GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
RURAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

March 2019
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### Abbreviations

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<tr>
<td>ARAP</td>
<td>Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<td>ESMF</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Framework</td>
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<td>ESMP</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Plan</td>
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<td>ESS</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Standards</td>
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<td>GM</td>
<td>Grant Manager</td>
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<td>GBAO</td>
<td>Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast</td>
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<td>GFP</td>
<td>Grievance Focal Point</td>
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<td>GMC</td>
<td>Grievance Management Committee</td>
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<td>GRM</td>
<td>Grievance Redress Mechanism</td>
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<td>GRS</td>
<td>Grievance Redress System (WB)</td>
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<td>IOL</td>
<td>Inventory of Losses</td>
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<td>LC</td>
<td>Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan</td>
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<td>LGS</td>
<td>Local self-government (jamoat)</td>
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<td>MoF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan</td>
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<td>MSMEs</td>
<td>Micro, small, and medium enterprises</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>PIU</td>
<td>Project Implementation Unit under the MoF of Tajikistan</td>
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<td>O&amp;M</td>
<td>Operations and Maintenance</td>
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<td>OP</td>
<td>Operational Policy</td>
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<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected Person</td>
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<td>PIG Tourism</td>
<td>Project Implementation Group under the Tourism Committee</td>
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<td>POM</td>
<td>Project Operational Manual</td>
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<td>QPR</td>
<td>Quarterly Progress Report</td>
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<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<td>REDP</td>
<td>WB-funded Rural Economic Development Project</td>
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<td>REP</td>
<td>WB-funded Rural Electrification Project</td>
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<td>RMR</td>
<td>Risk Mitigation Regime</td>
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<td>RPF</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
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<td>SA</td>
<td>Social Assessment</td>
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<td>SERSP</td>
<td>Social and Economic Resilience Strengthening Project</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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Glossary of Terms

In this Resettlement Policy Framework, unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms will have the following meanings:

“Census” is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity including collation of demographic and property information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the nature and levels of impact.

“Compensation” means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihoods resulting from project activities.

“Consultation”: The process of gathering information or advice from stakeholders and taking these views into account when making project decisions and/or setting targets and defining strategies.

“Cut-off date” is the date by which PAPs and their affected assets, as relevant, have been identified and new entrants to the site cannot make claims to compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose ownership, use of occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.

“Economic Rehabilitation Assistance” means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable PAPs to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.

“Enablers”: Represent local organizations to be competitively selected under the project. The “enablers” will be local NGOs, consulting companies, Destination Management Organizations (DMO) and other service providers to reach out to beneficiaries and support the application process.

“Engagement”: A process in which a company builds and maintains constructive and sustainable relationships with stakeholders impacted over the life of a project. This is part of a broader “stakeholder engagement” strategy, which also encompasses governments, civil society, employees, suppliers, and others with an interest in the project.

“Environmental and Social Standards” (ESSs) set out the requirements for Borrowers/ Clients relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. Ten ESSs establish the standards that the Borrower/Client and the project should meet through the project life cycle.

“Grant Manager”: To ensure the successful implementation of matching grant components, a consulting company will be hired to provide technical support to project implementing agencies on grant implementation. The Grant Management Company will not have decision-making authority, and disbursements to beneficiaries will continue to be handled from government implementing agencies. In consultation and coordination with the government, the hired firm will prepare grant manuals detailing implementation arrangements for each type of grant and beneficiary group. The Grant Management Company will be competitively selected and will report to the PIU.

“Involuntary resettlement” means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct economic and social impacts caused by:

a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in:
   i. relocation or loss of shelter;
   ii. loss of assets or access to assets; or
   iii. loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAP has moved to another location.
b) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.


“Land” includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

“Land acquisition” refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible.

“Livelihood” refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.

“Local communities”: Refers to groups of people living in close proximity to a project that could potentially be impacted by a project. (“Stakeholders,” in contrast, refers to the broader group of people and organisations with an interest in the project.)

“Non-Government Organisations”: Private organisations, often not-for-profit, that facilitate community development, local capacity building, advocacy, and environmental protection.

“Partnerships”: In the context of engagement, partnerships are defined as collaboration between people and organizations to achieve a common goal and often share resources and competencies, risks and benefits.

“Project”: Refers to Rural Economy Development Project, which is a part of the World Bank Resilience Strengthening Program in Tajikistan.

“Project Area”: A geographical area within which direct and indirect impacts attributable to a project can be expected. Typically a Project Area is (i) unique to a project (ii) larger than the actual footprint of a project; and encompasses socio-economic issues and impacts, as well as issues and impacts associated with other disciplines (e.g. environment, health and safety). Defining the Project Area is used to determine a project’s area of influence and responsibilities. It also provides guidance on the area within which impacts need to be monitored, and managed, and it also assists with defining project stakeholders that should be engaged during an ESIA process.

“Project affected persons” (PAPs) means persons who are impacted by involuntary resettlement as defined below.

“Restrictions on land use” refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, and restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.

“Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)” is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.
“Resettlement Assistance” means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation.

“Replacement cost for houses and other structures” means the prevailing open market cost of replacing affected structures, in an area and of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures. Such costs will include: (a) the cost of the materials, (b) transporting building materials to the construction site; (c) any labor and contractors’ fees; and (d) any registration or transfer costs.

“Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)” is an instrument to be used throughout project implementation. The RPF sets out the resettlement objectives and principles, organizational arrangements and funding mechanisms for any resettlement, that may be necessary during project implementation. The RPF guides the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans of individual sub projects in order to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the project. The Resettlement Action Plans (“RAPs”) for the Project will therefore be prepared in conformity with the provisions of this RPF.

“Replacement cost” means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost is to be based on Market rate (commercial rate) according to the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows: (a) “Replacement cost for agricultural land” means the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of: (b) preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and (c) any registration and transfer taxes.

“Security of tenure” means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are in effect weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.

“Stakeholder”: Refers to individuals or groups who: (a) are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and (b) may have an interest in the project (other interested parties). Stakeholders are defined as people or entities that are affected or may have an interest in the Project.
Steering Committee: A Committee to be established by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to supervise overall project implementation. It will include key government agencies involved in the implementation of three Risk Mitigation Regime projects. The steering committee will meet on a regular basis and receive regular reports from the Ministry of Finance Project Coordination Unit on implementation status.

“Subproject”: Refers to the grants/subgrants to be funded under the Rural Economy Development Project.

“Voluntary Land Donation” - means communities or individuals may agree to voluntarily provide land for sub-projects for desired community benefits. The operative principles in voluntary land donation are “informed consent and power of choice”. Informed consent means the people involved are fully knowledgeable about the project and its implications and consequences and freely agree to participate in the project. Power of choice refers to the people involved have option to agree or disagree, without adverse consequences imposed formally or informally by others.
Introduction

Rural Economy Development Project (REDP), being a part of the Resilience Strengthening Program (RSP) included in the upcoming World Bank Country Partnership Framework for the Republic of Tajikistan for the period FY19-23. It will contribute to the Risk Mitigation Regime’s (RMR) higher-level objectives of strengthening resilience, defined as a person’s, community’s and/or country’s capacity to adjust or respond to, and recover from, difficulties, adverse impacts, and/or exogenous shocks, reducing perceptions of exclusion, and preventing fragility risks.

The Risk Mitigation Regime (RMR) Window is dedicated to financing pilot development interventions as innovative prevention tools to mitigate fragility risks; and USD 87 million has been allocated for Tajikistan. The RMR window for Tajikistan is expected to support three complementary operations: (a) the Socio-Economic Resilience Strengthening Project (SERSP); (b) the Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project (TREP); and (c) the Rural Economy Development Project (REDP), which aims to support micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and create jobs for vulnerable groups.

The REDP has a geographical focus on the Khatlon Oblast and Gorno-Badakshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), which have the highest levels of absolute and relative poverty measures, respectively, and which face fragility risks due to the proximity to unstable parts of Afghanistan, large youth populations, disparities in service delivery outcomes, and legacies of violent conflicts. The project recognizes the significance of, and adopts the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards, for identifying and assessing as well as managing the environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts associated with this investment project.

The Bank is committed to supporting Borrowers/ Clients in the development and implementation of projects that are environmentally and socially sustainable, and to enhancing the capacity of Borrowers’ environmental and social frameworks to assess and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of projects. To this end, the Bank has defined specific Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), which are designed to avoid, minimize, reduce or mitigate the adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of projects. The Bank will assist Borrowers in their application of the ESSs to projects supported through Investment Project Financing in accordance with this Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing (Policy).

ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. The proposed activities are not expected to generate serious adverse effects to human health and the social environment. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical and economic displacement. To prevent, avoid, mitigate and reduce those risks and to meet ESS5 requirements the present Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was developed by the Government of Tajikistan/Ministry of Finance Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

Due to the nature and large number of proposed sub-activities, associated environmental and social risks, and limited capacity of MOF PIU in the understanding and application of the Bank’s new Environment and Social Framework (ESF), and relevant Standards, the project is classified as Substantial risk from environmental and social perspective and as defined under the Bank’s ESF.

The present RPF document consists of nine chapters, which provide guidelines for the development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures for adverse impacts caused by the project activities whose exact locations are not known.

Chapter One includes the Project Objectives and Brief Description of the project components. It also outlines the major project activities planned approaches merged from three distinct risks to be addressed: the socio-economic exclusion of young men and women; regional and cross-border challenges that result in heightened fragility risks; and cross-cutting governance challenges that constrain the implementation of participatory and accountable local governance practices.

Chapter Two underlines the rationale of Environmental and Social Standard 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and the scope of the present Resettlement Policy Framework, which lays bare the next steps on preparing and implementing resettlement instruments.

Chapter Three provides Objectives and Principles of Resettlement Planning to ensure that people adversely affected under the Project are adequately consulted with on project activities and receive compensation or assistance that will at least restore pre-project level of livelihoods.

Chapter Four describes Legal Frameworks and Policies Related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement. It informs about the existing relevant national and international legislation and regulatory documents related to land acquisition, resettlement, citizen engagement, and other social issues.

Chapter Five narrates the RAP Preparation, Approval and Disclosure Process. It indicates required steps towards resettlement action plan development through implementation of census, social and economic surveys, and inventory of losses.

Chapter Six includes Eligibility Criteria and Procedures for Various Categories of Project Affected People. It sets out eligibility criteria, which are necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits, and to discourage claims of ineligible people.

Chapter Seven describes the Methods of Valuating Affected Assets. It sets out the guidelines for determining the value of affected assets, including types of compensation payments, preparation of asset inventory and valuation methods.

Chapter Eight underlines the RPF and RAP Implementation Arrangements and Procedures. It describes the optimal arrangements that build on responsibilities already in place in MoF PIU to ensure that the requirements of this RPF are met for each project activity.

Chapter Nine narrates the Public Consultations conducted during the RPF preparation, RPF disclosure and consultations to be implemented during the project implementation. It also describes the project-based GRM structure and implementation.

Relevant Annexes are enclosed at end of this document to compliment the above-mentioned chapters.
1. Project Description

Project Development Objective is to improve the sources of livelihood for local populations in GBAO and Khatlon through tourism and agribusiness.

The Project areas include all districts of Khatlon region (25) and GBAO region (7).

The project has four components. Three components finance activities to support agribusiness, community-based tourism, and related services, and one component finances project implementation. Component 1 funds public investment in infrastructure at cultural sites and grants to communities to improve small local agribusiness and tourism infrastructure. Component 2 funds matching grants to farmers and MSMEs in tourism, agribusiness, and related sectors. Component 3 funds technical assistance to public agencies, service providers, and operators in tourism, agriculture, and related sectors. Component 4 funds the Project Implementation Unit and a grant management company that will design and implement all grants and matching grants funded by the project.

Project Components

Component 1—Improve public infrastructure for development of tourism, agribusiness and related sectors (US$11,700,000)

Component 1 aims to improve public infrastructure for development of tourism and agribusiness. Component one includes three subcomponents:

- **Subcomponent 1.1: Public investments in historical and cultural tourism sites (US$9,000,000):** This subcomponent will finance the rehabilitation, beautification, landscaping, and general improvement of four cultural and historical sites. One site is in GBAO and three in Khatlon (Figure 7). The project will finance the investments, as well as the technical design and commercialization plans, the associated social and environmental assessments, and the supervision of the works. The investments will help: (i) attract more visitors, (ii) encourage new economic activity on and around the sites, (iii) enhance visitors’ experience at the sites, increasing their spending, and (iv) preserve local cultural assets. The construction works under this subcomponent will give jobs to youth and returning migrants, and will contribute to upskill them, making them ready for more specialized occupations in the construction industry in the future.

- **Subcomponent 1.2: Grants to communities, municipalities, and nongovernmental organization (NGOs) to improve tourism and agribusiness infrastructure and develop local tourism attractions (US$2,400,000).** This subcomponent will finance grants for communities, municipalities, and NGOs to develop local tourism attraction and to improve infrastructure in public agricultural markets. The objective of this subcomponent is to solicit local communities’ proposals to develop tourism and agribusiness in Khatlon and GBAO and to involve citizens in designing and implementing these proposals, ultimately increasing citizens’ engagement and opportunities for productive employment. Proposals that involve vulnerable citizens—youth, women and returning migrants—will have priority. Grant enablers (“enablers”) will be hired under subcomponent 3.2 to help applicants prepare proposals and implement those that are selected. The Grant Management Company (GMC—financed under subcomponent 4.2) will administer the grants according to the principles and rules in the Grants Manual. The GMC will collect the proposal and prepare the submission to the Grant Committee, composed of public

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2 Contractors to be selected for such works will be required during the tender process to fulfill targets for specific groups.
stakeholders and NGOs. Beneficiaries that submit winning proposals will receive the grant money to achieve the objectives in their proposals. Grants under this Subcomponent will include:

- **Grants for communities, municipalities, or NGOs to improve tourism infrastructure or develop local tourism attractions (US$1,400,000).** The GMC, PIG, and grant enablers will advertise the availability of grants in all districts in GBAO and Khatlon. The grants will be open to NGOs, communities, or municipalities interested in promoting tourism. As examples, the grants might fund rehabilitating local recreational sites (such as theatres, parks, and museums), improving hiking or cultural trails, or organizing local fairs.

- **Grants for communities or municipalities to improve infrastructure in public agricultural markets (baazaars) (US$1,000,000).** The GMC, PIG and grant enablers will advertise the availability of grants in all districts in GBAO and Khatlon for communities or municipalities interested in improving local bazaars by, for example: (i) building or improving trading areas (e.g., fixing the roofs of the bazaars), (ii) building or improving sanitary facilities (e.g., building public toilets), (iii) building or improving (cold) storage facilities, and (iv) repairing of facilities or buying equipment for food safety control labs in the bazaars. In addition, any other public good need pertaining the bazaars identified during the project implementation can be addressed and financed under this subcomponent.

**Subcomponent 1.3: Public investments in touristic signage (US$300,000).** This subcomponent will fund the preparation, purchase, and installation of tourist signs across the major travel routes and for key tourism sites in Khatlon and GBAO, including road signage and entrance and interpretative signage. These interventions can cover – but will not be limited to – the sites financed under subcomponents 1.1 and 1.2.

*Component 2—Support to MSMEs and entrepreneurs in the tourism, agribusiness, and related services (US$8,200,000)*

**Component 2 aims to facilitate entrepreneurial activities and increase MSMEs’ growth and employment in the tourism, agribusiness and related sectors.** This subcomponent will finance matching grants to private sector actors (individual entrepreneurs, farmers or groups of farmers, and MSMEs) in agribusiness, tourism, and related sectors. The objective of this subcomponent is to facilitate investment in tangible and intangible assets (e.g. quality certification) that would improve their productivity, increase their offering, and produce opportunities to create jobs and add value. Proposals from vulnerable citizens—youth, women, and returning migrants—and proposals that involve vulnerable citizens will have priority in the selection. Grant enablers (“enablers”) will be hired under subcomponent 3.2 to help applicants prepare proposals and implement selected ones. The GMC will administer the grants according to the principles and rules in the Grants Manual. The GMC will collect the proposal and prepare the submission to the Grant Committee. The beneficiaries that submit a winning proposal will receive and be entitled to spend the grant money to achieve the objectives spelled out in their proposals.

- **Subcomponent 2.1: Matching grants to farmers and agribusiness MSMEs to support post-harvest storage and processing (US$2,600,000).** Matching grants will be provided to formally registered individual farmers, farmers’ groups, or associations and MSMEs to finance goods (equipment) and services to facilitate small-scale post-harvesting activities. The matching grants can finance, for example: (i) drying or packaging machines, (ii) (cold) storage facilities, (iii) equipment to produce small-size uniquely packaged products that can be sold on the local market or bought by tourists as present, or (iv) changes to production processes to obtain food safety and quality certifications such as HACCP and ISO 22000. The equipment the matching grants finance will contribute to reducing product waste, extending product life, adding value, and improving market access, including exports. The equipment will increase incomes and generate new jobs, particularly for smallholder farmers, women, and youth. Priority will be given to goods and services that reduce the country’s vulnerability to climate change, such as energy-efficient
processing technologies and storage facilities, or environmental certifications of MSMEs’ production processes. This will reduce carbon emissions and pressure on natural resources.

- **Subcomponent 2.2: Matching grants to farmers and processors in two agribusiness value chains (US$2,600,000).** These matching grants will support the development of two value chains by removing demand and supply bottlenecks. The first value chain is dairy, where the project will provide:
  - **Matching grants to formally registered farmers, or associations** to buy milking equipment, milk containers, improved fodder, and high-productivity cows to improve the quantity and quality of their milk.
  - **Matching grants to processors** to establish or acquire collection points, including equipment (such as milk tanker trucks and quality control equipment). While grants will be provided to processors, they will benefit farmers by increasing opportunities to continuously trade milk with processors. These grants could be offered through a reverse auction scheme, whereby the project will predetermine the requirements and processors will be invited to submit proposals. In awarding the matching grants, principles of inclusion and cognizance of climate change will be considered to the extent possible.

- **Subcomponent 2.3: Matching grants to tourism-related MSMEs to improve services and offerings (US$3,000,000).** The project will provide matching grants to formally registered tourism entrepreneurs, MSMEs, and NGOs so they can improve the quality of their products and services. The objective of this subcomponent is to attract more tourists and increase their spending, ultimately increasing employment and income opportunities for local populations. Homestays, restaurants, tour operators, activity and service providers, artists and crafters could apply for the matching grants. The grants could fund a diverse set of initiatives, including: (i) improving access to basic sanitation services, (ii) upgrading kitchens to meet health standards, (iii) purchasing equipment that tourists want (such as mountain bikes), and (iv) offering public services (such as public bathrooms, benches, first aid, maps, and tourism information) in rest areas. Matching grants to develop and promote agritourism will support farmers willing to diversify their income through tourism.

Component 3 — Capacity building and business development services in tourism, agribusiness and related sectors (US$7,200,000)

Component 3 aims to (a) improve the capacity of tourism and agribusiness public agencies, operators, and service providers and (b) help beneficiaries apply for and implement the grants and matching grants the project funds. This component will finance capacity building and technical assistance to (i) promote the sectors by improving the capacity of public institutions and enhancing individual skills and (ii) provide business support services for implementing the grant and matching grant programs. It includes two subcomponents:

- **Subcomponent 3.1: Technical assistance to public agencies, service providers and operators in the tourism and agribusiness sectors (US$4,800,000).** This subcomponent will finance three specific activities, among others. The first is training and advisory on tourism and agribusiness development (e.g., global trends, market analysis, public-private partnership for development of the sectors). The training will be for stakeholders such as the Tourism Development Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Culture, Destination Management Organizations (DMOs), and other project participants. The second activity is promoting tourism and agribusiness by organizing and taking part in trade fairs, familiarization or learning tours (for tour operators and agribusinesses), and media and marketing activities. Targeted marketing activities

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3 GBAO has an organized association of homestays (PECTA) financed by the Agha Khan Foundation. There is no similar association in Khatlon.
include designing and disseminating online, in-print and visual materials. The third specific activity under this subcomponent is providing training, retraining, and certification programs for skilled professionals, semi-skilled workers, and relevant entrepreneurs.

- **Subcomponent 3.2: Technical assistance to help beneficiaries of grants and matching grants design, submit and implement grant proposals (US$2,400,000).** To maximize the outreach and the impact of all grant and matching grant programs offered under the project (including Component 2 and subcomponent 1.2), the project will competitively select enablers (“enablers”). The enablers could be local nongovernmental organizations, consulting companies, DMOs, or other providers of professional and knowledge services. The project will recruit three to five enablers to: (i) identify and train beneficiaries, particularly vulnerable groups, (ii) help beneficiaries prepare grant and matching grant proposals, and (iii) provide implementation support. To encourage proposals with positive impacts on the environment, the enablers will also conduct climate change awareness raising and knowledge sharing among beneficiaries.

**Component 4— Project coordination and implementation, and grant management (US$2,900,000)**

1. **Component 4 will support overall project coordination, implementation, and hiring a grant management company that will administer all grants and matching grants financed under the project.** Component 4 finances costs pertaining the overall implementation of the project, which include:

   - **Project Coordination and Implementation (US$900,000).** The implementation costs will cover (i) staff and experts at the Project Implementation Unit (PIG) at the Ministry of Finance (MoF), which will implement the entire project, (2) tourism experts for the Project Implementation Group at the Tourism Development Committee will hire, and (3) regional coordinators in the governors’ offices in Khatlon and GBAO. Component 4 will also cover operational costs related to implementation, such as office equipment, travel, communication, printing, and transportation. In addition, the costs will include monitoring & evaluation (M&E) and impact assessment activities to systematically track and measure the results of the project and to rigorously assess the impact of some pilot initiatives on incomes and jobs, with a focus on youth, women and returning migrants.

   - **Grant Management Company (US$2,000,000).** A dedicated company financed under this component will manage the grants and matching grants.

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4 At a minimum, 2-4 enablers in total should ensure coverage of tourism and agribusiness beneficiaries in the 25 districts of Khatlon. Given the remoteness of GBAO, one facilitator should be dedicated to beneficiaries in those districts.
2. Rationale for ESS 5 and RPF Scope

The newly adopted Environmental and Social Standards (October, 2018) set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. 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 goal to reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens. The standards will: (a) support Borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability; (b) assist Borrowers in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations; (c) enhance nondiscrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance; and (d) enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

Ten Environmental and Social Standards establish the standards that the Borrower and the project will meet through the project life cycle. ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. The proposed activities are not expected to generate serious adverse effects to human health and the social environment. However, the project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical and economic displacement. To prevent, avoid, mitigate and reduce those risks and to meet ESS5 requirements the present Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was developed.

The Rural Economy Development Project by design will avoid activities that may involve physical/ economic displacement and/ or loss of structures. Being small scale activities driven by community, flexible in terms of design and location shall be available and hence no resettlement is envisaged. However, there could be some isolated instances wherein lands need to be acquired involuntarily. Towards addressing such a situation, the client has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework, approved by the Bank and disclosed the same.

RPF lays bare the next steps on preparing and implementing resettlement action plans (RAP). The framework clarifies resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components to be prepared during project implementation. Once the subproject or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, such a framework will be expanded into a specific resettlement action plan. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank.

Potential Impacts on Assets, People and Livelihood

Given the planned work under Component 1, the impact on involuntary resettlement will be limited by small scale land acquisition, temporary land acquisition, restriction of access and economic impact. Physical relocation of households is not expected. It is expected that the construction will be carried out within the footprint of existing infrastructure or on available lands that are publicly owned. However, land may be required for small scale infrastructure sub-projects in settlements where no infrastructure currently exist, as well as for expansion of agribusiness and tourism community based infrastructure by improving market locations, cold-storages, tourism attraction sites and services. The presence of informal users or structures and associated economic impacts covered under ESS5 also cannot be ruled out. While public land is expected to be made available in case of expansion of new infrastructure, the project allows for voluntary land donations by the community or individuals and this process will have to be closely managed during implementation. Individual land donation will be subject to strict scrutiny and approved by the World Bank, prior to accepting donation. Land donation cannot result in a person or household
being worse off than pre-project levels and must receive benefits from the project. As the investments will be determined by the grant applicants based on the local needs, the impact will not be known until the investments are selected in each cycle.

Given the planned activities under Component 2, no involuntary impacts are anticipated, as the project will providing matching grants to value chain producers and community-based tourism providers to place mini-shops for fruit processing, dairy products, local crafts, and to improve home-stays, restaurants and sanitation facilities around the tourist attractions and sites in the target districts.

Although the detailed impacts under both components will only be known once detailed grant proposals and designs are prepared, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan intended to develop a RPF to address possible impacts related to land acquisition and access restrictions and risks involving potential links to some of the subproject interventions that might considered as ‘associated facilities’ under the ESS5. The RPF identifies the possible impacts from project activities, describe the range of potential impacts (temporary and permanent) to land use/access and structures and describes how compensation rates will be determined and procedures for the same.

Where there is a gap between national and World Bank procedures, the latter will prevail for all activities financed under this project due to the project risk category classified as “Substantial”. The RPF will serve as a screening device to ascertain if there will be any impacts resulting from project activities. The RPF is intended as a practical tool to guide the preparation of social risk and impact mitigation instruments such as Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and necessary due diligence for activities during implementation of the comprehensive project. If any impacts are identified, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan will develop ESF instruments for each sub project based on the guidelines and procedures highlighted in the RPF document.

This RPF will be approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and cleared with the World Bank (WB). Once the document has been approved, it will be uploaded to WB’s external web-site and be available locally through the development centre/Infoshop, in compliance with the WB’s policy. The RPF will be translated into Russian and/or Tajik and further will be distributed in such a way as to be available to central and local government agencies and potential PAPs. Implementation of the planned project investments will only take place following these approvals and information sharing/consultation.
3. Objectives and Principles of Resettlement Planning

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) aims at describing policies and procedures to ensure that people adversely affected under the Project are adequately consulted with on project activities and receive compensation or assistance that will at least restore pre-project level of livelihoods.

The RPF provides policies and procedures to determine requirements of the World Bank’s ESS on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5), to assess potential expected risks and impacts, to identify detailed steps to develop appropriate mitigation measures, including mitigation and compensation for the impact caused under the project including:

- involuntary land acquisition (temporary or permanent);
- loss of, or impact on, assets or access thereto;
- loss of standing crops, trees income source or livelihoods, regardless of whether the project affected persons (PAPs) will be resettled, or not;
- restricted access to natural resources, public places and services,
- legal framework, eligibility criteria of displaced population, valuation methodology, compensation provision, entitlement matrix, implementation process, consultation procedures,
- due diligence procedures in case of project interventions linked to other development activities supported by the Government and other funding agencies
- grievance redress mechanisms, entitlement payment procedures, and monitoring and evaluation procedures for land acquisition and resettlement under this project.

The basic objectives of the RPF are to: (i) guide MoF PIU, the national and local governments (Provincial, District, Jamoat) in properly identifying, compensating, and restoring the livelihoods of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), (ii) serve as a binding document to ensure payment of compensation and assistance to PAPs, and (iii) provide direction in preparing, updating, implementing and monitoring subproject Abbreviated RAPs and RAPs. The RPF includes measures to ensure that PAPs are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the Project.

The RPF is based on the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized.
- PAPs are to be suitably 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 legal land title is not a barrier to compensation or alternative forms of rehabilitation assistance.
- Particular attention is paid 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 a part of the project, and the full costs of compensation are included in project costs and benefits.
- Compensation/rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to displacement and prior to ground leveling, demolition, and in any case, before an impact occurs.
- Compensation is to be paid at full replacement cost to PAPs, without deductions for depreciation or any other purpose.
It should be noted that according to World Bank’s ESS5, the term “involuntary resettlement” encompasses more than the ‘physical relocation or resettlement’ of affected people. It is defined as the direct social and economic impacts of a project that are permanent or temporary and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (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 to another location; or (iv) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. The ESS5 also applies in case any subproject activities found as ‘linked’ or ‘associated facility’. This ESS requirements and provisions apply to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, i.e. in the judgment of the Bank, are (a) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project, (b) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and (c) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

It should be further noted that no changes to the RPF entitlement matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation rates or other entitlements to assistance can be made without prior approval of the World Bank. Any RAPs prepared on the basis of the RPF will also be subject to prior approval of the World Bank.
4. Legal Frameworks and Policies Related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

4.1 Relevant Legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan on Land Administration

The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan establishes exclusive state property on land whereas the state ensures its effective use in the best interests of the people. The amendments to the Land Code, that took place in August 2012 allow alienating land use rights and land use rights became subject to buying/selling, gift, exchange, pledge and other transactions. Amendments to the Mortgage Law, allow the individual land user to pledge his/her user rights to the land plot to another individual, bank or institution at the current market price. The implementing mechanisms for these amendments are being developed, although this right provides greater scope and flexibility to the land user. Cost of realty, constructions and assets should be compensated to physical persons.

The Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan is the most systematized code of rules regulating the complex of legal relations arising during the process of exercising the land use rights. Matters related to suspension of land use rights, in case of their acquisition, and compensation of losses to land users and losses connected to withdrawal of land from the turnover are considered in two chapters and nine articles of the Land Code. These articles contain basic provisions on land acquisition for public and state purposes. The Code allows the state to seize the land from land users for the needs of projects implemented in the interests of state and at the state scale, and describes methods, system and order of protection of rights and interests of persons whose land is subject for withdrawal for the purposes of the project, and provides for the complex of compensatory measures to cover the land users’ losses. The Regulation about an order of compensation of the land users’ losses and losses of agricultural production, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan # 641, dd. 30th December, 2011, establishes concrete and detailed order of reimbursement of the land users’ losses.

Following are main provisions regarding the problem of involuntary resettlement indicated in the Land Code:

- Acquisition of the land plots for the purposes of the state and public needs have to be done after provision of the equivalent land plot;
- New dwelling, production and other buildings, similar to those seized, have to be constructed on the new plot in established order;
- Losses occurred during the land plot acquisition have to be compensated in full amount, including missed profit, and losses should be calculated at market cost;
- Construction of buildings and compensation of losses will be made by the institutions and organizations in whose favor the land is seized (project beneficiaries);
- Provision of the new land plot, construction of buildings, compensation of all types of losses, including lost incomes, have to be done before the official land acquisition from the land users.

According to the Articles 41 and 43 of the Land Code the land plot could be seized for the purposes of state or public needs but only upon equal compensation of realty, constructions and crops located on this plot. This compensation couldn’t be less than the current market cost of such realty as the law states about the principle of compensation at the market price.

The Land Code requires that the institution which is interested in the land acquisition should justify the necessity of such acquisition and demonstrate that the plot of land should be seized and there is no alternative for the project implementation. The land plot could be seized in cases of need of construction of buildings and constructions or implementation of works of the state interest. If the project presents the interest of the state, the beneficiary of the project has to prepare a proposal on land acquisition required for the purposes of commencement of such acquisition. In accordance with the Law, the process of
acquisition has to be completed and all people and households which were included into the project zone provided with the compensation before permission is granted to commence construction.

*Law on Land Administration* (2008, last amendment 2016) obliges the authorities to map and monitor the quality of land, including soil contamination, erosion and logging.

*Law on Sanitary and Epidemiological Safety of the Population* (2003, amended in 2011) introduced the concept of sanitary and epidemiological expertise that establishes the compliance of project documentation and economic activities with the state sanitary and epidemiological norms and rules, as well as strengthened provisions on sanitary-hygienic, anti-epidemic and information measures.

*Law on Pastures* (2013) defines the basic principles of pasture use, including protection of pastures and the environment, and attraction of investments for more effective use and protection of pastures. The Law specifies the powers of local administrations to control environmental safety and pasture use in accordance with state regulations and standards. The law prohibits the implementation of a number of activities in pastures, such as cutting down trees or bushes, building roads, misuse of grazing land, pollution of the environment with waste, and grazing of livestock beyond the established rate. The law requires users to ensure effective use of pastures, including protection of pastures against degradation and pollution. It provides geobotanical research on pastures to assess the potential productivity of natural forage land.

**Table 1. Laws and Regulations on Land Administration in Tajikistan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan</td>
<td>Establishes land as an exclusive property of the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Code, Civil Code</td>
<td>Rules on land allocation for individuals and legal entities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Code of the Republic of Tajikian</td>
<td>Systematized code of rules regulating complex of relations arising in the process of possession and use of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikian</td>
<td>Regulating the legal status of participants of civil circulation, grounds for arising of rights and order of their implementation, contractual obligations, property and non-property relations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of the Republic of Tajikian “On Local Bodies of the State Authority”</td>
<td>Establishes normative grounds for allocation and reallocation of land (14 May, 2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Land Cadastre</td>
<td>System of information and documentation on natural, economic and legal status of lands, their categories, qualitative characteristics and economic value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation on the order of compensation for losses of land users and damage of the agricultural production process</td>
<td>Approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan # 641, establishes an order of compensation of losses of land users (30 December, 2011).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Procedural Code of the Republic of Tajikistan</td>
<td>Establishes an order, rules and terms of judicial protection in case of legal proceedings on matters related to involuntary resettlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economical Procedural Code of the Republic of Tajikistan</td>
<td>Establishes an order, rules and terms of judicial protection in case of legal proceedings on matters related to involuntary resettlement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.2 National Sectoral Legal Provisions**

New laws have been enacted since 2010 in agricultural sector, including the *Law on Plant Protection* (2012), which regulates, among other things, the use and disposal of pesticides; *Law on Pastures* (2013), aimed at ensuring the optimal use of pastures through their monitoring, registration and state expertise; and the *Law on Biological Diversity Management and Production* (2013), which introduces the criteria of biological production and requirements for processing, storage, transportation, packaging, labeling and certification of biological products, which is a step towards organic farming.
Law on Dekhkan Farms (2016) provides the legislative basis for the establishment and operation of private dehkan farms. It clarifies and fixes the rights of dehkan farm members as land users. The law improves the management of dehkan farms and defines the rights and duties of their members. It allows farmers to legally erect field camps on land as temporary buildings, which makes it possible to significantly improve productivity at the agricultural season. The law requires dehkan farms to take measures to improve soil fertility and improve the ecological status of lands, timely payments for water and electricity, and provide statistical information to government agencies.

Veterinary Law (2010) regulates the protection of the population against epizootic diseases, including their prevention and elimination, and establishes measures to ensure the safety of food products of animal and vegetable origin, as well as the safety of veterinary drugs, feed and feed additives.

Law on Food Security (2010) pays special attention to the allocation of state support funds on a competitive basis between national producers of agricultural products within the framework of the state policy on ensuring food security.

Law on Collection, Preservation and Rational Use of Plant Genetic Resources (2012) establishes the legal framework for state policy in the field of genetic resources of cultivated plants and their wild relatives and regulates their collection, conservation and rational use in agriculture and food production.

Law on Biological Management and Production (2013) establishes the legal basis for the activities of biological (organic) management, including the production, processing, storage, import and export, transportation, packaging, labeling and sale of organic products, i.e. Products produced without the use of GMOs or chemical and synthetic substances, with the rational use of water in the production process. The law establishes a system of standards and certification of organic products.

Law on Protection and Use of Objects of Historical and Cultural Heritage (2012, amended in 2017) regulates social relations in the field of protection, use, preservation and promotion of objects of historical and cultural heritage. Article 5 prohibits construction of new objects on the territory of objects of historical and cultural heritage without authorized permission, while Article 21 covers measures to be taken to restore historical sites and cultural heritage and their preparation for rehabilitation works.

Law on Tourism (1999) sets the rights and responsibilities of the tourism service providers and tourists. It also identifies the establishment of touristic resource cadastre of state significance. The Law is relatively outdated, and it does not describe the community-based tourism engagement; no amendments have been introduced since 1999.

Law on Internal Tourism (2017) is more advanced and provides legal provisions on standards and criteria for homestays, agrotourism, touristic service providers, standardization and certification of touristic services and products.

4.3 National Social Legal Provisions and Regulations

Law on Freedom of Information is underpinned by Article 25 of the Constitution, which states that governmental agencies, social associations and officials are required to provide each person with the possibility of receiving and becoming acquainted with documents that affect her or his rights and interests, except in cases anticipated by law.

According to the Decree ‘Approval of the Order of costs reimbursements related to provision of information’ adopted on January 1, 2010, all state institutions are enabled to charge fees for providing any kind of information to journalists and public officials. The decree states that one page of information provided should cost up to 35 Somoni (US$8). The decree enables state officials to charge for
photocopying official documents or extracts of official documents and for obtaining information from government officials in writing. Payment can be collected not only for the supply of printed information, but also for verbal information and clarification of legislative acts, decrees and regulations.

Per the Law on Public Associations, a public association may be formed in one of the following organizational and legal forms: public organization, public movement, or a body of public initiative. Article 4 of this law establishes the right of citizens to found associations for the protection of common interests and the achievement of common goals. It outlines the voluntary nature of associations and defines citizens’ rights to refrain from joining and withdrawing from an organization. August 2015 amendments to this legislation require NGOs to notify the Ministry of Justice about all funds received from international sources prior to using the funds.

The 2014 Law on Public Meetings, Demonstrations and Rallies (Article 10) bans persons with a record of administrative offenses (i.e. non-criminal infractions) under Articles 106, 460, 479 and 480 of the Code for Administrative Offences from organizing gatherings. Article 12 of the Law establishes that the gathering organizers must obtain permission from local administration fifteen days prior to organizing a mass gathering.

Law on Local Governments (2004) assigns a district or city chairman the authority to control over the natural resource management, construction and reconstruction of natural protection areas, to oversee the local structures in sanitary epidemiological surveillance, waste management, health and social protection of population within the administrative territory. No public gathering is implemented without official notification of local government (district khukumat).

Law of Republic of Tajikistan on Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities (from July 23, 2016, № 1339), contains legal provisions on established information channels for citizens to file their complaints, requests and grievances. Article 14 of the Law sets the timeframes for handling grievances, which is 15 days from the date of receipt that do not require additional study and research, and 30 days for the appeals that need additional study. These legal provisions will be taken into account by the project-based Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Labour Code prohibits forced labour (Article 8). The Labor Code also sets the minimum age at which a child can be employed as well as the conditions under which children can work (Articles 113, 67, and 174). The minimum employment age is 15, however, in certain cases of vocational training, mild work may be allowed for 14 year olds (Article 174 of the Labor Code). In addition, there are some labour restrictions on what type of work can be done, and what hours of work are permissible by workers under the age of 18. Examples of labor restrictions include: those between 14 and 15 cannot work more than 24 hours per week while those under 18 cannot work more than 35 hours per week; during the academic year, the maximum number of hours is half of this, 12 and 17.5 hours, respectively. These limitations are consistent with the ILO Convention on Minimum Age. In addition, Law on Parents Responsibility for Children’s Upbringing and Education, makes parents responsible for ensuring their children not involved in heavy and hazardous work and that they are attending school.

4.4 The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)

The WB’s ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use


6 These provisions concern the hampering of gatherings (Article 106); disorderly conduct (Article 460); disobedience to police (Article 479); and violation of rules of conducting gatherings (Article 480).
may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

ESS5 Objectives

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
- To avoid forced eviction;
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

This ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- (a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- (b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- (c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;
- (d) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date;
- (e) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- (f) Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas;
- (g) Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- (h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.
This ESS does not apply to impacts on incomes or livelihoods that are not a direct result of land acquisition or land use restrictions imposed by the project. Such impacts will be addressed in accordance with ESS1.

This ESS does not apply to voluntary, legally recorded market transactions in which the seller is given a genuine opportunity to retain the land and to refuse to sell it, and is fully informed about available choices and their implications. However, where such voluntary land transactions may result in the displacement of persons, other than the seller, who occupy, use or claim rights to the land in question, this ESS will apply.

Where a project supports land titling or other activities intended to confirm, regularize or determine land rights, a social, legal and institutional assessment will be required under ESS1. The assessment aims to identify potential risks and impacts, as well as appropriate design measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, especially those that affect poor and vulnerable groups. This ESS does not apply to disputes between private parties in land titling or related contexts. However, where persons are required to vacate land as a direct result of a project-supported determination that the land in question is state land, this ESS will apply (in addition to the relevant provisions of ESS1).

This ESS does not apply to land use planning or the regulation of natural resources to promote their sustainability on a regional, national or subnational level (including watershed management, groundwater management, fisheries management, and coastal zone management). Where a project supports such activities, the Borrower will be required to conduct a social, legal and institutional assessment under ESS1, in order to identify potential economic and social risks and impacts of the planning or regulation, and appropriate measures to minimize and mitigate them, in particular those that affect poor and vulnerable groups.

This ESS does not apply to management of refugees from, or persons internally displaced by, natural disasters, conflict, crime or violence.

**ESS5 Requirements**

*Project design*

The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable.

*Compensation and benefits for affected persons*

When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods. Compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently. Compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustment where negotiation strategies are employed. In all cases, a clear basis for calculation of compensation will be documented, and compensation distributed in accordance with transparent procedures.

*Community engagement*

The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative
project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process.

Grievance mechanism
The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

Planning and implementation
Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. The social assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups who, for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users. In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cutoff date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal.

To address the resettlement impact, this ESS requires preparation of a RAP for the land acquisition process, once the extent of the direct impact is known. Where an impact is minor (less than 200 people, no person is physically displaced, and less than 10 percent of their productive assets are lost), an Abbreviated RAP can be prepared. For projects with significant impacts, a full RAP is required. The ESS5 requires that special attention is to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups of the impacted population, especially to the residents living below the poverty line, the residents without land rights, the elderly, women, children, and ethnic minorities.

In principle, the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan and the World Bank ESS5 both adhere to the objective of compensation at replacement cost, but Tajikistan legislation does not provide for rehabilitation and in practice this has been left to ad hoc arrangements made by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

To clarify these issues and reconcile eventual gaps between Tajikistan legislation and World Bank Policy, this RPF has been drafted for the Project, ensuring compensation at replacement cost of all items, the rehabilitation of non-titled people and informal settlers, and the provision of subsidies or allowances for PAPs who may be relocated, suffer business losses, or may be severely affected.

The main provisions affording reconciliation of the differences between Land Code of Tajikistan and World Bank’s ESS5 include:

- Any PAPs, regardless of title or not, will be entitled to compensation (for structures, crops and trees) and rehabilitation measures under the project. This includes land-less people using land and squatters.
- PAPs and affected communities will be consulted on options and any impacts of land acquisition and resettlement.
- A social screening will be conducted to identify the level of potential impacts and appropriate mitigation measures.
- If land for land compensation is not technically feasible or socially viable, compensation will be in cash at full replacement cost at current market value.
• Compensation for any other assets affected (structures, crops and trees, as well as business/income loss) will be in cash or kind at full replacement cost at current market value. Vulnerable and poor PAPs will be entitled to additional measures as relevant, and gender issues will be addressed.
• Maintenance works will avoid or minimize, as far as possible, the need for land acquisition and resettlement.
• Compensation for temporary loss of land or assets, or for temporary disruption of income will be provided.

It must be especially noted that under the WB ESS5, status of those without legal title is clearly defined. In accordance with this policy, those people who do not possess official legal title or judicial rights for the land use, but still use the state land are entitled to receive compensation, taking into account the investments they made into the state land, their labor and lost assets, but not for land ownership as in the case of a titled owner. Instead, alternative sites are allocated for their use, or other forms of assistance in lieu of land compensation, are provided to those informally using or occupying land to the project cut-off date.

In case of disparity of the laws of the Tajikistan with the requirements of the WB ESS5 provisions on involuntary resettlement, the principles and procedures of ESS5 should be applied. This priority of WB norms over the national legislation is required for World Bank financed projects and provided by the national legislation.
5. RAP Preparation, Approval and Disclosure Process

The first step in the process of preparing a RAP is the assessment to identify land plots and assets that may be affected by the Project. This assessment of land plots affected will be carried out by the MOF PIU Social Specialists in conjunction with the representatives of local governments, and will be used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts associated with the activities proposed for implementation under the Project, to adopt respective impact mitigation measures. This assessment also shows that the prevention or minimization of resettlement is a key criterion in preparation of the RAP prior to implementation of the REDP.

The assessment will be carried out according to the established criteria detailed in Annex 1, and will be documented in the form of a report on screening (see Annex 1-3) of the expected social impacts, following the adoption of main technical solutions or detailed sub-projects.

The design will not be completed until it is clearly established that all attempts have been made to minimize the impacts of resettlement. If the assessment indicates the need for physical displacement, land acquisition, impact on assets or negative impact on economic resources, whether or not there is physical displacement, the next step will be a social and economic census and inventory of the land resources and assets in order to determine the extent of the need for resettlement. This will be followed by the development of the RAP for the Project, following the steps outlined below.

5.1 Census, Social and Economic Surveys, Inventory of Losses

The census and socio economic survey shall be carried out using a structured questionnaire to record the details of the present occupants of land being acquired, their tenure status (primary land user or secondary land user), the extent of land required for the proposed improvements, in order to: (i) assess the magnitude of impact to private assets; and (ii) to assess the extent of physical and/or economic displacement, as well as standard of living, inventory of assets, sources of income, level of indebtedness, profile of household members, health and sanitation, perceived benefits and impacts of the sub-project and resettlement preferences of those who require to relocate. This information would facilitate the preparation of a resettlement action plan to mitigate adverse impact.

The purpose of the baseline socio-economic survey of affected persons is to capture the socio-economic characteristics of the affected persons and to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters. The key socio-economic indicators will be used as a benchmark for monitoring the socio-economic status of project affected persons. The survey shall cover all PAPs and the survey shall also collect gender-disaggregated data to address gender issues in resettlement. As part of socio-economic survey, a wide range of consultations with different impacted groups as well as other stakeholders will be conducted to ascertain their views and preferences. Based on the outcome of these consultations the design changes, if required, and mitigation measures will be incorporated. Consultations will include women and their concerns and reactions, in particular to land tenure, livelihood impacts, delivery of compensation, and resettlement planning, will be addressed through appropriate mitigation.

A cut-off date will be established during the census and will be the date of the population census and enumeration of impacted assets. Following the census, a RAP will be developed based on the collected data of impacts and impacted persons.

5.2 Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans

RAP will be prepared after the social and economic census and the identification of project affected parties. The RAP will be drafted in consultation with the project affected parties. In particular, consultations will be held on compensation entitlement, as well as on emerging obstacles to economic and
livelihood activities, on assessment methods, compensation, possible assistance, PAPs' inspirations, grievance mechanisms, as well as on the timeline for implementation. The final version of the RAP will incorporate PAP's remarks/comments. The key RAP elements indicated in ESS5 are listed below. More detailed guidance on RAP preparation is available on the World Bank website or in the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook. The RAP contents are also outlined in the Annex 5. The level of Project impact on individual affected people is not expected to be significant (i.e., the PAPs are not likely to be physically displaced or lose their productive assets). It is expected that the number of affected people under any single subproject will be less than 200 people. In such cases, an abbreviated RAP can be prepared. If the number of affected people exceeds 200, a full RAP will be developed. However, given the community driven village level subprojects under the project, no interventions will lead to physical or economic displacement of 200 or more persons.

The abbreviated RAP will include several standard sections, such as: description of project impact and valuation of affected assets, description of affected people and of their basic socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, institutional arrangement and implementation procedures, compensation and assistance to be provided to affected people; results of consultations, monitoring and evaluation procedures, timeline and budget, at minimum. The data on the project-affected households are considered as an important component of the RAP; however, due to respect for privacy, the information relating to particular individuals and households shall not be subject to public disclosure. Data collected at the beginning of the RAP process can then be used as a baseline to ensure affected persons and households are able to maintain, or preferably improve, their standard of living to pre-project levels.

Where a full RAP needs to be developed, it should include the following at minimum: (i) baseline census and socioeconomic survey information; (ii) specific compensation rates and standards; (iii) policy entitlements related to any additional impacts which are not identified in this RPF but which are identified through the census or survey during implementation; (iv) programs for improvement or restoration of livelihoods and standards of living; (v) implementation schedule for resettlement activities; (vi) and detailed cost estimate.

5.3 Disclosure and approval

The following steps should be followed after full/abbreviated RAP preparation:

- The draft RAP shall be subject to discussion with PAPs who will receive a copy of the RAP a week before the discussion. Public consultations shall be attended by PAPs, LSG representatives, MOF PIU representatives, and NGO representatives.
- After the discussion, comments and proposals shall be reflected in the RAP.
- The RAP shall include a section of the consultation process with the matrix of comments and proposals for the inclusion and implementation thereof.
- The Social Development Specialist shall submit the RAP to the Project Coordinator for approval.
- After inclusion of the comments received as a result of disclosure of the RAP and after approval thereof by the Project Coordinator, the RAP shall be officially sent to the WB for review and confirmation on the compliance with ESS5 and other applicable policies/procedures.
- Once the World Bank confirms the acceptability of the quality of each RAP, it shall be disclosed on the WB website, published as a final RAP on the MOF PIU website and re-shared with all stakeholders. Private information about PAPs shall not be made publicly available.

No changes shall be made to the compensation entitlement matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation rates, or provisions for assistance without the prior World Bank's consent.

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7 The sourcebook is available through the following link:
6. Eligibility Criteria and Procedures for Various Categories of Project Affected People

This section sets out eligibility criteria, which are necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits, and to discourage claims of ineligible people.

6.1 Principles

The involuntary taking of land results in relocation or loss of shelter; and loss of assets or access to assets or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location. Meaningful consultations with the affected persons, local authorities and community leaders will therefore allow for establishment of criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance.

ESS5 Eligibility Classification

Affected persons may be classified as persons:

(a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
(b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or
(c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

Those covered under (a) and (b) above are to be provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with this RPF.

Persons covered under (c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the project authorities in close consultation with the potential PAPs, local community leaders and the respective local authorities and acceptable to the World Bank.

Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land. It is therefore clear that all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land or had use of it, before the entitlement cut-off date.

Eligibility for assistance under World Bank ESS5 also applies for project affected persons even if it is deemed that Tajikistan legal provisions provide for temporary or permanent acquisition of private land immediately adjacent to existing public roads without compensation.

6.2 Eligibility Criteria and Entitlements

The RPF stipulates eligibility and provisions for compensating all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/employment, and workdays/wages). All PAPs including non-titled or informal dwellers will be compensated for lost assets (crops, structures, trees and/or business losses) and will receive (i) compensation (as required, to match replacement value), and/or (ii) replacement land, structures, seedlings, other resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance, assistance with rebuilding structures, compensation for loss of workdays/income.
The criteria for eligibility is based on PAPs belonging to one of three groups: (a) those who have title or formal legal rights to land; (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the Inventory of Losses (IOL)/Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) or census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP; and, (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (i.e. non-titled users or informal settlers).

The PAPs who are entitled to compensation under the Project include:

- Persons whose structures are in part, or in total, affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
- Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) is in part, or in total, affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose businesses are affected in part, or in total, (temporarily or permanently) by the Project;
- Persons whose employment or hired labor or share-cropping agreement is affected, temporarily or permanently, by the Project;
- Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are affected in part, or in total, by the Project;
- Persons whose access to community resources or property is affected in part, or in total, by the Project.

Where land is to be acquired, titled or legalizable PAPs will receive compensation for land acquired by the Project at replacement cost. This will be in cash at replacement value or land-for-land with a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors of which is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken to the satisfaction of the PAP (of equal size and/or productive value and be satisfactory to the PAP). Non-titled PAPs are not eligible for compensation for land but will receive compensation for assets attached to land and other assistance as required, in lieu of land compensation.

Households headed by single women with dependents and other vulnerable households will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate project impacts. Table below presents the Project’s entitlement matrix, based on potential losses.

Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date to be set for each subproject and PAPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or sanction. Forced eviction will only be considered after all other efforts are exhausted.

### 6.3 Entitlement Matrix: Eligible PAPs, Assets and Compensation Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Impact</th>
<th>PAP Category</th>
<th>Asset Affected</th>
<th>Compensation Guide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent acquisition of land for works such as construction of small infrastructure facilities (schools,</td>
<td>Primary land user</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Replacement land of equivalent market value as priority option within 3 km radius. Failing availability of land, cash compensation at replacement cost. If over 10% of land is acquired, an additional 5% of replacement value will be paid (increasing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

8 This includes people who have not yet completed registration and who are considered as "legalizable" users (this will be identified as a form of land tenure in the IOL), they will be entitled to compensation as if they are legal/titled owners of land. The RAPs prepared will establish that continued facilitation of the registration process will be undertaken as part of livelihoods/wellbeing restoration under the Project’s resettlement process.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temporary acquisition of land for works, or construction.</th>
<th>Primary land user</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>to 10% if over 20%) as a severe impact subsidy. If the remainder of the plot is not economically viable the entire plot will be purchased/compensated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary acquisition of land for works, or construction</td>
<td>User/occupier without certificate</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Restoration, replacement or compensation of all assets damaged or removed. In the case of loss of income, disturbance allowance set on the basis of minimum wage for each week (7 days) of disturbance calculated on a pro rata basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent acquisition of land for works such as construction of small infrastructure facilities.</td>
<td>Land renter or share-cropper</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>In addition to land user compensation. Re-imbursement of rent for remainder of contract period, plus 3 months of rent or 3 months of market price of share-cropping produce as disturbance allowance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent acquisition of land for works associated with the construction of small scale infrastructure.</td>
<td>User/occupier without certificate</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Compensation equal to 3 months of rent/share-cropping benefit as disturbance allowance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent acquisition of land for works associated with the construction of small scale infrastructure.</td>
<td>Primary land user</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>In addition to land compensation, will be allowed to take standing crop and cash compensation for 2 seasons or annual crop yield depending on the crop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent acquisition of land for works associated with the construction of small scale infrastructure.</td>
<td>Tenant farmer, share-cropper or informal user/occupier</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>In addition to land compensation, allowed to take standing crop and cash compensation for 2 seasons or annual crop yield depending on the crop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent acquisition of land for works associated with the construction of small scale infrastructure facilities.</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>In addition to land compensation, owner will be paid for the lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of average daily/monthly income. Further, an additional payment equivalent to three month’s income will be paid to restart the business in the new location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent acquisition of land for works associated with the construction of small scale infrastructure.</td>
<td>Renter</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>The renter will be reimbursed the rent for the remainder of the contract. Further, an additional payment equivalent to three month’s income will be paid to restart the business in the new location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary acquisition of land for works, or construction.</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Rental value of land based on market rates and restoration of land and all assets thereon to former status. In addition, owner will be paid for the lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of average daily / monthly income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary acquisition of land for works, or construction.</td>
<td>Renter</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>In addition to the reimbursement of rent during the transition period, the renter will be paid for the lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of average daily / monthly income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Property uses such as Grazing</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>Grazing land</td>
<td>Grazing can continue. No expected impacts on grazing land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction of fruit tree (mature)</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Fruit tree</td>
<td>Allowed to take standing crop. Price of a sapling and associated cost (fertilizer, water, labor) and cash compensation for the value of a mature tree harvest multiplied by number of years it will take for the sapling to reach maturity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial tree owner</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Commercial trees</td>
<td>Price of a sapling and cash compensation for the market value of the commercial tree. Any costs associated with planting of saplings in the new plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent acquisition of legal structure.</td>
<td>Owner of structure</td>
<td>Any structure including house, fence, or sanitation structure etc.</td>
<td>Replacement structure or cash compensation at replacement value of a new structure plus full compensation for all fees needed to make replacement structure legal. Affected buildings/structures should be compensated in their entirety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent acquisition of illegal structure</td>
<td>Owner of structure</td>
<td>Any structure including house, fence, or sanitation structure etc.</td>
<td>Replacement structure or cash compensation at replacement cost. Affected buildings/structures should be compensated in their entirety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary acquisition of legal structure</td>
<td>Owner of structure</td>
<td>Any structure including house, fence, or sanitation structure etc.</td>
<td>Structure restored to original condition. If inconvenienced then build a temporary replacement structure to service the affected person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary acquisition of illegal structure</td>
<td>Owner of structure</td>
<td>Any structure including house, fence, or sanitation structure etc.</td>
<td>Structure restored to original condition with alternatives for legalization. If inconvenienced then build a temporary replacement structure to service the affected person.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vulnerable people | Identified on the basis of the socio-economic survey and criteria developed such as income level, disability, household size, etc. Vulnerable people may include the disabled, pensioners, widows, female-headed households, and impoverished households) and only if project renders them vulnerable. | In addition to compensation for assets lost, a lump-sum equivalent to 3 month of average salary payments could be paid depending on the impacts. Any additional impacts to be identified and compensated, for example logistical support may be required for moving, and assistance in the restoration of livelihoods may be required.

In none of these cases, the PAPs will be liable for any taxes and eventual transaction fees; these will be paid by the implementing agency from the resettlement budget to be contributed by the Government of Tajikistan. Besides, the amount to cover bank service fees will be added on top of the amount of cash compensation to be received by PAPs at the banks.

### 6.4 Voluntary Land Donation

In case of small sections of land required for micro level subproject activities, the project may seek support from the community to donate lands. However, the community members have the right to make a contribution of their land or other assets without seeking or being given compensation at full replacement value. Voluntary contribution is an act of informed consent. Local Authorities must assure that voluntary contributions are made with the affected person’s full and prior knowledge of the availability of other options (including compensation at replacement cost) and are obtained without coercion or duress. Also, voluntary donations are allowed only if the affected people are direct beneficiaries of the investments that cause such impact. Proposals including voluntary contributions will not be submitted for approval where they would significantly harm incomes or living standards of individual owners or users (the size of land contributed on a voluntary basis should not exceed 5% of that individual’s total land holding).

Specifically, the following protocol will govern voluntary contributions under the project:

- Voluntary contributions are an act of informed consent and affected people are not forced to donate land or other assets with coercion or under duress, or misled to believe that they are obliged to do so, without regard to the legal status of their land occupancy.
- Land alienation should not result in physical or economic displacement.
- The impacts must be minor. The households contributing land or other assets are direct beneficiaries of the sub-project; the impact is less than 5% of the total productive assets owned by said household.
- The facilities requiring land should not be site specific.
- The land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claims or encumbrances.
- The land must be identified by the Jamoat authorities. However, the project technical authorities should ensure that the land is appropriate for sub-project purposes and that the sub-project will not have any adverse health or environmental safety hazards.
- Voluntariness will be ascertained by MoF PIU with due signing by a higher level official. A process to this effect will be formulated by MoF PIU shared with the Bank for approval.
- Verification of the voluntary nature of land donations must be obtained from each of the persons/household donating land. This should be in the form of signed statements.
- MoF PIU/Grant Management Company will also create awareness among the community to devise mechanisms to express a sense of gratitude to those households donating lands. These will find a place in the statements.
• Other things being equal, land donations will not be accepted by female-headed households (FHHs) and elderly people.

The affected people are fully informed that they have the right to refuse to donate land or other private assets, and instead receive compensation at replacement cost, and that a grievance handling mechanism is available to them through which they can express their unwillingness to donate. Furthermore, people are encouraged to use the grievance handling mechanism if they have questions or inquiries, either in writing or verbally.

6.5 Methods to Determine Cut-Off Dates

Once the design of an activity has been finalized and legal procedures completed, a RAP will be prepared for the activity. As part of the RAP, a census will be undertaken to identify all the PAPs and the related levels of impact. The date when the census begins is the cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement and compensation. Hence, it is important that this date is fully communicated to all potential PAPs, including through local and national mass-media in the project affected area with sufficient time for these people to ensure their availability for the census.

This communication will be done through MoF PIU/Grant Management Company/Field Coordinators, and in line with the consultation procedures outlined in this document. The potential PAPs will be informed through both formal notification including through local and national mass-media, in writing and by verbal notification delivered in the presence of the community leaders or their representatives.
7. Methods of Valuating Affected Assets

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

7.1 Type of Compensation Payments

Compensation for all land use and assets in kind or cash as guided by the entitlement matrix will be required for the following:

- Land;
- Residential buildings, structures and fixtures;
- Cultivated crops (both cash and food crops) and trees; and
- Business houses like shops and restaurants.

In addition, disturbance allowance, storage of goods, replacement of lost services and other assistance will be given, as outlined in the Entitlement Matrix above. However this is for guidance only and it is essential that at the time of detailed RAP preparation current market values and replacement cost values are used to establish actual compensation. All cash amounts will be adjusted to reflect any economic changes and buying power of currency since the preparation of this RPF. The MOF PIU will evaluate the compensation amounts recommended in the RAP and ensure that they reflect market reality and that it is consistent with Republic of Tajikistan laws as long as it meets the requirements of WB ESS5.

7.2 Preparation of Asset Inventory

During the survey, each asset will be enumerated and inscribed on an inventory and a valuation of the asset carried out using the principles and guidance of the RPF. The total list of affected assets and their assigned values including any additional compensatory measures will be recorded in a register and shown to the affected person for agreement. The register will be signed and a copy given on the spot to the affected person. The document will indicate when the affected person will be notified, and that the inventory will not be official until a second signed copy, verified by project supervisory staff, is returned to the affected person. At this time, a copy of the grievance procedure will also be given to the affected person as stated in the grievance redress mechanism.

7.3 Valuation Method

7.3.1. Compensation for Land

In the event of permanent land acquisition of titled land, the first premise is provision of replacement land. In the case where no alternative land is available within a reasonable distance such as to minimize disruption to other aspects of socio-economic life, cash compensation at full replacement value should be provided. This should be valued based on the prevailing market value in the locality to purchase an equally productive plot of land in the same locality. In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land i.e., taxes, registration fees will need to be included in the compensation.

In addition, the PAP will be compensated for any permanent improvements made to the land (for instance irrigation structures). This will be calculated based on the price of making the permanent improvement at current prevailing market rates for labor, equipment and materials.

Where land lost is only a small proportion of total land owned by the PAP (as per discussion with the Government officials in Dushanbe, this will be likely the case with most of the land users), but renders the
remaining land as unusable, the compensation provided should be calculated based on the total land affected (i.e., the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land).

Where land is temporarily acquired, standing crop will be compensated at fully matured market rate or government rate, whichever is higher. The compensation will be paid to the tiller rather than the owner, where the tiller is not the owner (e.g. tenant or share cropper). There will hence be no adjustment in the terms of the rent of share cropping agreement. Aside from the payment for standing crop, the project will ensure that the land is returned to its original form so it is suitable to resume its former use.

### 7.3.2 Calculation of Crops and Fruit Trees Compensation Rate

The current prices for the crops will be determined taking into account the Government recommended rate and the highest market price, whichever is higher. Where land is rented, 2 seasons or annual crop estimate, depending on the crop will be compensated. Where land is owned, aside from the replacement land or cash compensation for land, the owner will also get compensation for 2 seasons or annual crop estimates depending on the crop. The crops used will be the ones that are currently or have most recently been cultivated on that land. In addition, PAPs will be encouraged to harvest their produce before loss of land. In order to ensure that this is possible, and that appropriate market prices are received for yields, there needs to be sufficient consultation beforehand so that harvesting can be properly planned.

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

Fruit trees will be compensated to the owner based on the price of a replacement sapling along with the annual value of the fruit produced by that tree for the number of years it will take the sapling to reach full maturity, using Government or highest market price, whichever is higher.

### 7.3.3. Compensation for Structures

The preferred option is to provide alternate structures (latrines, storage facilities, fences etc.) of at least equal quality and of improved quality where possible. The second option is provision of cash compensation at full replacement value.

Replacement values will be based on:

- Measurements of structures and detail of materials used.
- Average replacement costs of different types of household buildings.
- Structures based on collection of information on the numbers and types of materials used to construct different types of structures (e.g. poles, bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, corrugated iron sheets, doors etc.).
- Prices of these items collected in different local markets.
- Costs for transportation and delivery of these items to the acquired/ replacement land or building site.
- Estimates of construction of new buildings including labor required.
- Compensation will be made for structures that are (i) abandoned because of relocation or resettlement of an individual or household, or (ii) directly damaged by subproject activities.

### 7.3.4. Compensation for Community Assets
Compensation will be provided for community assets identified through the socio-economic survey. In all cases these will be provided in kind and new facilities will be provided even if there are existing facilities at the new location.

7.3.5. Compensation for Sacred Sites

This policy does not permit the use of land that is defined to be cultural property by the Bank’s Environmental and Social Standard 8. Sacred and genocide war memorial sites include but not restricted only to museums, altars, initiation centres ritual sites, tombs and cemeteries. It includes other such sites or places/features that are accepted by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan (including customary), practice, tradition and culture as sacred. To avoid any possible conflicts between individuals and/or communities, the use of sacred sites for any project activity, is not permitted under this project. Relevant clauses will also be inserted in the civil works contracts.

7.3.6. Compensation for Loss of Businesses

Any structures will be replaced in an appropriate location as outlined above. In addition, compensation will be paid for the lost income and production during the transition period (time lag between losing the business and re-establishment). This will be estimated based on the daily or monthly income of the affected parties.
8. RPF and RAP Implementation Arrangements and Procedures

8.1 Overview

The overall coordination of the project will be provided by the MOF/PIU (see Figure 1 below), which will coordinates all resettlement planning and resolve all issues relating to the compensation with local khukumats. Given that the project locations are in rural areas, the PIU Field Coordinators in GBAO and Khatlon will collaborate with the representatives of the local khukumats, jamoats and affected settlements.

![Figure 1. Proposed Implementation Arrangements under the REDP](image)

Actors involved in both these sets of institutional arrangements need to be taken into account in the implementation of resettlement and compensation activities for sub-projects. This section describes the optimal arrangements that build on responsibilities already in place in the MoF PIU to ensure that the requirements of this RPF are met for each project activity. These are based on the institutional structure at the time of writing the RPF. Should these institutional structures change, this will need to be reflected in the arrangements outlined.

With regards to RPF implementation, MOF PIU in collaboration with local khukumats will be responsible for (i) implementing social screening and evaluation of subproject eligibility from the ESS point of view; (ii) communicating and coordinating with relevant government authorities (Land Administration Agency and its branches); (iii) ensuring proper implementation of the RPF, requirements as well as social due diligence tasks during the subprojects’ realization; (iv) addressing complaints and feedback from project stakeholders and the public, including grievances regarding environmental/social impacts of subprojects; (v) supervising mitigation measures stipulated in the RAP implementation; (vi) monitoring social impacts as part of overall monitoring of the subproject implementation; and (vii) reporting social impacts originated during implementation of sub-projects and analyzing the efficiency of mitigation measures applied to minimize negative consequences. Together with subproject implementors and beneficiaries, MOF PIU and local khukumats are responsible for the implementation of the above activities.

For successful implementation of the RPF, the following project staff and structures will be required:

- MoF PIU – 1 social development specialist, 1 M&E Specialist
- MoF/Field Coordinating Branches in GBAO and Khatlon - 1 E&S consultant in each branch
- Grant Management Company - 1 E&S Specialist or 2 E&S consultants, 1 M&E Specialist
- Khukumat (district administration) – 1 GRM focal point and the GRM Committee established.
8.2 Screening of Project Activities

The first step in the process of preparing individual RAPs is the screening process to identify the land/areas that may result in resettlement impacts. This screening is used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts related to the activities proposed under this project, and to provide adequate measures to address them. It also ensures that the avoidance or minimization of resettlement is a key criterion when designing project activities.

Screening will be undertaken in accordance with established screening criteria and procedures by MOF PIU which is given the responsibility to manage and oversee the construction process under both Components. Completed screening forms will be prepared by the MOF PIU E&S Consultants in GBAO and Khatlon provincial centers. No design will be finalized unless it is clearly determined that every effort has been made to minimize resettlement impacts.

8.2.1 List of Non-Eligible Activities for REDP Subprojects

The initial screening for the eligibility of the subproject will be based on the list of excluded activities that will be not be permitted by the WB. Therefore, subproject proposals that include these activities will not be considered for financing.

Non-eligible activities for Component 1& 2 subprojects are listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2. List of Non-Eligible Activities for REDP Subprojects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Have negative environmental or social impacts that are irreversible, create cumulative impacts and/or cannot be adequately mitigated;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international bans, such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone depleting substances, PCB, wildlife or products regulated under CITES;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Production or trade in weapons and munitions;9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Production or trade in alcoholic beverages;*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Production or trade in tobacco;*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises;*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Production or trade in radioactive materials. This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where WBG considers the radioactive source to be trivial and/or adequately shielded;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Production or trade in unbounded asbestos fibers;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals (gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Production and processing of genetically modified organisms (GMOs);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Use of banned pesticides;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Use of species provided in Appendix 1 to the Bonn Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Will cause high negative impact on income/livelihood resources;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Involve any kind of forceful evictions of people;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Do not meet the required technical and quality specifications;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Exclude the poor/marginalized population or otherwise vulnerable groups;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9*: This does not apply to project sponsors who are not substantially involved in these activities. "Not substantially involved" means that the activity concerned is ancillary to a project sponsor's primary operations.
8.3 Socio-Economic Profiling and Inventory of Losses

Should the screening process show that land acquisition will be required, the next step will be the socio-economic identification and profiling of Project Affected Persons (e.g., their age, asset dependence, income, family status etc.). This is the equivalent of a census conducted for large-scale resettlement. Similar to a census, 100% of PAPs will be profiled. This step should take place at the same time as the inventory and valuation of all assets affected for each individual PAP.

Once these steps are completed and there is evidence of resettlement issues, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed on the basis of the data collected. This RPF provides a framework for the preparation of RAPs to address resettlement associated with the activities of this project.

The screening process will involve direct consultation with the PAP(s) who will work with the MOF PIU representatives and officials from the Jamoat (sub-district), mahalla (village) and District Administration (or Mayor / Municipal Structures in case of cities and towns) on-site to verify the affected assets and discuss their socio-economic situation. Before the process begins, the PAP(s) will be advised in writing and verbally of their rights and will be consulted throughout the resettlement process. This will include sharing a copy of the grievance redress procedure and the entitlement matrix.

8.4 Due Diligence Review of Linked Activities

The local community driven interventions and socioeconomic infrastructures supported by the project may or may not be part of the Government and local government development activities. The initial review of some of the proposed interventions revealed that there might be some potential links to other

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10 Forced labor means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty.
11 Articles 113, 67, and 174 of Labour Code set the minimum employment age as 15. In addition, there are some labour restrictions on what type of work can be done, and how many working hours are permissible by workers under the age of 18. Examples of labor restrictions include: age of 15 cannot work more than 24 hours per week while those under 18 cannot work more than 35 hours per week; during the academic year, the maximum number of hours is half of this, 12 and 17.5 hours, respectively. These limitations are consistent with the ILO Convention on Minimum Age.
development activities which need due diligence reviews. Therefore, in addition to above mitigation measures, some protocol should be established to review any infrastructure activities planned and/or implemented by other donors and/or government institutions, which may be associated or linked to the sub-projects to be supported under the REDP Project will be reviewed by the MOF PIU and the WB social development team members. Due diligence review report will be prepared to assess the associated social and reputation risks and to propose mitigation measures.

8.5 Estimates of affected population and assets in the project affected areas

Cases of temporary or permanent acquisition of individual land plots cannot always be avoided as suitable public land may not be available for the construction of infrastructure projects to be selected on competitive basis. The extent to which any temporary or permanent land acquisition will be necessary or whether the access and use of land will be constrained on a temporary or permanent basis is not yet known and can only be fully determined after each sub-project design is completed. MOF PIU does not expect any demolition of capital structures during implementation of the Project, though the destruction of smaller-scale structures (fences etc.) cannot be fully precluded at this stage. Given that the impact on affected populations and/or assets are not yet clear, estimates will be produced when the project commences.

However, discussions with the officials from the Governors’ administrations, MOF PIU and Department of Land Code reveals that the impacts on the entire displaced population will be minor (i.e. affected people are not likely to be physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets will be lost) and fewer than 200 people would be affected in any activity.

8.6. Roles and Responsibilities

This section describes the roles and responsibilities to implement resettlement plans addressing physical and/or economic displacement described ESS5. The scope of requirements and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed project and its potential impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, (b) appropriate and feasible mitigation measures, and (c) the legal and institutional arrangements required for effective implementation of resettlement measures. The outline of the resettlement plans are enclosed in Annex 6.

A site specific assessment will be conducted in accordance with the WB ESS5, and site-specific resettlement plan will be prepared as a result of such evaluation. These will be the responsibility of MOF PIU Field Coordinator, however they will be supported by khukumats and jamoats. Table 3 indicates the process flow for the resettlement plans development:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3: Resettlement Plans Development Process Flow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** | a) MOF PIU social consultant at the province level will conduct screening of the subproject with regard to prohibited/excluded activities; 
  b) If the subproject passes the screening for the list of prohibited/excluded activities, MoF PIU Social consultant completes Social Screening Checklist; 
  c) Based on the Social Checklist to determine the risk category; |
| **Step 2** | a) If the subproject requires a complete socio-economic profiling of Project Affected People (PAPs) and inventory of losses, it should be referred to MOF PIU for further action. 
  b) For Substantial and Moderate Risk subprojects, MOF PIU 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, MOF PIU Social Specialist supported by jamoats and khukumats will prepare resettlement plans |
| **Step 4** | MOF PIU will disclosure of the draft resettlement plans and organizes a public consultation, involving NGOs, community representatives, affected groups, etc. Formal minutes will be prepared to record inputs provided by |
The implementation arrangements of the RPF build on implementation arrangements for resettlement and compensation activities in line with the WB’s ESS 5 outlined in this document. Distribution of the responsibilities of all parties involved in the resettlement plans implementation is given in Table 4.

### Table 4: Roles and Responsibilities during Resettlement Plans Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| MOF PIU           | • Approve the resettlement plans with the WB and disclose them at the MOF PIU website  
|                   |   • Arrange for the government funding approval and disbursements for the resettlement plans implementation  
|                   |   • Implement resettlement plans on site and provide regular reporting on implementation to the WB  
|                   |   • Summarize the resettlement issues related to project implementation to WB in regular progress reports  
|                   |   • Be open to comments from affected groups and local authorities regarding resettlement issues of project implementation. Meet with these groups during site visits, as necessary.  
|                   |   • Provide guidance to the construction contractor and engineering supervision firm to follow the resettlement plans requirements on site together with local khukumat focal points.  
|                   |   • Coordinate and liaise with WB supervision missions regarding environmental and social safeguard aspects of project implementation.  
|                   |   • Conduct regular monitoring activities for the implementation of site specific resettlement plans;  
|                   |   • Manage GRM database and provide regular reporting on the number and substance of grievances  
| MoF PIU Field Coordinators | • Hold consultation meetings, and prepare and distribute leaflets or other informative documents to inform communities, and its impacts and construction schedule as well as rights and entitlements of PAPs  
|                   |   • Set up a multi-level GRM, monitor and address grievances related to the project under specified timelines  
|                   |   • Design and implement training and tools for building capacity of local khukumat in social screening  
|                   |   • Manage the grievance mechanism at the district level and communicate grievances to MOF PIU regularly through RPF/Resettlement Plans monitoring reports.  
|                   |   • Monitor site activities on a regular basis (weekly, monthly)  
|                   |   • Prepare the resettlement plans progress reports for the review of MOF PIU.  
| Local Khukumats   | • Organize its disclosure of the final resettlement plans and organizes a public meetings, involving NGOs, community representatives, affected groups, etc. Formal minutes will be prepared to record inputs provided by the participants.  
|                   |   • Manage the grievance mechanism at the district level;  
|                   |   • Support implementation of social screening of project sites during project implementation.  
| Contractors       | • Comply with the resettlement plans requirements;  
|                   |   • Compensate or fix all damages occurred during construction (i.e. damages to crops, infrastructure) as set out in Resettlement plan/RPF and cleared with MOF PIU.  
|                   |   • Manage GRM at the contractor’s level  
| World Bank        | • Review the site-specific Resettlement Plans and provide no objections to MOF PIU.  
|                   |   • Disclose final Resettlement plans on WB’s official website  
|                   |   • Conduct implementation support and supervision missions in order to ensure that the Project is in compliance with WB ESS5.
The above table describes the optimal arrangements that build on responsibilities already in place to ensure that the requirements of this RPF are met for each project activity. These are based on the institutional structure at the time of writing the RPF. Should these institutional structures change, this will need to be reflected in the arrangements outlined.

8.7 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Component 3 will support Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities to track, document, and communicate the progress and results of the project. An M&E team within MOF PIU will be responsible for overall compilation of progress and results. This Component will finance MOF PIU to prepare project reporting—semi-annual reports and quarterly unaudited IFRs—that will be submitted to the World Bank. This Component will also finance an MIS, which MOF PIU will establish and utilize for project monitoring, automatic generation of project reports, project transparency (sub-project information will be publicized on maps), and citizen feedback.

8.7.1 Monitoring Plans

The social issues included within the mitigation measures are monitored and supervised by the local specialists appointed by the MOF PIU. Although the social impacts are expected to be low, the potential negative social impacts are planned to be prevented or mitigated during the construction and operation stages.

Environmental and social monitoring system starts from the implementation phase of the project through the operation phase in order to prevent negative impacts of the project and observe the effectiveness of mitigation measures. This system helps the WB and the Client to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision and allows taking an action when needed. The monitoring system provides technical assistance and supervision when needed, early detection of conditions related to mitigation measures, follows up on mitigation results, and provides information of the project progress.

Environmental and social monitoring to be implemented by the MOF PIU has to provide information about key environmental and social aspects of the subprojects, particularly the project environmental and social impacts and the effectiveness of taken mitigation measures. Such information enables to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision, and allows corrective action(s) to be implemented, when needed. In this regard the Monitoring Plan identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, and their link to impacts and mitigation measures. Specifically, the monitoring section of the RAP provides: (a) a specific description and details of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements; and, (b) monitoring and reporting procedures.

8.7.2 Monitoring and Reporting Responsibilities

Through its E&S Consultants in regional branch offices in GBAO and Khatlon, the MOF PIU will monitor all sub-projects that it finances to ensure conformity to ESF requirements during construction, operation and maintenance. They will ensure full compliance with the contract conditions to the RPF/Resettlement Plans. Final payment to the contractor should be contingent on the final inspection, with particular attention to the requirement to restore the site to its original condition upon completion of rehabilitation activities.

PIU’s Social Development Specialist will visit to sub-project sites as and when necessary. Based on performance of different sub-projects, the PIU’s Social Development Specialist will advise on the subsequent disbursements that should be done for the contractors awarded a contract to implement sub-
projects under the REDP. If it is found that there is no RPF and/or ESF compliance, further disbursements will be stopped until ESF compliance is ensured.

In addition, in the project areas the PIU will be responsible for the environmental and social monitoring activities identified above as part of the preventive actions and mitigation measures proposed to address potential adverse impacts. This monitoring will be incorporated into the overall project monitoring plan required by the World Bank as part of project performance.

As part of its environmental and social monitoring activities, the MOF PIU will conduct random inspections of project sites to determine the effectiveness of measures taken and the impacts of sub project activities on the surrounding environment. The MOF PIU are also responsible for processing, addressing and monitoring complaints and other feedback, including that on environmental and social issues.

The MOF PIU will be responsible for RPF/Resettlement Plans reporting and will:

- Record and maintain the results of project supervision and monitoring throughout the life of the project. It will present summary progress reports on RPF/Resettlement Plans implementation and the social and environmental risks of subprojects on a semi-annual basis to the World Bank,
- Prepare semiannual reports on the progress of implementation of measures proposed by the RPF/Resettlement Plans for selected sub-projects, and as part of this reporting, provide updates on any REDP related as grievances/feedback that was received, that has been addressed and that may be pending;
- Prepare semiannual reports on the social impacts originated during implementation of sub-projects and analyze the efficiency of mitigation measures applied to minimize negative consequences;
- Prepare outlines and requirements for Contractors’ reports on resettlement mitigation measures, and review Contractor’s monitoring plan and reports
- Present the impact of mitigation and environmental and social protection measures for general public via specific publications or/and by annual public seminars.

8.8 Implementation Budget

At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected since the technical designs and details have not yet been developed. It is therefore not possible to provide an estimated budget for the total cost of resettlement that may be associated with implementation of this project. However, when these locations are known, and after the conclusion of the site specific socio-economic study, information on specific impacts, individual and household incomes and numbers of affected people and other demographic data will be available, a detailed and accurate budgets for each RAP will be prepared. Each RAP will include a detailed budget, which will provide costs of the following:

- Compensation may include, for example: costs for land, structures, crops; restoring structures; community structures and services.
- Relocation costs may include, for example: costs of resettling PAPs, administrative costs of resettling PAPs.
- Income restoration costs may include, for example: temporary income support for PAPs.
- Administrative costs may include, for example: staff costs, training and capacity building costs, monitoring and evaluation.

MOF PIU is responsible for implementing the Resettlement Policy Framework and RAP, including payment of compensation, provision of other types of assistance, implementation of the grievance redress mechanism to be covered through the resettlement budget to be contributed by the Government of Tajikistan.
9. Public Consultations and Disclosure

9.1 RPF Disclosure

The draft RPF was posted on the MOF PIU website on April 19, 2019 (www.greenfinance.tj). The final version of the RPF will be officially submitted to the World Bank for disclosure in English on the WB external webpage by May 14 2019. The English and Tajik versions will be also posted on the web page of the MOF PIU. The final version of this document will be used by respective government agencies and other Project stakeholders during the project implementation.

9.2 Public Consultations

MOF PIU conducted local public consultations on this draft RPF and invited all interested stakeholder organizations including local representatives of the other Government bodies, such as local branches health & labour departments, local khukumats, jamoats, mahalla leaders, tourism agencies and local NGOs from target sites in 2 locations. During the consultations, the MOF PIU presented a summary of draft ESMF and RPF. In particular, the audience was informed about screening of the projects, the Environmental and Social Assessment for Substantial Risk sub-projects, potential impacts which may be generated as well as measures to be taken to prevent/mitigate potential impacts. Note that these consultations included resettlement aspects and as such this section only focuses on relevant environmental and social questions that were asked during the consultations.

Consultation on sub-project social assessments. The disclosure of resettlement documents for Substantial Risk projects is mandatory, and these are to be made accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs. There will be a round of consultations after preparation of the RAP (including disclosed of the draft RAPs on the MOF PIU website and by presenting their hard copies to the local structures/khukumats and jamoats).

Consultation on simple subprojects. In the case of new small construction, insignificant reconstruction, change of machinery and equipment etc., which will not have a significant affect on the society, public consultations can be conducted virtually or in key sites in local public administration offices. For construction/reconstruction activities a notice plate will be installed at the project site.

9.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance procedures will be required to ensure that PAPs are able to lodge complaints or concerns, without cost, and with the assurance of a timely and satisfactory resolution of the issue. The procedures also ensure that the entitlements are effectively transferred to the intended beneficiaries. Stakeholders will be informed of the intention to implement the grievance mechanism, and the procedure will be communicated at the time that the RAPs are finalized.

Grievances may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with eligibility criteria use, community planning and resettlement measures, actual implementation or compensation.

9.3.1 Overall Process

a) During the initial stages of the valuation process, the affected persons will be given copies of grievance procedures as a guide on how to handle the grievances.
b) The process of grievance redress will start with registration of the grievances to be addressed for reference, and to enable progress updates of the cases. Having an effective GRM in place will also serve the objectives of: reducing conflicts and risks such as external interference, corruption, social exclusion or mismanagement; 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.

The project will use a local mechanism, which includes resettlement committees, peers and local leaders of the affected people. These will ensure equity across cases, eliminate nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants at low cost.

d) The response time will depend on the issue to be addressed but it should be addressed with efficiency.

e) Compensation will be paid to individual PAPs only after a written consent of the PAPs, including both husband and wife.

9.3.2 Procedures:

**Local level:** Local Grievance Management Committee (LGMC) will be established in each district administration (khukumat) to address and resolve complaints in collaboration with Enablers at the local level within 30 days of receiving complaints. The committee will be chaired by Deputy Head of Khukumat and comprising representatives of the department of agriculture and culture& tourism; environmental protection; land administration committee; women/ men of Mahalla committees; and other civil society organizations. One of the members from either of the departments will function as the Secretary of the committee and serve as local Grievance Focal Point (GFP) to be responsible for maintaining feedback logs. If the issue cannot be resolved at the local level, then it will be escalated to the regional level. Mahalla committee members, community leaders and other civil society organizations will be fully coopted in reaching out to the local communities and individuals and provide intermediation support, in general, and airing grievances, in particular.

**Regional level:** Regional Grievance Management Committee (RGMC) will be established in each region. The RGMC will be chaired by Deputy Governor, and will consist of representatives of the department of agriculture and culture& tourism; environmental protection; land administration committee; regional farmer associations and other civil society organizations. Field Coordinator at the province level will function as the Secretary of the committee and serve as regional Grievance Focal Point (GFP) to file the grievances and appeals. If the issue cannot be resolved at the regional level within 15 days, then it will be escalated to the national level.

**National level:** If there is a situation in which there is no response from the local level GMCs, or the REDP regional coordinators, or if the response is not satisfactory then complainants and feedback providers have the option to contact the REDP PIU directly to follow up on the issue. National Grievance Management Committee (NGMC) will be chaired by the REDP PIU Director, comprising representatives of TDC, MoA, MoC, CEP, Land Administration Committee, and national NGOs. REDP PIU Environmental and Social Development Specialist will function as the Secretary of the committee and serve as national Grievance Focal Point (GFP) to file the grievances and appeals. S/he will be responsible for summarizing the number and types of all the complaints and issues received by the districts and two regions.

The timeline for complaint resolution at the national level will be 15 days upon receipt of the complaint that does not require additional study and research, and 30 days for the appeals that need additional study. The complainant will be informed of the outcome immediately and at the latest within 5 days of the decision.
Appeal Mechanism. If the complaint is still not resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant, then s/he can submit his/her complaint to the appropriate court of law.

9.3.3 Grievance Log

The Grievance Focal Points will maintain local grievance logs to ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number and is appropriately tracked and recorded actions are completed. When receiving feedback, including grievances, the following is defined:

- Type of appeal
- Category of appeal
- People responsible for the study and execution of the appeal
- Deadline of resolving the appeal.
- Agreed action plan

The Project Social Development Consultants (one in each MOF PIU Field Coordinator regional offices in GBAO and Khatlon) will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number and is appropriately tracked and recorded actions are completed. The log should contain the following information:

- Name of the PAP, his/her location and details of his / her complaint.
- Date of reporting by the complaint.
- Date when the Grievance Log was uploaded onto the project database.
- Details of corrective action proposed, name of the approval authority.
- Date when the proposed corrective action was sent to the complainant (if appropriate).
- Details of the Grievance Committee meeting (if appropriate).
- Date when the complaint was closed out.
- Date when the response was sent to the complainant.

9.3.4 Monitoring and Reporting on Grievances

The MOF PIU social development specialist will be responsible for:

- Collecting and analyzing the qualitative data from GFPs on the number, substance and status of complaints and uploading them into the single project database;
- Monitoring outstanding issues and proposing measures to resolve them;
- Submitting quarterly reports on GRM mechanisms to the MOF PIU M&E Specialist at PMU.

Quarterly reports to be submitted by MOF PIU shall include Section related to GRM which provides updated information on the following:

- Status of GRM implementation (procedures, training, public awareness campaigns, budgeting etc.);
- Qualitative data on number of received grievances (applications, suggestions, complaints, requests, positive feedback), highlighting those grievances related to the WB ESS 5 and number of resolved grievances;
- Quantitative data on the type of grievances and responses, issues provided and grievances that remain unresolved;
- Level of satisfaction by the measures (response) taken;
- Any correction measures taken.
9.3.5 World Bank Grievance Redress System

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB’s Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB’s independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank’s attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank’s corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.
ANNEXES

Annex 1. Outline of the RAP process.
Annex 2: Screening report form of expected social impacts

(The report should be brief)

Sub-project____________________________
Sub-project implementation location_____________
(Indicate location of implementation with the designation on the map-scheme with photos)
Kind of activity:____________________________
(new construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, maintenance)
Estimated cost ____________
Estimated start date: ____________________________
Technical drawings / specifications discussed: ____________________

Checklist:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Possible impact factor</th>
<th>Availability (Yes/ No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Does the sub-project fall into private land?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Is it necessary to physically or economically relocation of residents or businesses?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Are social impacts potentially significant?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Is it required to determine the level of assessment of institutional resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>necessary for protection measures?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Are there any third party assets at the project site?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Are there any disputed territories?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Will there be access roads and pedestrian paths to residential buildings and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>commercial structures during construction?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Will the construction lead to changes in social environment, will the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>incomes of commercial structures and the population decrease?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Will the planned construction affect the health of the population and harm somebody?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Will the sub-project cause protests and concerns among residents?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Will activities cause unfavorable impact on the living conditions of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>population, its values, and way of life?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Will the sub-project cause inequality between population groups?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Is the degree of public interest in the sub-project high?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Are there any facts of the past impact of involuntary resettlement in a given territory, which require corrective actions for not mitigated past relocations?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Is this subproject linked with any other infrastructure development project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Recommendations:

Taking into account responses to monitoring questions, it will be determined whether further actions are required or not to apply procedures of the WB ESS5 ______________

Completed by (full name and contacts): ____________________________

Signature: __________Date:________________________
Annex 3: PAP census form and inventory of the land fund

Household interviews

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>gender</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>Marital status and educational level</th>
<th>supporter</th>
<th>employment</th>
<th>family income level</th>
<th>Rented or own housing</th>
<th>Does the family receive social assistance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Consultant’s full name: ________________________________ Signature: __________________________ Date:__________
### Annex 4: Inventory of PAP’s land assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of interview</th>
<th>Full name of household head</th>
<th>Number of household members</th>
<th>Total land area owned by the family, incl. with the right of ownership, irrigated or bogharic</th>
<th>Land area to be seized m² / ha</th>
<th>Total loss %</th>
<th>% Loss of assets, (m², m, pcs, etc.) (specify type and number of assets: structures, fences, wells, etc.)</th>
<th>Loss of housing stock, (m²)</th>
<th>Loss of harvest</th>
<th>Permanent</th>
<th>Temporary</th>
<th>Fruit trees, species and quantity, (pcs.)</th>
<th>Loss of crops</th>
<th>Other (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

INTERVIEWER NAME ___________________________ Signature __________________________ / Date ____________________________ /

### Annex 5: PAP rights for compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># Of interview</th>
<th>Full name of household head</th>
<th>Compensation for land</th>
<th>Compensation for construction</th>
<th>Compensation for crop and trees</th>
<th>Compensation for other assets and losses (wells, business, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>amount (m² or hectares)</td>
<td>Unit price per (m² or ha)</td>
<td>Land Title (Yes/No)</td>
<td>Number (m² or ha)</td>
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INTERVIEWER NAME ___________________________ Signature __________________________ / Date ____________________________ /

Table of content Resettlement Action Plan

The scope and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement. The resettlement plan covers the elements below, as relevant. When any element is not relevant to project circumstances, it should be noted in the resettlement plan.

1. Description of the project. General description of the project and identification of the project area.

2. Potential impacts. Identification of
   (a) the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement;
   (b) the zone of impact of such component or activities;
   (c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and
   (d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

3. Objectives. The main objectives of the resettlement program.

4. Socioeconomic studies. The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including
   (a) the results of a census survey covering
      (i) current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;
      (ii) standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
      (iii) the magnitude of the expected loss—total or partial—of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;
      (iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
      (v) provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.
   (b) Other studies describing the following:
      (i) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;
      (ii) the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;
      (iii) public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
      (iv) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

5. Legal framework. The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering
   (a) the scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;
   (b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project;
(c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;
(d) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;
(e) gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and
(f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land—including claims that derive from customary law and traditional usage.

6. Institutional Framework. The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering
(a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation;
(b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and
(c) any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

7. Eligibility. Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

8. Valuation of and compensation for losses. The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.

9. Resettlement measures. A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy (see ESS5). In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with them.

10. Site selection, site preparation, and relocation. Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering
(a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;
(b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;
(c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
(d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

11. Housing, infrastructure, and social services. Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

12. Environmental protection and management. A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

13. Community participation. Involvement of resettlers and host communities,
(a) a description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;
(b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;
(c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and
resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals families or as parts of preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
(d) institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.
14. Integration with host populations. Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including
(a) consultations with host communities and local governments;
(b) arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettlers;
(c) arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers and host communities; and
(d) any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.
15. Grievance procedures. Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
16. Organizational responsibilities. The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies’ capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.
17. Implementation schedule. An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.
18. Costs and budget. Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.
19. Monitoring and evaluation. Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Table of Content for Abbreviated RAP

An abbreviated plan covers the following minimum elements:\(^\text{12}\):
(a) a census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;
(b) description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
(c) consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives;
(d) institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress;
(e) arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and
(f) a timetable and budget.

\(^{12}\) In case some of the displaced persons lose more than 10% of their productive assets or require physical relocation, the plan also covers a socioeconomic survey and income restoration measures.
Annex 7: Voluntary Land Donation Criteria and Form

Voluntary Land Donation Criteria

In case of small sections of land required for micro level subproject activities, the project may seek support from the community to donate lands. However, the community members have the right to make a contribution of their land or other assets without seeking or being given compensation at full replacement value. Voluntary contribution is an act of informed consent. Local Authorities must assure that voluntary contributions are made with the affected person’s full and prior knowledge of the availability of other options (including compensation at replacement cost) and are obtained without coercion or duress. Also, voluntary donations are allowed only if the affected people are direct beneficiaries of the investments that cause such impact. Proposals including voluntary contributions will not be submitted for approval where they would significantly harm incomes or living standards of individual owners or users (the size of land contributed on a voluntary basis should not exceed 5% of that individual’s total land holding).

Specifically, the following protocol will govern voluntary contributions under the project:

- Voluntary contributions are an act of informed consent and affected people are not forced to donate land or other assets with coercion or under duress, or misled to believe that they are obliged to do so, without regard to the legal status of their land occupancy.
- Land alienation should not result in physical or economic displacement.
- The impacts must be minor. The households contributing land or other assets are direct beneficiaries of the subproject; the impact is less than 5% of the total productive assets owned by said household.
- The facilities requiring land should not be site specific.
- The land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claims or encumbrances.
- The land must be identified by jamoat, and not by Enabler or MOF PIU or other line agencies or project authorities. However, the project technical authorities should ensure that the land is appropriate for subproject purposes and that the subproject will not have any adverse health or environmental safety hazards.
- Voluntariness will be ascertained by MOF PIU with due signing by a higher level official. A process to this effect will be formulated by MOF PIU and shared with the Bank for approval.
- Verification of the voluntary nature of land donations must be obtained from each of the persons/household donating land. This should be in the form of signed statements.
- MOF PIU/ Enablers will also create awareness among the community to devise mechanisms to express a sense of gratitude to those households donating lands. These will find a place in the statements.
- Other things being equal, land donations will not be accepted by female headed households and elderly people.
- The affected people are fully informed that they have the right to refuse to donate land or other private assets, and instead receive compensation at replacement cost, and that a grievance handling mechanism is available to them through which they can express their unwillingness to donate. Furthermore, people are encouraged to use the grievance handling mechanism if they have questions or inquiries, either in writing or verbally.
## Voluntary Land Donation Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Authority:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village/Jamoat:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-project name:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Village/Public Meeting</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of land title owner</th>
<th>Land Title Number</th>
<th>Beneficiary of the sub-project: Y/N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex:</td>
<td>Age:</td>
<td>Occupation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of land that will be taken by the sub-project:</th>
<th>Area affected:</th>
<th>Total landholding area:</th>
<th>Ratio of land affected to total land held:</th>
<th>Map code, if available:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description of annual crops growing on the land now and project impact:</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trees that will be destroyed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fruit trees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trees used for other economic or household purposes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mature forest trees</td>
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</table>

Describe any other assets that will be lost or must be moved to implement the project:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of donated assets:</th>
<th>Will the donated land/asset is less than 5% of the land/property owned?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gratitude by the Mahalla:</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

By signing this form, MOF PIU representative here by affirm that land donations are voluntary and that it confirms to the protocol agreed with the World Bank.

By Signing this form, Mahalla committee (representative) hereby affirm that land donations are acknowledged and agreed on extending the gratitude as described above.

By signing this form, the land user or owner agrees to contribute assets to the project. The contribution is voluntary. If the land user or owner does not want to contribute his/ her assets to the project, he or she should refuse to sign, and ask for compensation instead.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:............................</th>
<th>MOF PIU representative’s signature</th>
<th>Date:............................</th>
<th>Affected persons’ signatures (both husband and wife)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date:............................</td>
<td>Mahalla representative’s signature</td>
<td>Date:............................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>