamoats have provided special assistance, e.g., labor support and in-kind support for the vulnerable households who did not have the capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social screening should be implemented through socio-economic surveys and regularly in census surveys in order to identify PAPs that might fall under the vulnerable categories defined in the RLRf and in RAPs. • Social monitoring will need take place regularly to monitor changes in households from their baseline conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFZ, in cooperation with Jamoats and the inter-governmental committee for vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional staff capacity to monitor proactively. • Additional assessment of vulnerable groups to be undertaken under RAP 2/LRP 2.

Assessment Parameter	Key findings	Actions	Responsibility	Resources Required to implement action
	<p>to build houses, the identification process of vulnerable groups would need to be improved.</p> <p>As determined from the household survey results, there seems to be more vulnerable PAPs who might not be captured in the Jamoats' list. Based on the Jamoat data, the proportion of vulnerable PAPs is around 12% of the affected population whereas households with at least one vulnerability is estimated around 30% based on the household survey results.</p> <p>The vulnerable PAPs list will need to be further reviewed and updated based on the vulnerability framework of the RLRf. This will need to be monitored by DFZ regularly to determine any additional and specialized support that these households may require.</p>			

D-RELOCATION PROCESS

A. Relocation process	Choice of resettlement site	<p>PAHs have a free choice of relocation sites and may change their choice before the final allotments are done.</p> <p>PAHs may exchange plots by mutual agreement, although only one-third of PAHs were aware of the option.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the option to exchange plots is communicated to all PACs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue previous communication on free choice of resettlement sites.
	Physical relocation and transportation	<p>No forced eviction is reported. Households are aware of the need to move and are given ample notice and time to reconstruct their houses before they are required to relocate. However, given the resettlement activities are time-bound and need to be completed before the impoundment, final dates to complete relocation will need to be communicated with the PAHs and families as the old settlements will be demolished and readied for land clearing.</p> <p>Transportation for PAHs and their movable goods and livestock is provided. Households who already relocated confirmed the receipt of the moving assistance.</p> <p>DFZ reports that PAPs who have not received entitlements they are due, or have been required to pay undue fees, have the right to appeal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entitlements need to be locally announced and displayed in villages. • A simple and accessible Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC) will be prepared as part of 2017-2025 RAP 2. • Public engagements must be undertaken to ensure that all PAHs are aware of their entitlements regarding transportation and construction materials, and that they are not required to pay undue expenses. Those who can demonstrate that they were required to pay should be refunded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional communication on entitlements and final date to vacate old settlements.

Assessment Parameter		Key findings	Actions	Responsibility	Resources Required to implement action
	Infrastructure	<p>Infrastructure is being replaced and upgraded in the resettlement sites, to a standard generally perceived by PAPs as being better than in their previous locations. More than 90% of respondents widely agreed that their community infrastructure has significantly improved.</p> <p>Universal access is integrated into design of the communal infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction of improved community infrastructure integrating universal access in design to continue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFZ, in cooperation with relevant ministries (e.g., Committee on Environmental Protection CoEP, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue as usual.
	Provision of utilities and public services	<p>Issues have been identified in relation to water supply, with many FGD participants and household survey respondents reporting water supply being insufficient. Water shortages are due to usage caps (260 l/day per household) implemented in rural settlements in Tajikistan, which is quickly consumed by the ongoing construction activities particularly in the resettlement sites.</p> <p>Local authorities are working to resolve these issues through installing a new water supply network of 13.6 km in the new resettlement site in Darband (Sholidara-Darband), to be operational in June 2024. For Sebiston village of Buston Jamoat in Fayzobod, geological exploration work is ongoing to find additional sources of water supply.</p> <p>The Phase 2 resettlement assessment also found issues around school attendance being interrupted when families moved to their houses in the new resettlement sites. Schools were not fully ready and safely accessible, albeit progress was recorded between December 2022 and October 2023. So, as a temporary solution, children tried to attend schools in other host communities, if they were able to walk or get transported. No other safe transportation is being provided for the children of incoming PAHs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs to relocate only once the essential public infrastructure is fully operational. The arrival of additional PAHs into settlements where drinking water and irrigation are insufficient must be paused until these issues are resolved or alternative arrangements (additional water supply tanks etc.) are put in place. DFZ to coordinate with relevant ministries and local authorities to ensure that the pace of resettlement and infrastructure replacement are aligned, especially for school and medical facilities. Until the schools are fully constructed with water, sanitation and health (WASH) facilities and safely accessible, the option of Jamoats or the District level Ministry of Education providing safe transportation vehicles (buses or vans) for children to attend schools nearby is required. PAH's self-reliance on their own means to transport their kids could be unsafe and sustainable all the time. Children's regular attendance to schooling is important for child's well-being and also a critical development issue for the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFZ, in cooperation with Jamoats and relevant ministries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional communication on readiness of public infrastructure and facilities prior to any relocation.
	Resettlement site selection and	<p>The resettlement sites have been and are being identified by a series of government ministries,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal EIA to be undertaken for all future resettlement sites, including water, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFZ, in cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental assessments,

Assessment Parameter	Key findings	Actions	Responsibility	Resources Required to implement action
pastureland availability in new resettlement sites.	<p>including the Committee on Environmental Protection. While a formal EIA for each site was not required at the time the sites were identified, various environmental assessments by different governmental agencies are undertaken before the final decision is given, including consultations with the representatives of the host communities. This is sufficient to identify environmental red flags and avoid direct negative environmental impacts for resettlers or surrounding environmental and social receptors. However, they are not documented and presented in an EIA format, as each agency does its own assessment per its mandate.</p> <p>Availability of pastureland especially in new peri-urban resettlement sites has been noted as an issue during the FGDs in Tursunzoda and Fayzobod.</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture is mainly responsible for food security and ensuring land availability for suitable agricultural activity and animal husbandry in new resettlement sites. The allotments of additional agricultural lands are finalized once all resettlers have made a request. In Tursunzoda, the Jamoat head informed that request for additional pastureland was made and that the local authorities were checking suitable lands to meet the requests of the resettlers, however no specific timing is mentioned. Future resettlement sites also need to consider availability of pasture capacity.</p>	<p>wastewater, hazardous, solid and liquid waste disposals, as required by the 2023 ESIA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In particular, attention must be paid the capacity of existing communal pastureland to establish whether it is sufficient to accommodate resettlers who wish to retain their livestock without causing negative environmental impacts. If pastureland is found to be at maximum capacity, and no new pastures can be provided, alternative livelihood opportunities (skills training, jobs that require low skills or animal husbandry skills that can be utilized elsewhere) for PAHs must be provided through the LRP. 	<p>with relevant ministries (in particular CoEP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For available pasture and agricultural land Ministry of Agriculture 	<p>environmental management plans and/or environmental and social audits will be prepared for the resettlement sites in accordance with national requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional communication on agricultural and pastureland use prior to relocation. Additional staff capacity for monitoring the livelihood needs of the resettlers. Additional monitoring on grievances.
Relocation of cultural assets	<p>There are no major issues identified, however some areas in the management of cultural heritage relocation and consultations around these assets can improve. The majority (74%) of the surveyed PAHs have been consulted regarding the relocation of cultural sites, primarily in relation to mosques and cemeteries.</p> <p>While there is general satisfaction with regard to the relocation of cultural heritage assets, the awareness of cultural heritage sites varied across districts (i.e., 33.7% observed in Rogun, 66% in Danghara and 73.6% in Tursunzoda).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Heritage Management Plan to be implemented in full. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional communication on awareness of cultural heritage relocation prior to relocation.

Assessment Parameter	Key findings	Actions	Responsibility	Resources Required to implement action
	<p>Consultations were not fully implemented in all places with regard to the management of these assets and the sites. While the survey was not able to capture the reasons behind lack of consultations in some of the localities, only respondents in Tursunzoda (95.5% of the respondents who indicated awareness about these assets) had the highest rate of satisfaction on cultural management recorded in the five districts.</p>			
E-LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION				
Livelihood restoration	<p>Among the relocated households who were surveyed for the Phase 2 resettlement assessment, 42% stated a perceived loss of income compared to their pre-resettlement status, but it should be noted that the survey did not gather tangible evidence of these perceived losses. Main losses reported included animal husbandry and agricultural production by these households. The assessment noted that those who were engaged in farming but discontinued after resettlement, stated lack of agricultural lands (63%) as the main reason.</p> <p>In two of the resettlement sites, reinstating agricultural livelihoods seem to take a longer time than expected. PAHs already relocated to Sebiston-Fayzobod and Namuna-Tursunzoda are waiting to receive additional agricultural and pasturelands. Further monitoring on livelihoods will be critical for the resettled communities going forward.</p> <p>Livelihood restoration measures have been implemented through MoLMEP for PAPs who lose their livelihoods and register as unemployed. For anything related to agricultural production and finding available lands for pasture, hay and agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture takes responsibility.</p> <p>MoLMEP receives the register of new households in each district once they are relocated MoLMEP provides resettlers a wide array of livelihood support programs -active labor market programs- that are also benefitted by other unemployed in the country. The audit and the beneficiary statistics from MoLMEP show limited usage of the livelihood support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that governance on livelihood restoration management is improved to ensure efficacy and proactivity for livelihoods support during transition. This may include establishing a livelihood restoration program, consisting of specific support for the PAPs, as well as broader economic development activities in the areas where the PAPs resettle. • DFZ, together with MoLMEP, MoA and CoWFA, to form a specialized committee on `livelihood support for resettled` and reach out to households and families relocated between 2017-2023 and undertake consultations to further assess their livelihood needs and provide the opportunities suitable for those PAHs as per the RAP 2 and LRP 2. • Social and livelihood monitoring process to be established within DFZ as part of 2017-2025 RAP 2 and LRP 2, and regularly shared with the Committee members to provide targeted support to PAPs whose livelihoods are adversely impacted. • Additional social analysis to be carried out to determine if PAPs moving away from livelihoods in agriculture is due to the lack of land, tools or other socio-economic issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFZ to coordinate with MoLMEP, District women councils of CoWFA and MoA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional livelihood restoration support, where necessary. • Additional staff capacity to monitor livelihood prior relocation and post relocation. • Additional analyses on why PAHs are leaving agriculture. • Additional communication on livelihood opportunities and entitlements. • Additional budget for livelihood support.

Assessment Parameter	Key findings	Actions	Responsibility	Resources Required to implement action
	<p>programs and potential under-targeting. The zero-interest preferential loan (3,000 somoni per household) has been used 56% on average since 2018 until July 2023. Transitional allowance is automatically given as a one-time payment to every family member (50 somoni each) and head of household (100 somoni), but the current amounts are insufficient to cover any loss. Therefore, MoLMEP has increased the transitional allowance amount for the resettled families as of January 2024 and is providing it to families who are in the process of being resettled. MoLMEP have supported 722 resettlers to find either a permanent or temporary job in Rogun, Tursunzoda, Nurobod, Rudaki and Danghara as of September 2023.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further engagement with women to be carried out in order to identify their specific needs to restore or improve livelihoods in each location. • RAP 2/LRP 2 to include analysis of livelihood restoration measures to date and, where necessary, DFZ to provide additional livelihood restoration support. 		

F-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

<p>Stakeholder consultations</p>	<p>DFZ arranges community consultations by coordinating with the local authorities and Jamoat Heads prior to upcoming sessions. The Jamoat Heads inform each household within the settlement about the date, time and objectives of the meeting, which are held in large community spaces such as mosques, tea houses or schools to ensure maximum participation from local residents. This process is also supported by the DFZ representatives based in each district who also notify people of upcoming consultations.</p> <p>Women’s participation to these consultations are often very minimal. Women were underrepresented in the community meetings during RAP 1 planning and implementation and were not included in the institutions responsible for executing RAP 1. The female representatives of DFZ in Tursunzoda and Fayzobod conduct informal meetings with women in resettled communities, but these are not recorded. There were no special measures implemented to facilitate participation of the vulnerable groups during community consultations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2017-2023, 23 consultation meetings were conducted and recorded by DFZ, all in Phase 2 settlements and new resettlement sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A SEP has been prepared under the 2023 technical assistance package. This includes, as a matter of urgency, PACs in Rasht and specialized measures for engagement with vulnerable groups. In January 2024, DFZ had consultations with communities in Rasht, which is summarized in Annex F-5 of the RLRf and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. • Project SEP to be implemented in full. • DFZ to increase the number of community engagement officers as defined in the SEP and in the organizational capacity section 11.2 of this RLRf. • DFZ to establish Project Information Centers at the Rogun HPP site, as well as in resettlement communities to facilitate outreach to stakeholders, timely dissemination of information on project activities to affected and host communities, as well as serving as a channel for receiving grievances. • Increase the engagement of women and vulnerable groups, as detailed in the SEP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional staff capacity on engagement, follow up and grievance management. • Additional communication on how resettlement related information is disclosed and how further engagements are planned.
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Assessment Parameter	Key findings	Actions	Responsibility	Resources Required to implement action
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key risks highlighted by communities included: (i) Concerns over availability and timing of public infrastructure (e.g., schools, roads, mosques, cemeteries, libraries, sports fields) and utilities (e.g. electricity, drinking water, irrigation water) in new settlements; (ii) Compensation amounts, adjustments (e.g., in line with changing item costs and inflation), and payment schedule; (iii) Amount of agricultural land being provided in resettlement locations for themselves and family members; (iv) Livelihood restoration requests, such as building of bakeries and workshops for sewing; and (v) Low incomes of certain impacted households and registration for social support services. The consultations carried out by DFZ has only been with communities impacted by resettlement, and primarily those being or having been resettled. Consultations with host communities have been limited and mostly with the head of Jamoats of the host communities are engaged during resettlement site selection. In January 2024, PMG and DFZ held consultations with PAPs in Rasht and Nurobod. Questions focused on the resettlement and inundation schedules, as well as supporting infrastructure for resettled households. Rasht is now included as one of the districts affected by the impoundment in the Resolution No 47. Therefore formal consultations for resettlement process have commenced in June 2024. Over the summer season in 2023, DFZ undertook consultations as part of ESIA 2023 preparation. 			
G-GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT				
GRM effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A GRM is in place but is not always functional in practice. 42% of the relocated PAHs stated they used one of the project grievance channels. Some PAPs surveyed indicated they have limited knowledge of who the correct contact is when a grievance arises. Grievance contact points are often DFZ's local officers in the new 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023 revised GRM to be implemented in full. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional software to register the verbal/hand typed grievances into

Assessment Parameter	Key findings	Actions	Responsibility	Resources Required to implement action
	<p>resettlement sites who keep grievance logs. However, these are manually stored and lack effective monitoring as the close-out actions for grievances are missing in the logs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A revised GRM has been developed in 2023 in line with World Bank and international standards. 			<p>a centralized system.</p>
H-RESETTLEMENT MONITORING				
Resettlement implementation and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external monitoring of resettlement implementation has taken place since 2019. Internal monitoring is regular but ineffective due to lack of systematic analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An external monitoring to be appointed; to ensure independence, an international organization (Panel of experts, NGO or private company) is preferred. A new system of internal monitoring will be set up at DFZ. This will include developing a fully digitized database to enable more thorough and useful data analysis, including disaggregation by gender, age and vulnerability status. This data will be tracked monthly and annually, to identify both long- and short-term trends and address any issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional staff capacity. Additional monitoring database needed.

7 Entitlements and Compensation

7.1 Eligibility Criteria for Compensation

In Tajikistan, all land is owned exclusively by the State. Unrestricted, heritable land use rights can, however, be acquired by private individuals and entities.

Displaced PAPs can be categorized into three main groups for the purposes of establishing compensation and entitlements:

- People who have formal legal land rights recognized by the Land Code of Tajikistan.
- People who do not have formal legal land rights at the time of the cut-off date but have a claim to land or assets recognized under the national laws or that can become recognized through a process identified in the RAP (for example, those who have inherited the lands they occupy but have not formalized their inheritance). It is DFZ practice to assist such people to formalize their land rights prior to receiving compensation.
- People who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy.

All households to be displaced by the Project will be eligible for compensation, including those that do not need to be physically resettled but lose access to assets, land, natural resources or other livelihood sources. PAPs with formal or recognized land rights are entitled to compensation for the land and assets they lose. PAPs without formal land rights can apply for and receive land in the resettlement sites. They can only receive compensation for structures on the land they have used informally if they go to court and change their status to that of a formal land user. All three groups of people are entitled to livelihood restoration measures.

All eligible affected households will receive compensation before resettlement takes place or before land is used for any construction related works. This is detailed in **Section 7.3 Entitlement Matrix**.

In certain cases, there may be difficulties relating to the payment of compensation, including the following:

- PAPs are uncontactable after every effort has been made to contact them;
- PAPs have repeatedly refused multiple compensation offers consistent with this RLRf and the applicable RAP, and refuse to come to a settlement; and
- Complex legal disputes related to asset ownership arise.

Where all reasonable measures have been taken to resolve such matters, compensation funds may be deposited into an escrow account allowing project activities to proceed. Compensation funds placed in escrow will be made available in a timely manner as issues are resolved.

7.2 Vulnerable Groups

The different vulnerable groups within the affected population are defined in Section 4.6 of this RLRf. The RAPs will ensure that the exact number and characteristics of vulnerable PAPs will be identified among the affected groups through census and socio-economic surveys. As an alternative channel, the entitlements – provided under Section 7.3 – will be disseminated to all PAPs enabling self-reporting. Those who believe they are in the vulnerable group will first apply to DFZ's local representative for screening and assessment together with the Jamoat representatives. Once they are confirmed and identified as a vulnerable group, in line with the definitions in the RLRf and RAPs, they will be asked to come forward to be registered in the Jamoats to benefit from the additional resettlement and livelihood provisions for vulnerable groups.

7.3 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix below follows the Entitlement Matrix from RAP 1, as the resettlement has been ongoing since that time. DFZ will review this matrix when RAP 2/LRP 2 is prepared and may make adjustments to reflect additional types of required compensation and/or clarifications on compensation.

Assets / Impacts	Affected Persons	Entitlements	Responsible implementing party
Land and asset compensation			
A. Houses and other structures	A1. HH in possession of a legally authorized house or other structure	<p>Cash compensation for house or structure at full replacement cost, without deduction of depreciation, taxes, and other transaction costs. Compensation to be paid in four tranches to align with the progress of house construction.</p> <p>Compensation for houses and structures will be paid based on a valuation undertaken within 6 months but no more than 12 months prior to payment. If compensation payment for first instalment takes place longer than this time period, then, the compensation amount would need to be updated to account for the yearly inflation rate of the relevant month.</p> <p>Salvage materials from original house and/or other structures will be provided owners.</p>	DFZ
	A3. Vulnerable HH in possession of a house or other structure (authorized or authorizable)	<p>In addition to the above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Jamoat will organize the provision of labor and additional materials and will monitor the construction of the new house if required. Funds for this provided will be provided to the Jamoat by the Project. Houses for HH with disabled persons will be built so as to facilitate mobility. Infrastructure such as schools and medical facilities at resettlement sites will be constructed to be accessible for people with disabilities (e.g., wheelchair ramps). 	DFZ
	A4. Tenants (formal or informal)	Tenants to be provided with land plots.	DFZ
B. Residential land plot	B1. HH with legally recognized land use rights	<p>HH to receive a house plot of 0.08 ha at a resettlement site which, in terms of productivity, location, and other factors, is equivalent or greater than the amount of land taken. Land is made available for the head of HH and all married children in the HH.</p> <p>HHs are provided with sufficient information on the range of options of resettlement sites – including livelihood options at resettlement sites - to allow them to make a free and informed choice of destination.</p> <p>HHs receive land user rights certificates for new house plots and other necessary documents at no extra cost to the HH after HH completes relocation.</p>	DFZ
	B2. HH without legally recognized land use rights	Compensation for structures for all applicable HH in line with A .	DFZ

Assets / Impacts	Affected Persons	Entitlements	Responsible implementing party
	B3. Families affected by the ban on construction of houses, wishing to establish a new HH	<p>'Families' are defined by DFZ, for the purpose of resettlement, as adults living within a larger household, who will separate and become a new household after resettlement. Regardless of the gender of HoF, all families will be eligible to receive a land plot.</p> <p>A land plot in a relocation site of their choice.</p> <p>HoF to receive land user rights certificates and other necessary documents at no extra cost.</p> <p>This benefit is to be applied equally to all adults who wish to receive it.</p>	DFZ
C. Agricultural land plot	C1. HH with legally recognized agricultural land	<p>Replacement agricultural land (including dekhana farm and presidential land etc., as per the land code) whose productivity, location, and other factors are equivalent to the land taken and is acceptable to the PAPs, with security of tenure. This land must be made available to PAPs prior to physical displacement.</p> <p>HHs receive land user rights certificates and other necessary documents for agricultural land at no extra cost to the HH.</p> <p>Compensation for land which is rendered economically non-viable will also be compensated at full replacement cost even if tenure is retained.</p>	DFZ, with support from the MoA and local governments, including their Land Cadaster and Management Departments
	C2. HH with legally unrecognized agricultural land	<p>Assistance to formalize agricultural land use rights.</p> <p>If rights can be formalized, compensate in line with C1.</p>	DFZ, MoA
D. Pastureland, woodland, hay land	D1. All PAPs using common pastureland	<p>Replacement common pasture and/or woodland, hay land to be provided at resettlement sites prior to physical displacement.</p> <p>HH to be provided with information on the availability of hay, woodland and pastureland prior to resettlement.</p>	DFZ
E. Transitional support	E1. All resettled HH	Free transport for HHs to new location. All movable assets, including salvaged materials from original house transported at no additional cost to PAPs.	DFZ
	E2. Vulnerable PAPs	Additional support to be provided for vulnerable PAPs to assist with the physical move, based on consultations and needs assessment.	DFZ
F. Fruit Trees	F1. All PAPs who own fruit trees	Cash for fruit trees based on actual number of fruit trees per HH and annual harvest per tree for the number of years until harvest will be replaced by new trees planted at the new site.	DFZ
G. Other trees	G1. All PAPs who own such trees	<p>For mature trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to use the timber of all trees owned by HH, or cash compensation for the value of timber. Cash for seedlings for planting new trees. <p>For immature trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to use the timber of all trees and cash for seedlings for planting new trees. 	DFZ
Livelihood restoration			

Assets / Impacts	Affected Persons	Entitlements	Responsible implementing party
I. Livelihood impacts	I1. Displaced PAPs losing wages from employment (formal and informal)	<p>Cash compensation for lost wages equal to three months of previous income or minimum subsistence income, with the additional possibility to get training for alternative activities for a period of up to another 6 months, during which the same amount will be paid. This also applies to persons who had a different income stream and/or are seeking employment now.</p> <p>Preferential loan of 3000 TJS from the Ministry of Finance. For future resettlers, this sum is set to increase to 5000 TJS in 2024.</p> <p>100 TJS /household head and 50 TJS /person as a transitional and moving allowance, to be increased in line with evolving legislation. This sum is set to increase to 200 TJS/ 100 TJS from 2024 for future resettlers.</p>	MoLMEP
	I3. Displaced employees at Rogun HPP	<p>Continued employment at Rogun HPP with transportation to site from new place of residence provided.</p> <p>Shifts to continue at present schedule and remuneration.</p>	Rogun JSC
	I4. Public sector employees	Public sector workers such as teachers and healthcare workers to be transferred to equivalent institutions in the new settlement, district or Jamoat, and provided with employment at equal or higher remuneration.	Relevant ministry or state body
	I5. All physically and economically displaced PAPs	<p>Participation in the livelihood restoration program as detailed in Section 7.4. This program will be made available to all PAPs whose livelihoods are impacted by the Project, regardless of whether they are required to physically relocated, or whether they wish to resume their previous employment.</p> <p>Such PAPs will be given priority for Project-related employment, with particular attention paid to vulnerable PAPs. Priority access to employment on the Rogun HPP Project, directly, through contractors, or indirectly. Access to known employment opportunities in new schools and health care centers.</p>	MoLMEP
	I6. Vulnerable PAPs	<p>As above with special attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals at risk of exclusion or who may require customized approaches to livelihood restoration, e.g., the disabled, the elderly, youth-at-risk, women HoH/HoF, illiterate HoH. • Poor households, households with unstable jobs- depending on their needs, provide them with additional support to help them be placed in sustainable/regular jobs with social protection, and/or provision of job counseling, skills training etc. • PAPs moving from rural to urban areas. • PAPs (particularly women) entering the workforce for the first time. 	MoLMEP
		<p>Vulnerable households falling under any of the categories defined in Section 5.7 will have special needs during the resettlement process such as, but not limited to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized communication measures (e.g., face-to-face, simple, accessible and visible graphics in information brochures) for these households to help them understand their entitlement rights, resettlement site selection process, asset valuation and compensation process, livelihood restoration options and engagement methods. • In-kind support for labor services to complete their reconstruction of houses. 	DFZ in coordination with Jamoats

Assets / Impacts	Affected Persons	Entitlements	Responsible implementing party
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating vulnerable HoHs to access and withdraw compensation. 	
Public and community assets			
J. Utilities and public infrastructure	J1. Resettled HHs	<p>Reconstruction of all social, economic and cultural infrastructure and assets, for example water supply, health centers, education facilities, markets, roads and paths, electricity lines, etc. Connection to utilities without cost to the HH.</p> <p>In new resettlement sites where schools are not ready after households and families are allowed to relocate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of free and safe transportation for school children to attend schools in the nearby communities. 	DFZ (in cooperation with relevant ministry)
	J2. Host communities	<p>Host communities will be able to access improved infrastructure and facilities in resettlement sites. Consultation with host communities to ensure that access to infrastructure, utilities and common assets are not negatively impacted by the arrival of resettled communities. Additional assets and capacity to be added if required. Public facilities to be constructed to be accessible to people with disabilities.</p>	DFZ
K. Graveyards	K1. Resettled communities	Prior to relocation, consultations to be held with resettled communities on the process of graveyard relocation.	DFZ (in cooperation with local sanitation department and religious authorities)
L. Ethnographic and cultural assets	L1. Resettled communities	Prior to relocation, awareness and consultations to be held with resettled communities regarding relocation of cultural heritage sites (religious sites, local shrines, traditionally sacred places). Permission to be sought from affected communities before relocating cultural heritage sites/assets.	DFZ (in cooperation with A. Donish Archaeology and Ethnography Institute)
Other assistance			
M. Other assistance	M1. All PAPs affected by resettlement	A competent and independent third-party (NGO or other international organization) will be appointed to undertake regular monitoring of the relocation, compensation and livelihood restoration process.	DFZ
	M2. All PAPs affected by resettlement	Legal counsel will be provided for the PAPs at no cost to the PAPs.	DFZ

7.4 Livelihood Restoration Measures

A LRP in line with World Bank OP 4.12 was developed for Phase 1 Resettlement in 2014 (hereafter LRP 1). This was applied retroactively to PAPs who had already been resettled in the period 2008-2014, as well as those still to be resettled in the remainder of Phase 1, which was declared complete in 2017. The 2018 completion audit for Phase 1 confirmed that standards of living had improved for resettled PAPs based on the socio-economic indicators assessed (land plot allocation, housing compensation, quality and supply reliability of clean drinking water, availability and supply reliability of electricity, distance travelled for health services, quality of medical services, distance travelled to schools as well as quality and grade levels available, number of household members employed, other economic activities and sources of cash income).

A detailed assessment of the livelihood measures which were in LRP 1 is presented below:

Table 7-1 – Provision of livelihood restoration measures

Measure	Beneficiary
Job fairs (organized through Employment Agency)	All economically displaced PAPs
Training programs (organized through Employment Agency) and follow-up support to access job opportunities	All economically displaced PAPs
Interest free loans	All economically displaced PAPs
Support to PAPs applying for social assistance (e.g. unemployment benefits)	All economically displaced PAPs
Partnerships with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Association of Businesswomen of Tajikistan • Imon International • OXUS microfinance 	All economically displaced PAPs
DFZ to support PAPs in preparing and submitting applications for agricultural land. The transfer of rights to land will be free of charge and they will receive rights to land whose productivity, location, and other factors are equivalent to the land taken and is acceptable to the PAPs.	Physically displaced PAPs who wish to continue farming
Priority access to employment on the Rogun HPP Project, directly, through contractors, or indirectly. Access to known employment opportunities in new schools and health care centers	All displaced PAPs
Employment program via MoLMEP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct access to employment/income generation programs available in their new area of residence • Access to job fairs • Access to income generation programs i.e., Small business development programs (soft loans) • Access to work abroad (Russia and Kazakhstan) 	All displaced PAPs
Access to employment/income generation programs available in or near their new place of residence, provided through UN agencies and other donor organizations or Project	All physically displaced PAPs
Access to training in adapting to new agricultural practices and conditions in the resettlement locations and improving agricultural productivity and livestock management. This could be organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture or other external relevant partners	Physically displaced PAPs who wish to continue farming
Social workers from the Jamoats with assistance from the Livelihood Field Officers will screen all vulnerable affected people in new resettlement sites to determine who among	Vulnerable displaced PAPs

Measure	Beneficiary
them is entitled to what kind of assistance by the Law on Social Services (2008) and will assist them to access and maintain this assistance.	
Direct access to seasonal jobs in the new area of residence offered by the Jamoats, e.g., fruit picking	All displaced PAPs
Assistance with obtaining personal documents, particularly national passports	All displaced PAPs
Assistance to access to educational facilities (e.g., the Technical College in Rogun) in view of securing future livelihood opportunities for young adults.	All displaced PAPs
Assistance with enrolling children into schools or providing childcare	All displaced PAPs with minor children
Short term assistance to lease market stalls to sell products in new places of residence	All physically displaced PAPs
Assistance to start up small gardens or nurseries, i.e., seeds, trees, compost	All physically displaced PAPs
Assistance to lease additional land in the new place of residence (one year lease contracts), with an application to the relevant Jamoat, etc.	All physically displaced PAPs

Livelihood restoration associated with resettlement is within the competence of the Environment and Internal Migration Service of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population (MoLMEP). Other ministries, such as MoA, will also provide complementary support (e.g. agricultural extensions services).

MoLMEP has a mandate to provide the following livelihood support measures for those persons affected by Rogun HPP:

1. Transitional allowance (one-time)
2. Job counseling to assist resettled PAPs to find job opportunities.
3. Skills training
4. Job fairs
5. Preferential loan
6. Small business loan (micro-loans)
7. Job fairs and assistance to identify job opportunities in their new location.

7.5 Transitional Allowance

For each resettled household, a grant of 100 TJS is provided by the Ministry of Finance to the HoH, and 50 TJS to other household members. This sum was set in Resolution No. 47 of 2009 and has been increased in June 2024 to 200 TJS for the HoH and 100 TJS for other HH members in 2024.

7.6 Skills Training

MoLMEP also provides Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to registered unemployed people, including those resettled due to Rogun HPP. Those wishing to learn new skills or professions are entitled to one free TVET course per year and receive a stipend of 68 TJS per month for the duration of the course. Social security payments are not financed during the training period.

339 resettled PAPs have been provided with TVET courses as of August 2023, of whom approximately 40% succeeded in finding employment, based on the skills for which they trained.

Those wishing to receive training through MoLMEP are provided with an introduction describing the courses that are available. These include training on: professional/skills for farmers; new agricultural techniques for different types of crops; small business management; and skills for entering new economic sectors, such as renewable resources and products, tourism, construction, etc.). These courses are also advertised in the local media. Trainees are then able to freely choose between courses. The selection of courses is updated annually and is set by the Ministry based on the needs of the local labor market and in line with the National Strategy on Productive Employment 2021-2040 and the current MoLMEP plan covering the period 2023-2027.

Vocational training centers are available at several locations in Tajikistan, including Obi Garm (energy), Rogun City, Dushanbe (tourism) and Danghara (agriculture and industry).

If they are unsuccessful, they may participate in additional skills training. However, only one course per year will be provided for free.

MoLMEP will also support those PAPs who wish to receive training in financial literacy (e.g. basic numeracy skills, income management, household budgeting, savings and strategic cash management, advisory services).

7.7 Small Business Loans (micro-loans)

Micro-loans are available to resettled PAPs who are registered unemployed and wish to start a business. 96 such loans have been provided since the initiation of the program in 2009, totaling around 345,000 TJS. The average amount disbursed is approx. 4,000 TJS per person. 37 of the recipients were women. This micro-loan is separate from the 3,000 TJS preferential loan made available to all PAPs by the Ministry of Finance described in section 7.8.

DFZ has the responsibility for informing PAPs about livelihood restoration programs after resettlement and how to access them. In order to receive the loan, PAPs must report to MoLMEP with the following documents:

- Application form;
- Business plan;
- Records of household income (combined for all household members);
- A short technical-economic feasibility study;
- Social security certificate; and
- Tax declaration.

MoLMEP will inform the applicant of their decision to approve or reject the loan within 5-10 days.

The loan is deposited into the recipient's account at Amonatbank for withdrawal. The repayment term of the loan covers a total of 4 years, with repayments beginning 2 years after the loan is taken out and continuing monthly for the following two years. The loan is interest-free but must be repaid in full. A contract is signed when the loan is taken out, explaining the conditions and repayment term.

The recipients must submit evidence to show that the money borrowed is being used for the agreed purpose. In the event that misuse of the loan is discovered by the Ministry, the full amount will be recalled.

It is reported by the Ministry that the majority of loans taken out have been used to cover agricultural start-up costs, such as the purchase of seeds and animals.

7.8 Preferential Loan

Each resettled family is given a loan of 3,000 TJS from the Ministry of Finance, which is deposited directly into their account at Amonatbank. The amount was set in Resolution No. 47 of 2009 and has been increased to 5,000 TJS in June 2024.

There are no conditions attached to what this loan can be used for, although Resolution No. 47 of 2009 states that it is intended to provide additional support for house construction.

50% of the amount borrowed must be repaid, with repayments beginning 4 years after the loan is taken out and continuing monthly for over the following two-year period.

7.9 Future Livelihood Restoration Support

Phase 2 PAPs will be offered livelihood restoration activities to restore and improve their living standards. These will be set out in LRP 2, which should include sufficient financing to support the proposed measures, given the scope of economic impact on the PAPs. Such support includes all the measures above, as well as timely replacement individual and communal land for crops, animals or productive trees, where applicable, based on consultations with communities. Following identification in the RAPs of losses or any other negative impacts driven by resettlement, such LRPs will propose specific measures to restore/improve livelihoods based on assessments of the livelihood losses or changes. This would include the allowances, loans, skills training mentioned above, additional transitional support/allowances, as well as apprenticeships (with stipends) or other programs (e.g. local economic development, agricultural extension services, resource conservation (water, energy, natural habitats, agriculture), etc.) to help people restore or gain new employment opportunities.

Other possible livelihood restoration activities could involve broader community development plans to support micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises and sustainable management of land and water resources. The benefit-sharing plan may also provide complementary support for social services and programs.

LRP 2 should also provide extra support for vulnerable households (e.g. plots by homes for subsistence farming, food) so that they can better recuperate from the resettlement process.

These will be implemented through a LRP to be designed and implemented by DFZ in cooperation with MoLMEP, which will continue to be implemented in later resettlement phases and reviewed and updated in line with evolving best practice as necessary. Implementation of such measures will require close coordination by DFZ with relevant government agencies and ministries, including MoLMEP and MoA. MoLMEP should engage a dedicated livelihood restoration specialist for the Rogun HPP, with adequate support to deliver the various relevant activities.

8 Gender And Inclusion

8.1 Gender and Resettlement

The resettlement process can create and exacerbate vulnerabilities, including for women. The following may contribute to inequalities:

- Consultations to which only the HoH is invited will exclude many women in areas where the majority of HoH are men, such as the resettled communities (82% of surveyed households).
- Differences in typical livelihoods and use of natural resources can lead to women being disadvantaged if they are not consulted regarding resettlement, compensation and livelihood restoration process;
- Existing barriers faced by women in the labor market may also hamper livelihood restoration opportunities for women;
- Women and men may have different preferences regarding channels for receiving information, and there may be differences in times and places that are convenient for women and men, which may lead to inequalities in access to information and ability to influence resettlement outcomes if not accounted for;
- If schools and childcare facilities are not available or operational at the new location, women may be required to remain at home to care for their children, reducing their capacity to work or participate in other activities outside the home; and
- Resettlement disrupts communities and can negatively impact social support networks and shift power dynamics in ways that harm and disadvantage women^{50,51}.

Projects incurring large labor influx, such as the Rogun HPP, can increase the risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), particularly for women with pre-existing vulnerabilities which may be exacerbated by resettlement. The presence of large numbers of lone male workers with additional income could, *inter alia*: increase the demand for sex work, including, in extreme cases, leading to trafficking; the creation of incentives for illegal early marriages;⁵² increased street harassment; and jealousy amongst men where women are seen to be interacting with male workers, potentially increasing the risk of domestic violence. Data from the household study demonstrated only one report of SEA/GBVH/DV amongst affected communities when any incidents of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse and/or sexual harassment were observed since the start of Rogun HPP. Such issues are also generally under-reported due to the social stigma that may be experienced by the survivors. This risk is further discussed and mitigated through the **Gender Action Plan** that can be found in **Updated ESIA (2023), Volume III, Annex C03**.

8.2 Children and Childcare

Resettlement can negatively impact children, by disrupting their education and social networks, which can indirectly affect women in societies in which mothers are expected to be solely or predominantly responsible for childcare, such as the Project area.

⁵⁰ World Bank, 'How to Ensure Better Outcomes for Women in Resettlement,' 2019

⁵¹ RAP 1 states: 'Of importance is the informal social safety net that exists. This applies to both men and women and is called *khashar* which means collective work. If a household needs help with constructing a house or mending it, then the men will get together and help the neighbor. The same applies among women, who get together to help with the cooking during weddings and other feasts and funerals. In the *khashar* as organized in rural areas help is free, but the one being helped will always provide a hot meal... Borrowing from each other when one family lacks something has been a custom but might now be changing due to resettlement as families choose where to resettle.'

⁵² Marriage under the age of 18 is illegal in Tajikistan, but informal religious weddings, which are not registered until both spouses are of legal age, are often performed in such cases. Enforcement of the underage marriage laws is weak in practice <https://eeca.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/unfpa%20tajikistan%20summary.pdf>

Childcare support has been unanimously requested by women in the Project area to facilitate participation in the workplace as the affected villages have considerable number of pre-school aged children as presented in the Socio-economic baseline chapter.

The Gender Action Plan and LRP 2 for the RAP 2 will detail further options on providing childcare support.

8.3 Mitigation

The updated 2017-2025 RAP 2 and future RAPs will include a number of mitigation measures to prevent creating and exacerbating vulnerabilities for women and vulnerable groups, and to provide opportunities to decrease vulnerabilities. These build upon the measures described in the previous RAP1 and LRP1. These measures are outlined in Table 8-1. In addition, further measures to mitigate risks and increase opportunities for women will be provided in the Gender Action Plan.

Further detail regarding specific measures will be provided in the 2017-2025 RAP 2 and LRP 2 and in future RAPs and LRPs

Table 8-1 – Mitigation measures for disproportionate impacts on women and vulnerable groups at each stage of resettlement

Stage	Gender	Vulnerable groups	Responsibility
Pre-resettlement data gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic study to compile gender-disaggregated statistics. Census to gather data on all household members and their income sources, as well as the registered HoH. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping exercise to be undertaken to identify vulnerable groups and the source of their vulnerabilities. Entitlement matrix to take account of specific vulnerabilities. Consider implementing targeted measures to assist vulnerable PAPs and households to prepare for resettlement, as necessary. 	DFZ
Consultation and site selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted consultations with both women and men to be organized. Consultations are to consider convenience in terms of times and location, considering the differentiated needs of both men and women. Take measures to ensure that women's preferences are considered in resettlement site selection, for example organizing site visits for resettled women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted consultations to be undertaken with vulnerable groups identified. Assistance to be offered to such groups to ensure that they are able to access these events. 	DFZ
Compensation calculation and payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation should be provided in the name of both spouses, if the HoH is married. Ensure that support is available to assist those who are not legally or financially literate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that support is available to assist those who are not legally or financially literate. 	DFZ
Physical relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that transportation and construction assistance is available for women unable to source labor from within their own household if needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that transportation and construction assistance is available for vulnerable PAPs unable to source labor from within their own household if needed. 	DFZ
Livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out consultations with affected women to ensure that their preferences are understood with regard to livelihood restoration. Particular attention should be paid to women who wish to work outside the home for the first time, or who are moving from a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out consultations with groups of PAPs who may be vulnerable with regard to livelihood restoration, to understand their preferences and needs. Targeted support to be provided as needed. 	MoLMEP, in coordination with DFZ

Stage	Gender	Vulnerable groups	Responsibility
	rural to an urban setting and therefore may be unable to continue previous livelihoods.		

Further information on gender risks during resettlement and mitigation measures to be implemented are presented in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 – Gender risks and mitigation during resettlement

Gender Related Risk / Impact	Description	Mitigation / management / enhancement measures
Resettlement can potentially leave women at increased risk of GBV	<p>Resettlement can potentially leave women at increased risk of GBV in households due to increased pressure or changing dynamics in the household or community.</p> <p>Women's participation in decision-making can leave them vulnerable to domestic violence (DV) if husbands and fathers feel challenged. However, all key resettlement decisions are the ultimate responsibility of the registered HoH (who may be male or female) under the current process, while the level of influence of other household members is dependent on existing intra-household relationships.</p> <p>Women may have increased access to economic empowerment opportunities after resettlement, which may leave them at a heightened risk of DV if social norms and gender expectations are disrupted.</p> <p>Additionally, women's real and perceived safety may be impacted if resettled into communities considered to be unsafe. However, FGD and household survey data do not suggest there is a significant issue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct resettlement processes in accordance with the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework, Resettlement Action Plan and in line with national and international standards to minimize adverse social impacts. • Establish and widely communicate (among women being resettled and women within host communities) an effective grievance redress mechanism. • Build internal capacity at Project-implementing agencies to address sensitive grievances and refer women appropriately.
Resettlement can lead to increased vulnerability and disadvantage for female heads of household.	<p>There is a significant proportion of female headed households within the Project area (the household survey (900 households) showed nearly 18% were female-headed households, compared to an average of approximately 16% across rural Tajikistan).</p> <p>Female HoH (as well as women acting as de facto HoH while the HoH is absent, e.g., for labor migration) may be more adversely impacted by the need to resettle and build their new houses. For example, they are less likely to be able to rely on construction labor from their own households, which typically contain few adult males, and may be required to hire construction workers from their own funds or using their asset compensation. Sometimes these women are assisted by the community, but this cannot be guaranteed.</p> <p>Men and women in FGDs were unsure if single adult women living with their parents would be eligible for additional land plots in the same way as adult sons. Policy on this matter is unclear.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional compensation and assistance to be provided to vulnerable groups such as female headed households as per the RLRf. • Livelihood restoration processes should understand and account for the challenges faced by households left behind by men undertaking labor migration. • Information disclosure and consultation processes should carefully consider engagement of women, identifying and overcoming barriers to equal participation so that women's views, needs and concerns are understood and incorporated, in line with the RLRf, SEP and existing efforts. • Ensure that transportation and construction assistance is available for women unable to source labor from within their own household if needed. • Clarity to be given to communities on unmarried women's eligibility for land plots at resettlement sites. Women to be given entitlements on an equal basis to men.

Gender Related Risk / Impact	Description	Mitigation / management / enhancement measures
<p>Resettlement processes may place women at risk of losing assets or compensation where there is a lack of clear ownership or tenure.</p>	<p>Women can be placed at risk during displacement and resettlement where there is a lack of clear housing ownership and tenure security if women's rights are informal, for example if a divorce is not formalized⁵³.</p> <p>This risk is enhanced by the legislation whereby the Law on State Registration of Legal Entities does not require joint registration of jointly held entities. If land is contested, those whose names are not registered are required to go to court to prove ownership.</p> <p>The prevalence of unregistered marriages in Tajikistan is also a factor that puts many women at risk.</p> <p>The proportion of local men who are working overseas, some of whom do not return, may also present a risk for abandoned families where a property is in the absent husband's name.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation to be provided in the name of both spouses as per international and national standards. • Security of tenure should be ensured for women on equal terms to men, as required by national law⁵⁴. • Measures to ensure women gain security of tenure and receive due compensation on equal terms to men, as required by national law. • Women's ownership rights will be recognized regardless of marital status as per international and national standards. • Ensure that support is available to assist those who are not legally or financially literate including facilitating access to documents required. • Legal assistance to be provided in cases where ownership is not formalized
<p>Resettlement processes may disproportionately and adversely impact women who rely on informal income generation activities.</p>	<p>Women are generally more likely to generate income from informal income generation activities, such as through selling excess produce and homemade wares at markets and roadsides. Their ability to do this is likely to be affected and disrupted by resettlement and special consideration will need to be given during livelihood restoration processes.</p> <p>Data (from the household survey) shows that 14% of women in the sample have an income, of whom 7% described themselves as self-employed (compared to 5.5% of men), although it is possible that irregular incomes are being under-reported.</p> <p>Women moving from rural to urban areas can be a particularly vulnerable group, due to the reduced opportunities for agricultural livelihoods and the need to gain additional income-generating skills. The household survey shows over 4.5% of women highlighting arable agriculture as their primary source of income and a total of nearly 6.5% when including cattle breeding and subsistence farming.</p> <p>Women wishing to enter the workforce for the first time will also require special support and consideration (FGDs show significant interest among currently unemployed women in accessing employment opportunities following resettlement).</p> <p>Some post-resettlement women, however, expressed concern over a lack of culturally acceptable jobs in their new locations. Other women stressed the importance of kindergartens in enabling them to work (children in Tajikistan start school at age seven). Many were also optimistic about post-resettlement opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation packages and additional support for vulnerable groups must be provided in accordance with the RLRf, including the Entitlement Matrix. • Understand the perspectives of women through inclusive consultation processes targeting equal participation of men and women to inform the planning and implementation of livelihood restoration and enhancement measures. Seek specific feedback from women on their desires in terms of employment, skills and training and preferences around vocations. Consultation processes must be designed to support equal participation of women (e.g., appropriate meeting times, transport, childcare support, as well as convening of women-only meetings when appropriate). • Livelihood restoration processes must be based on an understanding of, and accounting for, differences between typical income streams of men and women and the different Project impacts experienced by each, as well as differing preferences and cultural expectations. • Kindergarten facilities should be provided at resettlement sites. • Consider partnerships to best support training and employment opportunities for women affected by resettlement.

⁵³ World Bank (2019) 'Good Practice Note - Environment & Social Framework for IPF Operations – Gender'

⁵⁴ For example, issuing land use certificates in the names of both the husband and wife. [AIIB]

Gender Related Risk / Impact	Description	Mitigation / management / enhancement measures
<p>Resettlement may adversely impact on the ability to undertake subsistence farming and therefore food security for women.</p>	<p>The majority of households within the Project area practice some level of subsistence farming, relying on this for food and generating income from selling surplus, although for the majority this is not their main income stream. Women in particular rely on informal means of generating income such as through the sale of surplus produce. This leaves women particularly vulnerable to economic shocks and insecurity.</p> <p>A very small proportion of women indicated subsistence farming as their primary source of income (0.7%) in the household survey. However, this question was only asked to respondents who stated that they had an income, so those farming for their own consumption only would not have been counted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand reliance on subsistence farming for food through Census and Household Survey. • Undertake inclusive consultation with women to understand their activity in the informal economy and Project impacts on this. • Include effective mechanisms to manage this through livelihood restoration programs.
<p>Resettlement may adversely impact women by disrupting access to resources or services and increasing the burden relating to unpaid and home-based work.</p>	<p>Women are likely to be disproportionately impacted by infrastructure and service interruption as women are the main users of utilities at home. This can increase the burden felt by women in relation to unpaid and home-based duties. Women also take on additional childcare responsibilities where schools and kindergartens are not available or accessible.</p> <p>The majority of women engaged through focus group discussions were optimistic about improved access to resources during resettlement, often citing issues – for example with access to water – in their current communities.</p> <p>However, previous studies for the Rogun HPP Project in 2021 and focus group discussions in 2023 found evidence of some families being resettled before facilities such as schools, kindergarten or water infrastructure is fully established.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand use of and reliance on resources from Census and Household Survey as well as consultation programs and take measures to avoid disruption where possible and manage adverse impacts where disruption is unavoidable. • Plan for new communities appropriately including social infrastructure, particularly kindergartens and schools, and services needs and ensure fully operational prior to resettlement.
<p>Loss of social capital due to resettlement may increase women's vulnerability.</p>	<p>Loss of social capital as social and other support networks are disrupted, and social fabric weakened due to displacement and resettlement may disproportionately impact women who particularly rely on these networks and therefore increase their vulnerability.</p> <p>HoH/HoF have a free choice between resettlement sites. The level of input from other family members varies between communities and households. FGD data suggests that some women have a strong influence on resettlement decisions, whilst others (particularly young women living with parents or in-laws) have limited voice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal and inclusive consultation processes to ensure that the concerns and needs of women are understood and accounted for and that women are empowered as far as possible to contribute to decisions about resettlement, in line with the RLRf and SEP.
<p>Resettlement and livelihood restoration processes may present competition for resources resulting in conflict that increases the vulnerability of women.</p>	<p>Women in host communities may be impacted as the newly resettled communities create competition for scarce community resources or social infrastructure. Improvements in infrastructure resulting from investment due to resettlement may also benefit host communities. Current evidence suggests that host communities are not losing access to services or resources due to resettlement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well planned resettlement communities with adequate social infrastructure and services to avoid pressure or competition for these. • Inclusive consultation processes with host communities that attract equal participation from men and women to understand concerns and issues – including those that may relate to services, social infrastructure and community resources – are understood and can be addressed.
<p>The process of splitting large households into smaller family</p>	<p>DFZ currently provides land and asset compensation to the HoH, but large households containing multiple nuclear families are provided with an additional land plot for each family as an</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and widely communicate (among women being resettled and women within host communities) an

Gender Related Risk / Impact	Description	Mitigation / management / enhancement measures
<p>units may impact women's position within the household dynamic, positively or negatively.</p>	<p>additional benefit. The families use the additional land plots in different ways; some families continue to reside within the same household and use the plots for farming, but the majority construct a new house (from their own funds, from savings while the family stays with the original household temporarily, or by splitting the asset compensation to build multiple smaller houses instead of one large one).</p> <p>Current evidence from FGDs and household surveys suggest that this additional benefit is welcomed by PAPs. However, it is possible that, in individual cases, women may become more isolated and vulnerable, particularly in DV situations. Conversely, though, women experiencing DV from other family members may experience increased freedom and a healthier home environment.</p> <p>FGD participants were unsure whether single women were eligible for land plots but both male and female participants appeared supportive of the idea.</p>	<p>effective grievance redress mechanism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build internal capacity to address sensitive grievances and refer women appropriately. • Clarity to be provided on whether single women are eligible for land plots.

9 Stakeholder Engagement, Disclosure and Consultations

9.1 RAP 2 Stakeholder Engagement Undertaken to Date

Since its formation in 2011, DFZ has been responsible for managing and coordinating the resettlement program, including engagement with resettlement-affected communities. DFZ chairs and arranges the community consultations by coordinating with the local authorities and Jamoat Heads prior to upcoming sessions. The Jamoat Heads inform each household within the settlement about the date, time and objectives of the meetings, which are held in large community spaces such as mosques, tea houses or schools to ensure maximum participation from local residents. This process is also supported by the DFZ representatives based in each district who also notify people of upcoming consultations.

23 engagements with resettled, to-be-resettled and host communities are recorded in the 6-year period from 2017-2023 (no engagements in 2020 due to COVID). The engagement log for this period is provided in the **Updated ESIA (2023), Volume III, Annex C07 Stakeholder Engagement Plan** and the **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**.

Active participation by the PAPs or their representatives was required for resettlement site selection, planning and construction of community infrastructure and amenities, and crop and tree assessments (HoH). Displaced PAPs are consulted on a continuous basis throughout the resettlement process, and their views taken into account as far as possible regarding resettlement locations, livelihood restoration, mitigation of construction impacts, and preparation and location of resettlement sites. This is essential to maintain public acceptability of the Project and good community relations, prevent misunderstanding and disinformation, and to identify, prevent and mitigate negative impacts on PAPs.

The consultations taken place to date have been held with community leaders and HoHs, who have been responsible for receiving compensation, assisting in the preparation of the asset inventory, and selecting resettlement sites on behalf of the household.

9.2 Planned Engagements for RAP 2 and Future RAPs

During the preparation of the 2017-2025 RAP 2, consultations are being held with community members, including those who are not heads of household, and their representatives as well as with local authorities, with special measures taken to address women and vulnerable groups. Records of the consultation process and the views expressed will be included in the 2017-2025 RAP 2. Future RAPs will also include how information disclosure will take place, the channels for disseminating information and consultations for the relevant RAP periods.

The **SEP** has put forward a detailed Stakeholder Engagement Program, with specialized measures for the vulnerable groups. This will be implemented for the resettlement related activities by DFZ. The engagements targeted at resettled communities are listed below:

- Disclosure of this RLR (online, posters and hard copies in affected communities, TV and radio broadcasts), alongside the ESIA disclosure package. This is to be managed jointly by PMG and DFZ, through the Stakeholder Engagement Lead (SEL) and DLEOs.
- Public consultation meetings and focus groups for host communities, affected businesses and other affected communities within the Project area, to present this RLR. This will be implemented by the DFZ DLEOs after disclosure, in early 2024.
- Consultations associated with the RAPs, throughout the resettlement period as each new RAP is developed. DFZ is responsible for these consultations, which will be implemented by the DLEOs:
 - Appropriate distribution of the RAP;

- Negotiation with landowners and users (formal and informal) to agree entitlements and compensation amounts, in line with the RAP;
- Continue consultation with PAPs to ensure effective compensation disbursement;
- Further consultation during legal challenges, if required; and
- Consultation with PAPs as part of effective RAP monitoring.
- 6-monthly women-only focus groups and workshops in PACs (including host communities) to ensure that their views are taken into account, including regarding their desires in terms of employment, skills and training. These consultation processes must be designed to support equal participation of women (e.g., appropriate meeting times, transport & childcare support). These will be implemented by the female DLEOs, alongside Rogun JSC female gender focal points (for communities located within commuting distance of Rogun HPP).
- Focus groups and workshops for affected vulnerable groups, facilitated by the DLEOs, throughout the resettlement period. These will be hosted in community spaces that are accessible to all categories of vulnerable PAPs.
- MoLMEP employment fairs, which will take place monthly throughout the construction period. These will be hosted in liaison with Rogun JSC and the DLEOs, who will pro-actively engage with local businesses to identify job opportunities.
- Public Information Centers (PICs) will be established at the Rogun HPP site, as well as in resettlement communities. An adequately staffed and accessible PIC (typically located as an office in a community building, such as a school) can facilitate stakeholder outreach, timely dissemination of information on project activities to affected and host communities and serve as grievance redress uptake and follow-up centers.

9.3 Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC)

A GLAC will be developed for each RAP in the future, including the 2017-2025 RAP to inform communities of the approach to RAP 2 and their rights. This will be made available in Russian and Tajik and will be shared by DFZ with all affected communities.

The GLAC will be written in a clear and culturally appropriate manner and include, as a minimum:

- A brief summary of the Project, timescales and land acquisition impacts;
- The standards and legislation used to prepare the 2017-2025 RAP 2;
- Stakeholder engagement arrangements;
- Current and potential Project impacts pertaining to land and resettlement;
- A summary of the resettlement process;
- Compensation entitlements and eligibility;
- Details of the resettlement-related GRM; and
- Channels to access further information.

The purpose of the GLAC is to provide a simple and accessible summary of key information contained within the RLRf and RAP 2, to assist PACs to be aware of their entitlements and rights.

An updated GLAC will be provided for each RAP period.

9.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Existing GRM

Grievances may be submitted verbally or in writing through a grievance form. Contact numbers for DFZ representatives are shared with the public through information leaflets. If the grievance falls

outside the competences of DFZ, DFZ will assist PAPs to contact the relevant authorities in order to resolve the complaint. PAPs may also seek redress through the national courts.

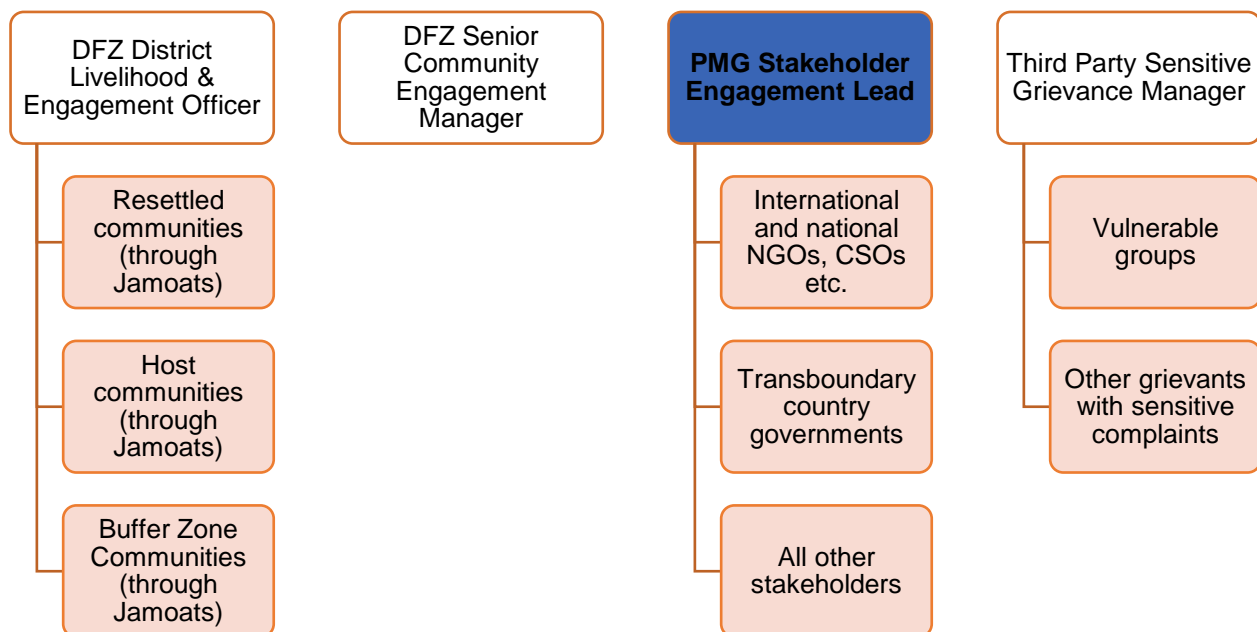
By law, grievances must be resolved within 30 days. The average close-out time is estimated to be 10-15 days.

There is currently no appeals procedure in place if the problem cannot be solved in the first instance by DFZ.

Enhancements to the GRM

The Project grievance procedure detailed in the **SEP** builds on the existing communication methods and channels used by communities to raise grievances. The available channels are shown in Figure 9-1 below.

Figure 9-1 – Grievance Channels



The two-tier process operates as follows:

Tier 1:

Step 1: Reporting:

All verbal and written complaints and grievances will be raised via the following channels:

- **Grievance Mechanism Form (on paper):**
 - Stakeholders can fill grievance forms (see **Annex 4 in the SEP**) that will be distributed by Jamoat Heads and made available in affected settlements, DFZ offices, affected Jamoat offices and public venues (mosques, schools, libraries, teahouses). The grievance forms can also be submitted in grievance boxes at these locations.
- **Face to Face:**
 - Stakeholders can voice their grievance to any DLEO, Jamoats or to assigned DFZ personnel at local offices.
- **By telephone, post, email or SMS. The contact details are as follows:**
 - **Phone:** +992 37 235 74 16 or +992 37 235 74 17 **Email:** esia.rogun.hpp@gmail.com

- **Post:** Project Management Group for Energy Facilities Construction. 51 Shamsi Str., 6th floor, 734064, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Anonymous complaints can also be submitted to the GRM. A 'complaint box' will be placed in the affected communities, DFZ offices and affected Jamoat offices, and posters will be prepared and displayed at key locations within the PACs in order to enable anonymous grievances to be registered.

Step 2: Sort and Process:

Responsibility for managing community grievances sits with the DLEOs, supported by the Community Engagement Manager (CEM) of DFZ. Affected community members can raise Project-related grievances through the Jamoats or directly to the DLEOs. All Project-related grievances communicated to Jamoats will be reported to the DLEOs, who are responsible for recording the grievance in the logbook (refer to section 6.5 of **SEP**). The CEM will monitor and oversee this process.

The DLEOs will categorize and sort the grievances. The DLEO determines the relevance of the grievance, categorizes it, allocates the redress process, and assigns responsibilities. A broad grievance categorization is used to ensure that the grievance management procedure is "fit-for-purpose" and easy to use.

A centralized and digital grievance log will be developed and maintained by the DLEO, including, as a minimum, the following information:

- Name and contact details of grievant (except for anonymous grievants);
- Date of grievance;
- Description of grievance;
- Categorization of grievance (DFZ to determine categories for monitoring purposes e.g. compensation payments, resettlement sites, environmental issues);
- Entity or individual (job role) responsible for grievance resolution, as determined by the DLEO;
- Resolution proposed;
- Date of close-out; and
- Close-out time (number of days).

The number of grievances in each category and close-out times will be monitored to identify emerging or worsening issues.

The PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead will be responsible for collecting and managing grievances from all other (non-community) stakeholders, such as NGOs or Riparian representatives. All sensitive grievances, such as those relating to sexual harassment, will be directed to, and managed by a Third-Party Sensitive GRM Officer (refer to section 6.3.2 of the **SEP**). While complaints associated with the resettlement program, or that are made by resettled people or host communities, are handled through DFZ, other complaints are handled by PMG.

Further information on the specific roles and responsibilities associated with grievance management is detailed in section 6.4 of **SEP**.

If the Tier 1 process does not resolve the grievance to the complainants' or DFZ's satisfaction, or if broader consultation is necessary, the GRM will enter the external Tier 2 process.

Tier 2:

The Tier 2 resolution process involves a third party or parties. The Tier 2 process will be subject to recognized national regulatory, cultural and independence requirements. The Tier 2 approach is implemented on a case-by-case basis.

The grievant and DFZ must formally agree to enter the Tier 2 process, and on the participants to the Tier 2 process. A third party should be neutral, well-respected, and acceptable to DFZ and the grievant. The third parties may include public defenders, legal advisers, local or international NGOs, technical experts, Jamoat and village leaders, or any such acceptable institution. In the case of a Tier 2 procedure, the DFZ legal team will be consulted.

On initiation of the Tier 2 approach, the grievant, DFZ and the third party will develop a roadmap with associated timeframes, venues and associated procedures. The participants will determine the nature of the process. This process can include facilitation, mediation, arbitration, resolution by the third party, or any procedure deemed acceptable by the participants. There must be agreement on the fees and payment aspects. Regarding the “no-cost” principle, grievances must be resolved at no cost to the grievant. The Tier 2 process must be documented, transparent and inclusive.

After agreement on the roadmap and associated aspects, the Tier 2 procedure will be implemented. The outcomes can lead to an agreement or fail to achieve a mutually acceptable resolution.

If the outcome is acceptable to the grievant and DFZ, the Director and the grievant will complete and sign a grievance resolution agreement. This action will close out the grievance and should be logged as such.

The grievant or DFZ may choose not to accept the outcomes of the Tier 2 approach. In such a case, DFZ or the grievant may seek other remedies, including those under the Tajikistan legal framework. In this event, DFZ will terminate the grievance procedure and log the action as terminated.

10 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

10.1 Overview

Beginning in 2024 for RAP2, and from the commencement of each future RAP, there will be three general types of monitoring: internal monitoring, external (3rd party) monitoring, and completion audits.

10.2 Internal Monitoring

DFZ currently carry out internal monitoring of all PAPs resettled to date, with separate data collection in place for all households and families resettled today, disaggregated by the RAP that they are covered by (RAP 1 or Phase 2 resettlement to date). The following indicators are monitored for each resettlement site:

- Number of people
- Number of households and families
- Occupation of PAPs, broken down into the following categories:
 - Children (<18 years);
 - Home-maker;
 - Labor migration;
 - Unemployed;
 - Worker;
 - Retired;
 - Student;
 - Disabled; and
 - Army.

This data is collected through district level representatives of DFZ on a monthly basis.

These arrangements will be expanded for the remainder of the RAP 2 period and future RAPs, to include, *inter alia*, disaggregation by gender. Data will be reviewed annually to identify long-term trends amongst the resettled communities. Monthly internal reports will be produced by DFZ 's E&S monitoring team within the Resettlement and Livelihood branch of DFZ. The internal resettlement monitoring report will share progress on each of the indicators defined in Table 10-1 and will be shared with PMG, MoLMEP and other key project stakeholders regularly. Internal monitoring reports will be issued to the stakeholders for review and feedback on the 15th of each month, after the Director of DFZ reviews and approves monthly monitoring reports. The Senior ESHS manager appointed at PMG, MoLMEP and Ministry of Agriculture will have the opportunity to review and comment within 10 working days. Any actions that are proposed in the internal monitoring reports will need to be shared with the relevant agency to state a timeframe to complete the action so that the gaps or shortcomings can be fixed in a timely manner.

Another layer of monitoring on top of internal monitoring will be external monitoring. As explained in the following section, external monitoring will provide independent review on the ongoing resettlement and livelihood restoration progress in line with the international requirements of the Project. DFZ will be responsible for leading on the actions identified as necessary to remedy any shortcomings that might be identified during the monitoring period.

Table 10-1 – Resettlement monitoring indicators

Topic	Indicators – disaggregated by resettlement site	Monitoring frequency
Resettled PAPs	No. PAPs resettled (by resettlement site) No. PAHs resettled (by resettlement site) No. households + families resettled (by resettlement site)	Monthly
House plot	No. of house plots provided No. new households (families) living permanently on their land plots	Monthly
Houses	No. houses fully constructed No. houses under construction No. houses of different sizes (disaggregated by number of rooms and/or size band) No. houses of each construction material Condition of houses	Monthly
Drinking water	No. houses with reliable clean drinking water supply No. houses with independent water supply No. of houses within 100 meters of a communal water supply (well or pump) Results of drinking water quality monitoring	Monthly
Electricity	No. houses connected to the electricity grid No. grievances related to electricity supply	Monthly
Health services	No. new healthcare facilities constructed, disaggregated by type (medical point, clinic, hospital, etc.) No. houses within 1km of a healthcare facility Average distance from house to healthcare facility	Monthly
Schools	No. new schools constructed No. school places available in resettlement sites No. houses within 1km of a school No. children attending school, disaggregated by gender and the location of the school (resettlement site / existing community schools) No. of children of resettled families/households attending host community schools	Monthly
Vulnerable groups	Number of vulnerable families assisted and types of assistance, disaggregated by gender of head of family	Monthly

DFZ will cooperate with MoLMEP to monitor the implementation of livelihood restoration measures. This will be integrated into the monthly and quarterly reports. A list of indicators to be included within the scope of livelihood restoration monitoring are provided in Table 10-2 below; and this list will be finalized with the RAP 2 and LRP 2.

Table 10-2 – Indicators for livelihood restoration monitoring⁵⁵

Topic	Indicators	Monitoring frequency
Output		
LRP implementation process	Community meetings to present and discuss livelihood restoration measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no. meetings no. participants (total no. and disaggregated by gender) 	6-monthly
	Number of individual family meetings	Monthly
	Individual assistance plans (total no. and disaggregated by gender)	Monthly
	Number of individual assistance plans signed in the form of contracts (total no. and disaggregated by gender)	Monthly
	Number of individual assistance plans in the form of contracts, breached by affected people	Quarterly
	Number and types of grievances submitted, disaggregated by gender of complainant and the rate of successful resolving of grievances, disaggregated by gender of complainant	Quarterly
	Total funds (in TJS) spent on livelihood restoration (total and per year)	6-monthly
Assistance with employment and livelihood restoration	Number and types of employment/income generation programs offered	Quarterly
	Number and type of job fairs organized	Quarterly
	Number of apprenticeships supported and amounts of the apprentice stipends	Quarterly
Assistance with access to training	Number and type of vocational training organized	Quarterly
	Number and type of other trainings organized	Quarterly
	Number of training participants disaggregated by gender and type of training provided	Quarterly
Outcome		
Basic economic conditions	Number of resettled PAPs employed, by employment type (gender disaggregated)	Monthly
	Number of registered businesses started by resettled PAPs (gender disaggregated)	Monthly
	Number of registered farms by resettled PAPs (gender disaggregated)	Monthly
	Income of HH (number of HH at different income bands)	Monthly
	Number of HH producing food for HH consumption	Monthly
Changes in income levels and expenditures	Number of families with at least two members assisted to generate an income, disaggregated by gender of family member receiving assistance	Quarterly
	Number of individuals with increased income, disaggregated by gender	Quarterly
	Number of individuals with reduced income, disaggregated by gender	Quarterly
	Number of families with increased total family income	Quarterly
	Number of families with reduced total family income	Quarterly
	Number of families with increased total family expenditure, disaggregated by expenditure type	Quarterly
	Number of families with reduced total family expenditure, disaggregated by expenditure type	Quarterly
Number of families whose standard of living from a livelihood perspective has improved (the difference between the family income and expenditures is greater than before displacement)	Quarterly	
	Number and type of jobs held by affected people in Rogun HPP	6-monthly

⁵⁵ Indicators should be monitored and recorded by resettlement site, unless otherwise stated.

Topic	Indicators	Monitoring frequency
Access to jobs in Rogun HPP	Number and types of jobs newly provided to affected people in Rogun HPP	6-monthly
Access to land for farming	Number and type of farming land plots provided per location to entitled PAPs	Quarterly
	Number and type of farming land plots provided per location to individuals who did not have access to land for farming prior to resettlement	Quarterly
Assistance with employment and livelihood restoration	Number of newly employed individuals disaggregated by gender and types of jobs, types of contracts (i.e., short term or temporary)	Quarterly
	Number of individuals disaggregated by gender who have successfully accessed income generation activities and types of activities	Quarterly
Assistance with access to training	Number of individuals, disaggregated by gender who received diplomas as a result of training provided	Quarterly
	Number of individuals, disaggregated by gender who found jobs as a result of training programs offered	Quarterly
Vulnerable groups	Number of affected people disaggregated by gender who receive transport/travel assistance to go to work, to attend trainings, etc. and types and amounts of transport/travel assistance	Quarterly

Internal monitoring will continue to be carried out monthly, and reports will be prepared quarterly by qualified resettlement experts of the Project, or external consultants hired for the purpose. These reports will be reviewed and signed by the Director or Deputy Director and shared with PMG for information purposes. These reports will be made available to the external monitoring consultant during annual monitoring and completion audits.

The list of indicators will be reviewed and updated after each reporting round, and additional indicators added if a need is identified.

10.3 External Monitoring and Evaluation

For a high-risk and complex project, an independent third-party organization or consultancy will be commissioned to undertake quarterly external RAP monitoring, as required by the Lenders and international best practice, as well as annual evaluation of the resettlement program. This organization will carry site visits and produce external reports assessing implementation of the RAPs and LRPs. These reports will review and assess the ongoing progress, identify any gaps or non-compliances with regards to the commitments in the RAP and LRP, and develop actions to bridge those gaps. The monitoring organization's assignment will be based on Terms of Reference (ToR) developed by DFZ, reviewed and approved by the Lenders. DFZ will be responsible for selection of the external monitoring organization, with approval from the Lenders, who will ensure that the monitoring organization is suitably qualified, competent and independent. This may be an NGO, private company, or other appropriate independent third party.

The responsibilities of the third-party monitoring organization (or organizations) will include:

- Carrying out quarterly independent monitoring at the resettlement sites hosting resettled PAPs and villages undergoing resettlement for the given RAP;
- Monitoring the payment of compensation, ensuring that the correct amount has been delivered to the PAPs, and that the payments are received within the agreed timeline;
- Assessing the sufficiency of compensation provided and the effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures;
- Interviewing a random sample of affected people to assess their experiences with the resettlement and livelihood restoration measures;

- Reviewing grievances recorded by DFZ through the DLEOs and assessing the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism;
- Identifying shortcomings with regards to the relevant RAP/LRP and proposing actions to improve performance, as well as making recommendations for optimization of the resettlement process in line with evolving best practice; and
- Preparing monitoring reports both in English and Russian to be shared with DFZ, PMG and the Lenders.

Each RAP and LRP will have a monitoring section to detail the timing of hiring the external monitoring organization. Ideally, the hiring of the external RAP monitoring organization will need to be completed right after each RAP is approved by the Lenders, so that the external RAP monitoring organization can start its work efficiently and effectively without facing any delays.

10.4 Completion Audit

When resettlement activities are completed for a given RAP, an independent third party (Consultant) will be commissioned to undertake a Resettlement Completion Audit to confirm that the resettlement and livelihood management program has been fully implemented in accordance with the commitments under each relevant RAP and LRP. The external or independent third-party consultant undertaking the completion audit will be hired by PMG and DFZ based on a Lender-approved ToR, and the final selection of the Consultant will have to be approved by the Project Lenders to ensure independence and competence. This Consultant will be independent from that undertaking external RAP monitoring.

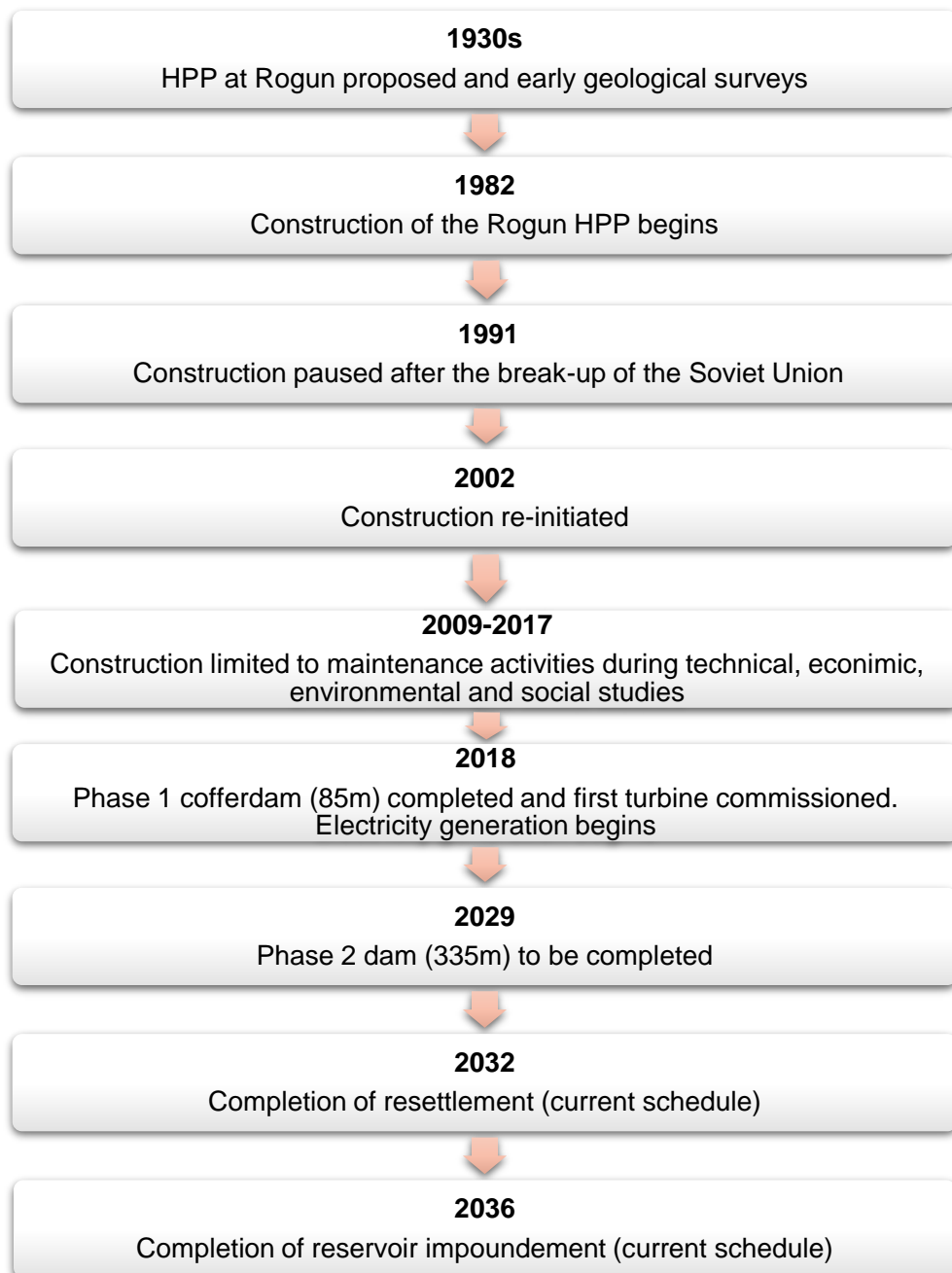
The completion audit will take place within one year of the completion of physical resettlement under the given RAP. If non-compliances are discovered, time-bound corrective actions will be proposed and included in an annex of the relevant RAP. The resettlement audit will be shared with PMG and the Lenders for approval, and, once approved, will be made publicly available. DFZ will bear overall responsibility for ensuring that the corrective actions are implemented, in cooperation with other bodies with resettlement and livelihood activities (e.g., MoLMEP) if necessary.

11 Implementation Schedule and Budget

11.1 Works Program

The main construction milestones are summarized on Figure 11-1 below.

Figure 11-1 – Key construction milestones of the Rogun HPP



11.2 Organizational Capacity and Structure of DFZ

Resettlement is managed by the Directorate of the Rogun HPP Flooding Zone (DFZ). It has been funded by the Government of Tajikistan to date, but some activities in the future may be financed by one or more international Lenders and as such the program is considered a core Project component. Currently, DFZ has 46 staff comprising 37 men and 9 women, 6 of whom are focused exclusively on resettlement.

Additional skills and capacity will be needed to manage the remainder of the resettlement and livelihood management program aligned with the updated standards of the Lenders. DFZ has planned for an updated organogram for staffing. The following key roles and responsibilities will be capacitated at DFZ from 2024 and onwards, as shown in Table 11-1 and the new organogram is presented in Figure 11-2.

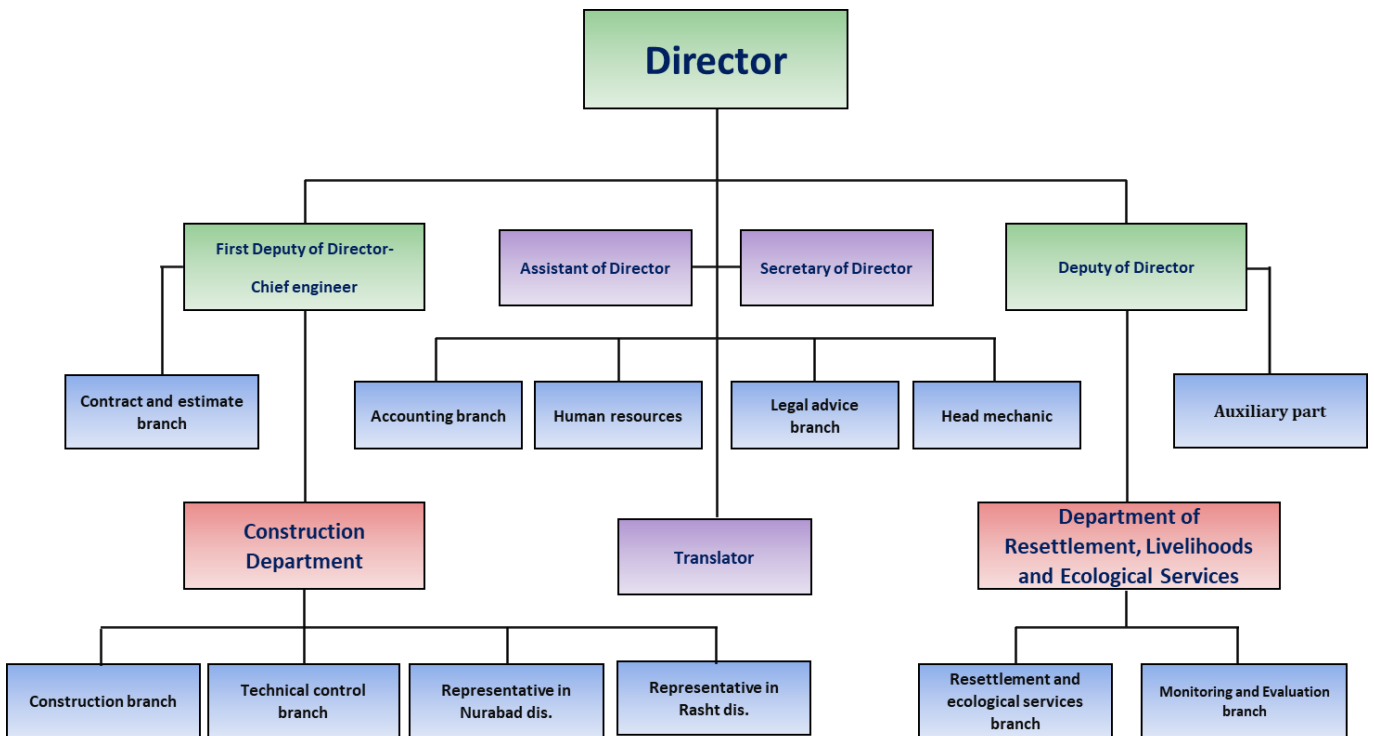
Table 11-1 – Resettlement and Livelihood Management Roles and Responsibilities

Subject	Name	Responsibility	Proposed Staffing
Resettlement and Livelihood	International Resettlement and Livelihoods Advisor (HQ-Dushanbe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A senior resettlement advisor, with at least 15 years of relevant experience in managing large resettlement and livelihood plans would be required to support the timely implementation of the various environmental and social plans prepared in line with the updated requirements of the international lenders. Train DFZ local staff to improve in-house capacity throughout implementation, on census and socio-economic surveys, monitoring and evaluation, collecting monitoring data and how to report and disseminate results. 	One Resettlement and Livelihoods Advisor (International)
	Resettlement specialist (HQ-Dushanbe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee district level DFZ resettlement officers on implementation of the Resettlement Action Plans. Prepare census and socio-economic surveys and lead implementation of large data collection together with DFZ's IT/data specialists. Liaise with community, gender and environmental staff of DFZ, PMG and other contractors as necessary on resettlement related measures. Attend large public information meetings on entitlements for RAP implementation. Knowledge and experience on Lenders' requirements on involuntary resettlement. Work with M&E officer closely to establish internal resettlement monitoring reports that are necessary for the project (ie, Lenders' E&S reporting). 	One Resettlement specialist
	Assistant Resettlement Officer (HQ-Dushanbe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support implementation of RAP, mainly on implementing the Entitlements, Cut-off date and compensation. Support the Head of Branch to guide national authorities on asset valuation, compensation payments and cut-off dates. Support Resettlement Specialist in its daily responsibilities. 	One Assistant Resettlement officer
ESHS	ESHS Manager (HQ-Dushanbe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee the implementation and monitoring of entire environmental, social, health and safety measures that are required for DFZ during resettlement planning, preparing lands for new resettlement sites, demolishing houses and clearing land and the construction works related to resettlement for the Rogun HPP. This person should supervise the pre-resettlement and post-resettlement ESIA 	One ESHS Manager (International or National)

Subject	Name	Responsibility	Proposed Staffing
	Senior E&S specialist (HQ-Dushanbe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> requirements and management plans, including SEP, RAPs (including LRPs), LMP etc. • Lead the required ESHS data collection and reporting to PMG. • Support implementing the Environmental, Social, Health and Safety measures required in various E&S plans of the Project. This person should ensure implementation of all the environmental and social requirements (both national and international) that need to be implemented when preparing for resettlement sites. • Liaise with national authorities before resettlement takes place and obtain necessary permits. • Visit and monitor old settlements as well as resettlement sites for ESHS supervision. 	One Sr E&S specialist (National)
Gender	DFZ Gender Specialist (HQ-Dushanbe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Gender Program Manager at Rogun JSC, who is main responsible of the Gender Action Plan of the Project, to support implementation of GAP actions on economic and social opportunities of women together with district level livelihood and engagement officers (DLEOs). • Work together with DFZ Resettlement specialist to ensure collection of gender-specific baseline data in pre-resettlement stage through census and socio-economic surveys. • Work together with DFZ Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist on collecting the monitoring/performance data and indicators for gender. • Familiarize and mentor DFZ staff (both HQ and local) on the gender requirements of the Project. • Guide DLEOs on supporting the gender related measures in GAP, SEP, RAP and LRPs. • Liaise and engage with other national (i.e., Ministry of Labor), international organizations (public, private and civil society) especially to support livelihood opportunities of women resettlers affected by the Project. 	One Gender Specialist
Stakeholder Engagement	DFZ Community Engagement Manager (CEM) (HQ-Dushanbe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and oversee community grievance procedure. • Approve grievance resolutions. • Monitor, evaluate and report on community grievances. • Monthly reporting on community grievances to PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead. 	One CEM
	DFZ District Livelihood & Engagement Officer (DLEO) (Districts)	Serve as a point to submit grievances and coordinate the consultation process. DLEOs should work closely with Jamoats. The appointed DLEOs should preferably be from/based in the districts that they are	One DLEO and 1 assistant Engagement Officer (1 male and 1 female) for each of the following affected districts:

Subject	Name	Responsibility	Proposed Staffing
		<p>responsible for. DLEOs will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registering and reporting community grievances. • Completing grievance resolution forms. • Ensuring that grievance forms, grievance resolution forms and grievance closeout forms are always updated and maintained onsite. • Conducting consultations in affected settlements and promote GRM. The DLEOs will need to visit and lead consultations in each village every month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rasht • Rogun • Nurobod • Faizobod • Tursunzoda • Dangar • Rudaki
	Grievance Committee	<p>All unresolved grievances will go to the Grievance Committee, comprised of representatives from DFZ, PMG, affected Jamoats, CEM and the appropriate DLEO. The complainant will be invited to an appeal meeting within a defined period, after which the Grievance Committee will give the grievant a decision on the outcome of the appeal.</p>	<p>Grievance Committee, comprised of representatives from DFZ, PMG, affected Jamoats, CEM and the appropriate DLEO.</p>
Monitoring and Evaluation	Senior M&E Officer (HQ-Dushanbe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and livelihood restoration plans. • Lead the required data collection for internal and external resettlement monitoring as per the approved and disclosed resettlement plans of the Project. • Support the ESHS staff and manager on the required ESHS monitoring in line with Lenders' requirements. • Regularly review and assess monitoring data with the necessary environmental, resettlement, gender and engagement specialists in DFZ to understand if the implementation of the necessary E&S plans (mainly RAPs, LRPs, SEP, LMP, GAP, ESMP) are on track or not. • Work with IT & Data specialist to build in-house capacity on basic data collection and maintaining data management systems. 	<p>One Sr M&E Officer</p>
	IT &Data Management Specialist (HQ-Dushanbe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support on the data entering for the census and socioeconomic survey delivery required for the RAPs and LRPs in line with Lenders' requirements. • Set up and maintain data management systems that are accessible and easy to use by local DLEOs for registering grievances, monitoring socio-economic data etc. • Ensure and implement data protection protocols, capable to deal with large personal data. 	<p>One IT & Data management specialist</p>

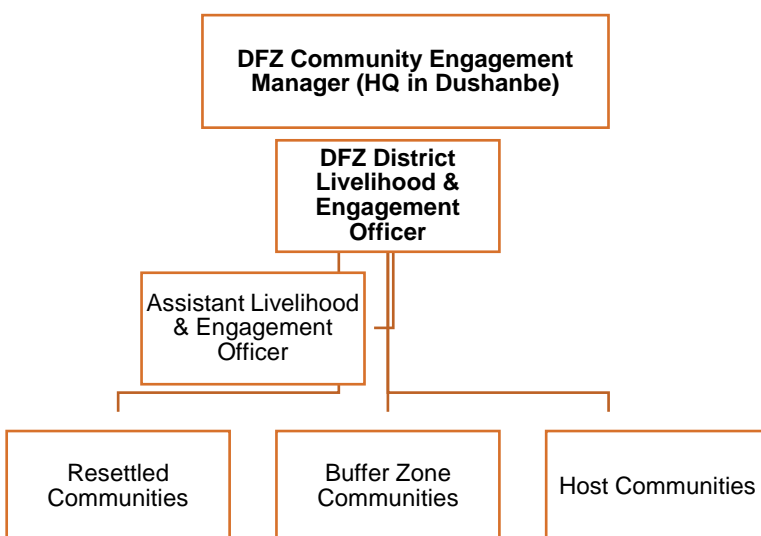
Figure 11-2 – Updated organization for DFZ



Source: DFZ, October 2023.

As explained under the Stakeholder Engagement Chapter (Chapter 9 of this RLR), hereby Figure 11-3 shows the proposed stakeholder engagement staff for DFZ. Within the proposed staff structure of DFZ, under the Department of Resettlement, Livelihoods and Ecological Services there will be a Community Engagement Manager supported with District Livelihood and Engagement Officers (DLEO) and Assistant Engagement Officers (1 male and 1 female) for each district (Rasht, Rogun City, Nurobod, Faizobod, Tursunzoda, Danghara and Rudaki) to ensure regular consultation and interaction with affected local communities. The appointment of female DLEOs on the Project will facilitate women in the local community directly approaching the DLEOs in relation to any concerns.

Figure 11-3 – Proposed Stakeholder Engagement Staff of DFZ



DFZ is also responsible for appointing the external monitoring organization, which will undertake quarterly independent RAP monitoring. DFZ is also responsible for selecting a competent third-party organization to undertake completion audits at the end of each RAP period. All such appointments are subject to approval by the Lenders. Details of monitoring arrangements for resettlement and livelihood management are explained in Chapter 10.

For the livelihood restoration activities, DFZ will be supported by MoLMEP, as well as MoA and local government departments dealing with land, economic development, resource management, gender issues, etc. LRP 2 will include information of any incremental staffing and resources in the ministries and local communities to support the PAPs.

11.3 Budget and Funding Arrangements

Funding for Resettlement

The full cost of resettlement will be considered as a part of overall project costs, including adequate contingency to cover unexpected circumstances or cost increases. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Compensation at replacement cost for lost houses and other immovable assets;
- Compensation, preferably in kind, for lost land, primarily agricultural land, including communal land for animals and/or trees;
- Cost of transport of all movable assets (including livestock) to the new site;
- Compensation for lost harvests, fruit trees or other produce;
- Compensation for the loss of access to resources which were in use by PAPs at their previous location (e.g., common land, pasture, woodland);
- Cost of livelihood restoration measures, including training in new farming techniques or skills;
- Compensation for lost income;
- Transitional assistance while income levels are restored, including targeted assistance for vulnerable persons;
- Costs of infrastructure development and public service capacity building at the new sites; and
- Additional funding that may be needed to fill past gaps in resettlement to date.

The details of RAP and LRP implementation budget, and source of funding for all resettlement activities will be disclosed in each RAP, which will include an itemized budget for all individual activities, staff time and training, provisions for inflation and monitoring costs. Funding will be from the Government of Tajikistan and from external parties, such as international financial institutions.

Estimated Budget for RAP 2/LRP 2

The total budget for resettlement activities taking place in 2017-2025 is calculated at 87.5 million USD covering budgets of both resettlement and livelihood restoration activities. This includes:

- Asset compensation;
- Demolition work;
- Transitional allowance;
- Livelihood restoration programs, including training and apprenticeship programs;

- Resettlement site preparation - topographic-geodesic, geological surveys and design work;
- Administrative costs;
- Replacement infrastructure;
- Cemetery reburial;
- Information disclosure and engagement with PAPs;
- Legal advice and internal monitoring;
- External monitoring; and
- Contingency.

2018-2023 budget figures (Table 11-2) show the realized budget figures from DFZ and MoLMEP, whereas 2024 and 2025 are estimated figures. This includes potential additional funding that may be required to implement any gap-filling measures in the updated RAP 2.

Table 11-2 – Total Current Budget, 2018-2025 (1,605 HHs)

Responsible Agency	Budget Items		Total (USD)
DFZ	1	Total Compensation payment for houses and structures (including fruit trees)	25,915,292
	2	Transportation costs for households	697,388
	3	Total infrastructure reconstruction	44,272,774
	4	Design, survey, geodesic work	687,473
	5	Activities for flood zone preparation (demolition of houses, removal of waste, archaeological and ethnographic studies, reclamation of forests, sanitary drainage)	490,626
	6	Legal counselling advice & Internal RAP monitoring	25,505
	7	Witness NGO monitoring	45,693
	8	DFZ staffing (salaries)**	1,627,962
	9	DFZ operating expenditures (building, utilities)	11,892,554
	10	Asset inventory and Valuation costs	196,639
MoLMEP	11	Livelihood support-Preferential loan	612,560
	12	Livelihood support-Transitional Allowance (one-time financial aid)	71,867
	13	Livelihood Support – Apprenticeship stipends	600,000
TOTAL BUDGET (A)			\$87,136,334

Source: DFZ planning documents and MoLMEP Budget data)

Table 11-3 – Additional budget for RAP 2 completion, 2024-2025

Responsible Agency	Budget Items		Total (USD)
DFZ	10	DFZ IT database development and IT software (CAPEX)	168,900
	11	DFZ Capacity building	17,500
	12	External RAP 2 & LRP 2 monitoring (international consultant)	104,800
MLMEP	13	Job counselling, skills training by MoLMEP & other organizations	100,000
	14	Interest free micro loans	18,000
SUB TOTAL			409,200
TOTAL ESTIMATED RAP 2 and LRP 2 BUDGET (2018 UNTIL END 2025) (A+B)			<u>\$ 87,545,534</u>

APPENDIX A – OUTLINE 2017-2025 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN 2

The RAP 2 indicative outline will cover the following:

- Introduction
 - The Project
 - Project Need
 - Aims of the Project
 - Project Setting
 - Purpose of the RAP
 - Structure of the RAP
- Project Description
 - Overview of the Project
 - Project footprint
 - Analysis of Alternatives
 - Alternatives Considered to Minimize Resettlement
 - Project Land Requirements
 - Construction Program
- Legislative Framework
 - Applicable International Standards
 - Tajik Legislation Related to Resettlement
 - Gap Analysis between Lender's Requirements and Tajik Expropriation
- Land Acquisition process and Principles
 - Land Acquisition Process
 - Identification of Right Holders
 - Identification of Informal Users and Vulnerable Groups
 - Cut-off Date
 - Challenges of Land Acquisition
- RAP Methodology
 - Approach to Land Acquisition and Resettlement
 - Objectives
 - Socio-economic Survey Methodology
- Affected People and Assets
 - Socio-economic Background
 - Administrative Structure and Population Characteristics
 - Characteristics of Affected People and Businesses
 - Vulnerable Groups
 - Social Aid and Government Support
 - Perceptions on the Project
 - Project impacts

- Project Affected People
- Project Affected Businesses
- Impacts on Land Use and Livelihoods
- Impacts on Other Assets
- Impacts on Vulnerable Groups
- Gender
- Institutional arrangements
 - Organizational Structure
 - Coordination Arrangements
 - Roles and Responsibilities for Land Acquisition
- Entitlements and Compensation
- Eligibility Categories and Principles
 - Entitlements Matrix
 - Assistance with Legal Costs
 - Transportation Costs
 - Valuation Process and Methodology
- Information disclosure and Consultations
 - Engagement Activities during the ESIA
 - Engagement Activities for the RAP
 - Consultation Strategy for Land Acquisition
 - Planned Engagement Activities
 - Grievance Mechanism
 - Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation
- Monitoring and Reporting
 - Monitoring and Evaluations Framework
 - Monitoring
 - Completion Audit
 - Reporting Requirements
- Implementation Schedule and Budget
 - Implementation Schedule
 - RAP Budget
- Appendices

APPENDIX B – SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRES

BASELINE HH QUESTIONNAIRE

Good morning / afternoon / evening, my name is [NAME OF INTERVIEWER]. I am an interviewer from the local research company M-Vector, which, together with WSP UK, an independent consultancy company hired by the Government of Tajikistan, are preparing the international environmental and social studies for the Rogun HPP. As you may be aware, the Directorate of Flooding Zone of the Rogun HPP and the local authorities are responsible for the resettlement.

We are carrying out this socio-economic research to understand the perceptions and experience of resettlement and identify the needs of households affected by the construction of Rogun HPP, in order to restore livelihoods and living standards. We are carrying out the survey among the households who are affected or are to be affected by resettlement. Here, there are no right or wrong answers; we only want to know your honest opinion. Participation in the survey and the answers will be strictly confidential in line with our professional standards. Do you have around === minutes to answer my questions?

SECTION A: INTERVIEW INFORMATION (ASKED TO ALL)

Interview ID: (automatically)

B4. Have you been granted permission to participate in the interview on behalf of the head of household?

1. Yes
2. No (end the interview)
3. I am the head of the household and I agree to participate in the

A1. Date of interview:

A2. Interviewer code:

A4. Village of origin:

A5. Destination village (If household has selected destination location already but has not physically relocated yet):

A6. Have you already relocated to your new place?

1. Yes, we relocated.
2. No, we have not relocated.

A8. When is DFZ planning to relocate your household??

MM/YYYY

A8a. Has your household started the physical relocation process?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Other (specify): _____

A8b. Have you been provided with a duration to evacuate your current address?

1. Yes
2. No

(If A8b=1) A8c. If yes, how many days/months/years notice were you given before the physical relocation was scheduled to take place?

-----days/months/year

A8d. If yes, which state authority provided you with this information and how was this communicated?

- 1) **DFZ provided , through formal** letter
- 2) DFZ provided, through formal physical meeting
- 3) Jamoat provided, through formal letter
- 4) Jamoat provided, through formal physical meeting
- 5) **Other.(please specify)**
- 6) I don't remember.

A9. Have you received any resettlement-related compensation so far?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to A10)

A9a. Are you able to provide how many installments you received so far, and how many more are left?

1. Yes
2. No

A9b. (If A9a=1) How many installments of payments you received?

1. 1st installment
2. 2nd installment
3. 3rd installment
4. 4th installment

A9c. (If A9a=1) How many instalments remained? (Logic to be added)

1. 1st installment
2. 2nd installment
3. 3rd installment
4. 4th installment
99. Received full amount

A10. Name of head of household: _____

A11. Age of respondent (number): _____ **(End the interview if A11<18)**

A12. Number of families in the household: _____

SECTION B: INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION (ASKED TO ALL)

B5. Respondent's address: (address where the interview is conducted)

B5a. Number / name of the house: _____

B5b. Street: _____

B5c. Village/Jamoat: _____

B5d. District: _____

B5e. Region: _____

B6. Since when has your household lived in this district (if known)

1. MM / YY
2. We have lived here for as long as we can remember.
3. I don't know.

B7. Does the household or any member of the household own property in other locations?

1. Yes
2. No (skip to B8)

B7a. Indicate city or location:

B7b. Indicate type of property:

1. Land
2. House under construction
3. Fully constructed house
4. Other (please specify): _____

B8. Was the household evicted or resettled because of another resettlement process in Tajikistan (apart from Rogun HPP)?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to B9)

B8a. Indicate the name of this project and provide detailed information:

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT HOUSEHOLD (ASKED TO ALL)

Now we would like to know some general information about your household composition and sources of income. This will allow us to study your current situation and thus provide a baseline for understanding the post-construction impact of the Project. Please answer questions as accurately as possible.

№.	B9. Name of member of the household	B10. Relationship to head of household	B10a. Family:	B11. Age	B12. Sex	B13. Family status	B14. Place of birth	B15. Nationality	B16. Highest level of formal education	B17. Other education received	B18. [Name from B9]Currently in education?	B19. Can [Name from B9] read and write?	B20. Any other skills [Name from B9] (Please describe)
		1. Head of household 2. Spouse 3. Father 4. Mother 5. Another / sister 6. Son 7. Daughter 8. Other relative 9. Friend 10. Other (please specify)	. Family A . Family B . Family C . Family D . Family E . Family F . Family G . Family H . Family I 0. Family J 1. Other: _____		1. Male 2. Female	1. Single 2. Married 3. Widow / Widower 4. Divorced / separated 5. Don't know / prefer not to say		1. Tajik 2. Uzbek 3. Russian 4. Turkmen 5. Kyrgyz 6. Afghan 7. Other (please specify) 8. Don't know / prefer not to say	1. No formal education 2. Primary education only 3. Incomplete secondary education 4. Complete secondary education 5. Professional secondary education 6. Higher education / University 7. Don't know / prefer not to say	1. Informal education (courses) 2. Adult education 3. Professional / Technical training 4. Don't know / prefer not to say	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know / prefer not to say	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know / prefer not to say	
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
.													
.													

SECTION C: HEALTH STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD

C1. Do any members of the household have a disability or suffer from chronic illness, or have done in the past 5 years?

1. Yes
2. No

C2. Are any members of the household pregnant?

1. Yes
2. No

IF C1 AND C2 = 2 THEN SKIP TO D1A.

C3. How many (please list them below)?

No.	C3a. Name [TAKE NAMES FROM B9]	C3b. Is this person pregnant or have disability or suffer from chronic illness, or have done in the past 5 years? MULTIPLE CHOICE 1. Person with disability or chronic illness (in the past 5 years) 2. Pregnant	(If C3b =1) C3c. Details of disability/chronic illness MULTIPLE CHOICE 1. Physical Disability 2. Mental Disability 3. Chronic Illness 4. Elderly person requiring care 5. Other (please specify) _____	(If C3b =2) C3d. Details of pregnancy (current term in weeks)	C3e. Is the person receiving any social or other welfare benefits? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to C4) 3. I don't know (skip to C4)	C3f. (If C3e=1) If yes, please specify
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

C4. (If C1=1) Does your household receive any social assistance/aid for disability, illnesses etc. ?

	C4a. Social assistance/aid provided by State.	C4b. Social assistance/aid provided by non-governmental organisations.	C4c. Social assistance/aid provided by family, relatives, kinship
Yes, we receive social aid/assistance monthly.	1	1	1
Yes, we have received social aid/assistance once in the last 5 years	2	2	2
No, we have not received any social aid/assistance	3	3	3
Other (please specify)	4	4	4

SECTION D: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION (ALL HOUSEHOLDS)

Now we would like to know some general information about the composition of your household and sources of income. This will allow us to study your current situation and thus obtain baseline data to understand the impact of the Project after completion. Please answer the questions as accurately as possible.

OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

D1. Sources of income

№.	D1a. Name (list all household members who have an income) [TAKE NAMES FROM B9]	D1b. Main source of income / occupation in the household	D1c. Additional employment information (e.g. employer, type of crop grown, exact occupation, permanent/temporary employment, etc.)	D1d. Yearly income from the main profession in somoni
		1. Farmer (arable agriculture) 2. Farmer (cattle breeding) 3. Farmer (subsistence) 4. Hired worker (private sector) 5. Hired worker (public sector) 6. Self-employed (craftsman, merchant, etc.) 7. Daily/seasonal worker (construction, agriculture, etc.) 8. Casual work (not seasonal) 9. Pension 10. Labor migration / Remittances 11. Employed by Rogun HPP 12. Employed at construction site for Rogun HPP 13. Employed at Hydropower plant site. 14. Student 15. Home-maker 16. No income 17. I don't know/ prefer not to say 18. Other (please specify)		
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

D2. Additional sources of income

№.	D2a. Name (list all household members who have an income) [TAKE NAMES FROM D1a]	D2b. Other sources of income, if applicable (please specify, multiple sources may be selected)	D2c. Yearly income from this source in somoni
		1. Farmer (arable agriculture) 2. Farmer (cattle breeding) 3. Farmer (subsistence) 4. Hired worker (private sector) 5. Hired worker (public sector) 6. Self-employed (craftsman, merchant, etc.) 7. Daily/seasonal worker (construction, agriculture, etc.) 8. Casual work (not seasonal) 9. Pension 10. Labor migration / Remittances 11. Employed by Rogun HPP 12. Employed at construction site for Rogun HPP 13. Employed at Hydropower plant site. 14. Student 15. No income 16. I don't know/ prefer not to say 17. Other (please specify)	
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

№.	D2d. Name (list all household members who have an income) [TAKE NAMES FROM D1a]	D2e. Does [NAME] receive social protection/assistances? /MULTIPLE ANSWERS/ 1. Social assistance/aid provided by State 2. Social assistance/aid provided by non-governmental organizations. 3. Social assistance/aid provided by family, relatives, kinship 4. Other (please specify): _____SSS	D2f. Yearly amount of social assistance in somoni
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

D3. How do you estimate your family's current income?

1. There is not enough money even for food
2. There is enough money to buy food, but there are difficulties with buying the necessary clothes
3. We have money to buy food and clothes, we can save a little, but this is not enough to buy expensive household items (TV or refrigerator)
4. We can afford to buy some expensive things (TV or refrigerator)
5. We can afford to buy almost anything we want
98. Refused
99. Do not know

Programmer: After asking D3:

- skip to D4 if A6=2 and A9=2 If they have not relocated to new place and not received any compensation, they will be covered by the baseline quest.
- skip to H1 if A6=2 and A9b=1 or 2 If they have not relocated to new place and only received 1st or 2nd or 3rd or 4th instalment, they will be covered by the audit quest.
- skip to H1 if A6=1 If they have relocated to new place they will be covered by audit quest

TASK 3: BASELINE SURVEY

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESSIBILITY

D4. Complete the table below to provide an overview of the accessibility of the household to key community infrastructure in village of origin:

Infrastructure	D4a. Does your household have access to the community infrastructure in village of origin? 1. Yes 2. No	D4b. Used by the household? 1. Yes 2. No	D4d. Usual mode of transport used to get to infrastructure element 1. Walking 2. Car 3. Motorbike 4. Bicycle 5. Other: _____	D4e. With the usual mode of transport, how much time does it take to travel to infrastructure element (mins/hours)
1. Sewerage				
2. Hospital / health centre				
3. Primary School				
4. Secondary School				
5. Religious buildings/services, Place of worship				
6. Work place				
7. Access to drinking water				
8. Access to water for irrigation				
9. Access to communal land for animal grazing or hay or wood?				
10. Leisure/recreational facility				
11. Electricity				
12. Road				
13. Bus/train station				
14. Telecommunications infrastructure				

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS & EXPENDITURES

D5. Does the household own any of the following ...?

PUT "0" if the item/animal/tree/crop does not exist.

D5a. Items/equipment		D5b. Animals			D5c. Trees			D5d. Agricultural crops		
D5a. Items	Quantity	D5b. Animals	FOR FOOD (SELF USE), Quantity	FOR SELL, Quantity	D5c. Trees	FOR FOOD (SELF USE), Quantity	FOR SELL, Quantity	D5d. Agricultural crops	FOR FOOD (SELF USE), Quantity	FOR SELL, Quantity
1. Plate		1. Chickens			1. Lemon			1. Wheat		
2. Refrigerator		2. Goats			2. Peach			2. Barley		
3. TV		3. Cattle			3. Cherry			3. Sugar beet		
4. Radio		4. Sheep			4. Cherries			4. Corn		
5. Phone		5. Bee Hives			5. Plum			5. Sunflower seeds		
6. Sewing machine		6. Cattle			6. Figs			6. Other (specify)		
7. Iron		7. Sheep			7. Grapes					
8. Car/Truck		8. Other(specify)			8. Quince					
9. Motorcycle					9. Pear					
10. Bicycle					10. Apple					
11. Satellite dish					11. Walnut					
12. Internet connection					12. Mulberry tree					
13. Computer, laptop					13. Persimmon					
14. Washing machine					14. Almonds					
14. Other (specify)					15. Apricot					
					16. Other (specify)					

D5e. Does the household use or rent any land elsewhere within the territory/footprint of the Project?

1. Yes
2. No (skip to D6)

D5f. What the quantity (how many land plots?) _____

D5g. What the size? _____ m2

D5h. What purpose is that land used for?

1. Agriculture
2. Animal grazing
3. Building house
4. For rent
5. Other (specify): _____

D6. Please list the items of expenditure in descending order (number from 1 to 10, where 1 is the largest amount, 10 is the smallest amount).

Please put 99 if the item is NOT RELEVANT.

D6.a. Main Expenditure	RANK
1. Food & beverage products	
2. Rent	
3. Health expenses	
4. Education	
5. Transport	
6. Clothing	
7. Electricity / Heating/ Water	
8. Communication (e.g. phone bills, Wi-Fi)	
9. Alcoholic Drinks	
10. Smoking	

D6b. Do you rent or own the house you are currently living in?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to D7)

D6c. Approximately, how much do you spend monthly on rent (if you rent the house)?

_____ somoni

99. Refused to answer

D7. Approximately, how much do you spend monthly on utility bills (electricity, water, gas etc.)

1. Less than 100 somoni
2. 100 – 200
3. 201 – 300
4. 301 – 400
5. 401 – 500
6. 501 – 600
7. More than 600 somoni
8. I don't know

D7a. What is the household's main source of energy for cooking?

1. Electricity
2. Solar
3. Gas (biogas)
4. Bottled gas
5. Kerosene
6. Charcoal
7. Wood
8. Firewood (biomass)
9. Crop residues
10. Livestock dung
99. Other (specify): _____

D7b. What is the household's main source of energy for lighting?

1. Electricity
2. Solar
3. Gas (biogas)
4. Bottled gas
5. Kerosene
6. Charcoal
7. Wood
8. Firewood (biomass)
9. Crop residues
10. Livestock dung
99. Other (specify): _____

D7c. What is the household's main source of drinking water?

1. Piped water
2. Public tap or standpipe
3. Rainwater catchment
4. Protected spring
5. Unprotected spring
6. Water vendor
7. Tanker truck
8. Bottled water
9. Surface water
10. Other (specify): _____

D8. Do people in household/community fish?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to D9)

D8a. Frequency of fishing

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. Seasonal

D8b. Use of fish

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Self-subsistence
2. Exchange/ barter
3. Sale

D8c. What species of fish is caught (*please specify*)?

D8d. Is a license required to fish here?

1. Yes
2. No
3. I don't know

D8e. Where exactly is the fishing done? (multiple locations can be added)

1. River
2. Pond
3. Creek
4. Other: _____

D9. Do people in the household/community hunt?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to D10)

D9b. Frequency of hunting

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. Seasonal

D9c. Use of hunted animals

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Self-subsistence
2. Exchange/ barter
3. Sale

D9d. What animal is hunted (*specify*)

D9e. Is a license required to hunt here?

1. Yes
2. No
3. I don't know

D9f. Where exactly is the hunting done?

1. Forest
2. Mountain
3. Other:_____

D10. Does your household/community collect wood locally?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to E1)

D10b. Frequency of wood collection

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. Seasonal

D10c. Use of wood
MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Self-subsistence
2. Exchange/ barter
3. Sale

D10d. Where exactly wood is being collected?

1. Communal land
2. Forest
3. Mountains
4. From my own garden
5. Other: _____

SECTION E: LOCAL COMMUNITY AND PROJECT PERCEPTION

This section is intended to gain an understanding of the respondent's views on the Project, as well as to ask some additional questions regarding the local community..

INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMMUNITY

E1. Overall, do you think that the economy in your community has improved or deteriorated in the past five years?

1. Significantly Improved
2. Improved
3. No Change
4. Deteriorated
5. Significantly Deteriorated
6. Don't Know

E2. What do you think is the most important problem in the community/settlement (only 1 most important option should be selected)?

1. Crime
2. Drug abuse
3. Alcohol abuse
4. Violence
5. Domestic violence
6. Communicable diseases (i.e. Covid 19, HIV etc.)
7. Other (specify): _____

PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND CONSTRUCTION

E3. Is there any ongoing construction in the current community due to another Project (apart from Rogun HPP)?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to E7)

E4. Please list these Projects

E5. Will your household be affected by other projects you mentioned?

1. Yes
 2. No (Skip to E7)
-

E7. Has there been any large-scale construction carried out in the settlement over the past 5 years (apart from Rogun HPP)?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to F1)
3. I don't know (Skip to F1)

No.	E7a. Previous Project Name	E7b. Were there any significant issues/ concerns raised by the community on this Project? 1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't know	(If E7b =1) E7c. Please specify
1			
2			
3			

SECTION F. GENDER AND INCLUSION (TO ALL)

International lenders that are supporting Government of Republic of Tajikistan on Rogun HPP want to ensure that the Project benefits all members of society, both women and men. We are therefore asking a few questions now on the important role of women in the community.

F1. Do you have any particular expectations and/or concerns on the impact of the Roghun HPP Project on women?

1. Yes (please explain): _____
2. No

F2. Do women feel safe walking around in the resettled communities and taking public transport to the resettled communities?

1. Yes
2. No (please explain): _____

F3. Has there been any increase in violence in the resettled communities since the start of the Rogun HPP?

1. Yes (please explain): _____
2. No

F4. Has there been any incidents of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse and/or sexual harassment since the start of Rogun HPP?

1. Yes (please explain): _____
2. No

SECTION G: OVERVIEW OF AFFECTED ASSETS (ASKED TO ALL)

This section may be completed by the surveyor on the date of survey, or by the respondent after the survey has concluded. Please record all land plots that are or have been used by the household in the last 12 months (including land and structures owned, rented or leased, as well as use of common/community land).

USE OF LAND PLOTS

G1. How many pieces of land did you use in the last 12 months (rented, sharecropped, etc.; formally and/or informally)?

	4. — Names (from B9) matched to family ID Children below 16 should not be asked here. (B11>=16)	G1a. User rights 1. Rented (formal agreement) 2. Rented (informal agreement) 3. Sharecropper 4. Borrowed 5. Informal use 6. Other form of tenure (specify)	G1b. Do you have any documents/permission to use this land? 1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't know	G1c. Use of land (MULTIPLE CHOICES) 1. Family garden (within HH plots) 2. House/store 3. Leased farms (collective dekhan farms, Association of Farmer households (ADH), individual dekhan farms) 4. Rented to others - housing 5. Presidential Land 6. Pasture 7. Planted trees 8. Natural (wild) 9. Fallow 10. Unused 11. Unusable (specify) 12. Other business activity (specify) Other (specify)
No				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

G2. Do you engage a workforce to work on the affected land plot?

1. Members of the household (specify how many) _____
2. Hired help (specify how many) _____
3. No

USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

G3. For affected land that is used/rented for agricultural purposes:

Plot No. (corresponding with table above – G1a) List the lands with G1c = 1,3,5,6,7	Annual crops			Permanent crops (e.g. trees)			G3h. What source of water is used on the affected land plot? MULTIPLE CHOICES 1. Public irrigation system 2. Irrigation from another source 3. Well 4. None 5. Other (specify)	Animal Husbandry / Grazing	
	G3a. Type MULTIPLE CHOICE 1. Wheat 2. Barley 3. Sugar beets 4. Maize 5. Sunflower seeds 6. Other:	G3b. Total area used for each crop (m2)	G3d. Total area used to be affected by the Project(m2)	G3e. Type MULTIPLE CHOICE 1. Lemon 2. Cherry 3. Cherries 4. Plum 5. Figs 6. Grapes 7. Quince 8. Pear 9. Apple 10. Walnut 11. Mulberry tree 12. Persimmon 13. Almonds 14. Apricot 15. Pomegranate 16. Other	G3f. Number of trees to be affected by the Project	G3g. Degree of Maturity (insert number) 1. Small 2. Medium 3. Large		G3i. Type 1. Chickens 2. Goats 3. Cattle 4. Sheep 5. Beehive 6. Cattle 7. Sheep 8. Other (specify)	G3j. Number of animals/hives
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

OWNERSHIP/USE OF BUILDINGS and FIXED STRUCTURES (IMMOVABLE ASSETS)

G4. Are there any primary structures (house or commercial property belonging to or used by the household) partly or entirely being affected by the Rogun HPP project?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to G6)

G5. How many primary structures (house or commercial property belonging to or used by the household) are partly or entirely being affected by the Rogun HPP project? _____

Land Plot No. (corresponding with table above) List the lands with G1c = 2,4,12	G5a. Function	G5b. Is the building/structure rented?	G5c. Roof (material)	G5d. Walls (material)	G5e. Floor (material)	G5f. Type of fence? G5g. What is the area of fence (in m sq)?
	1. House (main dwelling) 2. External Kitchen 3. External Bathroom 4. External Latrine 5. Fences 6. Hennerly 7. Corral for goats 8. Cattle corral 9. Shed 10. Commercial property/Used for business (shops etc.) 11. Other (specify)	1. Yes 2. No	1. Corrugated Iron Sheets 2. Concrete/ Cement 3. Tiles 4. Asbestos 5. Thatch 6. Plastic canvas 7. Wood 8. Other (specify)	1. Concrete/ Cement 2. Bricks/ Stone 3. Wood 4. Other (specify)	1. Wood / planks 2. Ceramic tiles 3. Earth/sand/ dirt/ straw 4. Smoothed mud 5. Carpet 6. Other (specify)	1. No fence (Skip to G6) 2. Hedge/ plants 3. Fence / Wooden poles 4. Wall
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

OTHER DISRUPTION TO BUSINESS ACTIVITIES / LIVELIHOODS

To be completed by house and business owners/renters

G6. Do you have/rent a business premise?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to G10)

G7. Do you require any specific improvements/equipment/land type in the new settlement sites which you will be relocating to in order to carry out your business activities that you are currently undertaken?

3. Yes
4. No (skip to G8)

G7a. What improvements/equipment/type of land in new settlements do you need?

1. Irrigated
2. Non irrigated (lalmi)
3. Land without stones etc
4. More fertile soil
5. Low salty soil
6. Communal land
7. Pasture land
8. Other (specify)_____

G8. What are the key aspects when relocating the household, with regard to business activities?

MULTIPLE CHOICES

1. Access
2. Housing layout
3. Additional structures
4. Other (specify)

G9. Do you need to access a specific location regularly to undertake business activities (i.e. an office space, shop/store to sell, workshop for manufacturing/production)?

1. Yes
2. No (skip to G10)

G9a. Specify the location that you need to access:

USE OF COMMON RESOURCES

G10. Are there any common natural resources used by the household? (Including nearby public /forest and pastureland, mountains, other water resources like lakes, rivers)

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to G13)

G11. Are they partly or entirely located within the Rogun HPP area that will be flooded (dam and reservoir)?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to G13)
3. Don't know

G12. Specify the main use of the natural resource and the season of major activity:

MAIN USE	G12A		G12B
	1.Yes	2. No	ASK IF G12A=1 /MULTIPLE CHOICES/ Season of use: 1. Spring 2. Summer 3. Autumn 4. Winter
1. Fishing	1	2	
2. Feeding livestock	1	2	
3. Hunting	1	2	
4. Collecting spices	1	2	
5. Collecting herbs	1	2	
6. Collecting mushrooms	1	2	
7. Collecting Chukri	1	2	
8. Logging	1	2	
9. Other (specify)	1	2	

PREFERENCES AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

G13. If your structure(s) and the land plots that you are using will be affected by the Project, where would you like to be relocated to the proposed districts (Tursunzoda, Faizobod, Nurobod)?

1. As close to my current location as possible
2. A specific place in the local area (specify): _____
3. To my home town/city of origin (specify): _____
4. To another town/city (specify): _____

G13a. Have you been given the option to decide where to relocate your household?

1. Yes – specify: _____
2. No (skip to G14)

1. **G13b. Is this your first choice?** Yes
2. No

G13c. Do you think you received sufficient information to make the best choice?

1. Yes
2. No

G14. If you will be relocated, what type of assistance do you/your household require? (Don't read answers)

Note to the enumerator: don't read options, but probe

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Construction material
2. Accommodation
3. Social assistance
4. Employment (specify for which members of the household)
5. Updated technical passport
6. Assistance to obtain legal decision on the use of land
7. Skills training / education (specify type of education for which members of the household)
8. Other (specify): _____

TASK 2: PHASE 2 RESETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT
SECTION H. LAND and RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

-USE OF LAND PLOTS IN VILLAGE OF ORIGIN/BEFORE RELOCATION (for those who have fully relocated)

H1. If you can remember, could you please state the household use of land plots in your village of origin (before relocation) (rented, sharecropped, etc.; formally and/or informally)?

For affected land that was used/rented for agricultural purposes in village of origin:

Plot No. (corresponding with table above – G1a)	Annual crops			Permanent crops (e.g. trees)			G3h. What source of water is used on the affected land plot? MULTIPLE CHOICES 6. Public irrigation system 7. Irrigation from another source 8. Well 9. None 10. Other (specify)	Animal Husbandry / Grazing	
	G3a. Type MULTIPLE CHOICE 7. Wheat 8. Barley 9. Sugar beets 10. Maize 11. Sunflower seeds	G3b. Total area used for each crop (m2)	G3d. Total area used to be affected by the Project(m2)	G3e. Type MULTIPLE CHOICE 1. Lemon 2. Cherry 3. Cherries 4. Plum 5. Figs 6. Grapes 7. Quince 8. Pear 9. Apple 10. Walnut 11. Mulberry tree 12. Persimmon 13. Almonds 14. Apricot 15. Pomegranate 16. Other	G3f. Number of trees to be affected by the Project	G3g. Degree of Maturity (insert number) 4. Small 5. Medium 6. Large		G3i. Type 9. Chickens 10. Goats 11. Cattle 12. Sheep 13. Beehive 14. Cattle 15. Sheep 16. Other (specify)	G3j. Number of animals/hives
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

H2. Area of affected assets

Family ID	Area of land plot (m ²)		Area of agricultural land (m ²)		Floor area of house (m ²)		Floor area of property used for business (if any) (m ²)	
	Before relocation (village of origin)	After relocation (village of destination)	Before relocation (village of origin)	After relocation (village of destination)	Before relocation (village of origin)	After relocation (village of destination)	Before relocation (village of origin)	After relocation (village of destination)
Family 1								
Family 2								

H2. When were the new land plots given to each family of the household during resettlement?

Family	MM/YYYY
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

H3. Were all land plots allocated to families within the household located close together?

1. Yes
2. No, but we are HAPPY with this
3. No, and we are NOT HAPPY with this

H3a. Were you given the option to decide where to relocate your household?

1. Yes
2. No

H3d. Were you informed that you had the option to exchange plots with other affected persons if you wished?

1. Yes
2. No

H4a. Was the former household or part of it (i.e. One of the families) engaged in land farming before relocation?

1. Yes
2. No

H4b. Did your household continue farming after relocation?

1. Yes (Skip to H5a)
2. No

H5. If the household was farming prior to relocation and has/do NOT continue this activity, please state two reasons why not:

H5a. Ask if H4a=1 Was compensation for crops and trees paid in cash or in kind?

1. Yes, in cash
2. Yes, in kind
3. Yes, in cash and in kind
4. No, I did not receive anything, even though I have lost my crops and trees
5. No, I did not have productive crops or trees

H6. Do you have the right to use the land allocated to you in the new village (i.e. have you received documents / certificates confirming this right)?

1. Yes, I received them free of charge
2. Yes, I got them but I paid fees
3. No, I have not received yet, but I will receive in near future
4. No, I have not received yet, and do not know when I will receive it
5. Other (specify): _____

H7a. How much was/is the TOTAL amount of compensation (i.e. houses + property, including fruit trees and crops) you received or will receive?

_____ somoni

H7b. Which part/What proportion of the total was paid to the household for relocation/resettlement as a whole (i.e. houses + property, including fruit trees and crops)?

_____ somoni

H7c. When did your household receive the last payment of the relocation/resettlement compensation (i.e. for houses and property, including fruit trees and crops)?

Month _____ Year _____

H7d. Do you think the compensation you received would have matched the price if you had sold it yourself in the market ?

1. Yes

2. No

Ask H8d and H9 If $H7d > H7=2$

H8d. Do you need any additional money _____

1. Yes

2. No (Skip to H10)

H9. What will you spend this on? (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

1. The cost of building materials was higher than expected
2. The cost of labor to build a new house was higher than expected
3. The cost of transporting my property was higher than expected
4. Additional seeding was needed for crops/trees
5. Other (please state)

H10. How long did it take to receive the compensation?

Installment	MONTHS, -99 if did not received yet
1 st installment	
2 nd installment	
3 rd installment	
4 th installment	

H11. Did you face any difficulty when accessing the cash compensation allocated to your household for the relocation?

Note to Enumerator: try to understand if the respondent had any issues when getting their compensation through Amonatbank, where all cash compensations were deposited under the names of affected households?

1. Yes, I faced issues: _____ *please name what was the issue.*
2. No, I did not face any issues.

H11a. Did you have to pay any fees to get access to the cash compensation allocated to your household for the relocation (i.e. a bank or collection fee)?

1. Yes (please indicate the sum): _____ somoni
2. No
3. Refuse
4. I don't know

H11b. Was the amount negotiated with you, or were you provided a fixed amount without the opportunity to negotiate?

1. Yes, I had the opportunity to negotiate
2. No, I was offered a fixed amount without the opportunity to negotiate

H12. What support did you receive in addition to monetary compensation during your relocation process? (multiple choices)

Support	Yes, head and all household members have received this support	Yes, but only household head received	Yes, head and only few household members received	No, I didn't receive and do not expect as my relocation process is completed	No, I didn't receive yet but I am promised that this will be provided
a. Transportation of house, barns, trees, shrubs, animals etc.	1	2	3	4	5
b. Transportation of salvage materials to village of destination, after demolition of house in village of origin	1	2	3	4	5
c. New building materials	1	2	3	4	5
d. Allowed to use some of the materials from my previous home	1	2	3	4	5
e. Seedlings for planting trees and/or crops	1	2	3	4	5
H12f. Other	1	2	3	4	5

H13. B Did your household pay, or does your household plan to pay for the support you received or expected to receive?

Support	Yes, I paid or will pay	No, I didn't pay and will not pay	No, I didn't or not planning to pay, but I was or might be asked to pay.	I don't want to respond.
a. Transportation of house, barns, trees, shrubs, animals etc.	1	2	3	4
b. Transportation of salvage materials to village of destination, after demolition of house in village of origin	1	2	3	4
c. New building materials	1	2	3	4
d. Allowed to use some of the materials from my previous home	1	2	3	4
e. Seedlings for planting trees and/or crops	1	2	3	4
H12f. Other	1	2	3	4

H14. Do you think that for your resettlement / relocation, the Project should provide any additional support (except money), which has currently not yet been made available?

1. No, non-monetary support has been sufficient (skip to H16)
2. Yes, the Project should provide additional support

H15. Please indicate categories you expect the Project to provide additionally.

H16. Were you offered in-kind compensation such as building materials, seeds, animals, little trees, etc. INSTEAD OF THE MONEY you were supposed to get?

1. Yes – I was offered that
2. No – I was not offered. (Skip to H16b)

H16a. What were you offered as in-kind compensation? _____(category)

H16b. Do you think if the census and technical passports of your household recorded all household assets, materials and goods accurately?

1. Yes
2. No

ACCESS TO INFORMATION (should be asked to all)

H16c. Was the technical passport of your household sufficiently explained to you after the valuation?

1. Yes
2. No

H17. Have you been given all the information you need to receive the compensation due to you?

1. Yes
2. No

H18. How would you rate your satisfaction with the information provided to you about the resettlement and compensation process?

1. Completely satisfied (skip to H19)
2. Satisfied (skip to H19)
3. Neither satisfied nor the dissatisfied (skip to H19)
4. Dissatisfied
5. Completely dissatisfied

H18a. Why, and what in your opinion should be done differently? (Describe their answer).

H19. How would you rate your satisfaction with the support provided to your household concerning access to compensation funds and during the resettlement process?

1. Completely satisfied (skip to H20)
2. Satisfied (skip to H20)
3. Neither satisfied nor the dissatisfied (skip to H20)
4. Dissatisfied
5. Completely dissatisfied

H19a. Why, and what in your opinion should be done differently? (Describe their answer).

RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS (TO BE ASKED TO FAMILIES WHO HAVE RECEIVED NEW PLOTS)

Note to enumerator: All families who received new plots after relocation should be interviewed for this section. DFZ provides compensation for the fixed structures to Household Head only but if there are 2 families who wants to built 2 homes in 2 plots, the compensation is split or only covers the reconstruction of 1 house only.

H20. Have you completed the construction of your home?

1. Yes, construction of the house is completed
2. No, construction of our house is ongoing
3. No, construction of our house has not started yet.

H20a. From the moment you received compensation for the construction of the house, how long did it take you to complete the construction / how long it will take to complete construction work?

1. Less than 6 months
2. 6 months – 1 year
3. 1-3 years
4. 3-5 years
5. More than 5 years

H20b. Have you received the certificate for your new house (documents / certificates confirming your rights) for free or did you have to pay?

1. Yes, I received them for free
2. Yes, I received them, but I paid fees
3. No, but I know I will receive them free of charge
4. No, and I know I will need to pay
5. No, and I don't know if I will have to pay or not
6. Other (specify): _____

QUALITY and SATISFACTION OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICES (FULLY RELOCATED ONLY)

Ask these questions (H21 to H23b) if H12a or H12b = 1 or 2 or 3

H21. Was the transportation service provided sufficient to transport all of the household's belongings?

1. Yes (Skip to H22)
2. No
3. I don't know, I have not used the transportation service yet (Skip to I1)

H21a. Did you spend money to complete the transportation of your belongings / will you spend money (if the move is still ongoing)?

1. Yes (indicate sum in somoni): _____ somoni
2. No
3. Refuse to answer

H22. How do you rate your satisfaction with the INFORMATION provided to you about accessing the transport support available to you?

1. Completely satisfied (Skip to H23)
2. Satisfied (Skip to H23)
3. Neither satisfied nor the dissatisfied (Skip to H23)
4. Dissatisfied
5. Completely dissatisfied

H22a. Why and what, in your opinion, should be done differently (describe the answer)?

H23. How do you rate your satisfaction with the transportation services provided to you?

1. Completely satisfied (Skip to I1)
2. Satisfied (Skip to I1)
3. Neither satisfied nor the dissatisfied (Skip to I1)
4. Dissatisfied
5. Completely dissatisfied

H23b. Why and what, in your opinion, should be done differently (describe the answer)?

Section I. HOUSEHOLD INCOME, LIVELIHOOD AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE PROJECT (to be merged with Section J and converted into household roster format for all hh members)

After the roster is filled on current main income and livelihoods, for Audit, questions on employment and livelihood history before relocation will be asked and additional roster in J1 should be filled out for each hh member with family ID attached to them.

I1. Was anyone in the household previously employed and is now not working/earning income, in the last year (12 months) due to relocation?

1. Yes, they were permanently employed before the relocation and not working/earning income now
2. Yes, they were temporarily employed before the relocation and not working/earning income now
3. No

I2. Is anyone in the household registered as unemployed with the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment?

1. Yes
2. No

I3. Is anyone in your household actively looking for employment / other forms of earning an income?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to I9)

I4. In what area/sector(s) does this individual(s) want to work?

MULTIPLE CHOICES

1. Work in a state institution
2. Work at Rogun Project site
3. Self-employment (taxi/bus driver, seamstress, builder, worker, etc.)
4. Open your own business
5. Work in a non-governmental organization
6. Hired agricultural laborer
7. Labor migration
8. Other (please specify): _____

I8. Has anyone in the household lost or is likely to lose their source of income due to the relocation?

1. Yes
2. No

I9. What are the main sources of income in your household? You can select multiple options that are relevant for the household members who are involved.

SECTION J: SOURCES OF INCOME and LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

J1. Before relocation

№.	J1a. Name of member [TAKE FROM B9]	J1b. Family [TAKE FROM B10a]	J1c. Household ID	J1d. Main source of income / role in the household BEFORE Relocation 1. Farmer (arable agriculture) 2. Farmer (cattle breeding) 3. Farmer (subsistence) 4. Hired worker (private sector) 5. Hired worker (public sector) 6. Self-employed (craftsman, merchant, etc.) 7. Daily/seasonal worker (construction, agriculture, etc.) 8. Casual work (not seasonal) 9. Pension 10. Labor migration / Remittances 11. Social security 12. Student 13. Home-maker 14. Unemployed and looking for a job 15. I don't know/ prefer not to say 16. Other (please specify)	J1e. Yearly income	J1.f If J1d=14, Ask if the member is registered with the Ministry of Labor (Yes=1, No=0)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

J3. Based on the main sources of income you have listed, can you tell me the total income of your household per year

a. Before relocation:

HH size:

Number of families:

Total Income: _____ somoni

b. After relocation:

HH size:

Number of families:

Total Income: _____ somoni

Ask J4 and J4a if J3b < J3a

J4. Please could you state what source of income will be lost, or has already been lost, due to the relocation?

MULTIPLE CHOICES

1. Regular income (salary)
2. Trade / small business / shop
3. Agricultural production
4. Animal husbandry
5. Labor Migration/ Remittances
6. Seasonal work
7. Pension

- 8. Social assistance/social aid (for basic food expenditure, child, heating, etc.)
- 9. Other (specify)_____

J4a. How much income do you think your family lost / will lose approximately (per year)?

Per year _____ somoni

J5. Did you receive any of the assistance or services from Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment?

Support	1.Yes	2.No	3.Don't know
1. One-time transitional allowance from Ministry of Labour	1	2	3
2. Preferential loan	1	2	3
3. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) training/courses	1	2	3
4. Job counselling	1	2	3
5. Small business micro-credit	1	2	3

SECTION K: RESETTLEMENT SITES

K1. Were you provided with the opportunity to choose your resettlement site?

1. Yes
2. No

K1a. Were you provided with sufficient information about the new resettlement sites prior to relocation to make the best choice?

1. Yes
2. No

K1b. Was this your first choice?

1. Yes
- 2.No

K2. What was the main reason for your choice of resettlement site?

1. To be close to family members
2. To be close to the big cities
3. Infrastructure
4. Job opportunities
5. Access to Schools
6. Good medical facilities
7. Other (Please specify): _____

K3. Could you please list the availability of infrastructure in village of origin (multiple options can be selected)?

Aspect	1.Yes	2.No	3. I don't know
1. Sewerage	1	2	3
2. Hospital / health centre	1	2	3
3. Primary School	1	2	3
4. Secondary School	1	2	3
5. Religious buildings/services, Place of worship	1	2	3
6. Work place	1	2	3
7. Access to drinking water	1	2	3
8. Access to water for irrigation	1	2	3
9. Leisure/recreational facility	1	2	3
10. Electricity	1	2	3
11. Road	1	2	3
12. Bus/train station	1	2	3
13. Telecommunications infrastructure	1	2	3

If any of the aspects in K3 = 1 (Yes), then ask K4 for each available aspect (K3 = 1)

K4. Do you think that the following aspects are better/will be better in the new settlement compared to your origin of village?

Aspect	Completely agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Completely disagree
1. Sewerage	1	2	3	4	5
2. Hospital / health centre	1	2	3	4	5
3. Primary School	1	2	3	4	5
4. Secondary School	1	2	3	4	5
5. Religious buildings/services, Place of worship	1	2	3	4	5
6. Work place	1	2	3	4	5
7. Access to drinking water	1	2	3	4	5
8. Access to water for irrigation	1	2	3	4	5
9. Leisure/recreational facility	1	2	3	4	5
10. Electricity	1	2	3	4	5
11. Road	1	2	3	4	5
12. Bus/train station	1	2	3	4	5
13. Telecommunications infrastructure	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION L: RELOCATION CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LAND (SHOULD BE ASKED TO ALL)

L1. Are you aware of any cultural heritage sites (i.e., religious sites, local shrines, traditionally sacred places, historical/archaeological sites) in your village of origin?

1. Yes
2. No (Go to Section M1, next section)

L2. Was your household directly consulted regarding cultural heritage sites (religious sites, local shrines, traditionally sacred places)? (before relocation)

1. Yes
2. No

L3. Have these sacred/cultural places been recorded with your permission? Have you been offered any further consultation or related support for the relocation of, or maintenance of access to, these places?

1. Yes, the places were recorded and appropriate compensation/ relocation or management strategies proposed.
2. Yes, the places were recorded but no consultations on their relocation or management have taken place yet.
3. No, and no one has contacted me to this day regarding places that are important for our local cultural heritage and traditions.

L4. In general, regarding your village of origin, do you think that the management of cultural heritage sites has been well organized?

1. Yes, I am satisfied.
2. Yes, but more could have been done.
3. No, information/ consultation program was not sufficient.
4. I don't know.

SECTION M: ENGAGEMENT WITH CITIZENS (M1 to M5 SHOULD BE ASKED TO ALL RESPONDENTS)

M1. How often did you/do you receive general information about the Project?

1. Every week
2. About twice a month
3. Once a month
4. About twice every 3 months
5. Once in every 3 months
6. About twice every 6 months
7. Once in every 6 months
8. Once a year
9. Other (please specify)

M2. If you have requests or complaints about the Project, do you know how to communicate them?

1. Yes, absolutely
2. No, I don't know the procedure (skip to M3)

M2a. You have indicated that you know how to communicate your requests and complaints about the Project. Have you used any of the 'Project's communication and grievance channels to file grievances?

1. Yes, I have complained to the local Resettlement Officer/Community Liaison Officer
2. Yes, I filed a complaint by calling the head office in Dushanbe
3. Yes, I filed a complaint through our local authorities/head of Jamoat/ Khochai bolo.
4. Yes, I filed a complaint through other channels (please specify).
5. No, I have not used any of the 'Project's grievance channels.

M3. Do you think that the information provided to date has been understandable and that you have understood the procedure, timelines, etc.?

1. Fully understandable
2. Partly understandable
3. Neither one nor the other
4. Partly not understandable
5. Fully not understandable

M4. Do you know/have you been informed that there will be a resettlement action plan prepared for the Rogun HPP?

(Note to enumerator; explain to respondent that the Resettlement Action plan is prepared as part of Government's commitment to receive international financing from lenders like World Bank. The Resettlement Action Plan explains how the resettlement process is carried out, how affected property, trees, crops will be valued and how affected people and businesses will be compensated based on their entitlements. Essentially, it shows the Project's commitment to the people affected by the Project.)

1. Yes, I am aware, informed and have attended consultation meetings.
2. Yes, I have heard about the plan, but I don't know what it is about.
3. No, I don't know about this, I am hearing about it for the first time.
4. Other (please specify)

M5. Do you have any suggestions for the Project about what can be done differently?

Thank you very much for your participation!

APPENDIX C – DFZ INFORMATION LEAFLET

Мақсади асосии Мудирият:

Кўчонидани аҳоли, омода намудани минтакаи зериобшавандаи обанбори Неругоҳи барқи обии Роғун ва вобаста ба ин, намуҳои зерини фаёлиятро ба амал мебарорад:

- кўчонидани аҳоли аз минтакаи зериобшавандаи обанбори НБО Роғун,
- лардохт намудани маблағи арзиши хона, таълимот, дархоти мевадонида, зироатҳои кишшуда ва дигар амволи шахси ғайришахси вайронкуни;
- оид ба таъминоти нақлиёти боркшонӣ барои қашонидани молу амволи муҳолирон ба мазеи нави зист;
- бартарафсозии хонаҳои истиқомати ва тоза кардани лангалзорно, кўчонидани иншооту биноҳо дар мавриди зарурӣ;
- кўчонидани кабрстонно, ёдгориҳои таърихию археологӣ бо риояи талаботи санитарно эпидемиологӣ ва ыфзи муъити зист;
- кўчонидани хатҳои баланшиддати барқ, алоқавон зериаминӣ ва ғайра, ки барои гузаронидани қорвон сохтмони дар минтакаи зериобшаванда халал мерасонад;
- амали намудани нақшаю чорабинию ва дигар масъалаҳои дар Оинномаи муассиса даръ гардида.



Муҳолирон оид ба масъалаҳои лойдошта бод ба куло муҳолият намоияд ?

- 1. Ба Муассисаи давлатии «Мудирияти минтакаи зериобшавандаи НБО-и Роғун»:**
 - оид ба пардохти лўборлўлу;
 - оид ба гирифтани китъаи замини наздиъавлиги ва заминҳои кишоварзӣ;
 - оид ба муайян намудани рўйхати молу амволи бандисогирифташуда (шиносномаи техника);
 - оид ба таъминот бо оби ытлоқ ва полез;
 - оид ба таъминот бо қувваи барқ;
 - оид ба таъминот бо роъиҳои дохили байни маъвълно;
 - маълумот оид ба нақшаи кулл (нақшаи генерали) - оид ба сохтмони мактаб, боғчаи бачагон, сохтмони бунгоъи тиббӣ ва дигар иншоотҳои инфрасохторӣ.
- 2. Ба Мақомоти ыльроияи ыюқимияти давлатии шаъру ноъияно ва ыъмоатънои интиқодниъанда ва кабулқунандаи муҳолирон:**
 - Тел. 8 3133 2 1245, (Нуробод).
 - Тел. 83134 213 28, (Роғун).
 - Тел. 8313744201 03, (Рўдак).
 - Тел. 83137 442 01 02, (Рўдак).
 - Тел.8313021641. (Турсунзода).
 - Тел.83130 2 20 80. (Турсунзода).
 - Тел.8331221738, 8331222233. (Данғара).
 - Тел.8331222624. (Данғара).
 - Тел.8313532776, (Файзоба).

- оид ба таъсил фаро гирифтани хонандгон дар муассисаҳои таълимӣ умумӣ, ымагонӣ ва ытлий;
 - оид ба таъминоти қўдагон ба боғчаи бачагон;
 - гирифтани маълумот оиди қорвон фамондади, барон оод намудани минтакаи зериобшавандаи обанбори Неругоҳи барқи обии «Роғун».
- 3. Ба Вазорати меънат, муҳолият ва шўли аҳолии ыумвурии Тоъикистон:** Тел.235-15-25, 236-22-15.
 - оид ба гирифтани дафтариачи муъочирӣ;
 - оид ба гирифтани қарзи ылтиъноқ ва кўмаки яқдафайна;
 - оиди таъмин намудани ба ыон қор аз рўи ихтисос;
 - оиди бақайд гирифтани маъвоб ва шахсон ылтиъноқ
 - оид ба масъалаҳои бозомузи дар курсҳои таълимӣ қутоъмуддат (бо ихтисоснои лозима),
 - оид ба гирифтани қарзи ылтиъноқ барои фаёлияти сонъикори ва ташкили ыолийи нави қори.
 - 4. Ба қорхонаи давлатии фаръи бақайдгирии молу мулки ғайри мақули шаъру ноъияно:**
 - оид ба масъалаи баруқхаттири ва ба ыисогирити молу амвол ва дигар амволи ёрирасон барои омода намудани шиносномаи техника.
 - 5. Ба Қумитан давлатии сармонгузори ва идорави амволи давлатии ыумвурии Тоъикистон:**
 - Қорхонаи воъиди давлатии нархгузори ыумвурии Тоъикистон: Тел.2217959.
 - оид ба масъалаҳои ба ыисог гирифтани ва бо нархи бозори муайян намудани арзиши он.
 - оид ба масъалаҳои бандисог гирифтани молу амвол ва бо нархи бозори (ыамонвақта) муайян намудани арзиши он ва инчунин дигар масъалаҳои вобаста ба он.
 - 6. Ба қумитан ыолатънои фавқулода ва мудофияи граждинани назди ыуқумати ыумвурии Тоъикистон:** Тел.221 91 19, 223 33 59.
 - оид ба масъалаи лўдо намудани хайма барои истифодабарии муваққати то бунёди хонаи истиқомати дар мазеи нави зист.

7. Ба Бонки давлатии амонатгузори ыумвурии Тоъикистон «Амонатбонк»: Тел. 2 231457,2218472.

-оид ба масъалаи қушодани суратисог ыиъати гирифтани лўборлўлу дар «Амонатбонк» ва филиалҳои он дар шаъру ноъияно;

Ўндаториҳои муҳолирон:

- интиқоби ооди маъали нави зист тибқи қарори №47 аз 20-уми январӣ соли 2009, «Дар боран аз минтакаи зериобшавандаи Неругоҳи барқи обии Роғун кўчонидани аҳолии шаъри Роғун ва ноъияи Нуробод»
- бо гирифтани китъаи замин наздиъавлиги аз маъали зисти аввала азқайд бароварда шиноснома (паспорт)-ро ва дар маъали нави зист ба қайд мемонад;
- бунёди хонаи хонаҳои истиқомати тибқи талаботи нақшаи кулли маъал бо шўбаи меъморни шаъру ноъиянои кабулқунанда мувофиқа менмоияд.
- дар муълатънои муайяншуда сохтмони манзили истиқоматишро ба аъом мерасонад;
- минтакаи зериобшавандаро саривақт оод намоияд;
- муҳолирон оид ба налли масъалаҳои лойдошта ба таври хатти ба вазорату идоравон дар боло зикргардида ыўқуи муҳолиятро доранд;
- муҳолир вазифадор аст, ки барои ба таълим фаро гирифтани фарзандонаш дар маъали нави зист ыуълатънои заруриро ба мақомоти ыльроияи ыюқимияти давлатии шаъру ноъияно пешниод намоияд;
- инчунин, ыуълатънои зарурии маъвоб ва шахсон ылтиъноқи оиларо ба сохторҳои дахлдор сари вақт пешниод намоияд.
- ноъият ва ыльрон Қарори №47 аз 20-уми январӣ соли 2009-ро дарк намуда, ыльрон ыатмин овиро таъмин намоияд.



Суроған Мудирият
кўчаи Бохтар 10,
ш. Душанбе 734025
Тел: 2 27 94 03, 2 27 94 11
Факс: 2 27 94 25
E-mail: muhojir@dfa.tj
www.dfa.tj



Роънамон Муҳолир Муассисаи давлатии «Мудирияти минтакаи зериобшавандаи НБО Роғун»

Муассисаи давлатии «Мудирияти минтакаи зериобшавандаи НБО Роғун тибқи талаботи Қарори ыуқумати ыумвурии Тоъикистон таъти №47 аз 20 январӣ соли 2009 «Дар боран аз минтакаи зериобшавандаи Неругоҳи барқи обии Роғун кўчонидани аҳолии шаъри Роғун ва ноъияи Нуробод» фаёлияти худро ба роъ монда, дар нақори бо вазорату идоравон дахлдор, мақомотҳои ыльроияи ыюқимияти давлатии шаъру ноъиянои интиқодниъанда ва кабулқунандаи муҳолирон нақшаи кўчонидани аҳоли ва омодаосони минтакаи зериобшавандаи НБО Роғунро маръила ба маръила амали менамоияд.



APPENDIX D – OUTLINE LRP

The LRP indicative outline will cover the following:

- Baseline
- Key impacts on livelihoods, issues and constraints:
 - Impact of household separation
 - Impact of rural-to-urban relocation
 - PAPs who have been resettled in 2018-23, prior to the implementation of LRP 2/ RAP 2
 - Women wishing to enter the workforce
- Livelihood restoration activities undertaken to date
- Eligibility for assistance
- Description of entitlements
- Implementation plans
- Consultation and information disclosure
- Gender and vulnerable groups
- Grievance management
- Institutional arrangements
- Estimated budget and contingency
- Timetable for implementation
- Monitoring and reporting

APPENDIX E – REDACTED SAMPLE THP

<p>Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон Корхонаи Воҳиди Давлатии «ХОҶАГИИ МАНЗИЛИЮ КОММУНАЛИЙ» Корхонаи фаръии байниноҳиявии бакайдгирии техникӣ шаҳри Рӯғун.</p>		<p>Республика Таджикистан Государственное Унитарное Предприятие «ХОҶАГИИ МАНЗИЛИЮ КОММУНАЛИЙ» Межрайонное дочернее предприятие технической инвентаризации город Рӯғун</p>
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(инвентарный)

(технический отчет)

<p>Ноҳия (район) <i>Нуробод</i></p>	<p>Маҳаллаи (квартал) <i>Ҷамоати Комсамозобод</i></p>	<p>Қитъаи (участок) <i>деҳаи Чанор</i></p>
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ШИНОСНОМАИ ТЕХНИКИИ ҲАВЛИДОРӢ

(Технический паспорт домовладения)

Шаҳри (город) ноҳияи Нуробод
 Кӯчаи (улица) деҳаи Чанор
 Заҳира (фонд) Шаҳси
 Соҳиб(владелец) [REDACTED]

Истифодабаранда (пользователь) _____

кайд № _____
(Реестровый)

Ба руйхат гузаронида шуд
(инвентаризация произведена)

« 10 » ноябрь с 2009

Тағйирот гузаронида шуд
(текущие изменения произведены)

« _____ » _____ с 200

Бакайдгирии ҳуқуқӣ
(прововая регистрация)

« _____ » _____ с 200

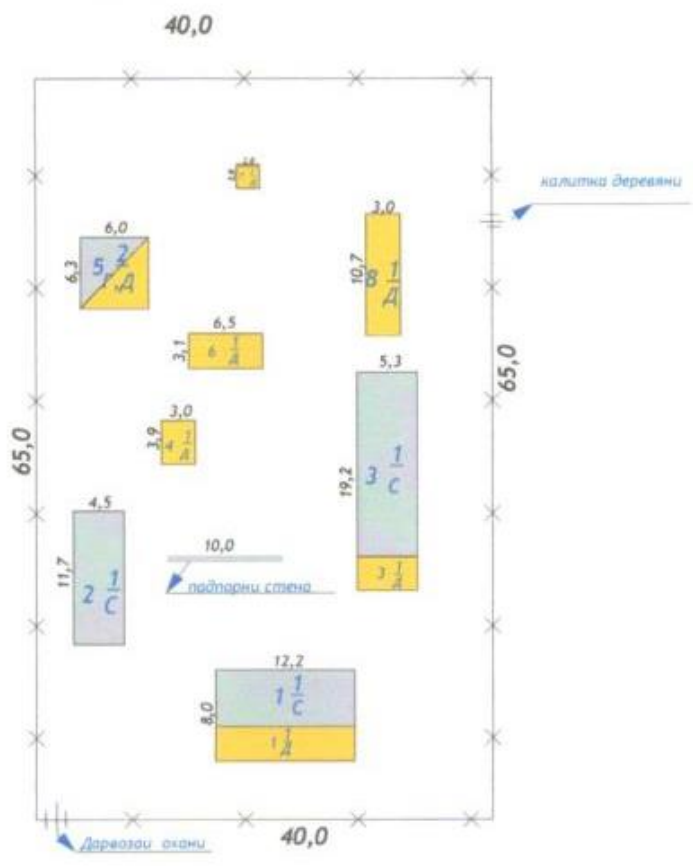
« Тасдиқ шудааст »
Бо фармони КВД « ХМК »
№ _____ аз _____ 200

Нақшаи замин
Суроги ноҳияи Нуробод

Куча: *Дехан Чинор*

[Redacted]

Уурдишани: 1:500



<i>Эзоҳ ба нақша</i>	
<i>Масоҳати сохтмон</i>	357,7 м2
<i>Масоҳати хавли</i>	178,0 м2
<i>Масоҳати боғ</i>	2064,3 м2
<i>Ҳамаи</i>	2600,0 м2



Қўрашқон вилояти давлати "Хўжалик вазорати агентлиги"	Қатъа	Бо нақшагарифи
Ўзбекистон Республикаси		[Redacted]
Давлати қўрашқон вилояти боғи ва шаҳар қурилиш агентлиги		Нусибардор
Ўзбекистон Республикаси		
Қўрашқон вилояти		
2010 йил сентябрь с. 2009		

РАСЧЕТНЫЙ ЛИСТ

Оценка здания пристроек, служебных строений и сооружений.

№ _____ д.к. Чанор чамоати Комсомолобод н. Нуробод

интер	Наименование	год постройки	фундамент	стены	крыша	длина	ширина	площадь	высота	объем	№ таблица	стоимость	Поправка Ок - 180 Дв - 50	восстановительная стоимость	Износа %	Ликвидационная стоимость
	Истикомати		б/б	ш/б	жест	12,2	8,0	97,6	3,5	403	7	26,70		10765		10765
			(12,2x8,0x3,5+11,2x2,5x2,2)=341,6+61,60=403,2													
									Тиреза		6x	68,90		413,40		413,40
									Дар		4x	48,80		195,20		195,20
2/1/с	Истикомати		б/б	ш/б	жест	11,2	4,5	50,4	6	302	7	26,70		8074,08		8074,08
3/1/с	Истикомати		б/б	г/б	шиф	11,0	5,3	58,3	3,5	204	19	25,50		5142,06	5	4884,96
3/1/д	Долон		б/б	г/б	шиф	5,3	2,4	12,7	3,5	44,5	17	20,80		926,02	15	787,11
	Чамаъ:															25119,75
4/1/ц	Ошхона		б/б	ш/б	жест	5,3	4,5	23,9	3,5	83,5	2	21,90		1828,10	5	1736,70
5/1/ц	Хамом		б/б	ш/б	жест	5,3	2,9	15,4	3,5	54	4	29,4		1587,60	5	1508,22
5/1/д	Огил		б/б	г/б	шиф	6,3	6,0	37,8	2,5	94,5	13	14,00		1323,00	5	1256,85
5/1/д	Навес				шиф	6,3	6,0	37,8	3	113,4	16	16,10		1825,74	5	1734,45
8/1/д	Хезумхона		б/б	г/б	шиф	10,7	3,0	32,10	2,5	80	17	27,80		2230,25	5	2119,40
6/1/д	Навес		б/б	дере	шиф	6,5	3,10	20,2	4	81	16	16,10		1207,7	5	1232,78
4/1/д	Навес		б/б	дере	шиф	3,9	3	11,7	2,5	29,3	16	16,10		470,93	5	447,38
2/1/ц	Гараж		б/б	ш/б	жест	12,5	3,5	43,8	3	131	4	29,50		3871,90		3871,90
	Дарвозан охан					4	2,5	10,0			3,7	42,80		428		13907,68
																428

Составил _____

« 28 » июля 2009г.

Поставщик: *Дочерное межрайонное предприятия технической инвентаризации*
город Рогун

Плательщик: *ОАО Рогунская ГЭС*

С Ч Е Т № *788*

Для определение стоимости инвентаризационно-технических работ
жилых строений по зонам затоплений Рогунской ГЭС

Дехан Чанор ф.и.о [REDACTED]

№№	Вид работ	Шифр	Единица измерения	Цена в сомони	Объем и количество работ	Стоимость в рублях
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Полевые работы по съемке участка сложной конфигурации(свыше 4-х углов) площадью до 700 кв.м. при плотности застройки участка до 20% или небольшой насыщенности его зелеными насаждениями	1,1,5	участок	1,83	1	1,83
2	Камеральные работы по такому же участку	1,1,6	участок	0,90	1	0,90
3	Полевые работы по участку такой же характеристики площадью свыше 700 кв.м	1,1,7	За каждые 100 кв.м	0,29	13,64	3,96
4	Инвентаризация основных строений	1,3-3,4	100 кв. м	1,94	3	5,82
5	Основная инвентаризация служебный построек	1,5-1,2	Одно пост.	0,43	8	3,44
6	Полевые работы по инвентар.ограждений и заборов, камеральные работы по таким же объектам	1,5-3,4	100 п.м	0,22	21	0,46
7	Оценка основного строения	1,8-1	строение	0,97	1	0-97
8	Оценка холодных помещений	1,8-2,3	Пристрой ка	0,86	8	6,88
9	Перечерч. в в программе ARCHICAD плана земель. участка площадью до 700 кв.м с плотностью застройки участи с выше 20% или при большой насыщенности его зелен. насажд.и со сложной конфигурации (более 4-х углов) или криволинейными границами	1,11,3	участок	0,69	1	0-69
10	Участок той же категории сложности п.л.свыше 700 кв.м	1,11,4	За каждые 10кв.м	0,07	136,4	9,55
11	Компютерное исполнение чертежа в программе ARCHICAD позт.план строен. I катег. сложности с оригинала	1,11-5	10кв м	0,07	1,75	0,12

4. ОБОДИИ БИНО(квм).
(Благоустройство задания, (квм).

Аломат (Литер)	Кувваи барқ (Элво)	Гармидеҳи и оби (Водогрев)	Портобобҳо (Канализаци)	Газ	Товари барқи (Эл плиткаи)	амудҳои гармидеҳии хонаи истикомати (Види отоплення жилого дома)			
						Печи (Печное)	Марказ (Централ)	А Г В	Гарми дихи пахши

5. ТАВСИФИ ИМОРАТУ БИНОҶО
(Характеристика строений и сооружений)

Аломат (Литер)	Номи иморату биноҳо (Наименование строения и сооружений)	Соли сохтмони (Год построения)	Тавсифи қисмҳои бино (Описание конструктивных элементов)			Масоҳати м.к. (Площадь кв.м)	Ҳаҷми м.к. (Объем куб.м)	Арзиш (сомони)		
			Таққури (Фундамент)	Деворҳо (Стены)	Бом (Крыша)			Стоймост (в сомони)		
								Нархи барқароркунии (восстановит. Стоймост).	%суффиташ (%наклад.)	Нархи ҳозира (Действительная стоймость).
1/1с	Истикомати		б/б	ц/б	жест	97,6	403,0	11373,60		11373,60
2/2с	Истикомати		б/б	ц/б	жест	50,4	302,0	8074,08		8074,08
3/1с	Истикомати		б/б	г/б	шиф	58,3	204,0	5142,06	5	4884,96
3/1д	Долон		б/б	г/б	шиф	12,7	44,5	926,02	15	787,11
4/1ц	Ошхона		б/б	ц/б	жест	23,9	83,5	1828,10	5	1736,70
5/1ц	хамом		б/б	ц/б	жест	15,4	54,0	1585,60	5	1508,22
5/1г	Оғил		б/б	г/б	шиф	37,8	94,5	1323,00	5	1256,85
5/2д	Навес					37,8	113,4	1825,74	5	1734,45
8/1д	Хезумхона		б/б	г/б	шиф	32,10	80,0	2230,25	5	2119,40
6/1д	Навес		б/б	дер	шиф	20,20	81,0	1297,7	5	1232,78
4/1д	Навес		б/б	дер	шиф	11,70	29,3	470,93	5	447,38
2/1ц	Гараж		б/б	ц/б	жест	43,8	131,0	3871,90		3871,90
	Дарвозаи					10,0		428,0		428,00
	Танур 4-то							298,40	5	283,48
	Водопровод							60,90		60,90
	Сетка					315,0		1008,0	5	957,60
	Забор-шифер					45,0		378,40		378,40
	Руск печка							132,80		132,80
	Колытка							55,08	5	52,33
	Подпор-стен					5,0	5,5	294,91	10	267,42
	Туалет-2							636,6	5	604,77
	Отмоска					87,0				408,90
	Лестница					5,4		83,7		83,7
	Ҳамаги									45847,23

Арзиши барқароркунии
(Восстановительная стоимость)

Тайёркунанда (Составитель)	« _____ » 2009с		_____
	« _____ » 2009с		_____
	« _____ » 2009с		_____
Тафтишкунанда (Проверил)	« _____ » 2009с		_____

Асоси 206,3
Ёри - 235,4
43325,7 45293,8

ТААЛУК БА ХАВЛИДОРҲ
Сведения о принадлежности).

Санад (Дата)	Аломат (Литер)	Сохиб (Владелец)	Хисса Доля)	Асосҳои соҳиби (Документи, подвѣржадошие право собственности, владения и пользования)
	1/1с			Руйхати Чамоат
		Истифодабаранда (Пользователь)		

ШАРҲИ ҚИТЪАИ ЗАМИН (Экспликация земельного участка)

Майдони Қитъа (площад участка)		Масохати холиги (незастроенная площадь)					
Аз ҷумла (в т.ч.)		Саҳни хавли					
Аз руй хучатҳо По документам	Воқеан (по фактис Пользованию)	Сохташуда (Застроенная)	Бесохташуда (Незастроенная)	Пиндараха (Тротуары)	Бог (Сад)	Обҷакори (Огород)	Ва ғайраҳо (прочие)

3. ШАРҲИ ИСТИФОДАБАРИИ БИНО.
(экспликация жилого дома(квм)).

Аломат (Литер)	Рақам (Номер)	Самт истифода (Назначение)	Масоҳати умумӣ (Общ.)	Истикомат (Жилая)	Ерирасон Подвожабе	Аломат (Литер)	Рақам (Номер)	Самт истифода (Назначение)	Масоҳати умумӣ (Общ.)	Истикомат (Жилая)	Ерирасон подвожабе
	1	Истикомати					1	Истикомати			

12	Изотов и выдача копий поэтажи, план строен. 1 катег. сложности с оригинала	1,11-16	100 кв. м	0,57	1	0-57
13	Правовая регистрация	1,12,15	Один документ	0,29	1	0-29
14	Выход на объект	1,14-1	1 выход	1,90	1	1-9
15	Обследование, обмер и опред. состояния, стоимости отчуждаемых фруктовых деревьев	4,1-14	10 штук	0,36	38,6	13,90
16	Снятие копии техпаспортов	4,1-21	3 экз	0,57	3	0-57
17	Брошуровка инвент. материалов	4,1-27	1- дело	0,11	4	0-44
18	Итого:					52,29
	Повышающ.коэффициент	Пр.282/7,от 14.12.2007г.				7 – 64
	Всего:					399,50

Исполнитель:



3. ШАРҲИ ИСТИФОДОБАРИИ БИНО.
(Экспликация жилого дома)

	Номи ҳуҷатҳо. (Наименование документов)	Андозаи ченак (единица измерения)	Миқдори варакҳо (количество листов)	Эзоҳот (примечание)
1	Накшаи кулли китъаи замин	Накша (План)	1	
2	Накшаи ошёна ба ошёнаи бинои асосӣ	Накша	1	
3	Ҳисобваракаи хонаи асосӣ(расчетный лист)	Адад	1	
4	Тарҳи хомакии китъаи наздиҳавлиғӣ	Адад	1	
5	Тарҳи хомакии иморат	Адад	1	
6	Пардохтхат(нархнома)	Адад	1	
7	Дигар маводҳо	адад	1	
8				

Ҳамаги дар ҷузъ 7(ҳафт)

(Всего в дело)

Техники бойгон

Техник- архиварис)

Имзо(подпись), ному насаб (ф.и.о.), сана (дата)

БА МАЪЛУМОТИ СОҲИБОНИ ХОНА

1. Барои ба ҳисоб гирифтани мансубият ишпоотҳои манзилию камунали, хонаҳои истиқоматии (бустонсаройҳои) шахсонӣ воқеъи ва ҳуқуқи (соҳибони манзилҳои шахси) ва таъиноти дигар бояд ҳуҷатҳои тасдиқкунандаҳо ба қоронаҳои фаръии бақайдгирии техники (КФББТ, КФБТ)-и ҷои истиқоматашон, ки ба онҳо хизмат мерасонанд, лелкаш ҷамъовард ва ба қайд гиранд. (Моҷаҳои 143 банди 2, 246-и кодекси граждани Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, Низомномаи оиди бақайдгирии те хизмати минтақаҳо, сохтмонҳо, ишпоотҳо хатҳои муқандисии ва ишпоотҳои ободонию берунӣ дар шаҳро, маркази ноҳияҳо, шаҳракҳо ва деҳаҳои Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, ки ба қарори Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон № 513 аз 30 декабри соли 1998 тасдиқ намудааст.

Шартномаи хари фуруш ё тақдими хучра (хонаи истиқомати), ки дар шаҳр, ноҳия ё дар маҳаллаи аҳолинишин дехот, воқеъ аст, бояд аз тарафи идораҳои нотариалии тасдиқ ва дар мақомоти ҳокимияти иҷроия ба қайд гирифта шуда бошад. Риоя накардани ин қоидаҳо боси беъътибори шартнома мегардад кодекси манзилии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, моддаи 116, банди 2).

3. Дар ҳолатҳои тағири ҳайат ва ҳолати биноҳо дар китъаи замин соҳибони ишпоотҳои манзилию камунали ва таъиноти бояд ба ҚФБ хабар диҳанд. Барои бақайдгирии тағиротҳо ба амал омада ишпоот аз ҷониби ходимони ҚФБ дар давоми ҳар се сол як мар ба тафтиш қарда мешавад.

К СВЕДЕНИЮ ДОМОВЛАДЕЛЬЦЕВ

-Для учета принадлежности жилищно- коммунального и иного назначения, жилых домов (дач) физическим юридическим лицам собственники, обязаны представить и зарегистрировать правоудтверждающие документы и предприятие технической инвентаризации (МДППИ, ДППИ) - Договор купли продажи и дарения квартиры (жилого дома) находящегося в городе, район или сельском населенном пункте должен быть нотариально удостоверен и зарегистрирован органах исполнительной власти. На соблюдение этих правил влечет не действительность договора.

(ст. 113, п. 2. Жилищного Кодекса РТ).

-О всех случаях, происшедших изменений в составе и состоянии строений на земельном участке, владельцы объектов жилищно-коммунального и иного назначения обязаны сообщать, в МДППИ. Для учета происшедших изменений объекты обследуются предприятием ТИ через каждые 3- год

APPENDIX F – WOMEN’S AND MEN’S FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Table F-1 – Summary of observations from first-round women’s FGDs (July 2023)

Subject	Settlement				
	Lughuri poyon (Rogun)	Hakimi (Nurobod)	Mehrobod (Nurobod)	Kachimandi (Shahrisabz) (Rasht)	Navobod (Rasht)
Profile of participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 women 2 are employed Majority were born elsewhere and moved to Lughuri Poyon after marriage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 women Majority born in Hakimi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 women Majority are employed Majority born in Mehrobod 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 women Some employed (formally and/ or informally) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 women All employed
Awareness of the Project	All are aware of the Project and have received plots in Faizobod.	All are aware of the Project and relocation to Faizobod.	All are aware of the Project and relocation to Darband.	All are aware of the Project but not clear whether they will be resettled.	All are aware of the Project but not clear whether they will be resettled.
Participation in resettlement activities	Some had attended resettlement meetings. Had chosen Faizobod as a resettlement location due to better living conditions. The women stated that their preference was the driving force behind this decision, although they also stated that, if there was an adult man within the household, he would make the final decision.	Some have visited relocation site in Faizobod. Limited decision-making power; all key decisions made by husbands or parents.	Attended 3-4 resettlement meetings. Decision-making power varied between the women, depending on their living situation; married women make decisions alongside their husbands, female HoH make decisions themselves, while those living with their parents no input into decision-making.	No official stakeholder engagement has been conducted in the village by the Project.	No official stakeholder engagement has been conducted in the village by the Project.
Expectations regarding resettlement	Better facilities – secondary school, vocational college, medical facilities, markets, kindergartens. Additional land plots to be received by those relocating from large HH.	Expect that the transition will be difficult but that that educational and employment opportunities will be improved, and that improved facilities will make their lives easier.	High expectations for the development of Darband as an administrative center. 2-3 participants who do not currently have a house have received land plots. Satisfied with quality of life and economic opportunities after visiting Darband	The participants did not express objection to being resettled.	The participants hope that if they are resettled, they will be provided with equivalent work, property, facilities and living conditions.
Concerns	Compensation calculated several years previously –	Some women (especially vulnerable women) require	Compensation was calculated in 2012 and	No concerns were raised.	No concerns were raised.

Subject	Settlement				
	Lughuri poyon (Rogun)	Hakimi (Nurobod)	Mehrobod (Nurobod)	Kachimandi (Shahrisabz) (Rasht)	Navobod (Rasht)
	<p>prices have since increased.</p> <p>Resettlement date has not been provided.</p> <p>Some women require assistance with construction and transportation of belongings.</p> <p>Unsure who to contact regarding resettlement issues – have been approaching the local authorities but response was unsatisfactory.</p> <p>PAPs will lose access to orchards that they currently rely on; however they believe other opportunities in Faizobod will compensate for this.</p>	<p>assistance with transportation of belongings.</p> <p>Concerns regarding water supply at new location.</p>	<p>prices have risen considerably.</p> <p>Unmarried women living with their parents would like to receive a land plot but are not sure if they are eligible.</p> <p>Vulnerable women (women with disabilities, divorcees, widows) require additional support, including with house construction.</p>		
Other observations	<p>Young married women living with in-laws have limited voice. Other women were very engaged.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Some participants are tenants living in rented accommodation with their children.</p> <p>Neighbors who had lived together for a long time wished to remain together.</p>	<p>Rumors that some villages will be demolished to make way for a road to Rasht.</p>	<p>Rumors have been circulating that the village will be resettled since the 1980s.</p>

Table F-2 – Summary of observations from first-round men’s FGDs in Nurobod, Rogun, Faizobod and Rasht districts (July 2023)

Subject	Jamoat			
	Sicharogh (Rogun)	Khakimi (Nurobod)	N. Makhsum (Rasht)	Faizobod (post-resettlement)
Profile of participants	8 participants	10 participants	8 participants	9 participants
Awareness of the Project	All were aware of the Project and believe that it will bring significant benefits.	All were aware of the Project and believe that it will bring significant benefits.	All were aware of the Project and believe that it will bring significant benefits.	All were aware of the Project and believe that it will bring significant benefits.
Participation in resettlement activities	Participated in approx. 6 meetings regarding resettlement. Stated that women were also present at these meetings. Some have already received plots and begun house construction; others are awaiting plot allocation. DFZ representative has provided his contact number to the PAPs.	5-6 meetings have been conducted although the participants are unclear as to who was conducting the meeting.	Although the participants have been aware that resettlement may take place since the Soviet era, they are not aware of any official engagements or who to contact for information.	Stated that the government authorities are responsive to the community and respond to requests within days. Participants feel they have access to all necessary information.
Expectations regarding resettlement	The participants have been awaiting resettlement for some time and want it to happen as soon as possible. Neighbors who have already resettled told the participants that they were satisfied with their new location. Those from the village who have already moved to their new location were provided with free transportation; the participants hope this will be provided to them also. All families to be provided with their own land plots. Better roads and infrastructure in new locations, pastures for livestock will be available. Rogun HPP will resolve issues with energy shortages in Tajikistan and support economic development.	The participants have been awaiting resettlement for some time and want it to happen as soon as possible. The resettlement site at Faizobod has better infrastructure and is more accessible; travel to Dushanbe is much easier relative to the current location.	The participants would like clarity on whether they will be resettled and where to, although they generally feel optimistic that ‘the government will take care of us.’ They would like to remain together as a community.	The resettlement site at Faizobod has better infrastructure and is more accessible; travel to Dushanbe has become much easier relative to the previous location. It is expected that resettlement will bring economic benefits; some PAPs have started small businesses, and others look forward to working in tourism in the future, as it is intended that Rogun HPP will become a tourist attraction.
Concerns	Issue with water in Faizobod. The participants have been promised that they will receive their	Nowhere to buy construction materials in the new location.	Concern that the Project will lead to climatic changes and increased heavy rainfall.	Some resettled PAPs are struggling to restore livelihoods due to reduced possibilities for animal

Subject	Jamoat			
	Sicharogh (Rogun)	Khakimi (Nurobod)	N. Makhsum (Rasht)	Faizobod (post-resettlement)
	<p>compensation in 2024; some PAPs who can afford to have begun constructing their houses using their own funds.</p> <p>Compensation was calculated in 2010 and is not sufficient for current prices.</p>	<p>Issue with water in Faizobod.</p> <p>Unclear if single adult women will be allocated land plots or will be expected to continue living with their parents.</p> <p>By law, if the PAPs do not begin construction within 3 years, they will lose the right to their land plots. Some PAPs were allocated plots more than 1 year previously, but are still awaiting compensation payments.</p> <p>The move will be particularly difficult for older people.</p> <p>The participants are willing to move, but would like clarity regarding timescales.</p>		<p>husbandry. It is not stated why these PAPs have chosen to give up their livestock.</p>
Other observations	<p>A Chinese company built a road in the area in Oct 2022 – May 2023 and employed local community members. One local man lost almost 300 trees from his orchard and was not compensated.</p>	<p>Houses near to roads are being affected by construction traffic. Seeking redress for this issue involves inviting an assessor from Dushanbe to assess the damage, which is time-consuming and expensive.</p>	<p>Lack of clarity regarding resettlement is leading to speculation and stress despite a generally supportive attitude towards the Project.</p> <p>The men would like meetings to be conducted with women.</p>	<p>Openly state that the women in the community are not allowed to participate in decision-making. It was stated that DFZ female representatives have organized meetings for women, but that not all women can attend due to differing family situations.</p> <p>Labor migration to Russia has reduced due to opportunities to work in construction locally, including at Rogun HPP, a local Chinese road project, and houses and infrastructure at resettlement sites. Local authorities preferentially hire resettled workers.</p>

Table F-3 – Summary of observations from second-round women’s FGDs in Nurobod, Rasht and Rogun city districts (August 2023)

Subject	Jamoat					
	Sicharogh, Rogun (women’s FGD with resettled community)	Darband, Nurobod (women’s FGD with resettled community)	Qadi Ob, Rogun (women’s FGD with resettled community)	Darband, Nurobod (women’s FGD with resettled community)	Boqi Rahimzoda, Rasht (women’s FGD with community awaiting resettlement)	Qal’ai Surkh, Rasht (women’s FGD with to be resettled community awaiting resettlement)
Profile of participants	8 participants	8 participants, age:33-74 y.o.	[Not available]	8 participants, age: 30-44 y.o.	9 participants	10 participants
Awareness of the Project	Participants have heard about Rogun HPP since 1970-s. They are aware of the benefits and want to have updated information about the construction progress.	All were very well aware of the project and believe that it will bring significant benefits.	All were very well aware of the project and believe that it will bring significant benefits. Want to get more information about the construction process.	All were very well aware of the project and believe that it will bring significant benefits. Want to know when the HPP construction will be completed and the roads built.	All were well aware of the project and believe that it will bring significant benefits.	All were well aware of the project and believe that it will bring significant benefits.
Participation in resettlement activities	Only two women attended meetings on Rogun HPP.	Few of them attended the meetings. Mainly men attended those meetings and shared the information with other family members.	None of participants attended any meetings. Fathers, husbands and brothers attended all meetings related to Rogun HPP and shared the information with other family members.	Some of the attended the meetings. For others – other family members attended and shared the information	No one attended any meetings related to resettlement.	Participants attended some meetings and workshops where they heard about Rogun HPP. It is not clear whether the issue of resettlement was discussed during the meeting.
Expectations regarding resettlement	Transportation was provided. Separate land plots for each family that lived in one house. Transported their fruit trees and replanted them, but now have issue with water.	Have good living conditions: roads, hospital, 3 ambulance vehicles, school, kindergarten, sewing shop, banks. Transportation was provided to bringing all our belongings here. Each son received separate land plot.	New school was built. Now children, especially girls, after finishing school, continue their studies at universities. New and very well-equipped medical point. Pregnant women are controlled by doctors. Roads were built and many of villagers bought cars. No	Medical centers are available. Water pipeline was recently installed. Those who are educated – have no issues with employment. Transportation was provided to carry construction materials and all belongings.		

Subject	Jamoat					
	Sicharogh, Rogun (women's FGD with resettled community)	Darband, Nurobod (women's FGD with resettled community)	Qadi Ob, Rogun (women's FGD with resettled community)	Darband, Nurobod (women's FGD with resettled community)	Boqi Rahimzoda, Rasht (women's FGD with community awaiting resettlement)	Qal'ai Surkh, Rasht (women's FGD with to be resettled community awaiting resettlement)
			problems with transportation. Many shops are available.			
Concerns	Condition of roads is not good. Women want to get jobs, thus there is a need for sewing shops, kindergartens, canning shops.	Issues with water– it is not always available. We have water 2 hours per day.	A woman complains that because of not having husband, she is not able herself to complete the construction of house, toilet. Lack of jobs, thus majority of women are unemployed. Opening sewing shop or a bakery would resolve this issue. Employment opportunities for men are more than for women. Men can work at HPP construction site. Maternity hospital is not available, women go to Obi Garm for delivery. There is a need for pharmacy. Some girls are studying at Pharmaceutical college – they can work there. Some women, who didn't work in past, are employed as cleaners now.	School for the community is under construction and most probably will be completed this year. Now children go to Darband, it is a bit far and during the winter is difficult to reach. Provide a school bus for children. No everyone have access to water. No shops, women rent a car and go to Darband for grocery.	There are a lot of rumors around resettlement. No one knows what will happen – weather we stay here or will be moved. We want this question to be clarified, but don't know whom to approach.	Lack of employment opportunities in the current place. Bad roads and lack of transportation in some villages.

Subject	Jamoat					
	Sicharogh, Rogun (women's FGD with resettled community)	Darband, Nurobod (women's FGD with resettled community)	Qadi Ob, Rogun (women's FGD with resettled community)	Darband, Nurobod (women's FGD with resettled community)	Boqi Rahimzoda, Rasht (women's FGD with community awaiting resettlement)	Qal'ai Surkh, Rasht (women's FGD with to be resettled community awaiting resettlement)
Vulnerable groups mentioned	There are vulnerable people, and the community supports them.	3-5% vulnerable women in the community. Among them elderly, widows, divorced women, people with disability. Some of them receive pensions/social assistance from the government.	About 20% are vulnerable women: widows, divorced, with disabilities. Adult children support them, relatives, community. But their lives differ from others.	About 20% are vulnerable. Community supports them, but it isn't enough.	Around 10% vulnerable people live in the community. They receive pension, social assistance and sometimes the community helps them.	There are few vulnerable people in the community.
Other observations	In general, living conditions are better here, despite some problems. And we hope it will become even better in future.	Home birth, which was common in the community in the past due to unavailability of hospitals, is now fully removed. The community has a hospital with maternity unit and doctors take pregnant women under supervision till they gave birth.	Women are very active and involved in various public activities. They jointly clean the area on weekends, organize various events, etc. Among participants were teachers, nurses, cleaners, and students.	Resettlers receive social assistance from the State.		No discussions about resettlement.

Table F-4 – Summary of observations from second-round men’s FGDs in Nurobod and Rogun city districts (August 2023)

Subject	Jamoat					
	Khumdon, Nurobod (men’s FGD with two host communities)	Darband, Nurobod (men’s FGD with two resettled communities)	Sicharogh, Rogun (men’s FGD with one resettled community)	Sicharogh, Rogun (men’s FGD with one to-be-resettled community)	Khurramdarra, Rogun (men’s FGD with host community)	I. Halimov, Nurobod (men’s FGD with community undergoing resettlement)
Awareness of the Project	All were aware of the project and believe that it will bring significant benefits. People want to get more information about the HPP: about the dam, the height, water’s level, how many aggregates, capacity, etc.	All were aware of the project and believe that it will bring significant benefits.	All were aware of the project and believe that it will bring significant benefits. Some people who used to go for work to Russia, now got a job on the construction site.	All were aware of the project and believe that it will bring significant benefits.	All were aware of the project and believe that it will bring significant benefits.	All were aware of the project and believe that it will bring significant benefits.
Participation in resettlement activities	Meetings have been conducted since the beginning of construction. Some participants haven’t attended these meetings as they were outside the country, but were informed about the discussions.	Meetings regarding the resettlement were conducted several times, all the conditions and terms were explained to the community. Now they want to know region’s development plan for the upcoming 30 years, to know what is expecting us in future.	Participants attended several meetings related to resettlement during which were discussed question about compensation, new place, etc.	Participants attended about 6-7 meetings and got responses to all their questions.	Participants attended several meetings.	Some participants attended meetings regarding resettlement, others were in Russia at that time and were informed by other family members and neighbors.
Expectations regarding resettlement	Living conditions and opportunities became better both for host and resettled communities. A new school, hospital, banks and other facilities were built. New roads were constructed – if before we spent 1.5 hours to reach a place, now it is only 30 mins. Several shops were opened.	A new town was built for the community with new amenities: schools, hospitals, shops, markets, etc. People got jobs – some official, some unofficial, but they can earn money for living. Each family, even if they lived in one house, received a land plot and built a house.	New school, shops, medical point, road, bridge, etc. were built in the new place. We received compensation for our trees, even though we cut them and brought them with us. People work either in local facilities or at the HPP construction site,	There are schools, medical points, or good roads in their current village, thus the participants expect that in the new location everything will be available.	A new and very well-equipped school was built. The community didn’t have such a school before. A new medical center. Irrigation canal. Lots of tourists visit this place. They buy handmade souvenirs	Better houses were built in Faizobod. Roads were improved.

Subject	Jamoat					
	Khumdon, Nurobod (men's FGD with two host communities)	Darband, Nurobod (men's FGD with two resettled communities)	Sicharogh, Rogun (men's FGD with one resettled community)	Sicharogh, Rogun (men's FGD with one to-be-resettled community)	Khurramdarra, Rogun (men's FGD with host community)	I. Halimov, Nurobod (men's FGD with community undergoing resettlement)
	<p>Electricity and Internet are available. There is no need to travel to other places to pay taxes, receive pension or get medical treatment. People got employment opportunities in all these new facilities. Prior to moving to this place, the resettled community visited us and talked to the host community. The host community also visited them in their village.</p> <p>Some of participants are employed at construction site of Rogun HPP, some other work with a Chinese company on road construction.</p>	<p>Whatever we were promised – we received. We cut our trees and DFZ helped us with transporting them here.</p>	<p>which is close their place.</p> <p>We received lots of support during the construction of houses and resettlement. Trucks were provided to transport sand and stone, for household goods.</p> <p>The Aga Khan Foundation supported us with water supply and provided vulnerable families with cattle.</p>			
Concerns	<p>Lack of teachers was one of the issues at the beginning, but later this was resolved. This issue is not specific to this community, teacher shortages are common across the country.</p> <p>Drinking water is not always available as there some problems with a pump station</p>	<p>Issues with water in Darband – it is not always available. We have water 30 mins per day. That's why people don't plant trees or do much farming.</p>	<p>There is a need for more water supply facilities.</p>	<p>In some villages due to road construction electric poles were demolished and people have not had electricity for months now.</p>	<p>Looking forward to when HPP construction is over and all the issues with electricity and roads are resolved.</p>	<p>Issues with water – not always available.</p> <p>8 households haven't received land plots and want to know when it happens.</p>

Subject	Jamoat					
	Khumdon, Nurobod (men's FGD with two host communities)	Darband, Nurobod (men's FGD with two resettled communities)	Sicharogh, Rogun (men's FGD with one resettled community)	Sicharogh, Rogun (men's FGD with one to-be-resettled community)	Khurramdarra, Rogun (men's FGD with host community)	I. Halimov, Nurobod (men's FGD with community undergoing resettlement)
	which was installed during the Soviet time.					
<i>Vulnerable groups mentioned</i>	Elderly people, approx. 5-6 divorced women. Relatives and children support them, women have jobs and a piece of land to grow food.	There are elderly people, people with disabilities and divorced women in the community. Some of them work, and people also help them a lot.	There are vulnerable people in the community and the community supports them.	3 people with disabilities, 3 women heads of household, 11 poor families.	There are few vulnerable people in the community.	2-3 vulnerable people are mentioned during the discussion.
<i>Other observations</i>	Those working for the Chinese company mentioned the language barrier and culture differences.	Families with grown-up sons were promised to be provided with land. They are planning to marry their sons soon and are waiting for the land they were promised to be provided	Expect that the HPP will lead to the creation of a 'tourism zone' in the area. Industrial plants and factories will be built.	While constructing the Dushanbe-Obi Garm-Nurobod road near our village, the construction company held consultations with us and if anyone's trees or house was affected – they received compensation from the company.	The Aga Khan Foundation helped with the water supply. A road construction project is currently going on.	People are waiting for when they receive all the money (compensation) and then will move to the new place. Some of families have not received land plot yet.

Table F-5 Public ESIA Consultations, January 2024

Date	Time	Meeting Name	Key Comments / Issues Raised ⁵⁶	DFZ/PMG Responses & Actions
Saturday 13 January 2024	15:00 – 17:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 1 – Dushanbe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESIA update – there was a request from a civil society leader to include a statement of endorsement from the E&S Panel of Experts. • Labour management – request from an individual from the national insurance company of Tajikistan to ensure the LMP requires all contractors and subcontractors to have in place suitable health and life insurance for all workers. This will ensure worker families are protected in the case of injury and fatality. 	<p>The reports of the Environmental & Social Panel of Experts and the Dam Safety Panel of Experts are available on the PMG website.</p> <p>The Labor Management Procedures (LMP) requires that all Project workers are to be provided with health and life insurance.</p>
Sunday 14 January 2024	09:30 – 11:30	Public Disclosure Meeting 2 – Faizobod, Faizobod District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic management – Individual from the town asked for the road between Faizobod and the town to be improved. The roads have deteriorated due to Project trucks. • Resettlement – multiple resettled persons who have been relocated to Faizobod stated that they have not been provided with the infrastructure promised. This includes water supply and a local school. It was stated that there has been no progress in developing the school for the past 3 months. Due to this, resettled children are walking 5km to school (and back) and resettled persons have been forced to purchase their own boreholes at large costs (approximately 1,100 USD per borehole). They also stated that they are not being adequately informed of what's happening. 	<p>DFZ and the Deputy Head of Faizobod District confirmed that the road will be improved within 2024. A contractor will be selected soon, and the work is expected to be completed in 2024 if the weather permits.</p> <p>DFZ confirmed that resettlement to Faizobod is being managed under RAP-2 and that infrastructure facilities are being built in stages in accordance with the Resolution No. 47 paragraph 4 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated January 20, 2009.</p> <p>DFZ confirmed that as of 22 January 2024 (8 days after the consultation session), 4 classrooms have been completed. DFZ are working closely with the Ministry of Education (MoE) who are responsible for providing books, learning materials and appointing teachers and supporting staff. DFZ are closely collaborating with MoE to ensure this is completed as soon as possible.</p> <p>DFZ confirmed that they have drilled two wells with a capacity for 700 households and laid an internal water supply line for the village. However, access to these wells in winter is limited as the pump is powered by electricity – which is limited in winter here and across Tajikistan. DFZ are currently working on finding additional sources of water.</p> <p>It is important to note that the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), which will be used to update Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)-2 and future RAPs, will require that infrastructure be in place before resettlement takes place. The households resettled to Faizobod are included within RAP-2.</p>

⁵⁶ Blue font refers to comments received anonymously.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity supply – some resettled persons expressed frustration about only receiving 2 hours of electricity supply in the winter in the evenings. It was noted that this is due to the energy shortages in this month and is not an impact of Rogun HPP. 	<p>DFZ noted that in winter, electricity restrictions affect the entire territory of Tajikistan so this cannot be corrected at this time. It is important also to note that the purpose of Rogun HPP is to increase the energy supply of the country, which will increase energy security and end shortages.</p>
Sunday 14 January 2024	16:00 – 18:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 3 – Rogun City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement – complaints were raised that land that was prepared for resettled persons has been instead sold to private buyers, and not those being resettled. According to one response in the feedback form, 32 displaced families were not given any land. Consequently, there are some cases where several families are living in one house together. • Resettlement – complaints were raised concerning favouritism in the resettlement process. For example, those individuals who are more friendly with the village chief are receiving greater areas of land. • Women’s livelihood restoration – a woman from the local community requested that additional measures were provided to improve women’s livelihoods, such as sewing classes or a bakery. It was noted that there are limited job opportunities for women in the village. 	<p>The laws of the Republic of Tajikistan prohibit the selling of private land in the country. DFZ noted that according to the Decree No. 349 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated August 3, 2013, the 87.4 hectares of land were allocated for the resettled people from the flooding zone of the Rogun HPP.</p> <p>DFZ developed a master plan for a new village for 87 resettled households comprising 11.9 hectares. The remaining plots were allocated by the local authorities to resettled families of Rogun city. All 87 resettled households and families were allocated 0.08 hectares of land according to the general plan and 0.06 hectares for agricultural activities equally. This process is fully described in the RPF and available for anyone to review.</p> <p>Women livelihood restoration measures are included within the Gender Action Plan. DFZ is working with Ministry of Labour to ensure women’s livelihoods are supported through the provision of training courses.</p>
Monday 15 January 2024	10:00 – 12:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 4 – Darband, Nurobod District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder engagement – an individual who worked in Rogun HPP stated that they would like more regular communication about the Project. • Resettlement – some complaints were raised over the lack of mosques and water in the new resettlement villages. 	<p>PMG representative confirmed that public television and mass media of the Republic of Tajikistan regularly informs the population about the construction progress of the Rogun HPP. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which will be fully implemented when financing becomes available, also outlines the requirement for regular communications with affected people. This meeting is an example of the kinds of communication there will be in the future.</p> <p>While DFZ is responsible for the development of new communal facilities for resettled persons (e.g. tea houses), DFZ is not responsible for the provision of mosques for resettled peoples. The local community should apply to the Committee for Religion for the construction of a new mosque. This Committee will review the application and, if approved, will permit the local community to manage its construction.</p> <p>Further, it is noted that this issue raised was also a wider issue of the population, not only those individuals who have been resettled.</p>

Monday 15 January 2024	14:00 – 16:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 5 – Gharm, Rasht District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inundation level – an individual asked for clarity on the inundation level and the year-by-year filling of the reservoir. 	<p>PMG's E&S Consultants provided all consultation attendees with a project leaflet and Non-technical Summary which provide specific details on the year-by-year inundation levels. The ESIA and the RPF make clear the inundation levels that will be reached each year from 2024 to 2036, when the reservoir will be full for the first time. The RPF also identifies when each village will be affected and have to be resettled.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement – one individual stated that there is still no school in his resettlement village and that they have limited electricity. 	<p>DFZ noted that they have not yet started the resettlement process for this village, so the concern is for a village prior to resettlement, which is beyond DFZ's remit. The RPF and future RAPs will require that schools be in place before households are resettled. As noted above, electricity shortages occur throughout Tajikistan and should be ended when Rogun is commissioned.</p>
Tuesday 16 January 2024	14:00 – 16:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 6 – Dangara District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement – requested that the school is repaired as there are some leaks and mould within the school building that have emerged following a period of heavy rain. 8 people also requested for a stadium to be built for the children to play sports. 	<p>DFZ stated that the school was opened in 2015 and that repair work after the two-year guarantee period is the responsibility of the school administration and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan.</p> <p>DFZ understands the main issue of the school is a leak in the sports hall. They have requested that the Department of Education of Dangara District use their annual allocation of funds to fix this leak.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement – multiple resettled persons expressed their anger at not yet receiving land certificates for the land they were provided during the resettlement process. One individual stated that he has received this land 10 years ago and has been regularly fined by the local government as he hasn't received this certificate. He is also being summoned to the courts as he has not received this certificate. According to the resettled community, 78 individuals do not yet have these land certificates. 	<p>The Deputy of the Chairman of the District promised to look into the issue of land certificates of those included in RAP-1 (including those in Dangara) and stated this will not be allowed to happen again. DFZ is currently working on resolving this issue and has prepared and presented the necessary documents to the resettlers within the framework of RAP-1.</p> <p>DFZ plan to prepare the land certificates for the remaining resettled persons of the Dangara region within the framework of the allocated funds from the country's budget of the Republic of Tajikistan. Although underway, several issues make the process slower:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some heads of households have died, meaning that documents need to be reissued for the heirs (which takes approximately 6 months; • Some have registered their houses in the name of their children; • Resettled persons do not provide supporting documents in a timely manner for the registration and preparation of these documents; and • There is a time associated in gaining necessary documents from other governmental departments, such

				<p>as annexes from the Committee of Architecture, Committee of Emergencies, and local authorities.</p> <p>However, DFZ expect to reduce this wait time in future as the financing World Bank will allow for the hiring of more administrative staff. This will allow for the quicker management and processing of land certificates.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement – one individual from the village of Chorsada-2 stated that after being relocated to Dangara his mother developed a disability due to the hotter /difference in climate of the resettled location, and his sister also has a disability. He requests additional support from DFZ or assistance to move to an alternative area. 	<p>DFZ noted that all resettled people are given a choice of area for relocation. The DFZ representative stated that any families that require additional support can be referred to local authorities and the Ministry of Health.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s livelihoods – a resettled woman complained that women are working on land which is too far away from their households and that this is impacting their duties in caring for children. According to this woman, this has led to the death of one child as proper child supervision couldn’t be provided. 	<p>DFZ confirmed that the allocation of land plots for agricultural work is the responsibility of local authorities of districts and cities of the Republic of Tajikistan. This will be registered as a grievance and DFZ will meet with the individual to discuss potential livelihood restoration options and refer her to the appropriate authorities.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement – another resettled woman who is a widower stated that she no longer has any land as her husband passed away. She requested to be provided land in the settlement for agriculture. 	<p>DFZ confirmed that the allocation of land plots for agricultural work is the responsibility of local authorities of districts and cities of the Republic of Tajikistan.</p> <p>This will be registered as a grievance and DFZ will meet with the individual to discuss potential livelihood restoration options.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s livelihoods – Some women requested for job opportunities that are closer to their homes, including sewing workshops. 	<p>See above on women’s livelihood restoration.</p>
Wednesday 17 January 2024	10:00 - 12:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 7 – Tursunzoda District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulative impacts – a person resettled to Tursunzoda complained that the new CASA-1000 transmission line has been installed 20m from his house, which he states poses health and safety risks. He requested more information on this. • Resettlement – Several people raised concerns over inadequate waste disposal and management in their villages. • Resettlement – 3 people stated that there is no mosque in their local area and 1 person requested for a kindergarten to be built in the village. 	<p>The cumulative impact of Rogun HPP (which includes the resettlement of the person) together with the impact of CASA-1000 will be assessed in the Cumulative Impact Assessment that will be prepared. This issue will be investigated and evaluated as part of that process in Q2 2024. PMG will contact this person and others to obtain more information.</p> <p>Waste disposal is the responsibility of local authorities and is dependent on payment from local communities. DFZ will register this as a grievance and refer the grievance to the appropriate authorities.</p> <p>See above on construction of mosques and schools.</p>

Wednesday 17 January 2024	16:00 – 18:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 8 – Dushanbe District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reservoir filling – more information was requested on the filling of the reservoir. An individual noted that the Nurek reservoir was not refilling properly and was worried about the rate of evaporation affecting the viability of Rogun HPP. 	As was mentioned in a response above, there is additional information in the ESIA and in the RPF about the schedule for filling the reservoir from 2025 to 2036. There is a detailed summary of the process in the 2014 ESIA and TEAS. The rate of evaporation was reviewed in the TEAS study and determined not to be an important issue for Rogun. Any issues with Nurek filling will be reviewed in the Cumulative Impact Assessment, to be conducted later in 2024.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication request – individuals requested that the presentation is also available on the PMG Project website. 	PMG confirmed that the ESIA disclosure presentation will be made available on the Project website.

APPENDIX G – INFORMATION ON VILLAGES AND POPULATION IN AFFECTED JAMOATS

Table G-1 – Information on Villages and Population in affected Jamoat

Jamoat	All villages within the Jamoat	Villages to be resettled ⁵⁷	Resettlement sites within the Jamoat	Total Population	Men		Women	
					No.	%	No.	%
Sicharogh, Rogun city	Muloi girdak, Karigoch, Kovokdara, Saidon, Lughuri poyon, Mullo balad, Kashbek, Sangi Surkh, Khorisharif, Lughuri bolo, Chashmai Pirak, Dekhai Asha, Shokhi Aslon, Zirien, Karmgochi lukhur, Sebenok	Saidon, Lughuri poyon, Muloi Girdak [confirm this is a village not 'muloi giDRak,' 'full of water' in Tajik]	n/a	884	430	49	462	52
Mujikharf, Nurobod	Zoroni kalon, Zoroni maida, Mujikharfi maida, Mujikharfi kalon, Cheron, Okhangoron, Chormagzak, Nokhbodi maida, Nokhbodi kalon, Kunchonak, Dekhbaland, Khylochi	Zoroni kalon, Zoroni maida, Mujikharfi maida, Mujikharfi kalon	n/a	15,713	7,762	49	7,951	51
Khakimi, Nurobod	Aligalabon, Khumrog (Kumok), Obiboriki poyon, Obiboriki bolo, Khakimii poyon, Khakimii bolo, Khakimii bain, Kofara, Shahtuti poyon, Shahtuti bolo, Khasandara, Sari pulyak, Darai tutak, Lairon	Khakimii poyon, Khakimii bain, Khakimii bolo, Aligalabon, Khumrog (Kumok), Obi boriki bolo, Obi boriki poyon, Kofara, Shahtuti poyon, Khasandara	n/a	6,396	3,117	49	3,477	54
Mehrobod, Nurobod	Devlokhak, Dehai Shokh, Aini, Sebak, Mehrobod, Tutkhor, Tugak, Saidon, Tegirii, Langar, Sinichit, Pandovchi, Bulbuldara	Devlokhak, Dehai Shokh, Aini, Sebak, Mehrobod, Tutkhor, Tugak, Saidon, Tegirii, Langar, Sinichit, Pandovchi, Bulbuldara	n/a	12,492	6,191	50	6,301	50
Khumdon, Nurobod	20 villages	Sari kosh (in part), Kh. Sherozi,	n/a	2,178	871	40	1,307	60

⁵⁷ Note that there are several differences between DFZ- and Jamoat-provided data regarding villages to be resettled differ slightly. For example, the N. Makhsum Jamoat in Rasht stated that no villages will be resettled from their Jamoat, while DFZ states that there will be 5. This may be due to errors in communication, which will be addressed through the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

Jamoat	All villages within the Jamoat	Villages to be resettled ⁵⁷	Resettlement sites within the Jamoat	Total Population	Men		Women	
					No.	%	No.	%
		Kavlokho, Labi jar, Margzori sir						
Safedchashma, Nurobod	Kabudien, Tag, Ulfatobod, Pandovchi, Sherbegien, Kholnazar,	Pandovchi, Dehai Gulmon	n/a	1,542	744	48	798	52
I. Halimov, Nurobod	Yust, Dara, Yachak, Zumanak, Iston, Yakhch, Sarichuy, Aini, Miyondara, Novokokh, Dekhi Kukhna, Sangdevor, Kunbak, Roguni bolo, Roguni poyon, Bedikho	Roghuni poyon, Bedikho, Novako, Yakhch (partially) and Yust (partially)	n/a	1,544	710	46	834	54
Qal'ai Surkh, Rasht	Chorcharog, Langar, Saidon, Navdonak, Dekhai Amirbek, Qal'ai Surkh, Kakh dara, Langarak, Nurdabien, Shulonak, Olichakako, Istiklol, Bakhoriston, Sebiston, Niezbgkien, Nigot Shukhlob	Navdonak, Qal'ai Surkh, Dehai Amirbek	n/a	3,047	1130	37	870	29
Nusratullo Makhsum, Rasht	Loyoba, Chorbog, Dekhonobod, Shahrisabz, Karlok, Mashkanak, Vardug, Gavosien, Furudgoh, Shul, Chashmai kozi	0	n/a	15,599	7,994	51	7,609	49
Navobod town, Rasht	Habib sangin, Atori, Orif Bobochon, Sa'di Sherozi, U. Khayem, Gulkhoni, Ganchavi, Rudaki, Sino, Khuchandi, Firdavsi, Aini, Rumi, Khayem, Chomi, Somoni	Habib sangin, Atori, Orif Bobochon, Sa'di Sherozi, U. Khayem, Gulkhoni, Ganchavi, Rudaki, Sino, Khuchandi, Firdavsi, Aini, Rumi, Khayem, Chomi, Somoni	n/a	5,898	3,197	54	2,701	46
Boqi Rahimzoda, Rasht	Shulmak, Pojei poyon, Shum, Pojei bolo, Sangi maliki, Buni Sufiyon, Mekhnatobod, Sangi kar, Yashm, Dekhai Khochai, Barzigon, Ruvoz, Kuchdoman, Shohindara, Bakhodurobod, Sarbog, Shingilich, Gofir, Khubdora	Shulmak, Shule, Yashm, Shohindara, Sangi maliki, Pojei poyon, Pojei bolo, Buni sufiyon, Sangi kar	n/a	10,807	5,411	50	5,250	49
Obi Mehnat, Rasht	Vakhdat, Khurikam, Obi mehnat, Navruz, Mulobadal, Lolazonon, Faiziosor, Chashmai sangak, Dakhana, Shule', Shule'i bolo, Chormagzi, Zorki, Boloshahr	Vakhdat (formerly Dakhani gumush), Dakhana, Khurikham & Sholekh (partially)	n/a	1,326	597	45	729	55

Jamoat	All villages within the Jamoat	Villages to be resettled ⁵⁷	Resettlement sites within the Jamoat	Total Population	Men		Women	
					No.	%	No.	%
10 Years of Independence, Tursunzoda	Bakhtovar, Nurfshon, Chukurka, Nakshbandon, Nuriston, Khuramzamin, Poiton, Mehrgon, Somoni, Sharkiyon, Faizbakhsh, Namuna, Choshtappa, Lovitu, Markhamat, Lolazor, Serchashma, Shirinchashma	n/a	Resettled PAPs from Rogun built in Mergon, Faizbakhsh, Sharkiyon and Zarafshon	21,004	9,215	44	11,789	56
Jura Rahmonov, Tursunzoda	Sadi sherozi, Gairat, Gulomshakhid, Chupokul, Obida, Nushonova, Yatbog, Naid, Kuchkarov, Karobei, Noshshoev, B. Gafurov, Chashma oga, Tuichiev, Shukurov, A. Mirzoev, Boboniyoz Toshev, Zarkomor, Yangibog, Toichi, Nurobod	16 families from Boboniyoz Toshev have to move because of environmental hazards ⁵⁸	Toichi	32,779	16,760	51	16,012	49
Buston, Faizobod	Buston, Oftobruya, Khaimadi, Sebiston, Chilchashma	n/a	Sebiston	10,499	5,055	48	5,090	48

Source: Jamoat-interview data

⁵⁸ Note: Jura Rahmonov is outside the Project's area of influence, so it is unlikely that this is connected with the Project. However, it may be indicative of environmental issues that may need to be considered during resettlement site development.

APPENDIX H - SUMMARY OF FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND CONSULTATIONS

First-round FGDs were carried out with a total of 43 women from communities undergoing or awaiting resettlement in Lughuri Poyon (Sicharogh Jamoat), Hakimi (Hakimi Jamoat, Nurobod), Mehrobod (Mehrobod Jamoat, Nurobod), and Kachimandi (Shahrisabz) / Furudgoh (Nusratullo Makhsum Jamoat, Rasht) and Navobod (Navobod Jamoat, Rasht), on 8th-10th July 2023. FGDs with a total of 35 men were also carried out in Sicharogh and Khakimi Jamoats (pre-resettlement communities) and at a resettlement site in Faizobod.

Second-round FGDs were carried out with men and women from communities at all resettlement stages, as well as host communities, in Khumdon (Nurobod), Darband (Nurobod), Sicharogh (Rogun), Khurramdara (Rogun), and I. Halimov (Nurobod).

The participants were found to be generally optimistic about the Project and the opportunities that will be available for them after resettlement. This was confirmed by post-resettlement participants, and by those who had talked to friends and family who had already moved. However, issues were identified regarding compensation calculation, water supply in resettlement sites, and, in some settlements – particularly in Rasht – lack of clear information about resettlement. Men and women were found to hold similar views about the Project and resettlement, although, for women, their level of agency within the process was found to vary greatly between individuals.

Table H-1 – Summary of observations from FGDs in Nurobod, Rogun city, Rasht and Faizobod (July-August 2023)

Theme	Women	Men
Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants in every community are aware of the Project and believe that it will bring significant benefits, in particular employment and improved energy supply. Some women (Rogun, Nurobod) wanted more information about construction. Participants in Rasht were unsure if and when they would be resettled, although they have heard rumors that they were to be resettled since the 1980s. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants in every community are aware of the Project and believe that it will bring significant benefits, in particular employment, improved energy supply, and attracting tourists (Rogun, Faizobod). Some men (Nurobod) wanted more technical information about the HPP. Participants in Rasht were unsure if and when they would be resettled, although they have heard rumors that they were to be resettled since the 1980s.
Participation in resettlement activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women had varying levels of involvement in resettlement activities. Some had attended meetings, others reported that all key decisions were made by their husbands (even if the husband was in Russia) or parents. Most women in Rasht were not aware of any official engagement meetings having taken place. The women in Qal'ai Surkh were aware a meeting pertaining to Rogun HPP, but it is unclear whether resettlement was discussed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The men in settlements where resettlement is ongoing (Rogun, Nurobod) and in resettlement sites (Faizobod, Nurobod, Rogun) have all participated in resettlement meetings. The men in Rasht reported that no official resettlement meetings had taken place. Host communities in Khumdon (Nurobod) had attended introductory meetings with resettled communities.
Expectations regarding resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants were all optimistic about resettlement, although some (particularly those in Rasht) wished for more clarity regarding if and when it will take place. They expect that infrastructure, facilities and work opportunities will be better, as well as land plots being provided to families who do not currently have them (although they were unsure whether unmarried women were eligible). None of the women (including those in Rasht) expressed objection to resettlement in principle, provided that good conditions would be provided. Those who have spoken to friends and neighbors who have moved to their new locations, confirm that living conditions have improved since they were resettled. Neighbors in Mehrobod expressed a desire to remain together as a community after resettlement. Post-resettlement participants confirm that transportation was provided for belongings and fruit trees (to be replanted). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pre-resettlement participants were all optimistic about resettlement, although some wished for more clarity regarding if and when it will take place. They expect that infrastructure, facilities and work opportunities will be better, as well as land plots being provided to families who do not currently have them (although they were unsure whether unmarried women were eligible). Post-resettlement and host community participants, and those who have spoken to friends and neighbors who have moved to their new locations, confirm that living conditions have improved since they were resettled, in terms of infrastructure and the economy. Participants also confirmed that they had been allowed to harvest, and were also compensated for, trees, as well as being assisted with transportation and construction. Neighbors in Rasht expressed a desire to remain together as a community.

Theme	Women	Men
Concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some women undergoing resettlement stated that their compensation had been calculated several years previously (as long ago as 2012) and was no longer sufficient. Those relocating to Faizobod and Darband (Nurobod) mentioned difficulties with the water supply at their new location, and some in Rogun stated that re-planted fruit trees were struggling due to water shortages. In Darband it was reported that a new water pipeline had been installed, but that water was available for 2 hours per day and some people still have no access to water. Some participants were aware they would be resettled but unsure who to contact to discuss resettlement, or unclear about some aspects of the process. Several women mentioned that they would like to work, but that most of the jobs being created were considered more suitable for men. They would like businesses such as sewing shops, bakeries, or pharmacies to be opened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some participants undergoing resettlement stated that their compensation had been calculated several years previously (as long ago as 2010) and was no longer sufficient. Participants in Faizobod, Nurobod and Rogun mentioned problems with the water supply. In Darband (Nurobod), it was stated that drinking water is available for only 30 mins per day and this was inhibiting agriculture and tree-planting. In Sicharogh, it was stated that some power lines were demolished and that electricity has been unavailable for some for several months. By law, if the PAPs do not begin construction within 3 years, they will lose the right to their land plots. Some participants (Khakimi, Nurobod) were allocated plots more than 1 year previously, but are still awaiting compensation payments and are worried that their rights will expire.
Vulnerable groups identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women living in rented houses People with disabilities Divorced / widowed women, especially those with young children or no children, who will require construction support from outside their household <p>It was stated that vulnerable people are generally helped and supported by their families and the community, as well as receiving social benefits, but that this support was not always sufficient.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elderly people Divorced women People with disabilities Poor households Women HoH <p>It was stated that vulnerable people are generally helped and supported by their families and the community.</p>
Other observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some women in Mehrobod were living in privately rented properties with their children. However, they had been provided with a land plot in Darband. Women in Navobod stressed the importance of kindergartens at resettlement sites, as they currently rely on these in order to work. None of the women expressed concern about GBVH, either due to the Project or in their communities in general. The women in the post-resettlement community at Qadi Ob (Rogun) stated that, due to improved schools, school completion and enrollment in higher education was increasing, especially for girls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitudes to women's participation varied. The men in Sicharogh stated that they had participated in meetings where women were present and those in N. Makhsum (Rasht) wanted consultations with women to take place when engagement in their district begins. However, the men in Faizobod stated that women are not allowed to participate, despite some efforts by DFZ to organize consultations with women. Houses near to roads in Mehrobod are being affected by construction traffic. Seeking redress for this issue involves inviting an assessor from Dushanbe to assess the damage, which is time-consuming and expensive.

Theme	Women	Men
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="421 240 1216 293">• In Darband (Nurobod), due to the availability of a maternity hospital at the resettlement site, women are no longer giving birth at home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1265 240 2051 293">• Participants state that labor migration to Russia has reduced and that resettled workers are being hired preferentially.

Table H-2 – Consultations with PAPs, civil society, non-governmental organizations, public organizations and other stakeholders on the RLR

Nurobod – June 4, 2024 – 80 participants⁵⁹

COMMENT/QUESTION	RESPONSE/ACTION
<p>Eshonjon Saidov - Head of the Department of work with youth of Nurabad.</p> <p>Thanks to the state enterprise “Directorate of the flood zone” of Rogun HPP for organizing such important discussion.</p> <p>There is a medical center and school in your presentation but we can’t see sports fields and kindergartens. It’s very important for resettlers’ health.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>The construction of sports fields is already planned. All your opinions will be collected and presented to the World Bank. After this all these issues will be discussed, for the whole settlements. The issue of sports fields and kindergartens also will be considered. I think that in the future the construction of sports fields will be included in the project.</p>
<p>Tavakkal Habibov – Head of “Mujikharfi” jamoat of Nurabad.</p> <p>Thanks for the organizers of this event.</p> <p>Proposal: We have 3-4 villages that will be resettled under the RAP 3. Starting from 2009, according to the decision of the Government of Tajikistan, the construction of structures in the flooding zone is prohibited. Due to the growth of the population, residents can’t live 5 - 6 families in one house. There are many statements from population to the local authorities every day. If possible, they could give land from other places so that people could build.</p> <p>Also, there are 10 – 12 families whose houses due to the construction of the road were destroyed by flood. These families should be resettled as soon as possible from the flooded area to a safe place.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>We have no objections to the government's decision since 2009. Today, people to be resettled have been constructing and so far, no authorities have held them accountable. Despite of this due care of the government, we will make technical passport for the houses that are not registered.</p> <p>We counted all the houses, even their chicken coops. Another point is that we can’t make technical passport until the RAP 3. All stages are performed one after the other.</p> <p>Also, those resettlers that were resettled in 2010-2014, their houses were appraised but did not receive funds before resettlement. Now we appraise them before resettlement, which is also the WB’s requirement.</p> <p>About the houses that were destroyed by flood due to the road construction, according to the list of local authorities we provided 3 land plots to the residents of Chepak village of Tursunzoda.</p>

⁵⁹ The full list of participants is included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

	<p>In order to determine the emergency situation in the area, a competent Commission should be established and provide conclusions on what has happened. Last year, 28 households that were affected by flood were presented to us as requiring assistance, and we provided funds without any problems.</p>
<p>Safoeva Dilorom – Head of the Department of work with women and families of Nurabad district.</p> <p>Proposal: On behalf of all the women of Nurabad, it would be great to have a sewing workshop.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>One of the requirements of the World Bank is that vulnerable group, such as women and persons with disabilities are a priority. Currently, funding is provided by the state budget. When financing by the World Bank will start, these tailoring workshops will be put into use for sure.</p> <p>Then we should prepare these national costumes at another high level, which will represent Tajik culture and nation among other countries. National costumes should be presented in the same way that other nations also wear them.</p> <p>Iskandarzoda Matluba - Population Employment Agency</p> <p>The agency of population and labor works in all cities and districts. Also, the State Program for the Promotion of Employment of the Population in Tajikistan for the years 2023-2027, within the framework of which we offer several vacancies. Enterprises, institutions, organizations, regardless of their form of ownership, can offer us their vacancies, we hold job fairs. People who need a job can apply to the Population and Labor Employment Agency. We can mobilize citizens for free vocational training.</p> <p>We also have the aspect of vocational training "Validation", where a citizen who has a profession but does not have a valid document, can obtain a labor certificate (after 36 lessons) in the institutions of the Employment and Labor Agency, the Adult Education Center, and with this he can work both inside and outside the country, including to work in the Russian Federation.</p> <p>We have public paid jobs at minimum wage.</p> <p>Also, we offer unemployment benefits for people who are released from prison, or who serve in the armed forces, with a minimum salary of 3 months.</p>
<p>Jabborov Davlat - Resident of Hakimi village</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p>

<p>Proposal: During the distribution of the land that was given to us in the village of Sebigon, Bostoni Jamoat, Fayzabad district, there was clean water. But if the place where we bought the land is not provided with clean water, nothing will be done. The water we currently have for drinking is salty.</p>	<p>When we select a piece of land for the resettlers, we coordinate the local plan with all relevant ministries and authorities.</p> <p>There are structures for water supply, for example, and we propose to the Main Department of Geology to find for us a place where there is water, so that people can be supplied with water. Geology determines a place, where there is water, and how much we are going to pay. With another organization, he digs the proposed depth, which Geology concluded that there is water here. This organization works even if we pay the amount, but as a result, the water comes out salty. How do we predict what kind of water there is?</p> <p>Again, people have suggested that the well should be cleaned, submersible pumps are needed, and to dig 350 meters deep for fresh water. We spent money from the budget, but there is little water and we could not satisfy the people. The Director of the Water Directorate gives continuous orders every day to find the place of water, where there is water, we will invest, provide people with drinking water finally.</p> <p>There are 700 households in Fayzabad, we are trying to provide people with fresh drinking water.</p>
<p>Question: We paid 430 somonis to the Savings Bank of Fayzabad district, why is this? The privileges that are given should be monitored. How do we resettlers know? Please ask the government of Nurabad, you resettle the population, so monitor and don't forget us.</p>	<p>The 430 somoni payment is in accordance with the legislation of Tajikistan for the development of designs of the facilities of your own house. Before the start of construction, the design of the residential building and the location of auxiliary facilities should be developed and approved.</p> <p>For example, if your land is 8 acre, you will be instructed to build a house in this corner and auxiliary buildings in the other part of your land plot. As far as I know, the issue of informing resettlers is fully known by the local authorities of Nurabad. Those people who were moved to Dangara district or to Chinori village of Tursunzoda district will be fully monitored by Nurabad authorities.</p>
<p>Mamanbek Reimov - representative of the World Bank: Question to Jabborov Davlat, a resident of Hakim village, Nurabad district Do you have drinking water at home?</p>	<p>Jabborov Davlat - Resident of Hakimi village Yes, we have water here in Hakimi. But I heard that the problem with water is in new village. The problem is that a tree will never grow in salt water.</p>

	Mamanbek Reimov - representative of the World Bank - all the telephone numbers are in the brochure in your hand, if you have any personal questions, please ask me personally.
	<p>Mahmadullozoda Khairidin - Deputy Head of the Migration Service of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan (MoLMEP). We have 2 types of interest-free loans from the state budget. Until 2023, the amount was 3000 somoni, currently in 2024 it has reached 5000 somoni. Also, family members will be given 100 somoni allowance and 200 somoni for the head of the family.</p> <p>Prepare your documents and go to the bank to get the allowance offered to you by the government. It has a deadline, if it is not received, it will be returned to the budget.</p>

RASHT – JUNE 5, 2024 – 84 participants

COMMENT/QUESTION	RESPONSE/ACTION
<p>Eshonov Dilovarshah - labor veteran from Loyoba village, Nusratullo Makhsum district. Rasht</p> <p>Thanks to the SE "DFZ of Rogun HPP".</p> <p>Proposal: In 1983, a map of people's relocation related to the construction of Rogun was already drawn up. Some of the villages of Rasht region were included in this map. Unfortunately, due to ignorance, some villages are being relocated and the construction of luxury houses is going on. Therefore, residents of the same villages should also participate in the meeting of the working group. If at least 90 percent of the proposed benefits are implemented, life will improve. For example, in the town of Navobod in Rasht, which was flooded, the construction of luxury houses is still going on. That is why the working group includes them in the list.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>In order to determine the boundaries of the flooded areas of the Rogun HPP, we cooperate with the "Aerogeodesia" organization, an agreement was signed, during the current year, and the entire territory of flooded areas in 1290 m asl will be marked. The flooded area will be filled in stages.</p> <p>Amendments and additions to the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated January 20, 2009 on the relocation of the population of the flood zone from Rasht district have been signed, and it is available to you, and we operate according to it.</p>
<p>Boboev Mirzo - a pensioner from the town of Navobod.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – deputy director of DFZ.</p>

<p>I have a proposal to write to the resettled population not affected by resettlement but just resettled, because we benefit from resettlement. In addition, they are already benefiting from the construction of the buildings. They benefit only.</p> <p>I also suggest that the water reservoir of Nurek HPP be cleaned of sand and gravel which then can be used as construction materials. Otherwise after 100 years Rasht valley will be flooded. And the World Bank should contribute to this work.</p>	<p>It is true that we are also thinking about this concept, to write this phrase as the population under the influence of the project. Because they benefit not harm. It's a good offer. Because the purpose of the construction of the Rogun HPP is to extend the life of the Nurek HPP. In the matter of the fact that after 100 years Rasht will be under water, this is incorrect, because it is already known that the 1290-meter dam will not rise above it. We will consider this proposal to clean.</p> <p>Many of the structures of Darbandi Nurabad town were built by the DFZ, and in the future we will be in regular contact with the resettled population and together we will solve the issues that have arisen.</p> <p>Every household where 3-4 families live, each of them owns a separate piece of land. All these things will be compensated. Such benefits offered by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan are unprecedented.</p>
<p>Mirzoev Islomiddin, a resident of the Obi Labor Jamoat.</p> <p>I have a question about where we will be moved from here. Secondly, will they pay our housing compensation all at once or in installments?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>Regarding the selection of the plot of land, together with the representatives of the executive bodies of the local authorities and communities, we will compile a list and take into account the opinions of the people. For example, out of 100 resettled farms, 50 farms intend to move to Lakhsh district, where potato growing is good, and another 50 farms want to stay in the same region of Rasht. Therefore, during the distribution and selection of the land plot, the wishes and needs of the immigrants themselves are taken into account.</p> <p>The amount of housing compensation covers 4 stages and is constantly monitored.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To build the foundation of the building 2) To build the wall of the house 3) To build the roof of the house 4) For the rest of the works <p>All these stages are under our control. Because we have noticed from previous experience that in the case of full payment of funds at once, cases of loss of funds or misuse of funds have been noticed. According to the requirements of the World Bank, you will build a house and move to another neighborhood within a certain period of time, for example, 1 year. For example, in Nurabad district, some households built a new house, but they still live in the old house without moving. However, according to international standards and requirements of the</p>

	World Bank, compensation for moving to a new house should be paid within 6 to 12 months, and the resettler should move to the new place.
Eshonov Dilovarshah - labor veteran of Loyoba village. I have a question, can I take the money and buy a house for myself in Dushanbe?	Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ. Based on the immigrant's application, DFZ can pay housing compensation and you can buy a house wherever you want.
Akramova Sunbula I have a question, people who live in the same household with their children, do they also own the plot of land?	Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ. Yes, each family within the household is allocated a plot of land without any problems depending on their age. Divorced women can also become landowners if they comply with the requirements of the current laws of the Republic of Tajikistan. But we have nothing to do with their internal dispute. Also, single pensioners who live with their grandchildren and are considered their main heirs are given compensation separately.
Mirzoev Islomiddin - a resident of the Obi Labor Jamoat. What will happen to the new households that have not yet documented their land and houses?	Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ. Most resettled houses have this documented status. That's why we cover all the documentation costs from the funds allocated from the investors or the state budget. In this regard, we will conclude an agreement with the local BTIs. If you do it yourself, these costs are almost equal to 6000 somoni.
Mirzoev Islomiddin - a resident of the Obi Labor Jamoat. Can we get 10-15 plots of land from our district?	Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ. Yes, I recommend that up to 50 households from your district join together and select a plot of land so that social infrastructure, such as a kindergarten, school, and medical center can be built in this new neighborhood. Because there are more lands in Rasht district than in Nurabad, and you won't lose your job in this district.
Teacher from Boqi Rahimzoda Jamoat. I have a suggestion. Some villages are not located at flat land, there are high and low, and if 30% of the village is flooded, the village will be resettled fully?	Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ. If the defined line of protection is observed, the village will stand without any problems.

	<p>Iskandarzoda Matluba - Deputy Director of the Labor and Employment Agency –</p> <p>There is a department of the Labor and Employment Agency in Rasht district. Also, according to the State Program of Assistance to Population Employment for 2023-2027, we will provide significant work to the unemployed citizens living in the district. In particular, by the Ministry of Enterprises and Organizations, available vacancies are submitted to the Labor Agency. We provide permanent employment. They can also study their desired profession by providing scholarships for up to 3 months in 119 professions and specialties in 3 directions.</p> <p>A citizen who has a profession but does not have a valid document can apply to us and get an international certificate.</p> <p>Other benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid social work on the basis of the company's collective agreement, which is given to unemployed citizens for a certain period. • Unemployment allowance for persons who have joined the Armed Forces after military service, as well as persons who have been released from prison, social allowance for up to 3 months minimum salary (600 somonis/month). <p>Also, through the departments of the Labor and Employment Agency, there are job fairs where citizens can freely participate and get the job they want. We also offer interest-free loans and services for unemployed citizens. Citizens who have studied for 5 years, received a diploma, but do not have a job, the 5 years they studied is a specialty. Citizens can come to the Adult Education Center and learn a trade to further improve their living conditions.</p>
<p>Boboev Mirzo, a pensioner from Navobod town</p> <p>What is the issue of sending abroad to Europe?</p>	<p>Iskandarzoda Matluba - Deputy Director of the Labor and Employment Agency –</p> <p>This is not our mandate. Representatives of the Migration Service can answer this question.</p>
	<p>Khairiddin Rahmatullo -Deputy Head of the Department of Internal and Environmental Migration, Migration Service -</p> <p>According to the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan from 01.06.2024, there are 3 types of migration:</p>

	<p>Internal migration, ecological, flooding.</p> <p>We would like to draw your attention to the fact that the households that are located in the dangerous area in accordance with the Government's decision on resettlement, and have received land and preferential loans at the expense of ecological settlers, cannot receive land for the second time at the expense of flooded settlers. Households located in dangerous areas should be moved early. Preferential loans until 2023 were 3000 somoni. Currently, in 2024, up to 5000 somoni will be paid without any interest within 4 years, in case of receiving a preferential loan of 5000 somoni. Also non-returnable allowance. For example, if there are 9 people in 1 household, 8 people can get 100 somoni, and one head of the family can get 200 somoni.</p>
	<p>Latipov Jovidon- Head of the Navobod Jamoat.</p> <p>I express my immense gratitude to SI "DFZ of Rogun HPP". First of all, to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, who is creating good living conditions for the future of our children. We have to put before us the motto of the Americans, "What have I done for my country ".</p>

Dushanbe – June 6, 2024 – 33 participants (24 in-person, 9 online)

COMMENT/QUESTION	RESPONSE/ACTION
<p>Eugene Simonov – independent expert from Ukrainian War Environmental Consequences (UWEC) (in English)</p> <p>I have only three questions:</p> <p>First, regarding compliance with the ESS 5 of the World Bank which require to minimize number of people to be resettled. Why, of all the alternatives for dam height, was the highest chosen? Indeed, at 1290 m above sea level, the number of resettled people is 30 thousand more than at 1255 m above sea level.</p> <p>Second question, how do you explain the increase in the number of displaced people from the expected 42,000 to 50,000?</p> <p>The third question, regarding the payment of compensation, to what extent were all the resettled people satisfied?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>Up to date we used World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. This work process was observed and approved by international organizations, including the WSP, the Panel of Experts and the World Bank missions. After 2018, when the ESF and environmental and social standards of the World Bank was updated, we requested our government to update our planning documents as well. If new RLRf will be adopted and we will receive international funding then we will use ESS 5.</p> <p>Human life cannot be stopped. According to statistics, the population of Tajikistan is increasing by 2-3% every year. Therefore, it is normal to increase the number of resettled people and if the population growth continues at such a speed, there is a possibility that this number will change at the end of the project.</p>

<p>I mean the first question about prioritizing the resettlement of the population due to the change of the full supply level 1290 m above sea level, which in the previous project was 1255 m above sea level, and logically the number of displaced people has also increased or not?</p> <p>Only 27% of the communities have been resettled under RAP-2 which is slow. Why? How much does an average family gets for resettlement and how does this compare to the income of the average household?</p>	<p>According to the plan and the amount allocated by the state budget, the compensation is being paid by the DFZ. However, due to the increase in the number of people to be resettled, due to lack of funds in the budget, we might fail to pay compensation to all resettlers on time and in full. That is why we decided to expand cooperation with international organizations in order to attract/allocate additional funds.</p> <p>We hope that the World Bank and other international organizations will provide funds and we will overcome these shortcomings. Compensation has not been fully paid for the resettlers of the second phase, and as I mentioned, we will further solve this issue in cooperation with international organizations.</p> <p>In the same submitted RLRf report, it is noted that population resettlement is held step by step. That is, we are currently working only on the second stage. Those numbers may change at the start of the third phase. The fourth and fifth stages are also likely to change. In order to reduce the number of resettled population, geological and geodetic research is being carried out in 11 villages. As a result of conducting these works, it will be determined, and it is possible that after these surveys, the number of the population to be relocated will decrease. The final conclusion on the relocation of households in 11 villages will be made clear after receiving the conclusion of the geological and geodetic research.</p> <p>Secondly, I should emphasize the fact that the evaluation of the conclusion of the environmental and social impact assessment was carried out in 2011-2014 by the international consulting company Poyry Energy, and in order to prevent natural disasters such as floods, the water level was increased from 1255 meters to 1290 meters above sea level was determined and these reports can be accessed on the official websites of the World Bank or this company.</p> <p>We are always ready to present our work to local and international experts.</p> <p>(On the pace of resettlement during RAP 2). We agree. This is primarily because of lack of funding. We are working closely with the lenders to ensure funding can be mobilized as early as possible so that the resettlement work can pick up pace. Director, DFZ</p>
<p>Sirojiddinov Kamolidin - independent local expert from civil society.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>Thank you for your kind support in answering the question above</p>

<p>I have to add to what you said, honorable chairman, that if the reservoir level will be 1255 meters above sea level, 18,000 people would be relocated, and if it is 1,290 meters, almost 50,000 people would be relocated. This choice was made due to three key factors. The life of the reservoir, that is, if it is 1290 meters, then the reservoir will serve for 115 years, and if it is 1255, then the reservoir's service life will be 45 years. Second, the efficiency of energy production increases in every way. And the third very important factor is probable maximum flood (PMF) mitigation. Rogun HPP (with the dam of 335 m) can withstand to PMF and could someday save lives of the downstream population.</p> <p>Now I have my question. It is noted in the submitted report that the employees of the MBTI have requested money from the resettled people to speed up the documentation preparation. Is there generally a fee charged for the documentation of households?</p>	<p>I would like to bring to your attention that according to the clause of the agreement, the documents of the resettled households will be prepared by the DFZ. To date, we have not received any complaints that the resettlers financed their housing documents at their own expense. We sign a contract with Mezhraion (inter-district) Bureau of Technical Inventory (MBTI) for documenting the housing of displaced persons and we pay for it. When a resettler moves to a new place, he must correct the document of his new residence, and we do the same. We are preparing the land certificate and technical passport at the expense of the state budget. We proposed to the World Bank that the same costs should be financed by the project in the future.</p>
<p>Eugene Simonov - independent expert from UWEC via online chat (in English)</p> <p>Thank you for the answer. Now it is clear to me.</p>	
<p>Rafika Musaeva - Chair of the Association of Power Engineers of the Republic of Tajikistan.</p> <p>We visited a group of representatives of public organizations as civil society at the homes of resettled people who have moved to new places. They have very good conditions that meet modern requirements. Schools are located one step away. In the past, they used to walk 2-3 kilometers along the mountain path to come to school. Housewives have also been provided with good living conditions and now they want to work in a sewing factory. Men are provided with jobs. It would be good to create new jobs for women in newly built neighborhoods.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labor and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan takes measures to provide employment to resettled people who have moved to new places, and representatives of this Ministry participate in these public meetings and conduct explanatory work for the public. In particular, yesterday in the districts of Nurabad and Rasht, such issues of employment of the population were explained to the people. Now they are also present at this meeting and it would be good if they themselves could talk about it.</p> <p>Iskandarzoda Matluba - Deputy Director of the Labor and Employment Agency.</p> <p>On the basis of the State Employment Assistance Program for 2023-2027, we will provide significant work to the unemployed citizens living in the district. In particular, there are vacancies for women by the Ministry, enterprises and organizations and they have been shared with the Labor Agency. We provide permanent employment. Also, according to the program, which provides training in 119 professions and specialties, people can learn their desired profession by providing scholarships for up to 3 months.</p> <p>A citizen who has a profession but does not have a valid document can apply to us and get an international certificate.</p>

	<p>Paid public works on the basis of the company's contract are collectives, which are given to unemployed citizens for a certain period.</p> <p>Social benefits for the period of unemployment by resettled persons from flood zone region include up to 3 months of minimum salary at 600 somonis/month.</p> <p>Also, through the departments of the Labor and Employment Agency, there are job fairs where citizens can freely participate and get the job they want.</p> <p>Citizens who have studied for 5 years and received a diploma but do not have a job, can come to the Adult Education Center and learn a trade to further improve their living conditions.</p> <p>It is true that in order to further improve the employment conditions of immigrants, a professional retraining center will be established in Rogun.</p>
<p>Rafika Musaeva - Char of the Association of Power Engineers of the Republic of Tajikistan.</p> <p>Yes, we should provide more working conditions for women. Especially in Rogun and other areas where people are moving.</p>	<p>Iskandarzoda Matluba - Deputy Director of the Labor and Employment Agency.</p> <p>60-65% of the total number of vocational trainees are women who have a qualification certificate. We always pay attention to this point.</p>
	<p>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>I also invite the participants of the meeting to submit their comments and suggestions on the feedback forms that we have distributed, indicating your job title and address.</p>
<p>Sirojiddinov Kamolidin - independent local expert from civil society.</p> <p>We must carefully study and approve the action plan of the Rogun HPP Project - the updated environmental and social impact assessment.</p> <p>Secondly, I had a question regarding the employment of resettlers who moved to a new place, what kind of jobs did they get?</p> <p>Moreover, I asked about the large expenses of the Directorate due to the increase of work units.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>It would be good to apply with an official letter and the representatives of the employment agency will give you a complete answer.</p> <p>Now the volume of construction work and population relocation has increased many times, and we need more administrative staff.</p>

<p>Usmonov Sobirjon - member of the Board of the Association of Power Engineers of the Republic of Tajikistan</p> <p>We actually visited flooded areas and resettled neighborhoods and sent some comments and suggestions to the given address. But we did not get the answer. That is, the activity of communication with the society should be reviewed.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>True, we are also in favor of strong relations with society. For this purpose, reports have been posted on the websites, and everyone can write their questions, requests, comments and explanations in full, indicating their address, so that every question and suggestion can be responded to in a timely manner.</p>
<p>Question from the audience:</p> <p>The final RAP-1 audit should be made public and included in the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan so that we can reflect on the findings and see whether lessons have been learnt for the current and future RAPs. For example, we would like to know what % of the resettled people under RAP-1 are currently engaged in some kind of livelihood activity?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>Thank you for your feedback. We will take it into consideration. DFZ is conducting an internal audit every 3 months to ensure quality of resettlement services provided to impacted communities. The information on % of employed resettled community members from RAP-1 is available and can be shared later as we don't have numbers at the moment.</p>
<p>Rafika Musaeva is a member of the Association of Power Engineers of the Republic of Tajikistan.</p> <p>At the end of this meeting, I would like to express the gratitude of the civil society to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Administration of the DFZ of Rogun HPP, which are carrying out significant work, both in construction and in the direction of population migration, in compliance with the requirements of the World Bank and respect for human rights at the highest level. Our mission in civil society is to create a healthy environment around the creation of the institution of the century.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ</p> <p>I hope that our cooperation will expand and our door is always open for advice and consultation. Thank you for your comments and participation in today's meeting.</p>

APPENDIX I – PAST RESETTLEMENT AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

Past Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Implementation

The resettlement process began with the initiation of Project construction in the 1980s, and a ban on building or improving dwellings in the villages marked for resettlement was put in place. The resettlement process was discontinued while the Project was paused in the 1990s and 2000s, during which time many people who had been resettled returned to their previous residences. However, the ban on new construction and major alterations remained in place.

It is expected that the completion of the Project will require the resettlement of up to 69 inhabited villages. Geological studies are ongoing in 12 of these villages to confirm whether resettlement will be required. Current estimates state that approximately 46,000 people will be resettled over the entire course of the Project.

The resettlement operation can be divided into several phases:

- The initial Soviet-era resettlement phase in the 1980s, which was somewhat reversed in the 1990s.
- Phase 1, which took place in 2008-2017 and is already complete. This was implemented in line with the initial 2014 RPF (RPF 1) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP 1) prepared in line with World Bank standards.
- Phase 2, which began in 2017 and is ongoing. This phase is much larger, covering an estimated 1,421 households, and is estimated to be completed by 2025. The resettlement process in this phase is relying on the 2014 RAP and RPF 1, which will be updated to become this RLPF and 2017-2025 RAP 2.
- Later phases, taking place 2025-2032, which will be managed by future RAPs. It is estimated that a total of 5 RAPs will be required.

During all resettlement phases to date, compensation for assets was determined by means of the THP prepared for each plot containing an inventory of assets, which is signed by the HoH, and a subsequent valuation of these assets. Land compensation was provided in the form of a replacement plot selected by lottery at the resettlement site chosen by the HoH. RAP 1 required compensation to be paid at replacement cost. A completion audit carried out in 2018 confirmed that living standards had improved.

A completion audit of RAP 1 was carried out by Baker Tilly in 2018. It confirmed that relocation was complete, compensation at replacement cost had been paid to all PAPs, and that average living conditions had improved substantially, in terms of size and quality of dwellings, availability of infrastructure, and, in the case of PAPs relocating from rural to more urban areas, employment opportunities. All resettled household heads had rebuilt their houses, however the construction of houses on land plots that had been given to families (adult children who were not HoH, alongside their spouses and children) that previously resided within other households was still ongoing, as these families did not own properties in their former locations and therefore did not receive compensation. New houses, in both rural and urban resettlement sites, exceeded constitutional minimum requirements 12 m² per person, which had not been the case at previous locations. Infrastructure and services including healthcare, schools, access to electricity, and availability of drinking water were confirmed to have improved by surveyed PAPs.

School attendance amongst children, particularly amongst girls, was found to have improved, and 180 women had begun working outside the home in their new location, 40 of whom had benefited from DFZ-provided training.

The completion audit found that, of the resettled population, 28% were in paid employment, 20% were running small businesses, 45% were engaged in seasonal labor migration, 2% in seasonal domestic work, and the remaining 5% had other income streams. Data on their previous

occupations however was not available. It was confirmed that PAPs had been enabled to use previous land plots until all crops had been harvested. Approximately 90% of resettled PAPs were found to grow food in garden plots at their new locations.

The completion audit found that 40% of affected adults (predominantly men) had sought training in new agricultural techniques, and also that 180 women who had not worked outside the household were now economically active (social work, small businesses, crop production, seasonal work).

Two groups of vulnerable PAPs were identified and entitled to the following resettlement assistance:

- Female-headed households (7 PAPs)
 - Jamoats to prioritize provision of labor;
 - Relocation assistance (packing, unpacking, salvaging material from previous dwelling);
 - Construction monitored by Jamoats; and
 - Additional construction materials provided;
- People with disabilities (16 PAPs)
 - As above, as well as:
 - Provision of wheelchairs if needed (4 PAPs);
 - DFZ-constructed public facilities and infrastructure, as well as reconstructed houses, adapted to be accessible for the disabled; and
 - Assistance to register with labor and social protection agencies in order to receive a special monthly pension, as well as compensation and assistance related to resettlement.

Vulnerable PAPs (defined as those being at risk of exclusion from livelihood restoration activities and those requiring customized approaches to livelihood restoration such as the disabled and elderly) were entitled to priority consideration for Project-related employment, and to be prioritized for employment opportunities through local authorities.

Regular monitoring by a Tajik NGO, Kumak, was carried out, most recently in 2019. Internal monitoring by DFZ is also carried out monthly at resettlement sites, covering the number of PAPs and households and families resettled and their occupations.

Current Implementation Of Phase 2 Resettlement And Livelihood Restoration

2017-2025 Phase 2 Rap 2 Update

Resettlement during the years 2017-2020 was planned in accordance with the 2014 RPF, based on the principles applied during RAP 1. A resettlement planning document covering 2021-2025 has been developed by DFZ in line with previously applied principles and shared externally. This document was not approved by international lenders. This document contains information on:

- High-level descriptions of various procedures;
- Affected villages, assets and infrastructure;
- Estimated costs for resettlement activities (requested budget);
- Infrastructure provision at 5 resettlement sites; and
- Cemetery reburial.

The 2017-2025 RAP 2 aligned with international standards will be prepared. An outline of this RAP 2 is available in APPENDIX A. RAP 2 will supersede the planning documents approved by DFZ.

LRP 1 and LRP 2

An LRP was developed alongside RAP 1 in 2015, in line with national legislation and OP 4.12, with the aim of restoring the livelihoods and living standards of Phase 1 resettled PAPs to at least their pre-resettlement levels. It was estimated that an additional 3-5 years would be required for the completion of this LRP, beyond the completion of physical resettlement.

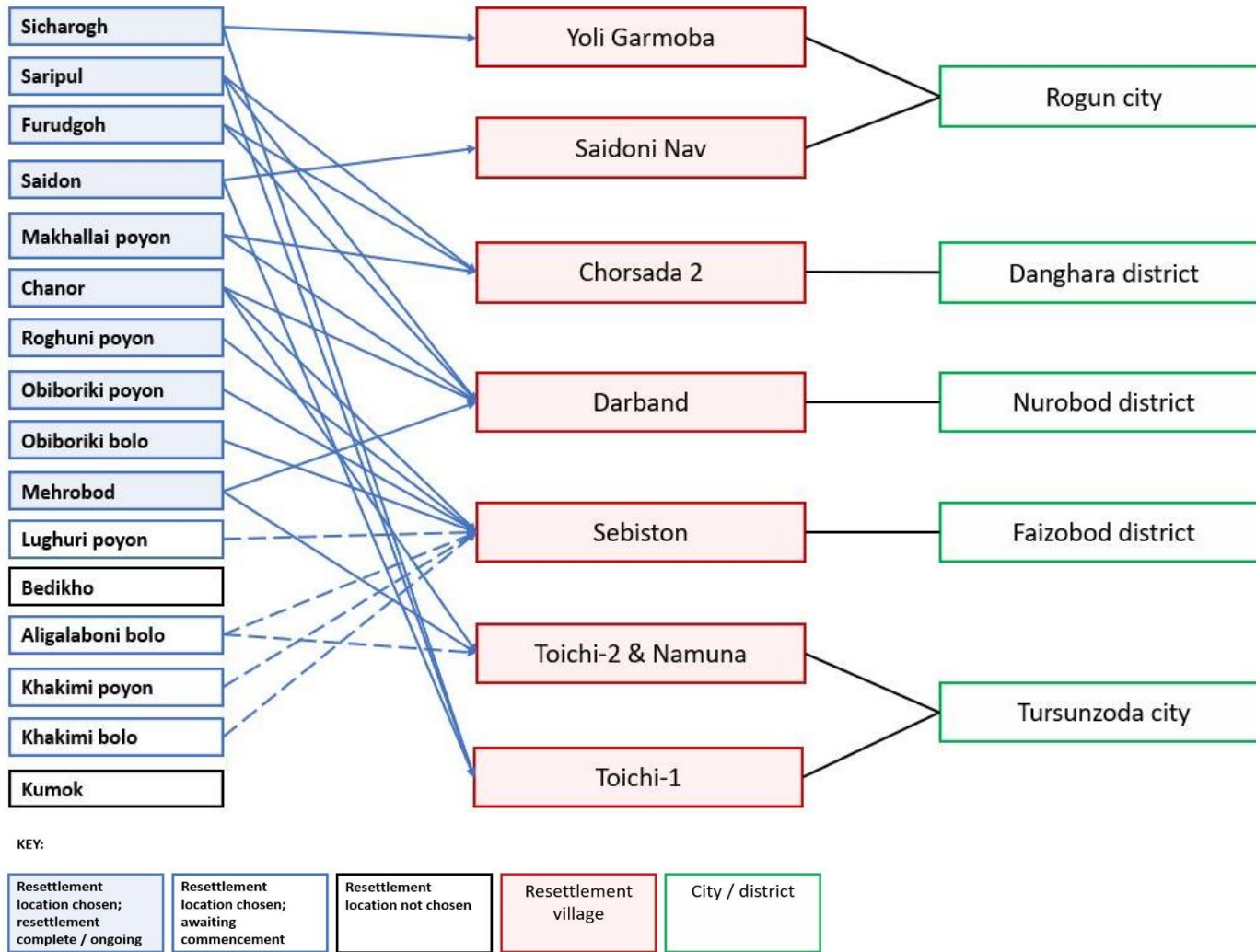
This LRP contained the following key information:

- Background information on the Project and Phase 1 resettled communities;
- Legal basis of the LRP;
- Supporting data from RAP 1 and RPF 1;
- A breakdown of positive and negative impacts on livelihoods resulting from resettlement;
- Identification of livelihood restoration opportunities at resettlement sites;
- Livelihood restoration measures provided by MoLMEP;
- Identification of potential partners to support livelihood restoration implementation;
- Eligibility criteria, including for vulnerable groups entitled to additional assistance;
- Description of entitlements and EM;
- Implementation Plan;
- Consultation, disclosure and GRM;
- Institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities;
- Monitoring and reporting; and
- Estimated budget.

No LRP has been prepared for Phase 2 resettlement to date. A new LRP will be developed along with the RAP 2 according to the outline provided in APPENDIX D.

Figure I-1 below shows the migration routes from the villages within the scope of RAP 2, to the new resettlement sites selected by the majority of the community.

Figure I-1 – Migration routes of RAP 2 villages



Source: DFZ data, April 2023

APPENDIX J – MAPS OF AREAS TO BE RESETTLED

Figure J-1 – Areas to be Resettled – Western View

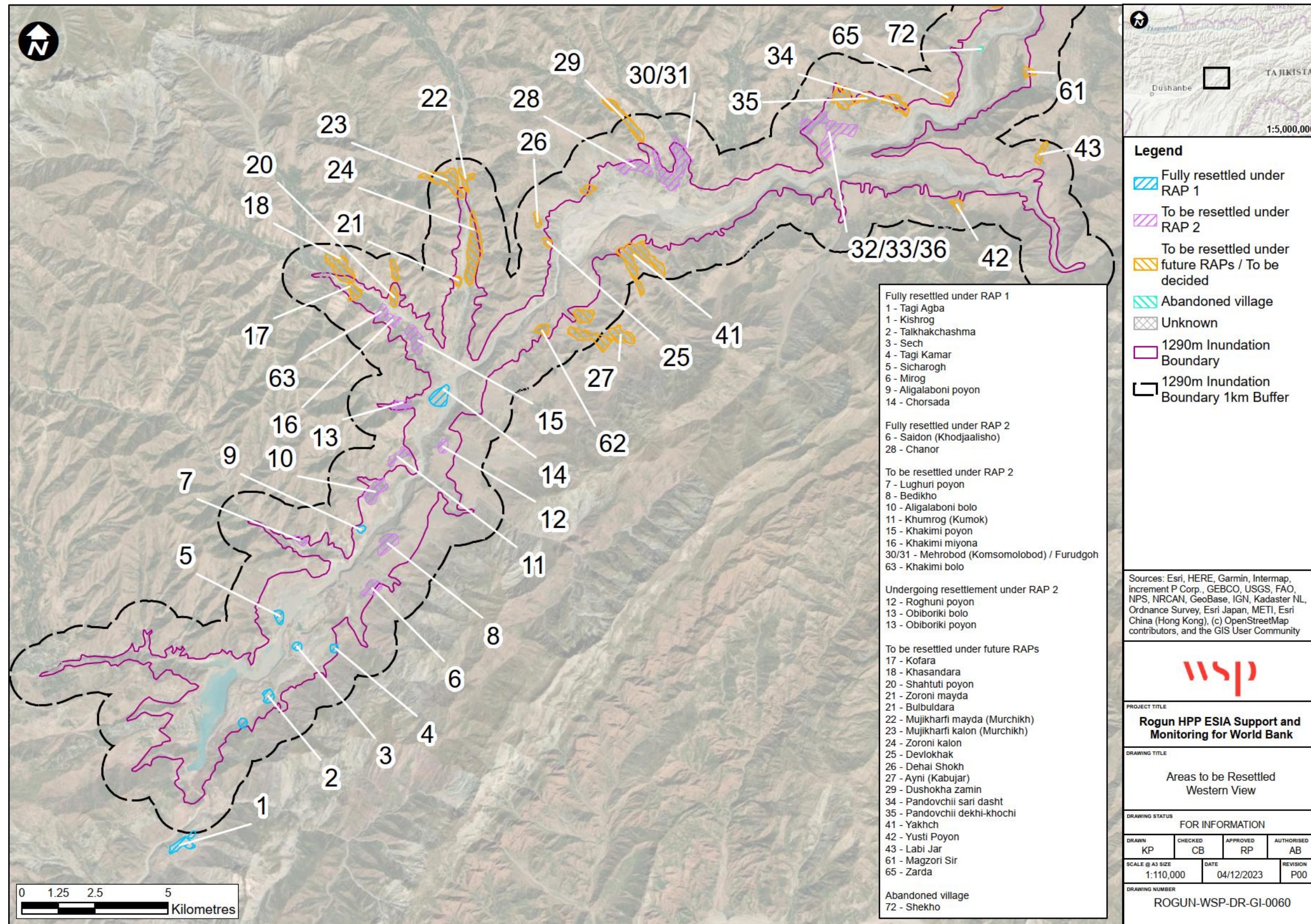


Figure J2 – Areas to be Resettled – Central View

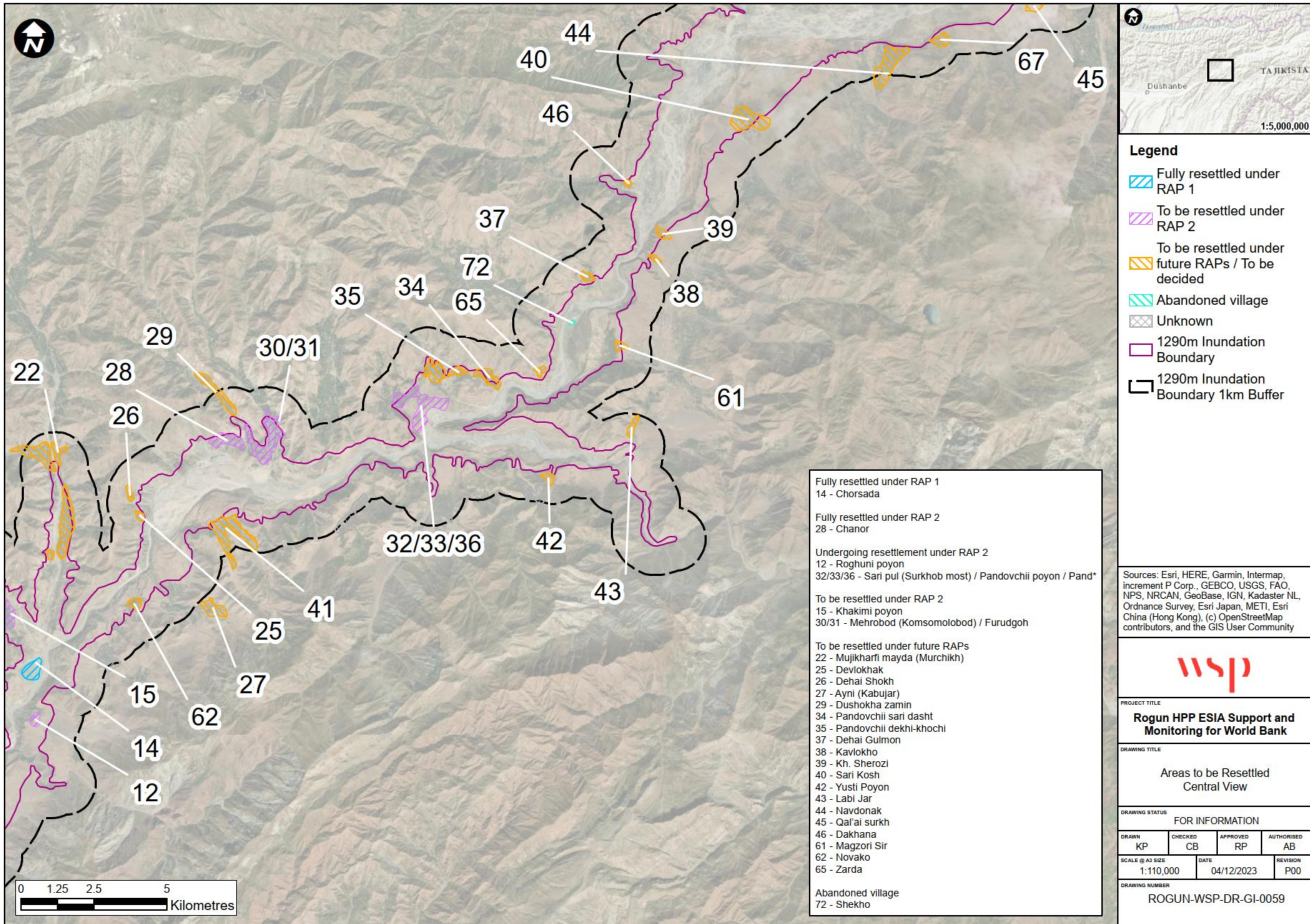


Figure J3—Areas to be Resettled—Eastern View

