

Resettlement Action Plan – Phase 2 (RAP 2)

2017-2026

For

ROGUN HYDROPOWER PROJECT



**Project Management Group under the President of the
Republic of Tajikistan and
State Enterprise, Directorate of the Flooding Zone of Rogun
Hydropower Plant**



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Amonatbank: `Amonatbank` is a State Unitary enterprise, which is a 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 detailed in the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF).

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 the RLRF. 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. The project GRM is detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as well as the RLRF.

Jamoats: The lowest tier of formal public administration in Tajikistan. Each jamoats 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	State Enterprise, Directorate of the Flooding 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
IFIs	International Finance Institutions
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
Km	Kilometers
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M	Meters
Masl	Meters Above Sea Level
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
NSIFT	National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan
OP	Operational Principle

Table of abbreviations	
PAC	Project-Affected Community
PAP	Project-Affected Person
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
SUE	State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzor”
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 is a tributary to the Amu Darya River in the larger 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 several 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 reservoir that will have an area of up to 16,823 hectares (ha) and will store up to 13.3 km³ of water. The project is expected to generate an annual average of 17,000 GWh.

Construction of the dam will cause permanent irreversible environmental and social impacts due to the creation of the reservoir, headrace tunnel, powerhouse, transmission line, and ancillary facilities such as access roads and workers’ camps. This includes large-scale physical and economic displacement of low-income rural communities in the reservoir and buffer areas. 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, about six 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’).

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 has been and 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 RAP prepared for the first phase of resettlement (RAP 1). During the first phase of resettlement, which was prepared in 2014 and completed in 2017, a total of 289 households (2,697 PAPs) were physically relocated.

The World Bank and other International Finance Institutions (IFIs) are now financing 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 the TA, a number of E&S instruments for the Project have been updated or newly prepared, including a Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF), which was prepared in June 2024 and the Resettlement Action Plan and Livelihood Restoration Plan for the ongoing second phase of resettlement (RAP 2 and LRP 2).

Purpose of RAP 2

RAP 2 describes the progress of resettlement in the second phase (which commenced in 2017) and includes measures to ensure that past and current resettlement activities meet the requirements of both Tajikistan's applicable laws and the international lenders' standards¹, especially the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5) on "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement". It includes the policies, procedures and processes to identify and mitigate impacts on people who are being or will be affected by physical and economic displacement due to the construction and operation of the Project.

The RLRf has guided the preparation of RAP 2. The RLRf replaced 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 RAP 1 implementation concluded that it was materially consistent with World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary resettlement. To date, resettlement within the RAP 2 period (2017-2026)² 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. This RAP 2 supersedes those instruments.

Given that resettlement activities are being carried out in a phased manner over several years, 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 RAP includes a socio-economic survey of the RAP 2 area, the cut-off dates for each community and includes measures to adjust compensation standards/payments for the implementation period of the second phase of the resettlement program, including cases where PAPs demonstrate their earlier compensation was not adequate to cover the costs of building new homes and other structures.

LRP 2 includes measures to 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 Rogun's Benefit-Sharing Program (BSP) will also support livelihoods. This RAP also pays particular attention to vulnerable groups, including people who by virtue of gender, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, ethnicity, social discrimination and/or exclusion may be disproportionately affected by resettlement.

Key Principles

The following key principles guide this RAP:

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.

¹ Tables summarizing the lenders' policies on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and setting out a gap analysis and reconciliation between national and the lenders' policies are in the RLRf, which is available at energyprojects.tj.

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

Cultural Heritage Preservation: Measures will be taken to safeguard the cultural heritage of affected communities, including relocating important cultural sites if necessary and supporting the preservation of 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: While DFZ has taken account of gender and vulnerability issues in the resettlement program, additional efforts will be made to support the full participation of vulnerable groups in resettlement and livelihood activities of the Project. Given the large influx of displaced people into host communities, social cohesion is a key priority. Host communities will continue to benefit from enhanced/expanded and/or new community infrastructures and facilities, such as schools, medical facilities, markets, community centers, etc.

Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration: Current Situation and Planning

The Project is subject to a 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 (MoA) are responsible for livelihood support and restoration activities, including training and support for employment. DFZ also works with jamoats and other relevant ministries and agencies dealing with education, health, energy, water supply, environmental protection and social protection to ensure the program follows the key principles described above.

Resettlement is proceeding in phases according to a series of RAPs as follows:

SCENARIO-I – RAP PLANNING (For all 69 villages, resettlement completed by 2032, in advance of full impoundment (1290 masl) by 2038)						
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	2017-2026	2017-2026 RAP 2	16	1,710	16,919	In progress (to be finalized by 2026)
1185-1270	2026-2028	2026-2028 RAP 3	16	1,328	9,206	RAP 3 ready by 2026 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	

As of July 2025, 778 households (7,820 PAPs) in the second phase of resettlement (RAP 2) have been relocated. The remainder are either in the process of moving (6,699 PAPs) or selecting the place to which they will resettle (2,400 PAPs).

³ The commencement dates for RAPs/LRPs 3 to 5 may be adjusted if the impoundment/filling dates change, if there are increases in the number of PAPs or if there are delays in financing.

⁴ See Footnote 3.

⁵ See Footnote 3.

⁶ This is the current number as of June 2025. It is possible that the final count of PAPs could be up to 60,000 to take account of population growth.

In general, resettled households in this phase consider the structures and associated services to be better or the same as they were in their previous communities. PAPs have received household land for their homes and structures, comparable to what they had before, as well as additional land for each married child in the household. Those PAPs who requested agricultural land for subsistence and other uses received such land, though in some cases, some of the allocated land is outside their community because of land scarcity. Communal land has also been made available to communities, though the amount of land for grazing may be less than what was available to them before, due to the scarcity of such land in some of the resettlement areas. Additional schools, medical facilities and other social structures have been built in the communities where the PAPs have been resettled, as well as provisions for electricity and water supply. These amenities have also benefitted host communities.

According to a June 2024 socio-economic survey of resettled PAPs carried out by DFZ, most services have improved or stayed the same:

- No change in road accessibility. After resettlement, 99% of households still have access to roads.
- Electricity: Resettlement has not affected the availability of electricity for households. The level of access to electricity is 100%.
- Hospital/Medical Center: Accessibility to healthcare facilities in all areas has improved significantly and is 100%.
- Access to drinking water: The overall level of accessibility after resettlement is 96%. The availability of drinking water has remained almost the same in all districts.
- Telecommunications infrastructure: Resettlement has also had a positive impact on the availability of telecommunications infrastructure in all districts. On average, household access to mobile networks and the internet has increased from 73% to 85%.
- Access to primary schools: Initially, the socio-economic analysis indicated that access to primary schools had fallen from 75% to 67% across all districts. This is because the new schools built in the resettlement areas combine primary (Grades 1 to 4) and secondary (Grades 5 to 11), resulting in fewer standalone primary schools. In fact, access to primary schools has increased to 100% in the resettled areas.
- Leisure/recreation facilities: Access to leisure facilities has improved since the resettlement. On average, all districts have increased from 33% to 42%.
- Bus stations: Accessibility to bus stations for households has also improved. On average, in all districts, household access to bus stations increased from 26% to 52%.
- Sewerage: On average, 51% of households in all districts have sewerage after resettlement, where previously almost all of them had none.

Some key challenges remain:

- Interviews by the World Bank of some 200 resettled households (between 2022 and 2024) indicated that about 90% of PAHs reported that the financial compensation for their houses and structures – even with the permitted depreciation by the government⁷ – was adequate

⁷ The depreciation of household asset values ended in July 1, 2024, as part of the government's effort to align the compensation process with good international industry practice and the requirements of the World Bank and other international financial institutions investing in the project.

to purchase or build new houses and structures at the resettlement sites.⁸ The remaining 10% of PAH surveyed stated that they needed additional support, as materials and labor costs were higher than expected. Almost all PAPs agree strongly that their new homes are superior in quality to their original homes, with important amenities such as electricity and water supply, and upgraded or new schools and medical facilities to accommodate the resettled people, as well as host communities.

- Livelihood restoration is recognized to take more time than physical resettlement and it will be important for the government to strengthen efforts in this area. While PAPs may opt to keep some agricultural land for subsistence farming and try to continue working as migrant laborers in other countries, many are switching to or considering new occupations, such as construction and services. This, and proximity to larger towns, may explain why the average annual income of resettled persons generally increased by about 11 percent after resettlement.
- Access to irrigation water: On average, the usage of irrigation water has decreased from 98% to 70% across all districts. This is largely because many resettled families have opted not to have agricultural plots, but to engage in other economic activities, such as construction and small businesses. The share of households engaged in irrigated agriculture has fallen from 44% to 6%. In terms of agriculture, the cultivation of crops, in particular potatoes and vegetables, decreased. The proportion of households without crops has increased. The number of fruit trees, namely mulberries, walnuts and pears, has significantly decreased. About 2/3 of the PAPs have indicated that, while they support some subsistence farming at the new resettlement sites, they prefer doing migrant labor or new professions, such as construction, carpentry, masonry, etc. For some resettlement sites (e.g. Sebiston), there are challenges with water supply and quality for irrigation, and DFZ is working with the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources to build water supply pipes (see below).
- Access to public land for grazing or access to hay or timber: On average across all districts, the amount of grazing land and access to timber decreased from 97% to 20%. However, it is important to note that there is significantly less demand for grazing land or for any hay and timber growing on such land. In their original villages, PAPs were using local land informally in mountainous areas for grazing animals, gathering hay and timber and growing fruit and nut trees. In the new resettlement areas, the communal land is more formally established and delineated, but the quantity and quality is sufficient to support livelihoods. New settlements are more peri-urban than rural and many families have opted not to keep grazing animals and thus do not require hay. As for timber, resettled communities are able to purchase timber in local markets. In some areas, such as Tursunzoda, PAPs have preferred to have agricultural land allotted to individual households, rather than establishing communal land. While allocation of communal land remains an issue in at least a few cases, DFZ is focusing on resettling the PAPs to the new sites first and then working closely with communities which have asked for communal land to make such land available in or near the resettled communities. In some cases, communal land will end up being in areas near the resettled communities because of difficulties in finding accessible and productive land in the communities themselves.
- Access to secondary schools: The average level in all districts has fallen from 96% to 89%. This is due to the fact that some of the secondary schools are still under construction. Once they are completed, access to secondary schools in the resettled areas will be 100%.

⁸ A separate survey of 363 households prepared by a consultant to DFZ indicated that 73% of PAHs reported adequate compensation, but the questionnaire did not ask PAPs to explain how or why they were not adequately compensated.

DFZ has reached out to resettled PAPs and invited them to submit claims through the Grievance Redress Mechanism for additional cash compensation or other support, as needed. This point will be reiterated during the consultations on RAP 2 and LRP 2 and monitored during supervision, including by the independent RAP monitor.

DFZ has also worked with the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and other related state enterprises to resolve accessibility to drinking and irrigation water, as well as public lands for grazing and other purposes. There are some challenges in the resettlement areas. For example, in some areas, the groundwater is saline. This means that water has to be pumped into the new resettlement from other locations and/or water retention ponds and purification systems need to be built. Communal land may be limited by geography, which means that there may be more intensive use of the land. DFZ has held numerous consultations with PAHs to discuss land use in the new settlements, including balancing household agricultural plots with communal land. In many cases, resettled communities have requested less communal land and household agricultural land, as they are shifting away from farming and pastoral activities in favor of new employment, for example in construction or other migrant labor opportunities. LRP 2 includes proposals for targeted skills-based training to enable the transition for interested PAPs from land-based livelihoods to other occupations, such as services, construction and small businesses.

DFZ has worked closely with the Ministry of Education to ensure existing schools are expanded to accommodate extra students or that new schools are built in new settlements – and that this is done before families resettle. In some cases, temporary alternative arrangements have had to be made for students to attend schools in other towns while the construction of existing or new facilities are being finalized. Education authorities also point out that some schools are completing construction and, once this is done, the percentage of students with access to primary and secondary schools will improve. The construction of the new schools will also benefit students from adjoining host communities (as has been demonstrated in RAP 1).

Finally, DFZ is working closely with MoLMEP, Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant ministries, agencies and jamoats to help resettled PAPs restore previous livelihoods or get support in establishing new occupations. These measures are detailed in LRP 2.

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 Unitary Enterprise (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 “Narkhguzor” 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 is at replacement cost, as set out in the RLRF.

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 Tajikistan⁹.
- 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 their receiving compensation.
- People who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy or use.

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. They are also eligible to receive livelihood restoration measures.

The cut-off date for eligibility for entitlements is the completion date of the asset inventories of the communities being resettled. The dates are in this RAP and will be disclosed in future RAPs. 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 – both formal and informal – with affected communities have been carried out since the establishment of DFZ in 2011¹⁰. For the RLRf, in-country consultations with affected communities and the wider public took place in June 2024 and are detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), which is available at: energyprojects.tj. DFZ has hired appropriately qualified staff to effectively carry out stakeholder engagement activities and provide oversight on livelihood restoration measures.

PAPs have been 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 has been shared with all affected communities in the form of a simple guide for land acquisition and compensation. As detailed in the SEP, these entitlements have been communicated through various means, including national media sources, TV ads, radios, and printed leaflets.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) managed by DFZ to handle resettlement-related issues at the local level has been established. This includes a second tier to handle complaints, which is led by members of civil society. Complainants can also go to court. The PAPs also have access to a centralized grievance mechanism, at the national level, which is available to receive appeals from all citizens of Tajikistan.

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 noted previously, 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 has received additional support and capacity to carry out its responsibilities and coordinate with MoLMEP, MoA and other ministries and agencies 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 (See Section 10).

⁹ Land belongs to the State. Households, businesses and individuals are allocated land for house, agriculture, commerce and other purposes. Communities may also be granted land for communal purposes (such as agriculture, pastoralism, community infrastructure or other community activities).

¹⁰ DFZ prepares records of the meetings, including key issues raised and actions for follow-up.

Internal and external monitoring protocols and procedures have been strengthened under DFZ's supervision and coordination. These will involve an independent third-party monitor. Furthermore, completion audits will be conducted by another independent consultant at the end of the implementation of each RAP. An information management system is being developed by DFZ to permit real-time monitoring of the project-affected districts and settlements. Appropriate output and outcome indicators to monitor progress on resettlement and livelihood have been developed and are included in Section 15, 'Monitoring and Evaluation.'

The total budget for RAP 2 (2017-2026) is estimated to be about USD 87.5 million. This includes sufficient 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, as it is expected that this amount may increase in the future.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan/Livelihood Restoration Plan

The objectives of RAP 2/LRP2 is:

- To resettle PAPs whose land and structures will be affected by the construction of the Rogun dam and the filling of the dam reservoir.
- To ensure PAPs are: (a) provided with timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

1.2 Background to the Second Phase of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP 2) and the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP 2)

This document sets out the Phase 2 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP 2) for the Rogun Hydropower Project (Rogun HPP) ('the Project') for the period 2017 through 2026. 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 State Enterprise of the Directorate of the Flooding Zone (DFZ) bears overall responsibility for resettlement implementation for the inundated areas. Livelihood Restoration involves several agencies, including the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population (MoLMEP), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and local authorities (jamoats).

RAP 2 builds upon the project Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF) and the resettlement that was completed as part of the Phase 1 technical assistance in 2011-16 which was guided by a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Resettlement Action Plan 1 (RAP 1) and Livelihood Restoration Plan 1 (LRP 1)¹¹. Further details on these documents can be found in Appendix I, 'Past Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Management.'

RAP 2 is one of a series of documents that will guide the implementation of the resettlement process going forward. The RLRF 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

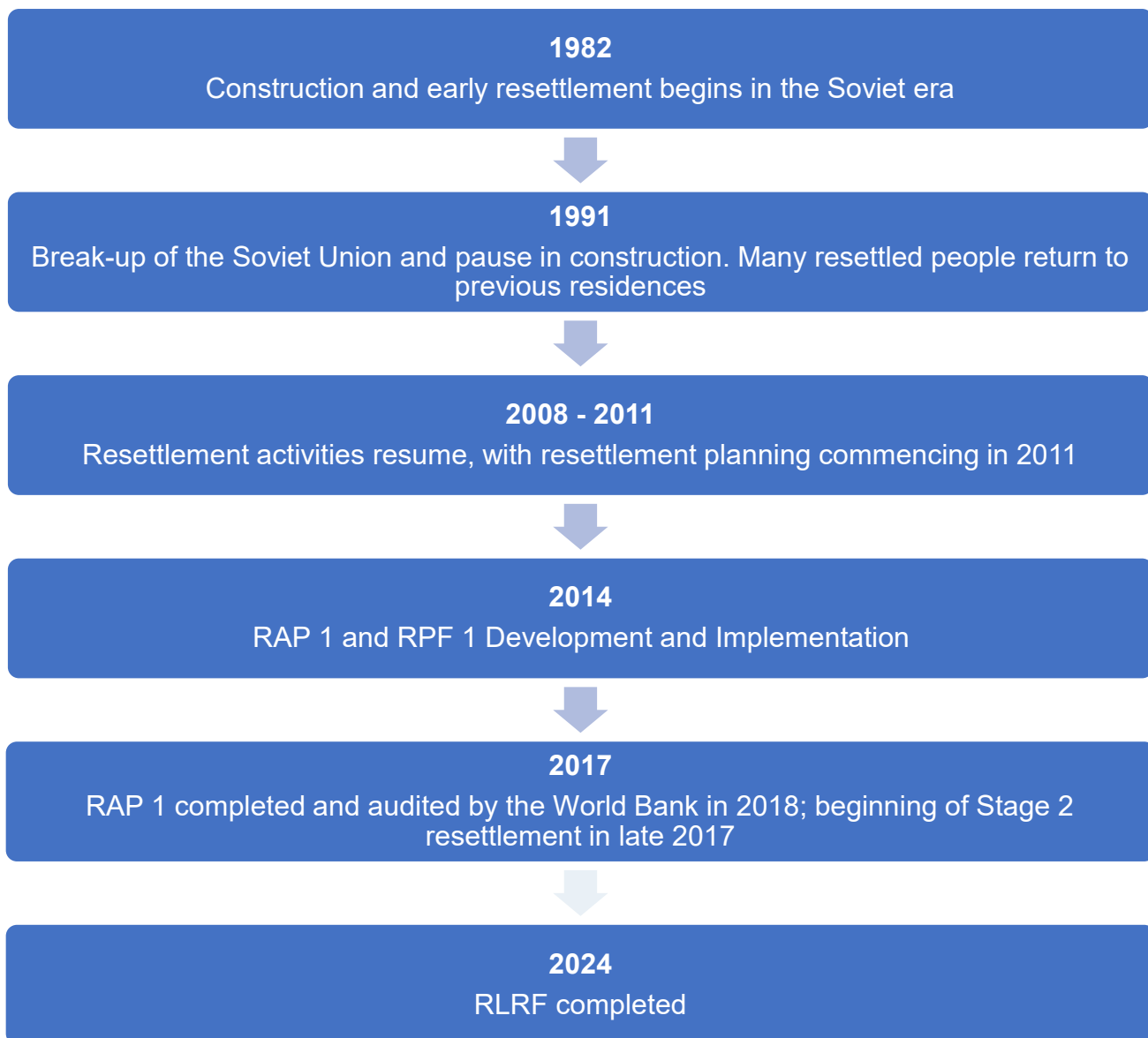
Document	Purpose
RLRF	The RLRF updates the 2014 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and provides guidance for the second phase Resettlement Action Plan (RAP 2) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP 2) for the years 2017-2026, as well as describing when future RAPs and LRPs will be prepared for the remaining stages of the reservoir filling.

¹¹ The Government of Tajikistan commenced the resettlement process in 2009, but most PAPs did not start relocating until 2011. The first phase of resettlement was completed in 2017.

Document	Purpose
	<p>The objectives of the RLRF are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out the approach for managing involuntary resettlement, ensuring living conditions for Project-affected persons (PAPs) are equivalent to, if not better than, those which existed before the Project; • Explain how resettlement activities are being coordinated, including provision and allocation of resources and overall decision-making; • Provide information on institutional arrangements, numbers of PAPs, entitlements, indicative budget and timetables and initial 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 2038. The RLRF has guided the development of this RAP 2 and will guide the preparation of future RAPs and LRPs, which will be prepared in parallel with future stages of reservoir filling 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>The RLRF also includes key findings and lessons learned from an assessment of the Phase 2 resettlement activities undertaken between 2017 and 2024. It also provides measures in RAP 2/LRP 2 to align it with international standards.</p>
2017-2026 RAP 2 and LRP 2	The implementation plans for resettlement and livelihood restoration that identify 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 2017-2026.
Future RAPs	These will be prepared by DFZ for resettlement taking place after 2025, guided by the RLRF and drawing on the lessons learned from implementation of this RAP 2.

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



RAP 2 and LRP 2

The 2024 RLRF supersedes the RPF developed in 2014, which was prepared in accordance with the previous standards of the World Bank, which were set out in 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; however, it took PAPs several years to restore their livelihoods. The RAP audit recommended, in particular ongoing efforts to help PAPs find employment through placement with local and national government departments, training to improve skills, but also establish and manage small businesses, more timely allocation of land for households, adequate allocation of plots for agricultural use and additional support for vulnerable groups. The 2018 audit report can be found at: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/639941545322964729/pdf/133125-RP-P147617-PUBLIC.pdf>

Phase 2 resettlement has been 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.

An assessment of the ongoing Phase 2 resettlement was undertaken in July 2023 as part of the overall review of the Project required by the Lenders and to inform the preparation of the RLRF¹². 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.

Key findings from the RAP 2 assessment confirm that overall, the ongoing physical resettlement process was in compliance with the Tajik legislation and largely meeting the requirements of the Lenders.¹³ During the preparation of the RLRF and this RAP, DFZ has worked to improve its delivery of the resettlement program, notably by improving their overall systems for tracking the resettlement process, strengthening outreach and the grievance mechanism, eliminating the depreciation of assets, assisting PAPs in building their new homes and structures, transporting their goods to the resettlement sites and supporting vulnerable families. The Project is also benefitting from enhanced efforts at livelihood restoration.

Once the Rogun HPP project becomes effective, DFZ will receive financing for cash compensation for PAPs and stipends for training.

The RLRF was prepared to reflect current national and international good practice and standards, particularly the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions of Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement to ensure that impacts on people who will be affected by physical and economic displacement due to the construction and operation of the Project are mitigated. The RLRF details the policies, procedures, and processes that guide the preparation of 2017-2026 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.

The 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.

The project's resettlement activities are being carried out in a phased manner, spanning over two decades, to correspond to impoundment levels of the reservoir. 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, establishing resettlement cut-off dates for each phase of resettlement, and if needed, adjusting 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. The Project has prepared a separate LRP 2, which sets out existing programs, as well as activities which will be financed out of the Additional Financing of the World Bank financed Socio-Economic Resilience Support Project (SERSP). Finally, LRP 2 includes recommendations for additional activities which could help restore lost livelihoods. Opportunities for provision of additional resources and services through benefits sharing are likely to enhance livelihood restoration and benefit the broader

¹² The detailed table of findings is in the RLRF, which is available at: <http://www.energyprojects.tj> under the "Rogun HPP" tab.

¹³ Information on the methodology for the assessment is in Section 4 of this RAP.

communities that are not directly affected by the Project. This RAP (and future RAPs) includes measures of support 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 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 can 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.

2.2 Brief Project Description

The Rogun HPP Project has been in construction for many years, most recently since 2018 with work currently ongoing. The current status of the Project (as of May 2025) includes:

- A dam whose crest is 1,110 meters above sea level (m asl);
- A reservoir at elevation 1,075 m asl with a surface area of 12 square kilometers (km²). The reservoir will be raised to 1,110 m asl by 2026, and progressively raised to 1,290 m asl by 2033;
- An underground powerhouse that currently has two operating turbines (Units 5 and 6) with a combined generation capacity of 400 MW. These will be upgraded in 2025, bringing their capacity to 630 MW each. Turbine Units 1 to 4 will be installed progressively from 2025 through to 2029, at which time full generation capacity will be 3,780 MW;
- Three high pressure water intakes (High Level Outlet 1 (HLO-1), High Level Outlet 2 (HLO-2) and Remote Tunnel Spillways (RTS)), headrace tunnels and four diversion tunnels;
- A gas insulated substation and three transmission lines that connect the Project to the national grid, Dushanbe and other countries;
- Approximately 70 km of underground roads;
- Approximately 26 km of aboveground roads, mostly unpaved;
- Approximately 15 km of water tunnels;
- Permanent Offices and buildings for operation;
- Temporary construction areas including borrow pits, spoil storage, concrete batching, logistics and laydown areas, offices and other construction facilities;
- One main construction camp for over 20 construction contractors on the lower terrace between the reservoir and Rogun City. This camp will be flooded by 2026/2027 and contractors will be relocated to new locations; and
- A program to resettle villages and households in the footprint of the future reservoir. To date, about 10,000 people have been resettled. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have the choice of

moving to host communities or new settlements. The resettlement program will be completed in 2032.

Once the reservoir reaches full capacity in 2038, the Project will comprise:

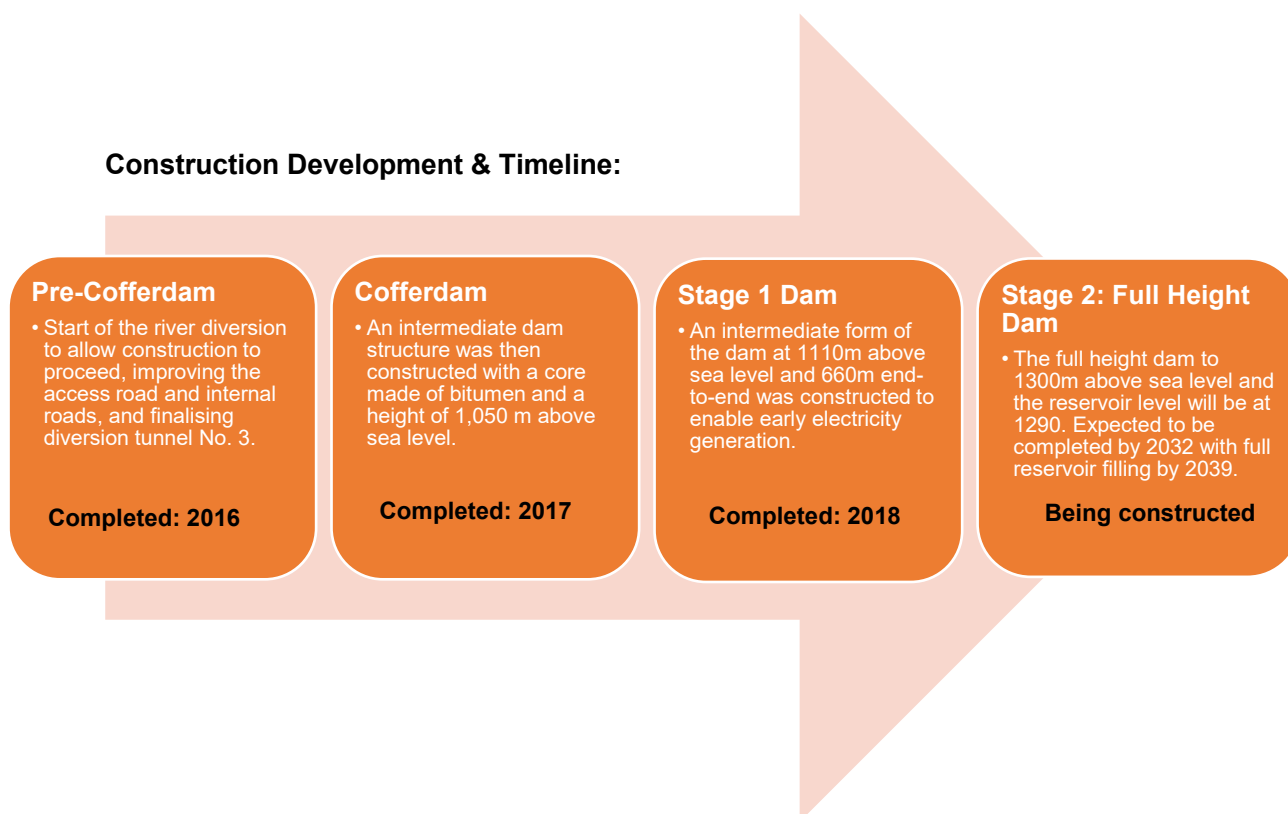
- A dam with a crest at 1,300 m asl (by 2032) and an overall height of 335 m;
- A reservoir with a full supply level (FSL) at 1,290 m above sea level (asl) progressively raised year by year until 2038 (refer to Table 3-10 for the full inundation schedule). A total surface area of 170 km², an overall length of approximately 70 km and capacity of approximately 13.3 km³;
- A surface spillway, 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 and transformer room in excavated caverns on the left bank. The powerhouse will contain six turbines, each having a generating capacity of 630 MW;
- Removal, restoration or flooding of temporary facilities/areas depending on the specific type and location of the facility;
- Continuation of the resettlement program until about 2032, by which time about 50,000 people in 69 villages will have been resettled into either new or existing settlements;
- Approximately 5-6 km of above ground surface roads; and
- Six transmission lines connecting the Project to the national grid and other countries..

The dam crest will reach 1,300 m asl around 2032. An extended filling period will follow to 2033, where the reservoir will rise to its Full Supply Level (FSL) of 1,290 m asl.

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 over 17,000,000 MW-hour (17,000 gigawatt-hour (GWh) or 17 billion Kilowatt-hour (KWh). The Project has an expected life of 110 years, dependent on the sediment inflow. Furthermore, by intercepting sediment upstream of Nurek, it will extend the lifespan of the Nurek hydropower plant by a further 100 years or more.

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 3-3 – Land Use in Rogun, Nurobod and Rasht Districts).

2.3 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, which was developed in conjunction with TEAS, 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.

2.3.1 Height of the dam

Alternative dam heights: The TEAS studies evaluated various dam height alternatives to determine the most suitable option for the project. Three full supply levels (FSL) were considered, corresponding to dam heights of 335 meters (FSL of 1290 masl), 300 meters (FSL of 1255 masl), and 265 meters (FSL of 1220 masl). Each height was analyzed for different installed generation capacities, ranging from 3,600 MW to 2,000 MW, resulting in a total of nine alternatives studied.

The TEAS concluded that all three dam height alternatives could be built and operated within international safety norms, provided that specified design modifications and mitigation measures were implemented. The highest dam alternative, at 1,290 masl, was found to offer the greatest benefits across most economic and environmental sensitivities. The TEAS recommended the highest option due to its superior performance in terms of energy generation and overall beneficial impact on the Tajikistan electricity system. The chosen height maximizes the hydropower potential, ensuring a longer lifespan for the Nurek reservoir (100+ years) due to reduced sedimentation rates and providing enhanced flood protection downstream (thus providing enhanced protection to Tajikistan and riparian countries from increased flood risks resulting from climate change impacts). Additionally, the tallest dam height supports the strategic goal of exporting surplus electricity to neighboring countries, thereby enhancing regional energy security and cooperation.

Below are additional details regarding the TEAS and 2014 ESIA analysis and the Government's choice of the highest dam:

Economic benefits: The highest dam option (335 meters) was found to provide the largest system cost savings and overall economic benefits. The economic analysis showed that this option would have a significant positive impact on Tajikistan's electricity system, making it the most beneficial in terms of energy generation and cost efficiency.

Technical and dam safety considerations: The TEAS concluded that the highest dam option could be built and operated within international safety norms, provided that specified design modifications and mitigation measures were implemented. This option was technically justified considering the long-term safety and operational efficiency of the dam.

Environmental and social impact mitigation: Although the highest dam height would result in a larger number of resettlements, the ESIA identified measures to mitigate the impacts of involuntary resettlement. The resettlement plans included compensation for lost assets, construction of replacement houses, and livelihood restoration measures to help affected households rebuild their lives in the new locations.

The Government acknowledged that the choice of a higher dam would result in increased physical and economic displacement around the dam and the reservoir and committed to identifying and providing choices for suitable resettlement sites, drawing on consultations with PAPs and taking into account safety and land-based livelihoods. The government also committed to avoid resettlement, where possible, particularly amongst the communities which are further away from the inundation zone.

Sustainable life of investment: The highest dam option was also considered the most sustainable in terms of the long-term life of the investment. The sedimentation study estimated that the Rogun reservoir would have a lifespan of around 115 years, significantly reducing the sediment filling rate of the Nurek reservoir and ensuring continued river regulation for an extended period.

Trade-offs and sensitivities: The TEAS considered various trade-offs between the different dam height options, including financing risks, macro-economic implications, social and environmental impacts, and opportunities for institutional arrangements and mutual benefits among countries. The highest dam option generally showed the greatest benefit across most sensitivities, making it the preferred choice despite the higher resettlement impact.

2.3.2 Decommissioning

A financial options study completed by the World Bank in 2021 concluded that, with over a third of the project already completed, decommissioning and mitigation of risks to the Vakhsh cascade would involve substantial additional costs and investments needed to replace the energy expected to be generated by the Rogun HPP, and result in significant foregone revenues from electricity exports, making non-completion a non-viable option at this stage.

2.3.3 Alternative Technologies: Solar and Wind

Extensive regional modelling work carried out by the World Bank during the project appraisal demonstrated that the Rogun HPP was the least-cost solution for providing clean and affordable baseload electricity to Central Asia. The project is designed to significantly increase the supply of renewable energy, thereby reducing reliance on fossil fuels and supporting the region's low-carbon development goals. According to a regional planning analysis, the Rogun HPP, along with other large-scale hydropower projects, is expected to displace gas and coal-fired generation and provide stability services to further enhance the development of variable renewable energy sources like solar and wind.

The cost of electricity generated by Rogun HPP remains highly competitive compared to alternative baseload sources, making it a part of the least-cost supply options for both Tajikistan and the broader Central Asian region. This is crucial for meeting the increasing power demand and supporting economic growth and development aspirations of the region. Additionally, the Project's ability to export surplus electricity to neighboring countries such as Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan further underscores its role in enhancing regional energy security and cooperation.

2.3.4 No 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.

Alternative dam sites were not considered during the ESIA as construction had already commenced. However, the 2014 Dam Safety Panel of Experts (DSPoE) determined the site was suitable considering topographical and seismic factors, and the 2022 DSPoE has reached the same conclusion .

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 and economic displacement impacts¹⁴. 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 be submerged in Stage 1 and major parts of it, including the only bridge suitable for heavy traffic crossing the river, will be inundated at later stages of impoundment. Some roads on the right bank in the upstream part of the reservoir and on the left bank in the lower part of the reservoir will be flooded as the reservoir rises and could interrupt access to villages in these areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reservoir at FSL, a total of 69 villages to be resettled (RAPs 1-5). At least 50,000 PAPs will be affected, subject to the outcomes of the ongoing geological studies and population.¹⁵
Dam and powerhouse plant area (including quarries and borrow pits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical and economic displacement impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two villages, Mirogh and Sicharogh, were required to be physically resettled because of their proximity to the dam. This was done under RAP 1.

Source: DFZ and ESIA (2014, 2023).

2.4 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:

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

Table 2-3 sets out details on the Associated Facilities to date. During implementation, there may be other Associated Facilities, which will be managed in accordance with the requirements of the ESIA and ESMP. Any resettlement or economic displacement occurring due to the construction of these facilities will be included in the relevant RAPs.

Table 2-3: Details of the Associated Facilities

Component	Description
International Highway - (Vakhdat - Jirgital)	<p>The main road from Dushanbe to Obigarm (M41) branches shortly before reaching Obigarm to access the Rogun HPP site. Shortly after Obigarm, short stretches of this road will be submerged in Stage 1 of the reservoir filling while, at later stages of impoundment, longer distances including the only bridge suitable for heavy traffic crossing the river, will disappear.</p> <p>This road is an important international and national road and will be replaced and, where required, road and bridge access to villages lying at higher elevations which will not be relocated will be provided.</p>

¹⁴ According to DFZ, all the PAPs are both physically and economically displaced. They have not yet found PAPs who are only economically displaced.

¹⁵ The total number of PAPs could be as high as 60,000 by the time resettlement is completed.

Component	Description
	<p>Two major new roads were planned for the area surrounding the reservoir. One along the left bank of the lower part of the reservoir, from the dam to the main bridge which will cross the reservoir, the other on the right bank, upper part of the reservoir, between the bridge and the village of Gharm, located approximately 50 km to the north-east.</p> <p>The new alignment of the M41, will relocate the connection between Obigarm and Nurobod in three Packages of construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Package 1: Obigarm – Tagikamar: Two tunnels, (Kandak and Karagach), four new bridge constructions and two bridge rehabilitations and approximately 30 km of local access roads. This Package is being financed by Asia Development Bank (ADB). An ESIA was prepared to ADB standards and was approved in 2019. A RAP was prepared in 2020 for Package 1 and 2. • Package 2: Tagikimar – Nurobod: Tunnel 3 (Tagikamar), 6 new bridge constructions, 1 bridge rehabilitation approximately 40km of local access roads. This Package is being financed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). An ESIA was prepared to EBRD standards and was approved in 2019. • Package 3: Long Bridge at Darband (known as Bridge 14), forms part of this Project but assessed in an ESIA separately and approved by the AIIB in 2023. <p>The new International Highway is expected to be completed by 2025.</p>
<p>International Highway Bridge (over reservoir)</p>	<p>Package 3 will be financed by USD 75.5 million loan from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and covers the long permanent bridge (920 m) over the Rogun HPP Reservoir at Darband over the Surkhob River. The dimensions of the permanent bridge will be approximately 760 m long and 11.5 m wide. Prior to construction of the long bridge across the reservoir / Surkhob River (Package 3), a temporary bridge will be installed (as part of Package 2) by EBRD at the east end of the alignment.</p> <p>An ESIA was prepared to AIIB standards and was approved in 2023.</p>
<p>Transmission Line (500 kV)</p>	<p>Transmission Lines from Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) 500 kV</p> <p>There is the potential for six power lines from this on-site substation – 2 lines are completed, 1 is under construction, 2 are planned and 1 is a reserve line which may/or may not be needed depending on energy sales to other countries in the future.</p> <p>Completed: (2 lines)</p> <p><i>Domestic Transmission Lines: Dushanbe Substation</i></p> <p>Two 100 km 500 kV overhead lines completed in 2018, transporting power from the Rogun HPP to Dushanbe substation. These are in place and operating.</p> <p>Under Construction (1 line)</p> <p>International: CASA-1000</p> <p>One 123 km 500 kV line from Rogun HPP to Sangtuda HPP is under construction as part of the Central Asia-South Asia (CASA) 1000 project. The CASA power transmission and trade project aims to connect the power systems of four countries: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This will take surplus power generated from Rogun HPP for export.</p> <p>The transmission line from Rogun to Sangtuda HPP is being financed by a consortium of lenders including World Bank, Islamic Development Bank, EBRD and EIB. The ESIA for the route from Rogun HPP to Sangtuda is a separate study to this ESIA. The ESIA for the line from Sangtuda HPP was prepared in 2011. In addition, RAPs have been prepared.</p> <p>Planned (2 lines)</p> <p>Two 500 kV OHLs are planned one to connect from Rogun HPP to Saikhun Substation approximately 400 km to the north, and one to Khujand substation 350 km to the north. Detailed feasibility and planning has not been initiated to date, and will be subject to separate ESIA's.</p>

Component	Description
	<p>Reserve (1 lines may not be used): The Project will have the ability to provide one more 500 kV line (reserve line) to be planned in the future.</p> <p>An ESIA to national requirements and associated management plans are being developed for these lines.</p>
Transmission Lines 220 kV (local line)	<p>Local Transmission Lines from Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) 220kV</p> <p>Two 220 kV (14.5 km) lines from HPP to Rogun City – work started on these overhead lines in 2022 and these were commissioned in Oct 2024. (Funded by Export-Import Bank of China (ExiM Bank).</p>

2.5 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:

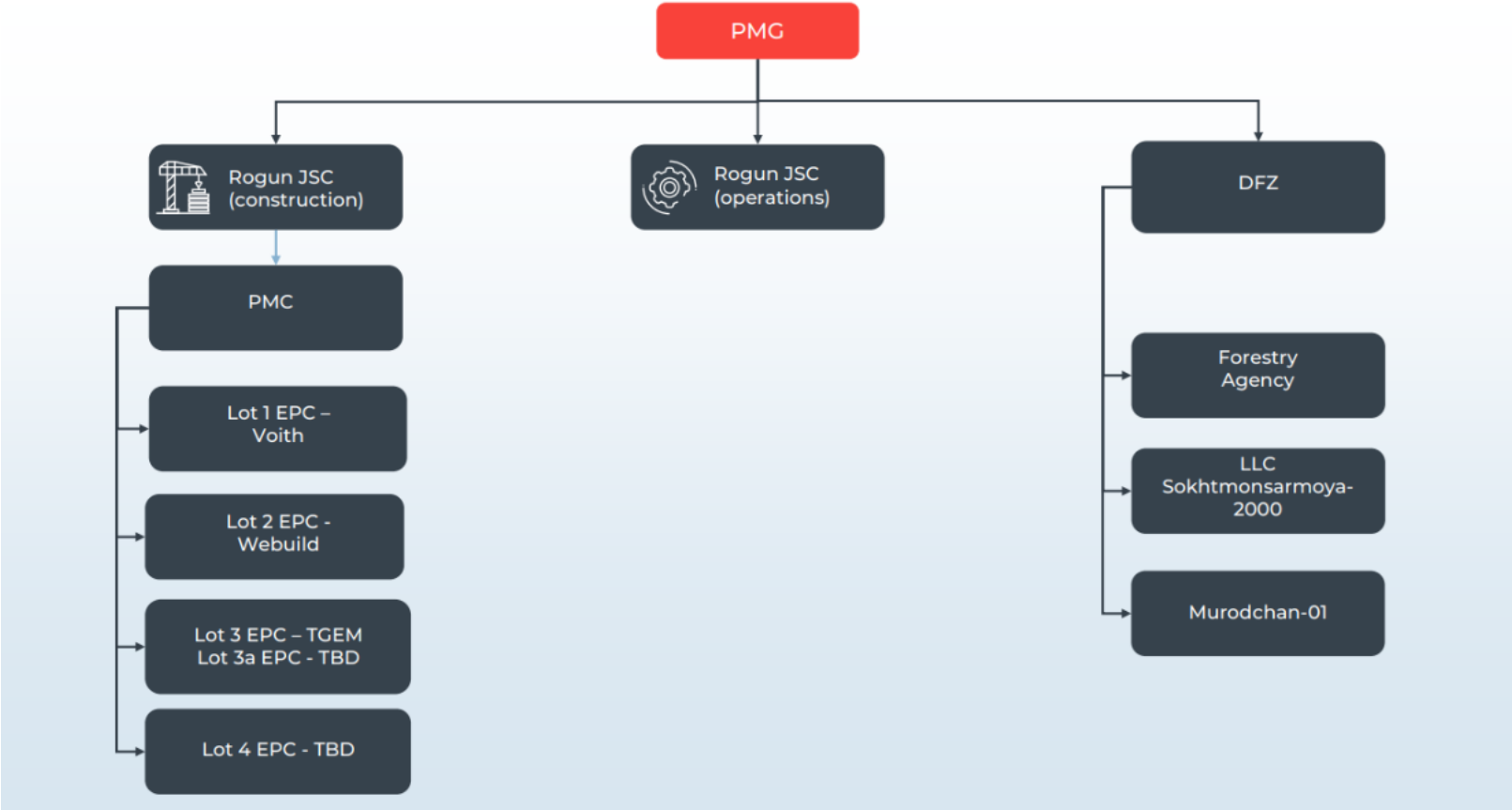
- **Project Management Group (PMG) for Energy Facilities Construction:** under the President of Tajikistan has been appointed to coordinate all parties involved in Rogun HPP, including liaison with international lenders.
- **Employer/Owner: OJSC Rogun HPP (aka Rogun JSC):** responsible for ongoing operation of Rogun HPP and for construction of the Project. Rogun JSC is ultimately accountable for all parties' compliance with Tajikistan Law and, in future, International Standards.
- **Employer's Representative (at present), Project Management Consultant (PMC) (in the future):** on behalf of Rogun JSC provides overall supervision of ESHS performance and compliance with applicable standards by the Contractor.
- **EPC Contractor for Lot 1: Voith Hydro GmbH & Co (Voith Hydro)** is responsible for electromechanical works, including installation of four new generating units and of two runners (rotating component of the turbine which converts the energy of falling water into mechanical energy, which is then transformed into electricity by the generator) for the two early generating units. Installation of the balance of plant and control equipment. Voith Hydro is expected to mobilize to site in 2025.
- **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 2025 or 2026. The contractor will be responsible for completion of works on the left bank, which include powerhouse and transformer caverns and diversion tunnels.
- **Lot 4 'early works' contractors:** two main contractors EMZ and Tunnel Sadd Ariana (Ariana) are implementing preparatory tunnelling and other left bank works in advance of appointment of the Lot 4 EPC contractor.
- **Other non-EPC contractors:** A number of smaller contractors (at present, over 20 but, in future, a few or none) are undertaking various preparatory and maintenance works. Most will be terminated upon receipt of international financing.

- **State Enterprise, Directorate of the Flood Zone of Rogun HPP (DFZ):** is responsible for developing and implementing the resettlement and livelihood restoration program and managing/overseeing the replacement of roads and bridges on the left bank that will be inundated by the reservoir in order to ensure continued access for villages. 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 that transports property of resettled households to designated resettlement sites.

The organizational structure will change once international financing becomes available in 2025. The changes will include:

- A Project Management Consultant (PMC) will be appointed to replace the Employers Representative to supervise all technical and ESHS performance for all contractors on site across Lots 1-4. They will report to Rogun JSC.
- In preparation for financing, PMG is tendering and selecting an EPC Contractor for Lot 4. This will be awarded as soon after financing as practicable.
- Some works under Lot 1 and under Lot 3 will be re-tendered and awarded to new contractors after financing is available.
- All “Early Works” and other non-EPC construction contracts will be terminated with the exception of Ariana and EMZ, which will continue for some time after the appointment of the new Lot 4 EPC contractor.

Figure 2-2: Current Organizational Structure of the Project

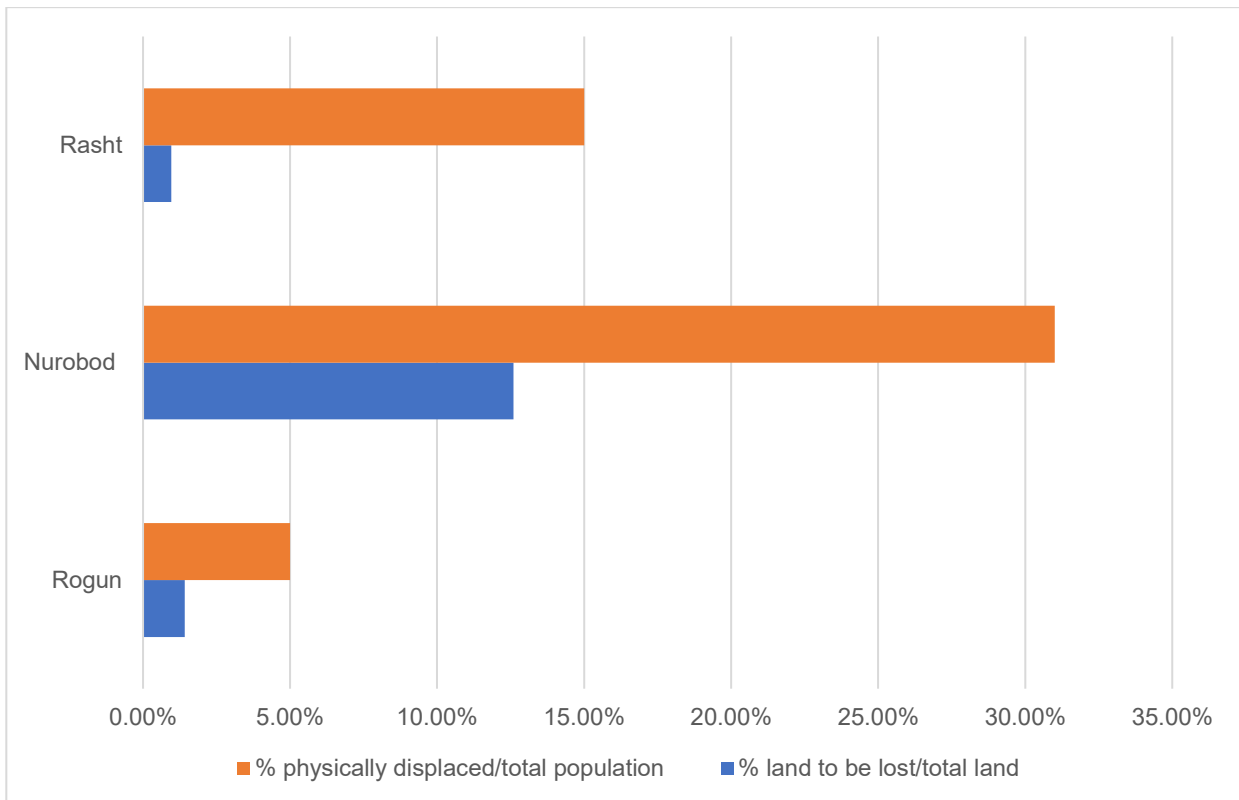


3 PROJECT IMPACTS DUE TO IMPOUNDMENT OF THE DAM

3.1 Loss of Land

As noted previously, the reservoir will cover almost 13,000 ha, including 69 villages that use much of the land for agriculture and grazing. Table 3-1 shows the proportion of the population to be physically displaced and land to be lost because of reservoir inundation in the affected districts. 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 3-1: 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 3-1.

Table 3-1: Resettlement Affected Population by Flooding Zone Districts (includes RAP 1, RAP 2 and future RAPs)

District	Number of affected households and families	Number of affected households	Number of affected families ¹⁶	Number of affected persons
Rogun city (9 villages)	590	276	314	2,296
Nurobod (41 villages)	5,855	2,981	2,874	26,923
Rasht (19 villages)	7,477	3,531	3,946	21,048
TOTAL (3 districts, 69 villages)	13,922	6,788	7,134	50,267¹⁷

DFZ data presented in Table 3-2 indicates that over 50,000 PAPs (over 6,700 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) and which may be at risk from instabilities in the slopes resulting from impoundment, may not actually need to be resettled. Geological studies will be conducted to assess whether these specific villages will be safe in their current locations. These studies 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 (2,697 PAPs) were physically relocated under RAP 1, which was prepared in 2014 and completed in 2017. RAP 2 addresses the relocation of around 1,710 households (16,919 PAPs). As of July 2025, 778 households (7,820 PAPs) have been relocated.

According to DFZ plans, the resettlement phases will progress in advance of inundation. Table 3-2 details the villages affected by resettlement in 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 censuses undertaken for these RAPs. Their entitlements to mitigation benefits in line with the entitlement matrix and livelihood provisions are detailed in RAP 2 and LRP 2.

¹⁶ In many households, there are married children, so there is more than one family in a household.

¹⁷ This number could rise to as many as 60,000 by the end of resettlement due to population growth.

Table 3-2: Current Status and Population of Settlements Scheduled for Resettlement (May 2025)

Year	Water elevation (m.a.s.l)	RAP	Villages affected	Jamoats of affected village	District of affected village	Current resettlement status	Numbers physically resettled			
							Households	Households + families ¹⁸	PAPs	% complete ¹⁹
2015	1173	RAP 1	Aligalaboni poyon ²⁰	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

¹⁸ '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.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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	Jamoats of affected village	District of affected village	Current resettlement status	Numbers physically resettled			
							Households	Households + families ¹⁸	PAPs	% complete ¹⁹
2023	1242	RAP 2	Roghuni poyon	I. Halimov	Nurobod	Undergoing resettlement under RAP 2	45	53	266	100
	1259	RAP 2	Obiboriki poyon	Khakimi	Nurobod	Undergoing resettlement under RAP 2	41	77	330	100
2025	1327	RAP 2	Obiboriki bolo	Khakimi	Nurobod	Undergoing resettlement under RAP 2	50	84	412	100
	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	35
	1143	RAP 2	Bedikho	I. Halimov	Nurobod	To be resettled under RAP 2	58	118	588	0
2026	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

Year	Water elevation (m.a.s.l)	RAP	Villages affected	Jamoats of affected village	District of affected village	Current resettlement status	Numbers physically resettled			
							Households	Households + families ¹⁸	PAPs	% complete ¹⁹
	1252	Future RAPs	Pandovchii dekhi-khochi	Safedchashma	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	36	49	249	0
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 ²¹	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

²¹ 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	Jamoats of affected village	District of affected village	Current resettlement status	Numbers physically resettled			
							Households	Households + families ¹⁸	PAPs	% complete ¹⁹
	1278	Future RAPs	Ayni (Kabujar)	Mehrobod	Nurobod	To be resettled under future RAPs	64	92	527	0
	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 Shahrissabz)	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

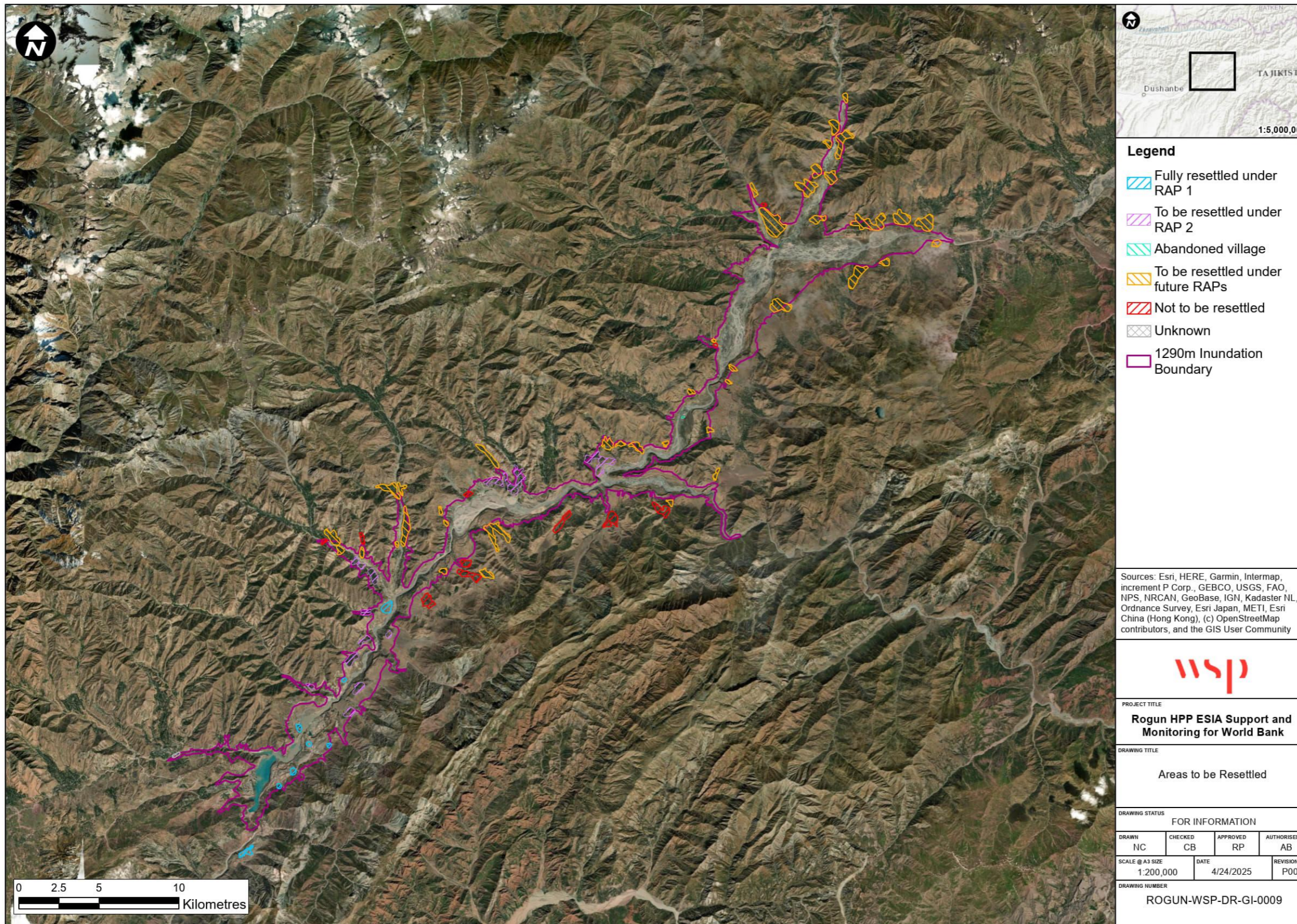
Year	Water elevation (m.a.s.l)	RAP	Villages affected	Jamoats of affected village	District of affected village	Current resettlement status	Numbers physically resettled			
							Households	Households + families ¹⁸	PAPs	% complete ¹⁹
	1301	Future RAPs	Dehqonobod (formerly Qizrok)	N. Makhsim	Rasht	May be resettled pending outcome of geological surveys	152	293	1,100	0
	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	13,922	50,267²²	0

Source: DFZ data, March 2023.

The location of the villages is shown in Figure 3-2. Additional maps are included in Appendix K.

²² This is the current number as of April 2025. It is expected that the final count of PAPs could go up to 60,000 to take account of population growth.

Figure 3-2: Map of the Flood Zone Showing Affected Villages



Types of land used in the main three flooding-zone districts, Rogun, Nurobod and Rasht are provided in Table 3-3, 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, losses will amount to about 60% of field land, 46% of perennial crops, 26% of forests, 23% of Presidential land and 13.6% of house plot land.

Based on an August 2023 survey of 1038 PAHs that have yet to be resettled, the area of land used for growing agricultural products is 3,293 square meters (m²) per family. However, this figure varies significantly depending on the area of residence. In Nurobod district, the average area of land used for agricultural production is 3,364 m² per family, which is slightly higher than the average for all families in all districts. In the city of Rogun, the average area of land used for growing agricultural products is 2,343 m² per family.

In terms of replacement land, all affected households (including married children within the household) are entitled to free land plots – even if they do not have land certificates at their current place of residence.²³ According to follow-up interviews by DFZ, the consultants under-taking the socio-economic survey and the World Bank, the vast majority of resettled persons have stated they are satisfied with these arrangements, as secondary families who did not have land before were provided with land plots. Secondary families have up to three years to build structures on their land plots, but may apply for extensions, which are routinely granted.

Replacement pasture and/or hay land is being 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 or there is not enough available agricultural land for households in the new resettlement areas. In these cases, additional land is being provided from other areas as close as possible to the resettlement sites.

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 to households.

²³ PAPs without formal land certificates have to apply for formal land certificates as part of the resettlement process.

Table 3-3: 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.

3.2 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 the RLRF and this RAP are being followed to determine full replacement cost for the lost fixed structures and assets belonging to the PAPs. WB's ESS5 and the requirements of the Participating Lenders' policy standards provide that valuation of houses and assets must be taken into account replacement cost and will not include deductions for depreciation or other expenses.²⁴ Governmental and community structures are also being rehabilitated, expanded or built to accommodate the needs of the resettled PAPs and existing or host communities. These structures are being financed by the government and not by the project.

Table 3-4 sets out the number of structures that have been or will be lost during the second phase of resettlement:

Table 3-4: Structures lost during RAP 2

Village	Houses	Household Structures (e.g. sheds)	Businesses	Schools	Medical Facilities	Mosques	Community Structures	Other
Sicharog	38	152	1	1	1	1	1	
Furodgoh	36	144	1	1		1		
Sari Pul	110	440	2		1			
Makhallai poyon	77	308				1		
Chanor	177	708	1	1	1	1	1	
Saidon	17	68	1	1		1		
Roghuni poyon	45	180		1	1	1		
Obiboriki poyon	41	164		1		1		
Obiboriki bolo	50	200		1		2		
Lughuri poyon	61	244	4	1	1	1		
Khakimi poyon	119	476	2	1		1		
Khakimi bolo	99	396	1	1		2	2	
Mehrobod	528	2112	24	5	1	6	1	1 ²⁵
Bedhiko	58	232	1	1	1	1	1	
Aligalaboni bolo	166	664	10	1	1	1	1	

²⁴ The RLRF includes a table with each of the lenders' requirements for involuntary resettlement. It is available at: energyprojects.tj.

²⁵ Cultural building.

Khumrog	88	352	1	1		1		
TOTAL	1710	6840	49	18	8	22	7	1

3.3 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. 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.

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 are being provided compensation in cash or in kind.

Table 3-5 sets out the number of land plots that have been or will be lost during resettlement:

Table 3-5: Land plots lost in RAP 2

Village	Household land (number of plots) ²⁶	Agricultural plots (ha)	Communal land (ha)	Livestock (ha)	Other Community Land (ha)
Sicharog	38	6.04	0.4	94.58	34.05
Furodgoh	36	5.76	2.8	40	10
Sari Pul	110	17.6	11	21	10.9
Makhallai poyon	77	12.32	1.8	50	20
Chanor	177	28.32	12.5	169	137
Saidon	17	2.72	0.22	18	1.24
Roghuni poyon	45	7.2	0.8	95	90
Obiboriki poyon	41	6.56	2	51	34
Obiboriki bolo	50	8	1.5	63	41
Lughuri poyon	61	9.76		164	0.81
Khakimi poyon	119	19.04	10.38	93	336
Khakimi bolo	99	15.84	-	61	280
Mehrobod	528	48	1.2	-	-
Bedhiko	58	9.28	2.4	141	116
Aligalaboni bolo	166	26.56		75	491

²⁶ The average land plot is 0.07 ha.

Khumrog	88	8		34	202
TOTAL	1710	231	47	1169.58	1804

3.4 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 physical relocation. The monitoring done by DFZ reveals that PAPs are able to continue their livelihoods in the towns/villages they depart to while their homes and structures are being constructed. In addition, as they get closer to moving, they are receiving transitional support. This includes cash compensation for lost wages (equal to three months), a transitional allowance for each PAP and a preferential loan for setting up a business

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 or private sector 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, moving to a new location 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. For those with agricultural livelihoods, their current income sources will be totally lost due to loss of land. Therefore, MoA is continuing support – with replacement agricultural land, seeding, and farming equipment to help PAPs 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. PAPs have the option to re-establish their businesses in the resettlement area, if they are viable. The Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of Population (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. Business owners may also arrange for their movable assets to be transported to the new resettlement site at no cost.

The project's LRP 2 sets out ongoing programs, as well as additional livelihood strategies, including advanced training to farmers, professional/technical skills training, small business loans and other support, upskilling based on potential new economic growth sectors (i.e., green jobs in renewables, tourism, construction etc.) and stipends for training/apprenticeships.

3.5 Loss of Access

There may be PAPs whose land and/or assets will not be physically submerged but will be rendered inaccessible or economically unviable as the reservoir rises. Bridges that now cross over the river or its left-bank tributaries and provide access to and between villages on the left bank of the Vakhsh will be lost in some cases before new bridges are constructed. I. Halimov village in the Nurobod district and Saidon village of Rogun city will temporarily lose 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 temporary and ultimately minor²⁷. The timeline to build these new inter-village roads and bridges will be aligned so that accessibility impacts on communities are

²⁷ This is described in the ESIA and ESMP (2025), including estimates for the amount of time it will take to replace bridges and roads.

minimized, even as one village, Bedhiko, is in the process of being resettled (DFZ is assisting the PAPs in transporting their possessions in trucks).

The affected communities have been consulted and PMG and DFZ are preparing an ESMP to manage the environmental and social impacts of the left bank communities being severed from access to goods and services on the right bank. If anyone in these villages needs to be relocated temporarily or permanently, or if they are economically displaced, DFZ will prepare an addendum to this RAP to compensate PAPs for their losses.

Other losses of access concern ecosystem services, such as woodlands and areas for gathering hay and other resources. The 2023 socio-economic surveys found recreational fishing and hunting being practiced in a few places within the reservoir area, but not for livelihoods.

3.6 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.

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 align with IFI’s cultural heritage policies and standards. Specific to ethnographic and intangible cultural heritage, these include development of a Project Cultural Heritage Management Plan 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.
- 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 ESIA and the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP).

3.7 Construction Related Impacts

The RLRF mentioned the possibility that Pasi Muhraho village in Rogun city may be potentially affected by various construction activities. This settlement has been in existence since 1973 and comprises 54 households with two to three families²⁸ in each house, totaling about 600 people. During the initial stages of the Project, the community was given the option to resettle, but none of the households opted to move. There was also discussion about building a workers’ camp near the community. As it turned out, Rogun HPP made alternative plans and the community did not have to resettle to avoid construction or other impacts.

PMG and DFZ have reached out to all communities near construction-related works to provide feedback on construction related impacts. Mitigation measures are included in the Project ESMP.

3.8 Impacts on Host Communities

Table 3-6 is a list of host communities for the PAPs being resettled.

Table 3-6: Host Communities for the Resettlement Sites

District / City	Resettlement site	Settlements within 4km
Rogun	Yoli Garmoba	Javoni (0.7km) Dehkonobod (1.3km) Obigarm (3.8km)
	Saidoni Nav	Left bank settlements
Tursunzoda	Toichi	Tursunzoda (0.2km) Turbhokala (1.6km)

²⁸ ‘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.

District / City	Resettlement site	Settlements within 4km
		Seshanbe (1.2km) Okkurgon (1.8km) Chirish-Tepe (3.8km) Oktyabr (2.5km)
	Namuna	Pakhtaboy (0.5km) Ishan – Uzbekistan (1.9km) Tashtepa – Uzbekistan (2.0km) Nurafshon (2.9km) Navbakhor (2.0km)
Danghara	Chorsada-2	Chorsada-1 (1.1km) Sargazon (1.2km) Shakhbur (3.3km) Dzarteppa (2.7km)
Nurobod	Darband	Tukhchi (contiguous) Obilurd (contiguous) Humdon (contiguous) Other left bank settlements
Faizobod	Sebiston	Karabulok (0.1km) Shulyashaki (0.8km) Jonikudi (1.9km) Navobod (2.3km) Kalimarak (2.5km) Mehrobod (3.0km) Jaljid (3.7km)

The vast majority of PAPs have been resettled or will be resettling in existing towns and villages. DFZ has not appropriated land from host town/village households, businesses and farms, with the exception of some plots of agricultural land which has been abandoned or are not being used. Such appropriation is done only after there have been detailed consultations with the households and/or holders of land use certificates, after which time they return the land back to the government (with appropriate documentation). Host towns and villages have benefited from such resettlement amenities as new schools and medical centers, social infrastructure, new or improved local roads and additional water and electricity supply. PAPs and host communities also have engaged in various consultations to raise and address concerns about environmental and social impacts of the resettlement process including: traffic, noise, safety and security, use of local resources (e.g. water, electricity, fuel, land, housing, food), economic impact and possible social conflict. DFZ and jamoats have local representatives who regularly convene meetings, provide information and support host communities in dealing with any adverse impacts of resettlement. Host communities can also use the grievance mechanism to complain. There have been few complaints to date and they have focused on traffic and crowding, water use, and fuel use.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PROJECT-AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs)

4.1 Methodologies Used for Collecting Baseline Data

4.1.1 Census

The household census for RAP 2 was completed in 2021, with a total of 13280 PAPs. It was then updated in August 2023, where it was found that there were 16,919 PAPs, an increase of 3,639 people. This reflected a natural population increase, along with households receiving family members and the return of some migrants who had permanently resettled outside of Tajikistan. No new houses were built, but rather more people were accommodated in the houses. The census included the following data:

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

Detailed information about other household members is not collected beyond education level, employment and income.

4.1.2 Asset Inventory

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 jamoats, 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 BTI.

A redacted sample THP is provided in Appendix F.

4.2. Socio-Economic Baseline Studies.

For preparation of the Project's ESIA (2025), RLRf and the 2017-2026 RAP 2 and LRP 2, socio-economic baseline surveys were undertaken by the Project'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, who are expected to be fully resettled by the end of 2026.

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 socio-economic baseline. The summary of this survey commences in Section 4.3 below. Information on the national socio-economic context is in Appendix B.

The 2023 socio-economic baseline surveys were conducted in two stages and provided information and analysis of the communities living in the Rogun HPP resettlement area:

- 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 jamoats, Rogun City), Khakimi (Khakimi jamoats, Nurobod), Mehrobod (Mehrobod jamoats, Nurobod), and Kachimandi (Shahrisabz) / Furudgoh (Nusratullo Makhsum jamoats, Rasht) and Navobod (Navobod jamoats, Rasht) involving representatives from 364 households; 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.
- 3) From January to June 2024, DFZ, drawing on the data of the July 2023 survey, undertook a more focused analysis of 1401 project-affected households in the second phase of resettlement: those that had been resettled (363 PAHs); those which were in the process of relocating (21); and, those which were commencing the resettlement process (1017). The survey analysis and conclusions are in Section 4.6.

4.3 Demography of the Project Area

This section presents an overview of the demographic structure in the districts and villages affected by resettlement due to inundation. Information on the national socio-economic indicators can be found in Volume 2, Annex 7-1 of the ESIA.

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 4-1.

Table 4-1: District Populations Affected by the 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	41	19
Number of households to be resettled (All RAPs)			
	276	2,981	3,531
Number of PAPs to be resettled (All RAPs)			
	2,296	26,923	21,048
Average household size (no. people)	8.3	8.1	6.0
% population affected by resettlement	5%	36%	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	6 ²⁹

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, most of the PAPs will be moved into other parts of Nurobod. The towns and villages receiving PAPs will grow in size and are expected to draw in populations from areas outside the Rogun dam area, due to improvements in housing and social services. . Rogun city is the least affected, with just 5% of residents being affected, most of whom have already been resettled under RAP 1 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. At present, the government does not intend to build new stand-alone communities but will move the PAPs to existing towns and villages in Rasht or other districts. Thus, this population may be lost to other districts. Geotechnical studies determining whether resettlement will be required have just started, and therefore it is possible that resettlement impacts in Rasht may be less than this data currently

²⁹ This is the average for the PAPs, but the local average may be a different number, to be confirmed once preparation of the RAPs for the Rasht area commences.

suggests. The resettlement planning for Rasht is expected to be updated once the geotechnical studies are completed after 2025 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 4-2 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 yet been implemented, the average household size in the flood zone is below the district average.

The affected communities are mostly Tajik, with very few ethnic or religious minorities. Most villages have been present in the vicinity of the dam site for 100 years or less.

To gain more specificity on the affected population, interviews were conducted with the jamoat leaders. A summary of the information is provided in Appendix G. The quality and availability of data varied among the studied jamoats. The table below indicates the overall number of households in the jamoats of the affected area, a portion of which are being resettled.

Table 4-2: Jamoat Populations

District	Jamoats	Number of HH	Population size	Male ³⁰ (%)	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. Makhsun	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.

³⁰ 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.

4.4 Host Community Infrastructure, Local Economy and Livelihoods

Infrastructure and public facilities available in the areas affected by resettlement are presented in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1: 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)

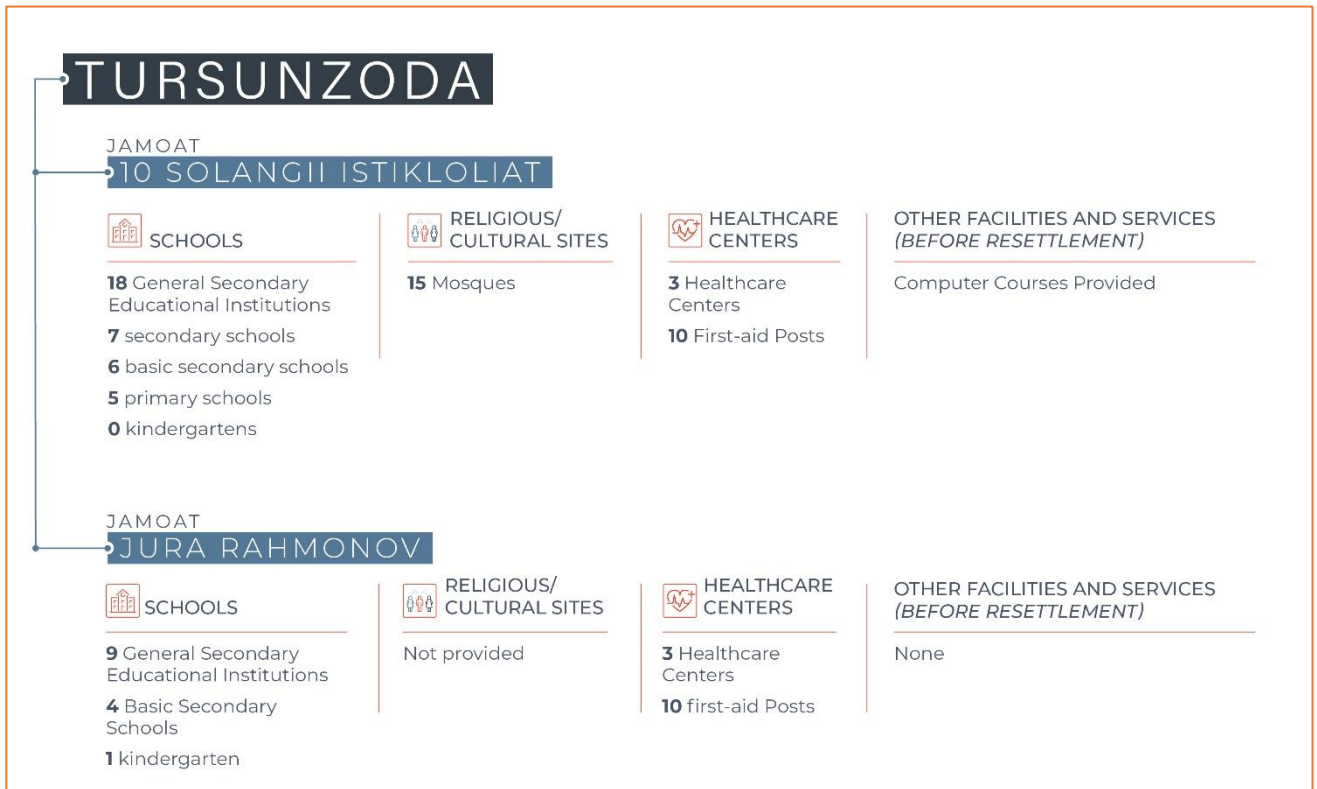


HEALTHCARE CENTERS

- 2 Healthcare center
- 3 Medical Points

OTHER FACILITIES AND SERVICES (BEFORE RESETTLEMENT)

Job Fairs and Courses



Source: Jamoats 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 were examined for 13 out of the 15 jamoats during the interviews. Overall, medical facilities are 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 have received PAPs, with the vast majority reporting that everyone has access to electricity. At the resettlement sites, the 10 jamoats have reported improved electricity access due to the infrastructure upgrades being provided both for the PAPs and the host communities. 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.

At some resettlement sites (e.g. Sebiston), there have been ongoing challenges with the availability of fresh water (because of the presence of salt in the underground water) and adequate connections to PAPs' new homes and other structures. DFZ has been working with the jamoats and relevant government agencies to provide alternative sources of water, including building local reservoirs and water treatment plants, piping water from nearby sources and improving connections to households, particularly where local geography and topography is a challenge.

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, pastoralism and beekeeping. The only jamoats where labor migration was not stated as an economic activity was in Sicharogh, which is in Rogun city, as most PAPs are either working at the dam site or for the government.

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)

4.4.1 Basic health indicators in the resettlement areas

The figures below come from data for the broader region. Additional health information on project affected communities is in Section 4.4.6 on Vulnerable Groups.

Table 4-3: Basic Health Indicators in the Rogun HPP Area

Location	Population (2020 est.)	Estimated Life Expectancy	Leading Causes of Death	Child Mortality / Anemia (national/regional)	Health System Notes
Rogun City	~44 100	~72–75 years (RRP/national)	Cardiovascular, cancer, respiratory,	Under-5 ~27/1000; anemia ~30–33%	Under-funded, informal payments common
Nurobod District	~82 100	same	same	Under 5 ~23/1000; anemia ~31%	same
Rasht District	~127 400	71.3 years	same	Under 5 ~27/1000; anemia ~31%	same
Fayzobod District	~103 600	73 years	same	Under 5 ~27/1000; anemia ~30–33%	same
Tursunzoda City	~298 800	72 years	same	Under 5 ~27/1000; anemia ~30–33%	same

Source: Ministry of Health, 2020

4.4.2 Basic education indicators in the Rogun HPP area

The table below provides basic data on education in the resettlement area. Additional information on education levels of the PAPs is in Section 4.6.

Table 4-4: Basic Education Indicators in the Rogun HPP Area

Indicator	Regional Estimate	Likely Local Range in Target Areas
Primary net enrollment	~98%	~95–98%
Gross enrollment in primary	~99%	~96–99%
Transition to upper secondary	~80.7% boys / ~77.7% girls (2017)	~78–81% (girls slightly lower)
Primary completion rate	~92%	~90–92%
Youth literacy (15-24 years)	~100%	~99–100%
Adult literacy	~99%	~98–99%
Preschool (age 3–6) enrollment	~12.4% (2016); ~8.2% current pilot	Very low (~5–8% baseline), improvements possible

Source: Ministry of Education

4.4.5 Gender and Resettlement

As stated in the RLR³¹, it has been recognized during the resettlement process and consultations that resettlement can create and exacerbate vulnerabilities, including for women. The following may contribute to inequalities:

- Consultations to which only the HoH is invited would 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 the 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^{32,33}.

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

³¹ See Chapter 8 of the RLR.

³² World Bank, 'How to Ensure Better Outcomes for Women in Resettlement,' 2019

³³ 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.'

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;³⁴ 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 GBV/SEA/SH 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. However, 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 in the Gender Action Plan.

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

- 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;
- Despite laws which provide equal access to the labor market, women may still face certain barriers, depending on the type of work,³⁵ which could hamper livelihood restoration opportunities for them;
- 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 has impacts on communities and can negatively affect social support networks and shift power dynamics in ways that harm and disadvantage women^{36,37} It can take time before social networks improve.

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;³⁸ 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 2023 household study demonstrated only one report of GBV/SEA/SH amongst affected communities. Such issues are generally under-reported for several reasons (e.g. fear of retaliation, social stigma, distrust of institutions and legal processes, normalized gender inequities). This risk is further discussed and mitigated through the

³⁴ 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>

³⁵ For example, women are not permitted to work in certain hazardous professions, though the government reduced the number from 366 to 194 in December 2023.

³⁶ World Bank, 'How to Ensure Better Outcomes for Women in Resettlement,' 2019

³⁷ 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.'

³⁸ 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>

Gender Action Plan, which includes guidance of establishing confidential reporting channels, survivor support services, community outreach to combat stigma and training.

4.4.5.1 Children and Childcare

Resettlement can affect children, by temporarily interrupting 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.

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. In consultations, they have highlighted various burdens, such as reduced income opportunities, unpaid work and difficulties in participating in stakeholder engagement related to resettlement and livelihood restoration. The construction of kindergartens in the resettled areas are a positive step, but women are also interested in childcare for pre-school children (e.g. community daycare centers, flexible subsidies, etc.).

The Gender Action Plan includes options on providing childcare support, which will be developed further during project implementation, taking into account additional socio-economic analysis and extensive consultations with mothers, local leaders, female-headed households, medical and educational staff.

Table 4.5: Mitigation Measures for Disproportionate Impacts on Women and Vulnerable Groups at Each Stage of Resettlement

Stage	Gender	Vulnerable groups	Responsibility
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. Implementation of targeted measures to assist vulnerable PAPs and households to prepare for resettlement, as necessary. 	DFZ, local authorities
Consultation and site selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted consultations with both women and men. 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 with vulnerable groups. Assistance to be offered to such groups to ensure that they are able to participate in consultations. 	DFZ, local authorities
Compensation calculation and payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, local authorities
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. 	<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. 	MoLMEP, in coordination with DFZ

Stage	Gender	Vulnerable groups	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular attention should be paid to women who wish to work outside the home for the first time, or who are moving from a rural to an urban setting and therefore may be unable to continue previous livelihoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted support to be provided as needed. 	

4.4.6 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 PAPs in the project.

A further vulnerability analysis has been completed as part of the 2025 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 households³⁹:**
 - 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.

³⁹ As of end 2024, 9.1 percent of the Tajik population were at or below US\$3.65/day international poverty line (2021 purchasing power parity)

▪ **Orphans and abandoned children:**

- While the household surveys did not specifically ask about the orphans, according to jamoats 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 5-6. 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 are provided in this RAP and LRP 2 and will be provided in future RAPs and LRPs. These groups will be entitled to additional livelihood support measures, additional support with physical relocation, and additional social assistance for their transitions. Table 4-6 provides data on vulnerable groups in the Rogun HPP area.

Table 4-6: 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.	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).	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.	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.	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	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	Women who are HoH, with low income or unreliable income sources.	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.	The socioeconomic survey sample shows evidence of very few households (%0.2) that might be affected by other projects.

Vulnerability characteristics		Percentages of vulnerable groups in affected population
People with disabilities or illnesses	Households with members who are disabled or with chronic illnesses that require care or social assistance.	19% of households have at least one member with a disability or who suffers from chronic illnesses.
At-risk youth	Young people at 15-24 age group who are neither in education nor in employment	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	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 jamoats. The jamoats provide this information to DFZ upon request. Vulnerable people must register with the jamoats 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 jamoats statistics. In cases where DFZ identifies vulnerable people or families who are found to be unregistered with the jamoats, or where there are requests from the PAPs to be considered as vulnerable, DFZ has been supporting and facilitating their registration in relevant jamoats.

Updated information on registered vulnerable households was gathered from jamoats interviews undertaken as part of the primary data collection in July 2023⁴⁰ (Tables 5-7 and 5-8). Rasht District, which is not included in this RAP 2, holds the largest share of vulnerable PAPs at 44%, followed by Nurobod with 34%. The jamoats 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%. Jamoat representatives estimate that 25% of vulnerable households have more than one vulnerability.

Table 4-7: Vulnerable Households and PAPs in RAP 2 are reported by affected jamoats

District	jamoats	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	---	---	---
	Khumdon	377	100	---	277	---	---	---
	Mehrobod	176	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Mujikharf	250	---	---	---	---	---	---

⁴⁰ There are no changes in data since that time.

District	jamoats	Vuln. HHs receiving social protection	People with disabilities	Widows / Families of deceased breadwinner	Poor individuals	Elderly	Orphans	Military veterans
	Safedchashma	25	---	---	---	---	---	---
Faizobod	Buston	16	6	---	---	16	2	---
Tursun-zoda	10 Solangii Istikloliat (10 Years of Independence)	257	173	---	---	---	---	---
	Jura Rahmonov	166	485	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL		1,744	764	24	440	58	2	0

Source: Jamoat Interviews, July 2023

Table 4-8: Vulnerable Households and PAPs in Future RAPs Reported by Affected Jamoats

District	jamoats	Vuln. HHs receiving social protection	People with disabilities	Widows / Families of deceased breadwinner	Poor individuals	Elderly	Orphans	Military veterans
Rasht	Boqi Rahimzoda	222	98	---	124	---	---	---
	N Makhsum	764	349	---	305	---	110 orphans	---
	Obi Mehnat	22	---	2 families	---	---	---	2
	Qal'ai Surkh	59	23	6 widows	30	---	---	---
	Navobod	143	110	---	33	---	---	---
TOTAL		988	580	8	492	0	110	2

Source: Jamoat Interviews, July 2023

4.4.7 Poverty

Tajikistan has made considerable progress in poverty reduction in recent years, with the national poverty rate declining from 55 percent in 2010 to just over 20 percent in 2023.⁴¹ However, extreme poverty still exists and varies considerably across the regions.⁴² Poverty is typically higher in rural areas than in cities. The Rasht District is amongst the poorest districts of Tajikistan, with poverty rates of more than 30%. Other Project-affected districts also include jamoats with high levels of registered poor households (Buston in Faizobod (RAP 2) have also registered poverty rates above 30%. In Rogun City, the average poverty level has been about 17% and in Nurobod District, the average poverty level has been 26%. In surveys of the PAPs, about 10% have indicated they are at the national poverty line and struggling to afford food.

⁴¹ The national poverty line (NPL) and the extreme poverty line (EPL), recalibrated using the cost-of-basic-needs (CBN) approach and modernized household budget surveys (HBS) of 2021, were adopted by the Government of Tajikistan in September 2024. The NPL reflects Tajikistan's developmental aspirations, standing at TJS 16.02 per person per day in 2023 prices, or US\$6.62 in 2021 purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, which is higher than the international poverty line for lower middle-income countries, at US\$4.2. The EPL of TJS 10.16 per person per day, which is also the food poverty line, does not account for non-food needs to reflect extreme survival situations. These poverty lines have been adjusted annually since 2021 using the consumer price index (CPI) to reflect price inflation.

⁴² UNDP (2017), Mapping Registered Extreme Poverty in Rural Tajikistan. Retrieved on 16th November 2023 https://www.untj.org/jambi-project/images/Extreme-Poverty_ENG.pdf

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. They report that about 3% of households are receiving extra assistance from the jamoats (mostly food, fuel and medicines), in addition to support they receive from the national government.

4.4.8 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.

Table 4-9: Categorization of People with Disabilities in Tajikistan

Category	Definition	Illnesses and disability within the category
Category 1	Total inability or severe restriction of the ability to live without assistance or work, due to physical, mental or sensory impairment. This would include individuals who are unable to do the following without assistance or supervision: Basic self-care and personal hygiene; Movement outside the home; Awareness and understanding of surroundings, self-control and emotional regulation; and Communication with others.	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	Severe life limitation, including: 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. 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.	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	Moderate life limitation, including: 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.	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	Impairment of the ability of the child to learn, communicate, move, determine their position, care for themselves, control their behavior, or learn professions.	Any congenital, hereditary, or acquired diseases, injuries or disabilities.

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, are probably due to gaps in 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. 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-reporting⁴³.

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
TOTAL⁴⁴	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.

⁴³ <https://www.unicef.org/tajikistan/child-protection-and-inclusion>

⁴⁴ The numbers at the bottom of each column are incomplete because of missing data.

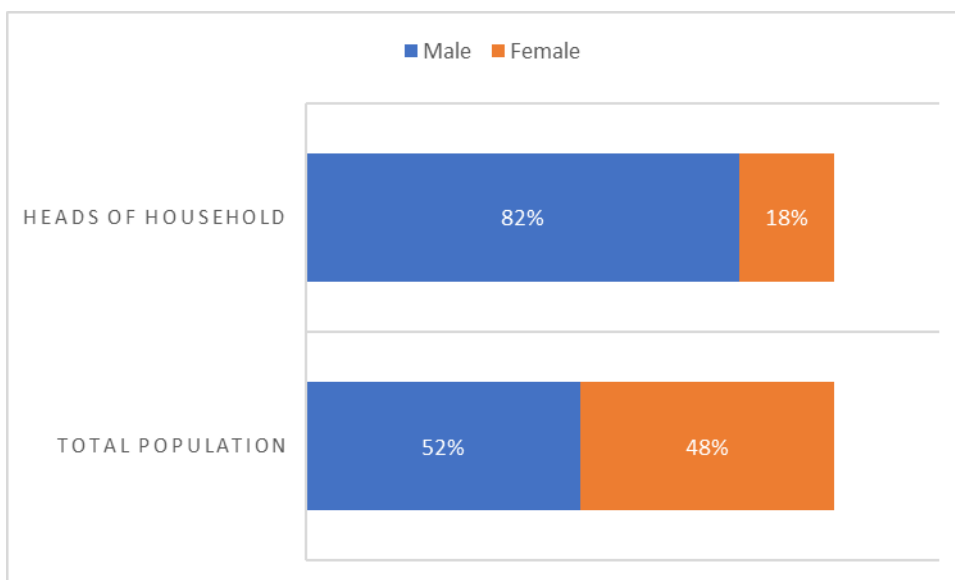
4.4.9 Female-Headed Households

Overall, approximately 23% of households in Tajikistan are headed by females⁴⁵. 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 males⁴⁶. 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 jamoats-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 the 2025 ESIA Socio-economic Section. 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 4-2: Gender Distribution of Affected Household Heads and Population

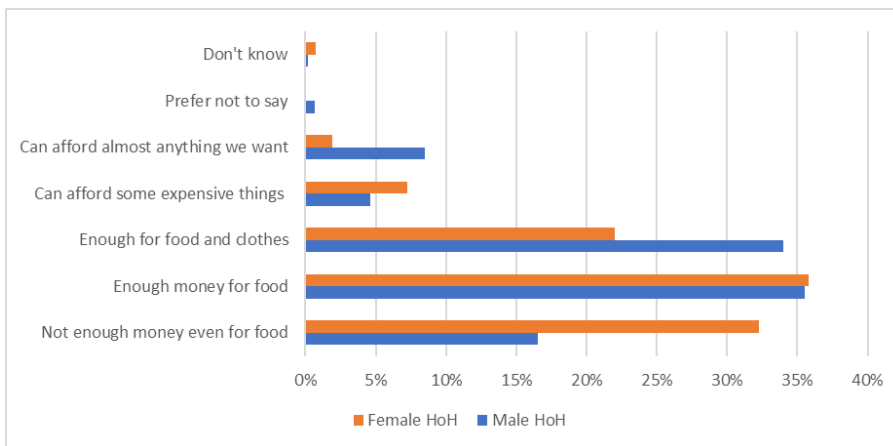


Socioeconomic survey data shows that female-headed households are typically poorer than male-headed households. The socio-economic survey shows that approximately one-third of women-headed households stated that they did not have enough money even for food (32%), compared to fewer than one-fifth of male-headed 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.

⁴⁵ World Bank Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment, 2021

⁴⁶ Asian Development Bank (2016), Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment, <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/185615/tajikistan-cga.pdf>

Figure 4-3: Estimated Financial Situation of Male and Female-headed Households



4.4.10 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 deceased⁴⁷. There are estimated to be 1,500-3,000 orphans living with HIV aged 0 to 17 in Tajikistan⁴⁸. 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 groups⁴⁹.

Data on orphans within the affected population were provided by two jamoats, including N. Makhsum in Rasht, which will be affected by reservoir inundation in Phases 3 to 5 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 2025 and hence, will need to be considered in the future RAPs. It was reported by DFZ that orphanages are provided in all resettlement sites.

4.4.11 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.)⁵⁰. 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

⁴⁷ UNICEF, 2021, Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/tajikistan/children-migrants> [Accessed 24.11.2023].

⁴⁸ UNAIDS, 2022. Available at: <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/tajikistan> [Accessed 24.11.2023].

⁴⁹ UNAIDS (2022) <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/tajikistan>

⁵⁰ ESIA Vol 1 (2014), pg. 283.

heads within the surveyed sample were aged 60 and above. Among those elderly heads, 73% of them were men and 27% were women.

4.4.12 At-Risk Youth

Approximately 57% of the affected population is estimated to be aged 24 or younger. Resettlement has been disrupting young people's education to some extent. DFZ has been working with the Ministry of Education to ensure that new schools are built or existing schools in host communities are expanded to include additional students. In those cases where schools are not ready for the students, the government has made provisions for students to attend schools in nearby communities. Given the high proportion of youth neither in work nor in education (41.3%) amongst the affected population, the development and employment opportunities for young people will be critical for their social inclusion and for the Project to ensure long-term sustainable development. The project is financing stipends for people to get training; among the key targeted groups are unemployed youth.

4.4.13 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. There were only two households identified within the 2023 socioeconomic surveys which stated other projects were affecting them. These households have been offered resettlement assistance under the Project and are included in RAP 1 and RAP 2.

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 (Vakhdad – Jirgital).

For further details of overlapping projects, see 2025 ESIA chapter on Cumulative Impact Assessment.

4.5 Affected Populations in RAP 2

The affected population in the RAP 2 villages, where resettlement activities are ongoing under Phase 2 until end of 2025, is provided in Table 4-11.

Table 4-11: Affected Populations in RAP 2 Villages as of July 2025

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 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	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
				<i>Nurobod district, Darband city</i>							
7	2023	<i>Roghuni poyon</i>	<i>Nurobod district</i>	<i>Faizobod district, Sebiston</i>	1,242	1,265	53	45	8	266	<i>Completely relocated.</i>
8	2025	<i>Obiboriki poyon</i>	<i>Nurobod district</i>	<i>Faizobod district, Sebiston</i>	1,259	1,327	77	41	36	330	<i>Completely relocated.</i>
9	2025	<i>Obiboriki bolo</i>	<i>Nurobod district</i>	<i>Faizobod district, Sebiston</i>	1,327	1,487	84	50	34	412	<i>Completely relocated.</i>
10	2025	<i>Mehrobod (formerly Komsomolobod)</i>	<i>Nurobod district</i>	<i>Nurobod district, Darband city Tursunzoda city Toichi, Namuna</i>	1,250	1,280	1366	528	838	6016	<i>Resettlement in progress (35% resettled).</i>
11	2025	<i>Lughuri poyon</i>	<i>Rogun city</i>	<i>Faizobod district</i>	1,222	1,293	82	61	21	362	<i>To be resettled.</i>
12	2025	<i>Bedikho</i>	<i>Nurobod district</i>	<i>Explanatory work ongoing</i>	1,143	1,221	118	58	60	588	<i>To be resettled.</i>
13	2025	<i>Aligalaboni bolo</i>	<i>Nurobod district</i>	<i>Faizobod district, Tursunzoda city</i>	1,189	1,237	316	166	150	1645	<i>To be resettled.</i>
14	2025	<i>Khakimii poyon</i>	<i>Nurobod district</i>	<i>Faizobod district</i>	1,190	1,246	210	119	91	1000	<i>Resettlement in progress (3% resettled)</i>
15	2025	<i>Khakimii bolo</i>	<i>Nurobod district</i>	<i>Faizobod district</i>	1,260	1,276	172	99	73	863	<i>Resettlement in progress (6%)</i>
16	2025	<i>Khumrog (formerly Kumok)</i>	<i>Nurobod district</i>	<i>explanatory work</i>	1,285	1,340	166	88	78	755	<i>To be resettled.</i>
Total							3643	1,710	1,933	16,919	

Source: DFZ data (March 2025).

4.6 Socio-economic Baseline of Resettled PAPs and PAPs in the Process of Being Resettled

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.

From January to June 2024, DFZ, drawing on the data of the July 2023 survey, undertook a socio-economic survey of 1401 (out of the 1710) project-affected households: those that had been resettled (363 PAHs); those which were in the process of relocating (21); and, those which were commencing the resettlement process (1017). The survey analysis and conclusions are below.

4.6.1 PAHs which have been resettled

The June 2024 survey also assessed the socio-economic situation of 363 households which had been resettled in the second phase (representing about 72% of the total resettled households). Key issues considered were:

- **Accessibility and use of social services and infrastructure:**
 - Road accessibility for households did not really change. After moving, 99% of households still have access to roads.
 - Electricity: The resettlement has not affected the availability of electricity for households. The level of access to electricity is 100%.
 - Hospital/Medical Center: The accessibility of healthcare facilities in all areas has improved significantly and is 100%.
 - Access to drinking water: The overall level of accessibility after resettlement is 95%. The availability of drinking water has remained almost the same in all districts, with the exception of Nurobod district, where access to drinking water has fallen from 96% to 76%. The government is working to resolve through the construction of water supply pipes and local wells.
 - Telecommunications infrastructure: Resettlement has also had a positive impact on the availability of telecommunications infrastructure in all districts. On average, household access to mobile networks and the internet has increased from 73% to 85%.
 - Access to irrigation water: On average, the usage of irrigation water has decreased from 98% to 70% across all districts. This is because a number of resettled families have opted not to have agricultural plots, but to engage in other economic activities, such as construction and small businesses (See section below on “Analysis of sources of income, structure and directions of expenditure before and after resettlement.”)
 - Primary schools: Following an initial drop in access to primary schools due to construction of new schools (75% to 67%), access has now increased to 100%. Secondary schools: The average level in all districts has fallen from 96% to 89%. This is due to the fact that some of the secondary schools are still under construction. Once they are completed, access will be 100%.
 - Leisure/recreation facilities: The situation with leisure facilities has improved since the resettlement. On average, all districts have increased from 33% to 42%.
 - Bus stations: The study recorded an improvement in the accessibility of bus stations for households. On average, in all districts, household access to bus stations increased from 26% to 52%.
 - Sewerage: On average, 51% of households in all districts have sewerage after resettlement.

- Access to public land for grazing or access to hay or timber: On average across all districts, the amount of grazing land and access to timber decreased from 97% to 20%. However, it is important to note that there is significantly less demand for grazing land or for any hay and timber growing on such land. In their original villages, PAPs were using local land informally in mountainous areas for grazing animals, gathering hay and timber and growing fruit and nut trees. In the new resettlement areas, the communal land is more formally established and delineated, but the quantity and quality is sufficient to support livelihoods. New settlements are more peri-urban than rural and many families have opted not to keep grazing animals and thus do not require hay. As for timber, resettled communities are purchasing it in local markets. In some areas, such as Tursunzoda, PAPs have preferred to have agricultural land allotted to individual households, rather than establishing communal land. While allocation of communal land remains an issue in at least a few cases, DFZ is focusing on resettling the PAPs to the new sites first and then working closely with communities which have asked for communal land to make such land available in or near the resettled communities. In some cases, communal land will end up being in areas near the resettled communities because of difficulties in finding accessible and productive land in the communities themselves.

- **Assessment of satisfaction with social services and infrastructure facilities:**
 - In general, resettled households considered services to be better or around the same as they were in their previous communities. The key exceptions were access to irrigation water and access to public land for grazing or access to hay or wood. There was also a slight decrease in access to primary and secondary schools.
 - DFZ has also worked with the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources to resolve accessibility to drinking and irrigation water, as well as public lands for grazing and other purposes. There are some challenges in the resettlement areas. For example, in some areas, the groundwater is saline. This means that water has to be pumped into the new resettlement from other locations and/or water retention ponds and purification systems need to be built. Communal land may be limited by geography, which means that there may be more intensive use of the land or land will need to be found near the resettled communities. DFZ has held numerous consultations with PAHs to discuss land use in the new settlements, including balancing household agricultural plots with communal land. In many cases, resettled communities have requested less communal land, as they are shifting away from farming and pastoral activities in favor of new employment, for example in construction and migrant labor.
 - DFZ has worked closely with the Ministry of Education to ensure existing schools are expanded to accommodate extra students or that new schools are built in new settlements – and that this is done before families resettle. In some cases, temporary alternative arrangements have had to be made for students to attend schools in other towns while the construction of existing or new facilities are being finalized.

- **Proposals for improving the availability and quality of social services:**
 - As part of the survey of households that have already been resettled, household proposals to improve the availability and quality of infrastructure facilities were separately studied. The most common proposal was to improve the water supply system and provide quality drinking water (23%). In second place is the issue of education and accessibility of educational institutions (construction of new schools, lyceums, kindergartens) - 27 households (14%). This is followed by proposals to expand employment opportunities - 25 HH (13%), the allocation of additional land for

agricultural activities - 20 HH (10%) and the creation of favorable living conditions - 20 HH (10%).

- **Analysis of sources of income, structure and directions of expenditure before and after resettlement:**

- In general, the average annual income of the resettled persons increased from TJS 26,269 before resettlement to TJS 29,823 after resettlement. However, the situation differed from district to district. In Nurobod, the average income increased from TJS 25,232 to 26,486. In Dangara, the average income decreased from TJS 20924 to 22077. In Tursunzoda, the most significant increase was recorded - from TJS 27,173 to 34,102 per year. This is partly due to the proximity of the resettlement site to a large secondary city, which has made it easier for people to transition from land-based labor to wage-based labor (e.g. services, construction, small businesses). At the same time, in Faizobod there was a slight decrease in the average income from TJS 29678 to 26552 after resettlement.
- Although a significant part of households (46-50%) still had funds to cover the costs of food and clothing with the possibility of small savings, there was an increase in the share of those who had difficulties even with the purchase of food (from 3% to 5%) for whom the purchase of the necessary clothes is a problem. At the same time, the share of families able to afford the purchase of expensive durable goods slightly decreased. These data indicate a slight decrease in the income level of some resettled households after moving, which may be due to the adaptation period and the need to establish sources of income in a new place of residence.
- Overall, the most noticeable increase in the cost of living after resettlement was in the cost of food and rent, with some decrease in the cost of clothing, transport and communications.
- There was also a significant change in the sources of household income after resettlement. The share of households engaged in irrigated agriculture fell from 44% to 6% and cattle breeding, from 62% to 17%. At the same time, the importance of subsistence farming for household support increased (from 34% to 47%), along with daily/seasonal work (from 9% to 18%), pensions (from 12% to 24%) and labor migration (from 50% to 61%) as sources of income. There was also a slight increase in the share of wage labor in the private sector (from 5% to 6%), casual earnings (from 1% to 6%) and social security recipients (up to 2%). In interviews and focus group discussions, many PAPs have indicated that the new household land plots have been of sufficient size to enable them to grow fruits, vegetables, nuts and other plants for household consumption, and so there has been an increase in such activity on their household plots. However, a significant number of PAPs have moved away from doing commercial farming or pastoral activities and are trying to shift into new professions such as construction, carpentry, masonry and services. They believe the new professions are more compatible with living in towns and more lucrative than traditional farming.
- In terms of commercial agriculture, the cultivation of crops, in particular potatoes and vegetables, decreased. The proportion of households without market-bound crops increased. The number of fruit trees, namely mulberries, walnuts and pears, has significantly decreased. The number of domestic animals such as chickens, cattle, goats and sheep decreased significantly. The proportion of pet-free households increased from 19% to 56%.
- The number of household appliances and communication equipment, especially refrigerators, washing machines, the quality of the Internet connection and the number of bicycles increased. The number of radios and cars/trucks decreased.

- **Assessment of land plots and potential for agricultural development before and after resettlement:** In general PAPs received larger plots of land for their households and agriculture. Tables 4-12 and 4-13 show this data.

Table 4-12: Average Area Size of Household Land Plots for PAHs

Resettlement Site	Average Area of Land Plot for Households Before Resettlement (m ²)	Average Area of Land Plot for Households After Resettlement (m ²) ⁵¹
Nurobod	866	2862
Tursunzoda	924	2830
Faizobod	864	2689
Dangara	846	2906
Average	893	2824

Table 4-13: Average Area Size of Agricultural Land Plots for PAHs

Resettlement Site	Average Area of Land Plot for Agriculture Before Resettlement (m ²)	Average Area of Land Plot for Agriculture After Resettlement (m ²) ⁵²
Nurobod	2425	15071
Tursunzoda	2555	14898
Faizobod	2501	15571
Dangara	2694	15054
Average	2560	14964

- In terms of agricultural yields, 31% of the resettled households rated the yield of their land highly after resettlement, compared to 48% before the resettlement. Almost half of the households (47%) saw opportunities for further expansion of planting areas or increasing production volumes. At the same time, 26% of households said that they do not see prospects for expanding agricultural activities and therefore do not want to engage in agriculture. Another 21% of the surveyed households denied the potential for further development, as they have already exhausted all possible resources. 7% of respondents had recently moved and could not answer this question.
- Based on the analysis of data by districts, the greatest potential for increasing planting areas or sales of agricultural products was observed in the Faizobod district, where 80% of relocated households see opportunities for further development. In the Tursunzoda region,

⁵¹ This takes into account larger plots for each household, but also that married children in the household were each given separate plots.

⁵² These figures include land plots for agriculture around the household as well as in discrete plots beyond the household. It should be noted that fewer households are engaging in agriculture after resettlement, but those which are have received more land than they had before resettlement.

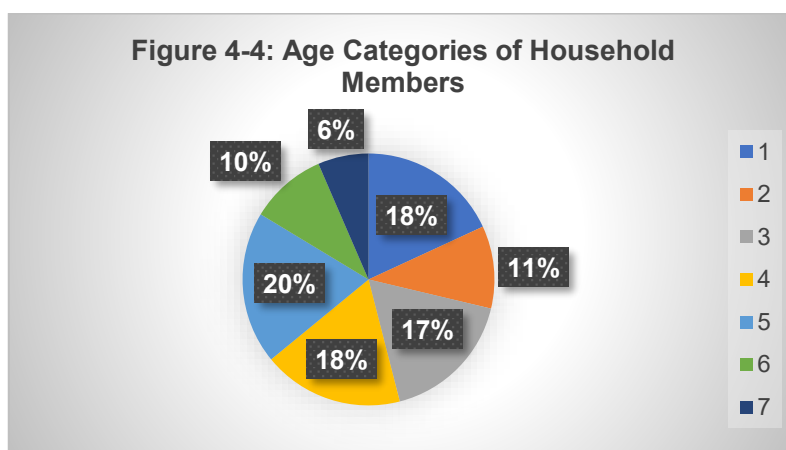
this figure was 53%. However, in Dangara, 62% of relocated households did not see the potential for further expansion of agricultural activities and did not show interest in continuing them. In the Nurobod district, the majority of relocated households believed they have already exhausted all possible resources to expand planting areas or increase production volumes. In Nurobod, Tursunzoda and Faizobod districts, 8% of recently displaced households found it difficult to answer the question about the potential for further expansion.

- The household survey questionnaire is attached in Appendix B.

4.6.2 PAHs in the process of resettling

The following key issues were assessed in the June 2024 household survey, which included households in the process of resettling and those households which had not yet resettled (1038 households, representing about 60% of the total number of households during the second phase of resettlement):

- **Population:** Household size; age, gender and marital status of household members; level of education and occupations of household members; desired occupations of household members; health issues in households; number of low income households. Key findings:
 - Household size: The largest share falls on families consisting of 5-6 people - 479 households (34%). This indicates that relatively large families prevail in the region under study. The next largest group is households with 7-10 family members - 440 (31%). Such large families also make up a significant part of the respondents. Households with 3-4 family members make up 250 (18%) of the total number of respondents. This group consists of medium-sized families. A smaller share is made up of small households with 1-2 family members - 106 (8%). This group can include single people, young families, or elderly couples living separately from their children. The smallest share is accounted for by very large households with 11 or more family members - 126 (9%). Despite the relatively small number, these households have special needs and face certain difficulties in the resettlement process.
 - Figure 4-4 has a breakdown of age categories by PAHs:

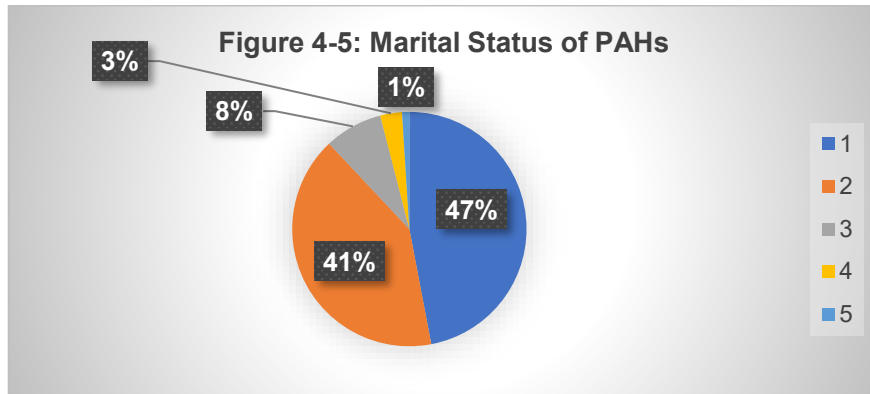


Legend:

1. < 6 years old
2. 7-10 years old
3. 11-17 years old
4. 18-29 years old
5. 30-45 years old
6. 46-40 years old
7. > 61 years old

- There are 51% men and 49% women in the PAHs.

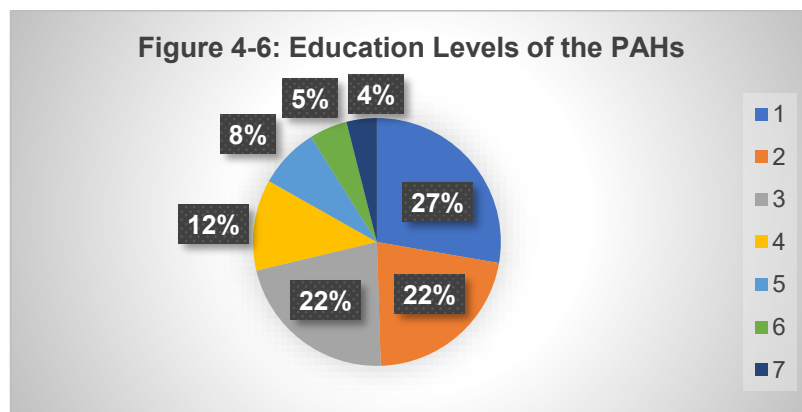
- Figure 4-5 includes the marital status of PAHs:



Legend:

1. Unmarried children and adolescents
2. Married
3. Single or unmarried
4. Widows/widowers
5. Divorced/do not live with spouse

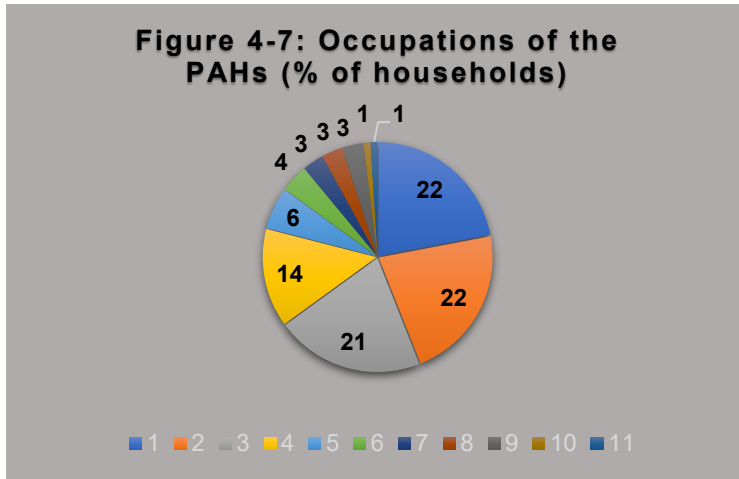
- Figure 4-6 includes the education levels of the PAHs:



Legend:

1. Completed secondary education
2. Has not completed secondary education
3. Pre-school child
4. Primary education only
5. Tertiary education/university
6. Secondary vocational education
7. No formal education

- Figure 4-7 includes the occupations of the PAHs:



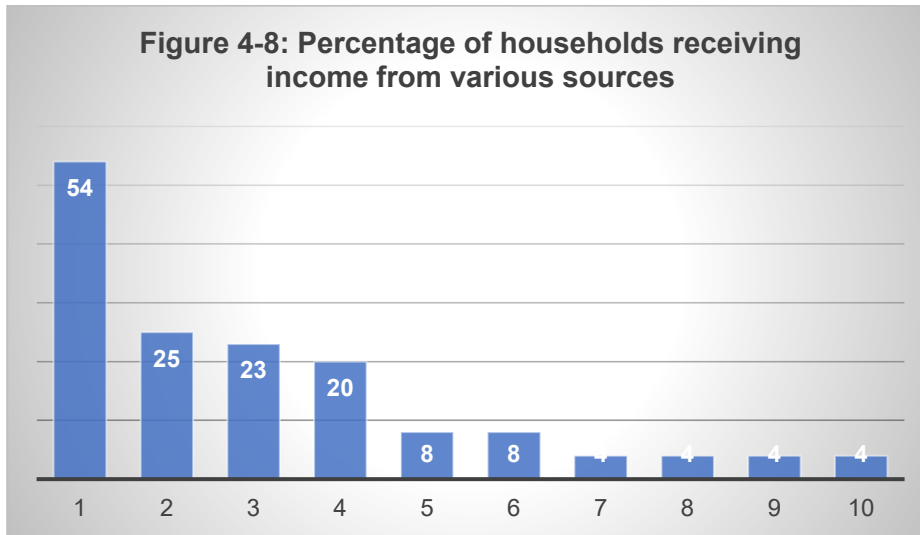
Legend:

1. Housewife
2. Pre-schooler
3. School child
4. Employed
5. Retired (due to age or illness)
6. Unemployed, looking for work
7. Labor migrant
8. Refused to answer
9. Student
10. Unemployed, not looking for work
11. Individual entrepreneur

- Among the desired new occupations for households are: sewing (27%); repair and construction (14%); driving a car for a living (13%); doctor/medical (12%); teacher (6%) and service worker (4%). There was lesser interest in the following occupations: merchant/trader; computer programmer; banking; engineer/technician; economist; and bee-keeping.
 - About 16% of PAHs indicate that they have a family member with disability or chronic disease. These include: physical disability, chronic illness, mental disability or an elderly person in need of care.
 - Twenty-two percent of households indicated they were on the list of low-income households in their villages.
- **Household assets:** Economic activities (income sources); average income; household expenditures; living standards; appliances and durable goods;

Among the 1038 households surveyed that had not yet been resettled, labor migration is the main source of income for 54% of households. Pensions are the second most important source of income for 25% of households. Hired labor in the public sector provides income for 23% of households. Farming activities, including cattle breeding, housekeeping and agriculture, are a source of income for 16-20% of households. Figure 4-8 illustrates these income sources, noting that almost all households have more than one source of income.

Figure 4-8: Percentage of households receiving income from various sources

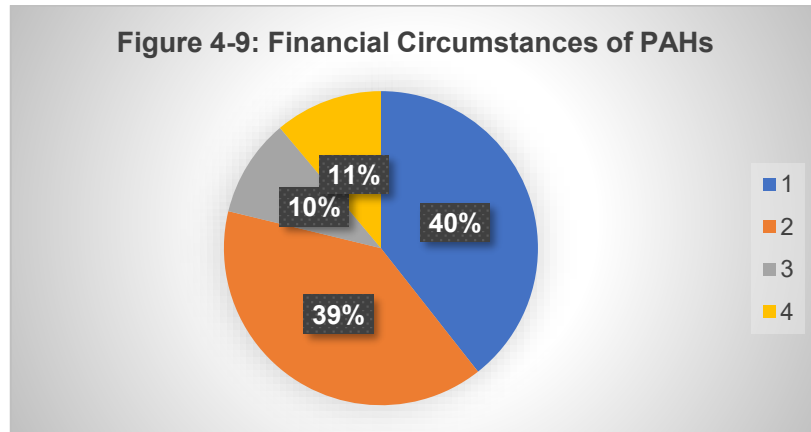


Legend:

1. Migrant labor
2. Pensions
3. Public sector employment
4. Farming (agriculture and pastoral)
5. Private sector employment
6. Day/seasonal work
7. Self-employed
8. Casual non-seasonal work
9. Self-owned businesses
10. Remittances

- At the same time, it is more common in Rogun (33-43%) than in Nurobod (15-18%), which can be explained by better access to agricultural land. Other types of employment, such as salaried labor in the private sector (8%), day/seasonal work (8%), self-employment (4%), casual non-seasonal work (4%), own business (4%) and remittances (4%) play a more modest role as sources of income.
- There are some regional differences, in particular, in Rogun, more households are engaged in farming, and in Nurobod they rely more on labor migration.
- The average household income was recorded as TJS 32,581 (TJS 32,559 in Nurobod and TJS 32,992 in Rogun). On average, migrant labor, public sector and private sector employment represented significant percentages of total household income – 78%, 65% and 63%, respectively. Pensions constituted an average of 38% of household income and remittances, 26%. Farming and household activities contributed about 30% on average.
- Average expenditures were TJS 32,052 (TJS 32,132 in Nurobod and TJS 30,759 in Rogun). The largest share of expenditure falls on food - an average 47% of total expenditure. Spending on clothing, health, education, communications and transport is in the range of 6% to 14%. Expenditures on agriculture and livestock are 9% on average.
- Figure 4-9 includes the financial circumstances of the 1038 surveyed PAH yet to be resettled:

Figure 4-9: Financial Circumstances of PAHs



Legend:

1. Can afford bare necessities, difficulty buying clothes
2. Enough income for food, clothing and some savings
3. Extreme need, not enough money for food
4. Comfortable standard of living

- Most surveyed households reported having basic durable goods such as a telephone (93% of households), a stove (92%) and a TV (84%). A significant proportion of households also have an iron (77%), a sewing machine (71%), a refrigerator (68%), a satellite dish (64%) and a washing machine (63%). Modern technologies such as internet connections (51%) and computers/laptops (11%) were not yet as widespread but were still present in a large proportion of households. Forty-two percent of households reported having a car/truck; 24% of households have bicycles.
- **Land use and agriculture:** Number of animals and trees; crops and yields; number of plots for households, agriculture and enterprises; access to natural resources;
 - Among the 1038 surveyed households, the most common animals owned are cattle - 47% of households have on average 3 heads per household. Chickens are kept by 34% of households, with an average of about 9 chickens per household. Goats are owned by 26% of households, with an average of 13 goats. Only 10% of farms have sheep, but in relatively large numbers - an average of 11 sheep. Eight percent of households are engaged in beekeeping (hives), keeping an average of about 9 hives. Donkeys are kept by 5% of farms, mainly one donkey. Only 1% of households own horses, with an average of 2 horses. A significant proportion (43%) of households do not own any animals at all.
 - As for trees, the following predominate: cherries and mulberries are the most common - 77% of farms have them, and in significant quantities (on average 40 cherry and 13 mulberry trees). Apricots, apple trees and walnuts are also widespread - they are grown by 70-73% of households. Peaches, sweet cherries, grapes, pears and plums are less popular but still present in 48-58% of farms. Such as quince, persimmons, almonds, figs and lemons are less common - they are grown from 3 to 29% of households. At the same time, only 8% of households do not have any fruit trees. Willows, tiraks and chelon trees are also present in small quantities.
 - The most common agricultural activity is the cultivation of potatoes - 69% of farms are engaged in it, receiving an average of 685 kg of crops. 59% of households are engaged in vegetable growing, harvesting an average of 179 kg of vegetables. Corn is grown in 24% of farms with an average yield of about 97 kg. Wheat is cultivated by 15% of households, receiving fairly high yields - on average about 739 kg. Sunflower (8% of farms, 20 kg on average), sugar beet (8%, 37 kg), barley (4%, 547 kg) and other cereals (2%, 34 kg) are less common. Almost a quarter of households (24%) do not grow any crops at all.

- Among the non-resettled households with farmland (405 PAHs), more than half (73%) rate the yield of their land as average. Only 15% indicate high yields, while 11% report low yields.
- A large majority of the surveyed households (64%) do not see any opportunities to further expand the planting areas they would receive or increase production on this land. This is due to: a lack of financing; lack of labor and difficulties in retaining qualified farmers; difficult weather and climatic conditions; costs for fuels and lubricants, electricity and transportation; and difficulties in marketing and selling products. Only 25% said there is potential for growth, and 11% said they do not want to engage in agriculture at all.
- **Public infrastructure and services:** Accessibility of infrastructure (e.g., roads, public buildings); accessibility of social services and infrastructure (healthcare, education, utilities), including their availability and cost
 - An analysis of data on the accessibility of various infrastructure facilities in areas where households have not resettled yet shows a variety of situations for individual facilities. Among the 1038 households surveyed, almost all households surveyed (98%) have access to drinking water, electricity (100%) and roads (100%). There is also a high level of access to irrigation water (76%), public land for grazing or hay/timber harvesting (79%), and religious buildings and services (75%).
 - A large proportion of these households have limited access to important social facilities in their communities. Secondary schools are present in 76% of villages, primary schools in 56%. There are hospitals and medical centers in 53% of settlements. Telecommunications infrastructure is available to 66% of households, and only 17% have access to a bus station. The most acute problem is the lack of leisure and recreation facilities, which are available in only 14% of villages, and centralized sewerage management systems, which is accessible to only 1% of households in Nurobod and completely absent in Rogun.
 - Ninety percent of PAHs said that the improvement of water supply and delivery services was critical. Thirty percent of households also highlighted the importance of available medical care. Other key issues mentioned were the availability of schools, improvement of roads and telecommunications infrastructure and additional land for agriculture.

5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This section provides a summary of the current institutional arrangements for resettlement and livelihood restoration management. The Republic of Tajikistan is implementing the Project, with the involvement of PMG and DFZ, and with the assistance of OJSC.

The Legal and Policy Framework for implementing the Project can be found in Appendix D.

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

The State Directorate of the Flood Zone of Rogun HPP (DFZ) was established in 2011 to coordinate flood zone preparation and resettlement activities, with the relevant government ministries and other state and local 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. They also coordinate with MoLMEP, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Committee for Environmental Protection, other government agencies and jamoats involved in the resettlement process.

As of March 31, 2025, DFZ has 63 staff comprising 54 men and 9 women, 20 of whom are focused exclusively on resettlement. Four more staff are being hired to bring the total to 67. The main organogram for DFZ is in Figures 7-1 and 7-2, and the list of staff is in Table 7-1

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 Gender Action Plan.

Figure 5-1: Current structure of DFZ

Source: DFZ, March 2025

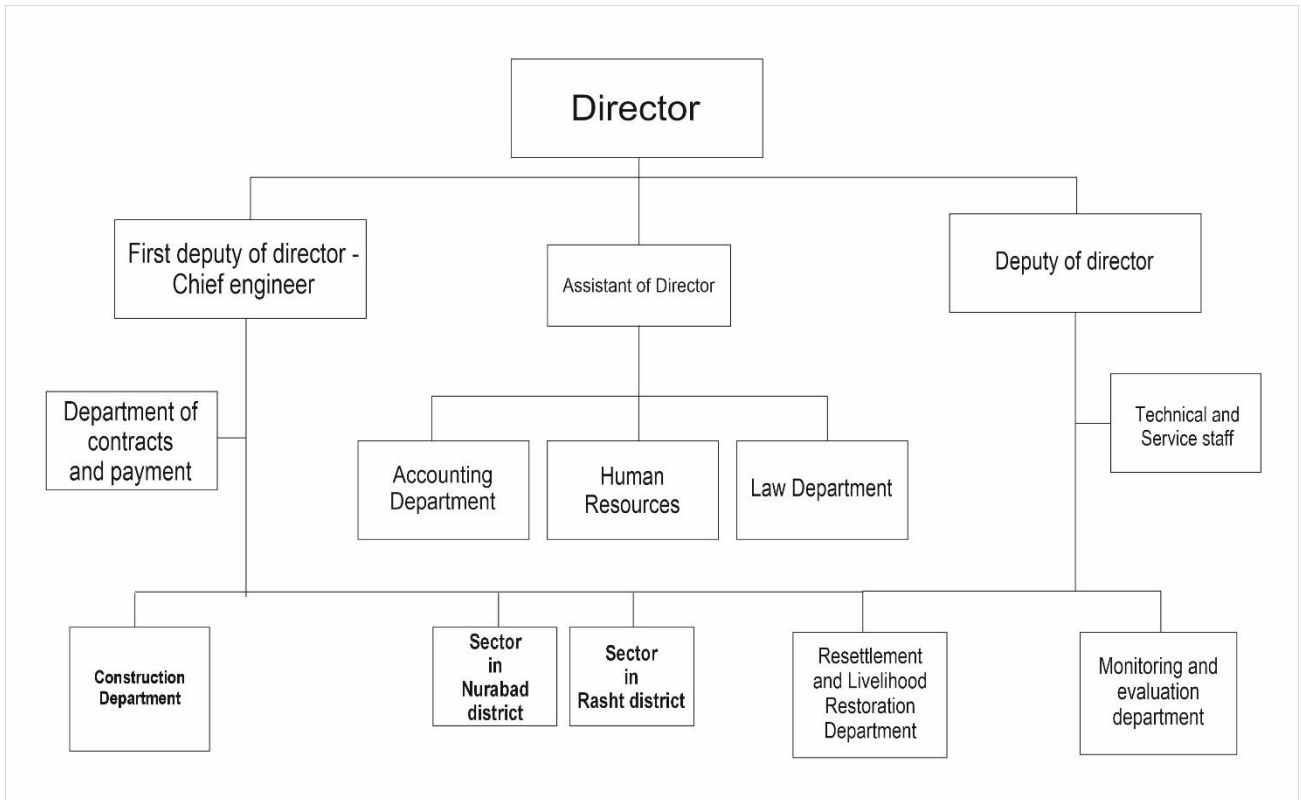


Figure 5-2: Proposed Stakeholder Engagement Staff of DFZ

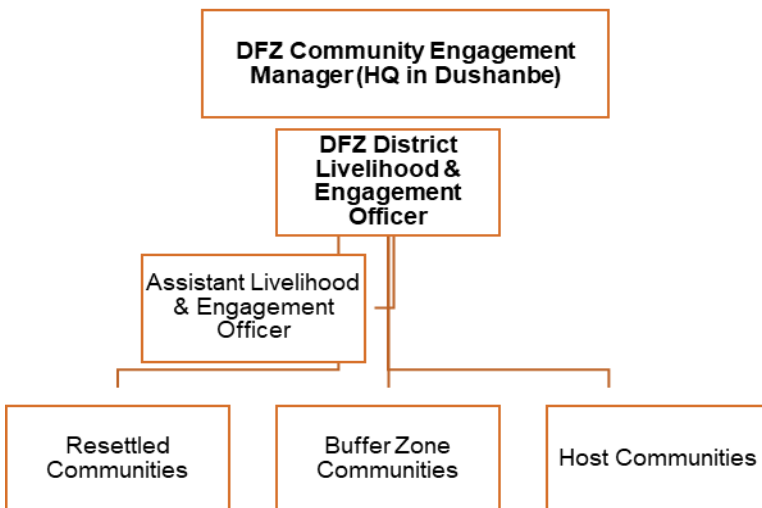


Table 5-1: DFZ Resettlement and Livelihood Management Roles and Responsibilities

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 specialists (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 (i.e. Lenders' E&S reporting). 	20 Resettlement specialists (18 working on resettlement, livelihood restoration and gender; 2 from the legal department focusing on social support)
	Assistant Resettlement Officers (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. 	4 Assistant Resettlement officers (1 senior specialist, 2 specialists and 1 specialist from the legal department focusing on resettlement issues)
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 requirements and management plans, including SEP, RAPs (including LRPs), LMP etc. • Lead the required ESHS data collection and reporting to PMG. 	One ESHS Manager (National)

Subject	Name	Responsibility	Proposed Staffing
	Senior E&S specialists (HQ-Dushanbe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	2 Senior E&S specialists (National)
Gender	DFZ Gender Specialists (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. 	2 Gender Specialists (National)
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)	<p>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 responsible for. DLEOs will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registering and reporting community grievances. • Completing grievance resolution forms. 	<p>One DLEO and 1 assistant Engagement Officer (1 male and 1 female) for each of the following affected districts (Total: 14):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rasht • Rogun • Nurobod • Faizobod

Subject	Name	Responsibility	Proposed Staffing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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>If the complainant wishes to appeal, the Grievance Committee will be led by an independent person, such as a jamoats representative or other member of the community/civil society.</p>	Grievance Committee, comprised of representatives from DFZ, PMG, affected jamoats, CEM and the appropriate DLEO.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Senior M&E Officers (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. 	1 Senior M&E Officer
	IT &Data Management Specialists (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. 	1 IT & Data management specialist

The hiring of the staff is based on an agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the International Development Association of the World Bank Group, as set out in the agreed Minutes below:

**AGREED MINUTES OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN
THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
AND
THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)
REGARDING
THE SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FOR ROGUN HYDROPOWER PROJECT AS PHASE 1 OF
THE MULTI-PHASE PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH OF THE ROGUN HYDROPOWER
PROGRAM**

List of DFZ Staff

№	Position	Source of financing
1	Social Development Consultant	Association
2	Financial Management Consultant	Association
3	Disbursement Consultant	Association
4	Gender consultant	Association
5	Resettlement and Livelihoods Advisor	Recipient / other
6	Resettlement Specialist 1	Recipient / other
7	Resettlement Specialist 2	Recipient / other
8	Resettlement Specialist 3	Recipient / other
9	ESHS Manager	Recipient / other
10	Environmental Specialist	Recipient / other
11	Community Engagement Manager	Recipient / other
12	District Livelihood and Engagement Officer 1	Recipient / other
13	District Livelihood and Engagement Officer 2	Recipient / other
14	District Livelihood and Engagement Officer 3	Recipient / other
15	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Recipient / other
16	IT/Data Management Specialist	Recipient / other

DFZ is responsible for appointing the independent RAP/LRP monitor. DFZ will also select a qualified 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 14.

For the livelihood restoration activities, DFZ will be supported by MoLMEP, as well as MoA, the National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan (NSIFT) and local government departments dealing with land, economic development, resource management, gender issues, etc. LRP 2 will include information about staffing and resources in the ministries and local communities to support the PAPs.

5.2 Other Ministries and Agencies

5.2.1 Bureau of Technical Inventory (BTI)

The BTI, which reports to the State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy, is responsible for the preparation of technical passports for land plots and households.

5.2.2 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.

5.2.3 State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzor”⁵³

This enterprise sits under the State Unitary Enterprise (Narkhguzor), and is responsible for carrying out asset valuations in line with the THPs.

5.2.4 Ministry of Finance (MoF)

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

5.2.5 Amonatbank

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

5.2.6 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:

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.

5.2.7 Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

The MoA is working with project-affected communities 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 Ministry 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 by another household or community. The MoA assists in preparing the land, including advising on types of crops which can be grown, fertilization, irrigation, etc. The Ministry 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.

5.2.8 National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan (NSIFT)

Launched in 1997 by order of the government and established in 2002, NSIFT has functioned for 20 years as an implementing agency for local-level development projects funded by donors. They have experience in working with jamoats to finance local-level, climate-resilient, socio-economic infrastructure that addresses priorities identified through a participatory village needs assessment and decision-making process. They have also supported livelihood activities, such as training,

⁵³ Full name: State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzor” under the State Investment Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan.

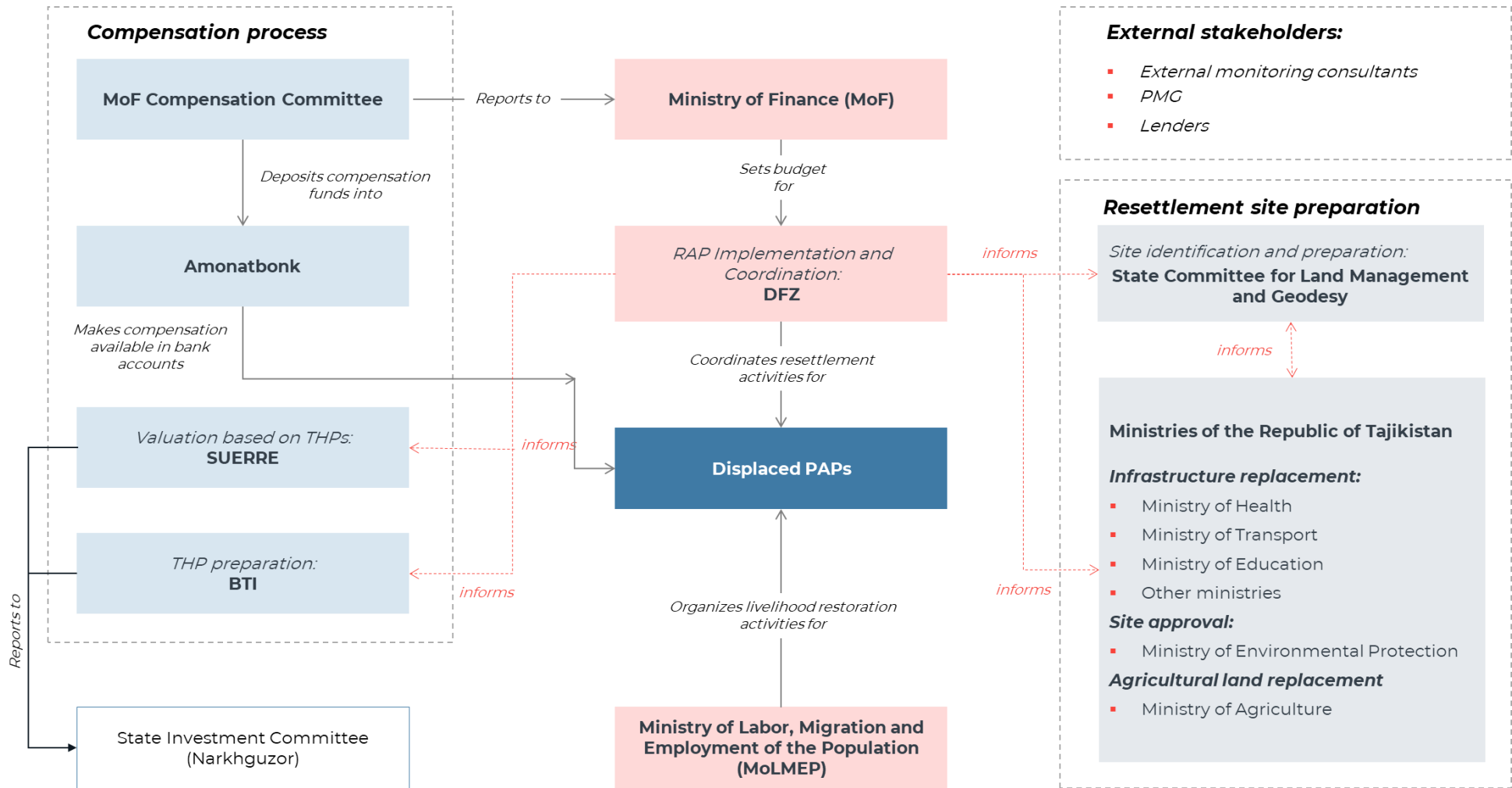
helping beneficiaries prepare basic business plans, providing tools and equipment, and mentor support.

5.2.9 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. This includes the process of transferring teachers, medical personnel and others to the new communities and/or employing new personnel. Ultimate responsibility for coordinating their activities in the flood zone and resettlement sites lies with DFZ.

Figure 5-3 shows the dynamic relationships between the above-described stakeholders that are involved in resettlement management.

Figure 5-3: Relationships Among Resettlement Stakeholders on RAP Implementation

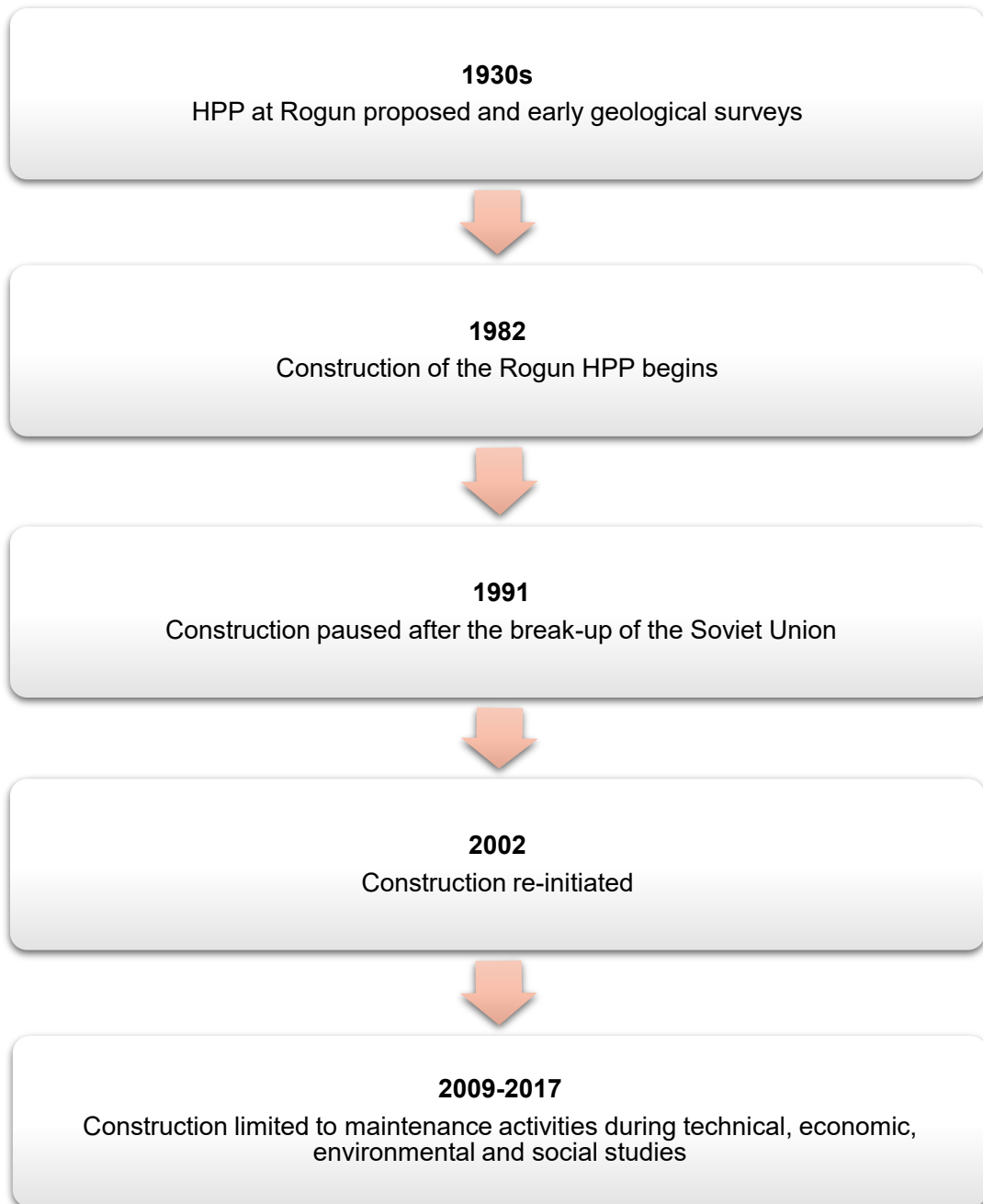


6 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Works Program

The main construction milestones are summarized in Figure 6-1 below.

Figure 6-1: Key construction milestones of the Rogun HPP



Since 2018, the dam has been under construction. Two turbines are already functioning.

6.2 Implementation Timetable of the Resettlement

6.2.1 Identification and Preparation of Resettlement Sites, including Environmental Management

Resettlement sites have been identified. 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 some distance from their nearest neighbors in the host communities.

The distances between Rogun city and resettlement sites in districts are shown as the following in Table 6-1:

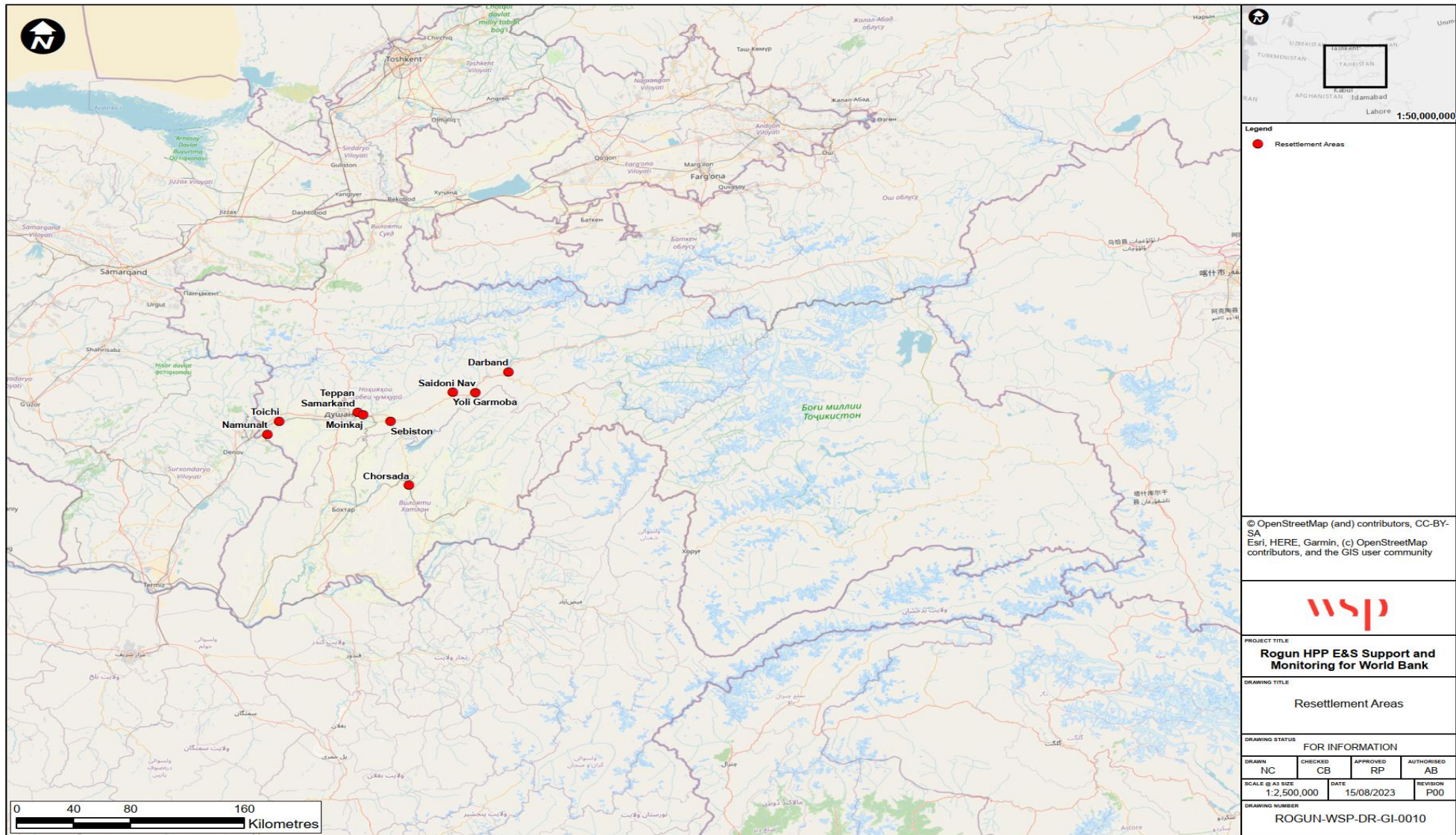
Table 6-1 – Distance between Rogun City and Resettlement Sites

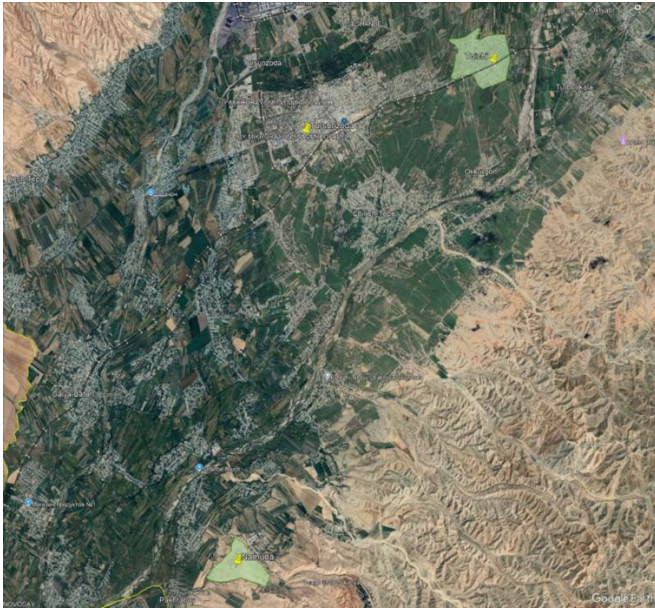
From	To	Distance (km)
Rogun City	Rogun	28
Rogun City	Nurobod	85
Rogun City	Faizobod	92
Rogun City	Rudaki	115
Rogun City	Dushanbe	123
Rogun City	Danghara	180
Rogun City	Tursunzoda	215

Source: DFZ data, August 2023.

The locations of the current resettlement sites are shown in Figure 6-2. Figures 6-3 and 6-4 are site maps of the resettlement sites.

Figure 6-2: Location of current resettlement sites and examples of resettlement site plans





Left to right: 1. Toichi and Namunalt; 2. Sebiston; 3. Darband



Left to right: 1. Chorsada; 2. Yoli Garmoba; 3 Saidoni Nav

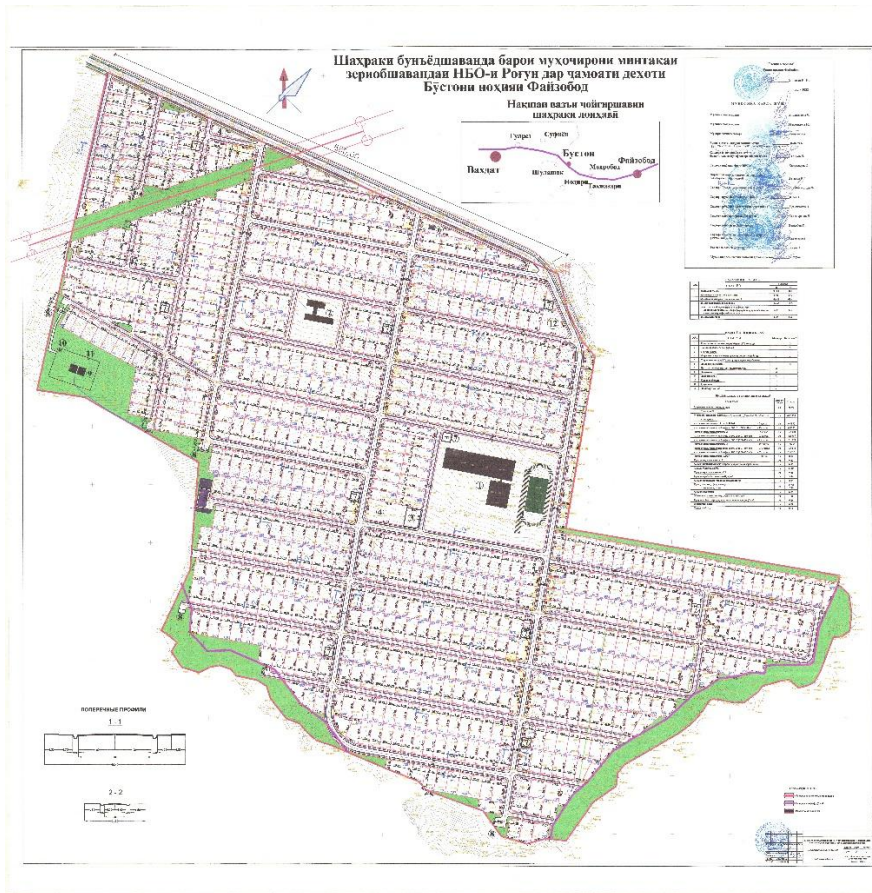


Figure 6-3: RESETTLEMENT SITE PLAN: SEBISTON (FAIZOBOD)

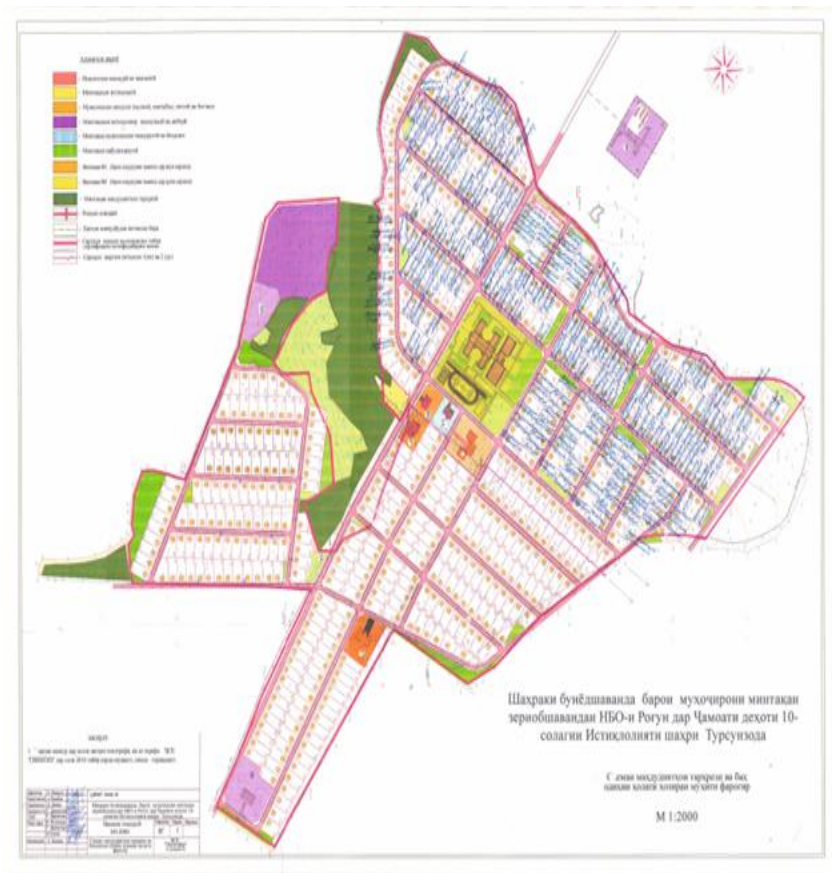
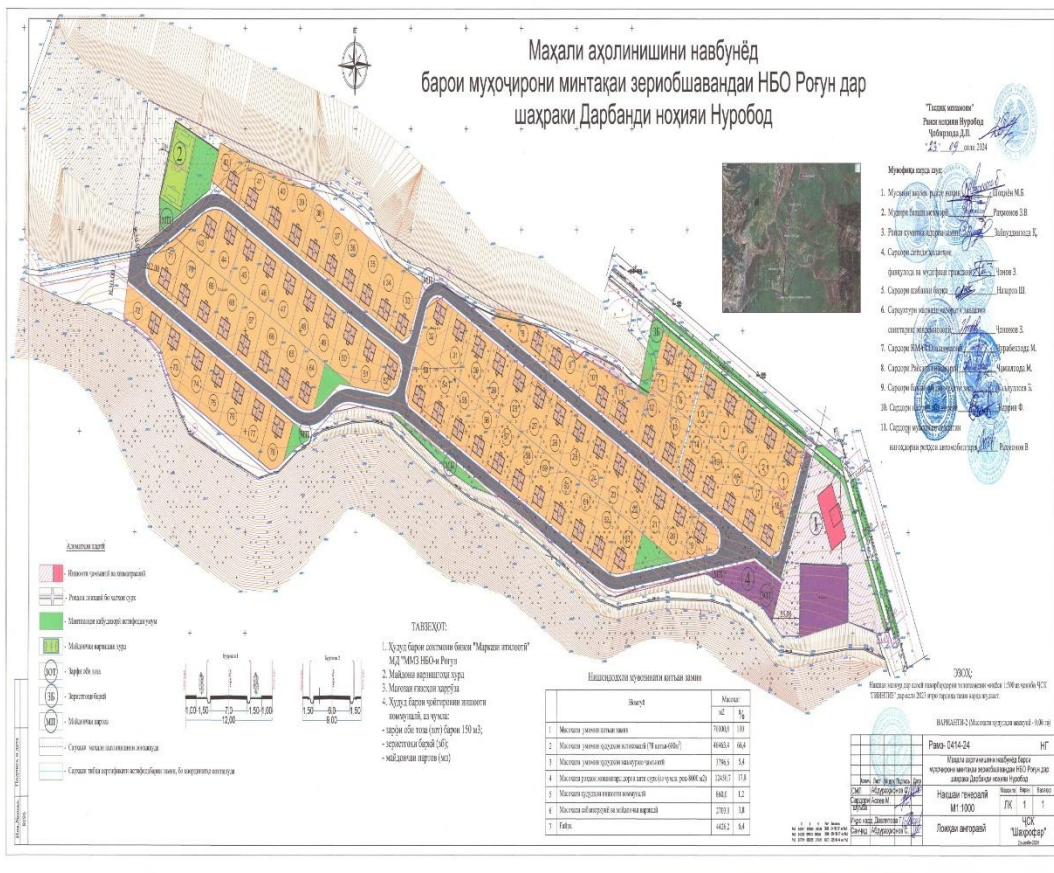


Figure 6-4: RESETTLEMENT SITE PLANS: DARBAND (NUROBOD) AND 10th ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE (OUTSKIRTS OF TURSONZODA CITY, NEAR TOICHI)

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, Committee on Environmental Protection, Fire Department, Electricity Department, Water Department, Emergency and Civil Defense Department, Agriculture Department of MoA, Migration Services of MoLMEP and jamoats heads.

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 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 Committee on 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.

As has been the practice at Nurobod and previous resettlement sites, the district-level site selection committee has conducted environmental studies to assess potential environmental risks and impacts, including: water supply and waste disposal (solid, liquid and hazardous); geological and land risks (e.g. earthquakes, landslides); climate-related risks and hazards; areas where additional population will not cause strain on local resources and where there is agricultural and pastureland of sufficient quality to accommodate displaced people in advance of the relocation of displaced populations. There has been one instance (in Turzonsoda) where the amount of common pasturelands provided was not sufficient for the resettled population and, in response, additional land was provided. Additional common pastureland was provided in response to a request from the displaced population. In another site, Sebiston, additional agricultural land for resettled households is being sought outside the village, as there is not enough land in the village. Environmental management plans and/or environmental and social audits are being prepared for the resettlement sites in accordance with national requirements. Once the project becomes effective, ESMPs for all cleared land (after demolition) and the resettlement sites will be prepared in accordance with good international industry practice as set out in the project ESMP.

With regard to demolishing relocated villages, in accordance with national law and regulations⁵⁴, contractors tear down structures to their foundations, dispose of all solid and liquid waste, seal off structures which contain polluting waste, such as petrol stations, latrines, etc., cut down trees and bushes and clear the land so that the site is ready for inundation. The aim to ensure the reservoir is as free of debris and pollution as possible.

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.

⁵⁴ These are detailed in a manual for the contractors.

6.2.2 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 and local governments work closely with PAPs to help them resolve any disputes about land and property in a timely and fair manner. PAPs may approach DFZ directly or through the project's GRM, which has been strengthened to respond to and resolve complains more quickly, with transparent record-keeping.

6.2.3 Implementation Schedule and Linking to the Civil Works

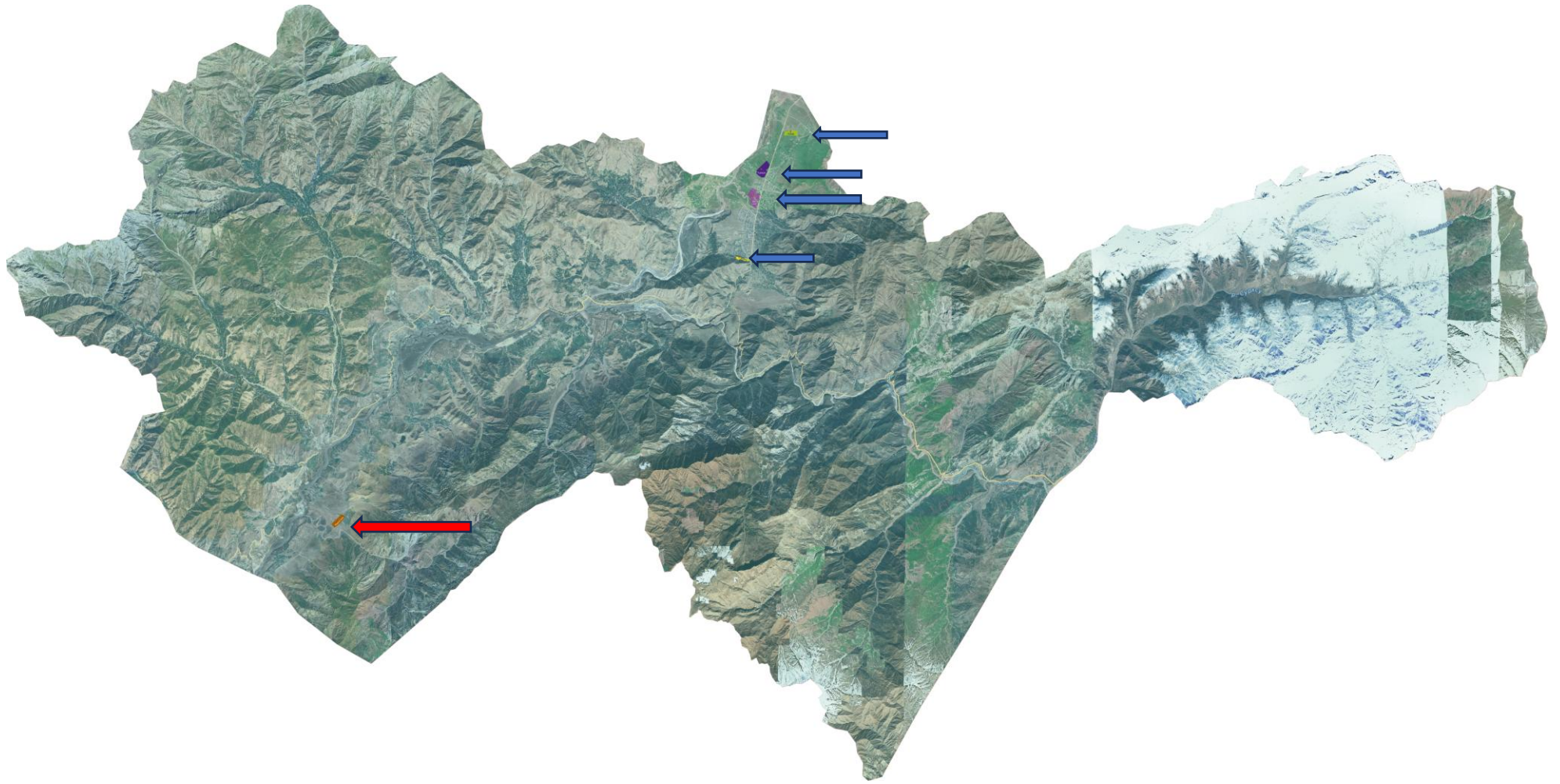
All physical resettlement activities must be completed before DFZ takes formal possession of the land required for the dam, reservoir, transmission lines, utility roads, and other project interventions. This includes the payment of all due compensation, and the completion/provision of all replacement housing and infrastructure at relocation sites. The resettlement schedule has been synced with the schedule for each phase of the reservoir impoundment. All PAPs 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 is being built ahead of the relocation. In those cases where the community infrastructure is not quite ready, DFZ is coordinating with jamoats and relevant ministries to ensure PAPs can temporarily avail themselves of educational, medical and other services in nearby towns and villages.

The five newest resettlement sites were approved in September 2024. These new sites will accommodate around 923 lands plots (104.6 hectares).

Table 6-2 – Five newest resettlement sites

Name	# of ha	Land Plots	Schools (# of pupils)	Kindergartens (# of children)	Medical Centers (# of seats)	Roads (ha)
Darband	6.99	78	-	-	-	1.24
Obi Lurd	34.56	267	640	90	25	9.93
Tukhchi	29.39	264	640	90	25	4.62
Hufak	14.32	139	200	90	15	1.92
Roguni Bolo	18.8	175	320	90	15	2.49
TOTAL	104.6	923	1800	360	80	20.2

Figure 6-5: Newest Resettlement Sites (top to down): Hufak, Tuxhchi, Obi Lurd and Darband (blue arrows); Roguni Bolo (red arrow)



As has been the practice at Nurobod and previous resettlement sites, the district-level site selection committee has conducted studies to 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 are being prepared for the resettlement sites in accordance with national requirements.

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.

7. ELIGIBILITY

7.1 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 possible⁵⁵. The Project, in cooperation with several ministries, has provided a budget for resettlement to mitigate adverse impacts on affected communities, with scope for adjustments due to rising costs or changes in scope.

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. Details on the consultation process are set out in Section 10 and in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

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 support PAPs in restoring incomes and livelihoods;
- Provide livelihood support to re-settlers whose livelihoods have been negatively impacted, until such time as their income-earning capacity has been restored to at least its previous level;
- Provide transport to the new location of PAPs and their possessions;
- 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 PAPs, 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 in the resettlement process;
- Continue cooperation with MoLMEP, Ministry of Labor and other government ministries and agencies, as well as with civil society organizations (CSOs), 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.

⁵⁵ 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>

7.2 Cut-off Dates

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. This being said, the numbers of PAPs for Phase 2 did go up, mostly due to births, as well as family members joining existing households.

The realized cut-off date to determine eligibility for entitlement is defined as the period when Narkhguzor finalizes its asset valuation, including trees, based on the asset inventory provided by the Bureau of Technical Inventory (BTI) in the Technical Household Passports (THPs) Annual crops are excluded from the valuation, as PAPs are given adequate time to complete the harvest even if they have already fully relocated.

DFZ also collects information on the members of the household, including names, dates of birth, marital status, occupation and income.

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 cut-off dates for RAP 2 are listed in Table 7-1 below:

Table 7-1: Cut-off Dates for Each Resettled Village

No.	Year resettlement was/will be completed	Village and District of PAPs	Cut-off Date ⁵⁶	No. of project-affected households	No. of PAPs	Status
1.	2017	Sicharog, Rogun City	2017	38	380	Completely resettled
2.	2017	Sari Pul, Nurobod District	2016-2017	110	1149	Completely resettled
3.	2017	Furudgoh (Airport), Nurobod District	2016-2017	38	370	Completely resettled
4.	2018	Saidon, Rogun City	2018	17	182	Completely resettled
5.	2018	Makhallai poyon, Nurobod District	2017	77	806	Completely resettled
6.	2018	Chanor, Nurobod District	2018	177	1795	Completely resettled
7.	2023	Roghuni poyon, Nurobod District	2025	45	266	Completely resettled
8.	2023	Obiboriki poyon, Nurobod District	2025	41	330	Completely resettled
9.	2025	Obiboriki bolo, Nurobod District	2024	50	412	Completely resettled
10.	2025	Mehrobod, Nurobod District	2027	528	6016	35% resettled
11.	2025	Lughuri poyon, Rogun City	2025-2027	61	362	Resettlement is commencing

⁵⁶ The cut-off dates vary from village to village and, in some cases, have been phased. It should be noted that, since resettlement commenced in 2017, no new households have moved into the villages being resettled. The increases in numbers of PAPs are mostly due to births, returning migrant laborers and family members joining existing households (e.g. aging parents).

12.	2025	Bedhiko, Nurobod District	2025-2026	58	588	Resettlement is commencing
13.	2025	Aligalaboni bolo, Nurobod District	2025-2027	166	1645	Resettlement is commencing
14.	2025	Khakimii poyon, Nurobod District	2025-2027	119	1000	3% resettled
15.	2025	Khakimii bolo, Nurobod District	2025-2027	99	863	Resettlement in progress (6%)
16.	2026	Khumrog, Nurobod District	-	88	758	After hydro-geological, seismological and topo-geodesic analyses

DFZ has been engaging 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; 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 which will be approved for each eligible household.

8 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION PROCEDURES

8.1 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. Since 2011, when resettlement commenced, depreciation of structures and assets was taken into account during the valuation; this practice ended in July 1, 2024 in order to conform with good international industry practice and the requirements of the World Bank and other international financial institutions investing in the Project.⁵⁷ 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, where 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.

⁵⁷ The Government of Tajikistan, in approving the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework, which complies with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement), as well as similar policies by other IFIs providing financing for the project, agreed that they would no longer depreciate the value of the assets. While the vast majority of PAPs reported to the RAP consultants and the World Bank that, even with depreciation, they had sufficient funds to build improved structures in the resettlement sites, they have been informed through the stakeholder engagement process that, if they believe they did not receive sufficient compensation, they can bring their complaints to the GRM. The independent RAP monitor will also examine the compensation during RAP 2 and report their findings and recommendations.

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

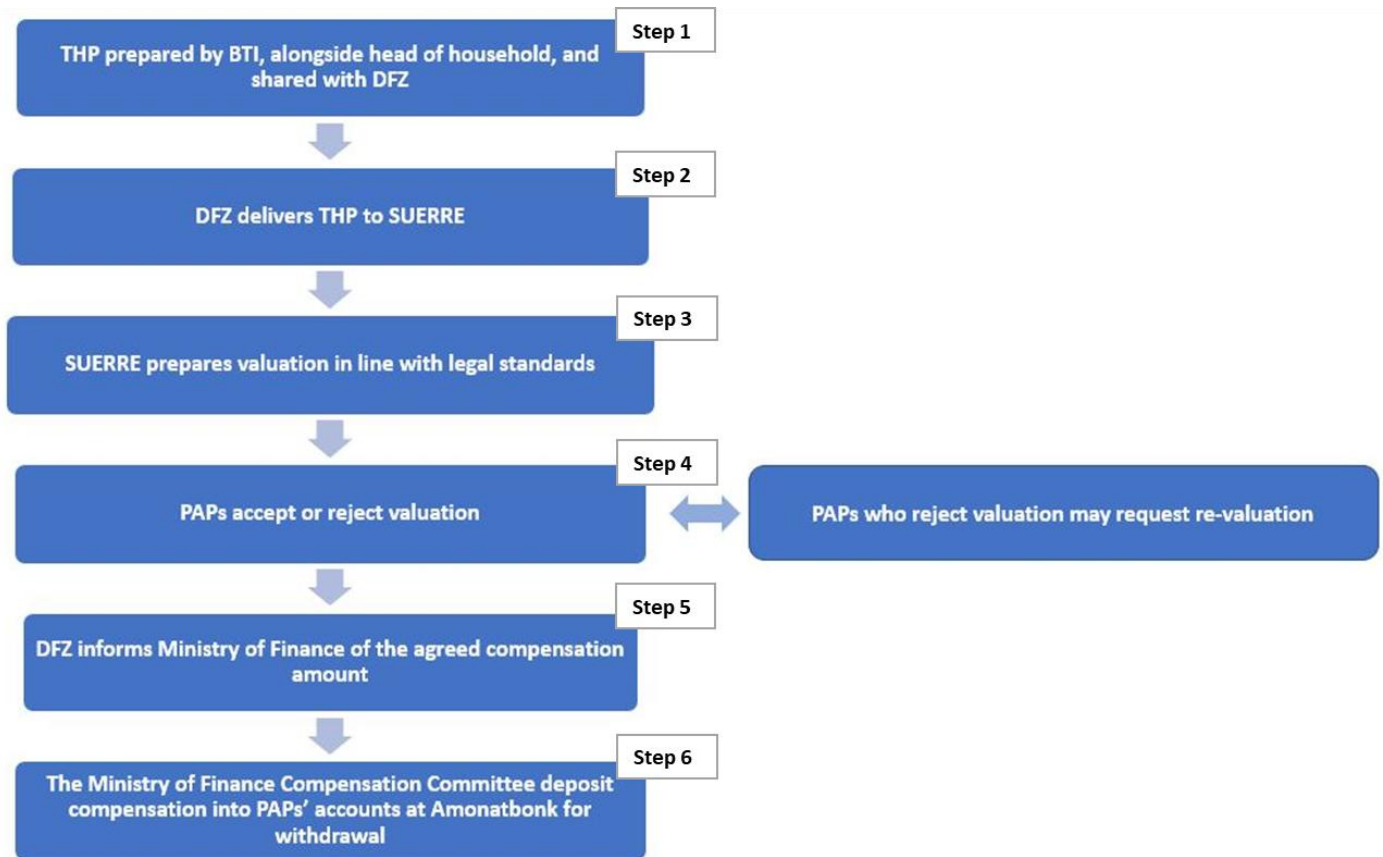
- the name of the asset;
- location of the asset of valuation and address;
- the justification for the valuation;
- the date of valuation and the period over which the valuation works are conducted;
- the date of report preparation and the number of the report;
- the register form of the submitted valuation 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. This has not always been the case, and, where there has been a gap in time, DFZ has coordinated updated household assessments.

8.2 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 8-1 with further explanation provided below the figure.

Figure 8-1: Asset valuation and compensation process



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 jamoats. Each THP is signed by the HoH to certify that the THP registers all the assets accurately. The jamoats member will also verify the HoH’s claims regarding their assets. If the HoH is absent (e.g., working outside the country), they will be contacted to nominate another household member to undertake the process, which is usually the spouse of the HoH. The THP contains 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 accordance with standardized computer templates, which can be sorted by various data points.

Once the THPs are finalized for all the households for a specific village, after DFZ's notification, BTI delivers them to Narkhguzor, which is the authorized entity to carry out asset valuation and prepare valuation reports.

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. DFZ has a notification system in place to inform PAPs of about the filling of the reservoir, with dates for completing cultivation.

Narkhguzor 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 sub-section of 9.1 above, '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 kilograms, 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 up to 30% of the value of fixed assets when calculating compensation, and this law was applied during the resettlement process from 2011 up to end-June 2024. After that time, when the government approved the RLRf, they ceased depreciating the assets. The calculations, the valuation of each item, the percentage of depreciation (prior to July 2024) and the final compensation amounts are shown in the valuation reports.

Once Narkhguzor 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 Narkhguzor via DFZ. This re-valuation is requested via a written form available at the DFZ office in Dushanbe, and is carried out by different Narkhguzor representatives, who were not involved in the initial valuation. However, DFZ and Narkhguzor 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-evaluation is unable to access the form in Dushanbe, they may contact DFZ through the normal grievance mechanism channels or local representatives of DFZ.

When the HoH accepts their compensation, DFZ informs the Ministry of Finance on the compensation amounts to be paid.

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, he/she 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.

9. ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION

9.1 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. In addition to the head of household, adult married children in a PAH are entitled to receive additional land plots. However, they do not receive compensation for the construction of houses or structures on these land plots. 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.

All of the PAPs who come forward are compensated for lost assets, even if they were illegal structures, but the PAPs have to obtain a certificate from the court to change their status. DFZ helps all of them with the paper work and the courts do try to move as quickly as possible so that people can be compensated as they move to their new homes.

All eligible affected households are receiving compensation before resettlement takes place or before land is used for any construction related works. This is detailed in Section 0 'Entitlement Matrix'. To date, the government has financed compensation for houses and structures out of their own account. This will continue, but the World Bank financed project (Sustainable Financing for Rogun Hydropower) is providing an additional USD 24 million for cash compensation for houses and household structures.

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 the RLRf and this RAP, and refuse to come to a settlement; and
- Complex legal disputes related to asset ownership arise.

DFZ has established a dedicated account at Amonatbank for compensating PAPs. Funds can be held in the account until PAPs are identified, the compensation amounts are resolved (either through the GRM or through the legal process) or if there are other legal issues which need to be resolved. The compensation is then transferred to the PAPs' bank accounts. PAPs can also accept

compensation while they are waiting for their grievance or court case to be resolved; if their cases are successful, they will receive additional compensation, adjusted for inflation. During the second phase of resettlement, DFZ has been able to locate all the PAPs (or their representatives (usually spouses) or heirs). Where there have been disputes about compensation, all PAPs have accepted the compensation set out in the THP while waiting for the GRM to consider their grievances.

Vulnerable Groups

The different vulnerable groups within the affected population are defined in Section 5.7 of this RAP. The socio-economic survey and census describe the vulnerable groups and include numbers. While entitlements – provided under Section 0 – are being disseminated to all PAPs, DFZ is also following up with households to encourage them to report on vulnerable members of the household. 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 are asked to come forward to be registered in the jamoats to benefit from the additional resettlement and livelihood provisions for vulnerable groups under the project, such as support for livelihoods (e.g. agricultural implements, seeds, seedlings and animals), construction of structures at the resettlement site, training and moving to the resettlement sites. DFZ is also coordinating with social agencies to ensure vulnerable persons are receiving entitlements, such as cash transfers, food, agricultural extension support and medical support.

9.2 Entitlement Matrix

Table 9-1 is the entitlement matrix. This matrix follows the Entitlement Matrix from RAP 1, as the resettlement has been ongoing since 2017 for the second phase of resettlement. Explanatory footnotes are provided.

Table 9-1: Entitlement Matrix

Assets / Impacts	Affected Persons	Entitlements	Responsible implementing party
Land and asset compensation			
A. Houses and other structures	A1. Households (HH) in possession of a legally authorized house or other structure	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. 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. Salvage materials from original house and/or other structures will be provided to owners. ⁵⁸	DFZ
	A3. Vulnerable HH in possession of a house or other structure (authorized or authorizable)	In addition to the above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The jamoats 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 jamoats 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, local authorities, jamoats, and other business enterprises.
	A4. Tenants (formal or informal)	Tenants to be provided with land plots.	DFZ. Local authorities, MoL
B. Residential land plot	B1. HH with legally recognized land use rights	HH to receive a house plot of 0.08 ha ⁵⁹ 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. 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. 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.	DFZ, local authorities, Land and Geodesic Committee

⁵⁸ PAPs receive transportation for all household effects, including salvage materials.

⁵⁹ The household plots range from 0.08 ha to 0.1 ha.

Assets / Impacts	Affected Persons	Entitlements	Responsible implementing party
	B2. HH without legally recognized land use rights	Compensation for structures for all applicable HH in line with A .	DFZ, SUE "Narkhguzor", BTI, local authorities
	B3. Families affected by the ban on construction of houses, wishing to establish a new HH	'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. ⁶⁰ A land plot in a relocation site of their choice. HoF to receive land user rights certificates and other necessary documents at no extra cost. This benefit is to be applied equally to all adults who wish to receive it.	DFZ, Land and Geodes Committee, BTI, local authorities
C. Agricultural land plot	C1. HH with legally recognized agricultural land	Replacement agricultural land (including dekhan 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. ⁶¹ HHs receive land user rights certificates and other necessary documents for agricultural land at no extra cost to the HH. Compensation for land which is rendered economically non-viable will also be compensated at full replacement cost even if tenure is retained.	DFZ, with support from the MoA and local governments, including their Land Cadaster and Management Departments
	C2. HH with legally unrecognized agricultural land	Assistance to formalize agricultural land use rights ⁶² . If rights can be formalized, compensate in line with C1 .	DFZ, with support from the MoA and local governments, including their Land Cadaster and Management Departments
D. Pastureland, woodland, hay land	D1. All PAPs using common pastureland	Replacement common pasture and/or woodland, hay land to be provided at resettlement sites prior to physical displacement. ⁶³ If PAPs officially request it. HH to be provided with information on the availability of hay, woodland and pastureland prior to resettlement.	DFZ, MoA, Forestry Agency
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

⁶⁰ This land plot would be 0.08 to 0.1 ha in size.

⁶¹ It should be noted that the replacement agricultural land is available only upon request from the PAPs.

⁶² This includes support for legal, document and notary transactions.

⁶³ It should be noted that the replacement common pasture and/or woodland/hay land is available only upon request from the PAPs (as a community)

Assets / Impacts	Affected Persons	Entitlements	Responsible implementing party
	E2. Vulnerable PAPs	Additional support to be provided for vulnerable PAPs to assist with the physical move, based on consultations and needs assessment. ⁶⁴	DFZ, local governments, MoLMEP
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, SUE “Narkhguzor”, BTI
G. Other trees	G1. All PAPs who own such trees	For mature trees: <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. For immature trees: <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			
I. Livelihood impacts	I1. Displaced PAPs losing wages from employment (formal and informal)	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. Preferential loan of 5000 TJS. 200 TJS /household head and 100 TJS /person as a transitional and moving allowance, to be increased in line with evolving legislation.	MoLMEP
	I2. Displaced employees at Rogun HPP	Continued employment at Rogun HPP with transportation to site from new place of residence provided. Shifts to continue at present schedule and remuneration.	Rogun JSC
	I3. Public sector employees	Public sector workers such as teachers and healthcare workers to be transferred to equivalent institutions in the new settlement, district or jamoats, and provided with employment at equal or higher remuneration.	Relevant ministry or state body
	I4. All physically and economically displaced PAPs	Participation in the livelihood restoration program as summarized in Section 19. 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. 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.	MoLMEP, local governments
	I5. Vulnerable PAPs	As above with special attention to:	MoLMEP, local authorities, DFZ

⁶⁴ This can include social assistance, food, medical supplies and equipment, assistance in going to schools, medical facilities, support in finding work and other community services – depending on the situation of each vulnerable household.

Assets / Impacts	Affected Persons	Entitlements	Responsible implementing party
		<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. 	
		<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. Facilitating vulnerable HoHs to access and withdraw compensation. 	DFZ MoLMEP, local authorities
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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Consultation with host communities to ensure that access to infrastructure, utilities and common assets are not negatively impacted by the arrival of resettled communities.</p> <p>Additional assets and capacity to be added if required.</p> <p>Public facilities to be constructed to be accessible to people with disabilities.</p>	DFZ, local governments
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	<p>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).</p> <p>Permission to be sought from affected communities before relocating cultural heritage sites/assets.</p>	DFZ (in cooperation with A. Donish Archaeology and

Assets / Impacts	Affected Persons	Entitlements	Responsible implementing party
			Ethnography Institute), local governments
Other assistance			
M. Other assistance	M1. All PAPs affected by resettlement	A competent and independent third-party (NGO or other international organization) ⁶⁵ will be appointed 35to 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

⁶⁵ The ToRs for the RAP/LRP Monitor state that “the successful contractor may be a civil society organization (CSO), nongovernmental organization (NGO), private company, or other appropriate independent third party.”

9.3 Housing, Infrastructure and Social Services

Once the PAPs have received their household land, agricultural land (if requested) and cash compensation for their assets, they are responsible for building homes and other structures on their property, in accordance with local regulations and codes. The government is not financing housing developments for the PAPs. The Ministry of Energy and Water is responsible for providing electricity and water supply to the houses and other structures. To the extent possible, sewerage facilities are being established in resettled communities, a considerable improvement from the pre-settlement situation, where very few PAPs had access to such facilities.

The Ministry of Education is responsible for expanding/refurbishing existing schools or, where new communities are established (such as Sebiston), for building new schools. The Ministry of Health is undertaking similar expansion or construction with regard to medical facilities, including hospitals and clinics. MoLMEP has established training centers in some of the key towns in the resettlement area.

jamoats play an important role in catalyzing the community to establish other community structures, such as community centers, cooperatives (e.g. agriculture, apiary), markets and mosques.

DFZ has been providing information to PAPs about the various services through their information offices, town halls, meetings and written materials.

Table 9-2 provides some information on the number of houses, structures and social infrastructure completed for PAHs by May 2025:

Table 9-2: Information on Completed Houses, Structure and Social Infrastructure

TYPE OF ASSET/AMENITY COMPLETED	NUMBER OF ASSETS/AMENITIES COMPLETED
Houses	778
Houses with electricity	778
Houses with water pipes	778
Household residential plots	0.08\0.1 for each family
Hectares of household residential plots	214.52 ha
Household agricultural plots	150.1
Hectares of agricultural plots	200.7 ha
Communal land plots	193.83
Hectares of communal land plots	193.83
New schools	10
New medical facilities ⁶⁶	6

⁶⁶ In addition to existing staff, at least one doctor and one nurse have been hired to support the new facilities.

Expanded schools	1
Businesses	87
Other social facilities (community centers; training centers; cooperatives; markets, etc.)	6

10 SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

This is a summary of livelihood restoration measures. Details are in LRP 2.

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). However, re-establishing livelihoods did take some time.

10.1 Livelihood Restoration Measures Provided to PAHs in RAP 2 (targeted and universal programs)

The available national government programs to support livelihoods fall into (a) targeted programs focused on specific groups, such as project-affected people (PAPs) being resettled under the Rogun HPP or vulnerable persons, and (b) universal programs accessible to all citizens.

10.1.1 Assistance to Rogun HPP PAHs (targeted):

PAHs are entitled to:

- A one-time transitional allowance of 200 TJS for each Head of Household and 100 TJS for each member of the household.
- For displaced PAPs losing wages from employment (formal and informal), 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.
- Apply for a preferential loan of 5,000 TJS, half of which is repaid without interest.
- Paid vocational training courses (stipend of 75 TJS/month).
- Replacement of agricultural and common land (e.g., pasture, hay land) with land of similar size and quality.
- Small business micro-credits.
- In-kind support for agriculture, including seeds, seedlings, animals and equipment.
- Additional additional assistance, if they are vulnerable. This can include social assistance, food, medical supplies and equipment, assistance in going to schools, medical facilities and other community services.

It should be noted that, while houses and structures are being constructed at the resettlement sites, PAPs have been able to stay in their former communities and maintain their livelihoods, including businesses, agriculture, employment, etc. This has helped minimize the transition time.

Across all four regions (Darband, Faizobod, Rogun and Danghara), the framework and approaches to support the resettled communities are similar. While there may be some nuances in local implementation based on specific regional needs or contexts, the overall system for helping the PAPs is the same.

Various governmental agencies, including the Department of Labor and Migration, jamoats (local governments), and various development organizations, are working collaboratively to provide

support to the PAPs, ranging from assistance with employment, skills development, agricultural transitions, and business re-establishment and growth, across all four locations.

Targeted financial aid support (5000 Somonis in interest-free loans) is available upon application to the Rogun HPP PAPs to start a business activity. More men have submitted applications than women. Until December 2024, 72 people (50 men and 22 women) from the resettled families have received preferential loans in the total amount of 360 000 Somoni to establish their small businesses.

- As of April 2025, the transitional payments to households and preferential loans have cost TJS 3,697,200. Compensation for one-time transitional assistance wages has totaled TJS 324,200. As of March 2025, compensation for lost wages totaled TJS 360,000.

10.1.2 Assistance to Rogun HPP PAHs (through universal programs):

National programs provide the following support from which PAPs may also benefit: agriculture support; employment; training; and assistance to vulnerable groups.

- **Agricultural Support**

Although agricultural activities have declined slightly since PAPs have moved to their new settlements in some districts, they remain one of the key programs supported by the national government. The program also allows female-headed households to create income by setting up nurseries and vegetable and fruit gardens.

A specific program is rolled out under the World Bank-funded Strengthening Resilience of the Agriculture Sector Project, where the Ministry of Agriculture:

- (i) Procures and distributes emergency seeds, seedlings, planting materials and fertilizers to farmers and vulnerable rural households
- (ii) Procures and distributes small agricultural machinery to simplify women's manual labour.

Beneficiaries (rural households) for the above activities are identified through the Farmers' Registry maintained by Agency of Statistics under the President of Tajikistan (TAJSTAT) and based on a household survey that is conducted to identify vulnerable dehkan farmers, including women.⁶⁷ Farming households of PAPs are thus eligible under this program but will have to be included in the Farmer's Registry maintained by TAJSTAT.

At a national level, the Ministry of Agriculture provides access to free seeds, seedlings and animals (e.g. bees, rabbits, cattle, sheep, fish), as well as programs specifically for female-headed households, disabled people, and the elderly. Interested individuals can apply directly at the national offices in person, via email or by registering at the district level at the jamoat offices. Free equipment, such as hand plows, is made available to vulnerable families. Female-headed households with less than 5 hectares of land may also apply for support.

- **Employment Programs by MoLMEP**

The State Program for Assistance to Employment of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2023 – 2027 covers all cities and districts on a universal level. This framework provides access to employment support, unemployment benefits, preferential loans, job fairs, and free vocational training.

⁶⁷ Indicative criteria include less than three hectares (ha) land plot and access to water for irrigation.

For the Rogun PAPs, the following types of jobs have been offered:

- Permanent
- Temporary
- Seasonal
- Public

The estimate salaries indicated by MoLMEP varies between 2500 - 5000 TJS per month.

On a district level, the jamoats assist the project-affected people in registering on the national website and applying for district or local employment opportunities. It is a requirement that individuals bring with their identity documents and educational certifications as proof of their qualifications.

The Government of Tajikistan provides access to a country-wide employment database. The database lists open vacancies; anyone can register and apply for these positions. The PAPs may register as job seekers on a district level, and the jamoats will refer their applications to suitable vacancies. This opportunity also allows the project-affected people to register for an unemployment fund to help them until they manage to get a job opportunity.

MoLMEP has assisted the cities and districts of Rogun, Tursunzoda, Nurobod, Faizobod and Dangara with the following employment support: 892 jobs were provided to males and 235 to women. These figures arrive from the 1,634 families that were resettled from the flooded area of the Rogun HPP from 2017 up to September 2024.

- Professional Re-integration: Individuals previously employed as teachers, doctors, and government clerks are generally placed in similar positions within the new resettlement areas as new schools, medical centres, and jamoats are established.
- MoLMEP reported that 104 people from families resettled from the flood zone of Rogun HPP received unemployment benefits totaling 128 thousand Somoni.
- New schools and health centers were given priority access to employment opportunities. Over a nine-month period in 2024, 37 job fairs were held in the cities and districts, which employed 286 people, including immigrants from the flooded areas.
- The jamoats provided direct access to seasonal work in the area of residence related to harvesting fruits, nuts, and vegetables. During the time period, with the support of MoLMEP, 283 people received temporary work, 249 seasonal jobs, and 155 people from families of immigrants from the flooded area were involved in public works.
- The jamoats also assist individuals who form part of their districts in applying for seasonal agricultural opportunities. The commercial farms publish openings on the national employer database and inform district offices of opportunities. For example, large-scale farms will do this when they need help during the harvest-picking season.
- Direct access to employment or income programs is available in the new area of residence, where 494 people have been appointed to permanent positions.
- Access to work abroad.

In the village of Chorsada of Lolazor district of Dangara, 256 project affected households are resettled. As of December 2024, 257 PAPs were employed in various jobs, and an additional 121 individuals were engaged in seasonal work like harvest collection, cleaning, and processing cotton.

It was observed by the authorities in Rogun City, that resettlement has provided more employment opportunities for women: In their areas of origin, women had limited job opportunities, but in their resettlement area of Rogun City, women are finding employment as medical staff, teachers, cleaners and other jobs, reflecting the increase in overall employment opportunities available to women.

- **Training**

The training programs are universal, but the PAPs are entitled to receive a stipend to facilitate their participation. MoLMEP reported that more females than males from the targeted Rogun HPP PAPs received access to vocational training. However, the training was focused on the arts and crafts or sewing sectors. MoLMEP reported 647 vocational training sessions during 2024 at their education center, attended by 431 females and 216 men. From 2018 to 2024, MoLMEP provided TJS 84,584 in stipends.

The Agricultural Institute of Dushanbe has provided training to the resettled population on tree grafting and growing crops, with a focus on sustainable agriculture and climate change adaptation.

The local branch of the Ministry of Agriculture in Faizobod has held meetings with resettled individuals to explain the specific agricultural practices and conditions of the region, but there are currently no structured or formal training programs specifically focused on educating PAPs about advanced or sustainable farming methods.

The Ministry of Agriculture has rolled out national education programs and plans to use national TV programs as a platform to train agricultural-based communities or interested individuals. This national-based education program focuses on planting methods, management of different soil types, climate change, grazing methods, and agricultural areas.

An Adult Vocational Training Centre supported by MoLMEP is offering training programs lasting 2-3 months. These courses focus on practical skills and trades.

Vocational and Technical Lyceums: These institutions provide training programs lasting from 6 months to one year, offering more in-depth technical education. Both the vocational training centre and the technical lyceums offer courses that are both free (under the employment support program) and fee-based, offering options to different people.

The Centre for Development of Professional skills in Dangara offers free vocational training and skill development courses for the local community including PAPs.

The Vocational Training Centre in Faizobod has a vocational training centre that provides courses in in skills such as:

- o Welding.
- o Bricklaying.
- o Construction.
- o IT and accounting
- o For women: cooking, and baking.

Nationally & Internationally Recognized Certificates: Upon completion of these vocational training courses, individuals receive certificates that are valid both within Tajikistan and internationally.

Community-Based Training Initiative: In Faizobod, DFZ and MoLMEP are actively collaborating to organize training courses directly within the community. DFZ has secured a suitable space provided by a local resident (a room in their house), and MoLMEP's vocational training team is preparing the location to deliver training to residents.

In Danghara, the jamoat organize community-based training programs within the PAP communities. These programs focus on skills like sewing, knitting, and carpet weaving.

- **Support to vulnerable PAPs**

The Ministry of Agriculture has a national program providing access to free seeds and seedlings as well as programs specifically for female-headed households, disabled people, and the elderly. Interested individuals can apply directly at the national offices in person, or by registering at the district level at the jamoat offices. Free equipment, such as hand plows, is made available to vulnerable families. Female-headed households with less than 5 hectares of land may also apply for support

In addition to agricultural support, vulnerable PAPs can receive targeted training and other support. MoLMEP has programs to support disabled PAPs, especially women or female-headed households. The Ministry reported that five disabled women who were resettled in Tursunzoda received vocational training in sewing at the Tajikistan Adult Learning Center. In addition, a list of names submitted provides information on disabled adults and children under 18. These names reflect the Nurobod district and are calculated to be a total of 75. In other districts, it was reported that no disabled people had been recorded as receiving assistance.

Jamoats are willing to support the requests of vulnerable families, such as disabled people or single mothers. For example, in Faizobod, the jamoat a shop was provided by the jamoat on the first floor for a lady with a disability, making her sewing shop easily accessible.

10.2 Additional Livelihood Support

- **Stipends for apprenticeships/TVET (USD 2 million)**

These stipends are intended to support unemployed men and women in the RAP 2 area while they undergo vocational training/education to improve their skills and employability. This will thereby enhance their livelihoods and promote their economic inclusion in their resettlement communities. The skills training/education will facilitate their (re-)entry into the labor market and strengthen their ability to engage in jobs and income-generating activities.

Stipends will be allocated over two years in proportion to the number of male and female PAPs settled in each of the above-listed districts.

Through the project, DFZ will be providing stipends of 1000 TJS per month to people enrolling in training programs, totaling US\$2 million.

- **Community investments for livelihoods (USD 17.5 million)**

The Government of Tajikistan's Socio-Economic Resilience Support Project (SERSP) AF is designed to complement the Sustainable Financing for Rogun Hydropower Project.

The Additional Financing (AF) under the SERSP aims to strengthen socio-economic resilience in Rogun-affected and disadvantaged jamoats through inclusive, participatory investments in livelihoods and local infrastructure. By complementing the Government of Tajikistan's ongoing efforts, it will complement livelihood restoration, promote local economic development, and build climate resilience through targeted investments, grants, training, and institutional capacity building.

More specifically, it complements the needs identified through community consultations done as part of the ESF engagement including business trainings and grants to help set up agriculture and tourism related enterprises. First, it will complement the livelihood restoration activities included in component 3 of the Rogun Project. While the government is providing livelihood restoration support to project-affected persons (PAPs) who are resettled, livelihood restoration takes time and significant resources, and stakeholders have requested additional funding and technical support to set up small businesses as well as small local infrastructure investments. The AF will support host villages and jamoats and other communities with additional infrastructure investments and livelihood training and technical support for individuals, groups and small businesses. Second, the Government can use SERSP AF resources to supplement the limited revenues for Rogun HPP benefit sharing that will be available in the early years of Rogun construction.

The AF will include Rogun-affected jamoats (70% of AF community investments, totaling US\$17.5 million) as well as disadvantaged jamoats (the remaining 30%) in other parts of the country (using criteria such as population, investments per capita, and unemployment), in agreement with the Government. In the Rogun-affected area, the AF will cover jamoats in the five districts and cities (Faizobod, Nurobad, and Danghara districts, Rogun and Tursunzoda cities) that include resettlement villages under the second Rogun HPP Resettlement Action Plan (RAP2) – 5 jamoats and Darband small town with 8 resettlement villages and an additional 27 jamoats across the five districts. This program is being managed by the National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan (NSIFT), which will work with Rogun PMG, DFZ and other agencies involved in the Rogun area.

The AF is providing subgrants to Rogun-affected and other jamoats to finance local-level, climate-resilient, socio-economic infrastructure that addresses priorities identified through additional two cycles of a participatory village needs assessment and a decision-making process. It will strengthen the capacity of jamoat administrations and community-level institutions, including mahalla committees, to engage with citizens and deliver services efficiently, fairly, and in a way that responds to the needs of citizens, including youth and women. This component will finance public goods, civil works, community mobilization and capacity building support for community members and local government staff. Investments could include:

- Rehabilitation or construction of kindergartens, schools, local health clinics, energy generation and distribution, local transportation infrastructure and rehabilitation of village-level water supply and sanitation systems, on-farm irrigation systems, energy.
- Eligible subprojects could also include economic infrastructure, such as small-scale processing and storage facilities for horticultural products. The types of work may involve new construction, rehabilitation or maintenance. They may also include investments for nature-based tourism infrastructure or the restoration of degraded landscapes, involving nature-based solutions such as reforestation with local or drought-resistant species, nurseries, plantations and related infrastructure. Subprojects will integrate renewable energy and energy efficiency enhancements where feasible as well as support investments that strengthen resilience against climate-related impacts.

The allocation will be made per jamoat for social and economic investments and will average about US\$300,000. The funding in the participating districts will depend on the number of jamoats and

vary between US\$0.60-US\$2.7 million. Each jamoat will receive investment but it will vary up to US\$500,000 per jamoat, depending on evaluation and scoring of jamoat proposals.

In addition to the activities above, the AF will continue to finance mobilization and capacity building activities both in the Rogun area and outside of it to ensure that: (i) communities, particularly women, youth, and the vulnerable, are actively engaged in selecting poverty-focused project interventions; (ii) village and jamoat committees use participatory, transparent approaches to identify, implement and monitor local development projects; (iii) village and jamoats improve their capabilities to prepare, raise funds for, and implement local development plans reflecting community priorities. It will mobilize jamoats and community members to improve: (i) local economic development, including preparation and implementation of the local development plans and market assessments, along with provision of computer equipment and furniture;; (ii) climate resilience by raising awareness of climate change risks, and promoting investments that support adaptation and mitigation and enhance local resilience; (iii) women's economic empowerment, gender grassroots leadership and approaches to combat gender-based violence; (iv) participatory, inclusive, responsive and accountable local planning, project implementation, and monitoring; and (v) social accountability processes. In addition, if needed the component will include awareness raising and outreach to inform communities about the and benefit-sharing support (BSP); and capacity strengthening of jamoats to potentially manage the future BSP and related communication, depending upon final BSP design.

The AF will also finance inclusive livelihoods with a focus on women and youth. The activities under this component are designed to be flexible and to complement the Government of Tajikistan's livelihood restoration support for Rogun-affected communities as they become clearer for the current Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the future RAPs. This subcomponent will target community members, particularly women, youth, returning migrants and Rogun affected communities who don't qualify for more capital-intensive entrepreneurship support. Tailored mobilization efforts, gender-responsive training modules, and outreach to returning migrants will help ensure equitable participation of disadvantaged groups. The project will identify and provide 7,000 beneficiaries (individuals resident in the Project areas) with entrepreneurship and business development trainings. These beneficiaries will also get hands on support to develop business plans (as individuals or common interest groups). The project will select and support the top 1,600 applicants with tools and equipment in line with their business plans. Individual beneficiaries can receive tools and equipment up to US\$1,600 and groups up to US\$10,000. Following the selection of business plans, the beneficiaries will also complete additional trainings on topics such as marketing, financial literacy, digital business tools, climate change and group cohesion. In addition to the tools and equipment, beneficiaries will also be provided coaching and mentoring for at least 12 months that will include support with market linkages, registration, financial management, amongst others.

In addition, the AF will support existing and registered MSEs in target districts as business partners to improve local economic opportunities, create value chain linkages with downstream producers and generate new jobs for women, youth, returning migrants and other beneficiaries. This subcomponent will identify and support 100 MSEs through provision of core business expansion trainings. Following completion of these trainings, the MSEs will be invited to submit a business plan to secure grants from the project. These MSEs will also get hands on support to develop business plans. The selection of MSEs for receiving grants will be competitive and on a rolling basis. The project will support approximately 50 business plans from MSEs with individual grants up to US\$20,000 each that can finance tools, equipment, nature-based solutions and infrastructure, consultancies and technical assistance needs. The coaching and mentoring will be tailored and include support with business planning, registration, market linkages, financial management and other topics. The project will actively target women, setting a 30% participation target for this component, which will be monitored through the results framework.

The progress and quality of the program will be tracked through robust M&E including baseline, midline and endline and feedback mechanisms (e.g., social audits, grievance redress mechanisms, participatory M&E).

11 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

11.1 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 jamoats Heads prior to upcoming sessions. The jamoats 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.

From 2017- May 2025, DFZ has led 38 community engagements with resettled, to-be-resettled and host communities during the second phase of resettlement (there were no consultations in 2020 due to COVID). The consultations have involved community leaders, heads of households (HoHs), other household members, including women, youth and elderly persons and various vulnerable persons affected by the resettlement process. The focus of the consultations for the PAPs has been on the process of doing the household census, preparing the asset inventory, receiving compensation, preparing the asset inventory and selecting resettlement sites. Discussions with host communities have focused on the influx of PAPs, impacts on resources and community infrastructure/facilities and the attendant need to enhance, expand and/or construct new social infrastructure. DFZ has also led discussions on social cohesion and encouraged host communities to communicate regularly about issues of concern. The engagement log for this period is provided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Summaries of consultations are in Appendices E, F and G. DFZ's website also includes information on consultations related to resettlement: <https://mmz.nbo-rogun.tj>.

DFZ follows up community consultations with smaller meetings involving PAHs and groups that are planning to settle near each other, such as neighbors and family members. Active participation by the PAPs or their representatives is required for resettlement site selection, planning and construction of community infrastructure and amenities, and crop and tree assessments. 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 complete the resettlement process properly, maintain public acceptability of the Project and good community relations, prevent misunderstanding and disinformation, and to identify, prevent and mitigate negative impacts on PAPs.

11.2 Surveys of PAHs Which Are Resettled or Are in the Process of Being Resettled

PAHs yet to be resettled: According to the June 2024 survey of 1038 PAHs who had not yet been resettled, 81% indicated they were informed about the project. Seventy-three percent of PAHs have attended consultation meetings on the Rogun hydropower project, which includes a RAP; another 20% noted that they were aware, but did not attend the consultation; and 5% said they had not heard of the project or the resettlement. About one third of the PAHs said they were informed monthly about general resettlement issues; the remainder said they would receive information at least once every three months – unless they were commencing resettlement, in which case they were kept informed every few days. Seventy-eight percent of PAHs said they were satisfied with the information provided about the project.

PAHs that have been resettled: Of the 363 resettled households surveyed in June 2024, the vast majority of households (94%) noted that they had received information about the project, with the

remainder indicating that they did not know about it. In Dangara, 100% of the respondents noted that they are informed about the Project.

With regard to resettlement, the vast majority of resettled households (80%) indicated that they were aware of the RAP and had participated in consultation meetings. Seventeen percent of households said they were aware of the RAP but had not attended consultation meetings. A minority of households (2%) reported that they had heard about the RAP, but did not know what it was about. One percent of households said they were not aware of the RAP and were hearing about it for the first time.

Among the households informed about the Project, the largest share of households (45%) noted that they received information updates every week, ensuring a regular flow of up-to-date information. Another 27% received information about twice a month, and 21% said they received information once a month. The remaining 7% of households indicated a significantly rarer frequency of information: 2% received updates about twice every 3 months; another 2%, once every 3 months; for 1% of respondents, information was received once every six months, and for another 1%, once a year.

Almost half of the survey participants (49%) were completely satisfied with the information provided, and another 46% said they were partially satisfied. Only 2% of respondents found it difficult to answer, and another 2% expressed dissatisfaction, which may indicate the presence of certain gaps in the information provided or in its perception. Most PAHs indicated that they fully (81%) or partially (18%) understood the information provided. One percent could not unambiguously determine the level of understanding or they considered the information was partially incomprehensible.

Starting in 2023, DFZ has worked to improve significantly its outreach to PAPs, not only inviting them to meetings and sending information to them but guiding them on filing complaints and resolving outstanding issues related to resettlement.

11.3 Future RAPs

In January-February 2024, DFZ held community consultations with PAPs in the Rasht District, where RAPs 3-5 will be implemented. Appendix H summarizes the consultation to date. 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 (which is available at <http://www.energyprojects.tj>) explains the process of engaging stakeholders, including the PAPs, with specialized measures for vulnerable groups. The engagements targeted at project-affected communities are listed below:

- Disclosure of the RAPs (online, posters and hard copies in affected communities, TV and radio broadcasts), alongside the ESIA/ESMP and LRP 2. This is being managed jointly by PMG and DFZ, through the Stakeholder Engagement Lead (SEL) and District Level Livelihood Engagement Officers (DLEOs).
- Public consultation meetings and focus groups for host communities, affected businesses and other affected communities within the Project area, to present RAPs/LRPs. This will be implemented by the DFZ DLEOs after disclosure, in 2025.
- 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;

- Continued 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.
- Focus group discussions involving women only in project-affected communities (including host communities) to ensure that their views are taken into account, including their interests in terms of employment, skills and training. These consultation processes are designed to support equal participation of women (e.g., appropriate meeting times, transport & childcare support). They are being implemented by the female DLEOs, alongside Rogun JSC female gender focal points (for communities located within commuting distance of Rogun HPP).
- Focus group discussions and workshops for affected vulnerable groups, facilitated by the DLEOs, throughout the resettlement period. These are being hosted in community spaces that are accessible to all categories of vulnerable PAPs.
- MoLMEP employment fairs, which are taking place monthly throughout the construction period. These are hosted in liaison with Rogun JSC and the DLEOs, who will proactively engage with local businesses to identify job opportunities.
- Public Information Centers (PICs) have been established at the Rogun HPP site, as well as in the resettlement communities. The PICs are helping to 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.

11.4 Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC)

A GLAC has been developed for RAP 2, which informs communities of the approach to RAP 2 and their rights. This is available in Russian and Tajik and is being shared by DFZ with all affected communities. Photos of the GLAC are in Appendix C.

The GLAC includes the following information:

- A brief summary of the Project, timescales and land acquisition impacts;
- The standards and legislation used to prepare 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 PAHs to be aware of their entitlements and rights.

An updated GLAC will be provided for each RAP period.

12. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

There has been a process of adaptive management and continuous improvement while this RAP was being prepared. Recognizing that resettlement implementation had already begun since 2017, DFZ was already adopting the gap filling measures and best practices. The action items and recommendations that have been put into practice are summarized in the Table 12-1 below. These include recommendations from the July 2023 assessment of the second phase of resettlement.

Table 12-1: RAP 2 Assessment Recommendations and DFZ's Responses

Recommendations	DFZ's Response
<p>Improving data collection systems on socio-economic baseline, vulnerabilities and livelihoods</p>	<p>The census has been expanded to collect education, employment and income data for all family members.</p> <p>Jamoats are improving data collection and keeping track of this information and sharing it with DFZ. DFZ coordinates with other ministries to ensure vulnerable people in the resettlement areas receive support to which they are entitled, as well as additional support related to resettlement and livelihood restoration.</p>
<p>Improving information management systems</p>	<p>A modern, digitized data collection system has been developed and is being used by DFZ, including a data verification process. This includes an updated system for documenting and recording all valuation reports, payments, entitlements and additional support measures that are provided either as cash and/or in-kind.</p> <p>DFZ has hired qualified staff to manage census data and management information system.</p>
<p>Increase staff and capacity to manage resettlement and livelihood monitoring in line with international standards.</p> <p>This includes commissioning 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>	<p>DFZ has increased staffing to 67 as of April 2025.</p> <p>Hiring is underway.</p>
<p>Improving outreach on valuation process, eligibility, entitlements, compensation and cut-off dates.</p>	<p>DFZ is making information available through its public information centers in the resettlement areas, through meetings and consultations and posters/pamphlets. Extra efforts are being made to ensure women and vulnerable persons are consulted about the resettlement process. For example, DFZ is seeking specific feedback from women and vulnerable persons on their desires in terms of employment, skills and training and</p>

	<p>preferences around vocations. Consultation processes are also designed to support equal participation of women and vulnerable persons (e.g., appropriate meeting times, transport, childcare support, as well as convening of women-only meetings).</p>
<p>Improving the efficiency of compensation payments and documentation</p>	<p>DFZ is doing this. First compensation payments are being paid within six months after the final valuation and no later than 12 months.</p> <p>DFZ is working to improve timelines for issuing land certificates, but the issuance process is linked to the construction of houses, which can take time.</p>
<p>Ensuring 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.</p>	<p>Since July 1, 2024, DFZ and the State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzor” have ceased deducting the value of household assets. Instead, PAHs receive the full market value for their assets. As part of the ongoing consultations on the resettlement process, DFZ has been asking PAPs to come forward to the Grievance Redress Mechanism if their compensation was inadequate or resettlement remains incomplete due to the lack of amenities, such as water supply. DFZ will provide additional compensation, including in-kind support, to 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>
<p>Improving monitor of replacement house construction process and public service provision. Where construction of replacement houses takes more than 1.5 years, investigate whether these households are vulnerable and require additional support. In cases of public service shortages, ensure alternative arrangements are in place to facilitate public access to these services in new resettlement sites.</p>	<p>This is being done. It should be noted that construction of resettlement houses takes at least 1 to 1.5 years for all categories of PAPs.</p> <p>DFZ has been making alternative arrangements to deliver services (e.g. water) until the services in the resettlement sites are satisfactorily completed.</p>
<p>Improving the grievance mechanism.</p>	<p>DFZ has strengthened their community liaison teams to help PAPs plan their relocation and use the GRM for settling complaints about compensation and other issues.</p>
<p>Improving governance on livelihood restoration management and establishing proactive livelihoods support during transition.</p>	<p>DFZ is working closely with ministries, agencies and jamoats to strengthen livelihood support. The project will also benefit from financing under the project for training stipends and the World Bank’s Socio-economic Resilience Support project.</p>

In 2024, the government of Tajikistan increased the amount of funding for PAH allowances and for preferential loans.

In addition to the above, the project is undertaking the following commitments during implementation of the resettlement program:

1. DFZ has been keeping careful track of the adequacy of compensation. In consultations with the World Bank between December 2022 and December 2024 involving some 200 households (out of a total of 1,710), about 90% of PAPs said they received sufficient compensation to build new houses and other structures. About 10% of resettled PAPs said they applied for additional compensation and most of them (about 80%) said they received additional financial and/or in-kind compensation, such as land, seeds, farming implements and support in getting local jobs or setting up small businesses.

A separate survey of 364 resettled households in July/August 2023 (during the second phase of resettlement), indicated that 73% of PAHs reported that the financial compensation for their houses and structures – even with the permitted depreciation of 30% by the government – was adequate to purchase or build new houses and structures at the resettlement sites. Almost all PAPs agreed strongly that their new homes are superior in quality to their original homes, with important amenities such electricity and water supply, and upgraded or new schools and medical facilities to accommodate the resettled people as well as the host communities.

The remaining 27% of PAH surveyed stated that they needed additional support, as materials and labor costs were higher than expected. This was especially the case from 2022 onwards due to inflation for critical building materials, such as wood and iron. Few of the PAPs who had resettled in earlier years raised concerns about the cost of building new homes. The resettled PAPs said they received additional support through family connections. It should be noted there was no data on how many of this group filed complaints through the GRM, but about half of the PAHs overall in the second phase of resettlement have complained through the GRM.

The PAPs noted that DFZ also provided transportation of all their movable assets to the new resettlement sites, which helped minimize losses. The new houses were of higher quality, but generally slightly smaller than their original homes because the number of persons in the household was reduced, as married children received separate plots of land.

As indicated above, on July 1, 2024, the government ceased applying the depreciation for household structures. By this time 778 households (7820 PAPs) had been compensated and resettled. As part of the ongoing consultations on the resettlement process, DFZ has been asking PAPs to come forward to the Grievance Redress Mechanism if their compensation was inadequate or resettlement remains incomplete due to the lack of amenities, such as water supply. DFZ will provide additional compensation, including in-kind support, to 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. To date, some 20 households have asked for additional compensation and most of the complainants have received additional compensation or in-kind support; some cases are in the process of being resolved.

As for the households in the process of resettling, the survey indicates that 50% of the PAHs who are in the process of resettling have expressed concerns that their compensation may not be sufficient, not only due to the prices of construction materials. Another key challenge has been related to water supply to households: there is a problem with saline water in wells at some of the resettlement sites, which requires water to be provided by other means; and/or constructing water pipes has taken longer than expected due to challenges with terrain, water pressure, etc. Other concerns have been raised about construction quality for some houses and the timely construction of paved roads. Both resettled households and those in the process of resettling have noted that it takes time to restore livelihoods and income in the new resettlement areas.

2. The project aims to complete resettlement by 2032 but has built in some extra time if there are delays.
3. The resettlement lots have some flexibility in terms of the placement and orientation of the structures, but there are constraints due to the infrastructure related to electricity, water supply, sewerage and roads.
4. Fresh water supply is a challenge in some of the resettlement sites, given the presence of salt in the groundwater and/or the design of pipes with adequate water pressure. DFZ is working with relevant ministries and local authorities to build appropriate infrastructure to provide adequate water supply for drinking and irrigation.
5. For those families which have agricultural land, the project aims to make replacement land available near their homes, but, given the scarcity of suitable land in some places, land plots are sometimes made available to PAPs outside of their communities.
6. Small businesses may be able to re-establish in the new resettlement areas. Business owners are given equivalent land and can apply for preferential loans to set up their businesses. They also have the opportunity to undertake training to strengthen existing skills or learn new ones.
7. Some members of the communities at the end of the reservoir may not need to move from their current sites – if geological, hydrological, seismic and other data related to the safety and quality of land sites indicate that they can stay safely and have the requisite productive land they need for their livelihoods.
8. This RAP will, if necessary, include future provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes.

13. COSTS AND BUDGET

13.1 Budget and Funding Arrangements

13.1.1 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 in kind for lost land, both residential and agricultural lands, 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, per national law;
- 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 are included in this RAP, which includes 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.

13.1.2 Budget for RAP 2/LRP 2

The total budget for resettlement activities taking place in 2017-2026 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.

2018-2024 budget figures show the realized budget figures from DFZ and MoLMEP, whereas 2025 to 2026 are estimated figures. This includes potential additional funding that may be required to implement any gap-filling measures in the updated RAP 2.

As of June 1, 2025, US\$36,167, 663.00 has been spent on resettlement and livelihood restoration.

Table 13-1: RAP 2 Budget, (1,710 HHs)

Responsible Agency		Budget Items		Total (USD)	Implemented 2018- June 1, 2025
DFZ	1	Total Compensation payment for houses and structures (including fruit trees)		25,915,292	7 651 178
	2	Transportation costs for households		697,388	575 619
	3	Total infrastructure reconstruction		44,272,774	24 636 500
	4	Design, survey, geodesic work		687,473	636 692
	5	Activities for flood zone preparation (demolition of houses, removal of waste, archaeological and ethnographic studies, reclamation of forests, sanitary drainage)		490,626	445 871
	6	Legal counselling advice & Internal RAP monitoring		25,505	51 238
	7	Witness NGO monitoring		45,693	12 223
	8	DFZ staffing (salaries)**		1,627,962	1 459 042
	9	DFZ operating expenditures (building, utilities)		11,892,554	17 091
	10	Asset inventory and Valuation costs		196,639	396 997
MoLMEP	11	Livelihood support-Preferential loan		612,560	250,648
	12	Livelihood support-Transitional Allowance (one-time financial aid)		71,867	25,490
	13	Livelihood Support – Apprenticeship stipends		600,000	9074
TOTAL BUDGET (A)				\$87,136,334	\$36,167,663

Source: DFZ planning documents and MoLMEP Budget data)

Table 13-2: Additional budget for RAP 2 completion

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
MoLMEP	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 (2017 UNTIL END 2026) (A+B)			<u>\$ 87,545,534</u>

14. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

14.1 Establishment of the 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 10-15 days.

There is an appeals procedure in place if the problem cannot be solved in the first instance by DFZ.

According to a June 2024 survey of the PAHs yet to be resettled, the majority of non-displaced households – 71% – indicated that they were aware of the procedures for filing a complaint or requests/proposals under the Project.

In the same survey, the vast majority (82%) of resettled PAHs reported that they knew where to turn in case of a request or complaint about the project. Seven percent reported that they had used the more formal channels for filing grievances – either with DFZ directly or through the jamoats. Another 35% said they had made fewer formal complaints to DFZ or government officials with other ministries (e.g. Health, Education, MoLMEP and/or Agriculture).

DFZ began enhancing its GRM towards the end of 2023, first by reaching out to PAPs and second, by centralizing and digitizing record-keeping.

14.2 Updates and Enhancements to the GRM

During the second phase of resettlement, DFZ received 2458 oral and written complaints between 2017 and July 2025. 448 of these complaints were deemed not to be relevant, as they were not related to the resettlement process⁶⁸. DFZ handled the remaining 2,010 complaints themselves and forwarded 325 to relevant competent authorities, such as the jamoats. All of the relevant complaints were resolved, except for the following:

- 11 complaints under consideration at the second tier.
- One complaint on land allocation which went to court and was eventually dropped.

Complaints have focused on the following issues:

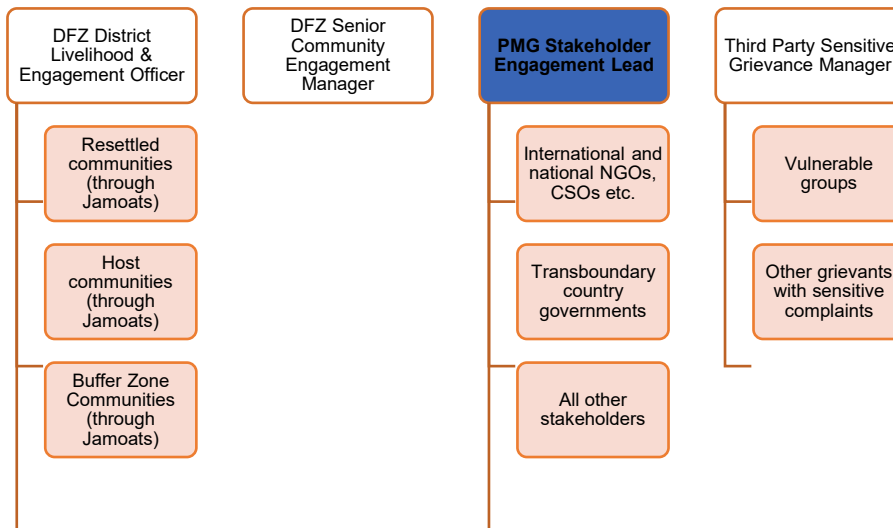
- Replacement of land plots allocated to PAPs
- Amount of compensation; re-evaluation of the value of houses and other structures
- Allocation of land plots for commercial/retail use
- Assistance with documentation
- Allocation of communal land for specific purposes
- Requests for drinking water while water systems are being constructed

The vast majority of complaints are resolved by DFZ in coordination with other government ministries and jamoats, but there are 20 which have been submitted for appeal (Tier 2). Nine had been resolved and the remaining 11 are under consideration at the second tier.

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 below.

⁶⁸ Most examples related to commercial disputes or personal conflicts.

Figure 11-1: 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 jamoats Heads and made available in affected settlements, DFZ offices, affected jamoats 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’ has been placed in the affected communities, DFZ offices and affected jamoats offices, and posters have been 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. The CEM will monitor and oversee this process.

The DLEOs 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 has been 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 is being monitored to identify emerging or worsening issues.

The PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead is 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 SEA/SH, are being directed to, and managed by a Third-Party Sensitive GRM Officer. 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 the **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, jamoats 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.

15. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

15.1 Overview

Beginning in 2025 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.

15.2 Internal Monitoring

DFZ currently carries 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 are being 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 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 managers 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.

Table 15-1: Resettlement Monitoring Indicators

Topic	Indicators – disaggregated by resettlement site	Monitoring frequency
Resettled PAPs	No. PAPs compensated and resettled (by resettlement site) No. PAHs compensated and resettled (by resettlement site)	Monthly

	No. households + families compensated and resettled (by resettlement site)	
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 is cooperating 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 is provided in Table below:

Table 15-2: Indicators for Livelihood Restoration Monitoring⁶⁹

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

⁶⁹ Indicators should be monitored and recorded by resettlement site, unless otherwise stated.

Topic	Indicators	Monitoring frequency
	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
Access to jobs in Rogun HPP	Number and type of jobs held by affected people in Rogun HPP	6-monthly
	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
	Number of individuals, disaggregated by gender who received diplomas as a result of training provided	Quarterly

Topic	Indicators	Monitoring frequency
Assistance with access to training	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 annual monitoring report will be disclosed.

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

15.3 External Monitoring and Evaluation

Another layer of monitoring on top of internal monitoring will be external monitoring. 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. An independent third-party organization or consultancy is being 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 is based on Terms of Reference (ToR) developed by DFZ (See Appendix I), which have been reviewed and approved by the Lenders. DFZ is 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.

15.4 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.

APPENDIX A: OUTLINE OF THE 2017-2026 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN 2

The RAP 2 indicative outline covers the following:

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION
2. PROJECT OVERVIEW
3. PROJECT IMPACTS DUE TO THE IMPOUNDMENT OF THE DAM
4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PROJECT-AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs)
5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
6. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE
7. ELIGIBILITY
8. ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION
10. SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES
11. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE
12. ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT
13. COSTS AND BUDGET
14. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)
15. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

APPENDIX B: SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

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) jamoats provided, through formal letter
- 4) jamoats 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/jamoats: _____

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 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 ASK IF G12A=1 /MULTIPLE CHOICES/ Season of use: 1. Spring 2. Summer 3. Autumn 4. Winter
	1.Yes	2. No	
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 jamoats/ 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: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

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, access to information, public administration and citizens' rights. The 2025 ESIA chapter on the Administrative Framework includes a detailed list of the applicable legislative framework related to the ESHS management of the Project.

Land and Resettlement

Table C-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.

Law	Requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It regulates the processes and rights to representation and power of attorney.
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 dekhans, 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.

Law	Requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.

Law	Requirements
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 modifications and additions to Resolution of the Government of Tajikistan No. 47 of January 20, 2009”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Resolution establishes the responsibility of DFZ to pay physical moving costs of resettled PAPs. • 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 C-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 C-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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 C-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 jamoats councils and introducing a system of direct election of jamoats council members. • The 2017 amendment allows jamoats 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 jamoats councils the authority and resources needed to support local development and problem solving.

Citizens’ Rights

Table C-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	Requirements
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. • 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.

APPENDIX D: DFZ INFORMATION PAMPHLET ON RESETTLEMENT

Мақсади асосии Мудирият:

Кўчонидани аҳоли, омода намудани минтакани зериобшавандаи обанбори Неругоҳи барқи обии Роғун ва вобаста ба ин, намуҳои зерини фаолиятро ба амал мебарорад:

- кўчонидани аҳоли аз минтакани зериобшавандаи обанбори НБО Роғун,
- дарҳол намудани маблағи арзиши хона, таъминот, дархони мевадонида, зироати кишшуда ва дигар амволи шахси ғайришахси вилоятро;
- оид ба таъмини нақлиёти боркашонӣ барои қашонидани молу амволи муҳолирон ба мавзеи нави зист;
- бартафосони хонаҳои истиқомати ва тоза кардани Ҳангалзорно, кўчонидани иншооту биноҳои дар мавриди зарурӣ;
- кўчонидани қабристонҳо, ёдгориҳои таърихӣ археологӣ бо риояи талаботи санитарно-эпидемиологӣ ва нафси муносили зист;
- кўчонидани хатҳои баландишдати барқ, алоқавон зеришани ва ғайра, ки барои гузаронидани қорини сохтмони дар минтакани зериобшаванда ҳалал мерасонад;
- амали намудани нақшаи чорабиниҳои ва дигар масъалаҳои дар Оинномаи муассиса дар ҳардигар.



Муҳолирон оид ба масъалаҳои Ҳойдошта бояд ба қуло муҳолият намоияд ?

1. Ба Муассисаи давлатии «Мудирияти минтакани зериобшавандаи НБО-и Роғун»:

- оид ба пардохти Ҳойдошта;
- оид ба гирифтани қитъаи заминни наздиқавлиги ва заминҳои кишоварзӣ;
- оид ба муайян намудани рӯйхати молу амволи баъисобирифташуда (шиносномаи техникӣ);
- оид ба таъминот бо обии нӯшоки ва полезӣ;
- оид ба таъминот бо қувваи барқ;
- оид ба таъминот бо роҳҳои дохили байни маънаҳои;
- маълумот оид ба нақшаи кулл (нақшаи генералӣ) - оид ба сохтмони мактаб, боғчаи бачагон, сохтмони бунгоҳи тиббӣ ва дигар иншооти инфрасохтори.

2. Ба Мақомоти илроияи Ҳокимияти давлатии шаҳру ноҳияҳои ва Ҳамоатиҳои интиқолидонида ва қабулқунандаи муҳолирон:

- Тел. 8 3133 2 1245, (Нуробод).
- Тел. 83134 213 28, (Роғун).
- Тел. 8313744201 03, (Рўдакӣ).
- Тел. 83137 442 01 02, (Рўдакӣ).
- Тел.8313021641, (Турсунзода).
- Тел.83130 2 20 80, (Турсунзода).
- Тел.8331221738, 8331222233, (Данғара).
- Тел.8331222624, (Данғара).
- Тел.8313532776, (Файзобод).

- оид ба масъалаи гирифтани нақшаи сохтмони хонаҳои истиқомати (мемори шаҳру ноҳияҳои).
- оид ба масъалаи таъини додани рӯйхати ҳолаги оида ва аъзоҳои оилаи муҳолирон (қитъаи ҳолагидорӣ ба Ҳамоатиҳои деҳот);
- оид ба масъалаи гирифтани маълумот оид ба амвол ва дигар ашёҳои ҳолагии ғайришахси;
- оид ба масъалаи ба қайд гирифтани ва аз қайд баровардани шаҳрвандон ба Ҳамоатиҳои деҳот;
- оид ба масъалаи гирифтани қитъаи заминни наздиқавлиги ва қитъаи замин барои фаолияти ҳолагидорӣ;

- оид ба таъсил фаро гирифтани хонадагон дар муассисаҳои таъсилоти умумӣ, Ҳамагонӣ ва ибтидоӣ;
- оид ба таъмини қудакон ба боғчаи бачагона;
- гирифтани маълумот оиди қорини фаъмондаи барои овоз намудани минтакани зериобшавандаи обанбори Неругоҳи барқи обии «Роғун».

3. Ба Вазорати меънат, муҳолират ва шугли аҳолии Ҳумбурии Тоҷикистон: Тел.235-15-25, 236-22-15.

- оид ба гирифтани дафтари маъмурӣ;
- оид ба гирифтани қарзи имтизнок ва қумаки яқдафайна;
- оиди таъмин намудани ба Ҳон қор аз рӯи ихтисос;
- оиди бақайд гирифтани маъбӯбон ва шахсонни имтизнок
- оид ба масъалаҳои бозомӯзи дар қурсҳои таълимни қуломуқдат (бо ихтисосҳои дозима),
- оид ба гирифтани қарзи имтизнок барои фаолияти сонӣқорӣ ва ташкили Ҳойдоштаи нави қор.

4. Ба қорхонаи давлатии фаръи бақайдгирии молу мулки ғайри маъмули шаҳру ноҳияҳои:

- оид ба масъалаи барӯйқатгирии ва ба Ҳисобгирии молу амвол ва дигар амволи ғайришахси барои омода намудани шиносномаи техникӣ.

5. Ба Қуимати давлатии сармуқозорӣ ва идораи амволи давлатии Ҳумбурии Тоҷикистон:

- Қорхонаи воқиди давлатии нарқузории Ҳумбурии Тоҷикистон: Тел.2217959.

- оид ба масъалаҳои ба Ҳисоб гирифтани ва бо нархи бозорӣ муайян намудани арзиши он.

- оид ба масъалаҳои баъисобирифтани молу амвол ва бо нархи бозорӣ (Ҳамонвақта) муайян намудани арзиши он ва инчунин дигар масъалаҳои вобаста ба он.

6. Ба қуимати Ҳолатҳои факулдони ва мудофиаи гражданини вақти Ҳуқумати Ҳумбурии Тоҷикистон: Тел.221 91 19, 223 33 59.

- оид ба масъалаи лудо намудани қайма барои истифодабарии муваққати то бунёди хонаи истиқомати дар мавзеи нави зист.

7. Ба Бонки давлатии амонатузории Ҳумбурии Тоҷикистон «Амонатбонк»: Тел. 2 231457, 2218472.

- оид ба масъалаи қушодани суратҳои Ҳайати гирифтани Ҳубронпули дар «Амонатбонк» ва филиаҳои он дар шаҳру ноҳияҳои;

Ҳидалориҳои муҳолирон:

- интиқоби овози маънаи нави зист тибқи қарори №47 аз 20-уми январӣ соли 2009, «Дар бораи аз минтакани зериобшавандаи Неругоҳи барқи обии Роғун кўчонидани аҳолии шаҳри Роғун ва ноҳияи Нуробод»

- бо гирифтани қитъаи заминни наздиқавлиги аз маънаи зисти аввала азқайд баровардаи шиноснома (паспорт)-ро ва дар маънаи нави зист ба қайд мемонад;

- бунёди хонаи хонаҳои истиқомати тибқи талаботи нақшаи қудди маънаи бо шугли маъмурни шаҳру ноҳияҳои қабулқунанда мувофиқаи мемонад.
- дар муҳолиятҳои муайяншуда сохтмони манзилни истиқоматишаҳро ба аҲом мерасонад;

- минтакани зериобшавандаро саривақт овоз намоияд.

- муҳолирон оид ба валии масъалаҳои Ҳойдошта ба таъри хатти ба вазорату идораҳои дар боло зикрқардаи Ҳуқуқи муҳолиятро доранд.

- муҳолир вазиқдор аст, ки барои ба таълим фаро гирифтани фарзандонаш дар маънаи нави зист Ҳуқуқҳои заруриро ба мақомоти илроияи Ҳокимияти давлатии шаҳру ноҳияҳои пешниҳод намоияд.

- инчунин, Ҳуқуқҳои зарури маъбӯбон ва шахсонни имтизнокни оиларо ба сохторҳои дахлдор сари вақт пешниҳод намоияд.

- молияти ва илрон қарори №47 аз 20-уми январӣ соли 2009-ро дарқ намуда, илрон Ҳагитни овро таъмин намоияд.



Суроғани 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



Ҳуқумати
Ҳумбурии Тоҷикистон

Роҳномаи Муҳолир Муассисаи давлатии «Мудирияти минтакани зериобшавандаи НБО Роғун»

Муассисаи давлатии «Мудирияти минтакани зериобшавандаи НБО Роғун тибқи талаботи Қарори Ҳуқумати Ҳумбурии Тоҷикистон таъти №47 аз 20 январӣ соли 2009 «Дар бораи аз минтакани зериобшавандаи Неругоҳи барқи обии Нуробод» фаолияти худро ба роғ монда, дар Ҳамқорӣ бо вазорату идораҳои дахлдор, мақомотҳои илроияи Ҳокимияти давлатии шаҳру ноҳияҳои интиқолидонида ва қабулқунандаи муҳолирон нақшаи кўчонидани аҳоли ва омодаосони минтакани зериобшавандаи НБО Роғунро марнйла ба марнйла амали мемонад.



ENGLISH TRANSLATION
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
MIGRANT'S GUIDE

STATE INSTITUTION "DIRECTORATE OF THE FLOOD ZONE OF THE ROGUN HPP"

The State Institution "Directorate of the flood zone of the Rogun HPP" operates in accordance with the requirements of the Government Decree No.47 of the Republic of Tajikistan dated January 20, 2009 "On the resettlement of population of Rogun city and Nurobod district from the flood zone of the Rogun HPP" and ensures phased implementation of the resettlement action plan and preparation of the Rogun HPP flood zone in cooperation with the relevant ministries and agencies, executive bodies of state power of the resettling and host cities and districts.

WHERE SHOULD MIGRANTS APPLY TO ON EMERGING ISSUES?

1. To the State Institution "Directorate of the flood zone of the Rogun HPP":

- On payment of compensation;
- On receiving homestead plot and agricultural land;
- On determining the list of registered property (technical passport);
- On the provision of the primary infrastructure facilities;
- On potable and irrigation water supply;
- On electricity supply;
- On the provision with internal community roads;
- Information about the master plan for building a school, kindergarten, building a health post and other types of infrastructure facilities.

2. To the executive bodies of state power of the resettling and host cities and districts and jamoats:

Telephone: 8 3133 2 1245 (Nurobod)

Telephone: 8 3134 2 1328 (Rogun)

Telephone: 8 3130 2 1641 (Tursunzoda)

Telephone: 8 3130 2 2080 (Tursunzoda)

Telephone: 8 3135 2 2776 (Faizobod)

- On receiving the construction design for a dwelling house (cities and districts architect);
- On drafting the list of household, family and family members of the migrants (household registry, to jamoats dehot)
- On receiving information about property and other items of the personal subsistence farm;
- On issues pertaining to registration and deregistration of citizens, to jamoats dehot;
- On issues pertaining to receiving homestead plot and a land plot for economic activities;
- On covering students with education in primary and secondary schools;
- On the provision of children with kindergarten;
- Receiving of information on the awareness activities for clearance of the Rogun HPP flood zone.

3. To the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan: Tel: 235-15-25; 236-22-15

- On obtaining a migrant book;
- On obtaining preferential loans and one time assistance;
- On the specialty employment;

- On the registration of disabled people and privileged persons;
- On the retraining via short-term training courses (with necessary specialties);
- On obtaining preferential loans for business activity and creation of new jobs.

4. To the State Subsidiary Enterprise for Registration of Immovable Property in the cities and districts:

- On issues pertaining to inventory and registration of property and other ancillary property for the preparation of technical passport.

5. To the State Committee on Investment and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan:

State Unitary Enterprise for Pricing of the Republic of Tajikistan: Tel: 221 7959

- On issues pertaining to calculation and determination of the market value of the property;
- On the inventory of property and determination of the market value and other related issues.

6. To the Committee on Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan:

Tel: 221-91-19; 223-33-59

- On the provision of tents for temporary use until the construction of dwelling houses in the new place of residence.

7. To “Amonatbank”, the State Savings Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan:

Tel: 223-14-57; 221-84-72

- On opening an account for receiving the compensation in “Amonatbank” and its branches in the cities and districts.

MIGRANTS RESPONSIBILITIES

- Free selection of a new place of residence in accordance with the Government Decree No.47 of the Republic of Tajikistan dated January 20, 2009 “On the resettlement of population of Rogun city and Nurobod district from the flood zone of the Rogun HPP”.
- After obtaining a homestead plot the migrant must deregister his/her passport from his initial place of residence and register it in the new place of residence.
- Together with the architecture and urban planning department of the host cities and districts to make sure that construction of a dwelling house is in line with the requirements of the master plan of the locality.
- Complete the construction of a dwelling house within the specified timeframe.
- Leave the flood zone in a timely manner.
- The migrants have the right to apply in the written form to the above indicated ministries and agencies to seek resolution of the existing issues.
- The migrant is obliged to submit necessary documents to the executive body of state power of the cities and districts to cover their children with education in their new place of residence.

- In addition, he/she is obliged to submit necessary documents of the disabled people and privileged persons to the relevant structures in a timely manner.
- Understand the purpose and implementation of the Decree No.47 dated January 20, 2009 and ensure its mandatory execution.

MAIN GOAL OF THE DIRECTORATE

Resettlement of project affected people, preparation of Rogun Hydropower Plant flood zone and in this regard, it implements the following types of activities:

- Resettlement of project affected people from the Rogun HPP flood zone.
- Payment the value of the house, equipment, fruit trees, sown crops and other personal property in case of demolition.
- Provision of trucks for transportation of the migrants' property and belongings to the new place of residence.
- Demolition of dwelling houses and cleaning of the forests, moving of facilities and buildings if needed.
- Moving of cemeteries, historical and archeological monuments in line with sanitary and epidemiological requirements and environmental protection.
- Moving of high voltage electricity lines, underground communication and etc., which prevent construction works in the flood zone.
- Implementation of plans and measures and other aspects indicated in the organization's Charter.

DIRECTORATE'S CONTACT DETAILS:


10, Bokhtar Street, Dushanbe city, 734025

Tel: 227 9403; 227 94 11

Fax: 227 9425

E-mail: mdmmz@interent.ru

APPENDIX E: SAMPLE REDACTED SAMPLE TECHNICAL HOUSEHOLD PASSPORT

<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 Ҷанор</i></p>
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ШИНОСНОМАИ ТЕХНИКИИ ҲАВЛИДОРӢ

(Технический паспорт домовладения)

Шаҳри (город) ноҳияи Нуробод
 Кӯчаи (улица) деҳаи Ҷанор
 Заҳира (фонд) Шаҳси
 Соҳиб(владелец) [REDACTED]

Истифодабаранда (пользователь) _____

кайд № _____
(Реестровый)

Ба руйхат гузаронида шуд (инвентаризация произведена) « 20 » ноябр с 2009

Тағйирот гузаронида шуд (текущие изменения произведены) « _____ » _____ с 200 _____

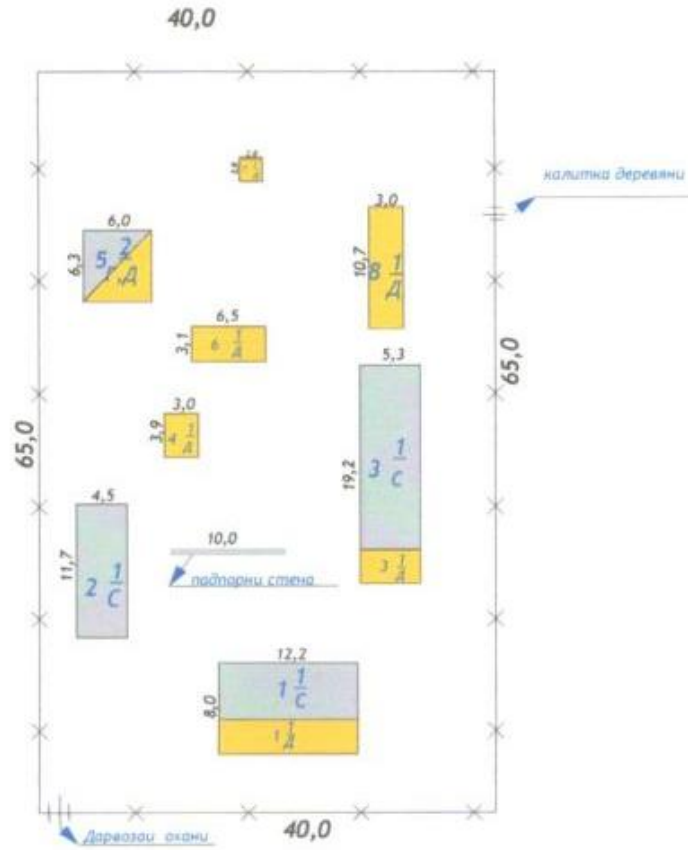
Бакайдгирии ҳуқуқӣ (прововая регистрация) « _____ » _____ с 200 _____

« Тасдиқ шудааст »
 Бо фармони КВД « ХМК »
 № _____ аз _____ 200 _____

Нақшаи замин
Суроги ноҳияи Нуробод

Куча Дехан Чинор

Ҳурдишани: 1:500



Эзоҳ ба нақша	
Масоҳати сохтмон	357,7 м ²
Масоҳати хавли	178,0 м ²
Масоҳати боғ	2064,3 м ²
Ҳамаги	2600,0 м ²



20 Август с. 2009

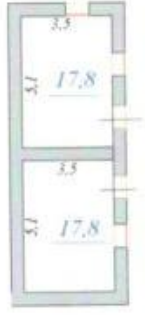
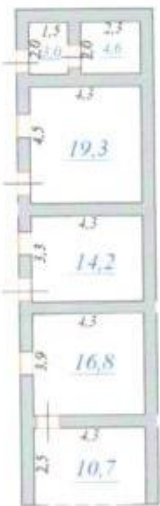
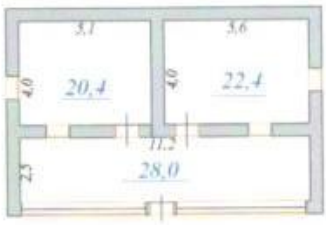
Қаҳрамон шаҳри давлати "Қаҳрамон шаҳри" туманидаги
"Қаҳрамон шаҳри" давлати "Қаҳрамон шаҳри" туманидаги
"Қаҳрамон шаҳри" давлати "Қаҳрамон шаҳри" туманидаги

Катта

Бо калитка

Нусибдор

Нақшаи сохтмон	
Сохтмон	1/1с
Сурога:	ноҳии Нуробод
Куча	Дехан Чанор
Оидина	1
	Хурдшави 1:200



Эҷод ба нақша	
Масоҳати умуми	175,0 м2
Масоҳати исти	114,5 м2
Ертрасон	60,5 м2



Ҷамҳурии Тоҷикистон		
Агентии давлатии ҷамъиятӣ-қоидаҷӯи сохтмон ва меъраи сохтмон		
Ҷамъиятӣ-қоидаҷӯи сохтмон ва меъраи сохтмон		
Ҷойнома	Китоби	Ҳаҷми
17* Август 2009с.		

РАСЧЕТНЫЙ ЛИСТ

Оценка здания пристроек, служебных строений и сооружений.

дехаи 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
	Чаъгъ:															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	Хаюм		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
	Дарвозаи 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 № *733*

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)	Гармидехи и оби (Водогрев)	Портобобҳо (Канализаци)	Газ	Товари барқи (Эл плиткаи)	амудҳои гармидехи 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	Огил		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
	Дарвозан					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
Ғри - 235,4
43325,7 45293,8

ТААЛУК БА ХАВЛИДОРҲ
Сведения о принадлежности).

Санад (Дата)	Аломат (Литер)	Сохиб (Владелец)	Хисса Доля)	Асосҳои соҳиби (Документи, подвѣржающие 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 рӯи ҳуҷҷатҳо По-документам	Воқеан (по факту) 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 Подъёмные	Аломат (Литер)	Рақам (Номер)	Самт истифода (Назначение)	Масоҳати умумӣ (Общ.)	Истикомат (Жилая)	Ерирасон Подъёмные
	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	Брошюровка 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)	Андозан ченак (еденица 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				

Ҳамаи дар ҷузъ 7(ҳафт)

(Всего в дело)

Техники бойгон

Техник- архиварус)

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 техника (КФББТ, КФБТ)-и ҷои истиқоматсион , ки ба онҳо хизмат мерасонанд, пешкаш намоянд ва ба қайд гиранд. (Модалҳои 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 нотариали тасдиқ ва дар мақомоти ҳокимияти иеронӣ ба қайд гирифта шуда бошад. Риоя накардани ин қоидаҳо боиси беъътибори шартнома мегардад кодекси манзилии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, моддаи 118, банди 2).

3. Дар ҳолатҳои тағирӣ 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 собственникам, 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

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF A TYPICAL TECHNICAL HOUSEHOLD PASSPORT

Approved by the order of the Director
Of the SUE "Registration of immovable property"
No. _____ dated _____ 2019

Republic of Tajikistan
State Unitary Enterprise "Registration of Immovable Property"
State Subsidiary Enterprise "Registration of Immovable Property" in Rogun city

TECHNICAL PASSPORT

FOR THE DWELLING HOUSE OF THE CITIZEN

xxx

(dwelling house, gardening community, summer house and etc.)

Address	Rogun city
	jamoats dehot Qadi Ob
	Yoli Garmoba village

Fund	Individual
------	------------

Inventory number	1453
Electronic inventory number	
Invoice number	1453

Cadaster number	xxx-01
-----------------	--------

Main inventory conducted on January 16, 2023

Current changes made

1. INFORMATION ABOUT THE RIGHT HOLDERS

Date	Building	Right Holder (individual or legal entity)	Documents establishing and (or) confirming rights	Common or shared property rights
				full

2. INFORMATION ABOUT THE USERS

Date	Building	User (individual or legal entity)	Submitted documents
	1A/1/XP	xxx	Decision No.105 of the Rogun city Chairman dated June, 2015

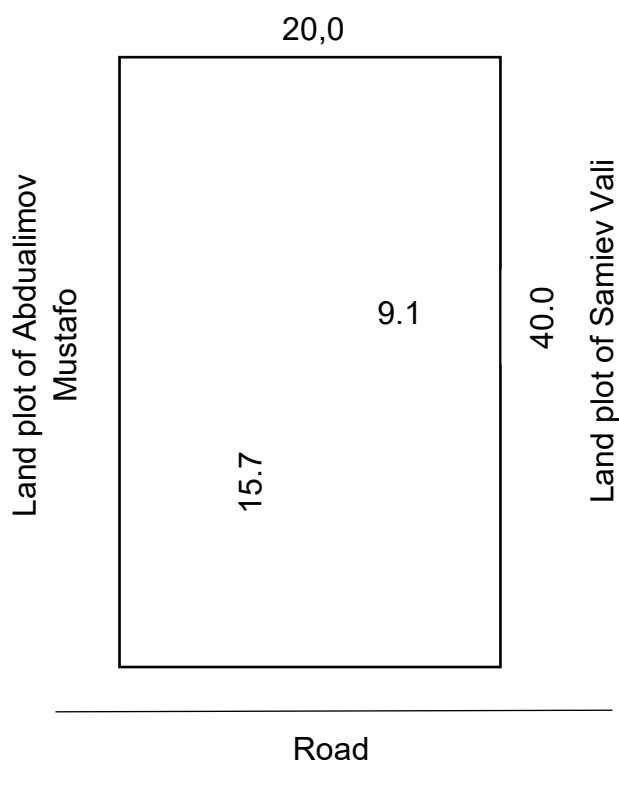
3. AMENITIES

Building	Electricity	Hot water	Drinking water	Sewage	Gas supply	Gas stove	Electric stove	Types of heat supply				Other types of amenities
								Centralized	Woodstove	Individual heating appliances	Other type of heating	
1A/1/sb	available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	available	Not available	Not available	Not available

4. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAND PLOT

1	Cadaster number of the land plot	
2	Total area of the land plot (m ²), including	000.0
	- Based on the documents establishing the rights	800.0
	- Actual	000.0
	- Without the documents establishing the rights	000.0
3	Construction area (m ²), including:	145.8
	- construction of the main building	142.8
	- construction of ancillary buildings	000.0
	- construction in progress	000.0
5	Total area of the land plot without construction (m ²), including	000.0
	- seedlings	000.0
	- walkways	200.0
	- kitchen garden	000.0
	- meadows	000.0
	- empty area	000.0
	- other	000.0

Land Plot Layout	
City (district):	ROGUN CITY
Village, street:	Yoli Garmoba
	Scale <u>1:500</u>



SUE "Registration of immovable property"							
SSE "Registration of immovable property" in Rogun city							
Construction area (m ²)	145.8	Land plot area (m ²)		Current changes are made			Manager: _____ Qurbonzoda L.
Garden area (m ²)	454.2	Based on the document	Actual	Total area (m ²)		Land plot area (m ²)	Performed by: _____ Eshonov J.
Yard area (m ²)	200.0	800.0	800.0	Construction area (m ²)		Based on the document	Checked by: _____ Toshev K.
Total (m ²)	800.0			Garden area (m ²)			January 16, 2023
Including main building area	142.8			Total (m ²)			
Ancillary building area	3.0	Cadaster number					

FLOOR PLAN

Construction sign: 1A/1/XP
 City (district): Rogun
 Street, village: Yoli Garmoba
 Floor 1 scale 1:100

SUE “Registration of immovable property”			
SSE “Registration of immovable property” in Rogun city			
Usable Area (m ²)	Based on the document	Actual 115.3	Manager _____ Qurbonzoda L.
Living area		76.8	Performed by: _____ Eshonov J.
Administrative area and etc.			Checked by: _____ Toshev K.
Ancillary area		38.5	January 16, 2023

6. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE DWELLING HOUSE

(dwelling house, gardening community, summer house and etc.)

1	Location	YOLI GARMOBA
2	Building	1 A/1/XP
3	Intended use	
4	Cadaster number	
5	Year commissioned	
6	Number of ground floors	1
7	Number of underground floors	5
8	Number of living rooms	
9	Year of major construction or renovation	
10	Total area (m ²)	145.8
11	Construction area (m ²)	142.8
12	Usable area (m ²), including	115.3
	- living area (m ²)	76.8
	- other types of areas (m ²)	0.000
	- ancillary area (m ²)	38.5
	- area of balcony, porches, verandah, basement and others (m ²)	0.000
13	Materials used for building main walls	Clay
14	Materials used for building ancillary walls	Clay
15	Foundation	Concrete
16	Rood	Metal sheets
17	Depreciation (%)	%
18	Other information	

Prepared by:

January 16, 2023

signature

Eshonov J.

Name, surname

Verified by: January 16, 2023 signature Toshov H.K.
Name, surname

Note: If there are several main buildings, general information will be prepared for each main building.

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

Single State Register of the Immovable Property and Title

SSE "REGISTRATION OF THE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY" IN ROGUN CITY

(Name of the state registration entity)

CERTIFICATE OF STATE REGISTRATION

No.2355

November 22, 2023

LEGAL SUBJECT:

XXX

LEGAL OBJECT:

A land plot and a dwelling house located in: DRS, Rogun city, Kadi Ob village, Yoli Garmoba, a title document: Decree on the approval of the state commission's act No.119 on the acceptance of constructed dwelling house dated 27.09.2023 by the executive body of state power of Rogun city, decision No.105 of the Chairman of Rogun city dated June 1, 2015. Right holder's share: full

Cadaster number: xxx

Total area of the land plot, types and its term of use: total area: 800.00 square meters, intended use: homestead plot, term of use: lifetime, inherited, divisible

Facility's area:

xxx-01, intended use: dwelling building, construction area: 145.80 m², total area of the buildings: 118.30 m², number of rooms: 4, useful area: 118.30 m², including living area: 76.80 m².

Living area – 16.8 m², Living area – 24.0 m², Living area – 18.0 m², Living area – 18.0 m², walkway -10.4 m², bath – 3.8 m², open balcony – 24.3 m², open balcony under 2G/1/Xp - 3.0 m².

Homestead plot and dwelling building is registered in the Single State Register of the Immovable Property and Title under No. xxx dated 22.11.2023 and xxx-01 dated 22.11.2023.

Registrar _____ Nazarov Rahmiddin Shomahmadovich
(signature, stamp) (Surname, Name, Patronymic)

DECISION OF THE ROGUN CITY CHAIRMAN

No.119

Rogun city

September 27, 2023

On the Approval of the State Commission Act of Acceptance
of the completed construction of the private houses of the citizens in Yoli Garmoba village,
Qadi Ob jamoat dehot, Rogun city

In accordance with Article 20 of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Tajikistan On the Local Bodies of State Power, Articles 72 and 75 of the Urban Planning Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, I hereby decide:

1. To approve in general the State Commission's Act of Acceptance of the completed construction of the private houses of the citizens in Yoli Garmoba village, Qadi Ob jamoat dehot, Rogun city (according to the enclosed list of the resettled people from the Rogun HPP flood zone) with the value of the main assets, construction area, useful area and total area, which are indicated in the technical passport;
2. To assign to the residents of Yoli Garmoba village (according to the enclosed list) the buildings with completed construction as private houses, which were accepted by the State Commission;
3. To obligate the Director of the SSE "Registration of the immovable property" in Rogun city to ensure state registration of the dwelling houses of Yoli Garmoba village residents (according to the enclosed list) and provide Certificate on State Registration.
4. To send for information and implementation this decision to the Tax Inspectorate in Rogun city, architecture and urban planning department, section of the Statistical Agency in Rogun city, Qadi Labi Ob jamoat dehot of Rogun city and residents of Yoli Garmoba village.
5. The first deputy chairman of Rogun city, the chairman of land management committee and architecture and urban planning department shall be responsible for monitoring the implementation of this decision.

Saidzoda S.
signature
Chairman

ACT OF ACCEPTANCE OF
THE CONSTRUCTED PRIVATE HOUSE LOCATED IN ROGUN CITY,
YOLI GARMOBA VILLAGE FOR SODIQOV SUHROB

25.09.2023

Commission composed of:

Chairman: Faizzoda R.N. – first deputy chairman of the city
(surname, name, patronymic, position)

Commission members - representatives:

Head of the architecture and urban planning department of Rogun city	Zaidov R.F. (surname, name, patronymic, position)
Chairman of the city land management committee	Merganov Y.A. (surname, name, patronymic, position)
Chairman of Qadi Ob jamoats dehot	Nabiev S.B. (surname, name, patronymic, position)
Chief doctor of SES of Rogun city	Qurbonalizoda S. (surname, name, patronymic, position)
Head of 45 th HHDO of Rogun city	Mahmudzoda I. (surname, name, patronymic, position)
Head of electricity grid office of Rogun city	Karimov F. (surname, name, patronymic, position)

The commission established that:

1. The client proposed the following building to xxx to accept for further use. 1 floor dwelling house consisted of 6 rooms with walls made of burnt bricks located in Yoli Garmoba village, Qadi ob jamoat dehot, Rogun city. The building has a constructed area of 145.8 m², useful area of 118.3 m², 1st floor - 118.3 m² and 2nd floor – 118.3 m².
2. The land plot has an area of 800 m², which was allocated by the decision no.105 of Rogun city chairman dated 01.06.2016.
3. The value of the main assets to be accepted for use – 108000.0 (ONE HUNDRED EIGHT THOUSAND) Somoni.
4. The following documents were submitted to the commission:

Decision No.105 of the Rogun city Chairman dated 01.06.2015, Certificate on state registration (Certificate of land use rights) of degree A, technical passport No.1493 dated 01.06.2023 and the citizen's application no.1493 dated 24.08.2023.

Commission's proposal _____

Commission's Chairman: Faizzoda R.N.

signature

Commission members:

Zaidov R.

signature

Merganov Y.A.

signature

Nabiev S.B.

signature

Qurbonalizoda S.

signature

Mahmudzoda I.

signature

Karimov F.

signature

APPENDIX F: PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS ON THE SECOND PHASE OF RESETTLEMENT

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	jamoats			
	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.

Subject	jamoats			
	Sicharogh (Rogun)	Khakimi (Nurobod)	N. Makhsum (Rasht)	Faizobod (post-resettlement)
Concerns	<p>Issue with water in Faizobod.</p> <p>The participants have been promised that they will receive their 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>Nowhere to buy construction materials in the new location.</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>Concern that the Project will lead to climatic changes and increased heavy rainfall.</p>	<p>Some resettled PAPs are struggling to restore livelihoods due to reduced possibilities for animal 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	jamoats					
	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	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	jamoats					
	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)
			bought cars. No 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,	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	jamoats					
	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)
			are employed as cleaners now.			
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	jamoats					
	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	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	jamoats					
	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)
	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. Some of participants are employed at construction site of Rogun HPP, some other work with a Chinese company on road construction.	plot and built a house. Whatever we were promised – we received. We cut our trees and DFZ helped us with transporting them here.	which is close their place. We received lots of support during the construction of houses and resettlement. Trucks were provided to transport sand and stone, for household goods. The Aga Khan Foundation supported us with water supply and provided vulnerable families with cattle.			
Concerns	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. Drinking water is not always available as there some problems with a pump station	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.	There is a need for more water supply facilities.	In some villages due to road construction electric poles were demolished and people have not had electricity for months now.	Looking forward to when HPP construction is over and all the issues with electricity and roads are resolved.	Issues with water – not always available. 8 households haven't received land plots and want to know when it happens.

Subject	jamoats					
	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.					
Vulnerable groups mentioned	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.
Other observations	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 ⁷⁰	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>

⁷⁰ 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. 	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.
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. 	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.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	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.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	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.
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. 	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.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement – some complaints were raised over the lack of mosques and water in the new resettlement villages. 	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. Further, it is noted that this issue raised was also a wider issue of the population, not only those individuals who have been resettled.

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

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a time associated in gaining necessary documents from other governmental departments, such as annexes from the Committee of Architecture, Committee of Emergencies, and local authorities. <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. 	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.
			<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. 	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.
			<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. 	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.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's livelihoods – Some women requested for job opportunities that are closer to their homes, including sewing workshops. 	This will be registered as a grievance and DFZ will meet with the individual to discuss potential livelihood restoration options. See above on women's livelihood restoration.
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. 	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.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement – Several people raised concerns over inadequate waste disposal and management in their villages. 	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.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	See above on construction of mosques and schools.
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 jamoats

Jamoats	All villages within the jamoats	Villages to be resettled ⁷¹	Resettlement sites within the jamoats	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

⁷¹ Note that there are several differences between DFZ- and jamoats-provided data regarding villages to be resettled differ slightly. For example, the N. Makhsum jamoats in Rasht stated that no villages will be resettled from their jamoats, 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).

Jamoats	All villages within the jamoats	Villages to be resettled ⁷¹	Resettlement sites within the jamoats	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, Kakhdara, Langarak, Nurdabien, Shulonak, Olichakako, Istiklol, Bakhoriston, Sebiston, Niezbgien, Nigot Shukhlob	Navdonak, Qal'ai Surkh, Dehai Amirbek	n/a	3,047	1130	37	870	29
Nusratullo Makhsum, Rasht	Loyoba, Chorbog, Dekhonobod, Shahrissabz, 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	Vakhdad, Khurikam, Obi mehnat, Navruz, Mulobadal, Lolazonon, Faiziosor, Chashmai sangak, Dakhana, Shule', Shule'i bolo, Chormagzi, Zorki, Boloshahr	Vakhdad (formerly Dakhani gumush), Dakhana, Khurikham & Sholekh (partially)	n/a	1,326	597	45	729	55

Jamoats	All villages within the jamoats	Villages to be resettled ⁷¹	Resettlement sites within the jamoats	Total Population	Men		Women	
					No.	%	No.	%
10 Years of Independence, Tursunzoda	Bakhtovar, Nurfshon, Chukurka, Nakshbandon, Nuriston, Khuramzamin, Poiton, Mehrgon, Somoni, Sharkiyon, Faizbakhsh, Namuna, Choshtepa, 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 ⁷²	Toichi	32,779	16,760	51	16,012	49
Buston, Faizobod	Buston, Oftobrya, Khaimadi, Sebiston, Chilchashma	n/a	Sebiston	10,499	5,055	48	5,090	48

Source: jamoats-interview data

⁷² 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 (FGDs) AND CONSULTATIONS

First-round FGDs were carried out with a total of 43 women from communities undergoing or awaiting resettlement in Lughuri Poyon (Sicharogh jamoats), Hakimi (Hakimi jamoats, Nurobod), Mehrobod (Mehrobod jamoats, Nurobod), and Kachimandi (Shahrisabz) / Furudgoh (Nusratullo Makhsum jamoats, Rasht) and Navobod (Navobod jamoats, 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>• 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>• 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 participants⁷³

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> <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>

⁷³ The full list of participants is included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

<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>Proposal: During the distribution of the land that was given to us in the village of Sebiston, Bostoni jamoats, 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>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</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,</p>

	<p>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>
	<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>
	<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,</p>

	<p>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>
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RASHT – JUNE 5, 2024 – 84 participants

COMMENT/QUESTION	RESPONSE/ACTION
<p>Eshonov Dilovarshah - labor veteran from Loyoba village, Nusratullo Makhsom 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>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>Saidzoda Rustam – deputy director of DFZ.</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 jamoats.</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 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.</p>
<p>Eshonov Dilovarshah - labor veteran of Loyoba village.</p> <p>I have a question, can I take the money and buy a house for myself in Dushanbe?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>Based on the immigrant's application, DFZ can pay housing compensation and you can buy a house wherever you want.</p>
<p>Akramova Sunbula</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p>

<p>I have a question, people who live in the same household with their children, do they also own the plot of land?</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Mirzoev Islomiddin - a resident of the Obi Labor jamoats.</p> <p>What will happen to the new households that have not yet documented their land and houses?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Mirzoev Islomiddin - a resident of the Obi Labor jamoats.</p> <p>Can we get 10-15 plots of land from our district?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Teacher from Boqi Rahimzoda jamoats.</p> <p>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?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>If the defined line of protection is observed, the village will stand without any problems.</p>
	<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: 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</p>

	there are 9 people in 1 household, 8 people can get 100 somoni, and one head of the family can get 200 somoni.
	Latipov Jovidon- Head of the Navobod jamoats. 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 ".

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: 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. Second question, how do you explain the increase in the number of displaced people from the expected 42,000 to 50,000? The third question, regarding the payment of compensation, to what extent were all the resettled people satisfied? 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? 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>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>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. We hope that the World Bank and other international organizations will provide funds and we will overcome these shortcomings. Compensation has not been</p>

	<p>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>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>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>Thank you for your kind support in answering the question above</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</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>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,</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</p>

<p>we would like to know what % of the resettled people under RAP-1 are currently engaged in some kind of livelihood activity?</p>	<p>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>

Table H-3: Consultations with PAPs on resettlement – July 2024 to January 2025

Date and Location of Consultation	# of Participants	Key Comments/Issues raised
<p>July 17, 2024 Bedhiko village, jamoats dehot Izatullo Halimov, Nurobod District</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>Villagers were briefed by Jamilzoda Manuchehr, DFZ Director on the dam impoundment and eventual flooding of their lands. Discussion focused on resettling the PAPs to the upper part of the village (Bedikhoi Bolo), including timing and logistics. Mr. Jamilzoda explained the need to resettle residents to other environmentally safe locations and preparation of the dam area.</p> <p>In this regard, the speakers stressed upon the essence and need for the resettlement and preparation of the dam area by using the maps and information on the activities aimed at preparation of the Rogun HPP flood zone at normal reservoir water surface of 1165 m and 1185 m, and also presented the “Design and survey works to determine the normal reservoir water surface – 1290 m (concept)” to demonstrate the reservoir filling schedule. The residents were explained that when the reservoir is filled to the scheduled level, Bedikho village and the area located in the upper part of the village will be completely flooded and a small portion of its upper part will serve as a water protection area, coastal protection lines and coastal lines.</p> <p>Therefore, the residents were proposed to choose from the land plots allocated in Namuna village, jamoats dehot 10-solagii Istiqloliyat, Tursunzoda city pursuant to the Government Decree No.286 of the Republic of Tajikistan “On the acquisition and provision of land plots to the executive body of state power of Tursunzoda city and in Roguni Bolo village (20ha) and Darband town pursuant to other relevant decrees.</p> <p>At the end of the meeting, 24 heads of the households and families opted for Namuna village located in jamoats dehot 10-solagii Istiqloliyat, Tursunzoda city and 4 others Roguni Bolo for resettlement and a new place of residence. The rest of residents noted that they would inform local authorities about their choice after seeing the above-mentioned new locations.</p>
<p>October 8, 2024 Bedikho village residents in jamoats dehot Izatullo Halimov of Nurobod District</p>	<p>95</p>	<p>The purpose of the meeting was to assign land plots, which was undertaken by DFZ to 95 residents of Bedikho village residents in a new location – Namuna village, jamoats dehot 10-solagii Istiqloliyat of Tursunzoda City.</p> <p>The following people attended the meeting and made speeches: Khairiddin Mahmadullozoda - Deputy Head of the Internal and Environmental Migration Department of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population (MoLMEP); Mahmadi Shohiyon - First Deputy Chairman of Nurobod District; Rustam</p>

		<p>Saidzoda - Deputy Director of DFZ; Zabihullo Eshunov - Head of the Migration Section of MoLMEP in Nurobod District; Tagoimurod Nurmatov - Chairman of the jamoats dehot 10-solagii Istiqloliyat of Tursunzoda city; Bobiev K - Head of the Migration Unit of MoLMEP; Eraj Naimzoda - Chairman of jamoats dehot Izatullo Halimov of Nurobod District; and Nekruz Khushvaqto - Lead Specialist of the Environmental and Social unit of DFZ.</p> <p>It should be noted that the PAPs from the flood zone can choose from the land plots allocated in Namuna village, jamoats dehot 10-solagii Istiqloliyat, Tursunzoda City, pursuant to the Government Decree No.286 of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the acquisition and provision of land plots to the executive body of state power of Tursunzoda city and in Roguni Bolo village (20ha) and Darband town pursuant to other relevant decrees."</p>
<p>January 31, 2025 Chorsada 2 Village, Lolazor Rural Community of Dangara District</p>	<p>140</p>	<p>DFZ has started the process of issuing legal documents for migrants from the Rogun Hydropower Plant flood zone in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank (compensation matrix) using centralized state budget funds.</p> <p>In this process, the process of issuing legal documents for migrants relocated from Nurobod district to Chorsada 2 village of Lolazor rural community of Dangara district was completed in cooperation with the State Unitary Enterprise "Real Estate Registration" and the State Subsidiary Enterprise "Real Estate Registration" in Dangara district.</p> <p>The following representatives participated in the issuance of the documents: Begmurodzoda D., Deputy Chairman of the Dangara District; Gulzoda B., Director of the KDF "Registration of Real Estate"; Davlatov Kh., Head of the Technical Census Department of the KDF "Registration of Real Estate"; Mirzoev T., Registrar of the KDF "Registration of Real Estate"; Saydaliev F., Specialist of the Land Management Department of the KDF "Registration of Real Estate"; Roziev G., Head of the Department of Migration and Livelihood Restoration at DFZ; and Akobirov Yu., Specialist of the Legal Department and Procurement Unit of DFZ.</p> <p>According to the list of citizens of the village of Chorsada 2, 140 residents of the village were provided with these documents in order to provide them with a technical passport (land ownership), a land development file, and a certificate of state registration.</p>

H-4: DFZ Meeting on 2024 Annual Report – January 10, 2025



On January 10, 2025 a meeting to summarize the results of the annual operations of the Directorate was held in the conference room of the State Institution "Directorate of the Flood Zone of the Rogun HPP" (DFZ).

Deputy Head of the Infrastructure Development Department of the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Tojiddin Rahimzoda, Director of DFZ Manuchehr Jamilzoda, Deputy Directors, Heads of departments, DFZ's Branch Manager for Nurobod District and contracting organizations attended the annual meeting of the Directorate.

First, Manuchehr Jamilzoda, Director of DFZ opened the meeting, briefed the participants on the meeting's procedure, and asked the participants to express their thoughts and suggestions regarding the improvement of the performance of the Directorate, contractors, service providers and suppliers, as well as other structures involved in the project, all of which are working on the preparation of the flood zone of the Rogun HPP.

The presentations focused on the work done by the Directorate in 2024. Then, the Director of the Directorate made helpful and specific suggestions and wishes, gave specific instructions to responsible parties to eliminate shortcomings and ensure absolute implementation of production plans.

At the end of the annual meeting all opinions of the participants were taken into consideration, including on the improvement of the Directorate's performance pursuant to the Government Decree No.47 of the Republic of Tajikistan dated January 20, 2009 "On resettlement of population of Rogun city, Nurobod and Rasht districts from the Rogun HPP flood zone ", the minutes summarizing the performance of the State Institution "Directorate of the Flood Zone of the Rogun HPP" was approved and tasks for 2025 were identified together with ministries, committees, executive bodies of state power and contracting organizations, suppliers, as well as design research institutes to ensure timely implementation of the systematic process of resettlement and socio-environmental activities in the area, implementation of production plans in 2024.

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 2017-2026 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.

LRP 1

A 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:

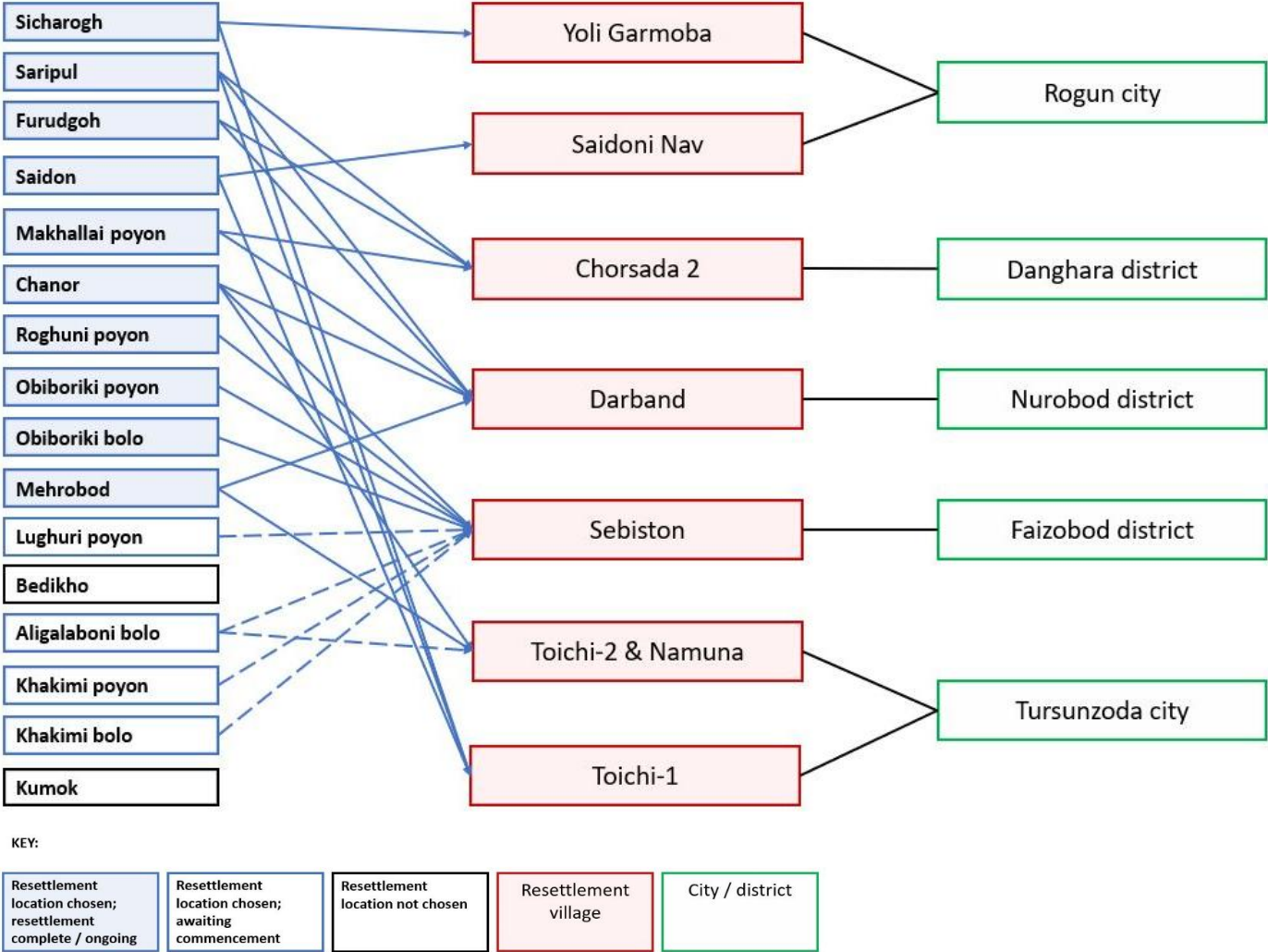
- Background information on the Project and Phase 1 resettled communities;
- Legal basis of the LRP;
- Supporting data from RAP 1 and RPF 1;
- A breakdown of positive and negative impacts on livelihoods resulting from resettlement;
- Identification of livelihood restoration opportunities at resettlement 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.

LRP 2 has been prepared as a separate document. This RAP includes a summary of it.

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: TERMS OF REFERENCE – INDEPENDENT MONITOR FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTIONS PLANS/LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLANS

1. Introduction

The Project Management Group for Energy Facilities Construction Under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (PMG) is coordinating development of the Rogun Hydropower Project (HPP), which is under construction on the Vakhsh River about 100km east of Dushanbe. The dam has been under construction intermittently for decades and is projected to be complete by about 2032, The reservoir will be impounded in stages and at its maximum, which will be initially reached by about 2039, will extend about 80km upstream and cover about 170km².

Over 50,000 people in 77 villages will be physically displaced by the rising reservoir. The resettlement program is managed by the State Enterprise, Directorate of Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP (DFZ) and is following a phased approach aligned with the reservoir flooding.

Phase 1 resettlement covered eight villages and 2,697 project-affected people between 2008-2017 and was declared complete in a resettlement completion audit (2018) approved and disclosed by the World Bank.

The remaining phases of resettlement cover the remaining 69 villages and is being managed through multiple resettlement and livelihood restoration plans. The ongoing second phase covers the resettlement of 16 villages and almost 17,000 people between 2017-2026. A Resettlement Action Plan 2 (RAP 2) and Livelihood Restoration Plan 2 (LRP 2) will be in place by early 2025 and will meet the updated requirements of international lenders, including the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5.

Resettlement in subsequent phases will be outlined in RAPs 3, 4, and 5 in future years.

RAP2/LRP2 and subsequent Plans for the Rogun Hydropower Project (HPP) will involve three general types of monitoring: internal monitoring, external (3rd party) monitoring, and completion audits. The present terms of reference are focused on external (3rd party) monitoring and is to be based on the indicators used for tracking the implementation and performance of the RAPs/LRPs (see below).

Internal Monitoring Process

DFZ is currently carrying out internal monitoring of all project-affected people (PAPs) who have been resettled to date, with separate data collection in place for all households and families. 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:
 - a. Children (<18 years);
 - b. Homemaker;
 - c. Labor migration;
 - d. Unemployed;
 - e. Worker;
 - f. Retired;
 - g. Student;
 - h. Disabled; and
 - i. Army.

This data is collected through district level representatives of DFZ on a monthly basis. Commencing with RAP 2, the data also being disaggregated by gender. The data may also be broken down in other ways, such as by age, in order to track any key trends in the resettlement/livelihood restoration process. The data will be reviewed annually to identify long-term trends amongst the resettled communities.

Monthly internal reports are being produced by DFZ’s environmental and social (E&S) monitoring team within their Resettlement and Livelihood branch. The internal resettlement and livelihood restoration monitoring report will share progress on each of the indicators defined in Table and Table below. These indicators have been outlined in the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF). Additional indicators may be added as and when required. The reports will be shared with PMG, Ministry of Labor, Migration and the Employment of Population (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 the monthly monitoring reports. The Senior Environmental, Social and Health and Safety (ESHS) manager appointed at PMG, as well as counterparts at MoLMEP and the 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.

Table 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	Monthly

	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	
Vulnerable groups	Number of vulnerable families assisted and types of assistance, disaggregated by gender of head of family	Monthly

NB: DFZ has data on PAPs, including Technical Household Passports, maps, charts, photographs of affected property, copies of contracts and land certificate, payments, and valuation documents relating to resettlement.

Table 2 – Indicators for livelihood restoration monitoring⁷⁴

Topic	Indicators	Monitoring frequency
Output		
LRP implementation process	Community meetings to present and discuss livelihood restoration measures: 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

⁷⁴ 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

N.B.: DFZ will cooperate with MoLMEP to monitor the implementation of livelihood restoration measures. This will be integrated into the monthly, internal quarterly and semi-annual reports.

Internal monitoring will continue to be carried out monthly, and reports will be prepared semi-annually by qualified resettlement experts of the Project, or external consultants hired for the purpose as indicated in this ToR. These reports will be reviewed and signed by the DFZ Director or Deputy Director and shared with PMG. The internal monitoring reports will be made available to the external monitoring consultant during annual monitoring and completion audits.

The list of indicators in Tables 1 and 2 will be reviewed and updated after each reporting round, and additional indicators added if a need is identified.

2. Objective

The purpose of these Terms of Reference is to define the requirements for external monitoring of the resettlement and livelihood restorations programs for Phase 2—that is, for RAP 2 and LRP 2, which will be disclosed for public review and comment in early 2025. The external monitoring will provide an 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.

Each RAP and LRP will have a monitoring section to detail the timing of hiring the external monitoring organization, and this is expected to occur immediately after the RAP/LRP has been adopted. If needed, the TOR for monitoring will be updated based on the experience of the previous effort.

It is possible the same external monitoring organization will be used for all the RAPs and LRPs, but the current appointment will be for RAP 2/LRP 2.

3. Scope of Work for External Monitoring and Evaluation of the RAP 2/LRP 2 Programs

As required by international Lenders and good international industry practice, PMG, in consultation with DFZ is commissioning an independent third-party organization or consultancy to undertake quarterly RAP/LRP monitoring and semi-annual reporting, as well as annual evaluation of the resettlement program.

The major objectives of the RAP/LRP monitor are to:

- (i) Assess the overall approach of resettlement activities in the project area;
- (ii) Assess whether actions and commitments defined in the RAP or LRP are implemented fully and delivered on time;
- (iii) Verify results of internal monitoring;
- (iv) Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced;
- (v) Assess whether complaints and grievances are being followed up with appropriate corrective actions and tracking of outcomes;
- (vi) Assess that vulnerable persons are tracked and assisted as necessary⁷⁵;
- (vii) Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning;
- (viii) Identify recurrent or systemic problems that require correction; and
- (ix) Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements are appropriate in meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives are suited to the PAPs.

Taking into account the monitoring indicators in Tables 1 and 2, the responsibilities of the RAP/LRP monitor will include (but not be limited to) the following:

Carrying out quarterly independent monitoring at the resettlement sites hosting resettled PAPs and villages undergoing resettlement for the given RAP. This will consist of two visits by the full team per year, plus no fewer than two visits by the locally based team member in between the visits of the full team. Any reports or observations by the locally based team member will be included in the semi-annual reporting;

Formulating additional indicators or KPIs for monitoring based on the first semi-annual report of the monitoring team tasks to help improve data collection and continuous improvement in the process;

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 (i.e. satisfaction with dwellings and satisfaction with income restoration measures);

Interviewing a random sample of PAPs to assess their experiences with the resettlement and livelihood restoration measure. These could include:

- Focus group discussions with various categories of affected households or individuals such as women, youth, elderly, disabled or other vulnerable groups to assess the impacts of the resettlement on such groups and how the implementation can be made more responsive to meet their needs, especially the most vulnerable;
- Consultations with a sample of people who have registered grievances to assess if the grievance process is being implemented effectively and grievances addressed in a timely manner, as well as assessing trends and types of grievances that are being recorded;

⁷⁵ As indicated in Table 1 above, data on vulnerable groups should be disaggregated from the PAPs as a whole, with information on the gender of the heads of families.

- Discussions (in the form of key informant interviews or focus group discussions) with district and village leaders; and
- Discussions with any civil society groups involved in livelihood restoration activities, or who established or presented themselves during the implementation process.

Reviewing grievances recorded by DFZ through the District Livelihood and Engagement Officers (DLEOs) and assessing the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism;

Number of open grievances at the end of each quarter and trends over time;

Identifying shortcomings with regards to the relevant RAPs/LRPs 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 – to be made available in Tajik, English, and Russian – for submission to DFZ, PMG and the Lenders.

19. The RAP/LRP Monitor may formulate additional indicators for monitoring, based on the first monitoring report to help improve data collection and continuous improvement in the process

20. The RAP/LRP monitor will also examine the following qualitative aspects of resettlement/livelihood restoration:

Level of PAP knowledge about resettlement procedures and entitlements;

Understanding by PAPs on fulfillment of the RAP/LRP provisions;

Sufficiency of time and budget to meet objectives of the respective RAPs/LRPs;

Adequacy of support to vulnerable groups;

Management of unforeseen problems by DFZ and other State entities involved in resettlement/livelihood restoration; and

Other issues, such as unintended environmental or social impacts. The RAP/LRP monitor will also prepare evaluation reports at the end of the year that provide:

- Overall trends in resettlement process as per the monitoring findings;
- Assessment of progress on RAP implementation;
- Overall spending on resettlement activities and distribution of spending on relevant items (examples): Planning and surveys, Cash compensation or in-kind compensation, Resettlement site development and housing, Livelihood restoration, Vulnerable groups, General implementation services, including engagement and grievance management, and overheads;
- Issues and challenges in restoring project-affected households' physical dwellings or restoration of livelihoods;
- Impacts on vulnerable groups (e.g. have some households become vulnerable due to illness or death of the main wage earner or loss of their support networks); and
- Satisfaction with community facilities (drinking water, power, community center, school, health clinic, recreational facilities, access roads, etc.).

Each report will be prepared initially in draft, revised draft, and final versions, with subsequent versions revised in response to comments from PMG, DFZ, Lenders, and other parties.

4. Deliverables

The monitor will submit the following deliverables.

Semi-Annual - 2 per year;

End year evaluation report - 1 per year.

#	<i>Timelines of Deliverables</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Due date</i>
1	Agenda for semi-annual monitoring visit (including data collection instruments)	Draft	At least two weeks prior to visits
2		Final	3 days after comments
3	Semi-annual monitoring report(s) and Evaluation report	Initial draft	3 weeks after monitoring visit
4		Revised draft	2 weeks after comments
5		Final	2 weeks after comments
6	Meeting summary		1 week after meeting
All deliverables will be provided in Tajik, English and Russian.			

5. Proposal Instructions

Technical proposals will include the following sections and may be no more than 25 pages long, excluding CVs in an annex:

Introduction to the organization, consultancy, or other category of entity that proposes to do the work and any subcontractors/sub consultancies: No more than two pages.

Key personnel: description of the role to be filled by the experts and a brief (up to half-page) description of qualifications and experience.

Technical approach (up to 10 pages), including methods and approaches to semi-annual monitoring and end year evaluations. Details should also be provided regarding the experts who will lead and provide major support. Methodology and approaches should include (but not be restricted to)

- a. Collection of field-level information in order to allow review and comparison of the socioeconomic condition of PAPs.
- b. Evaluation of efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability based on collected information on key indicators of the resettlement progress.
- c. Methods for at least one post-evaluation surveys to assess the achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods and the restoration of the economic and social base of the PAPs.
- d. Process by which the monitoring program will:
 - Review project baseline data on income and expenditure, occupational and livelihood patterns, leadership, community organizations and cultural parameters;
 - Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement/livelihood restoration objectives have been generally met;
 - Involve PAPs and community groups in assessing the impact of resettlement programs for monitoring and evaluation purposes; and
 - Conduct both individual- and community-level impact analysis through the use of formal and informal surveys, key informant interviewers, focus group discussions, community public meetings, and in-depth case studies of PAPs, including vulnerable groups.
- e. The RAP/LRP monitor may also wish to undertake Participatory Rapid Appraisals (PRAs). PAPs and host communities, as well as local civil society organizations should be involved in the monitoring and evaluation process to solve day-to-day problems arising during resettlement operations. PRA techniques could be undertaken to foster the involvement of PAPs and other key stakeholders in resettlement monitoring and implementation. The methodology of the PRA should be as follows:

Key informant interviews: select local leaders, village workers, local organizations, women’s groups or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation;

Focus group discussion: specific topics (e.g., land compensation payments, services at resettlement sites, income/livelihood restoration, and gender issues);

Field observations on status of resettlement/livelihood restoration implementation, plus individual or groups interviews for cross-checking purposes; and

Informal surveys/interviews: informal surveys of PAPs, hosts, village workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods.

Past performance: project descriptions of up to five projects completed by the key experts and/or the organization that describe the work, identify the client, list the key experts who will support the current project, and provides contact information for a client contact if additional information is needed. Each description may be up to one page.

CVs for key experts: no more than three pages each.

The appointment is expected to be made by the end of Q1 2025 and continue through at least 2027, with the possibility of extension. Financial proposals will define lump sum costs to complete the work. Financial proposals will identify labor and other direct costs. Proposals may break costs down by tasks as desired but will include total costs per report, with invoicing based on deliverables. It should be assumed that monitoring may be extended until at least 2035.

6. Key Personnel

26. Below is a proposed team for the assignment, with preferred qualifications:

#	Position	Preferred Qualifications and Experience
1	Project Manager, Senior Resettlement/Livelihood Restoration Expert	Advanced degree in social science 10+ years’ experience in leading and supporting planning and monitoring of resettlement and livelihood restoration programs 5+ years’ experience with World Bank and/or other international organization social standards, including stakeholder engagement, grievance management, etc. 5+ years’ experience with community- and community-driven development activities Fluency in Russian and/or English a plus
2	Senior Resettlement Expert	Advanced degree in social science 8+ years’ experience in supporting planning and monitoring of resettlement programs 5+ years’ experience with community- and community-driven development activities 5+ years’ experience with World Bank and/or other international organization social standards, including stakeholder engagement, grievance management, etc. Experience in designing and implementing programs to engage vulnerable individuals and groups Fluency in Russian and/or English a plus
3	Senior Livelihood Restoration Expert	Advanced degree in social science and/or economics 8+ years’ experience in supporting planning and monitoring of livelihood restoration programs 5+ years’ experience with community- and community-driven development activities 5+ years’ experience with World Bank and/or other international organization social standards, including stakeholder engagement, grievance management, etc. Experience in designing and implementing programs to engage vulnerable individuals and groups, particularly women

	Fluency in Russian and/or English a plus
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7. Selection and Appointment of the RAP/LRP Monitor

27. In consultation with DFZ and subject to acceptance by the Lenders, PMG will select the external monitoring organization whose proposal is most responsive to the solicitation, meets the qualifications described below, and deemed to be the most cost-effective. The successful contractor may be a civil society organization (CSO), nongovernmental organization (NGO), private company, or other appropriate independent third party. The monitor is expected to be a small team of professionals involving one or more entities, and it is strongly encouraged that there be strong Tajik support, including training for local support personnel.

The monitor for the third phase of resettlement will be selected once RAP3 and LRP3 are prepared and adopted.

APPENDIX K: MAPS OF AREAS TO BE RESETTLED

Figure K-1: Areas to be Resettled - Western View

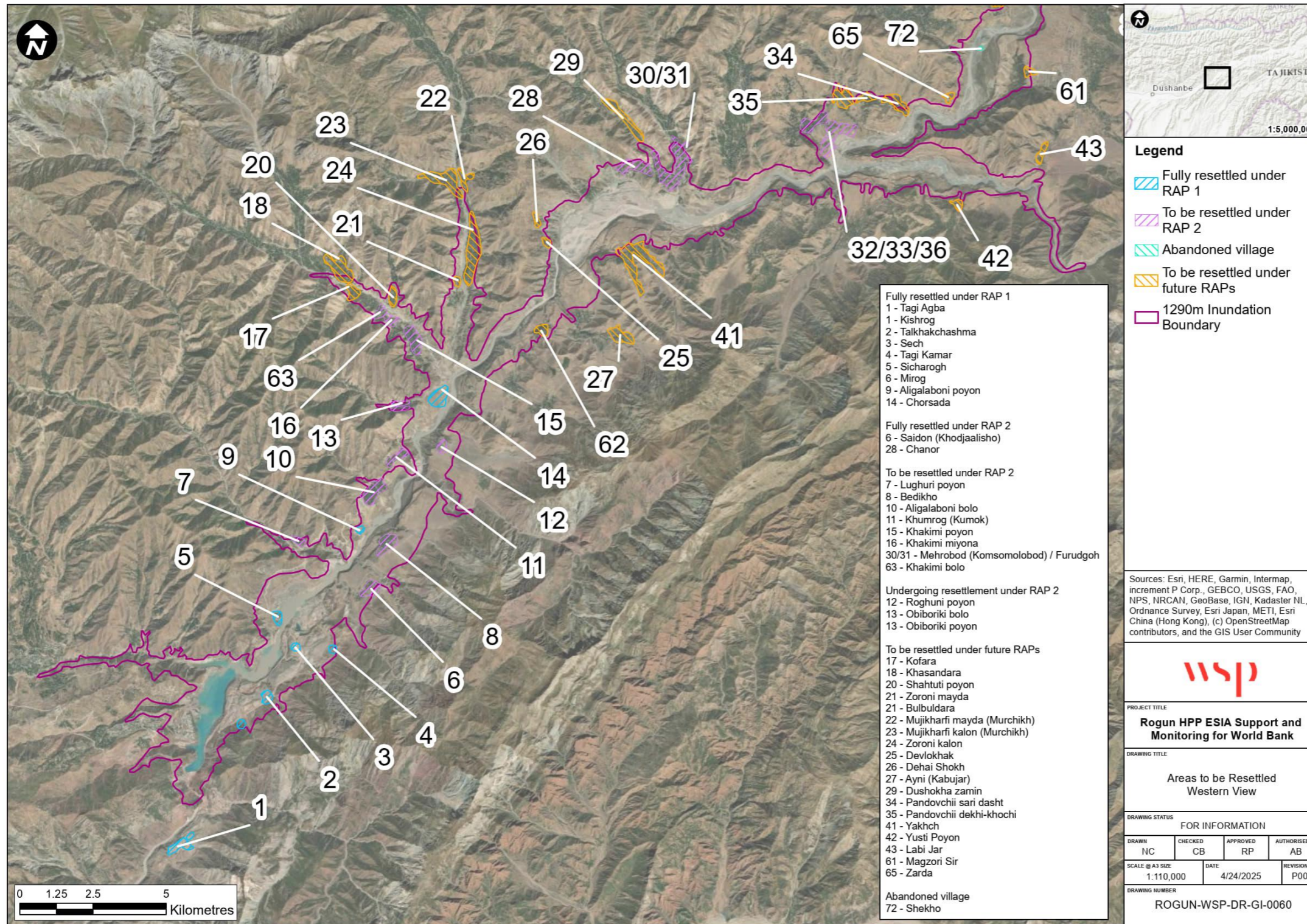


Figure K-2: Areas to be Resettled - Central View

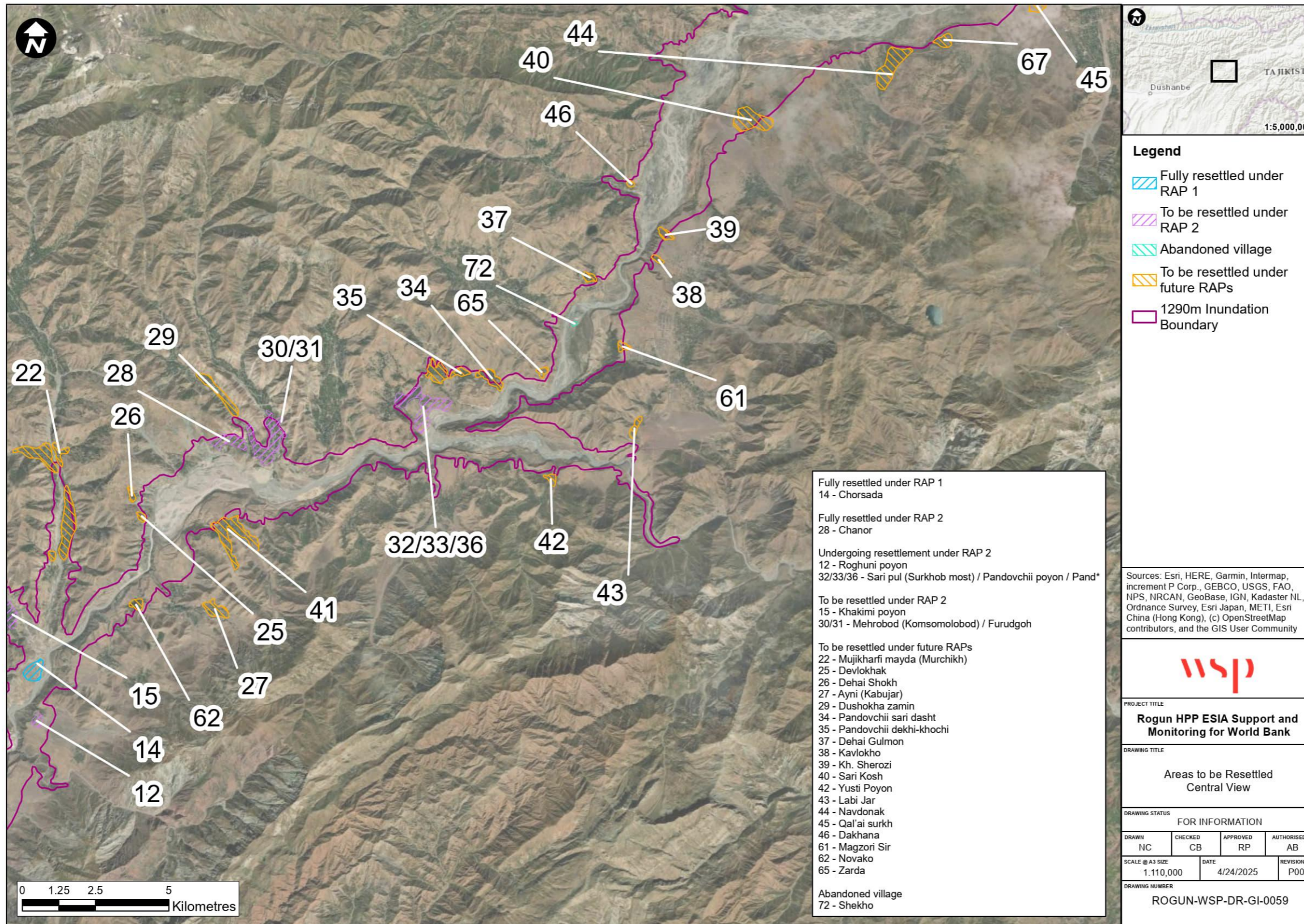


Figure K-3: Areas to be Resettled - Eastern View

