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UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**TAJIKISTAN PREPAREDNESS AND RESILIENCE
TO DISASTER PROJECT
(P177779)**

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

March 2023

CONTENT

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	9
1.1	Overview and Background of the Project.....	9
1.2	Project description.....	11
1.3	Project components	11
1.4	Rationale for ESS5 and RF scope	17
1.5	Principles and objectives of resettlement planning	19
2.	REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES RELATED TO LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	21
2.1	Relevant legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan on land resources management	21
2.2	National Industry Legislative Provisions.....	23
2.3	National social and legal regulations and rules	23
2.4	World Bank Environmental and Social Standards for Land Acquisition, Land Use Restriction, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 5).....	24
2.4.1	Objectives of ESS 5.....	25
2.4.2	ESS 5 requirements	26
2.4.3	Comparison of the national legislation and the WB ESS 5.....	28
3.	THE PROCESS OF PREPARING, APPROVING, AND DISCLOSING THE RAP	32
3.1	Census, Social and Economic Surveys, Inventory of Losses.....	32
3.2	Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans	32
3.3	Disclosure and approval	33
4.	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT	34
4.1	Principles	34
4.2	Eligibility classification according to ESS 5.....	34
4.3	Eligibility and right criteria.....	34
4.4	Voluntary donation of land.....	40
4.5	Methods for determining the Expiration Date	41
5.	ASSESSMENT METHODS FOR AFFECTED ASSETS.....	42
5.1	Types of compensation payments	42
5.2	Preparation of asset inventory.....	42
5.3	Evaluation method.....	42
5.3.1.	Compensation for land.....	42
5.3.2.	Calculation of compensation rate for unharvested crops and fruit trees	43
5.3.3.	Compensation for structures	43
5.3.4.	Compensation for public domain assets.....	43
5.3.5.	Compensation for sanctuary sites	44

5.3.6. Compensation for loss of business	44
6. MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RPF AND RAP	45
6.1 Overview	45
6.2 Screening of project activities	46
6.2.1 List of unacceptable types of activities by subprojects	46
6.3 Socio-economic profiling and loss inventory	47
6.4 Thorough verification of related activities	48
6.5 Evaluations of affected populations and assets in project-affected areas	48
6.6 Functions and responsibilities	48
6.7 Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms	51
6.8 Monitoring plans	51
6.8.1 Monitoring and reporting responsibilities	52
6.9 Implementation budget	52
7. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	54
7.1 Publication of the RPF	54
7.2 Public consultations	54
7.3 Grievance redress mechanism	54
7.4 General process	54
7.5 Procedures:	55
7.6 Complaint register	57
7.7 Grievance monitoring and reporting	58
7.8 The World Bank grievance redress system	58
ANNEX	60
Annex 1. RAP drafting process diagram	60
Annex 2: Screening Report Form for Intended Social Impacts	61
Annex 3: PAPs census form and land fund inventory	63
Annex 4: PAPs land assets inventory	63
Annex 5: PAPs rights to compensation	64
Annex 6: Description of the contents of the Resettlement Action Plan and the reduced Resettlement Action Plan	65
Annex 7: Criteria and form of voluntary donation of land	69
Annex 8: Minutes of public consultations	71

Abbreviations

ARAP	-	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CCER	-	Contingency component of emergency response
E&S	-	Environmental and social issues
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Matrix
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	-	Environmental and social standards
GFP	-	Grievance focal point
GMG	-	Grievance Mechanism Group
GRM	-	Grievance redress mechanism
GRS	-	Grievance Redress Service
IA	-	Implementing agencies
IOL	-	Inventory of losses
LC	-	Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan
LSG	-	Local self-government body (jamoat)
MoF RT	-	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan
MSMEs	-	Micro, small and medium enterprises
NGO	-	Non-governmental organization
O&M	-	Operation and maintenance
PAPs	-	Project Affected Persons
POM	-	Project Operations Manual
QPR	-	Quarterly progress report
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	-	Social assessment
TDPRP	-	Tajikistan Disaster Preparedness and Resilience Project
WB	-	World Bank

Comments on terms

In this document, under the heading "Resettlement Policy Framework," if the context does not provide otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Census	A complete census of the population affected by project activities, including a comparison of demographic and property information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the nature and levels of such impacts.
Compensation	A payment in kind, in cash or other assets provided in exchange for land acquisition, loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets), or loss of livelihoods as a result of project activities.
Consultation	The process of gathering information or recommendations from stakeholders and incorporating these views into project decision-making and/or target setting and strategy definition.
Expiration date	The date by which PAPs and their Project-affected assets, as applicable, have been clearly identified and new Project participants cannot submit their claims for compensation or relocation assistance. Persons whose rights of ownership, use of housing prior to the expiration date can be clearly demonstrated remain eligible for assistance, regardless of whether the census determined.
Assistance in economic recovery	the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation, such as land preparation, credit, training, or employment opportunities necessary to enable PAPs to improve their standard of living, regain earning capacity, and production levels; or at least maintain them at the level they were at before the project began.
Interaction	The process by which a company builds and maintains constructive and sustainable relationships with the stakeholders it influences throughout the life of a project. This is a part of a more comprehensive "stakeholder engagement" strategy that also includes government, civil society, employees, suppliers, and other project stakeholders.
Environmental and social standards	(ESS) establish the requirements for Borrowers/Clients related to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and their impacts associated with the projects supported by the Bank through the financing of investment projects. Ten ESS establish the standards that the Borrower/Client and the project must meet throughout its life cycle.
Involuntary Resettlement	means the involuntary acquisition of land, leading to direct economic and social consequences such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Involuntary withdrawal of land, resulting in:<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. relocation or loss of housing;2. loss of assets or access to assets; or3. loss of income or livelihood sources, whether or not PAPs have moved to another location.b) Forcible restriction of access to legally established parks and protected areas, resulting a negative impact on the livelihoods of displaced persons.

Jamoat	A local self-government body at the village level, governing several villages and functions on the basis of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On self-government bodies in towns and villages" (1994, amended in 2009 and 2017).
Land	Refers to everything that grows on or is permanently attached to the land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, as well as adjacent bodies of water.
Land acquisition	Refers to all methods of acquiring land for project purposes, which may include direct purchase, expropriation of property, and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights-of-way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) the acquisition of unoccupied or unused land, regardless of whether the landowner relies on such land for income purposes or as a source of livelihood; (b) the repossession of public land used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) Project impacts that result in land being flooded or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible or completely inaccessible
Livelihood	The full range of means that individuals, families, and communities use to make a living, such as wage income, agriculture, fishing, gathering, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and barter.
Local Communities	refers to groups of people living in the immediate vicinity of the project area who could potentially be affected by the project. ("Stakeholders," on the other hand, refers to the broader group of people and organizations interested in the project).
Non-governmental organizations	Private organizations, often non-profit, that promote community development, build local capacity, advocate for their rights, and protect the environment.
Partner relationship	In the context of collaboration, partnerships are defined as collaboration between people and organizations to achieve a common goal and often sharing resources and competencies, risks, and benefits.
Project	"Tajikistan Disaster Preparedness and Resilience" (R177779), funded by the WB
Project area	The geographic area within which direct and indirect project-related impacts can be expected. As a rule, the project area (i) is unique to the project (ii) it is larger by area than the actual impact area of the project; and covers socioeconomic issues and impacts, as well as issues and impacts related to other areas (e.g., environment, health and safety). The term "project area" is used to define the area of impact and responsibility of the project. It also provides guidance on the area within which impacts need to be monitored and managed, and helps to identify project stakeholders that should be involved in the ESIA process
Project Affected Persons (PAP)	Persons who have been exposed due to involuntary resettlement, as defined below.

Restrictions on land use	Restrictions or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial, or other categories of land that are directly imposed and made effective by the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally established parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other public domain facilities, and restrictions on land use within easements for utility lines or security areas.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	A resettlement tool (document) to be prepared when determining the locations of subprojects. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements that must be followed in order for resettlement and compensation to be paid to the affected party prior to the implementation of adversely impacted project activities
Assistance in resettlement	Measures to ensure that project-affected persons in need of physical relocation are provided assistance such as relocation allowances, housing, or rent, whichever is appropriate and necessary to facilitate resettlement during their relocation
Restoration value for houses and other structures	The existing open market replacement value of the impacted structures at the site, the quality of which is the same or better than those of the impacted structures. Such costs will include (a) the cost of materials, (b) transportation of construction materials to the construction site, (c) any fees charged to laborers and contractors, and (d) any costs of registering or transferring property.
Resettlement Policy Framework	a tool that will be used throughout the project implementation period. The RPF defines the goals and principles of resettlement, organizational arrangements, and funding mechanisms for any resettlement that may be required during project implementation. The RPF regulates the process of preparing Resettlement Action Plans within individual subprojects to meet the needs of people who may be affected by the project. Therefore, Resettlement Action Plans for the Project will be prepared in accordance with the provisions of this RPF.
Recovery cost	Replacing assets with an amount sufficient to cover the full value of the lost assets and related transaction costs. This value is determined on the basis of the Market rate (commercial rate) in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan. As far as land is concerned, this concept can be divided into the following categories; a) "recovery cost for agricultural land" means the value that occurred before the project began or displacement, whichever is higher, of the market value of land of equal productive potential or use that is in close proximity to the affected land, plus costs: b) preparation of land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and (c) any taxes on the registration and transfer of property.
Recoverable value	Defined as the evaluation method for obtaining compensation sufficient to replace the assets, plus the necessary costs of completing the transaction involved in replacing the assets. In the presence of a functioning market system, recovery value represents the market value established by an independent and competent appraisal of the property, plus the cost of processing the transaction. Where a functioning market system does not exist, replacement value can be determined by alternative means, such as

calculating the output value of land or production assets, or the unamortized cost of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all cases where physical relocation causes the loss of housing, the replacement value must be at least sufficient to purchase or build housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The evaluation method for determining replacement cost must be well-documented and included in the appropriate resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative fees, registration or title fees, reasonable relocation expenses, and any similar costs imposed on Project-affected persons. In order to ensure compensation according to replacement value, scheduled compensation rates may need to be updated in areas of the project where there is a high rate of inflation or a long period of time between the calculation of compensation rates and the issuance of compensation

The phase preceding the stage of the feasibility study preparation

The project phase, which includes a thorough study to identify significant deficiencies in terms of social and environmental issues, and a preliminary study to identify and assess the social and environmental issues of the proposed project and evaluate project design alternatives before proceeding with a feasibility study for the project

Legal security of ownership and residence

That displaced persons or local communities are relocated to a place that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction, and where the tenure rights granted are socially and aesthetically acceptable. Under no circumstances should settlers be granted tenure rights that are inherently weaker than the rights they had to the land or property from which they were displaced.

Stakeholder

Refers to individuals or groups who: (a) are or may be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and (b) may have an interest in the project (other stakeholders). Stakeholders: are defined *as persons or entities who may be affected by or have an interest in the Project*

Subproject

refers to a sub-project to be funded under the project "Tajikistan Disaster Preparedness and Resilience.

Voluntary donation of land

that local communities or individuals may agree voluntarily provide their land for the needs of subprojects in order to obtain the desired public benefits. The current principles of voluntary land donation are "informed consent and the right to choose". Informed consent means that those involved are fully aware of the project and its impacts and voluntarily agree to participate in the project. The right to choose means that those involved have the ability to agree or disagree, without negative consequences for themselves, which may formally or informally come from others.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview and Background of the Project

1. The project is designed to support post-disaster recovery, increase the resilience of critical important highways, and strengthen disaster risk management capacity. Post-disaster reconstruction will include urgent reconstruction of priority roads and bridges in Khatlon Province that were affected by the May-July 2021 floods and mudslides, which the government of Tajikistan was unable to finance from its own funds. Due to these measures, sustainable local and regional connectivity and access to markets and services will be restored; rehabilitation will be carried out using design solutions, materials, and works that provide for disaster and climate resilience. Disaster recovery also takes into account possible future needs that can be met through the Contingency component of emergency response (CCER) if an eligible disaster or eligible crisis situation occurs during the course of the project. Detailed design and engineering solutions will be developed and implemented for roads whose resilience will be improved, including measures to ensure their resilience to climate and disasters, with the term "critical" used to indicate the high importance of the selected road segments to the economy and national, regional, and local transportation services. Capacity-building activities in SRM will focus on strengthening preparedness and response to climate change and increasing weather shocks.
2. The project recognizes the importance and adopts the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) for identifying and assessing and managing the environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts associated with this investment project. Accordingly, ESS 5 on land acquisition, land use restrictions, and involuntary resettlement recognizes that project-related land acquisition and land use restrictions may have adverse impacts on local communities and people. It is hereby assumed that the proposed activities will not have a serious negative impact on human health and the social environment. Project-related land acquisition or land-use restrictions can result in physical and economic displacement. In order to prevent, avoid, mitigate and reduce these risks, as well as to meet the requirements of ESS 5, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was developed by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan / PIU of the Ministry of Finance of RT.
3. Due to the nature of the proposed sub-activities, the associated environmental and social risks, and the limited capacity of the MoF RT PIU in understanding and applying the Bank's new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and related standards, the project risk is classified as significant, from both an environmental and social perspective, and as defined by the Bank's ESF1.
4. In accordance with ESS 5, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to serve the following specific purposes: (1) Reviewing the existing national regulatory framework, comparing it to ESS 5 for the presence of gaps in it, if any, and identifying measures to address them; (2) A description of the approach to securing ownership of land, assets, and other resources in the public domain; (3) definition of the scope of the project with a clearly defined list of exclusions; (4) definition of the process for conducting the assessment of impacted assets; (5) definition of the process for preparing the Social Impact Assessment and RAP, as well as their analysis; (6) Establishing an expiration date for owners and non-owners of property rights; (7) Identification of consulting mechanisms/approaches to be adopted in the preparation and implementation of a RAP,

¹ www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards и <http://projects-beta.vsemirnyjbank.org/ru/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards>

including public disclosure; (8) Definition of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, including grievance redress mechanisms (GRM); and (9) Definition of institutional arrangements and mechanisms for project implementation, including the rights/responsibilities of various stakeholders.

5. The RPF consists of nine chapters that provide guidance on the development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures for adverse impacts caused by project activities, the precise location of which is uncertain.
 - Chapter one includes the project objectives and a brief description of the project components. It also describes the main approaches planned within the project, combined with three different risks to be considered: socio-economic exclusion of young men and women; regional and cross-border issues that lead to increased risks of vulnerability; as well as cross-cutting governance issues that hinder the effective implementation of participatory and accountable local governance practices.
 - Chapter Two emphasises the soundness of Environmental and Social Standard 5 on land acquisition, land use restrictions and involuntary resettlement, and the scope of this Resettlement Policy Framework, which sets out the next steps in preparing and implementing resettlement instruments.
 - Chapter Three sets out the objectives and principles of resettlement planning to ensure that those affected by the Project are properly consulted on project activities and provided with compensation or assistance that will at least restore their livelihoods to pre-project levels.
 - Chapter Four describes the legal framework and policies related to land acquisition and resettlement. It provides information on current national and international legislation and regulations related to land acquisition, resettlement, citizen involvement and other social issues.
 - Chapter Five describes the process of preparing, approving and disclosing the RAP. It outlines the necessary steps for developing a resettlement action plan through censuses, socio-economic surveys and inventories of losses.
 - Chapter six includes eligibility criteria and procedures for the different categories of people affected by the project. It sets out the eligibility criteria, which are necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits, as well as to discourage those who are not eligible from claiming benefits.
 - Chapter seven describes assessment methods for affected assets. It sets out guidelines for determining the cost of affected assets, including types of compensation payments, asset inventory and valuation methods.
 - Chapter eight focuses on mechanisms and procedures for implementing RPF and RAP. It describes the optimum mechanisms that build on the already existing commitments within the MoF RT PIU to ensure that the requirements of these RPFs are met for each project activity.
 - Chapter nine describes the public consultation that takes place during the preparation of the RPF, the disclosure of the RPF and the consultation that should take place during the project. It also describes the GRM structure that exists on the basis of the project and its implementation.
6. The relevant annexes are included at the end of the present document as addenda to the above chapters.

1.2 Project description

7. The proposed project is envisioned to continue building the foundation of the GoRT's long-term resilience program started under SCINHP and is based on high demand for continued support to overall DRM, climate change adaptation, reconstruction, and resilience of critical infrastructure in the country. As an initial step, the project will target areas that were affected by floods and mudflows in May-July 2021 and finance reconstruction of road infrastructure to reduce disaster risks and avoid potential damage in the long term. The project will further strengthen the GoRT's sub-national capacity for DRM and climate change adaptation to address increasing countrywide disaster risks, including floods, mudslides, rock falls, avalanches, landslides, and earthquakes.
8. Project Development Objective is (a) to support disaster recovery, strengthen the resilience of critical roads, and enhance disaster risk management capacity; and (b) in the case of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, respond promptly and effectively to it.
9. The geographical scope of the project focuses on territories in Khatlon province, Khorog city in GBAO, Khujand city in Sughd province and the DRS.

1.3 Project components

10. Component 1: Building Road Resilience. This component will finance designs and capital works for selected segments of the primary road network to increase its resilience to natural hazards and climate change. Capital works will include reconstruction and repair of roads damaged during the May-July 2021 floods and mudflows, and reinforcement of prioritized road segments against floods, mudflows, landslides, rock falls, erosion, avalanches and earthquakes. A national prefeasibility, site-specific hazard assessment study has been prepared², which, apart from providing historical climatic and hazard-specific data, will ensure that projected climate change impacts are considered in the development of the hazard scenarios that will inform the designs for resilient roads. The focus of the component will be resilience and protection against climate-related risks, while works will also be pursued in a seismically resilient manner. Weather resistant paving and construction materials will be utilized, slope stabilization pursued to protect against climate risks, and resurfacing and retrofitting will utilize climate resilient materials.
11. Sub-component 1.1: Rehabilitation of roads damaged by the 2021. The GoRT estimated that some 165 km of roads were damaged during the May-July 2021 floods and mudflows. The project will finance the rehabilitation of priority roads (as specified in the POM) and associated infrastructure damaged by the 2021 floods. Climate-resilient rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads and bridges damaged during the 2021 floods and mudflows will be pursued in in Vakhsh, Vose, Shasiddin Shohin and Muminobod Districts in the Khatlon region, re-establishing more resilient regional and local connectivity. Rehabilitation will follow a build-back-better approach to enhance adaptation to climate change and associated road resilience to minimize future risks from similar hazards, including for several bridges. Climate- and seismic-resilient rehabilitation designs will be developed and implemented for the following road segments and bridges:
 - a. Damaged sections of the Muminobod-Ghesh-Childukhtaron, Muminobod-Momandiyan and Vakhsh-Dangara roads.
 - b. Two bridges on the Dushanbe-Kulma road (km 158 and 165), including any required slope stabilization and protection.

² World Bank & GFDRR (2021). *Assessment of Economic Impacts from Disasters Along Key Corridors – Final Report*.

- c. One bridge each on the following roads: Tugarak-Qurbonov M village-Faizovi R village (km 0.5), Shobhika-Navobod (km 4.5), Tugarak-Sarichashma-Sh. Shohin (km 21) and Vakhsh-Isoev-Guliston, including any required slope stabilization and protection.
- 12. The above activities will be implemented by the MoT PIG.
- 13. Sub-component 1.2: Protection and reinforcement of priority roads. The project will finance the reinforcement and protection of one or more segments of priority roads at significant risk of natural hazards posed by climate change, including reconstruction, repair and new installation of measures. The selected road segments will align with those identified as priorities under SCINHP’s Economic Impacts of Disasters along Key Transport Corridors³ assessment. This will include rehabilitation of two critical bridges on the Dushanbe-Rudaki road in the Rudaki District (RRS), as well reinforcement and protection of high-risk locations primarily between Labidjar and Karamik in the corridor connecting Dushanbe with the Kyrgyz Republic through the Rasht Valley (including Roghun, Rasht, Tojikobod and Lakhsh Districts, RRS), thereby supporting international trade. Sub-component 1.2 may also support reinforcement of roads in the districts supported under Sub-component 1.1. Capital works will include climate change-resilient reconstruction, repair and new installations of measures including but not limited to avalanche galleries, snow barriers, retaining walls, flexible rockfall barriers, rockfall drapes, debris flow barriers, larger culverts, strengthened bridges, road realignments, replacement of soft/swamp material, roadbed raising, and surface water drains.
- 14. The objective will be to increase the disaster and climate change resilience of the selected road segment(s) in a holistic manner, starting with a detailed risk assessment and through to climate-resilient design and implementation of a cost-effective and sustainable set of measures. Training and capacity building will be financed to enhance the MoT’s, as well as its regional and local road maintenance departments’ abilities to design, implement and maintain structural and non-structural resilience measures, in particular for technologies new to Tajikistan that are often located a significant distance upslope from the road being protected (such as high strength debris and avalanches fences). This sub-component also includes procurement of heavy specialized machinery for MoT to prepare for emergency response and maintenance of its infrastructure assets. The technical specifications for procurement of such machinery will be prepared with due attention to climate change mitigation factors and promotion of appropriate technological solutions.
- 15. Climate- and seismic-resilient structural and protection designs will be developed and implemented for the following road segments:
 - a. Two major bridges on the Dushanbe-Rudaki road crossing the Kafarnigan River at km 9.800 and crossing the Elok River at km 11.000, including any required slope stabilization and protection.
 - b. Informed by the recent World Bank assessment⁴, detailed feasibility and design studies for climate- and seismic-resilient road upgrading and protection for the Labidjar-Karamik international road. The focus will be protection and resilience to climate-related risks including measures directly on the road (culverts, drainage, etc.), measures stabilizing slopes and riverbanks immediately adjacent to the road, and further removed measures to reduce hazards reaching the road (avalanche, mudflow and rock fall netting, fences and barriers). While targeting the reduction

³ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/publication/tajikistan-the-economic-impacts-of-disasters-along-key-transport-corridors>

⁴ World Bank & GFDRR (2021). *Assessment of Economic Impacts from Disasters Along Key Corridors – Final Report*.

of climate risks, these will be designed and built seismically resistant. Following this detailed assessment, the priority measures will be selected and implemented based on the current project budget. Any remaining measures can be considered for future implementation if relevant and appropriate additional financing is mobilized for the project.

- c. Detailed feasibility and design studies for full rehabilitation and improvement of the “Khatlon” tunnel in Norak City, as well as for a priority bridge site connecting Ayni to the rest of the country, including any required slope stabilization and protection. Future implementation of these designs would only be considered if relevant and appropriate additional financing is mobilized for the project.
16. The above activities will be implemented by the MoT PIG.
 17. Component 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Capacity. This component is intended to strengthen the country’s technical and institutional capacity for DRM and climate change resilience and adaptation through selected activities that focus on disaster risk identification, disaster preparedness, and financial protection against disasters. Activities aim to address capacity gaps exposed during the May-July 2021 floods and mudflows and identified as priorities under the national climate change adaptation and DRM strategies. It will build on activities completed and ongoing under SCINHP, in particular expanding and connecting capacities developed at national level to sub-national levels. The activities within this component will aim to strengthen the capacity of the CoESCD, as the main coordinating agency for crisis management and DRM, to prepare and respond better to disasters, climate shocks and emergencies; of the IGEES to understand better the seismic risks of select critical infrastructure; and of the MoF to operationalize its financial response to disasters by designing and establishing ex-ante financial instruments. This component will be implemented in coordination with ADB, UNDP and other development partners, which has been continuously strengthening the capacities of the CoESCD at the national and regional levels, while building regional mechanisms for DRM and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) into state policy at the national and subnational levels.
 18. Sub-component 2.1: Strengthening Regional Crisis Management Centers and Systems. While SCINHP establishes a NCMC and installs relevant ICT systems for national-level disaster preparedness and response coordination, the CoESCD has identified similar capacity strengthening at the sub-national level as the key priority, in particular in three regional centers. This decentralization of capacity will help to better monitor hazards (particularly weather-related hazards exacerbated by climate change), improve interagency coordination, establish good international practices on decision-making models, issue timely early warnings and add redundancy to the system, and reduce the overall emergency response time. Relevant capacity building, encompassing operation and maintenance plans for the improved country-wide crisis management system, will also be produced to ensure the sustainability of the investments under this project.
 19. The project will finance:
 - a. necessary works to build or renovate facilities to host the regional crisis management centers (RCMCs) in Khujand, Khorog and Bokhtar, with all designs and civil works executed with risk-informed climate- and natural-hazard resilient designs, energy efficiency solutions and technologies, and climate-resilient materials and technical solutions;
 - b. purchasing of required energy efficient information and communication technology equipment to be installed within the RCMCs, including equipment for dispatching

- early warnings, automated emergency call receiving system and dispatch services, disaster management information system, and robust crisis communications, integrated with the systems being installed in the NCMC under SCINHP;
- c. purchasing of additional energy efficient mobile command and communication vehicles for the improved crisis management systems at the regional/local levels, as needed, to perform as RCMCs;
 - d. consultancy services for expanding the national operations manual for RCMCs, promoting climate-resilient actions and energy efficient management; and
 - e. capacity building for relevant staff and operators of the RCMC and users of mobile command and communication vehicles, as needed.
20. The above activities will be implemented by the MoF PIU.
21. Sub-component 2.2: Modernizing Disaster Communication and Information Systems. During the past few years Tajikistan, with the help of multiple development partners, has started establishing more robust and modern disaster communication and information systems. For example, it is understood that UNDP has invested in fiber optic connectivity between CoESCD and key agencies that produce real-time hazard forecasts and warnings, such as Tajikhydromet. Tajikhydromet has also been supported by the World Bank, ADB and WFP to improve its disaster information services. Early warning systems for specific hazards have also been established and/or modernized, for example for a potential outbreak flood from Lake Sarez, supported by the ADB.
22. Regarding risk information and geospatial data infrastructure, a national geoportal has been established⁵ with support from GIZ, a district-level multi-hazard risk assessment has been developed with UNDP support but is hosted outside the country with limited accessibility⁶, and the AKAH has set up a geoportal at the IGEES⁷. Currently the World Bank Strengthening Financial Resilience and Accelerating Risk Reduction in Central Asia Program (SFRARR⁸) is also performing probabilistic earthquake and risk assessments for the whole country, to be completed in 2022. Countless other sub-national and local hazard and risk assessments have been produced by ministries, agencies, NGOs and development partners; however, most are not accessible to all relevant stakeholders, tend not to be updated, and are not catalogued in a centralized, authoritative and searchable database.
23. The project will therefore strengthen, expand and increase the robustness of the country's disaster communications backbone, support platforms and tools to increase sharing, access and dissemination of disaster-related information, and better utilize real-time data sources. It will prioritize avoiding development of new platforms, rather building, consolidating and/or expanding existing ICT systems and platforms. This will include supporting last-mile reach of early warning systems and messaging.
24. The project will finance:
- a. enhancing existing radio communication networks across the country and setting up new radio communication networks (VHF and HF/SSB) at least in large cities and population centers;
 - b. enhancing other ICT networks like microwave, satellite, fiber optics, etc.;

⁵ The National Spatial Data Infrastructure of the RoT is hosted and maintained by the Design and Research Institute "FAZO": <https://nsdi.tj/>

⁶ Hosted by the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand: <http://tajirisk.ait.ac.th/>

⁷ It was originally planned that while the IGEES geonode-based geoportal would not be open access, but the CoESCD and Tajikhydromet were to have access. It is not clear of this access has been facilitated or is still planned.

⁸ SFRARR is financed by the EU, is managed by GFDRR and is being implemented in collaboration with UNDRR and the Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR, Almaty, Kazakhstan).

- c. enhancing/developing umbrella disaster management software integrated for current/future early warning systems and current emergency management software platforms;
 - d. enhancing/developing an interagency platform for data exchange to facilitate real-time data sharing between disaster monitoring, forecasting and management agencies (CoESCD, Tajikhydromet, etc.);
 - e. supporting policy development, facilitating and populating a geo-node/website to facilitate consolidated access to existing and new disaster-related geospatial data and information;
 - f. developing dissemination channels (website, SMS services, smartphone app, etc.) to facilitate real-time public access to forecasts and warnings of climate and weather hazards; and
 - g. supporting Tajikhydromet access and use of real-time products from the new CoESCD weather radar in Hissar, including support in rehabilitation and improvement of classroom buildings at the existing territory of Hissar weather radar.
25. The above activities will be implemented by the CoESCD Project Implementation Group (PIG).
26. Sub-component 2.3: Capacity building for emergency response. While sub-component 2.1 will continue to strengthen coordination, operations and management of the CoESCD leadership, full readiness-to-respond and preparedness requires both first responders and the public to know how to interpret warning information, how to react when warnings are received, and how to respond when disasters and climate shocks are imminent or have occurred. In coordination with other partners supporting preparedness capacity building and training (UNDP⁹, OSCE, EU, etc.), the project will help expand readiness-to-respond capacities to more localized and specially skilled first responders.
27. The project will finance:
- a. Procurement of INSARAG¹⁰, IRATA¹¹ and other international community certification trainings for professional search and rescue (SAR) teams (water rescue, urban rescue, flood/running water rescue, mountain rescue, K-9, open field(nature) rescue, etc.);
 - b. Public trainings for disaster preparedness including improved awareness about climate change and associated risks to increased likelihoods of disasters, and climate change adaptation and mitigation measures which could be pursued at the level of households, public institutions, etc.;
 - c. Preparation of disaster preparedness and climate adaptation modules for different stakeholders (public agencies, vulnerable citizens, industrial zones, SMEs, health workers, etc.). This may also include preparation of disaster preparedness plans for schools.;
 - d. Construction, provision of equipment and capacity building for a water rescue training center and a canine (K-9) center at the existing rescuer training center in Karatag, with all designs and civil works executed with risk-informed climate- and

⁹ The current UNDP support to “Strengthening Disaster Risk Management and Emergency Preparedness Capacities” is planned to close end of December 2021.

¹⁰ International Search and Rescue Advisory Group, a global network of more than 90 countries and organizations under the umbrella of the United Nations.

¹¹ Industrial Rope Access Trade Association, which supports a qualification scheme for rope access and technical rescue.

natural-hazard resilient designs, energy efficiency solutions and technologies, and climate-resilient materials and technical solutions. The majority of the sub-component budget will be committed to this activity; and

- e. Reinforcement/additional capacity for the existing emergency response training center in Karatog (built under EU-OSCE project), including through procurement of search and rescue, training, and medical equipment, trainings simulators and modules, specialized vehicles/machinery, as well as rehabilitation or repair of facilities on the territory of the Karatag training center.
28. The above activities will be implemented by the CoESCD Project Implementation Group (PIG).
 29. Sub-component 2.4: Strengthening the basis for structural and seismic resilience. SINCHP delivered a national seismic hazard assessment and developed new seismic hazard maps of the territory of Dushanbe, measured both in grades of seismic intensity and in units of peak ground acceleration, based on the latest achievements of seismological science and technology. IGEES is now pursuing similar seismic microzoning in other major cities in Tajikistan. The project will leverage the products and capacities built at the IGEES to move from hazard to risk assessments, while continuing to strengthen the integration of structural and seismic risk considerations in construction standards and practices, including energy efficiency considerations.
 30. The project will finance:
 - a. Establishment of a seismic response monitoring system for priority and representative structures and natural ground locations in Dushanbe, with potential to include equipment for on-site examination of such structures and buildings;
 - b. Continued updating of building standards;
 - c. Training and workshops in the application of updated building codes and standards, including energy efficiency considerations to mitigate the impact of the climate change; and
 - d. Building monitoring and enforcement capacities of IGEES.
 31. The above activities will be implemented by the MoF PIU, with technical inputs and supervision from the IGEES. The CoAC will also need to be engaged in the last three activities.
 32. Sub-component 2.5: Disaster risk financing. Recognizing shortcomings in how fiscal risks associated with disasters were managed in Tajikistan, including gaps in comprehensive information on and evaluation of fiscal risks of disasters, climate and other shocks, SCINHP supported development of a National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy. The Strategy outlines ways for Tajikistan to mitigate the fiscal shocks caused by disasters, identifying a set of important priorities, including the development of several risk financing solutions. Approval of the Strategy by the GoRT will likely be a prior action for the World Bank's Tajikistan Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Development Policy Operation (DPO) and is expected in 2022.
 33. To support implementation of the Strategy, the World Bank is currently performing a preliminary analysis to identify a cost-effective risk layering approach to financing post-disaster needs¹². This includes: (i) statistical modeling of the magnitude of disaster risks based on historical data; (ii) scenario analysis for major disaster events; (iii) assessment of a funding gap that the government could face in covering its post-disaster contingent

¹² The analysis is supported by the Japan-World Bank Program for Mainstreaming DRM in Developing Countries, which is financed by the Government of Japan and managed by GFDRR.

liabilities under the selected scenarios; and (iv) analysis of a potential combination of different risk financing solutions to cover the identified gap. The project will pursue refinement and implementation of priority risk layering mechanisms identified by the assessment as part of operationalization of the Strategy.

34. The project will finance:
 - a. Consulting services to assess the requirements, fiscal realities, needed legislation and regulations, and subsequently design priority mechanisms to enable establishment and functioning of disaster risk financing instruments; and
 - b. Technical capacity-building activities of the relevant MoF and other involved government entities will also be financed.
35. The potential disaster risk financing mechanisms will help the GoRT ensure sufficient liquidity to respond and recover from climate change and natural hazard shocks. This activity will be implemented by the MoF PIU, with technical inputs and supervision from the relevant departments within the MoF.
36. Component 3. Project management. This component will support the incremental operational costs of the Implementing Agencies (IAs) - MoF, CES & CD and MoT - in project implementation, including general project administration and management, sub-project prioritisation, environmental and social management, financial management, procurement, contract administration, project reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E).
37. Component 4. Contingent emergency response component. The purpose of this component is to improve Tajikistan's capacity to respond to climate shocks, natural disasters and other legitimate crisis situations. An emergency eligible for funding is an event that has resulted or is likely to result directly in a significant adverse economic and/or social impact on the Borrower due to a disaster. Quick payments will allow the GoT to request reallocation of project funds to cover some of the costs associated with emergency response and recovery. This component may be used for reallocating the project funds or directing additional resources to fully or partially replenish the funds received through reallocations to CCER, should such additional resources be made available in connection with an eligible emergency.

1.4 Rationale for ESS5 and RF scope

38. The newly approved Environmental and social standards (dated October 2018) set out the requirements for Borrowers to identify and assess the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through investment project finance. The Bank believes that the application of these standards, by focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support Borrowers in their efforts to reduce poverty and improve welfare in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens. The standards will: a) support borrowers in achieving international best practice in environmental and social sustainability; b) assist borrowers in implementing their national and international environmental and social responsibilities; c) strengthen non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and good governance; and (d) enhance the impact of sustainable development projects through continued stakeholder engagement.
39. Ten environmental and social standards set standards that the borrower and the project will meet during the life cycle of the project. ESS 5 Land acquisition, land use restrictions and involuntary resettlement recognizes that project-related land acquisition and land use restrictions can have adverse impacts on local communities and people. This standard will

probably be involved in the implementation of Component 1 (sub-components 1 and 2) of the project "Improving resilience of roads to natural and climatic hazards" and Sub-component 2.1. "Strengthening of regional centers and crisis management systems that are related to construction" and "Sub-component 2.2. Modernization of information and communication systems in risk management". (g) Supporting TajikHydromet in accessing and using the products of the new CES & CD meteorological radar in Gissar in real time.

40. It is hereby assumed that the proposed activities will not have serious negative impacts on human health and the social environment. However, project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may result in physical and economic displacement. In order to prevent, avoid, mitigate and reduce these risks, and to meet the requirements of ESS 5, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).
41. The Tajikistan Disaster Preparedness and Resilience Project will invest in public services and infrastructure that enhance Tajikistan's capacity to respond to climate shocks, natural disasters and other eligible crisis situations. Construction and rehabilitation of roads and bridges are expected to be the largest infrastructure investments. The Project will exclude activities that may involve physical/economic displacement and/or loss of structures and, where possible, will use publicly owned land. Smaller investments may include the construction and rehabilitation of debris removal structures. Being small in scale and flexible in structure and location, they are acceptable and therefore resettlement is not envisaged. However, there may be individual cases where land has to be compulsorily acquired. In order to address this situation, the Client has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework, which has been approved and disclosed by the Bank.
42. Although detailed information on component impacts will not be known until detailed technical designs are prepared, the Government of Tajikistan intends to develop an RPF to address potential impacts related to restrictions on land acquisition and access, as well as risks related to potential linkages with some of the subproject activities that may be considered as "associated facilities" under ESS 5. The RPF identifies potential impacts from project activities, describes the range of potential impacts (temporary and permanent) on land use/access and structures and describes how compensation rates will be determined and the procedures for applying them.
43. The RPF outlines the following steps for the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs). The Concept clarifies the resettlement principles, organisational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to the subprojects or project components to be prepared during the implementation of the Project. Once a sub-project or individual project components have been identified and the necessary information is available, such a framework document will be expanded in structure and incorporated into the specific Resettlement Action Plan. Project activities that will result in physical and/or economic displacement will not start until such specific plans have been finalised and approved by the Bank.
44. In those cases where there are discrepancies between national procedures and those of the World Bank, the latter will prevail for all activities financed under this project. The RPF will serve as a careful screening method to determine whether there will be any impact as a result of the project activity. The RPF is designed as a practical tool to guide the preparation of social risk and impact mitigation tools such as Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and the necessary due diligence for activities during the implementation of a complex project. If any impacts are identified, the Government of Tajikistan will develop ESIA tools for each sub-project based on the guidelines and procedures set out in the RPF.
45. This RPF will be approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and approved

by the World Bank (WB). Once approved, this document will be uploaded to the WB external website and made available locally via the MoF PIU website (<http://piumof.tj>), in line with WB policy. The RPF will be translated into Russian and/or Tajik and further disseminated so that it will be available to central and local authorities and potential PAPs. The implementation of planned project investments will only take place following these approvals and information exchange/consultations.

1.5 Principles and objectives of resettlement planning

46. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) aims at describing policies and procedures to ensure that disadvantaged people in the Project are sufficiently consulted on projects and receive compensation or assistance that would at least restore the level of livelihood that they had before the Project began.
47. The RPF provides policies and procedures for identifying World Bank ESS requirements for land acquisition, land use restriction and involuntary resettlement (ESS 5), assessing potential anticipated risks and impacts, identifying detailed steps to develop appropriate mitigation measures, including mitigation and compensation for project-induced impacts, including:
 - involuntary acquisition of land (temporary or permanent);
 - loss of or exposure to, or access to, assets;
 - loss of standing crops, sources of income on trees or livelihoods, whether or not the person affected by the project (PAPs) is displaced;
 - Limited access to natural resources, public places and services;
 - Legal framework, eligibility criteria for displaced populations, assessment methodology, compensation, entitlement matrix, implementation process, consultation procedures,
 - due diligence procedures for project interventions related to other development activities supported by the Government and other funding agencies;
 - grievance redress mechanisms, entitlement procedures, and monitoring and evaluation procedures for land acquisition and resettlement under the project.
48. The main objectives of the RPF are: (i) to instruct the MoF RT PIU, government agencies (regional, district, jamoat) in the proper identification, compensation and restoration of the livelihoods of Project affected persons (PAPs), (ii) act as a binding document to ensure compensation and assistance to PAPs and (iii) provide guidance in the preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring of reduced and full RAP sub-projects. The RPF includes measures to ensure that: (i) PAPs have been informed of their options and rights concerning resettlement; (ii) they have been consulted and offered a choice among resettlement alternatives with technical and economic possibilities; and (iii) prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets directly attributable to the Project has been ensured.
49. RPF is based on the following principles:
 - Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or at least minimized.
 - PAPs need to be appropriately assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, incomes and living standards.
 - PAPs are fully informed and consulted on compensation options.
 - Lack of formal title to land is not a barrier to compensation or alternative forms of rehabilitation assistance.

- Special attention is given to socially vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, female-headed households, elderly households, etc., and appropriate assistance is provided to help them adapt to project-related changes.
 - Land acquisition and resettlement is conceived and executed as part of the project and the full cost of compensation is included in project costs and benefits.
 - Compensation/rehabilitation assistance will be paid before resettlement and before land levelling, demolition and, in any case, before impact.
 - Compensation should be paid to PAPs at full replacement value, without deductions for depreciation or any other purpose.
50. It should be noted that under World Bank ESS 5, the term "involuntary resettlement" covers more than "physical relocation or resettlement" of affected people. It is defined as the direct social and economic impacts of the Project, which are permanent or temporary and are caused by the forcible taking of land, resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of housing; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move elsewhere; or (iv) forced restriction of access to legally protected parks and protected areas, resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of displaced persons. ESS 5 also applies if any project activities are defined as "related" or "related objects". These ESS requirements and provisions apply to all components of the Project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of funding source. They also apply to other activities that result in involuntary resettlement, that is, in the opinion of the Bank, (a) are directly and substantially related to the project supported by the Bank, (b) are necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the project documents; and (c) are executed or planned to be executed in parallel with the project.
51. It should also be noted that no changes can be made to the RPF entitlement matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation ratios or other entitlements to assistance without prior approval of the World Bank. Any RAPs prepared on the basis of the RPF are also subject to prior approval by the World Bank.

2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES RELATED TO LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Relevant legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan on land resources management

52. **Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan** establishes the exclusive ownership of land by the state, while the state ensures its effective use in the interests of the people. Amendments to the Land Code, adopted in August 2012, allow to alienate the land use rights, while land use rights became subject to sale, donation, exchange, pledge and other transactions. Amendments to the Law on Mortgages allow an individual land user to transfer his or her land user rights to another individual, bank or institution at the current market price. The implementation mechanisms for these amendments are being developed, although this right gives the land user more options and flexibility. The value of real estate, buildings and property must be reimbursed to individuals.
53. **Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan** is the most systematised set of rules regulating the complex of legal relations arising in the process of realization of the right to use land. The issues of suspension of land use rights in case of their acquisition and compensation of losses to land users and losses related to withdrawal of land from turnover are addressed in two chapters and nine articles of the Land Code. These articles contain basic provisions on the acquisition of land for public and state needs. The Code allows the state to seize the land from land users for projects implemented in the interests of the state and on a national scale, and describes the methods, system and procedure for protecting the rights and interests of persons whose land is to be seized for project purposes and provides a set of compensation measures to cover losses incurred by land users. The Regulation on the Procedure for Compensation of Losses of Land Users and Agricultural Production Losses, approved by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 641, dated December 30, 2011, establishes a specific and detailed procedure for compensation of losses of land users. In particular, paragraph 4 of this Decree states: "When land is withdrawn for state and public needs, all costs shall be assessed in an order established by the normative legal acts of the Republic of Tajikistan at market prices and calculated taking into account the location of the land plot. Paragraph 6 outlines the requirement for compensation of losses, while paragraph 8 states that the appraiser shall take into account losses caused to immovable property and other works and services in case of withdrawal or temporary occupation of the land plot. It also specifies that the appraiser shall determine the value of residential buildings, cultural and household facilities, production and other immovable property located on the land plot being withdrawn or temporarily occupied and immovable property located outside the withdrawn land plot if further use of these facilities for their intended purpose will prove impossible.
54. The following are the main provisions relating to the issue of involuntary resettlement as specified in the Land Code:
- Land acquisition for state and public needs should be carried out after an equivalent land plot has been provided;
 - New residential, industrial and other buildings similar to those withdrawn must be built on the new site in the prescribed manner;
 - Losses incurred during the disposal of the land must be compensated in full, including missed profits, and losses must be calculated based on market value;
 - Construction of buildings and reimbursement of losses will be made by the institutions and organisations in whose favour the land has been taken (project beneficiaries);

- Provision of new land, construction of buildings, compensation for all kinds of losses, including lost income, must be done before land is formally alienated from land users.
55. According to Articles 41 and 43 of the Land Code, a land plot may be taken for state or public use, but only with equal compensation for immovable property, structures and crops located on the plot. This compensation cannot be less than the current market value of such property, as the legislation refers to the principle of compensation at market value.
56. **The Land Code** requires an institution interested in acquiring land to justify such alienation and demonstrate that the land must be taken and there is no alternative for the project. Land may be withdrawn in the case of the need to construct buildings and facilities or carry out public interest works. If the project represents a state interest, the project beneficiary must prepare a proposal for the establishment of the land required to commence such acquisition. In accordance with the Law, the acquisition process must be completed and all people and households that have been included in the project area have been compensated before construction is allowed to begin.
57. **Civil Code** of the Republic of Tajikistan, 1998 (as amended in 2007) defines citizens' rights to property.
58. **Law on land management** (2016) obliges authorities to map and monitor land quality, including soil contamination, erosion and deforestation.
59. **Pasture law** (2013) defines the basic principles of pasture use, including the protection of pastures and the environment, as well as the attraction of investments for a better use and protection of pastures. The law defines the powers of local administrations to control the environmental safety and use of pastures in accordance with national norms and standards. The law prohibits a number of activities on pastures, such as cutting down trees or shrubs, construction of roads, improper use of pastures, waste pollution and overgrazing. The law requires users to ensure the efficient use of pastures, including the protection of pastures from degradation and pollution. It provides for geo-botanical surveys of pastures to assess the potential productivity of natural grasslands.

Table 1. Laws and regulations on land management in the Republic of Tajikistan

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- The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan establishes that land is the exclusive property of the state.
 - Land Code, Civil Code, rules on allocation of land to natural and legal persons.
 - Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan is a systematic code of rules regulating the complex of relations arising in the process of land ownership and use.
 - The Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan regulates the legal status of participants in civil relations, the basis of rights and the procedure for their exercise, contractual obligations, property and non-property relations.
 - The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Land Valuation" establishes the legal framework for standard land valuation (2001).
 - The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Local State Authorities" establishes the regulatory framework for the allocation and redistribution of land (2004).
 - The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Land Management" regulates relations related to the legal basis for land management activities (2008).
 - The State Land Cadastre is a system of information and documentation on the natural, economic and legal status of land, its categories, qualitative characteristics and economic value.
 - The Regulation on the compensation procedure for damage of land users and damage caused to agricultural production, approved by the Resolution No. 641 of the

Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, establishes the compensation procedure for damage of land users (2011).

- The Civil and Procedural Code of the Republic of Tajikistan establishes the procedure, rules and time limits for judicial protection in case of litigation on issues related to involuntary resettlement.
 - The Economic Procedural Code of the Republic of Tajikistan also establishes the procedure, rules and time limits for judicial protection in case of court proceedings on issues related to forced displacement.
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2.2 National Industry Legislative Provisions

60. Since 2010, Tajikistan has enacted new laws, including the Law on Plant Protection (2012), which regulates, inter alia, the use and disposal of pesticides; Pasture Law (2013) aimed at ensuring optimal use of pastures through monitoring, registration and state expertise; and the Biodiversity Management and Production Law (2013), which introduces criteria for biological production and requirements for processing, storage, transport, packaging, labelling and certification of biological products, a step towards organic farming.
61. **Law on dekhan farming** (2016) Provides a legislative basis for the establishment and operation of private dekhan farms. It explains and records the rights of members of dekhan farms as land users. The law aims to improve the management of dekhan farms and defines the rights and obligations of their members. It allows farmers to legally erect field camps on the land as temporary structures, thereby significantly increasing productivity during the agricultural season. The law requires dekhan farms to take measures to improve soil fertility and the environmental condition of the land, to pay water and electricity bills on time, and to provide statistical information to the state authorities.
62. In the **Food Security Law** (2010) Special attention is given to the allocation of State support funds on a competitive basis and their distribution among national agricultural producers within the framework of the State policy on food security.
63. **Law on the Collection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources** (2012) Establishes the legal framework for public policy on genetic resources of cultivated plants and their wild relatives and regulates their collection, conservation and rational use in agriculture and food production.
64. **Law on Biological Management and Production** (2013) Establishes the legal framework for biological (organic) management activities, including production, processing, storage, import and export, transport, packaging, labelling and sale of organic products, i.e. products produced without the use of GMOs or chemicals or synthetics, with the rational use of water in the production process. The law establishes a standard and certification system for organic products.
65. **Law on the Protection and Use of Sites of Historical and Cultural Heritage** (dated 2012, as amended and supplemented in 2017) regulates social relations in the field of protection, use, preservation and promotion of historical and cultural heritage objects. Article 5 prohibits the construction of new facilities on historic and cultural heritage sites without a permit, and Article 21 covers the measures to be taken to restore historic sites and cultural heritage and prepare them for restoration work.

2.3 National social and legal regulations and rules

66. **Law on freedom of information** is supported by Article 25 of the Constitution, which states that public institutions, public associations and officials are obliged to enable everyone to obtain and consult documents that affect her or his rights and interests, except

in the cases provided for by law.

67. According to, **Law on Public Associations**, A public association may be established in one of the following legal forms: a social organisation, social movement or public initiative body. Article 4 of this law establishes the right of citizens to form associations for the protection of common interests and the pursuit of common goals. It describes the voluntary nature of associations and defines the rights of citizens not to join or withdraw from organisations. The August 2015 amendments to the law require NGOs to notify the Ministry of Justice of all funds received from international sources before using these funds.
68. **Law on meetings, rallies, demonstrations and street processions** (2014) (Article 10) Prohibits persons who have committed administrative offences (i.e. non-criminal offences) under Articles 106, 460, 479 and 480 of the Code of Administrative Offences from organising meetings¹³. Article 12 of the Law stipulates that the organisers of an assembly must obtain permission from the local authority fifteen days before organising a mass meeting.
69. **Law on Local Public Authorities (2004)** Empowers the chairman of a district or city to supervise the management of natural resources, the construction and reconstruction of natural protection areas, and the supervision of local structures for sanitary and epidemiological surveillance, waste management, public health and social protection within the administrative territory. No public meeting shall be held without official notification to the local public authority (district Hukumat).
70. **Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On appeals of natural and legal persons"** (2016) contains legal provisions on established information channels for citizens to submit complaints, requests and grievances. Article 14 of the Law sets time limits for the consideration of complaints, which are 15 days from the date of their receipt that do not require further examination and analysis, and 30 days for complaints that require further examination. These legal provisions will be taken into account in the project's grievance mechanism.
71. **Labour Code** prohibits the forced use of child labour (Article 8). The Labour Code also sets out the minimum age at which a child may be employed and the conditions under which children may work (Articles 113, 67 and 174). The minimum age for employment is 15, but in some cases of vocational training, light work may be allowed for 14-year-olds (Article 174 of the Labour Code). In addition, there are some labour restrictions on the types of work permitted and what hours of work are permitted for workers under the age of 18. Examples of work restrictions are: persons under 14 to 15 may not work more than 24 hours per week, persons under 18 may not work more than 35 hours per week; during the school year, the maximum number of hours is half of this amount, 12 and 17.5 hours respectively. These restrictions are in line with the MOT Convention on minimum age for employment. In addition, The Parents' Responsibility for the Upbringing and Education Law holds parents responsible for ensuring that their children are not engaged in hard and dangerous work and that they attend school.

2.4 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards for Land Acquisition, Land Use Restriction, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 5)

72. ESS 5 WB takes into account the fact that land acquisition and land use restrictions related

¹³ These provisions relate to obstructing meetings (Article 106); breaches of public order (Article 460); disobedience to law enforcement authorities (Article 479); and breaches of the rules governing assemblies (Article 480).

to the project may have negative impacts on local communities and individuals. Project-related land acquisition or land use restrictions can cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of land under residential structures, loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, property or access to property resulting in loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to such negative impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary unless affected individuals or communities have the right to refuse land acquisition or land use restrictions that result in their physical displacement.

2.4.1 Objectives of ESS 5

- Avoiding involuntary resettlement or, if it is unavoidable, minimizing it by considering project alternatives;
 - Preventing forced evictions;
 - Minimising the inevitable negative socio-economic impacts resulting from land acquisition or restriction of land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for lost property at replacement cost and (b) Assisting resettled persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms to pre-settlement or pre-project levels, whichever is higher.
 - Improving the living conditions of poor or vulnerable physically displaced persons by providing them with adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and legal security of tenure.
 - Design and implement resettlement activities similar to sustainable development programmes, with sufficient investment resources to allow resettled persons to benefit directly from the project as far as the nature of the project allows;
 - Ensure adequate disclosure, meaningful consultation and informed participation of affected persons in the planning and implementation of resettlement activities.
73. ESS 5 applies in the case of permanent or temporary physical relocation and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or land use restrictions undertaken or imposed in connection with the project:
- (a) Acquisition of land rights or restriction of land use rights through alienation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
 - (b) Acquisition of land rights or restriction of land use rights through negotiation and agreement with property owners or holders of legal rights to land, where failure to reach such an agreement would lead to expropriation or other involuntary procedures;
 - (c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that result in a population or group losing the use of resources over which they have a right of ownership by reason of custom and tradition or a recognised right of use. These may include situations where a project creates legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity conservation areas or buffer zones;
 - (d) Resettlement of people with no formal or recognisable use or customary use rights who occupied or used the land prior to the expiry date established under the relevant project;
 - (e) Resettlement of people as a result of project impacts on land, rendering it unusable or inaccessible;
 - (f) Limiting access to land or the use of other resources, including public property and natural resources, such as marine and other water resources, timber and non-timber

forest products, freshwater, medicinal plants, hunting areas, watersheds, grazing lands and croplands;

- (g) Rights to land or claims to land or resources that have been relinquished by individuals or local communities without full compensation; and
- (h) Land acquisition or restriction of land use undertaken prior to the commencement of the project, but which has been implemented or commenced in anticipation of implementation or during preparation of the project.

74. This ESS does not apply to impacts on income or livelihoods, unless they are a direct result of land acquisition or land use restrictions imposed by the project. Such impacts will be considered in accordance with ESS 1.
75. This ESS does not apply to voluntary, legal market transactions where the seller has a realistic possibility of refusing to sell the land and keeping it and where the seller has all necessary information about the alternatives available and their consequences. However, in cases where such voluntary land transactions cause involuntary resettlement or economic displacement of any persons other than the seller occupying or using the relevant land, this ESS shall apply.
76. If the project supports land titling or other activities designed to confirm, regulate or define it, a social, legal and institutional assessment in accordance with ESS 1 is required. This assessment aims to identify potential risks and impacts, and appropriate structural solutions to minimise and mitigate negative economic and social impacts, especially those affecting the poor and vulnerable populations. This ESS does not apply to disputes between private parties disputing title to land, or when problems arise in connection therewith. However, if such persons are forced to vacate the land as a result of a decision made in the context of a project that the given land is public property, this ESS shall apply (in addition to the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned ESS 1).
77. This ESS does not apply to land-use planning or regulation of natural resources to ensure their sustainable use at regional, national or sub-national level (including watershed management, groundwater management, fisheries management and coastal zone management). In cases where the project supports such activities, the Borrower is required to conduct a social, legal and institutional assessment under ESS1 to identify potential socio-environmental risks and impacts of planning or regulation, and to take appropriate measures to minimise and mitigate them, in particular those affecting the poor and vulnerable groups.
78. This ESS does not apply to refugees or internally displaced persons who have fled their homes to escape natural disasters, conflict, crime or violence.

2.4.2 ESS 5 requirements

Project development

79. The Borrower will demonstrate that the involuntary disposal of land or restriction of land use does not overstep the direct needs of the Project related to the achievement of clearly defined Project objectives within a clearly defined time frame. The borrower should consider feasible project alternatives to prevent or minimize land acquisition or restriction of land use, particularly where this may result in physical displacement or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on poor and vulnerable groups.

Compensation and benefits for affected people

80. In case if land acquisition or restriction of land use (permanent or temporary) is unavoidable, the Borrower shall offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost

and other necessary assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standard of living or livelihoods. Compensation rates for different categories of land and real estate are disclosed publicly and applied in a uniform manner. In case of negotiations, the compensation rates may be adjusted upwards. In any case, a clearly agreed basis for calculating the compensation amount shall be documented and the distribution of compensation shall be transparent.

Engagement with local communities

81. The borrower builds relationships with affected communities, including host communities, through the stakeholder engagement and disclosure process described in ESS 10. The decision-making process on resettlement and livelihood restoration should include options and alternatives for those affected to choose from. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and individuals will take place during the review of project alternatives, and further during the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of compensation, livelihood restoration activities and resettlement process.

Grievance mechanism and handling of complaints

82. The Project Implementing Agency will ensure that, in accordance with ESS10, a grievance mechanism is established at the earliest possible stage of Project development to resolve in a timely manner specific issues relating to compensation, resettlement or livelihood restoration measures submitted by displaced, economically displaced or other persons. As far as possible, such mechanism should use existing formal or informal complaints and grievance systems acceptable to the project, in addition to which project-specific mechanisms shall be developed, as appropriate, to ensure impartial resolution of disputes.

Planning and implementation

83. If land acquisition or land use restriction is unavoidable, as part of the socio-environmental assessment the Borrower should organize a population census to identify project affected persons, inventory affected land and properties, identify persons eligible for compensation and assistance, and prevent applications for benefits from persons not eligible (e.g. unauthorized encroachers). In addition, the social assessment considers the requirements of local communities that, for legitimate reasons, may not be present in the project area at the time of the census (e.g. seasonal resource loggers). Simultaneously with the census, the Borrower shall set a deadline for eligibility. Information on the completion date of data recording should be carefully documented and disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written (depending on requirements) and other appropriate local languages. Dissemination of information should be carried out, including by posting warnings to persons settling in the project area after the date of completion of data collection, about the possibility of their eviction.
84. In order to consider resettlement impacts, this ESS requires the preparation of a RAP for the land acquisition process once the degree of direct impact is known. If the impact is low (less than 200 people, no physically displaced persons, and less than 10 percent of their productive assets lost), a reduced RAP can be prepared. Projects with significant impact require a full RAP. ESS 5 requires that special attention be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups of the affected population, especially those living below the poverty line, those without land rights, older people, women, children and ethnic minorities.
85. In principle, the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan and World Bank ESS 5 adhere to the objective of compensation at replacement value, but the legislation of Tajikistan does not provide for rehabilitation, and in practice this has been left to the discretion of the

Government of Tajikistan.

86. To clarify these issues and address possible gaps between Tajikistan law and World Bank policy, this RPF has been drafted for the Project, providing for compensation at replacement cost for all items, restoration of persons without rights and informal settlers, and provision of subsidies or incentives for PAPS that may be displaced, suffer commercial losses or may be severely affected.
87. The main provisions ensuring harmonization of the differences between the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan and the World Bank ESS 5 include:
- Any PAPS, regardless of entitlement, will be entitled to compensation (for structures, crops and trees) and rehabilitation measures under the project. This includes landless people using the land and squatters.
 - PAPS and affected local communities will be consulted on options and any implications of land acquisition and resettlement.
 - Social screening will be carried out to determine the level of potential impact and appropriate mitigation measures.
 - If it is not technically possible or socially feasible to provide land for compensation, compensation will be made in cash at full replacement value at current market value.
 - Compensation for any other affected assets (structures, crops and trees, and loss of business/income) will be made in cash or in kind at full replacement cost at current market value. Vulnerable and poor PAPS will be eligible for additional measures as needed and gender issues will be addressed.
 - Maintenance works will avoid or minimize, as far as possible, the need for land acquisition and resettlement.
 - Compensation will be provided for temporary loss of land or assets, or for temporary loss of income opportunities.
88. It should be highlighted that under ESS 5 WB, the status of those without ownership is clearly defined. According to this policy, those persons who have no formal legal title or judicial rights to use the land but still use state land are entitled to compensation based on the investment they made in state land, their labour and lost assets, but not for the ownership of the land, as in the case of the rightsholder. Instead, alternative sites or other forms of assistance are allocated for their use in replacement of land compensation for those who informally use or occupy the land before the deadline.

2.4.3 Comparison of the national legislation and the WB ESS 5

89. The analysis that has been carried out on previous resettlement documentation, including resettlement plans, framework documents shows that there are some discrepancies between World Bank policies and Tajikistan legislation in the area of compensation for involuntary resettlement that took place under investment projects. The main discrepancies are public consultation before implementing resettlement activities, a detailed explanation of the rights of project-affected households and the provision of fair compensation instead of full replacement cost, socio-economic surveys among PAPS. The laws of the Republic of Tajikistan provide for compensation for land only to PAPS who have the right to use the land, and do not provide for compensation for land to those who have taken it, for the same. World Bank ESS 5 provides for compensation for land to both rightful owners and occupiers. ESS 5 states that in the event of a conflict between the Bank and government agencies, the Bank's framework documents take priority.
90. It is important to note that due to the state ownership of land in the Republic of Tajikistan, land can only be used with the permission of the local state authorities on the basis of a lease or on other conditions. Accordingly, land use issues are fully covered by land

legislation and are not governed by the provisions of common law, traditional customs or neighbourly relations, etc. According to the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, persons using or occupying land without lease or other official permission are not entitled to legal compensation. The state will have the right to confiscate land from these "illegal land users". Persons who settle on land after the deadline for resolving issues are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

91. ESS 5 stresses that particular attention should be paid to the needs of the most vulnerable groups among displaced persons, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, persons with disabilities, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, as well as other categories of displaced persons whose interests cannot be protected under national law with regard to compensation for land subject to withdrawal.
92. In case of discrepancies between the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and the requirements of ESS 5 WB on involuntary resettlement, the principles and procedures of ESS 5 should be applied. This priority of WB norms over national legislation is required for projects financed by World Bank funds and provided for in national legislation.
93. A comparison between the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and the World Bank ESS 5 is given in the table below

Legal status	Legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan	ESS 5 WB	Reconciliation Needs or Harmonized Framework
Resettlement plans	There are no specific provisions for carrying out the resettlement planning process, but commissions are established to determine the type and amount of compensation	Resettlement instruments (RAP, RPF, etc.) should be prepared and implemented before any resettlement can take place.	WB requirement is accepted
Public consultations	No specific provisions are made	Consultation is an integral part of ESS 5 and 10	ESS 5 and 10 WB are accepted
Rights: a) Individuals/legal entities who have formal legal rights to the land	Have the right to compensation	Have the right to compensation	Coordinated framework
b) Individuals/legal entities who do not have formal legal rights to land at the start of the census, but who have a claim to	Have the right to compensation	Have the right to compensation	Coordinated framework

such land or property (provided that such claims can be formally recognized in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan)			
c) Individuals/legal entities who have no legally recognizable rights or claims to the land they occupy	Have the right to compensation	Non-titled PAPs are compensated for the loss of non-land assets (crops, irrigation system and other land improvements) at replacement cost and assistance to restore a source of income for the lost land	ESS 5 WB requirement applies
Assisting vulnerable and seriously injured PAPs	There are no specific laws or provisions on restoring livelihoods due to land acquisition and the impact of involuntary resettlement.	These PAPs should be identified and given special assistance to restore/improve their pre-project living standards.	ESS 5 WB requirement applies
Procedural mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of information. The Law on Access to Information requires disclosure of information on a regular basis, but issues related to resettlement are never disclosed as there are no specific requirements. • Public consultations. Issues of local importance must be publicly discussed with local authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of information. Documents related to resettlement should be disclosed in a timely manner in PAPs language. • Public consultations. Substantive public consultations should be carried out with the participation of PAPs. PAPs should be informed of their rights and entitlements, as well as of 	ESS 10 WB requirement applies

	<p>But there is no requirement for direct consultation with PAPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance procedures. Each government agency/ministry should follow detailed instructions (approved by the government) for registering and addressing citizen complaints and concerns. No anonymous complaints will be accepted. • Conditions for alienation of property. The property may only be disposed of after PAPs compensation has been paid in full. 	<p>alternatives to resettlement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance Procedure. Every project must implement a Grievance redress mechanism (GRM). GRM information should be communicated to PAPs. Anonymous complaints are accepted and considered. • Conditions for alienation of property. The property may only be disposed of after PAPS compensation has been paid in full. 	
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3. THE PROCESS OF PREPARING, APPROVING, AND DISCLOSING THE RAP

94. The first step in the RAP preparation process is to carry out an assessment to identify the land and assets that may be affected by the Project. This assessment of the affected land plots will be conducted by the Social Performance Specialist of the MoF RT PIU, together with representatives of the local public authorities, and will be used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts associated with the activities proposed for implementation under the Project, and to take appropriate mitigation measures. This assessment also shows that avoiding or minimizing resettlement is a key criterion in RAP preparation prior to Project implementation.
95. The assessment will be conducted in accordance with the established criteria detailed in Annex 1 and will be documented in the form of a screening report (see Annex 2) of expected social impacts following major technical decisions or detailed sub-project design.
96. The Project design will not be finalized until it is clearly established that all measures have been taken to minimize the impacts of resettlement. If the assessment indicates a need for physical relocation, land acquisition, impacts on assets or negative impacts on economic resources, whether physical relocation or not, the next step is a social and economic census and inventory of land and assets to determine the extent to which relocation is needed. This will be followed by developing a RAP for the Project, following the steps outlined below.

3.1 Census, Social and Economic Surveys, Inventory of Losses

97. The census and socio-economic survey should be conducted using a structured questionnaire to record details of current land owners, their tenure status (primary land user or secondary land user), the amount of land required for the proposed improvements in order to: (i) assess the extent of the impact on private assets; and (ii) assess the extent of physical and/or economic displacement, as well as living standards, asset inventory, sources of income, debt levels, household member profiles, health and sanitation, perceived benefits and impacts of sub-projects and relocation preferences of those who require relocation. This information will facilitate the preparation of a resettlement action plan to mitigate adverse impacts.
98. The purpose of conducting a baseline socio-economic survey of affected persons is to capture the socio-economic characteristics of affected persons and to establish parameters for monitoring and evaluation. The key socio-economic indicators will be used as a benchmark to monitor the socio-economic status of project affected people. The survey should cover all PAPs and will also help collect sex-disaggregated data to address gender issues in resettlement. As part of the socio-economic survey, a wide range of consultations will be carried out with different affected groups as well as other stakeholders to find out their views and preferences. Based on the results of these consultations the design changes will be made, if required, and mitigation measures will be implemented. Consultations will include women, their concerns and reactions, particularly on land tenure, impact on livelihoods, compensation and resettlement planning, will be addressed through appropriate mitigation.
99. During the census there will be a deadline, which will be the date of the census and the count of impacted assets. After the census, a RAP will be developed based on the collected data on impacts and persons affected.

3.2 Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans

100. RAP (Resettlement Action Plan) will be prepared after the socio-economic census and

identification of affected parties. The RAP will be prepared in consultation with the affected parties. In particular, there will be consultations on compensation, as well as resulting barriers to economic and livelihood activities, assessment methods, compensation, possible assistance, PAPs aspirations, grievance mechanisms, as well as implementation timelines. The final version of the RAP will include comments/comments from PAPs. The key elements of the RAP outlined in ESS 5 are listed below.

101. The shortened RAP will include several standard sections such as: description of the Project impact and assessment of affected assets, description of affected persons and their main socio-economic and demographic characteristics, organizational arrangements and implementation procedures, compensation and assistance to be provided to affected persons; consultation results, monitoring and evaluation procedures, timing and budget as a minimum. Data on project-affected households is considered an important component of the RAP; however, due to confidentiality considerations, information relating to individuals and households is not subject to public disclosure. The data collected at the beginning of the RAP process can then be used as a baseline to ensure that affected persons and households can maintain or preferably improve their standard of living at pre-project levels.
102. In cases where a full RAP needs to be developed, it should include, as a minimum, the following: (i) basic information on the census and socio-economic survey; (ii) specific tariffs and compensation standards; (iii) policy rights related to any additional impacts that are not defined in this RPF, but which are identified during the census or survey during implementation; (iv) programmes to improve or restore livelihoods and standards of living; (v) a schedule for the implementation of resettlement activities; (vi) and detailed cost estimates.

3.3 Disclosure and approval

103. The following steps should be carried out after preparing a full/reduced RAP:
 - The draft RAP is subject to discussion with PAPs, who will receive a copy of the RAP one week before the discussion. The public consultation involves PAPs, LSG representatives, MoF RT PIU representatives and NGO representatives.
 - After discussion, comments and suggestions will be reflected in the RAP.
 - The RAP should include a consultation process section with a matrix of comments and suggestions for inclusion and implementation.
 - The Social Development Consultant should submit the RAP to the Project Coordinator for approval.
 - After incorporating the comments received as a result of the disclosure of the RAP and after approval by the Project Coordinator, the RAP will be formally sent to the WB for review and confirmation of compliance with ESS 5 and other applicable policies/procedures.
 - Once the World Bank has confirmed the quality acceptability of each RAP, the document should be published on the WB website, published in final form on the MoF RT PIU website and resubmitted to all interested parties. Personal information relating to RAP should not be publicly available.
104. No changes should be made to the compensation matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation rates or assistance provisions without prior approval of the World Bank.

4. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

105. This section sets out the eligibility criteria that are necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits, and to reject the claims of ineligible persons.

4.1 Principles

106. Involuntary acquisition of land results in displacement or loss of housing; and loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of income sources or livelihoods, whether or not PAPs have to relocate to another location. Therefore, a meaningful consultation with affected persons, local public authorities and community leaders will establish the criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance.

4.2 Eligibility classification according to ESS 5

107. Affected persons are defined as follows: persons:

- (a) having formal legal title to land or property;
- (b) Not having formal rights to land or property, but having a claim to land or property that is recognized or can be recognized under national law; or
- (c) not having a legally recognizable right or recognized claim to the land or property they occupy or use.

108. Those covered by items (a) and (b) above should be provided with compensation for loss of land and other assistance in accordance with this RPF.

109. Persons identified in subparagraph (c) above should be provided with resettlement assistance instead of compensation for the land they occupy and other assistance, if necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date established by the project authorities in close consultation with the potential PAPs, local community leaders and relevant local authorities and acceptable to the World Bank.

110. Persons who encroach on the site after the deadline are not eligible for compensation or any other resettlement assistance. All persons included in items (a), (b) or (c) above should receive compensation for loss of assets other with the exception of land. It is therefore clear that all affected persons, regardless of their status or whether they have official titles, legal rights or not, who occupy land in violation of the law or otherwise encroach illegally on land, are entitled to any relief if they occupy or use the land, up to a set time limit.

111. Eligibility for assistance under World Bank ESS 5 also extends to those affected by the Project, even if the legal provisions of the Republic of Tajikistan are considered to provide for temporary or permanent acquisition of private land directly adjacent to existing public roads without compensation.

4.3 Eligibility and right criteria

112. RPF provides for entitlement to benefits and compensation for all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/employment and working days/wages). All PAPs, including non-titled or informal residents, will be compensated for lost assets (crops, structures, trees and/or loss of business) and will receive (i) compensation (as required to match replacement value) and/or (ii) replacement land, structures, plantations, other relocation assistance such as relocation allowances, assistance in rebuilding structures/buildings, compensation for loss of workdays/income.

113. Eligibility criteria are based on PAPs belonging to one of three groups: (a) those who have title or formal legal rights to land; (b) those who have no formal legal rights to land at the time of the inventory of damage (IOL)/detailed survey (DS) or census but have a claim to the land or assets in question, subject to recognition of such claims under country law or in accordance with the process set out in the RAP14; and (c) persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy (i.e. users without land-use rights or informal settlers).
114. The PAPs eligible for compensation under the Project include:
- Persons whose buildings are affected in whole or in part, permanently or temporarily, by the Project;
 - Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) is partially or totally affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
 - Persons whose businesses are partly or fully affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
 - Persons whose employment or hired labour or sharecropping arrangements are affected by the Project, permanently or temporarily;
 - Persons whose crops (annuals and perennials) and/or trees are partially or entirely affected by the Project;
 - Persons whose access to community resources or property is affected partially or wholly by the Project.
115. In the case of land acquisition, legal or legalised PAPs will receive compensation for land acquired by the Project at a recoverable value. This will be in cash at replacement value or land for land with a combination of productive capacity, location advantages and other factors that are at least equivalent to the advantages of land taken from PAPs, as far as satisfying PAPs (of equal size and/or productive value, and acceptable to PAPs). PAPs without land use rights cannot claim land compensation, but they will receive compensation for land-linked assets and other assistance as needed, instead of land compensation.
116. Households headed by single women with dependents and other vulnerable households will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate the impact of the Project. The table below shows the Project Rights Matrix, based on potential losses.
117. Eligibility for compensation will be limited to a set deadline for each project, and PAPs who settle in impacted areas after the deadline will not be eligible for compensation. For them, however, they will receive sufficient advance notice and will be requested to move out of the premises and remove the affected structures before the project starts. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not pay a fine or sanctions. Involuntary eviction will only be considered after all other efforts have been exhausted.

¹⁴ This includes people who have not yet been registered and are considered as "legalizable" users (this will be defined as a form of land tenure in the IY), they will be entitled to compensation as if they were legal/ vested land owners. The RAPs prepared will establish that further facilitation of the registration process will be undertaken as part of the Project's resettlement process for livelihood/residential restoration.

Table 4.1: Compensation Matrix: Eligible PAPs, assets, and compensation recommendations

Impact of the project	Category of PAPs	Affected assets	Recommendations for compensation
Permanent acquisition of land for works such as construction of small infrastructure (schools, water lines, power substations, etc.)	Original land user	Agricultural land without structures	Substitution of land of equivalent market value as a priority option within a radius of 3 km. Failure to allocate land, cash remuneration at recoverable value. If more than 10% of land is acquired, an additional 5% of replacement value will be paid (increasing to 10% if more than 20% of land is taken) as a high impact subsidy. If the remainder of the plot is not economically viable, the whole plot will be bought/compensated.
Temporary acquisition of land for works or construction.	Primary land user	Agricultural land without structures	Land rents based on market rates and charges, and restoration of land and all its assets to their former status. In the case of loss of income, an uplift allowance set on the basis of the minimum wage for each week (7 days) of the violation, calculated on a proportionate basis.
Temporary acquisition of land for works or construction.	User/person occupying land without a land use certificate	Agricultural land without structures	Restore, replace or compensate all damaged or displaced assets. In the case of loss of income, an uplift allowance set on the basis of the minimum wage for each week (7 days) of violation, calculated on a proportionate basis.
Permanent land acquisition for works such as small infrastructure construction.	Land tenant or sharecropper	Agricultural land without structures	In addition to land user compensation. Rent reimbursement for the remaining part of the contract period plus 3 months' rent or 3 months' market price received from crop sharing as compensation.
Permanent land acquisition for works related to the construction of small-scale infrastructure.	User/person occupying land without a land use certificate	Agricultural land without structures	Compensation equal to 2 months' rent/benefit to sharecropper as an uplift allowance

Permanent acquisition of land for works or construction	Main land user	Agricultural crops	In addition to land compensation, the farmer is allowed to harvest a standing crop and receive cash compensation for two seasons or an annual crop, depending on the crop.
Permanent land acquisition for works related to the construction of small-scale infrastructure (shops, health centres, social service centres, etc.).	Tenant farmer, sharecropper or informal user/tenant	Harvest	Advance notice to harvest standing crops. Construction schedule to avoid the cropping season. If not possible to avoid then: In addition to land compensation, a harvest will be allowed and cash compensation will be given for 2 seasons or an annual harvest depending on the crop.
Permanent land acquisition for works related to the construction of small-scale infrastructure (shops, health centres, social service centres, etc.).	Owner	Business activities	In addition to land compensation, the owner will be paid for lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of average daily/monthly income. In addition, an additional fee equivalent to three months' income will be paid to start the business in the new location.
Permanent land acquisition for works related to the construction of small-scale infrastructure (shops, health centres, social service centres, etc.).	Tenant	Business activities	Advance notice for the collection of standing crops. Schedule construction in such a way as to avoid the harvest season. If this is not possible, avoid. The tenant will be reimbursed the rent for the remaining part of the contract. In addition, an additional fee equivalent to three months' income will be paid to restart the business in the new location.
Temporary land acquisition for works or construction.	Owner	Business	The cost of land leasing at market rates and restoring the land and all its assets to their prior status. In addition, the owner will be paid lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of the average daily/monthly income.
Temporary land acquisition for works or construction.	Tenant	Business	In addition to rent reimbursement during the transition period, the tenant will be paid for lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of average daily/monthly income.

Common property, such as pasture.	User	Land for grazing/pasture	Grazing may continue. No impacts are expected on pasture/grazing land
Cutting down of a fruit tree (mature).	Owner	Fruit tree	Cash compensation for fruit trees will be based on the valuation by an independent valuation firm trees and fruits separately. The valuation firm will do valuation using a number of methods and approaches as prescribed by the "National Valuation Standards" adopted by the Government. Felled trees will be kept by the AHs with no deduction from the compensation. Allow for the harvesting of existing crops. The price of a seedling and its associated costs (fertiliser, water, labour) and a cash reward for the value of a mature tree crop, multiplied by the number of years it will take for the seedling to reach maturity.
Permanent acquisition of the enterprise	Enterprise owner	Any structure including buildings, houses, with/without land	In the case of loss of business, compensation is equal to the net income for the entire period of inconvenience (less than 12 months). The income is calculated according to the tax return or, if there is no tax return, according to the official average monthly wage multiplied by 12
Permanent acquisition of the enterprise	Enterprise owner	Any structure including buildings, houses, with/without land	Lump sum compensation to help restore the enterprise's activities. Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the affected structure/ fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation, and transaction cost. Unaffected portions of the structure will also be compensated at replacement cost if they become unviable after impact. Cash compensation at replacement cost to be determined by the independent valuator and cost of valuation shall be paid by executive agency.
Permanent acquisition of the legal structure .	Building owner	Any structure, including a house, fence or sanitary building, etc.	Replacement of the structure or monetary compensation at the replacement cost of the new structure with full compensation for all costs necessary to legalize the replacement structure and to move to

			the new location and contingencies. If this is inconvenient, create a temporary replacement structure for the affected person. Affected structures/constructions should be fully compensated .
Unviable structures so-called "unaffected parts" of buildings, structures (residential, commercial, etc.) after the impact of the project	Owner of the building/structure	Any structure, including a house, or sanitary building, etc.	Replacement of a building or monetary compensation at the replacement cost of the new building with full compensation for the remaining part of the costs required to legalise the replaced building. Unaffected buildings/constructions that cannot be used must be fully compensated.
Permanent acquisition of illegal constructions.	Owner of the building	Any structure, including a house, fence or sanitary building, etc..	Replacement of the building or monetary compensation at a reimbursable value. Affected buildings/structures must be fully compensated.
Temporary acquisition of an illegal structure.	Owner of the building	Any structure, including a house, fence or sanitary building, etc.	The structure is restored to its original state. If inconvenient, create a temporary replacement structure for the affected person.
Temporary acquisition of an illegal structure	Owner of the building	Any structure, including a house, fence or sanitary building, etc.	The structure is restored up to its original state. If inconvenient, create a temporary replacement structure for the affected person.
Vulnerable persons	It is determined on the basis of socio-economic studies and criteria developed, such as income level, disability, household size, etc. Vulnerable people may include disabled people, pensioners, widows, female-headed households and		Once an independent assessment committee has determined the amount of damage, in conjunction with the local public authority (jamoat), in addition to compensation for lost assets, a lump sum equivalent to one year's average wage and or pension may be paid, depending on the consequences, to the vulnerable person. Any additional impacts that need to be identified and compensated for, such as logistical support, may be needed for displacement and assistance may be needed to re-establish livelihoods.

	impoverished households and only if the project causes their vulnerability		
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118. In neither of these cases will PAPs be responsible for any taxes and possible transaction fees; these will be paid by the implementing agency from the resettlement budget to be contributed by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. In addition, an amount to cover bank charges will be added to the amount of cash compensation, which PAPS receive from banks. The costs associated with the reissuance of the land use right certificate are to be met from the Government's contribution.

4.4 Voluntary donation of land

119. In the case of small plots of land required for subproject activities at the micro level, the project may seek support from the local community for donation of land. However, community members have the right to transfer their land or other property without having to claim or receive compensation at full replacement cost. A voluntary contribution is an act of conscious consent. Local authorities should ensure that voluntary contributions are made with the full and prior awareness of the affected person of the availability of other options (including compensation at replacement cost) and are received without influence or compulsion. In addition, voluntary gratuitous transfers are only allowed if the people affected are direct beneficiaries of the investment that causes the impact. Proposals, including voluntary donations, will not be submitted for approval if they are likely to cause substantial damage to the income or standard of living of individual owners or users (the amount of land donated on a voluntary basis should not exceed 5% of the total land area of that person).

120. In particular, the following protocol will apply to voluntary contributions to the project:

- voluntary contributions are an act of informed consent, and those affected are not compelled to donate land or other property with or under compulsion, or are misled into believing that they are obliged to do so, without regard to the legal status of their land tenure.
- Land acquisition should not result in physical or economic displacement.
- Impacts must be insignificant. Households contributing their land or other assets are direct beneficiaries of the subproject; impacts are less than 5% of total productive assets owned by that household.
- Facilities for which land is required do not have to be fixed to a specific location.
- The land in question must be free from homelessness, intruders or other claims or encumbrances.
- Land should be identified by the district hukumat/land management committee and not by the CRP or other line agencies or project authorities. However, the technical bodies of the Project shall ensure that the land is suitable for the purpose of the subproject and that the subproject does not have any adverse effects on public health or environmental safety.
- Voluntariness of action is certified by the MoF RT/PIU with the appropriate signature of a higher-level official. An appropriate procedure will be developed by the MoF RT/PIU and submitted to the Bank for approval.

- Verification of the voluntary nature of the donation of land should be obtained from each of the persons/households donating land. This should be done in the form of signed statements.
- In addition, the PIU would raise public awareness to develop mechanisms for expressing gratitude to those households that donate their land. This will be reflected in statements.
- All other things being equal, donation of land will not be accepted from female-headed households (FHH) and elderly people.

121. Affected persons should be fully aware that they have the right to refuse a donation of land or other private property and instead receive compensation according to replacement value, and that they have a mechanism at their disposal by which they can express their unwillingness to donate. People are also recommended to use the Grievance redress mechanism if they have questions or requests in writing or verbally.

4.5 Methods for determining the Expiration Date

122. Once the design of an event has been completed and the legal procedures have been applied, a RAP will be prepared for this event. The RAP will conduct a census to identify all PAPs and corresponding levels of impact. The start date of the census is the cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement and compensation. Consequently, it is important that information about this date is fully communicated to all potential PAPs, including through local and national media in the project area to ensure that these people have enough time to ensure their participation in the census.

123. The entire communication process will be carried out through the MoF RT/PIU in accordance with the consultation procedures set out in this document. Potential PAPs will be informed through both official notifications, including through local and national media, in writing and verbal notifications in the presence of community leaders or their representatives.

5. ASSESSMENT METHODS FOR AFFECTED ASSETS

124. This section sets out guidelines for determining the value of affected assets.

5.1 Types of compensation payments

125. Compensation for all land uses and assets in kind or in cash, guided by a payment matrix, will be required for the following:

- Land plots;
- Residential buildings, Business and ancillary structures and auxiliary property;
- Cultivated crops (both cash and food crops) and trees; and

126. In addition, there will be income support, storage of goods, replacement of lost services and other assistance, as outlined in the Compensation Payment Matrix above. However, this information is provided for guidance purposes and it is important that current market rates and replacement values are used when compiling the detailed RAP in order to determine actual compensation. All monetary amounts will be adjusted for any economic changes and procurement ability of the currency since the preparation of this RPF. The PIU will evaluate the compensation amounts recommended in the RAP and ensure that they reflect market reality and are in compliance with Tajik law, as long as they meet the requirements of ESS 5 WB.

5.2 Preparation of asset inventory

127. During the census process, an inventory of lost assets will be developed, listing and describing each item and estimating its value using RPF principles and guidelines. The overall list of affected assets and the value indicated, including any additional compensation arrangements, will be recorded and agreed with PAPs. The register will be signed and a copy handed over on site to the affected person. The document will state when the affected person will be notified and that the inventory will not be official until a second signed copy, verified by the project management staff, is returned to the affected person. At this time, a copy of the grievance procedure will also be provided to the affected person, as outlined in the grievance mechanism.

5.3 Evaluation method

5.3.1. Compensation for land

128. In the case of irreversible acquisition of land, official users should first consider the possibility of providing another plot of land. If no alternative site is available within a reasonable distance, monetary compensation should be paid at full replacement cost. This should be assessed on the basis of the prevailing market value in the locality in order to buy an equally productive piece of land in the same locality. In addition, the compensation should include any associated costs of purchasing the land, i.e. taxes, registration fees.

129. In addition, PAPs will receive compensation for improvements made on land belonging to them (e.g. irrigation structures and other public utilities and infrastructure structures). Compensation will be calculated based on the price of the permanent improvement at current market prices for labour, equipment and materials.

130. In case, if only part of the land owned by PAPs is withdrawn (according to discussions with officials in Dushanbe, this is likely to be the case with most land users), and as a result the rest of the land becomes unusable, the compensation should be calculated at the value of the entire area of the land (i.e. for the land actually withdrawn plus for the rest of the land).

131. In the case of temporary acquisition of land, if crops are available, compensation is provided at full market value for the ripened crop or on the basis of government rates, whichever is higher. Compensation is paid to the landowner and not to the owner (e.g. tenant or sharecropper). Consequently, there will be no adjustment to the terms of the land lease agreement. In addition to the permanent crop fee, the project ensures that the land is returned to its original form, so it is suitable for resuming its former use.

5.3.2. Calculation of compensation rate for unharvested crops and fruit trees

132. Current crop prices will be determined by taking into account the government's recommended rate and the highest market price, whichever is higher. In the case of a two-season land lease or annual crop assessment, depending on the crop, will be compensated. In the case of land ownership, with the exception of land replacement or cash compensation for land, the owner will also receive compensation for two seasons or an annual harvest depending on the crop. The crops used will be those currently or recently cultivated on the land. In addition, PAPs will be encouraged to harvest their produce before losing the land. In order for this to be possible, and for appropriate market prices for yields to be obtained, proper consultation must be undertaken in advance so that harvesting can be properly planned.

133. The value of labour invested in the preparation of agricultural land will be compensated by the average wage in the community for the same period of time. The rate used for land compensation should be updated to reflect the values at the time of compensation.

134. Fruit trees will be compensated to the owner according to the price of the replacement seedling together with the annual value of the fruit produced by the tree, for the number of years that the seedling will reach full maturity, using government rates or the highest market price, the higher of the two rates being chosen.

5.3.3. Compensation for structures

135. The preferred option is to provide alternative structures (latrines, storage facilities, fencing, etc.) of at least equal quality and, if possible, better quality. The second option is to provide monetary compensation based on full replacement value.

136. The replacement value is based on the following:

- Examination of the buildings and details of the used materials.
- Average replacement costs of different types of household buildings.
- Buildings based on collecting information on the quantities and types of materials used to build different types of structures (e.g. supports, bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, corrugated sheets of iron, doors, etc.).
- Prices for these items are collected from various local markets.
- The cost of transporting and delivering these items to the acquired/replacement land or construction site.
- Assessments of the new building construction, including the work required.
- Compensation will be made for structures that are (i) abandoned due to resettlement or relocation of an individual or household, or (ii) directly damaged by subproject activities.

5.3.4. Compensation for public domain assets

137. Compensation will be provided for public domain assets identified as a result of a socio-economic survey. In all cases they will be provided in kind, and new facilities will be provided even if there are existing facilities in the new location.

5.3.5. Compensation for sanctuary sites

138. This policy does not allow the use of land that is designated as cultural property under the environmental and social standards of the ESS8. Holy sites and genocide war memorial sites include, but are not limited to, museums, altars, ritual dedication centres, tombs and cemeteries. This includes other such sites or places that are designated by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan (including customary), practices, traditions and culture as sacred sites. In order to avoid possible conflicts between people and/or local communities, the use of sacred sites for any project activities is not allowed under this project. Appropriate provisions will also be included in the construction contracts.

5.3.6. Compensation for loss of business

139. Any structures/buildings will be replaced at the appropriate location as above. In addition, compensation will be paid for lost income and production during the transition period (the time lag between loss of business and recovery). This will be assessed on the basis of the daily or monthly income of the affected parties.

6. MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RPF AND RAP

6.1 Overview

140. Within the implementation of the Tajikistan Disaster Preparedness and Resilience Project (TDPRP), existing GoT structures will be built upon, and MoF RT will be the Lead Project Implementation Agency (PIA). The implementation of the TDPRP will build on the institutional and implementation mechanisms established by the PIU. It will be implemented in all regions/provinces of the Republic of Tajikistan, including at national, regional and local/district levels, involving relevant public institutions as well as the private sector as deemed necessary.
141. Ministry of Finance of RT (MoF RT) will have overall responsibility for coordinating all aspects of the project, including input from the various relevant ministries and agencies involved in the implementation of the Project. The main responsibilities of the MoF RT will include Project supervision, coordination, planning, technical support, financial management, procurement support, as well as monitoring and evaluation. MoF RT will be responsible for authorising and reconciling all transactions made under the Project and will work closely with the World Bank mission team during the implementation of the Project. In order to fulfil its responsibilities, the MoF RT will use the institutional mechanisms established to implement the PIU, including the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and establish other mechanisms as deemed necessary.
142. MoF RT will be supported by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU)). The MoF RT PIU will be responsible for the management and coordination of the Project, including the daily implementation of the Project, using existing staff for this purpose. The capacity of the PIU will be strengthened to deal with the scale-up of the project. Additional staff may be hired as needed to successfully implement/coordinate the project. In addition to the MoF RT PIU which is located in Dushanbe, three Regional Project Offices (RPOs) will be established, i.e. one RPO in the north of the country (Sughd region), one in GBAO, one in the south of the country (Khatlon region). The MoF RT PIU and RPOs will provide: (i) overall management and coordination of the Project; (ii) annual planning and preparation of consolidated progress reports; (iii) project follow-up and reporting, including M&E and training, supervision and monitoring of activities and project impact assessment; (iv) fiduciary management and reporting (financial management and procurement); (v) liaison and coordination with other stakeholders; (v) compliance with environmental and social risk management, including social and environmental, and (vi) overall knowledge management and strategic staff capacity building and mobilisation. PIU will recruit environmental (1 person) and social development (1 person) specialists as well as social development consultants at regional level (2 persons).
143. In order to apply the RPF, considering that the project sites are in rural areas, the PIU social development specialist will work closely with the RPO and will engage with representatives of local hukumats, jamoats and localities that will be affected.
144. The players involved in both of these sets of institutional arrangements should be taken into account in the implementation of resettlement and subproject compensation activities. This section describes the best mechanisms to ensure that the requirements of this RPF are met for each project activity. They are based on the institutional framework that existed at the time of writing this RPF. If there is a change in the institutional structures, this should be reflected in the described mechanisms.

145. Regarding the implementation of the RPF, IAs and RPOs in cooperation with local hukumats will be responsible for (i) carrying out social screening and conducting eligibility assessments of sub-projects from an ESS perspective; (ii) communication and coordination with relevant government bodies (State Land Administration Committee and its local structures); (iii) Ensuring proper implementation of the RPF, requirements, and social due diligence tasks during subproject implementation; (iv) handling complaints and feedback from project stakeholders and the public, including complaints about the environmental/social impact of subprojects; (v) supervision of mitigation measures envisaged in the RAP; (vi) conducting social impact monitoring as part of the overall monitoring of subproject implementation; and (vii) Reporting on the social impacts generated by the subprojects and analyzing the effectiveness of mitigation measures applied to minimize negative impacts. Together with sub-project implementers and beneficiaries, the MoF PIU, MoT PIU and CoES&CD PIU and local Hukumats are responsible for the implementation of the above activities.
146. For the successful implementation of the RPF, the following personnel and structures of the Project will be required:
- PIU – 1 social development specialist, 1 monitoring and evaluation specialist.
 - RPO - In GBAO, Sughd and Khatlon provinces - 1 social development consultant in each regional office.
 - Hukumat (city/district administration) - 1 GRM contact person and establishment of GRM commission/team.

6.2 Screening of project activities

147. The first step in the process of preparing individual RPFs is a screening process to identify land/territories that may result in resettlement impacts. This screening is used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts associated with the activities proposed under this Project and to ensure that adequate measures are in place to address them. This also ensures that avoiding or minimising resettlement is a key criterion in the development of Project activities.
148. Screening will be carried out in accordance with the criteria and procedures established by the MoF RT PIU, which is tasked with managing and supervising the construction process in both components. Screening will also be carried out in accordance with established criteria and procedures, by consultants who have responsibility for managing and overseeing the construction process of both components. Completed screening forms will be checked by social development consultants in the provincial centers of GBAO, Sogd and Khatlon. No project will be finalized unless it is clearly established that every effort has been made to minimize the impact of resettlement.

6.2.1 List of unacceptable types of activities by subprojects

149. The initial screening for sub-project eligibility will be based on a list of unacceptable activities which will not be permitted by the WB. Consequently, sub-project proposals including these activities will not be considered for funding.
150. Unacceptable sub-project activities are listed in Table 6.1. below.

Table 6.1: List of unacceptable types of activities by subprojects

- There are irreversible negative environmental or social impacts that create cumulative impacts and/or cannot be adequately mitigated;
- Production or trade in any products or activities that are considered illegal under the laws or regulations of the host country or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international bans, such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone depleting substances, PCBs, wildlife or products governed by the CITES convention;
- Production or trade in unlimited quantities of asbestos fibres;
- Production of timber or other forest products, other than those derived from sustainably managed forests, or their trade;
- Production, trade, storage or transport of significant quantities of hazardous chemicals or use of hazardous chemicals on a commercial scale (petrol, paraffin and other petroleum products);
- Production and processing of genetically modified organisms (GMOs);
- Use of prohibited pesticides;
- Use of species listed in Annex 1 to the Bonn Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- Will have a strong negative impact on sources of income/livelihood;
- Involves any forced eviction of people;
- Do not meet the required technical and quality requirements;
- Excludes the poor/disadvantaged or other vulnerable groups;
- Funded or to be funded by government or other development partners;
- Provide for compensation for loss of land or assets from World Bank funding;
- Production or activities involving the use of forced labour ¹⁵;
- Provision is made for activities that cause or result in child abuse, exploitation of child labour or trafficking: no child under the age of 15¹⁶ should not work on the construction, rehabilitation or maintenance part of the subproject;
- Involves the procurement or use of illegal drugs, military equipment or other potentially dangerous materials and equipment, including chainsaws, pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, asbestos (including asbestos containing materials), or other investments damaging to livelihoods, including cultural resources; and
- Provides for the development of new settlements or the expansion of existing settlements in critical habitats, protected areas or areas that are within a certain level of national nature protection (e.g. protected forests).

6.3 Socio-economic profiling and loss inventory

151. If the screening process shows that land acquisition will be required, the next step is to carry out socio-economic identification and profiling of project-affected persons (e.g. their age, asset dependency, income level, marital status, etc.). This process is equivalent to a census conducted for large-scale resettlement. As with the census, 100% of the PAPs will

¹⁵ Forced labour is all work or services that is not performed voluntarily and that is carried out by a person under threat of force or punishment.

¹⁶ Articles 113, 67 and 174 of the Labour Code set a minimum working age of 15 years. In addition, there are some labour restrictions on what types of work can be carried out and for how many working hours workers under the age of 18 are allowed to perform them. Examples of labour restrictions are: those aged 15 cannot work more than 24 hours a week, while those under 18 cannot work more than 35 hours a week; during the school year, the maximum number of hours is half of this amount, 12 and 17.5 hours respectively. These restrictions are in line with the ILO Convention on minimum age for admission to employment.

be profiled. This step should be conducted simultaneously with the inventory and valuation of all assets affected for each individual PAPs.

152. Once these steps have been completed and evidence of resettlement has been identified, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed based on the data collected. This RPF provides a framework for preparing a RAP to address resettlement issues associated with the project activities.

153. The screening process will involve direct consultation with PAPs who will work with MoF RT PIU representatives, and officials from the jamoat (village council), mahalla (village) and district administration (or town hall/municipal structure in the case of cities and urban settlements) to screen the affected assets and discuss their socio-economic situation. Before this process begins, PAPs will be notified in writing and orally of their rights and consulted throughout the resettlement process. This will include distributing copies of grievance procedures and the compensation matrix.

6.4 Thorough verification of related activities

154. Activities carried out by local communities and socio-economic infrastructure supported by the Project may or may not be part of the activities carried out by the Government and local public authority. The results of an initial review of some of the proposed interventions indicate that there may be some potential links with other development interventions that need conducting due diligence reviews on them. Therefore, in addition to the above mitigation measures, a defined protocol should be developed to review any infrastructure activities planned and/or implemented by other donors and/or government agencies that may be associated or associated with sub-projects to be supported under the Project and reviewed by the PIU and the WB social development team. A due diligence report will be prepared to assess the social and reputational risks involved and suggest mitigating measures.

6.5 Evaluations of affected populations and assets in project-affected areas

155. Cases of temporary or permanent acquisition of individual plots of land cannot always be avoided, since suitable public lands may not be available for construction as part of infrastructure projects that will be selected on a competitive basis. The extent to which temporary or permanent land acquisition, or restrictions on access and use of land on a temporary or permanent basis, is not yet known and can only be fully determined once the design for each subproject has been completed. The MoF RT PIU/MoT PIU will not involve the demolition of any major structures during the Project, although the demolition of smaller structures (fences, etc.) cannot be completely excluded at this stage. Considering that the impact on affected populations and/or assets is not yet clear, estimates will not be made until project implementation begins.

156. Nevertheless, discussions with officials from the Chairmen's Administration, the MoF RT PIU and the State Land Management Committee indicate that the impact on the entire displaced population would be minor (i.e., it is unlikely that those affected would be physically displaced and lose less than 10% of their productive assets), and less than 200 people would be affected by any activity.

6.6 Functions and responsibilities

157. This section describes the functions and responsibilities for implementing resettlement plans aimed at physical and/or economic relocation spelled out in ESS 5. The scale of requirements and the level of detail of the resettlement plan vary depending on the scale

and complexity of the resettlement. The plan is based on current and reliable information about:

- (a) the proposed project and its potential impact on displaced persons and other adversely affected groups,
- (b) appropriate and feasible mitigation measures, and
- (c) the legal and institutional arrangements necessary for effective implementation of resettlement measures. A brief scheme of resettlement plans is given in Appendix 6.

158. In accordance with ESS 5 WB, a site-specific assessment will be conducted, and as a result of such assessment a site-specific relocation plan will be prepared. This will be the responsibility of the regional MoF RT PIU specialists, but they will be supported by hukumats and jamoats. Table 6.2 shows the process for developing resettlement plans:

Table 6.2: Step-by-step process for developing resettlement plans

Step 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Consultants of the MoF PIU/MoT PIU/CoES and CD PIU, on social development issues at the provincial level will check subprojects for the content of prohibited/ inadmissible activities; b) If a subproject goes through screening for reconciliation with the list of prohibited/unallowable activities, the CRP Consultant of the MoF PIU/MoT PIU/CoES&CD PIU, on social development issues completes the social screening checklist; c) Based on the social screening checklist, the risk category is determined;
Step 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) If a subproject requires a full socio-economic profiling of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and an inventory of losses, it should be sent to the PIU for further action. b) For subprojects <i>with significant and moderate risk</i>, the MoF PIU/ MoT PIU/ CoES&CD PIU social development specialist notes potential social risks and indicates how they will be prevented/mitigated in the Social Screening Table.
Step 3	If the subproject is selected for funding, the MoF PIU/MoT PIU/ CES&CD PIU, social development specialist, with the support of social development consultants, jamoats and hukumats, will prepare resettlement plans.
Step 4	MoF PIU/ MoT PIU/ CoES&CD PIU will disclose draft resettlement plans and organize public consultations with NGOs, representatives of local communities, groups affected by the Project, etc. Formal protocols will be prepared to take into account suggestions and comments made by the participants.
Step 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The subproject applicant will submit a complete list of resettlement documents for review and further decision on funding; b. After approval of the subprojects, the MoF PIU / MoT PIU / CoES&CD PIU will complete the subproject evaluation and proceed to sign a funding agreement with the respective subproject beneficiaries.

159. Measures to implement the RPF are based on the mechanisms for implementation of resettlement and compensation related activities in accordance with ESS 5 WB outlined in this document. The distribution of responsibilities of all parties involved in implementation of resettlement plans is shown in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Roles and responsibilities during the implementation of resettlement plans

Responsible party	Responsibilities
MoF RT PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate resettlement plans with the WB and publish them on the MoF RT PIU website • Ensure approval of state funding and allocation of funds for implementation of resettlement plans. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement field resettlement plans and submit regular progress reports to WB. • Provide a summary of resettlement issues related to project implementation to the WB as part of the preparation of regular progress reports. • Be responsive in accepting comments from affected groups and local government agencies on resettlement issues related to the project. Meet with these groups during site visits as needed. • Provide guidance to the construction contractor and engineering supervision firm on how to meet the requirements of local resettlement plans in conjunction with local hukumat coordinators. • Coordinate and interact with WB oversight missions regarding environmental and social aspects of project implementation. • Conduct regular monitoring of the implementation of site-specific resettlement plans. • Maintain a GRM database and make regular reports on the number and content of complaints.
Regional offices of MoF RT PIU / MoT PIU/ social consultants at the provincial level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold consultative meetings and prepare and distribute booklets or other informational documents to inform local communities about construction impacts and schedules and PAPs' rights and responsibilities. • Create a multi-level GRM, monitor and review complaints related to the project in a timely manner. • Develop and implement trainings and tools to build the capacity of local hukumats to conduct social screening • Manage the district-level grievance mechanism and regularly report grievances to the MoF RT PIU through RPF/Resettlement Plan monitoring reports. • Regularly (weekly, monthly) monitor the activities in the field. • Prepare progress reports on resettlement plans for review by the MoF RT PIU.
Local Hukumats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that final resettlement plans are made public and arrange public meetings with NGOs, community representatives, affected groups, etc. Formal protocols will be prepared to take into account the suggestions and comments made by participants. • Manage the grievance mechanism at the district level; • Support in conducting social screening at project sites during project implementation.

Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the requirements of resettlement plans. • Compensate or repair all damage caused during construction (i.e., crop damage, infrastructure) as specified in the Resettlement Plan/RPF and agreed to by the MoF RT PIU. • Manage GRM at the contractor level.
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review site-specific resettlement plans and provide the PIU with a formal "no objection". • Publish final relocation plans on the official WB website. • Conduct support and oversight missions to ensure project compliance with ESS 5 WB.

160. The table above describes the best measures that are based on the commitments already made to ensure that the requirements of this RPF are met for each project activity. They are based on the institutional structure that existed at the time the RPF was drafted. If these institutional structures change, this should be reflected in the measures described above.

6.7 Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

161. Component 3 will support monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities to track, document, and communicate Project progress and results. The PIU M&E specialist will be responsible for fully summarizing progress and results. This component will fund the MoF RT PIU on the preparation of project reports, semi-annual reports, and quarterly unaudited financial reports to be submitted to the World Bank. This Component will also fund an IMS, which the PIU will create and use for project monitoring, automatic project reporting, project transparency (subproject information will be published on websites), and citizen feedback purposes.

6.8 Monitoring plans

162. Social issues included in the mitigation measures are monitored and supervised by local specialists assigned by the MoF RT PIU/ MoT PIU/ CoES&CD PIU, although social impacts are expected to be minor, potential negative social impacts are planned to be prevented or mitigated during the construction and operation phases.

163. The environmental and social monitoring system begins with the implementation phase of the Project and is phased in order to prevent negative project impacts and monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures. This system helps the WB and the MoF RT PIU/MoT PIU/ CoES&CD PIU to evaluate the success of mitigation measures within their supervision of the Project and allows them to take action when necessary. The monitoring system provides technical assistance and supervision as needed, early identification of situations relevant to mitigation measures, tracking mitigation results, and providing information on project progress.

164. Environmental and social monitoring should be carried out by the MoF RT PIU/MoT PIU/ CoES &CD PIU to provide information on key environmental and social aspects of subprojects, especially on the environmental and social impacts of the project and the taken measures to mitigate. Such information allows the success of the mitigation measures taken as part of project oversight to be evaluated and allows corrective action to be taken if necessary. In this regard, the Monitoring Plan defines the objectives of monitoring and the type of monitoring, and their relationship to impacts and mitigation measures. Specifically, the monitoring section of the RAP contains: (a) a specific description and details of the monitoring measures, including the parameters to be assessed, the methods to be used, the sampling sites, and the frequency of assessment; and (b) monitoring and reporting

procedures.

6.8.1 Monitoring and reporting responsibilities

165. Through its E&S consultants who work in the regional project offices in Sughd, GBAO and Khatlon provinces, the MoF RT PIU/ MoT PIU/ CoES&CD PIU will monitor all subprojects it funds to ensure they meet RPF requirements during construction works, operations and maintenance. They will ensure full compliance with the contract terms of the RPF/Resettlement Plans. The final payment to the contractor should depend on the results of the final inspection, with particular attention to the requirement that the site be restored to its original condition upon completion of the rehabilitation work.
166. The PIU social development specialist will visit the subproject sites if necessary. Based on the results of the various subprojects, the PIU social development specialist will provide his recommendations for subsequent payments which are to be made to contractors who are awarded the subprojects under the Project. If it is determined that there is a lack of RPF and/or ESF compliance, then further payments will be suspended until RPF and/or ESF compliance is achieved.
167. In addition, in the project areas, the MoF RT PIU/ MoT PIU/ CoES&CD PIU will be responsible for implementing the environmental and social monitoring activities identified above as part of the preventive actions and mitigation measures proposed to address the potential adverse impacts. This monitoring will be included in the overall monitoring plan for the Project, which is required by the World Bank as part of Project implementation.
168. As part of its environmental and social monitoring activities, the PIU will conduct random inspections at project sites to determine the effectiveness of measures taken and the degree of environmental impact of subproject activities. The PIU is also responsible for processing, reviewing and monitoring complaints and other feedback, including on environmental and social issues.
169. MoF RT PIU / MoT PIU/ CoES&CD will be responsible for reporting on the implementation of RPF / Resettlement Plans:
- Maintain records and ensure implementation of recommendations on the results of control and monitoring of the project throughout its implementation. The PIU will provide summary reports to the World Bank on the progress of the RPF/Resettlement Plans and the social and environmental risks of the subprojects on a semi-annual basis.
 - Prepare semi-annual reports on the progress of measures proposed under the RPF/Resettlement Plans portion of the individual sub-projects and, as part of this report, provide updates on any Project related to complaints/reports received that have been reviewed and may be pending;
 - Prepare semi-annual reports on the social effects of subprojects and analyze the effectiveness of mitigation measures to minimize negative effects;
 - Prepare templates and set requirements for contractors reports regarding mitigation measures, and review the monitoring plan and contractor reports.
 - Present information to the general public about the impact of mitigation and environmental and social protection measures through special publications and/or annual public seminars.

6.9 Implementation budget

170. At this stage it is not possible to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected by the Project, since the technical designs and details have not yet been developed. Therefore, it is impossible to provide an estimate of the total resettlement costs that may be associated with this project. However, when these sites will be known, and after the

socioeconomic survey for each individual site has been completed, when information on specific impacts, individual and household incomes, and the number of people impacted and other demographic data are available, a detailed and accurate budget will be prepared for each RAP. Each RAP will include a detailed budget that includes the following costs:

- Compensation may include, for example, costs of land, structures, crops; rehabilitation of structures; public facilities and services.
- Resettlement costs may include, for example, relocation costs for PAPs, administrative costs for relocation of PAPs.
- Revenue recovery costs may include, for example, providing temporary PAPs support.
- Administrative costs may include, for example, personnel costs, training and capacity-building costs, monitoring and evaluation.

171. MoF PIU is responsible for the implementation of the Resettlement Policy Framework and RAP, including the payment of compensation, provision of other types of assistance, implementation of the grievance mechanism, which should be funded from the resettlement budget allocated by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

7. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

7.1 Publication of the RPF

172. The draft RPF was published on the website of the MoF PIU February 28.2023. The final RPF will be officially submitted to the World Bank for publication in English on the WB's external web page by April, 2023. Its English and Russian versions will also be posted on the MoF RT PIU website. The final version of this document will be used by the relevant state authorities and other Project stakeholders during the implementation of the Project.

7.2 Public consultations

173. The MoF RT PIU will hold local public consultations on this RPF project and has invited all interested organizations, including local representatives of other government agencies such as Local land committees, environmental protection departments, health and labour departments, local hukumats, jamoats, chairpersons of mahalla committees, and local NGOs from target areas. During the consultation, the MoF RT PU submitted brief information about the ESMF and RPF projects. In particular, the audience was informed about project screening, environmental and social assessment for subprojects that pose a significant risk, potential impacts that may occur, and measures to be taken to prevent/mitigate potential impacts. Note that these consultations included aspects of resettlement, so this section focuses only on relevant environmental and social issues that were raised during the consultations.

174. *Consultations on social assessment of subprojects.* Disclosure of resettlement documents regarding subprojects with significant risks is mandatory and should be available to project-affected groups and local NGOs. A round of consultations (including disclosure of draft RAPs on the MoF RT/PIU website and submission of hard copies to local structures/hukumats and jamoats) will follow the preparation of the RAP).

175. *Consultations on simple subprojects.* In the case of new minor construction works, minor reconstruction, replacement of machinery and equipment, etc., which will not have a significant impact on the community, public consultation may be conducted in a remote format or at key sites in local public authorities. During construction/reconstruction works at the Project site, there will be a sign with the information.

7.3 Grievance redress mechanism

176. Grievance procedures will be necessary to ensure that PAPs can file their grievances or raise concerns without cost and with assurance that the matter will be resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. Procedures also ensure the effective payment of compensation to supposed beneficiaries. Stakeholders will be informed about the intention to implement a Grievance redress mechanism, and this procedure will be communicated when the RAP is finalized.

177. Complaints may come from community members who are dissatisfied with the application of eligibility criteria, community resettlement planning and measures, actual implementation, or compensation.

7.4 General process

178. During the initial stages of the evaluation process, affected persons will be provided with copies of the grievance procedures as a guide for filing grievances.

179. The grievance process begins with the registration of complaints with a record number,

and then it is possible to update information about the progress of cases. Having effective GRM will also serve the following purposes: reducing conflicts and risks, such as external interference, corruption, social exclusion, or poor management; improving the quality of project activities and results; and serving as an important feedback and learning mechanism for project management regarding the strengths and weaknesses of project procedures and implementation processes.

180. The Project will use a local mechanism that includes relocation committees, colleagues and local leaders of impacted people. They will ensure fairness in the handling of cases, eliminate inconvenience and meet the demands of legitimate applicants at a low cost to the process itself.
181. The response time will depend on the issue that needs to be resolved, but it must be resolved effectively.
182. Compensation will be paid to individual PAPs only after written consent of the PAPs, including both husband and wife.

7.5 Procedures:

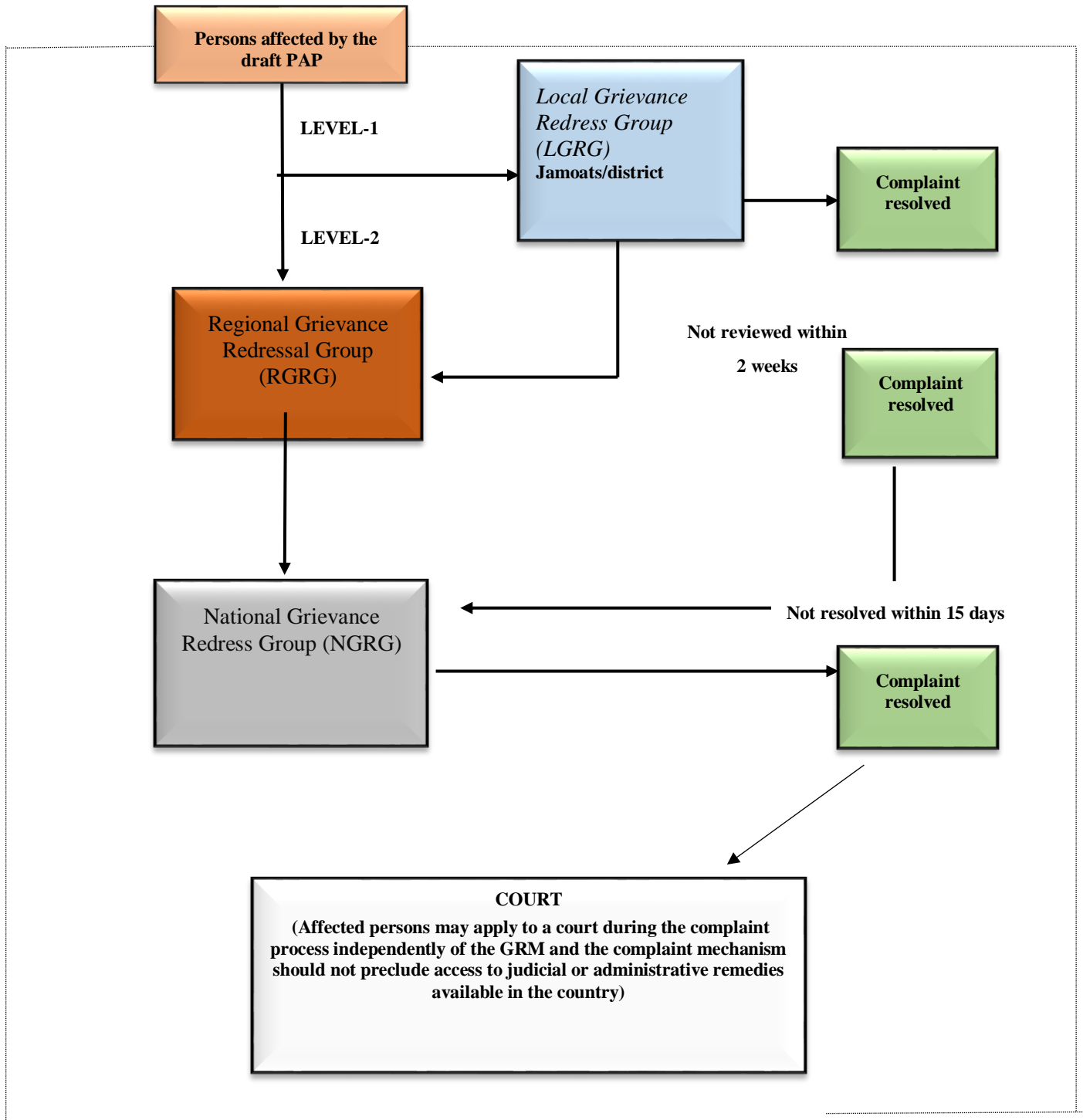
183. Complaints may be submitted at the following three levels:
184. **Local level:** Local grievance mechanism group (LGMG) will be established in each city/district administration (hukumat) with the assistance of the CES&CD and transport department. The group will be chaired by the Hukumat Deputy Chairman and will include representatives from the Ministry of Finance (MoF RT); the Environmental Protection Committee; the Land Management Committee; jamoats; and other civil society organizations. The MoF RT PIU representative will serve as the LGMG secretary and local grievance focal point (GFP), who will be responsible for the maintenance of feedback logs. If the problem cannot be solved at the local level, it will be transferred to the regional level. Mahalla Committee members, community leaders, and other civil society organizations will cooperate fully with local communities and individuals and provide facilitation support in general and in particular for grievances.
185. **Regional level:** A Regional grievance redress group (RGMG) will be established in each target region. The RGMG will be chaired by the Regional Project Officer and will consist of representatives from the Finance Department; the Environmental Protection Committee; the Land Management Committee; regional farmers' associations; and other civil society organizations. The MoF PIU/MoT PIU/ CoES&CD PIU Consultant on grievance redress and social development issues at the regional level will serve as the RGMG Secretary and Regional Grievance Focal Point (GFP) to record grievances and appeals. If the problem cannot be resolved at the regional level within 15-30 days, depending on the necessary additional studies, it will be moved to the national level.
186. **National level:** In situations where there is no response from the local or regional GFP, or if the response is unsatisfactory, applicants and feedback providers have the opportunity to contact the MoF PIU directly to discuss the problem. The National Grievance Management Group (NGMG) will be led by the director of the PIU, which will include representatives from MoF RT, the PIU, the Land Management Committee, and national NGOs. The PIU Social Development Specialist will serve as the NGMG secretary and national Grievance Focal Point (GFP) to record grievances and appeals. He/she will be responsible for summarizing the number and types of all complaints and questions received in the districts and two areas.
187. The time limit for reviewing complaints at the national level will be 15 days from the receipt of a complaint that does not require additional study and research, and 30 days for

appeals that require additional study. The applicant will be informed of the result immediately and, at the latest, within 5 days of the decision making.

188. Project-affected parties may also submit their complaints directly to the MoF RT Central Office through the Assistant Minister and/or the Office of Records Management and Records Management. The period of consideration of the claim is 30 days from the date of its registration.

189. Appeal Mechanism. If the complaint is still not resolved to the complainant's satisfaction, he/she may appeal to the appropriate court.

Structural Grievance Mechanism (GRM)



7.6 Complaint register

190. The contact persons responsible for handling and processing complaints will maintain field complaint logs to ensure that each complaint filed is assigned an individual record number and is properly then tracked on that basis, and that all actions recorded are completed. Upon receipt of feedback, including complaints, the following is determined:

- Type of appeal
- Appeal category
- Persons responsible for considering and taking action on the appeal
- The deadline for resolving an appeal; and
- An agreed action plan

191. Contact persons responsible for handling and processing of complaints (Social Development Specialist of MoF PIU/ MoT PIU / CoES&CD PIU, social issues consultants working in regional project offices (GBAO, Sughd and Khatlon provinces) will ensure that each complaint has an individual registration number and is properly tracked and recorded actions are carried out. The complaint register must contain the following information:

- Name of PAPs, his/her place of residence and details of his/her complaint.
- Date of complaint record.
- Date of uploading the complaint log to the project database.
- Details of the proposed corrective actions, name of the approving authority.
- The date on which the proposed corrective action was sent to the applicant (if applicable).
- Details of the Grievance Redress Committee meeting (if necessary).
- The date on which the complaint was closed; and
- Date on which the response was sent to the applicant.

GRM Contacts

PIU MoF

State Institution "PIU Access to Green Finance and Rural Development"

F.Niyozzi street Ministry of Finance , Dushanbe

Tel: (992 37) 227 67 87

web site: www.piumof.tj/pages/108

PIG CoESCD

26 Lohuti street, Dushanbe

Tel: (992 37) 223 10 09

email: info@khf.tj

web site: www.khf.tj

PIG MoT

14 Ayni street., Dushanbe

Tel:(992 37) 223 10 09

email: preparedproject@yahoo.com

web site: www.mintrans.tj

7.7 Grievance monitoring and reporting

192. The Social Development Specialist of the MoF PIU / MoT PIU / CoES&CD PIU will be responsible for the following:
- Collection and analysis of qualitative data received from the GFP regarding the number, content and status of complaints and uploading them into a single project database;
 - Conducting of monitoring on outstanding issues and proposing measures to resolve them;
 - Submission of quarterly reports on GRM mechanisms to the MoF PIU specialist.
193. Quarterly reports submitted by the MoF PIU/ MoT PIU / CoES&CD PIU should include a section on GRM issues that provides an updated information on the following:
- GRM implementation status (procedures, training, public awareness campaigns, budgeting, etc.);
 - Qualitative data on the number of complaints received / (applications, suggestions, complaints, requests, positive feedback), indicating those complaints related to ESS 5 WB, and the number of resolved complaints;
 - Quantitative data on the type of complaints and responses to them, the raised issues, and the complaints that remain unresolved;
 - Degree of satisfaction with the measures taken (response measures);
 - Any corrective measures taken.

7.8 The World Bank grievance redress system

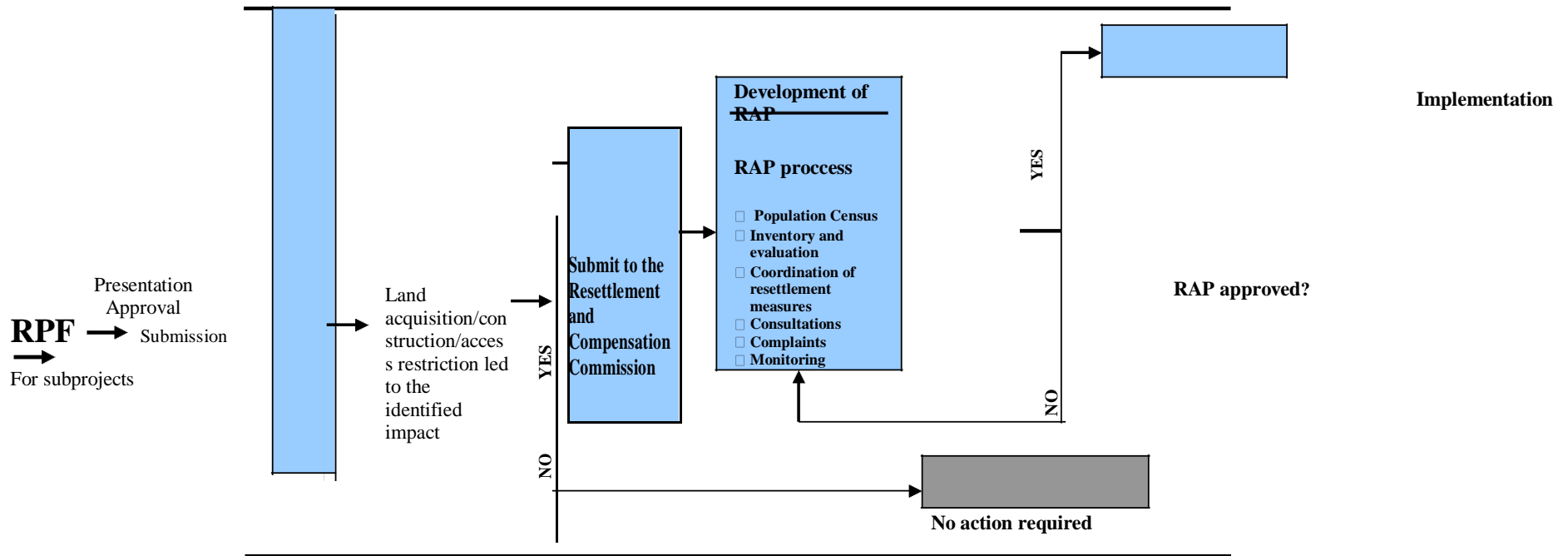
194. Communities and individuals who believe they have been adversely affected by a World Bank (WB)-supported project, may submit complaints through existing project-level grievance mechanisms or to the World Bank Grievance Redressal Service (GRS). GRS guarantees that the complaints received will be promptly addressed in order to solve problems related to the project. Communities and individual project affected persons may submit their complaints to an independent World Bank Inspection commission, which determines whether harm has been or may be caused by the World Bank's failure to comply with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be filed at any time after questions have been brought to the attention of the World Bank and bank management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to file a complaint with the World Bank's Corporate Complaint Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For more information on how to file a complaint with the Inspection Commission of the World Bank, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org. Complaints may be filed in English, Tajik or Russian, although complaints in languages other than English will require additional time to process. Complaints can be submitted to the bank's GRS at the following email address: grievances@worldbank.org
195. Communities and individuals who believe that they have been adversely affected by a World Bank-supported project, may also file complaints directly with the Bank through the Bank's Permanent Representation in the Republic of Tajikistan through the following channels.
- By phone: +992 48 701-5810
By mail: 48 Aini Street, "Sozidaniye" Business Center, 3rd floor, Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan

By e-mail: tajikistan@worldbank.org

196. The submitted complaint must clearly state the adverse impact(s) purportedly caused or likely to be caused by the Bank-supported project. It should, as far as possible, be supported by all available documentation and correspondence. The complainant may also indicate the desired end result of the complaint. Finally, it is essential that the complaint identify the complainant(s) or designated representative(s) and contain contact information. Complaints filed through GRS are promptly addressed so that problems with the project can be promptly resolved.

ANNEX

Annex 1. RAP drafting process diagram



Annex 2: Screening Report Form for Intended Social Impacts

(The report should be brief)

Subproject _____

Location of subproject implementation _____

(Indicate the place of implementation with indication on a schematic map including photo)

Type of activity: _____

(new construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, current repairs)

Estimated cost _____

Scheduled commencement date: _____

Technical drawings/specifications reviewed: _____

Reference table:

№	Possible impact factor	Impact Factor Availability (yes/no)	Comments
1.	Does the subproject reach private land?		
2.	Whether residents or economic entities need to be physically or economically displaced? Will the involuntary acquisition of land be implemented? Will the assets be affected?		
3.	Are social impacts potentially significant?		
4.	Is it necessary to determine the level of assessment of institutional resources required for protection measures?		
5.	Are there any assets on the project site that belong to third parties?		
6.	Are there any disputed areas?		
7.	Will there be access roads and pedestrian walkways to residential buildings and commercial buildings during the construction phase?		
8.	Will the construction lead to changes in the social environment, reduce commercial revenues and the population?		
9.	Will the planned construction affect public health and harm anyone?		
10.	Will the subproject cause protest and disturbance among the residents?		
11.	Will the activity affect people's living conditions, values and lifestyles from an unfavorable perspective?		
12.	Will the subproject lead to inequalities between population groups?		
13.	Does the degree of public interest in the subproject appear to be high?		
14.	Are there any cases of past impacts from involuntary resettlement in the area that require corrective action in order to mitigate the effects of past resettlement?		
15	Whether the subproject is linked to any other infrastructure project.		

Based on the above checklist, it will be determined whether a RAP is required.

Recommendations:

Taking into account the answers received to the monitoring questions, it will be determined whether further action is needed to apply the ESS 5 WB procedures _____

Completed by (name and contact details): _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Annex 3: PAPs census form and land fund inventory

Interviews among households

	Name	Sex		Age	Marital status and education level	bread-earner		Employment		level of family income	Rented or own accommodation	Does the family receive social assistance?
		m	w			Yes	No	Yes	No			
1.												
2.												
3.												

Consultant's name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Annex 4: PAPs land assets inventory

Location _____ Date: _____

Survey No.	Name of household head	Number of household members	The total area of land owned by the family, including titled irrigated or rain-fed land	Land area to be withdrawn in m ² /ha	Total % of damage	Loss of assets, (m ² , m, units, etc.) (specify type and number of assets: structures, fences, wells, etc.)		Residential loss area, (m ²)	Crop loss			Other losses, (specify type of loss: rented accommodation building, etc.)
						Permanent	Temporary		Фруктовые деревья, сорта и количество, (шт.)	Потеря урожая	Другое (указать)	
1.												
2.												

NAME OF INTERVIEWER _____ Signature _____ / Date _____ /

Annex 5: PAPs rights to compensation

Survey No.	Name of the household head	Compensation for land			Compensation for the structure			Compensation for crops and trees			Compensation for other assets and losses (wells, business, etc.)		
		Quantity (m ² or ha)	Unit price (m ² or ha)	Land ownership (yes/no)	Quantity (m ² or ha)	Unit price (m ² or ha)	Land ownership (yes/no)	Quantity (m ² or ha)	Unit price (m ² or ha)	Land ownership (yes/no)	Quantity (m ² or ha)	Unit price (m ² or ha)	Land ownership (yes/no)

NAME OF INTERVIEWER _____ Signature _____ / Date _____ /

Annex 6: Description of the contents of the Resettlement Action Plan and the reduced Resettlement Action Plan

Contents of the Resettlement Action Plan. The scope and level of detail of the resettlement plan varies depending on the scale and complexity of the resettlement. The plan is based on updated and reliable information on: (a) the proposed resettlement and its impact on the Resettled Persons and other affected groups, and (b) the legal issues of resettlement. The Resettlement Plan, if necessary, covers the elements below. In the case where the element is not relevant to the circumstances of the project, it must be noted in the resettlement plan.

1. Project Description. General description of the project and definition of the project area.

2. Potential impact. Definition

- (a) component of the project or activities that serve as the basis for resettlement;
- (b) the exposure area of such a component or event;
- (c) alternatives under consideration to avoid or minimize relocation; and
- (d) mechanisms established to minimize resettlement as much as possible during project implementation.

3. Objectives. Main objectives of the resettlement program.

4. Socio-economic studies. The results of socio-economic studies conducted in the early stages of project preparation with potentially displaced persons, including:

- (a) the results of the population census, which covers
 - (i) the current number of residents in the impacted area, to establish the basis for the draft resettlement program and to eliminate the subsequent influx of people from the eligible population for compensation and resettlement support;
 - (ii) Standard characteristics of resettled households, including descriptions of production systems, employment, household organization; and basic information on livelihoods (including, if relevant, production levels and income earned, both from formal and informal economic activities) and living standards (including health status) of the resettled population;
 - (iii) The extent of expected damage, total or partial, assets, and degrees of displacement, physical and economic;
 - (iv) Information about vulnerable groups and individuals for whom special arrangements can be made; and
 - (v) provisions for updating information on displaced livelihoods and living standards at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their relocation.
- (b) Other studies describe the following:
 - (i) land use and transfer systems, including inventories of common property natural resources that are the source of people's livelihoods and from which they derive their sustenance, usufruct systems (the right to use another's property and the income from it without causing damage) that are not based on property rights (including fishing, grazing or forest land use), which are governed by locally recognized land acquisition mechanisms, as well as any issues arising from the various land tenure systems in the project area;
 - (ii) features of social interaction in exposed communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they are affected by the project;
 - (iii) the public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
 - (iv) Social and cultural characteristics of resettled communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community-based organizations, religious groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and the design and implementation of resettlement activities.

5. Legal and regulatory framework. The results of the regulatory and legal framework analysis, covering

- (a) the scope of the state's authority to involuntary acquisition of property and the nature of compensation, within the methodology of assessment, as well as the deadline for payment;
- (b) Applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to the person being relocated during the legal process and the standard time frame for

these procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to the issue of resettlement under the project;

(c) Legal rules (including customary and traditional laws) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and damages, compensation, and natural resource rights; customary personal law related to resettlement; and environmental and social welfare law;

(d) regulatory legal acts related to the structures responsible for the implementation of resettlement activities;

(e) Gaps between local resettlement legislation, and the Bank's resettlement policies, if any, and mechanisms to address such gaps; and

(f) Any legal measures necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including the process of accounting for land rights claims, including common law and customary use claims.

6. Institutional structure. The findings of the analysis of the institutional framework, covering

(a) Identification of structures responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that can play a role in project implementation;

(b) assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and

(c) Any steps proposed to strengthen the institutional capacity of the structures and NGOs responsible for implementation of resettlement.

7. Eligibility. Identification of relocated persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement support, including appropriate cut-off dates.

8. Damage assessment and compensation. The methodology to be used in assessing the loss to determine its recoverable value; and a description of the types and levels of compensation offered under local law and such additional measures as are necessary to cover the recoverable value of the asset loss.

9. Resettlement measures. Description of compensation packages and other resettlement measures that will help each category of eligible displaced persons achieve policy objectives (see ESS 5). In addition to being technically and economically feasible, compensation packages must be compatible with the cultural parameters of the displaced persons and be prepared in consultation with them.

10. Site selection, site preparation and relocation. Alternative resettlement sites are considered and an explanation is given to the selected ones, which include:

(a) Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing the relocation site, whether it is in a rural or urban area, where there is productive capacity, geographic advantages, and other factors that may be comparable to the advantages of the past site, with an estimate of the time required to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;

(b) Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or the influence of unauthorized persons in selected locations;

(c) physical relocation procedures for the project, including a schedule for site preparation and handover; and

(d) legal measures to regulate land rights and the transfer of property to resettlers.

11. Residential, infrastructure and social services. Plans for providing (or funding services for resettlers) residential, infrastructure (e.g., water, access roads) and social services (e.g., schools, medical services); plans for providing similar services to the host population; any necessary site improvements, civil engineering, and architectural design for these facilities.

12. Environment protection and environmental management. Description of resettlement area boundaries; and environmental impact assessment of proposed resettlement; mitigation and management measures (linked to appropriate environmental impact assessment from major investments required for resettlement).

13. Community participation. Involvement of resettlers and host populations,

(a) Description of consultation strategy with participation of resettlers and host communities in the design and implementation of resettlement activities;

- (b) Overview of the expressed opinions and how these opinions were taken into account in the preparation of the resettlement plan;
- (c) Review of submitted resettlement alternatives, and choices made by displaced persons from available options, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement support, resettlement of individual families or parts of pre-existing communities, or kin groups, and maintenance of existing parameters of group organization, preservation of access to cultural assets (e.g., places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
- (d) Institutional arrangements by which resettlers can communicate their concerns to project authorities during planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

14. *Integration with the host population.* Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on the host population include

- (a) Consultation with host communities and local authorities;
- (b) arrangements for the immediate bidding for payments for land and other assets provided to resettlers;
- (c) Activities to resolve any conflicts that may arise between resettlers and host communities; and
- (d) Any measures needed to supplement services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities so that they are comparable to those available to resettlers.

15. *Grievance redress procedures.* Economically and physically accessible procedures for resolving third-party disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account judicial recourse as well as traditional and community-based dispute resolution mechanisms.

16. *Organizational responsibilities.* Organizational structure in the implementation of resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for the provision of resettlement measures and services; activities aimed at ensuring appropriate coordination between agencies and legal systems related to implementation; and any measures (including technical support) required to strengthen the capacity of project implementing agencies in carrying out resettlement activities; ensuring the transfer to local authorities or the resettlers themselves of responsibilities for the management of facilities and services provided under the project; and transferring other responsibilities of the implementing resettlement agency, as appropriate.

17. *Implementation schedule.* The implementation schedule covers all implementation activities from preparation, implementation, including target dates for achievement of expected benefits for resettlers and hosts, and termination of various forms of support. The schedule should show how resettlement activities are related to the implementation of the entire project.

18. *Costs and budget.* Tables showing estimates of all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; schedule of expenditures; sources of funds; and mechanisms for timely flow of funds, and resettlement funding in areas not under the jurisdiction of project implementation agencies, if any.

19. *Monitoring and evaluation.* Mechanisms for monitoring resettlement activities by the project implementation agency, supplemented by independent observers that the Bank considers appropriate to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to assess the inputs, outputs, and outcomes of resettlement activities; involvement of displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the resettlement impact over a sufficient period of time after all resettlement activities and related improvements have been completed; use of resettlement monitoring results to guide subsequent implementation.

Table of contents of the reduced RAP

The reduced plan covers the following minimum elements¹⁷:

- (a) results of the census of the number of displaced persons and their assets;
- (b) description of compensations and other types of resettlement support;
- (c) consulting with displaced persons about acceptable alternatives;
- (d) Institutional responsibility in implementation and grievance redress procedures;
- (e) mechanisms for monitoring and implementation; and
- (f) schedule and budget.

¹⁷ If displaced persons lose more than 10% of productive assets or need physical relocation, the plan also covers a socio-economic study and measures to re-establish income generation.

Annex 7: Criteria and form of voluntary donation of land

Criteria for voluntary donation of land

In the case of small plots of land needed for micro-level subproject activities, the project may seek support from the local community to donate the land. Nevertheless, community members have the right to transfer their land or other property without requiring or receiving compensation at full replacement cost. A voluntary contribution is an act of informed consent. Local authorities must ensure that voluntary contributions are made with the full and prior knowledge of the affected person of the availability of other options (including compensation at replacement cost) and are received without influence or compulsion. In addition, voluntary donations are permitted only if the people affected are direct beneficiaries of the investment that causes the impact. Proposals, including voluntary donations, will not be submitted for approval if they are likely to cause substantial harm to the income or standard of living of individual owners or users (the amount of land contributed on a voluntary basis must not exceed 5% of that person's total land ownership).

Specifically, the following protocol will apply to voluntary contributions to the project:

- Voluntary contributions are an act of informed consent, and affected persons are not compelled to donate land or other property with or under compulsion, or are misled into believing that they are obligated to do so, without regard to the legal status of their land tenure.
- Land acquisition must not result to physical or economic displacement.
- Impacts should be insignificant. Households contributing their land or other assets are direct beneficiaries of the subproject; the impact is less than 5% of total productive assets owned by this household.
- Facilities for which land is required do not have to be attached to a specific location.
- The land in question must be free from homelessness, intruders, or other claims or encumbrances.
- Land should be identified by the district hukumat/land management committee and not by PIU or other line agencies or project authorities. However, the technical bodies of the project must ensure that the land is suitable for the purpose of the subproject and that the subproject does not have any adverse effects on public health or environmental safety.
- The voluntariness of the action is certified by the PIU with an appropriate signature of a higher-level official. An appropriate procedure will be developed by the PIU and submitted to the Bank for approval.
- Verification of the voluntary nature of the donation of land must be obtained from each of the persons/households donating land. This must be done in the form of signed statements.
- In addition, the PIU will raise public awareness to develop mechanisms for thanking those households that donate their land. This will be reflected in statements.
- All other things being equal, donations of land will not be accepted from female-headed households and the elderly.
- Affected persons must be fully aware that they have the right to refuse to donate land or other private property and instead receive compensation according to replacement value, and that they have a mechanism at their disposal by which they can express their unwillingness to donate. In addition, people are encouraged to use the Grievance redress mechanism if they have questions or requests in writing or orally.

Form of voluntary land transfer

Province:				
Local authority:				
Villageo/jamoat:				
Subproject name:				
Date of the village/public meeting				
Name of the certificate holder for the land use right:		Number of the certificate for the land use right:	Subproject beneficiary: yes/no	
Sex:		Age:	Profession:	
Address:				
Description of the land to be taken for the subproject:	Affected area:	Total land area:	The ratio of the affected area to the total area of occupied land:	Card code, if any:
Description of annual crops currently grown on the land and the project's impact on them:				
	Detailed information		Quantity	
Trees to be cut down				
Fruit trees				
Trees used for other economic or domestic purposes				
Mature forest trees				
...				
Describe any other assets that will be lost or must be relocated for project needs:				
Cost of donated property:				
Whether the donated land/asset will be less than 5% of the land/property owned?				
Appreciation from the Mahalla:				

y signing this form, the PIU representative hereby confirms that the donation of land is voluntary and this fact is confirmed in the protocol agreed upon with the World Bank.

By signing this form, the mahalla committee (representative) hereby certifies that the donation of land is acknowledged and agreed to with the expression of gratitude as described above.

By signing this form, the land user or owner agrees to contribute their assets to the project. The contribution is voluntary. If the land user or owner is unwilling to contribute his or her assets to the Project, he or she must refuse to sign and instead request compensation.

Date:

Date:

Owner's signature

Date:

Signature of mahalla representative

Signatures of affected persons (both husband and wife)

Annex 8: Minutes of public consultations

PROTOCOL #1.

An introductory meeting with local government leaders, institutions, businesses, and activists about the project "Enhancing Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan"

City of Bokhtar

January 19, 2023

In attendance: Deputy Mayor of Bokhtar and 17 invited guests, including 6 women (list of participants attached)

Topic of the meeting:

1. Objectives of the "Tajikistan preparedness and resilience to disasters" project
2. Components of the project
3. Questions and Discussions

Note: Handouts (brief information about the project) were prepared in two languages: (Tajik, Russian). The meeting was conducted mainly in Tajik, the state language.

The opening remarks were made by Deputy Chairman of the Hukumat of Bokhtar City on construction, Mukhammadjonzoda D. He introduced the participants to the representatives of PIU MoF and consultants on social development and environmental issues. Deputy Chairman of the city briefly spoke about the purpose of the meeting and the word was given to the representatives of PIU MoF.

Valiev M., a social issues consultant, gave a detailed presentation of the project's objectives, timeline, components and regions.

Odilova R., Social Development Consultant, spoke about the social and environmental requirements for project implementation. She informed the participants that there are environmental and social risks in the implementation of the project. Although they are not significant, it is necessary to keep them to a minimum. She said that the following framework documents will be prepared for the project implementation:

1. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
2. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
3. Labor management Procedures (LMP)

and briefly explained the need for these documents.

R. Odilova said that for the successful implementation of the project a document called "Stakeholder Engagement Plan" (SEP) has been prepared and we need to finalize it taking into account your opinions and suggestions.

Consultant of CRPF MF Niyatbekov S. spoke in detail about the Plan of interaction with stakeholders, i.e. primarily with local state and executive authorities. He said that successful implementation of the project depends on close cooperation between the relevant authorities and their assistance.

Environmental consultant Dadaboev D. informed the audience about environmental and social requirements. He told about normative legal documents of Tajikistan and about Social and Environmental Standards of the World Bank.

Participants were very interested and asked a lot of questions about the beginning of construction of the RCUS in Bokhtar.

The project consultants answered all of the participants' questions.

V. Yatimzoda, Chief Architect of the City: Who will prepare the RCUKS project and when?

Answer: Yes, you are correct. For the construction of the building of the center, the project will invite bids for feasibility studies and design. When the design of the building is accepted the project will invite bids for the construction of the building.

Makhmudova S. (Lawyer of the Public Organization "Dilafruz"): You said that you are preparing framework documents on the protection of the social and ecological environment. What are these documents based on?

Answer: Framework documents are prepared on the basis of normative legal documents of the Republic of Tajikistan and Social and Environmental Standards of the World Bank. As we noted SES of the World Bank were adopted in 2018 and all projects financed by the WB necessarily comply with these standards. All situations are taken into account in the project documents. First of all, we must take into account that during the implementation of the project the rights of all citizens, especially those who are affected by the project, will be respected.

Tolibova U. (Head of the Employment Department): We are glad that such a modern center for critical situation management is being built in our city. Who will work for the facility during construction?

Answer: We understand you. You're thinking about employment for the city's unemployed. Of course, the World Bank supports the interests of local residents in this. We will need specialists as builders, but in addition we will also take laborers. That's why we invited you, that you took into account this moment and prepare specialists - builders. You probably know that in other projects, which are implemented with the support of the WB, the workers are mostly local.

Sheralizoda G. (Chair of the Women's Department): Can women work in a facility of this nature?

Answer: Yes, of course. Although construction is considered hard work for women, their interest is also taken into account. Women can work for lighter jobs like accountants, cooks and cleaners.

Holova K. (Public organization "Gaury"): You said that during the implementation of the project a mechanism for complaints and suggestions will be launched. How will this mechanism work?

Answer: The mechanism of complaints and suggestions is one of the main requirements of the framework documents. This mechanism allows citizens to express their attitude to the implementation of the project. The project will install boxes for complaints and suggestions of citizens at each site and the project specialists together with the local government body (mahalla, jamoat) will receive them. Those complaints that are relevant to the project will be considered.

The participants of the meeting expressed their approval and willingness to help with the project.

List of participants in the meeting in the city of Bokhtar

№	Surname and first name	Place of work
1.	Gafurova M.	Deputy Director of the telephone exchange
2	Makhmadova S.	Lawyer of the Dilafruz NGO
3	Tolibova U.	Employment Office Specialist
4	Sharifzoda Sh.	Head of the City Department of Public Education
5	Sheralizoda G.	Head of the Women's Department
6	Holova K.	Specialist of the Gamhor NGO
7	Sayurov A.	Land Surveyor
8	Yatimzoda V.	Chief Architect of the City
9	Rakhmonov F.	Pension Fund
10	Sa'dulloev S.	Specialist Social Protection
11	Sadirova M.	Coordinator
12	Sattorova S.	Mahalla Department
13	Musozoda M.	Head of the City Department of CoES and Civil Defense
14	Samadov H.	Head of Finance
15	Makhmadzoda J.	Head of the Regional Department of CoES and Civil Defense
16	Rukhshonai Sh.	Specialist of the Department of Work with Young People
17	Mukhammadjonzoda D	Deputy Chairman of the City of Bokhtar

**Лонхаи “Баланд бардоштани омодагӣ ва устуворӣ ба
офатҳои табиӣ дар Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон”**

Рӯйхати иштироккунандагони муаррифии ҳуҷҷатҳои лонха

19.01.2022.

Вилоят Дашно Шаҳр/ноҳия Бӯстар Ҷамоат _____

№	Ному насаб	Вазифа	Телефон/ почт. элект.	Имзо
1.	Ғафуров С.А.	муҳаббат ИШС АЭС	50506107820x@gmail.com	
2.	Махшарова С.	присети ТТЭ, Диласарӣ	5.mahsharova@mail.ru	
3.	Ҷамидова Ҷ.	Шуғртани		
4.	Шарифзода М.	муаррифи лонха		
5.	А. Шерматов	муаррифи лонха		
6.	Қасимова Ҷ.	кор. сфа ТТЭ Ғафур		
7.	Саюров А.	заминсоз		
8.	Ҷамидова В.	Сармуҳтабар		
9.	Раҳмонов Ф.	Агентии қарақа		
10.	Саъдуллоев С.	Ҳирати измин		
11.	Садриева Ф.	КБД ТТЭ		
12.	Сатторов С.	Шӯбаи корбо		
13.		мақомаҳои МИКД ва Ғафур		
14.	М.В. Муҳаммадов	Сардори БРКД ва М-и ғайбӣ		
15.	М.В. Саъидов	Сардори муҳофизат ва таълим		
16.	М.В. Шерматов	Сардори Ҳисоб		
17.	Ҷаҳонназаров Ш.	Бахши ҳавона		
18.	Ҷаҳонназаров Ш.	Муваммал ва му		
19.				
20.				

Photos of Bokhtar



PROTOCOL #2.

An introductory meeting with local government leaders, institutions, businesses, and activists
about the project

"Improving Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan"

Rudaki District January 26, 2023

Present: Rudaki District Vice-Chairman and 18 invitees, of whom 5 were women (list of
participants is attached)

Topic of the meeting:

1. Objectives of the "Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan" project
2. Components of the project
3. Questions and Discussions

Note: Handouts (brief information about the project) were prepared in two languages: (Tajik, Russian). The meeting was held in the state language, Tajik.

Deputy Chairman of the Hukumat of the district Rudaki Azizzoda Habibullo made opening remarks. The deputy head of the Hukumat of the district, Rudaki Azizzoda Habibullo, made an opening speech. He introduced the participants to the representatives of CRP MF and consultants on social development and environmental issues. The deputy chairman of the district briefly spoke about the purpose of the meeting and gave the floor to the representatives of CRP MoF.

Consultant on social issues Valiev M. informed the participants in detail about the objectives of the project, implementation timeframe, project components and regions of the project implementation. In particular, he said that under component 1 of the project 2 large bridges over rivers Kofarnihon and Elok will be restored in Rudak district.

Odilova R., Social Development Consultant, told about social and environmental requirements for the project implementation. She informed the participants that in the implementation of the project there are environmental and social risks. Although they are not significant, but it is necessary to keep them to a minimum. She said that the following framework documents are being prepared for the project implementation:

1. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
2. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
3. Labor management Procedures (LMP)

and briefly explained the need for these documents.

R. Odilova said that for the successful implementation of the project a document called "Stakeholder Engagement Plan" (SEP) has been prepared and we need to finalize it taking into account your opinions and suggestions.

Consultant of CRPF MF Niyatbekov S. spoke in detail about the Plan of interaction with stakeholders, i.e. first of all with local state and executive authorities. He said that successful implementation of the project depends on close cooperation between the relevant authorities and their assistance.

Environmental consultant Dadaboev D. informed the audience about environmental and social requirements. He told about normative legal documents of Tajikistan and about Social and Environmental Standards of the World Bank.

Participants were very interested and asked a lot of questions about the beginning of construction of bridges in the Rudaki area.

Consultant M. Valiev informed the participants of the meeting about the document - Procedures

for Regulating Labor Relations (PRTR).

The project consultants answered all of the participants' questions.

Sharopov A., Chairman of Jamoat: The bridges to be restored are on the territory of our Jamoat and as we know, there will be resettlement. There is a store, a gas station and many other things in the immediate vicinity. I think when restoring the bridges we should take into account these points.

Answer: We understand your concerns. PIU under the Ministry of Transport is engaged in the reconstruction of bridges, and while the tender for the design is not announced and when the designers start working the specialists of PIU, the district and Jamoat should be present and make sure that the impact of the project to a minimum. Well, if the resettlement will be inevitable, then we have a framework document on resettlement. We will act in accordance with the requirements of this document.

A. Shobuddinova, editor-in-chief of the district newspaper: What are the framework documents based on and are they only recommendations?

Answer: Framework documents are prepared on the basis of normative legal documents of the Republic of Tajikistan and Social and Environmental Standards of the World Bank. If you pay attention, SES of the World Bank were adopted in 2018 and all the projects financed by the WB necessarily comply with these standards. All situations are taken into account in the project documents. First of all, we must take into account that during the implementation of the project the rights of all citizens, especially those who are affected by the project, will be respected.

S. Imomnazarov, entrepreneur: You said that during the implementation of the project, a mechanism for handling complaints and suggestions will be launched. What is its essence?

Answer: The mechanism of consideration of complaints and suggestions is one of the main requirements of the framework documents. This mechanism allows citizens to express their attitude to the implementation of the project as a whole and on individual sites. Boxes for complaints and suggestions from citizens will be installed at each facility. Project specialists together with local government body (mahalla, jamoat) will receive them. Those complaints that are related only to the project will be considered.

F. Khasanova, Head of the Department for Work with Women: Will women be involved in the work of rebuilding bridges?

Answer: The project does not limit the gender. Of course women can work in the reconstruction of bridges, only for light jobs, such as cook, cleaner and others.

The participants of the meeting expressed their willingness to help with the project.

List of participants in the Rudaki district meeting

№	Surname and first name	Place of work
1.	Musoeva K.	Chairman of the society of labor veterans
2	Shobudinova R.	Editor-in-Chief of a regional newspaper
3	Kalonov N.	Fire Chief.
4	Khasanov B.	Accountant
5	Sharipov O.	Road engineer
6	Holova F.	Chairman of the Jamoat
7	Khasanova F.	Women's Department
8	Odinaev A.	Head of the Road Department
9	Khojaev A.	Director of the District Ambulance Station
10	Imomnazarov S.	Entrepreneur
11	Gairatzoda M.	Land Office
12	Jalolov	GosStrakhovanie
13	Khalimov A.	Population Protection Department
14	Hakimov I.	Goskomstat
15	Bokizoda S.	Public organization "Vali"
16	Barotzoda K.	Head of the Employment Department
17	Khalilov Yu.	Head of the Nature Protection Department
18	Sharipov A.	Chairman of the Jamoat
19	Azizzoda Habibullo	Deputy Chairman of the District

Лоиҳаи “Баланд бардоштани омодагӣ ва устуворӣ ба офатҳои табиӣ дар Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон”

Рӯйхати иштироккунандагони муаррифии ҳуҷҷатҳои лоиҳа

Вилоят _____ Шаҳр/ноҳия Рӯдакӣ Ҷамоат _____

№	Ному насаб	Вазифа	Телефон/ почт. элект.	Имзо
1.	Мусоева К.	РСИИ Шӯро содирот		
2.	Шобурақов	“Ҳосили айла” Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
3.	Қасимов Н.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
4.	Қасимов Б.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
5.	Шарифов О.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
6.	Қасимов С.	Ҷамъи Ҷамоат		
7.	Қасимов Ф.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
8.	Қасимов Н.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
9.	Қасимов А. Ф.	Директор Матбуаи Ҷамоат		
10.	Қасимов С.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
11.	Қасимов С.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
12.	Қасимов С.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
13.	Қасимов Н.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
14.	Қасимов Н.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
15.	Қасимов Н.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
16.	Қасимов Н.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
17.	Қасимов Н.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
18.	Қасимов Н.	Сайтҳои ҷурнали		
19.				
20.				

Photos of Rudaki



PROTOCOL № 3.

An introductory meeting with local government leaders, institutions, businesses, and activists
about the project

"Improving Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan"

Vose District February 21, 2023

Present: Vice-chairman of the district and 16 invitees, including 3 women (list of participants is attached)

Topic of the meeting:

1. Objectives of the "Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan" project
2. Components of the project
3. Questions and Discussions

Note: Handouts (brief information about the project) were prepared in two languages: (Tajik, Russian). The meeting was held in the state language, Tajik.

The deputy chairman of the Khukumat of Vose rayon made an opening speech. He said that we are glad that bridges and roads will be restored by the project. The deputy chairman introduced to the participants the representatives of MHP MoT and consultants on social development and environmental issues.

D. Safarov, Consultant on Social Issues, informed the participants in detail about the project objectives, implementation timeframe, project components and project implementation regions. In particular, he said that according to component 1 of the project several large and small bridges over the Yahsu river and canals will be restored in the territory of Vose district

Odilova R., Social Development Consultant, told about the social and environmental requirements in the implementation of the project. She informed the participants that in the implementation of the project there are risks of environmental and social nature. She said that the following framework documents are being prepared for the project implementation:

1. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
2. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
3. Labor management Procedures (LMP)

and briefly explained the need for these documents.

R. Odilova said that a document called "Stakeholder Engagement Plan" (SEP) was prepared for the successful implementation of the project and we need to finalize it taking into account your opinions and suggestions.

Consultant of MOT GRP Nosirov R. informed the participants about the Plan of interaction with stakeholders, i.e. joint work with local state and executive authorities. He said that the successful implementation of the project depends on close cooperation between the relevant bodies and their assistance.

Consultant on environmental issues Nosirov R. informed the audience about environmental and social requirements. He told about normative legal documents of Tajikistan and about Social and Environmental Standards of the World Bank.

Participants were very interested in the project and asked a lot of questions about the beginning of construction of bridges in the Vose area.

Consultant Odilova R. informed the participants of the meeting about the document - Procedures for Regulating Labor Relations (PRTR).

The project consultants answered questions from the participants.

D. Yatimov, Head of the District Department of CoES and Civil Defense: We are glad that the Government of Tajikistan with the financial support of the World Bank is restoring infrastructure destroyed by natural disasters, especially bridges and roads. As participants of the meeting know last year another project restored and strengthened the coastal structures in our district. And now a new project will be implemented partially in our neighborhood. After restoration the bank protection structures have shown themselves well. They are stable and can withstand mudflows. I think that the new project will help us withstand the threats of natural disasters even more confidently. I have no questions. We have supported and continue to support World Bank projects.

Isoev A., land surveyor: When the project is implemented will there be resettlement?

Answer: GRP under the Ministry of Transport is engaged in the rehabilitation of bridges and roads, and until the design is not completed, it is impossible to say exactly about it. When designing should work together with the designers specialists GRP MoT, district and Jamoat. They must be present at the design and make the impact of the project to a minimum. Well, if the resettlement will be inevitable, then we have a framework document on resettlement. We will act in accordance with the requirements of this document.

Mejrojdiddini Sharif, specialist of the Guliston Jamoat: Framework documents are prepared for what?

Answer: Framework documents are prepared on the basis of normative legal documents of the Republic of Tajikistan and Social and Environmental Standards of the World Bank. If you pay attention, SES of the World Bank were adopted in 2018 and all the projects financed by the WB necessarily comply with these standards. All situations are taken into account in the project documents. First of all, we must take into account that during the implementation of the project the rights of all citizens, especially those who are affected by the project, will be respected.

F. Nemmatzoda, Head of Women's Department: When rebuilding bridges, will women be employed?

Answer: There is no gender restriction in the project. Of course women can work in the reconstruction of bridges, only for light jobs, such as cook, cleaner and others.

S. Azimzoda, Head of the Statistics Department: As you said, when implementing the project, a mechanism for complaints and suggestions will be launched. How will this mechanism work?

Answer: The mechanism of consideration of complaints and suggestions is one of the main requirements of the framework documents. This mechanism allows citizens to express their attitude to the implementation of the project as a whole and on individual sites. Boxes for complaints and suggestions from citizens will be installed at each facility. Project specialists together with local government body (mahalla, jamoat) will receive them. Those complaints that are related only to the project will be considered.

The participants of the meeting expressed their willingness to help with the project.

List of participants in the meeting in the Vose area

№	Surname and first name	Place of work
1.	Davlatzoda V.	Deputy Chairman of the District
2	Yatimov D	Head of the District Department of CoES and Civil Defense
3	Isoev A.	Specialist of the Committee on Land Management
4	Mehrodjiddin I.	Chief Specialist of the Guliston Jamoat
5	Khisainov R.	Neighborhood Architect.
6	Jamolova M.	Specialist of Women's Department
7	Talbov Yu.	Standards Agency
8	Ubaidov G.	Director of state insurance
9	Madaliev K.	Representative District Department of Education
10	Nemmatzoda F.	Head of the Women's Department
11	Nuraliev F.	Environmental protection
12	Abdukarimov H.	Head of Finance
13	Safarov B.	Head of the department of road maintenance
14	Mirakov G.	Entrepreneur
15	Azimzoda S.	Specialist of the State Statistics Committee

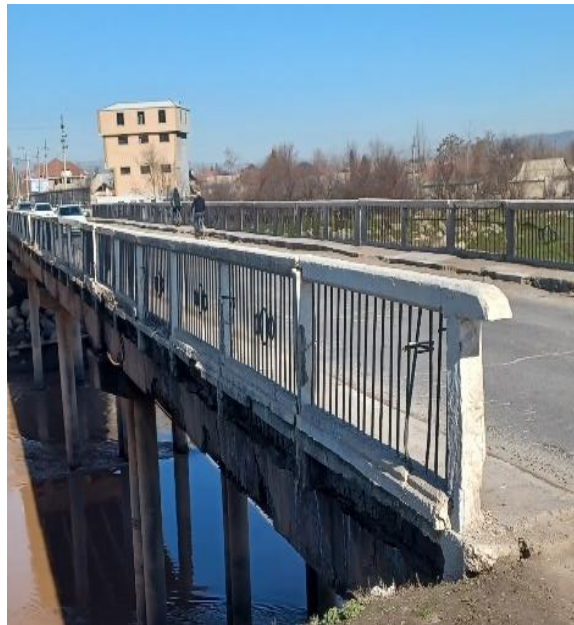
Лоиҳаи “Баланд бардоштани омодагӣ ва устуворӣ ба офатҳои табиӣ дар Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон”

Рӯйхати иштироккунандагони муаррифии ҳуҷҷатҳои лоиҳа

Вилояти Сатрӯ Шаҳр/ноҳияи Восеъ Ҷамоат _____

№	Ному насаб	Вазифа	Телефон/ почт. элект.	Имзо
1.	Давлатзода В.А	мур. раиси ноҳия		
2.	Алиев Д.М	сар. Ш.Ш.Р. Ватан		
3.	Исоев А.Ф.	муҳ. раиси ноҳия		
4.	Ализоқодирӣ	муҳ. раиси ноҳия		
5.	Заманҷонова Р.Р	муҳ. раиси ноҳия		
6.	Шарифов Ш	муҳ. раиси ноҳия		
7.	Алиев ШО	Сардори АСН-и		
8.	Ҳасанов Ш	Сардори АСН-и		
9.	Мадамов К	Сардори АСН-и		
10.	Ҳасанов Ш	Сардори АСН-и		
11.	Алиев Ш	Сардори АСН-и		
12.	Алиев Ш	Сардори АСН-и		
13.	Сардоров Б	Сардори АСН-и		
14.	Алиев Ш	Сардори АСН-и		
15.	Алиев Ш	Сардори АСН-и		
16.				
17.				
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20.				

Photos of Vose



PROTOCOL № 4.

An introductory meeting with local government leaders, institutions, businesses, and activists as part of the project

"Improving Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan"
Khujand city on March 15, 2023

Present: the Deputy Chairman of Khujand and 17 invitees, including 4 women (a list of participants is attached)

Topic of the meeting:

1. Objectives of the "Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan" project
2. Components of the project
3. Questions and Discussions

Note: Handouts (brief information about the project) were prepared in two languages: (Tajik, Russian). The meeting was held mainly in the state language, Tajik.

Deputy Chairman of Hukumat of Khujand city Bokizoda Bakhtiyor Makhmud made opening remarks. Bokizoda Bakhtiyor Makhmud, Khukumat of Khujand city on economy and industry issues, and introduced the representatives of CRP MF and consultants on social development and environmental issues to the participants of the meeting. The deputy chairman of the city briefly spoke about the purpose of the meeting and gave the word to the representatives of CRP MoF.

R. Odilova, social development consultant, informed the audience in detail about the goals of the project, the timing of implementation, the components of the project and the territory of the project.

Odilova R., Social Development Consultant, told about the social and environmental requirements in the implementation of the project. She informed the participants that in the implementation of the project there are environmental and social risks. Although they are not significant, but they should be minimal. Odilova R. informed the participants that the following framework documents are being prepared for the project implementation:

1. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
2. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
3. Labor management Procedures (LMP)

and briefly explained the need for these documents.

R. Odilova said that for the successful implementation of the project a document called "Stakeholder Engagement Plan" (SEP) has been prepared and we need to finalize it taking into account your opinions and suggestions.

Consultant of CRPF M. Valiev M. spoke in detail about the Plan of interaction with stakeholders, i.e. first of all interaction with local state and executive authorities. He said that successful implementation of the project depends on close cooperation between the relevant authorities and their assistance.

Consultant on environmental issues S. Niyatbekov informed the audience about environmental and social requirements. He told about normative legal documents of Tajikistan and about Social and Environmental Standards of the World Bank.

The participants were very interested and asked a lot of questions about the beginning of construction of the RCUKS in Khujand.

The project consultants answered all of the participants' questions.

M. Kamolov, pension department: We have a department of CoES and Civil Defense in the city. Is there a need to build another center?

Answer: Existing departments do not have critical incident management centers. In the previous project, a modern center was built in Dushanbe. It is a headquarter and will be equipped with the most modern equipment to prevent disasters, avoid and prevent them if possible. It will save many human lives and prevent destruction.

Ustoev P., Department of Employment: If the center is going to be built, it means that jobs will be created?

Answer: Yes, of course. We have already said that with the beginning of the construction of the center there will be an opportunity to employ dozens of people. Of course, it requires mainly male construction workers, but there will also be jobs for women, such as cooks and cleaners.

M. Ulmasova, Head of the Social Security Department: Who are the first to be accepted at work?

Answer: Everyone is hired, but first of all those who have specialties. I should also note that under the terms of the World Bank, which are reflected in the project documents, benefits are given to the poor, very needy segments of the population. We invited you to explain these requirements to people on the ground.

Samadov S., Specialist of Industry Department: According to my observations, in case of accidents or snowfall, we do not have enough special helicopters, so-called ambulances? There used to be such helicopters, but now they do not exist?

Answer: It is not within our competence and objectives of the project. Your question can be answered by KChS and Civil Defense, but we think that if RCUKS will be put into operation will be resolved a lot of issues related to assistance. This is what these centers are built for.

Atoev A., chairman of "Dustiyi Khalkho" mahalla: The object is directly on our mahalla. During construction we will probably have to worry about something, i.e. construction mechanisms, noise, dust. Are these points taken into account?

Answer: Yes, you must. This is what the framework documents are prepared for. We will try to minimize the impact of the project and the project specialists will work with you in this direction.

H. Temirova, specialist of Women's Department: We understood the goals and objectives of the project and I think that everyone present here will be for the implementation of the project and support it.

All meeting participants expressed their approval and willingness to help with the project.

The protocol was prepared by M. Valiev.

List of participants of the meeting in Khujand

№	Surname and first name	Place of work
1.	Sharifzoda H.	Regional Department of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense, Head of Personnel
2	Nuraliev Z.	Head of the City Department of CoES and Civil Defense
3	Atoev A.	Chairman of the mahalla "Dustii Khalkho". Khujand
4	Mulloyev J.	Senior Rescue Officer, Department of CSF and Civil Defense
5	Ustoev P.	Specialist of the Employment Department
6	Kamolov M.	Pension Fund
7	Ulmasova N.	Head of the Social Security Department
8	Gafurova M.	Specialist of the State Property Department
9	Gafurova N.	Leading Specialist of the State Property Department
10	Temirova H.	Women's Department
11	Majidov A.	Investments Department
12	Samadov S.	Division of Industry
13	Shodiev S.	Specialist of investment department
14	Faizulloyev I.	Specialist of Economic Department
15	Khojaev R.	Architect of the City
16	Rajabov M.	Head of the Mahalla Department
17	Tolibov S.	Civil Engineer
18	Bokizoda B.	Deputy Chairman of the City of Khujand

**Лоиҳаи “Баланд бардоштани омодагӣ ва устувори
офатҳон табиӣ дар Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон”**

Рӯйхати иштироккунандагони муаррифии ҳуҷҷатҳои лоиҳа

Вилоят Сурх Шаҳр/ноҳия Хуҷанд Ҷамоат _____
15.03.2023

№	Ному насаб	Вазифа	Телефон/ почт. элект.	Имзо
1.	<i>Шарифзода</i>	РКХД		<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	<i>Қурбонӣ З.</i>	Сардор МХКВ		<i>[Signature]</i>
3.		РКХД 6.02		
4.	<i>Ҷаббаров</i>	Раиси маҷмаъаи ҳамаҷониба		<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	<i>Мӯллоев Ш.</i>	адресе кӯча		<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	<i>Ҷустоев Ш.</i>	сари маҷмаъаи ҳамаҷониба		<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	<i>Қамолӣ М.</i>	муҳаббат		<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	<i>Ҷамолӣ Ш.</i>	муҳаббат		<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	<i>Ҷаббаров М.Е.</i>	муҳаббат		<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	<i>Ҷаббаров Н.А.</i>	муҳаббат		<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	<i>Ҷамалӣ Ш.</i>	муҳаббат		<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	<i>Маҷидов А.А.</i>	Бахши сармуҳаббат		<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	<i>Самадов С.Б.</i>	Бахши сармуҳаббат		<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	<i>Шоғиев С.С.</i>	Бахши сармуҳаббат		<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	<i>Ҷаббаров Ш.Т.</i>	муҳаббат		<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	<i>Ҷаббаров Р.Б.</i>	муҳаббат		<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	<i>Ҷаббаров М.Р.</i>	муҳаббат		<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	<i>Шоғиев С.В.</i>	БКМН 1 и 2-9		<i>[Signature]</i>
19.				
20.				

Photos of Khujand



PROTOCOL № 5.

Presentations of the project "Improving Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan
Karatag village, Balkhak village April 08, 2023

Present: Chairman of the mahalla and 32 villagers, 22 of whom were women (a list of participants is attached)

Presentation topic

Goals and objectives of the project "Improving Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan

Note: Handouts (brief information about the project) were prepared in two languages: (Tajik, Russian). The meeting was held in the state language, Tajik.

Major Saivalizoda F., Deputy Head of the Financial and Economic Department of CoESCD, made an opening speech and introduced the representatives of CRPF MoF and consultants on social development and environmental issues to the participants of the meeting. Saivalizoda briefly described the purpose of the meeting and gave the floor to the representatives of CRPF Ministry of Finance.

M Valiev M, social consultant of PIU MoF, informed the audience in detail about the objectives of the project, the timing of implementation, the components of the project and the territory of the project. It was noted in the territory of The training centre for rescue workers CoESCD, which is located near Balkhak village in Karatag.

He spoke about the social and environmental requirements in the implementation of the project. She informed the participants that there are environmental and social risks when implementing the project. Although they are not significant, but it is necessary that they should be minimal. The participants were informed that the framework documents for the project implementation have been prepared: Environmental and Social Management Framework Document (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework Document (RPF), Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and briefly explained the need for these documents.

And he also informed the participants about the "Stakeholder Engagement Plan" (SEP) and spoke in detail about the importance of stakeholder engagement, that is, primarily the interaction with local state executive authorities and residents of nearby villages where the project is implemented and the possible impacts.

S. Niyatbekov, Consultant on Environmental Issues, informed the participants about the environmental requirements for project implementation. He told about normative legal documents of Tajikistan and Socio-Ecological Standards of the World Bank.

Valiev M. told about the mechanism of consideration of complaints and suggestions. It was explained that during the implementation of the project citizens may have questions regarding the implementation of the project. For this reason, special boxes will be installed at each site to receive appeals.

After the presentations, participants asked many questions.

Project consultants and specialists answered all of the participants' questions.

Khojaeva J, a housewife: We live next door to The training centre for rescue workers. Does the project go beyond the territory of the Training center?

Answer: As we said, the diver training center is not that big. No don't go out and don't bother.

Zarifov S., unemployed: I don't work anywhere, that is, I want and can work, but I don't have a job. Can I hope to find a job when implementing the project?

Answer: During the construction of the training center will need construction workers and unskilled workers. You can apply.

F. Safarova, housewife: I am still unemployed and sitting at home. I understand that construction is men's work, but will it be possible for women to find a job here when implementing the project?

Answer: We said that with the beginning of construction of the training center there will be an opportunity to temporarily employ dozens of people. Of course, mostly men in construction professions are needed there, but there will also be jobs for women, such as cooks and cleaners.

Ochildiev R., chairman of the mahalla: Since we live close to the Training center we have some concerns. The thing is that the sewerage of our houses passes through the territory of the training center. Will the project affect our sewer system?

Answer: As we were informed on the site where it is planned to build a training center there is no infrastructure. You can ask about this in detail from the specialists of CoESCD.

F. Faizov, carpenter: I would like to know if they will hire everyone or only construction specialists?

Answer: Everyone is hired, but first of all specialists. We should also note that under the terms of the World Bank, which are reflected in the project documents, benefits are given to poor people in need. You can inform others about the beginning of the project.

Gaforova D., milkmaid: You said about the complaint mechanism. How many days are the deadlines for complaints?

Answer: Complaints will be considered within 15 days, and if they are not resolved within this period, that is, the issue is complicated, then up to 30 days. In the documents that we handed out to you it is written in detail about this procedure, where you can read.

All meeting participants expressed their approval and willingness to help with the project.

The protocol was prepared by M. Valiev.

List of participants of the meeting in Karatag, Balkhak village

№	Surname and first name	Place of work
1.	Hodjaeva J.	housewife
2	Sharipova R.	Part Chef
3	Ochildieva S.	Retired
4	Burakov A.	Unit Commander
5	Dustov B.	Unit Officer
6	Saidova S.	Senior chef of the unit
7	Safarova G.	School janitor
8	Safarova F.	Housewife
9	Zaidulloeva Sh.	Housewife
10	Karayeva U.	Housewife
11	Gaforova D.	Milkmaid
12	Olimova S.	Entrepreneur
13	Alinazarova U.	Housewife
14	Mirzomurodova	Cook
15	Kodirova A.	Housewife
16	Yusufova Z.	Housewife
17	Atoeva B.	Housewife
18	Khamraev M.	Unemployed
19	Mirzomurodova M.	Dishwasher
20	Nurulloeva H.	Disabled
21	Turaeva Sh.	Housewife
22	Boymanova Sh.	Housewife
23	Musoev B.	Unemployed
24	Rakhmonova S.	Cook
25	Zaripov S.	Unemployed
26	Ochildiev B.	Unemployed
27	Faizov F.	Carpenter
28	Kosimov S.	Retired
29	Khushmadov A.	Working
30	Ochildiev R.	Mahalla Chairman
31	Halimov	Unemployed

**Лонҳан “Баланд бардоштани омодагӣ ва устуворӣ ба
офатҳои табиӣ дар Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон”**

Рӯйхати иштироккунандагони муаррифии ҳуҷҷатҳои лоиҳа

Карабал к. Балхан

Вилоят _____ Шаҳр/ноҳия _____ Ҷамоат _____

№	Ному насаб	Вазифа	Телефон/ почт. элект.	Имзо
1.	<i>Бӯрақов Н</i>	<i>ком-роҳа</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	<i>Дӯстқов Б</i>	<i>ком-роҳа</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	<i>Саидова С</i>	<i>сар-омилона</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	<i>Шарипова Р</i>	<i>повоҳ</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	<i>Ҷириқов Н</i>	<i>к. ғазал</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	<i>Ҷоҳилова Ҷ</i>	<i>хонашин</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	<i>Дҷишқиева Нафиса</i>	<i>нафиса</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	<i>Сафарова Т</i>	<i>фарош. м.ш.</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	<i>Сафарова Ф</i>	<i>хонашин</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	<i>Зиёдуллоева М</i>	<i>хонашин</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	<i>Сафарова М.</i>	<i>кафаканур.</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	<i>Ҷаҳилова Ҷ</i>	<i>хонашин</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	<i>Ҷаҳилова Д</i>	<i>Габдуш. Ҷ/х</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	<i>Ошқова С.М</i>	<i>сар-анбар</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	<i>Алимазарова</i>	<i>хонашин</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	<i>Ҷаҳилова Т</i>	<i>хонашин</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	<i>Мирзошариф</i>	<i>Ошпаз</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	<i>Ҷодирова А</i>	<i>хонашин</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	<i>Ҷоҳилова З</i>	<i>хонашин</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
20.	<i>Алиева Б</i>	<i>хонашин</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>

№	Ному насаб	Вазифа	Телефон/ почт. элект.	Имзо
21	Мирзомуродов М. Зарфишуй 5/3	05.10.61.		Мирзо
22	Нуруллоева Х. наор СМЗТ			Нуруллоева
23	Буроева и қошанин			Буроева
24	Бойманова и қошанин			Бойманова
25	Мурсоев Б қошанин			Мурсоев
26	Рахмонова С. Диназ 5/3	05.10.61.		Рахмонова
27	Зориков С. Бекор			Зориков
28	Очирдиев Б Бекор			Очирдиев
29	Раёзов Ф Уето			Раёзов
30	Косимов С Нафракатури			Косимов
31	Қўшмадор Қарор			Қўшмадор
32	Очирдиев Р. Махала			Очирдиев
33	Қашимов Бекор			Қашимов

Photos of Karatag



PROTOCOL #6.

Presentations of the project "Improving Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan

Hissar, Jamoat Somon 08 April 2023

Present: Chairman of the mahalla and 19 residents (list of participants is attached)

Presentation topic

Goals and objectives of the project "Improving Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan

Note: Handouts (brief information about the project) were prepared in two languages: (Tajik, Russian). The meeting was held in the state language, Tajik.

Major Saivalizoda F., Deputy Head of the Financial and Economic Department of CoESCD, made an introductory speech and introduced the PIU MoF consultants on social development and environmental issues to the participants of the meeting. He briefly spoke about the purpose of the meeting.

Consultant on social issues of PIU MoF Valiev M informed the participants in detail about the objectives of the project, the timing of implementation, the components of the project and the territory of the project. It was noted that on the territory of anti-hail service department of CoESCD, which is located near Shurobi Iskandar Jamoat Somon village, training classrooms for exchange of information between employees of anti-hail service of CoESCD and the Agency on Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan will be reconstructed.

He spoke about the social and environmental requirements in the implementation of the project. He informed the participants that there are environmental and social risks in the implementation of the project. Although they are not significant, but it is necessary that they were minimal. Participants were informed that the project implementation framework documents have been prepared: Environmental and Social Management Framework Document (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework Document (RPF), Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and briefly explained the need for these documents.

They explained the gist of the document - "Plan of interaction with stakeholders" (SEP) and in detail the importance of interaction with stakeholders, that is, primarily the interaction with local authorities and residents of nearby villages where the project is implemented and the possible impact of the project on the property of citizens and other.

S. Niyatbekov, Consultant on Environmental Issues, informed the participants about the environmental requirements for project implementation. He told about normative legal documents of Tajikistan and Socio-Ecological Standards of the World Bank.

Valiev M. also told about the mechanism of complaints and suggestions. It was explained that during the implementation of the project citizens may have questions regarding the implementation of the project. For this purpose, special boxes for receiving appeals will be installed at each site.

The questions of the participants were of a different nature.

Project consultants and specialists answered all of the participants' questions.

Boborokhimov I: We live next to this Hail Service Department. Does the project go beyond the territory of this Department?

Answer: No, it's not. The old buildings will be renovated for co-curricular activities.

Khamzaev S. builder: I don't work anywhere yet. I can work at this site. Will they accept me?

Answer: When rebuilding the building will need construction workers and unskilled workers. When the construction starts you can apply.

Sharipov J., worker: You said that during the implementation of the project, environmental and social protection plans will be prepared on the basis of framework documents. Who will monitor their compliance?

Answer: A Project Implementation Unit will be established under the CoES and Go, which includes specialists in conservation measures, i.e. an ecologist and a sociologist. The contractor must comply with all requirements for environmental and social protection.

Sultonov A., chairman of the mahalla: There is no drinking water in our village. We have imported water, i.e. drinking water is brought to us by water trucks. As we know, there is no drinking water in this department of anti-hail service. Can't the project support us in this?

Answer: As we said, the purpose of the project in this case is to repair the building and provide the necessary tools. We can only refer your request to a higher authority.

Zokirov E., entrepreneur: You said about the mechanism for reviewing complaints. How many days are the deadlines for reviewing complaints?

Answer: Complaints will be reviewed within 15 days, and if they are not resolved within this period, that is, the issue is complicated, then up to 30 days. In the documents that we handed out to you it is written in detail about this procedure, where you can read.

All meeting participants expressed their approval and willingness to help with the project.

The protocol was prepared by M. Valiev.

List of participants of the meeting in Somon Jamoat, Hissar

№	Surname and first name	Place of work
1.	Sultonov A.	Entrepreneur
2	Boborakhimov.	Unemployed
3	Abdulloev D.	Retired
4	Khamzaev S.	Builder
5	Nurov K.	Working
6	Melikov N.	Working
7	Yusupov A.	Farmer
8	Kalandarov A.	Cook
9	Rozikov Z.	Working
10	Zokirov D.	Entrepreneur
11	Hazratkulov	Retired
12	Kodirov A.	Working
13	Burhanzod B.	Dehkan
14	Siyarov D	Raochy
15	Sharipov J.	Working
16	Murodov Sh.	Handyman
17	Sultonov H.	Handyman
18	Dzhuraev H.	Salaried worker
19	Sultonov H.	Working
20	Turaev A.	Security Guard

Лоиҳаи "Баланд бардоштани омодагӣ ва устуворӣ ба
офатҳои табиӣ дар Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон"

Рӯйхати иштироккунандагони муаррифии ҳуҷҷатҳои лоиҳа

Вилоят _____ Шаҳр/ноҳия Душанбе Ҷамоат Солмон

№	Ному насаб	Вазифа	Телефон/ почт. элект.	Имзо
1.	Султонов Абдул	Савдогар		
2.	Ҳабибullaев	Белор.		
3.	Абдуллоев	Савдогар наф.		
4.	Ҳабибullaев	Кор. сохтмон		
5.	Ҳусейн	Коргар		
6.	Алиев	Коргар		
7.	Ҷафаров	Коргар		
8.	Ҳабибullaев	Ошпаз		
9.	Ҳабибullaев	Коргар		
10.	Зоилов	Сохтмон		
11.	Ҳабибullaев	Адабиат		
12.	Ҳабибullaев	Коргар		
13.	Ҳабибullaев	Коргар		
14.	Ҳабибullaев	Коргар		
15.	Ҳабибullaев	Коргар		
16.	Муродов	Коргар		
17.	Ҳабибullaев	Коргар		
18.	Ҳабибullaев	Коргар		
19.	Ҳабибullaев	Коргар		
20.	Ҳабибullaев	Коргар		

Photos of Hissar



PROTOCOL #7.

An introductory meeting with local government leaders, institutions, businesses,
and activists about the project
"Improving Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan"

Khorog City April 13, 2023

Present: First Deputy Chairman of the City of Khorog and 15 invitees, 6 of whom
were women (a list of participants is attached)

Topic of the meeting:

1. Objectives of the project "Improving Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan"
2. Components of the project
3. Questions and Discussions

Note: Handouts (brief information about the project) were prepared in two languages: (Tajik, Russian). The meeting was held in the state language, Tajik.

First Deputy Mayor of Khorog Vatansho Habib made opening remarks. He introduced the participants to the representatives of PIU MoF on social and environmental issues. The deputy mayor briefly spoke about the purpose of the meeting and gave the word to the representatives of PIU MoF.

M. Valiev, Consultant on Social Issues, informed the participants in detail about the project objectives, project components, project implementation regions and implementation timeframe. Among other things, he said that under component 2.1 of the project, Regional Center for Critical Situations Management will be built in Khorog city.

The consultant spoke about the social and environmental requirements in the implementation of the project. He informed the participants that the project has environmental and social risks. Although they are not significant, but it is necessary to keep them to a minimum. He said that the following framework documents were prepared for the project implementation:

1. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
2. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
3. Labor management plan (LMP)

and briefly explained the need for these documents.

Valiev M. told that for the successful implementation of the project a document - "Stakeholder Engagement Plan" (SEP) was prepared and it is necessary to finalize it, taking into account your opinions and wishes.

He spoke in detail about the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and noted that the first priority was to interact with local state executive authorities and the population on the ground. He said that successful implementation of the project depends on close cooperation between the relevant authorities and their assistance.

Valiev M. informed the participants in detail about ecological and social requirements. He told about normative legal documents of Tajikistan and about Social and Environmental Standards of the World Bank regarding the project implementation.

Consultant M. Valiev informed the participants of the meeting about the document - Procedures for Regulating Labor Relations (LMP). The participants were explained the requirements of laws and codes of RT and SES-2 of the World Bank for employment and customer/contractor relations

The participants asked a lot of questions regarding the construction of the RC in Khorog.

The project consultants answered all of the participants' questions.

Mirzoev Z, chairman of Shokhtemur Jamoat: The regional center is being built on the site of the regional department of CoES and Civil Defense, which is located on the territory of our Jamoat and there may be problems related to the implementation of this project. Problems may be related to transport, since our streets, as you have seen, are very narrow. In addition, there may be difficulties with the supply of drinking water. Who will solve these issues?

Answer: We understand your concern. Yes, the streets are narrow, there may be a shortage of drinking water. That is why we meet with you here to clarify together the possible problems and ways to solve them. Because of the narrow roads there may be traffic jams, but they are temporary and Contractor should take this into account and the project specialists will take control of the implementation of all safety requirements, including the movement of vehicles to and from the facility.

The head of the department will answer you about the lack of drinking water.

Mirakov N.: The construction of our RCUKS can in no way negatively affect the lives of our neighbors. On the contrary, we have our own well. When the building is designed, you will see for yourself.

N. Dzhonmamadov, Chairman of Somonshahr Jamoat: Our city is not big, but we have little land, no large enterprises, and there are a lot of workers. It is not easy to find a job here. We would like to know if our people can find a job during the construction of the RCUKS building?

Answer: Yes, absolutely. The project documents say to hire local workers. At least 70 percent of the workers must be local.

N. Fidolieva, leading specialist of the Youth Department: You showed us draft framework documents on ecology, resettlement, labor relations. What are these documents based on?

Answer: Framework documents are prepared on the basis of normative legal documents of the Republic of Tajikistan and Social and Environmental Standards of the World Bank. If you pay attention, SES of the World Bank were adopted in 2018 and all the projects financed by the WB necessarily comply with these standards. All situations are taken into account in the project documents. First of all, we must take into account that during the implementation of the project the rights of all citizens, especially those who are affected by the project, will be respected.

Vazirbekov A., a pensioner: I live on the street where the construction of the building is planned. If my peace is disturbed, can I apply to the hukumat of the city and directly to the project?

Answer: The mechanism of complaints and suggestions is one of the main requirements of the framework documents. This mechanism gives citizens the opportunity, regardless of position, to express their opinions about the project as a whole and the construction of the building. At each site will be installed boxes for complaints and suggestions from citizens. Project specialists will receive them and together with the local government body (mahalla, jamoat) will solve problems. It should be noted that the project will consider those complaints that relate only to the activities of the project.

List of participants of the meeting in the city of Khorog

№	Surname and first name	Place of work
1.	Watansho H.	First deputy chairman of the city
2	Mirzoev Z.	Chairman of the Jamoat Shokhtemur in Khorog
3	Jonmamadov N.	Chairman of the Jamoat of Somonshahr in Khorog.
4	Sheralieva R.	Chief accountant of the city department of education
5	Fidolieva N.	Leading Specialist of the Youth Department
6	Vazirbekova M.	Chief Specialist of the Social Security Department
7	Asanova R.	Women's Department
8	Abdulgaffarov F.	Leading Specialist of the Environmental Protection Department
9	Chavliev N.	Employee of the City Department of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense
10	Mirakov N.	Head of the Regional Department of CoES and Civil Defense
11	Shoismatov Sh.	Retired
12	Vazirbekov A.	Employee of the Regional Department of CoES and Civil Defense

13	Gulmamadov A.	Retired
14	Kuvvatbekova A.	Nurse
15	Faizullozoda A.	Deputy Head of the Regional Department of CoES and Civil Defense
16	Tolib Faizullo	Deputy Chairman of the City of Khorog

**Лоиҳаи “Баланд бардоштани омодагӣ ва устуворӣ ба
офатҳои табиӣ дар Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон”**

Рӯйхати иштироккунандагони муаррифии ҳуҷҷатҳои лоиҳа

13.04.2023.

Вилоят ВМКБ Шаҳр/ноҳия Коруз Ҷамоат _____

№	Ному насаб	Вазифа	Телефон/ почт. элект.	Имзо
1.	Ватанина Хайрулло	Менеджери Анҷумани Раиси Ҷамоати		
2.	Мирзоӣ Зухрал	Раиси Ҷамоати “Шоҳи Машиқ”		
3.	Ҷоннакназов Нурнакӯш	Раиси Ҷамоати “Солмошсар”		
4.	Мерозидов Зобира	Сармуҳтабар иҷтимоӣ ва фарҳангӣ		
5.	Ҷабрӯллоев Наврузшоҳ	Муртаққили/модери Банини кор ва зовоти Ҷ.Коруз		
6.	Ҷабрӯллоев Ҷабрӯлло	Муртаққили/модери Ҷамоати Ҷамоати		
7.	Ҷабрӯллоев Ҷабрӯлло	Муртаққили/модери Ҷамоати Ҷамоати		
8.	Абдузараров	Муртаққили/модери иҷтимоӣ ва фарҳангӣ		
9.	Ҷабрӯллоев Н.	Муртаққили/модери иҷтимоӣ ва фарҳангӣ		
10.	Ҷабрӯллоев Н.	Муртаққили/модери иҷтимоӣ ва фарҳангӣ		
11.	Шоҳназаров Б.И.	соқими шаҳр		
12.	Ҷабрӯллоев А.	соқими шаҳр		
13.	Ҷабрӯллоев А.	соқими шаҳр	кадрӣ, Ҷ.Коруз	
14.	Ҷабрӯллоев А.	соқими шаҳр	кадрӣ, Ҷ.Коруз	
15.	Ҷабрӯллоев А.	соқими шаҳр	кадрӣ, Ҷ.Коруз	
16.	Ҷабрӯллоев А.	соқими шаҳр	кадрӣ, Ҷ.Коруз	
17.				

Photos of the meeting in Khorog



PROTOCOL #8.

An introductory meeting with local government leaders, institutions, businesses, and activists about the project
"Improving Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan"
Rasht District April 19, 2023

Attendance: First Deputy Chairman of the district and 18 invitees, of whom 6 were women (a list of participants is attached)

Theme of the meeting:

1. Objectives of the "Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Resilience in the Republic of Tajikistan" project
2. Components of the project
3. Questions and Discussions

Note: Handouts (brief information about the project) and presentations were prepared in two languages: (Tajik, Russian). The meeting was held in the state language, Tajik.

First deputy chairman of Rasht district khukumat for economic issues Sharifzoda M. made an opening speech. He thanked employees of project implementing agencies and said that we are glad that with the support of the project we will have restored roads. The deputy chairman introduced the representatives of PIU MoF and GRP MoT - consultants on social development and environmental issues to the participants.

S. Niyatbekov, Consultant on environmental issues of PIU MoF, informed the participants in detail about the project objectives, implementation timeframe, project components and project implementation regions. In particular, he said that under Component 1 of the project, critical sections of the Dushanbe-Rasht-Karamik road (border with the Kyrgyz Republic) will be restored in the Rasht, Tajikabad, Lakhsh and Roghun districts of the Rasht region.

D. Safarov, social consultant of PIG MT told about the social and environmental requirements in the implementation of the project. He informed the participants that there are environmental and social risks in the project implementation. He noted that the following framework documents are being prepared for the project implementation:

1. Environmental and Social Action Management Framework (ESMF)
2. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
3. Labor management plan (LMP)

and briefly explained the need for these documents.

Safarov D. said that for the successful implementation of the project, a document - "Plan of Interaction with Stakeholders" (SEP) has been prepared and we need to

finalize it taking into account the opinions and wishes of experts and citizens in general.

Consultant on environmental issues of GRP MoT Nosirov R. informed the participants about the Plan of interaction with stakeholders, i.e. joint work with local state and executive authorities. He said that the successful implementation of the project depends on close cooperation between the relevant authorities and their assistance.

Nosirov R. informed the audience about environmental and social requirements. He told about normative legal documents of Tajikistan and about Social and Environmental Standards of the World Bank.

Participants were very interested in the project and asked many questions about the start of its implementation in the Rasht Valley.

S. Niyatbekov informed the participants of the meeting about the document – Labor management plan (LMP).

The project consultants answered questions from the participants.

Q&A

A. Saidakhmadov, head of the road maintenance site: Near the village of Belgi, on the right side of the Surkhob river the bridge is destroyed. There it is necessary to carry out restoration work on the bank and the construction of a pedestrian bridge, which the population began to build, but due to a lack of funds have remained so.

Answer: As we have already said, the project will finance critical sections of the Dushanbe-Rasht-Lakhsh-Karamik road. Specific sections have not been identified yet. The necessary sections are being designed, which need to be rehabilitated, and then we will be able to say precisely.

S. Mirakov, teacher: At the beginning I would like to thank the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the World Bank for this project. Indeed, we have many dangerous sections of roads in the region. Take our region, i.e. Rasht, how much more needs to be done. You correctly noted that due to natural disasters we have a lot of economic losses every year. Despite this, we see that our government, with the support of the World Bank and other international organizations, is trying to make our lives easier. I just wanted to express my wish. Thank you to all those involved in the implementation of the project.

S. Sharipova, Specialist of Social Protection Department: As I understand it, the project will create new jobs. Will only specialists be hired?

Answer: When reconstruction and new construction work begins, contractors will hire local residents. This is a requirement of the WB. Specialists and workers, i.e. people of working professions: carpenters, concrete workers, reinforcing workers and others can be hired. It should be noted that there are jobs for women, too. They can work as cooks, cleaners, etc..

Abdonov A., land surveyor: From your words, we understand that the project does not take new land. Still, there may be questions about resettlement and allocation of new land plots?

Answer: There are such risks during implementation and we take them into account. Strengthening of important sections of the road will take place within the existing road, but we can say exactly after the design. All these points are taken into account in the framework documents, as you know, we told about these requirements.

M. Sharifzoda, First Deputy Chairman of the district, summarizing the meeting, thanked all the participants and assured that the district Hukumat will always support the implementation of the project.

List of participants in the Rasht meeting

№	Surname and first name	Place of work
1.	Sharifzoda M	Deputy Chairman of the District
2	Saidakhmadov A.	Head of the road maintenance department
3	Abdonov A.	Specialist of the Committee on Land Settlement
4	Saigufronov Z.	Head of the Employment Department
5	Rasulov J.	Architect
6	Mirakov S.	Teacher
7	Obidov M.	Head of the state agency for road maintenance
8	Sharipov M.	Chief engineer state agency road maintenance
9	Gulomov R.	Entrepreneur
10	Kalandarov M.	A representative of the local press
11	Abdulloeva Yu.	Industrial Specialist
12	Sharipova S.	Head of the Environmental Protection Department
13	Obidzoda M.	Representative of the Youth Department

14	Bekov M.	Chairman of the Jamoat
15	Makhmadov A.	Chairman of the Jamoat
16	Khodzhiev H.	Chief Architect of the district
17	Shafoev B.	Insurance Department
18	Islomova Z.	Specialist of the Employment Department
19	Gulomova S.	Teacher

Лоиҳаи “Баланд бардоштани омодагӣ ва устуворӣ ба офатҳои табиӣ дар Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон”

Рӯйхати иштироккунандагони муаррифии ҳуҷҷатҳои лоиҳа

19.01.2023.

Вилоят _____ Шаҳр/ноҳия Рашид Ҷамоат _____

№	Ному насаб	Вазифа	Телефон/ почт. элект.	Имзо
1.	Шарифзода М. Муов. раис ноҳ			
2.	Сайдуллоев А. Соҳиб. ИХРА-Раи			
3.	Абдуқодир А. муов. раис. Ҷум. раис			
4.	Сайдуллоев З. Раҳбар ИИМБ-и ша			
5.	Раҳмонов З. Соҳиб. ИИМБ-и ша			
6.	Миралов С. омузгор			
7.	Раҳмонов М. Раҳбар ИИМБ-и ша			
8.	Раҳмонов М. Раҳбар ИИМБ-и ша			
9.	Ҷумалов Раҳмон			
10.	Раҳмонов З. Раҳбар			
11.	Абдуллоев Ю. Раҳбар ИИМБ-и ша			
12.	Маҷидов С. Раҳбар ИИМБ-и ша			
13.	Обидов М. Раҳбар ИИМБ-и ша			
14.	Давлатов М. Раҳбар ИИМБ-и ша			
15.	Маҷидов Д. Раҳбар ИИМБ-и ша			
16.	Ҳозиев К. Раҳбар ИИМБ-и ша			
17.	Широев В. Раҳбар ИИМБ-и ша			
18.	Абдуллоев З. Раҳбар ИИМБ-и ша			
19.	Ҷумалов С. омузгор			
20.				

Rasht

Photos

