

Rural Electrification Project

Resettlement Policy Framework

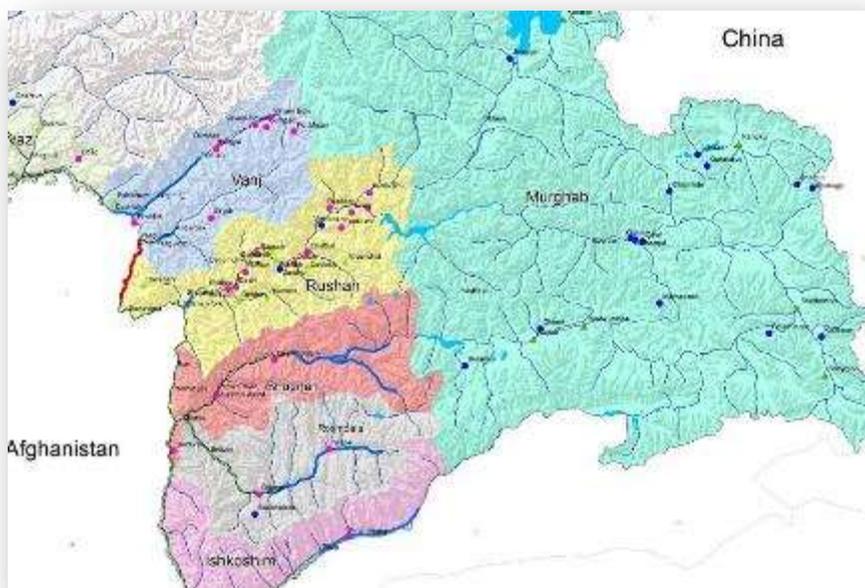
Khatlon Grid Connections

GBAO Grid Connections and Off-Grid Solutions

Sebzor Hydropower Project

110kV Transmission Line from Sebzor to Khorog

110kV Transmission Line from Khorog to Qozideh



OSHC "Barqi Tojik"

PAMIR ENERGY
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Description</i>
BT	Barqi Tojik
CEP	Committee for Environmental Protection
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
E&S	Environment & Social
EHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard of the 2018 World Bank ESF
FI	Financial Institution
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province (VMKB in Tajik language)
GIIP	Good international Industry Practice
GRC	Grievance Resolution Committee (1 and 2)
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ha	Hectare
HSE	Health & Safety, Social, and Environmental
IP	Indigenous People
JPC	Jamoat Project Commission
km	Kilometer
KV	kilovolt
masl	Meters above sea level
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAP	Project-Affected Person (or Project-Affected Party)
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TREP	Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project
WB	World Bank

1. Introduction

The World Bank is considering providing support to the Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project (TREP), whose purpose is to provide electricity access to selected settlements in Khatlon and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) regions of Tajikistan (Figure 1). The total cost of the World Bank project is US\$ 31.7 million. TREP is part of the Risk Mitigation Regime (RMR) that is included in the upcoming World Bank Country Partner Framework for the Republic of Tajikistan for fiscal years 2019-2023.

The TREP is being prepared under the World Bank’s new Environment and Social Framework (ESF),



Figure 1. Locations of Gorno-Badashan Autonomous Oblast and Khatlon Province

which came into effect on October 1, 2018, replacing the Bank’s Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies. Under the ESF, projects such as TREP must comply with ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) in investment project lending financed by the Bank.

TREP is comprised of two components:

Component 1: Provision of electricity access to target settlements in GBAO region. This component will have the following sub-components.

Sub-component 1.1: Construction of micro-grids, and connection of consumers to micro-grids and centralized distribution network of Pamir Energy Company (PEC). This sub-component will finance provision of electricity supply to 61 settlements in GBAO region with total population of about 11,666. The investments will cover: (a) construction of electricity generation infrastructure, which will include micro-grids comprised of Solar PV, small hydro, wind, and battery energy storage systems (BESS); (b) distribution infrastructure, including expansion of 10 and 0.4 kV distribution lines and distribution transformers; and (c) connections and internal wiring for households and public facilities (e.g. hospitals, schools, kindergartens) to alleviate consumer affordability barriers.

Sub-component 1.2: Project implementation support to Pamir Energy, technical assistance for additional geological site investigation works for Sebzor Hydropower Project (HPP), and promotion of energy efficiency (US\$1.4 million IDA grant).

Component 2: Provision of electricity access to target settlements in Khatlon region. This component will have the following sub-components.

Sub-component 2.1: Connection of target settlements to the centralized distribution network of Barqi Tojik (BT). This sub-component will finance connection to the electricity distribution network of 74 settlements, bordering Afghanistan, in the Khatlon region. The total population of the target settlements is about 31,460 people. The investments will cover the cost of distribution infrastructure, including construction of 35/10/0.4 kiloVolt (kV) distribution lines, installation of additional distribution transformers in existing substations; as well as connections and internal wiring costs for households and public facilities (e.g. hospitals, schools, kindergartens) to alleviate consumer affordability barriers. For all target settlements, access to energy services will be ensured by connecting the settlements to BT's centralized network because this is the least economic cost solution considering the proximity of the target settlements to the power distribution network. Most of the settlements are located within 0.5-2 kilometers of the distribution system.

Sub-component 2.2: Project implementation support to BT. This sub-component will finance the cost of: (a) PMC to help BT with preparation of bidding documents for works to connect target settlements to its distribution grid; carrying of tenders for procurement of contractors to connect the settlements to the distribution grid of BT; technical supervision of grid-connection activities; and compliance with environmental and social requirement; and (b) monitoring and evaluation costs related to measuring availability of electricity service, efficiency of citizen engagement and addressing gender gaps under the Project.

It should be noted that KfW and the European Union are expected to finance construction of Sebzor HPP. A related project, construction and operation of an 18-kilometer (km) 110kV transmission line to evacuate power from the Sebzor HPP to a new substation in Khorog, will be financed by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). In addition, a 63-kilometer 110kV transmission line from Khorog to Qozideh, close to the Afghanistan border, will be required for further strengthening of the power transmission grid in GBAO and for exports of energy from Sebzor HPP to Afghanistan. There is no financing secured for this transmission line project as yet.

The World Bank is also providing financing for environmental and social assessments and other planning documentation needed for these projects to meet the requirements of the World Bank's ESF and other requirements related to environmental and social performance. The various assessments will include:

- *Environmental impact assessments.* The Sebzor hydropower project and the associated 18km transmission line will each be assessed in an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). Final feasibility studies are in preparation, and the environmental and social impacts have previously been subject to desktop evaluations in a preliminary feasibility study. The off-grid solutions projects will each have a preliminary assessment in Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs) that will establish criteria for future evaluations of individual electrification projects. The 63km transmission line will also be considered in an Environmental and Social Management Framework. If this Framework is not considered sufficient to meet requirements of the World Bank and Tajikistan law, an ESIA may be required in future.
- *Stakeholder Engagement Plans.* Each subproject will have a tailored program to engage affected people and other stakeholders, with the Sebzor HPP and 18km transmission line possibly sharing one SEP since they are contiguous and have many common stakeholders.
- *Resettlement Policy Framework.* Each project component will require the temporary and permanent use of land that is currently allocated to other people and so will result in physical and/or economic displacement of some households. Each will require one or more separate Resettlement Action Plans in the future, but the principles and objectives

of the program will be the same for all components. For that reason, a single RPF has been developed to guide the resettlement and compensation program for all components.

This report presents the **Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)** for the overall TREP, including all the subprojects identified above. Documents required for each component are identified in Table 1.

Table 1. Environmental and Social Documentation for TREP and Associated Projects

	<i>Sebzor HPP & substation</i>	<i>18km Sebzor-to-Khorog 110kV transmission line</i>	<i>63km Khorog-to-Qozideh transmission line</i>	<i>GBAO off-grid solutions</i>	<i>Khatlon last-mile solutions</i>
ESIA	✓	✓			
ESMF			✓	✓	✓
SEP		✓		✓	✓
RPF			✓		
ESIA: Environmental & Social Impact Assessment ESMF: Environmental and Social Management Framework SEP: Stakeholder Engagement Plan RPF: Resettlement Policy Framework ✓ indicates separate E&S document to be prepared to meet ESF and other applicable requirements ✓ identifies present document					

Pamir Energy will be responsible for construction and operation of all TREP components in GBAO (that is, all subprojects except for Khatlon last-mile solutions). Pamir Energy was formed in 2002 by the Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED) in partnership with the Government of Tajikistan and the International Finance Corporation. Under a public-private partnership agreement with the Government of Tajikistan, the company has assumed the operational management of all power generation, transmission and distribution facilities of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) of Tajikistan. The Khatlon electrification subproject will be implemented by Barqi Tojik, the state-owned company responsible for power generation and transmission in other provinces of Tajikistan.

1.1. Purpose of Resettlement Policy Framework

This document represents the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the TREP subprojects. Planning for most of the subprojects is still at a preliminary stage, although key decisions have been made regarding the locations and design of the Sebzor HPP and the 18-kilometer transmission line to Khorog, the exact locations and designs of the 63-kilometer transmission line and substations, and the off-grid solutions to be implemented in GBAO and Khatlon, have not yet been determined. Final locations of the various components will be selected by design consultants, which will be appointed later in 2019 or in 2020, and approved by Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik for Khatlon). It is expected there will be a number of construction contractors for the various components as well.

Once the final designs and locations are known, Pamir Energy will prepare and implement detailed Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for the GBAO subprojects and Barqi Tojik will prepare one or more RAPs for Khatlon. In the meantime, this Framework describes the policies, procedures and processes that will be followed in order to avoid or reduce adverse social impacts among people whose land, properties, or other assets will be needed for completion of the projects, whether they have legal rights to use the land and property or not.

The Resettlement Policy Framework has been prepared to guide land acquisition and potential resettlement in accordance with Tajikistan law and World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5, “Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement”.

1.2. Organization of the Framework

The Framework is organized as follows:

- Chapter 2 describes the project and the land that will be needed, permanently or temporarily, for construction and operation, and the number of people who may be affected.
- Chapter 3 describes the principles and objectives of the process that will be followed for land acquisition, compensation, and, if necessary, resettlement.
- Chapter 4 describes the legal framework under which land acquisition and resettlement will be carried out.
- Chapter 5 describes the process for preparing and approving the Resettlement Action Plan.
- Chapter 6 describes criteria that will be used to determine if people are eligible for compensation or other benefits.
- Chapter 7 describes how the value of land and assets will be determined.
- Chapter 8 describes how compensation and other assistance will be provided, including arrangements for managing funding.
- Chapter 9 describes how the compensation process will be implemented.
- Chapter 10 describes the process by which affected people can express opinions or convey grievances to Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik) and/or the construction contractor.
- Chapter 11 describes the mechanisms by which Pamir Energy (Barqi Tojik) will consult with affected people during planning, implementation, and monitoring of the program.
- Chapter 12 describes how the resettlement program will be monitored during and after completion.

2. Subproject Descriptions

As noted above, the TREP has several discrete components. These are briefly described in the following subsections. More detailed descriptions may be found in the various ESIA's and ESMFs.

2.1. Sebzor hydropower plant and substation

This subproject will be located on the Shokhdara River between Barjingal and Sebzor villages, about 20 kilometers upstream of the river's confluence with the Gunt River at Khorog. It will be connected to a 110/kV substation at Khorog via an 18-kilometer 110kV overhead transmission line that is described in section 2.3 below. (See Figure 2).

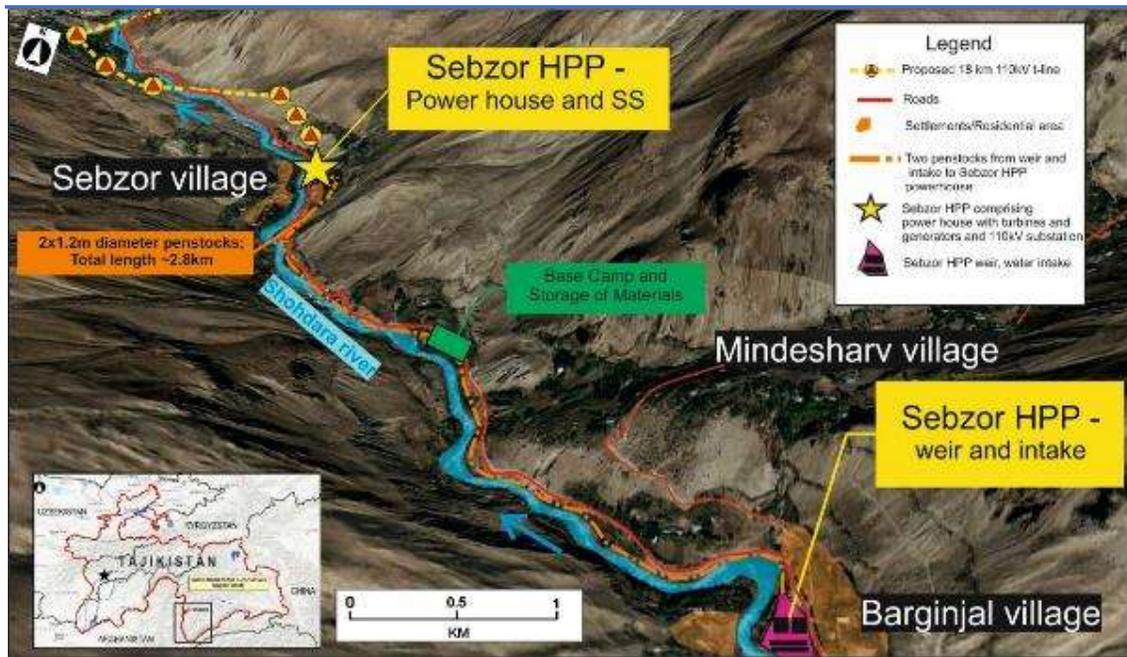


Figure 2. Location of Sebzor HPP

The proposed Sebzor HPP will have the following major components:

- Weir 70 meters across and five meters high, with three meters above the riverbed, near Barginjal village.
- Small reservoir with maximum depth of three meters that extends about 700 meters upstream and covers an area of about five hectares
- Water intake at the weir
- Desilting chamber about 65 meters long and 16 meters wide
- Penstock with two pipes, each one 1.2 meters in diameter, running for about 2.8 kilometres from the intake to the powerhouse. The penstock will run immediately beside the road for part of its length and through a tunnel for another part.
- Powerhouse with three 3.5MW turbines and generators near Sebzor village
- Tailrace will carry water from the powerhouse under the road and back to the river
- Work camp and storage area will be located approximately halfway between Barginjal and Sebzor villages. This area will be used for construction workers accommodation and storage of construction materials and construction equipment. It will cover an area of 4-5 hectares and include a number of workshops, warehouses, fabrication areas, sanitary facilities, worker accommodations, and associated facilities (sanitary, recreation, kitchen, etc.).

The length of the construction period is anticipated to be between two and four years, depending on the length of the construction season, which typically extends from April through November but will depend on weather. SWECO is current in the process of finalizing the design, following which Pamir Energy will select construction contractors via open tender. There will be at least two main construction contractors, one for electromechanical works at the powerhouse and one for civil works for the dam, penstock, and powerhouse. Contractors will employ about 250-300 workers, many or most of them from local communities. Construction activities will involve earthworks, land clearance and leveling, drilling and possibly limited blasting, concrete works, welding works,

transportation/storage of various pieces of equipment, and others. Construction will be supervised by a Supervision Consultant (also known as the Owner's Engineer or Supervising Engineer) to be selected by Pamir Energy.

The project also comprises reconstruction and expansion of about three kilometers of paved road between Barjingal and Sebzor villages. The road is planned to be expanded from a width of 4-5 meters to 6.5-7 meters, with a new asphalt surface. In addition, the Project implies construction of a new bridge across the Shokhdara river at the village of Sebzor. The bridge will be five meters wide and capable of serving cars and light trucks.

Other key elements of this subproject include the following.

Environmental flows. An "environmental" flow of at least 10 percent of the annual average, or $3\text{m}^3/\text{s}$, will be left in the river at all times. At maximum capacity, $10.5\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ will be diverted through the penstock to the powerhouse. When river flows are higher than $13.5\text{m}^3/\text{s}$, which occurs over 50 percent of the time, excess water will flow over the weir. When flows are lower than $13.5\text{m}^3/\text{s}$, the plant will generate less electricity, down to a flow of $4.75\text{m}^3/\text{s}$, when $3\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ will pass over the weir as environmental flow and the remaining $1.75\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ will be diverted to the powerhouse.

Flooding. The Shokhdara River is subject to extreme floods in summer, and even to a Glacial Lake Outburst Flow should there be a breach in the earthen "dam" that holds back a glacial lake in the headwaters. In addition, a dike will be constructed on both riverbanks immediately upstream of the dam to ensure that annual floods do not reach the nearest houses. The weir is being designed to withstand a 1000-year flood ($450\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$), and will be 0.45 meters higher than the water level during this flood. As shown on Figure 3, lowest flows are in winter, when discharge in the river ranges from 6 to $15\text{m}^3/\text{s}$. Highest flows are in summer, with the average peak of over $110\text{m}^3/\text{s}$. The average annual flow rate is about $24\text{-}30\text{m}^3/\text{s}$.

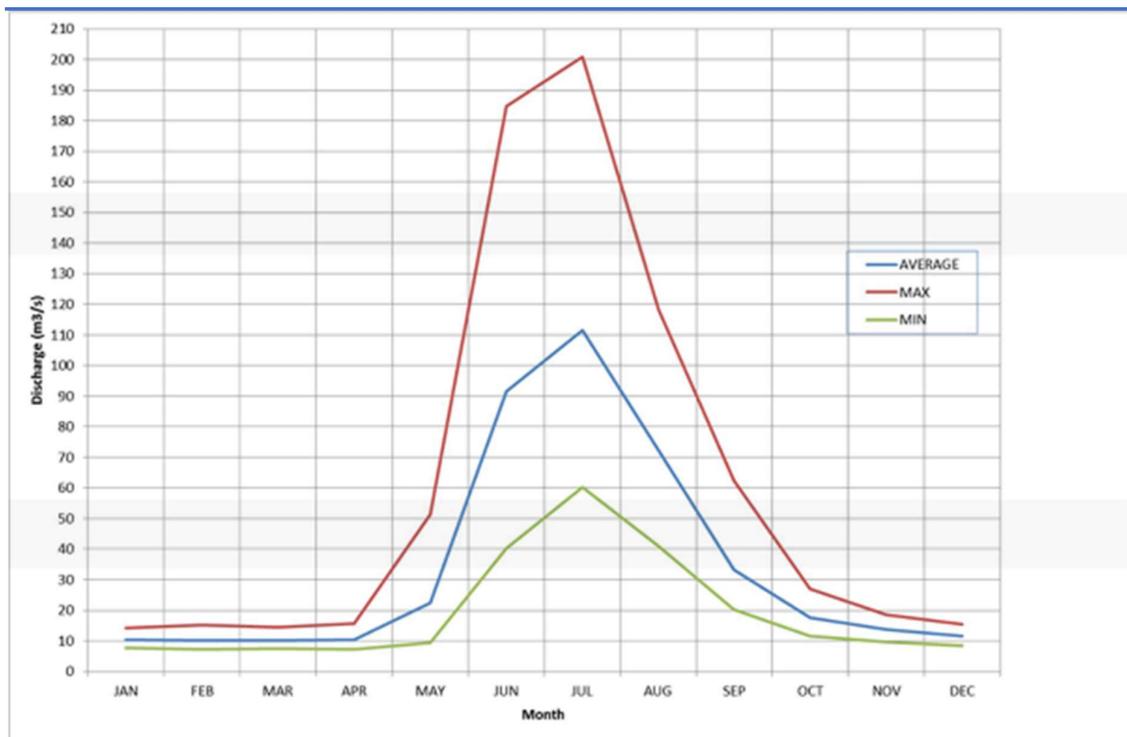


Figure 3. Discharge data for the Shokhdara River, 1940-1967

(Source: SWECO 2016a)

Earthquake/seismic activity. The dam is in an area considered to be at high risk of seismic activity (earthquake), up to about 6-7 on the Richter scale. Additional studies are needed to determine final design parameters to ensure the dam can withstand likely seismic activity. Given the low weir/dam and the relatively small reservoir, even complete failure of the dam would have relatively minor downstream consequences, especially when compared to the annual flooding that occurs in summer.

Fish pass. The dam will be designed so that fish can move upstream and downstream via a fish passage. The fish passage will be about 2.5 meters wide and 44 meters long, and is being designed with a flow rate of 1.25m³/s, or about 40 percent of the environmental flow. The fish pass is being designed to accommodate False Osman (*Schizopygopsis stoliczkai Steindachner*) and Marinka (*Schizothorax sp. (intermedius?)*), which are the two fish species that migrate upstream and downstream.

2.2. Sebzor to Khorog 110kV transmission line

This 18-kilometer transmission line will evacuate power from Sebzor HPP to the grid, as shown on Figure 4. It will include the following components:

- A new 6.6/110kV substation at the Sebzor powerhouse
- A total of 73 steel lattice towers along 18 kilometers to Khorog
- A new 35kV/110kV substation in Khorog near the existing Khorog HPP.

Advanced planning and routing for the transmission line has been completed by an external consultant engaged by Pamir Energy. The line will pass through or near a total of 29 villages, listed in Table 2.

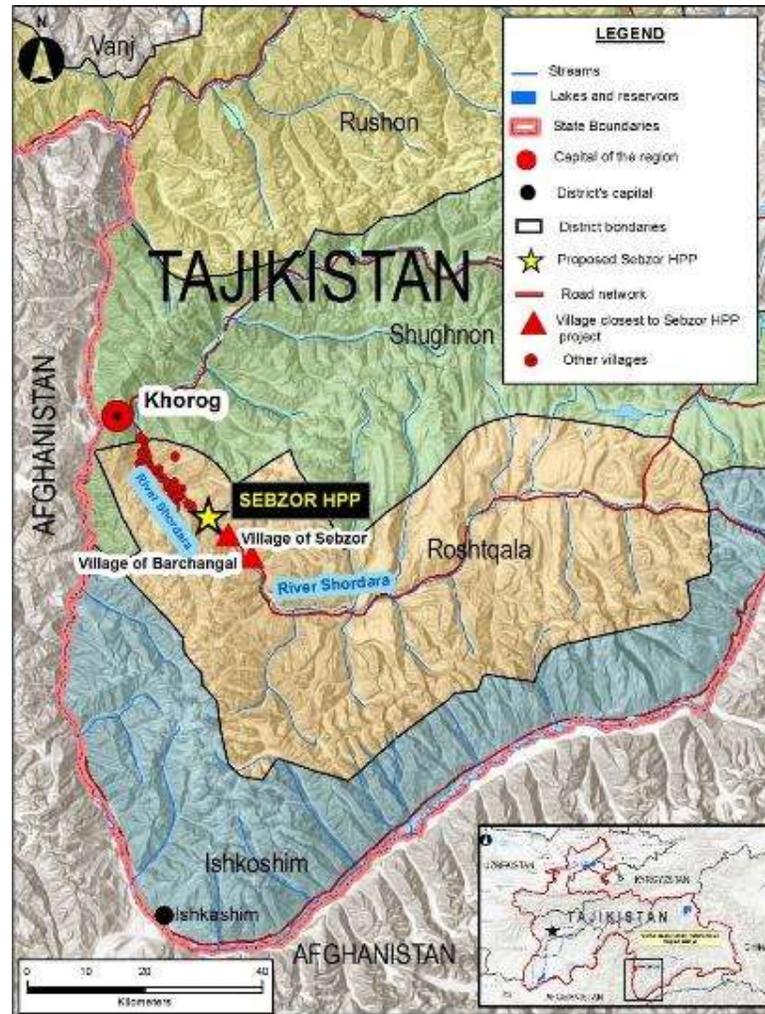


Figure 4. Transmission line between Sebzor HPP and Khorog

Table 2. Villages Along the 18km Corridor

No.	Village	Population	No.	Village	Population
1	Bodomi bolo	750	16	Tavdem	758
2	Namadroj	183	17	Sumjev	723
3	Barmev	234	18	Andarv	227
4	Lahshik	320	19	Rijist	900
5	Zigur	241	20	Shikush	375
6	Khichikh	504	21	Kurtsboghen	72
7	Rizef	172	22	Khabost	163
8	Zhirpor	483	23	Bartavdem	478
9	Ridjak	137	24	Shosh (Tusyon)	345
10	Devloh	158	25	Shuvjev	928
11	Langar	517	26	Khidorjev	370
12	Sazd	50	27	Siyob	70

No.	Village	Population	No.	Village	Population
13	Nuj	86	28	Shod	209
14	Chagev	184	29	Kulev	142
15	Sebzor	164	Total		9943

There will be a total of 73 steel lattice towers of the following types, with examples shown on Figure 5:

- Four-legged steel lattice “angle” towers will be anchored in concrete foundations, with the base about 7.5 meters square (thus, corner foundations about 7.5 meters apart and a total “footprint” of 56.25 square meters) and adjustable heights ranging from 15 to 25 meters.
- Smaller four-legged steel lattice “suspension” towers for straight sections will also be anchored in concrete foundations and will be slightly smaller than the angle towers. These will occupy an area of about 5 meters square (or 25 square meters) and be about the same height as the angle towers.
- In areas where terrain does not allow four foundations for legs, three steel towers (poles) will each be anchored in concrete foundations and will be about 20 meters high. Each foundation will be 1.5 meters square and up to 5 meters apart, thus occupying an area of up to about 30 square meters.

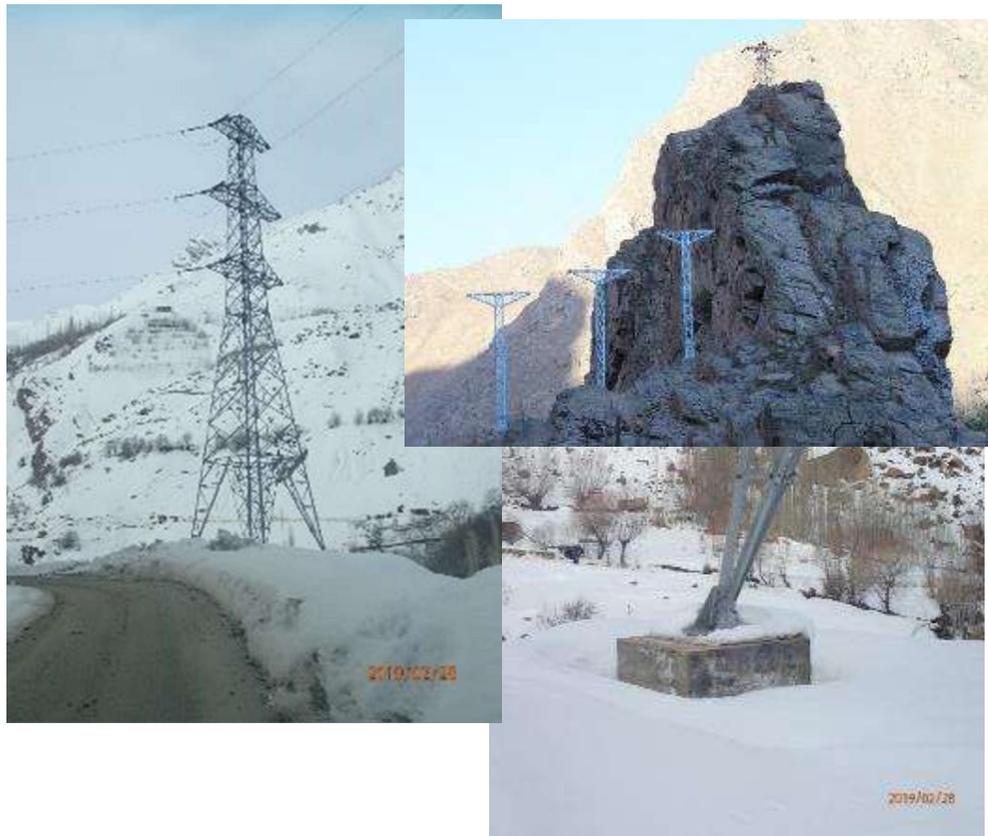


Figure 5. Examples of towers: angle tower at left, three suspension poles on uneven terrain at top right, example of foundation at lower right

Towers will be supplied by an international vendor, although it is likely they will ultimately be purchased and imported from China, and purchased by the design contractor.

The construction should be completed within one year, although that could depend on the length of the construction season, which typically extends from April through November. Towers will be provided by an international vendor, although it is likely they will ultimately be purchased and imported from China. Pamir Energy will employ one or two contractors for civil works, and they will construct the towers, complete the substation concreting, and place conductors on towers. Another contractor will be employed for electromechanical works, to purchase and install electrical equipment in the substations. Civil works contractor(s) will likely be from Tajikistan and will employ about 160-200 workers in construction, many or most of them from local communities. The electromechanical contractor will probably be international, and will employ 100-150 workers, perhaps half from local communities.

The construction should be completed within one year, although that could depend on the length of the construction season, which typically extends from April through November. Towers will be provided by an international vendor, although it is likely they will ultimately be purchased and imported from China. Pamir Energy will employ one or two contractors for civil works, and they will construct the towers, complete the substation concreting, and place conductors on towers. Another contractor will be employed for electromechanical works, to purchase and install electrical equipment in the substations. Civil works contractor(s) will likely be from Tajikistan and will employ about 160-200 workers in construction, many or most of them from local communities. The electromechanical contractor will probably be international, and will employ 100-150 workers, perhaps half from local communities.

Construction activities for the transmission line will involve earthworks, including drilling and possibly limited blasting, concrete works to install foundations for tower legs and poles, transportation/storage of various pieces of towers and insulators, and tower assembly (erecting) works. Other than drills and hand tools, little or no mechanized equipment will be used, as steel parts of the towers will be carried by hand from trucks to locations and assembled in place. When towers are in place, conductors (wires) will be placed on the towers and energized.

The transmission line corridor will run parallel to the Shokhdara River, mostly on barren slopes and rocky cliffs high above the river and road (designated as road AH66). The line is designed so it will not pass over any occupied houses or other buildings, and so that it avoids orchards and trees as much as possible. In addition, to reduce the impacts of construction, Pamir Energy will require the contractor to use little or no mechanized equipment other than rock drills and hand tools. Concrete, water, steel parts of the towers, and other materials will be carried by hand from trucks to the tower locations and the towers will be assembled in place. When towers are in place, 110kV conductors (wires) will be placed on the towers and energized.

As noted, this subproject also includes construction of two new substations, one at each end of the line: a 6.6/110kV substation at the Sebzor powerhouse and a 110/35kV substation near the Khorog HPP. The powerhouse substation will occupy an area of about 0.4 hectares and the Khorog substation about 0.6 hectares. Construction activities will include excavating and setting concrete foundations, installation of switching equipment and transformers, and installing the conductors. Construction of the Khorog substation should be completed within a single year with construction of Sebzor substation being completed the following year.

During operation, the line will be inspected periodically, with replacement of tower parts, entire towers, and conductors taking place every few years or decades.

2.3. Khorog to Qozideh 110kV transmission line

This component is in the southwestern part of GBAO, as shown on Figure 6. The purpose is to improve the reliability of electricity supply to Ishkashim District, in part by replacing an existing 35kV transmission line. In the future, it is intended the new line will provide electricity supply to neighboring regions of Afghanistan, but that is not part of the present project.

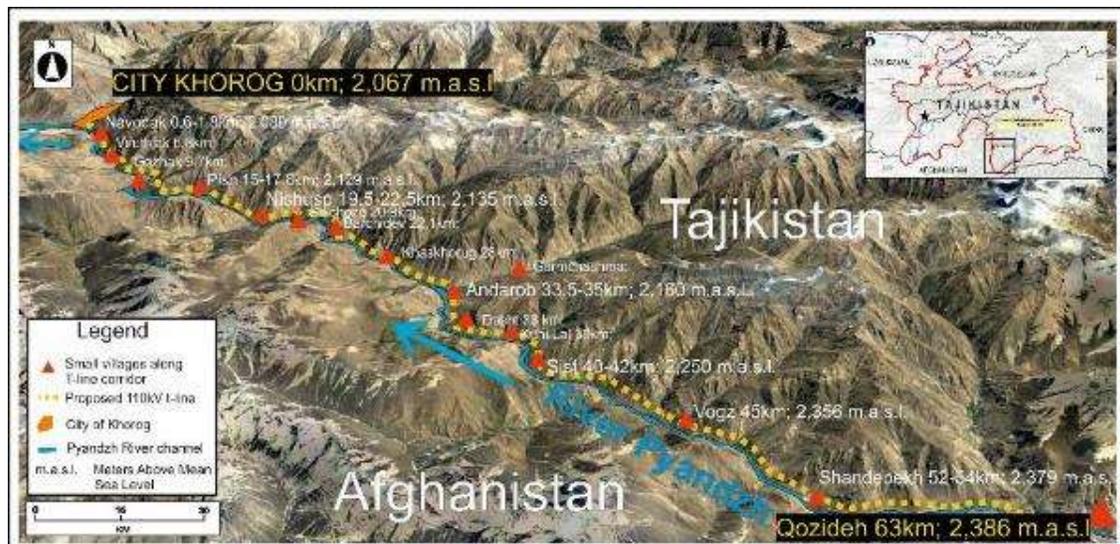


Figure 6. Villages In or Near Corridor between Khorog and Qozideh

The new 110kV line will run through rough and rocky mountain terrain along border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan, parallel to and near the Panj River (also spelled “Pyanj” or “Pyandzh” in English). The line will begin at a 35kV/110kV substation in the city of Khorog, pass through Roshtqala district, and end in a new 110/35kV substation near the village of Qozideh in Ishkashim district. The line will pass through or near 13 villages between Khorog and Qozideh. These villages have a total population of 5633 persons (798 households). The villages are identified in Table 3.

The project is currently in advanced planning. There will be about 250 towers. Due to deterioration of the existing 35kV line, the first 10-kilometer section of the line has already been constructed (a total of 37 towers) and another five towers in avalanche areas have also been installed, financed by another donor. The towers currently carry the 35kV line. World Bank financing will be used for constructing of towers on the remaining 53 kilometers and the stringing of conductors (wires) on the entire line.

Table 3. Villages Along the 63km Corridor

<i>Distance from Khorog (km)</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Number of households</i>	<i>Population</i>
6.8	Viruthjak	11	25
9.7	Gozhak	78	462
14.9	Pish	119	692
19.8	Nishusp	189	1585
20.9	Shichozg	42	235
22.1	Barchidev	31	210
28.3	Khaskhorug	42	283

<i>Distance from Khorog (km)</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Number of households</i>	<i>Population</i>
30.6	Andarob	71	493
31.8	Dasht	22	264
37.5	Kuhi - La'l	39	285
38.7	Sist	46	328
45.3	Vozg	39	337
48	Shanbedeh	69	434
<i>Totals</i>		<i>798</i>	<i>5633</i>

The towers will be the same type as described above for the 18km line between Sebzor and Khorog. The construction period will last for two or three years, depending on the length of the construction season, which typically extends from April through November but will depend on weather. Towers will be provided by an international vendor, although as with the other line it is likely they will ultimately be purchased and imported from China. One or two contractors, likely to be from Tajikistan, will be appointed to complete the construction of the towers. It is anticipated around 160-200 workers will be employed in construction, many or most of them from local communities. Construction activities for the transmission line will involve earthworks, including drilling and possibly limited blasting, concrete works to install foundations for tower legs and poles, transportation/storage of various pieces of towers and insulators, and tower assembly (erecting) works. Other than drills and hand tools, little or no mechanized equipment will be used, as steel parts of the towers will be carried by hand from trucks to locations and assembled in place. When towers are in place, conductors (wires) will be placed on the towers and energized.

The transmission line corridor will run parallel to the Panj River. A two-lane road (designated as road RB 06(12R45)) also runs parallel to the river, and the existing 35kV line runs in part between the river and the road and in part inland of the road, sometimes several hundred meters higher than the road. One option considered by Pamir Energy is simply to place the new steel towers in the same locations as the existing wooden poles. However, the existing line passes near or through villages and would likely require some resettlement of households. Therefore, it is Pamir Energy's intent that the new towers be placed so the corridor does not pass near any occupied houses or other buildings, and so that it avoids orchards and trees as much as possible.

As noted for the Sebzor to Khorog transmission line, Pamir Energy will require the construction contractor to use little or no mechanized equipment other than rock drills and hand tools. At present, the 42 new towers carry 35kV conductors (wires). When all towers are in place, 110kV conductors (wires) will be placed on the towers and energized.

This subproject also includes a new 110/35kV substation just outside Qozideh. The Qozideh substation will occupy an area between 0.3 and 0.6 hectares. About the same area may be leased by the contractor or by Pamir Energy for storage and staging. Construction activities will include excavating and setting concrete foundations, installation of switching equipment and transformers, and installing the conductors. Construction of the substation should be completed within a single year and employ 100-150 workers, most of them local.

During operation, the line will be inspected periodically, with replacement of tower parts, entire towers, and conductors taking place every few years or decades.

2.4. Khatlon last-mile solutions

In Khatlon Province, over 28000 people in 5633 households in 136 villages currently are not served by electricity (Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.). This subproject will include so-called “last-mile connections” for households in these villages. It will finance household connections and basic wiring costs to help overcome consumer affordability barriers. Household consumers whose connection and internal wiring costs are prefunded by the project may be required to repay the full cost over time.

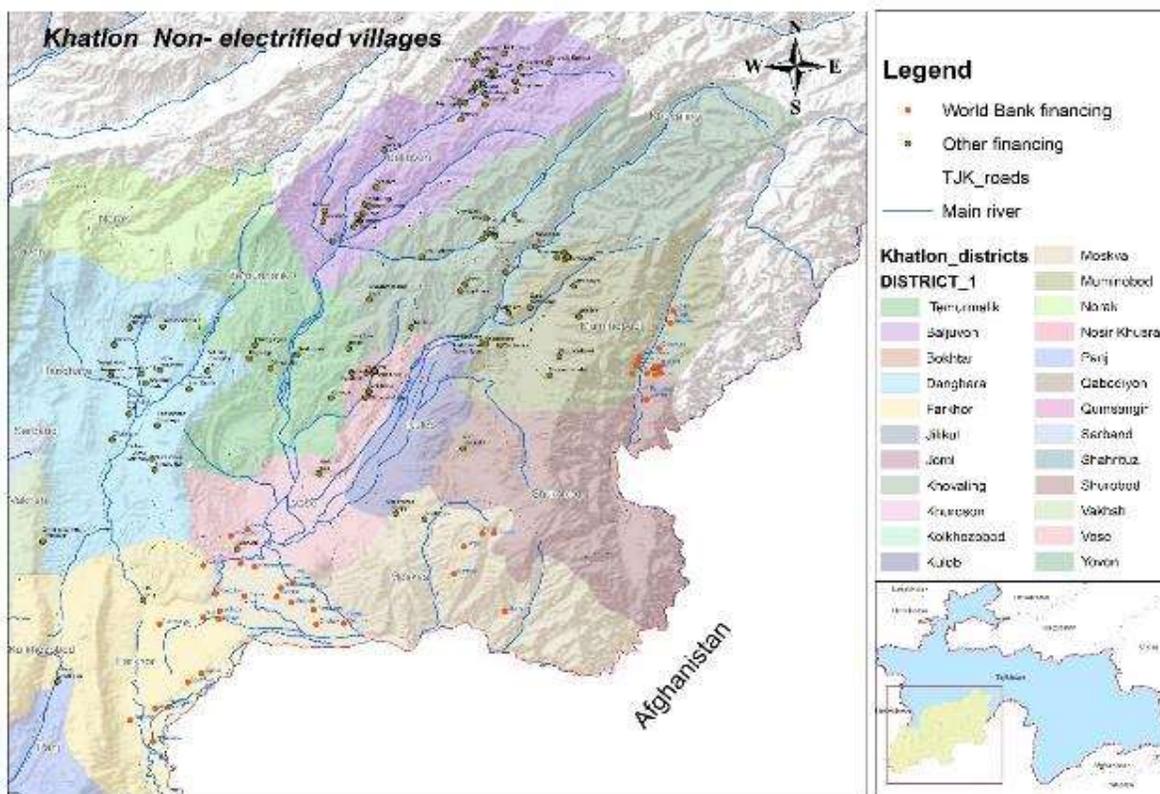


Figure 7. Non-electrified villages in Khatlon Province

At present, the World Bank intends to provide financing for connecting at least 44 of the unserved villages (Table 4), including over 12000 people in 2436 households, to the national grid, specifically including villages in Shamsiddin Shohin, Fahrhor, and Hamadoni Regions, which all border Afghanistan and are shown in red on Figure 7. The subproject may also finance last-mile connection costs for social and public facilities (e.g. hospitals, schools, kindergartens), but will not finance such costs for commercial and industrial users. The subproject will be implemented by Barqi Tojik, the state-owned company responsible for power generation and transmission in other provinces of Tajikistan.

Table 4. Initial villages to be electrified in Khatlon Province

No	Village	Number of households	Population
Shamsiddin Shohin Region			
1	Gring	13	80
2	Kavluch	28	227
3	Diyho	20	186
4	Rohi Nav (Chirk)	12	103

<i>No</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Number of households</i>	<i>Population</i>
5	Kumrog	22	188
6	Shahriston	10	91
7	Kulako Hambel	12	88
8	Urgli	14	97
9	Korgaron	2	15
10	Safedob	25	192
11	Sheli bolo	6	47
12	Bogi Mullo	2	15
13	Sari reg	9	61
14	Hami mahlab	6	68
15	Kalandaron	5	26
16	Darelon	6	38
17	Zrang	2	10
18	Irgailuk	11	68
19	Cheptura	1	10
<i>Region totals</i>		<i>206</i>	<i>1,610</i>
Farhor Region			
1	Zarkor	30	200
2	Pingon	60	480
3	Archa	35	185
4	N.Safarov	38	300
5	Alovuddin	35	210
6	Surkhob	40	320
7	Nowruz	35	210
8	Zoli Zar	10	70
9	Nekmanzar	40	300
10	Istiklol	70	250
11	Mavzei Urtabuzi chamoati Dehot Farhor	150	1200
<i>Region totals</i>		<i>543</i>	<i>3,725</i>
Hamadoni Region			
1	Tojikiston	242	968
2	Chubek	136	544
3	Margob	180	730
4	Pushkin	136	560
5	Zafarobod	50	217
6	Hayoti Nav	70	305
7	Oryono	140	571
8	Tagi namak	64	266
9	Darai Caloth	104	427
10	Mechnatobod	162	661
11	Navobod	160	666

No	Village	Number of households	Population
12	Gulobod	156	637
13	Fayzobod	48	201
14	Furudgoh	40	127
<i>Region totals</i>		<i>1,688</i>	<i>6,880</i>
Totals for 44 villages		2437	12215
Grand totals for all non-electrified villages		5,633	28,872

In general, these last-mile connections will include construction of 10kV and 4kV distribution lines from the existing grid to the villages of concern and then to houses in the villages. The work will involve digging holes for single wooden or concrete poles and then placing the poles in the holes and stringing wires between poles and between the last pole and the house. Poles will be 5-7 meters high and all work except stringing wires will be done manually, with little or no mechanized equipment. Barqi Tojik will appoint a contractor to design the connections and a construction contractor to install poles and lines. It is possible that Barqi Tojik will allow households to provide labor for the project in lieu of future payments for the connection; that will be determined at a later date.

Altogether, for the 44 villages there will be about 65 kilometers of 10kV line and the same of 4kV line (for all 136 villages in Khatlon, there would be 601 kilometres of 10kV and 541 kilometres of 4kV). Planning is not yet sufficiently advanced to know the number of poles, but it is likely they will be an average of about 100 meters apart, so electrifying 44 villages would include erection of about 1300 poles, 650 for 10kV and 650 for 4kV. The only land that will be required will be for the poles themselves. Pole locations, except for house connections, will be selected so the line does not pass over or within two meters (horizontal distance) of any houses, schools, or other occupied buildings. No land will be needed for permanent use except of the poles themselves, which will occupy an area somewhat less than one square meter and will not restrict any activities or future land use. The contractor will require some small amounts of land for temporary use for storage and preparation. Work crews would come predominantly from the local communities, with only a few supervisory and technical personnel coming from outside; construction in any community would not last more than a few days or weeks.

2.5. GBAO off-grid solutions

In GBAO, over 12000 people in 2528 households in 61 villages currently are not served by electricity (Figure 8). This subproject will include a number of solutions to achieve 100 percent electrification of these villages. These will “last-mile connections” for villages near the existing grid, as described for Khatlon. It will also include small generation plants (mini-hydro, wind, or solar) to serve other more remote villages, which will remain off the national grid but be served by local mini-grids. As in Khatlon, the subproject will finance household connections and basic wiring costs to alleviate consumer affordability barriers.

At present, the World Bank intends to provide financing for connecting all of these unserved villages (Table 5), including almost 11000 people. As in Khatlon, the subproject may also finance connection costs for social and public facilities (e.g. hospitals, schools, kindergartens), but will not finance such costs for commercial and industrial users. The subproject will be implemented by Pamir Energy, which has operational management of all power generation, transmission and distribution facilities of GBAO.

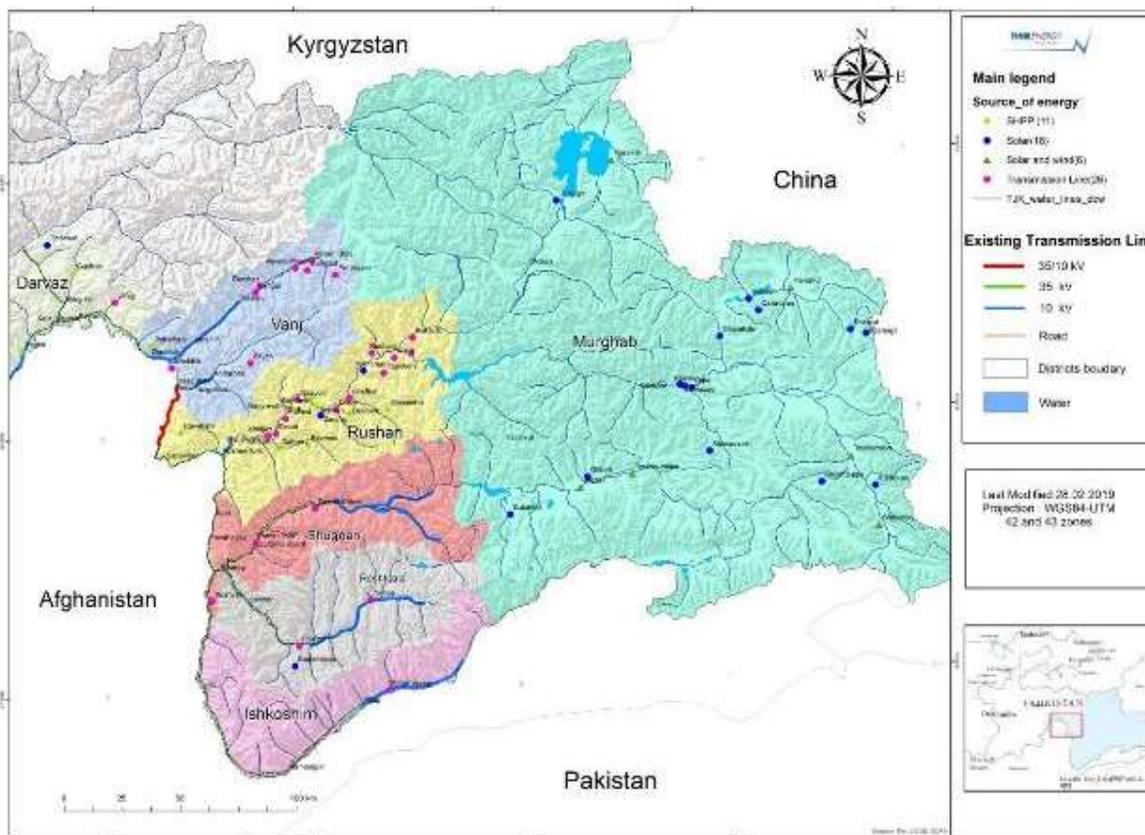


Figure 8. Nonelectrified villages in GBAO (VKMB)

Table 5. Villages to be electrified in GBAO

No	Name of settlement	Households	Population
Darvaz region			
1	Gushin	9	76
2	Chursun	4	25
3	Ubag	5	30
4	Yodged	121	796
<i>Region totals</i>		<i>139</i>	<i>927</i>
Vanj region			
5	Pshikharv	25	180
6	Zaych	13	70
7	Dursher	5	25
8	Poi Mazor	47	270
9	Vanvani Bolo	41	240
10	Vanvani Poyon	17	120
11	Vavani Bolo	6	40
12	Vavani Poyon	1	6
13	Sumgat	5	50
<i>Region totals</i>		<i>160</i>	<i>1001</i>
Rushan region			

<i>No</i>	<i>Name of settlement</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Population</i>
14	Devlokh	8	40
15	Dorzh	36	108
16	Barchidev	39	200
17	Nisur	47	232
18	Roshorv	191	1131
19	Yapshor	55	150
20	Rukhch	50	272
21	Jizev	13	76
22	Vranchen	8	38
23	Ravmed	65	300
24	Bijravd	4	18
25	Khidjez-2	18	92
26	Dasht-2	8	36
27	Midenchid	8	38
28	Chidud	32	149
29	Achirkh	21	68
30	Zarchiv	4	26
31	Darzhomch	56	220
32	Ravivd	58	227
33	Razuch	56	213
34	Ravsharv	5	40
<i>Region totals</i>		<i>782</i>	<i>3674</i>
Shugnan Region			
35	Ronzver	7	35
36	Zurzmoi Dasht	17	102
37	Dashti Shtam	38	228
<i>Region totals</i>		<i>62</i>	<i>365</i>
Roshtqala region			
38	Nimos	2	10
39	Bodomdara	1	6
40	Otazhatga	3	16
<i>Region totals</i>		<i>6</i>	<i>32</i>
Ishkashim region			
41	Shirgin	7	36
<i>Region totals</i>		<i>7</i>	<i>36</i>
Murghab region			
42	Alichur	296	888
43	Bashkumbez	160	648
44	Bulunkul	54	250
45	Tokhtamish	168	795

<i>No</i>	<i>Name of settlement</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Population</i>
46	Shaimoq	203	719
47	Subashi	14	58
48	Oqbeik	16	60
49	Qizilorum	10	51
50	Chueshtepa	7	28
51	Koshagil	11	44
52	Mamadzoir	13	52
53	Qaraqul	154	777
54	Rangkul	300	1196
55	Chichikde	33	315
56	Oqtal	8	40
57	Kishto	5	20
58	Gulbazqul	3	12
59	Shatput	28	103
60	Qaraturuq	24	123
61	Jangigir	11	72
<i>Region totals</i>		<i>1518</i>	<i>6251</i>
<i>Totals in GBAO</i>		<i>2674</i>	<i>12286</i>

For the various villages, the electrification solutions will include:

- *Last-mile connections* to 26 villages, which would be the same as those described above for Khatlon.
- *Small hydropower plants* for 11 villages. This would involve building a small weir, diversion of water to a powerhouse, and generation of electricity by small turbines. It would also involve construction of distribution lines from the powerhouses to houses to be electrified.
- *Photovoltaic solar systems* for 18 villages. This would involve installing solar panels at a location near the settlement and connecting the cells to houses to be electrified.
- *Combined wind and photovoltaic solar systems* for six villages. This would include both solutions described above.

Connecting the small power plants to houses (and possibly other buildings, as noted) will require construction of 32 kilometers of 35kV transmission lines, about 117 kilometers of 10kV line, and 87.5 kilometers of 4kV line. Construction of these lines would be the same as for the last-mile connections described for Khatlon above.

Land will be needed for the small power plants. Pamir Energy anticipates it will be possible to avoid having the power plants located on what are now household plots, and will also avoid trees and orchards wherever possible. Otherwise, as in Khatlon, no land will be needed for permanent use except for the poles themselves, which will occupy an area somewhat less than one square meter and will not restrict any activities or future land use. In addition, the contractor will require some small amounts of land for temporary use for storage and preparation.

Construction of the power plants will require multiple teams of 50 or more workers, with most from local communities but at least a few engineering and supervisory personnel coming from outside. Construction activities at any single plant would be completed within a single construction season (typically April to November). Work crews for the distribution lines would come predominantly from local communities, with only a few supervisory and technical personnel from outside the area. Construction of the lines would not take more than a few days or weeks in or near any settlement.

3. Principles and Objectives of the Resettlement Program

This Resettlement Policy Framework will be considered applicable if construction or operation of the project causes physical or economic displacement of people or households, even if this is only on a temporary basis. Subprojects could require permanent or temporary use of land, and thus result in physical or economic displacement (collectively referred to as “displacement” or “resettlement”). The activities that could require the use of land are listed in Table 6.

Besides the need for land, which could cause physical and economic displacement, other types of economic displacement could include:

- Restrictions on the use of land that would affect future uses.
- Loss of standing crops, trees, other property, income sources, or livelihoods due to damage or destruction that result from project activities
- Restricted access to natural resources, public places, or services that results in economic losses.

Table 6. Land to be needed by subprojects

<i>Subproject</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Temporary (during construction)</i>
Sebzor HPP	Dam/weir, intake, desilting chamber, penstock, powerhouse, tailrace	Construction camp
18km Sebzor-Khorog t-line & substation & bridge	Area used for 250 towers and substation	Construction camp/storage areas near substation & near bridge Footpaths to towers
63km Khorog-Qozideh t-line & substation	Area used for 250 towers and substation	Construction area near substation, construction camp for t-line, footpaths to towers
GBAO off-grid solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Area for mini-hydros & power plants, for turbines, for solar arrays and associated infrastructure – Small substations at each facility – Access roads (between public roads & infrastructure) – Locations of poles for low-voltage distribution lines between plants and houses or between existing lines and houses – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Construction areas outside immediate boundaries – Construction camps near plant sites – Storage areas near construction villages – Construction camps near construction sites (storage, etc.)
Khatlon last-mile connections	– Locations of poles for low-voltage distribution lines between plants and houses or between existing lines and houses	Construction camps/storage areas

For purposes of this Framework, affected people and households (also known as “project-affected people” or “affected people and households” or PAPs) include those who have been granted the right to use the land by the state, and those who live on or use the land or its resources but have not been granted the right to do so. The Framework will apply to affected people who are occupying or using land prior to a specific cut-off date that is the day when the census is taken, which will be established in each future Resettlement Action Plan.

The primary objectives of the resettlement program include:

- Displacement will be avoided and, if avoidance is not possible, minimized. This will be accomplished in part by locating project components so as to avoid land currently being used and in part by minimizing the amount of land that is allocated to Pamir Energy and Barqi Tojik.
- Replacement will be preferred over compensation, as agreed by the affected people (that is, the PAPs).
- Lack of the legal right to occupy or use land will not be a barrier to compensation or alternative forms of assistance.
- Relocation and compensation will aim to improve living standards and/or livelihoods of affected persons, and if that is not possible, to restore them to at least equivalent levels.
- Compensation will be paid at full replacement cost, without deductions for depreciation or other reasons.
- For affected people who use land but without the legal right to do so, Pamir Energy will help them apply for and receive such rights to equivalent land wherever possible.
- If legal rights to equivalent land cannot be granted to such people, resettlement assistance will be provided (in lieu of compensation for land) to help improve or at least restore the livelihoods of PAPs who do not have legal rights to lands or claims to such land that are recognized under the laws of Tajikistan.
- PAPs, local communities, and local governments will be provided with opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring of the resettlement program, including development and implementation of procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance, and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.
- PAPs will be provided assistance in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, incomes and living standards.
- Pamir Energy will identify and pay particular attention to vulnerable groups, such as female-headed households, elderly households, households with disabled people, and others that may be identified in the Resettlement Action Plan as being disproportionately affected by the project. Additional compensation and assistance will be provided as needed for people in such groups to ensure their living conditions and economic conditions are improved, or are at least no worse than before they were displaced.
- When those with legal rights to use land cannot be located or consulted, compensation will be deposited in an interest-bearing account until such owners or heirs are located. In such cases, Pamir Energy will continue efforts to identify PAPs or heirs for at least six months, and will leave the account in place for at least the duration of construction. Efforts to identify owners and/or heirs will include public notices, records searches,

interviews of knowledgeable people, and other means. All such efforts will be documented.

- Relocation arrangements and/or compensation, as appropriate, must be complete for all PAPs covered in a RAP prior to Pamir Energy using the land in any way other than nonintrusive surveys, and in all cases before any impact occurs.

After a detailed inventory of people, land, and assets to determine who and what losses are eligible for compensation (see Chapter 5), Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik) will establish a “cut-off date”. This will be the day(s) when the census is taken. After the cut-off date, no further PAPs who are eligible for compensation will be identified (except for heirs who inherit land or assets after this date) and no increases (or decreases) in value of land or assets will be recognized. In each RAP, Pamir Energy or Barqi Tojik may establish different cut-off dates for different subproject components, such as for sections of a transmission/distribution line that are to be completed within single construction years. Detailed information regarding the cut-off date, and the restrictions that will apply after it is announced, will be provided to PAPS in advance, who will acknowledge their acceptance by their signature on an inventory document. The cut-off date will also be announced in local media.

The period from the cut-off date and the actual date of compensation is expected to be no more than one (1) year. If it can be justified to the satisfaction of the Government and the World Bank, this period may be increased for up to two (2) years, but at the time of any such increase, PAPs would receive partial compensation, at least 50 percent of the initial valuation. In addition, if such an extension is needed, all assets subject to compensation will be inventoried again. In such cases,

4. Applicable Requirements for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

4.1. Tajikistan legal requirements

The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan establishes exclusive state ownership of land in order to ensure its effective use in the best interests of the people. In the legislation of Tajikistan, there is no special law or policy that regulates the issues of resettlement and/or land acquisition or expropriation of rights to land and immovable property for state or public needs. Moreover, there is no separate law that completely provides norms and mechanisms for the determination of the full and fair, market value of land.

The Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan includes the systematized set of rules that control the assignment and termination of the rights to use (or lease) land. Rights to use land can be primary or secondary. Primary use rights include:

- Perpetual use, which has no fixed term, may be granted to legal entities such as state and cooperative agricultural enterprises, public and religious organizations and charities, industrial and transportation needs, public enterprises, defense and joint ventures that include foreign entities.
- Limited or fixed-term use may be granted to legal or physical persons for either a short-term (up to 3 years) or long-term (3 to 20 years) period.
- Life-long inheritable tenure may be assigned to physical persons or collectives. Physical persons must reregister the right in the case of inheritance. This right applies to land-shares used to organize an individually, family, or collectively held Dekhkan farm, as well as household (garden) plots.

The only secondary use/right recognized under the Land Code is the right to lease. According to the Code, primary rights holders may lease out their plots for a term up to 20 years, and the land is used in accordance with state-established land-use standards.

The Land Code establishes seven categories of land uses, including agricultural, populated, industrial and other infrastructure, conservation and other protected land, national wood reserves, water reserves, and state land reserves. Of most concern here are the first three. In GBAO, most issues of land relations are under the jurisdiction of the region itself. Districts (jamoats) and cities have authority to provide land allotments for agricultural land and to withdraw land for nonagricultural uses (Land Code, Article 7). They are also responsible for protecting users' rights, terminating rights to use land, registering the rights to use land plots, and generally controlling land use and protection. They specifically approve land tenure documents dealing with works of regional importance.

The legal basis for state "confiscation" of land plots for state and public needs is outlined in Article 48 of the Land Code, which also establishes the conditions of such confiscation, which include assignment of an equivalent land plot ("if desired"), construction of equivalent house and structures, and "full compensation for all other losses, including loss of profits...." These provisions apply only to those who have the legal right to use the land by virtue of possession of a "certificate on the legal right to use the land."

The Regulation concerning compensation of land users' losses and losses of agricultural production was approved by Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan # 641 (30 December 2011). It establishes the detailed order of reimbursement of land users' losses. Land use rights became subject to alienation with passage of amendments to the Land Code in August 2012, and now land use rights can be bought, sold, gifted, exchanged, pledged, or otherwise modified.

The amount of compensation is determined by an interdepartmental commission established at the district level where the acquisition is to take place (that is, at the GBAO level). This commission will be chaired by the Deputy Head of GBAO or delegatee and will include representatives from Pamir Energy, subdistricts (jamoats), and the villages where the land is located. It will also have representatives of the Agrarian Committee, State Statistic Committee (Office of the President of Tajikistan), Sanitation Epidemiological Station, Architecture Unit, Committee of Environmental Protection in GBAO, and Inter-district Subsidiary Enterprise of Technical Inventory. Since the project will affect land in Khorog city and multiple villagers in two districts/jamoats (Roshtqala and Ishkashim), the commission would include multiple "sub-commissions". Determination of losses of land users during the acquisition of agricultural lands is established on the basis of appropriate documentation provided by the land user. If the land user does not agree with the amount or type of compensation for losses and damages, the land user can apply to the court with a request for additional compensation, or may appeal the decision to terminate the rights.

The Land Code requires the party that will benefit from the land acquisition to justify the need for the land and to demonstrate there is no alternative for project implementation. If accepted, the Government and the beneficiary will enter into a "concession agreement" that grants the legal right to use the land. The Government then issues a decree or order that terminates the right of the initial land user, grants the rights to the beneficiary of the transfer, and grants legal rights to use equivalent land to the initial user.

Legal requirements that are relevant to involuntary resettlement, the loss of land, and compensation of losses are found in:

- Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan

- Regulation “about compensation of losses to the land users and losses of agricultural products” (approved 2000, Decree 515)
- The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan (1994, as amended in 2003) establishes land as an exclusive property of the state
- The Land Code (as amended in 2008 and 2012) is a systematized code of rules regulating the possession and use of land
- The Land Code and Civil Code (amended in 2007) establish rules for land allocation to individuals and legal entities
- The Civil Code regulates 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
- The Law “On Land Valuation” (12 May 2001) establishes legal grounds for normative land valuation.
- The Law “On Local Bodies of the State Authority” (14 May 2004) establishes normative grounds for allocation and reallocation of land.
- The Law “On Land Management” (5 January 2008) regulates relations connected to legal grounds of activities related to land management.
- Regulation “On Establishing Public (Involuntary) Easement” and a form of agreement on private servitude (30 December 2015, decree 814). Such easement/servitude does not deprive the primary land user of their land but withdraws a part of the land in favor of the party who receives the easement/servitude. The form of agreement is part of the Regulation.
- The State Land Cadaster is a system of information and documentation on natural, economic and legal status of lands, their categories, qualitative characteristics and economic value
- Regulation on the order of compensation for losses of land users and damage of the agricultural production process, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan # 641, dated 30 December 2011, establishes an order of compensation of losses of land users
- The Civil Procedural Code and the Economical Procedural Code establish the order, rules, and terms of judicial protection in case of legal proceedings on matters related to involuntary resettlement.

4.2. World Bank requirements

Because the project is expected to be financed by the World Bank, the Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework will apply, in particular Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5: “Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.” This Standard establishes special requirements if projects financed by the Bank could lead to physical or economic displacement.

When projects are expected to cause physical or economic displacement but the magnitude of land acquisition or restrictions on land use is unknown at the time the project is being prepared, the Borrower must

“Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use 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.”

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develop a framework that establishes general principles and procedures that meet the requirements of ESS5. Since the exact location of land that will be needed for this project is not yet known, this Resettlement Policy Framework has been developed to meet this requirement. Once the final locations of towers, corridor, and substation are determined during final design, a detailed Resettlement Action Plan will be developed and approved by the World Bank.

The objectives of ESS5 are:

- “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.”

4.3. Gaps between Tajikistan law and World Bank requirements

The most significant difference between Tajikistan legislation and World Bank requirements are that Tajikistan legislation provides for replacement land and compensation for people who have been granted legal rights to use land, whereas the World Bank does not consider the lack of legal rights to be an impediment to compensation. Although the World Bank requirements can be interpreted as assuming private ownership of land, while Tajikistan places ownership of all land in state hands, World Bank compensation requirements would equally apply to state-owned land that is used by private parties.

The key differences between the Tajikistan Land Code and World Bank ESS5 "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement", are outlined in Table 7 below. In case there are gaps between Tajikistan law and the requirements of ESS5, the principles and procedures of ESS5 will apply. This priority of World Bank requirements over state legislation is obligatory for all World Bank-financed projects.

Table 7. Comparison of Tajikistan and World Bank Requirements for Physical and Economic Displacement

<i>Tajikistan Land Code</i>	<i>ESS5</i>	<i>Measures to fill gaps</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation and replacement land for those with legal rights to use land - Compensation or replacement structures on new land for those with legal rights 	All users of land and assets entitled to compensation and/or replacement land and structures regardless of legal rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation to all who lose use of land or assets, regardless of legal rights - Replacement land for those with rights - Support to gain rights for those without rights where possible
Compensation for lost profits but no clear provision for restoration of livelihoods	Compensation for disruption of livelihoods and loss of income as a result of temporary or permanent land acquisition/use or other project activities	Compensation for lost income/livelihoods based on actual losses
Land decisions to be published in national media in Russian and Tajik within five days of approval	Resettlement program disclosed for public review and comment prior to adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RPF & RAP disclosed for review and comment prior to adoption - Decisions published as required by law
No specific requirements for consultation with PAPs and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAPs must be fully informed and consulted on compensation, entitlements and resettlement options, including possible relocation sites. - Includes consultation, participation, information dissemination campaigns, and opportunities to participate in monitoring based on the nature and scale of impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAPs to be fully informed and consulted - Information on resettlement and compensation program to be provided to all PAPs and other stakeholders
No project-specific plan required	RPF (if required) and RAP to be prepared in consultation with PAPs	RPF and RAP to be prepared in consultation with PAPs
No project-specific grievance redress mechanism required (other legal provisions for appeals)	Grievance redress mechanisms required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GRM to be developed and implemented - Other appeals under the law will remain available
No gender-specific requirements	Gender specific consultation and information disclosure	Consultation and disclosure to include gender-specific measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land compensation at replacement rates through provision of land-for-land or in cash - Normative land prices are established through coefficients - Transaction costs not compensated - No specific reference for accounting for depreciation and/or deductions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land-for-land as a priority, with replacement land to be acceptable to PAPs and combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. - Transaction costs to be compensated - Depreciation may be accounted for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replacement land wherever possible, acceptance by PAP required - Transaction costs to be compensated - No depreciation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for other assets (structures, crops and trees and business income) at market rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation in cash or kind to replace an asset in its existing condition, at current market price 	As specified in World Bank ESS5

Tajikistan Land Code	ESS5	Measures to fill gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No provision for replacement cost, severe impacts, or vulnerable PAPs. – Does not clearly provide for transition expenses/costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> without deduction for depreciation or any material salvaged, and including the costs of any transaction costs (administrative charges, taxes, registration or titling costs). – Assistance as needed for vulnerable people/households and severe impacts – Transfer or relocation allowances as needed 	
Acquisition of agricultural or high-yielding land discouraged when other land is available	Any land acquisition and resettlement are to be avoided, or if it cannot be avoided, it should be minimized by exploring all viable options.	No gap
Compensation for temporary land use/acquisition limited to cover current losses and costs associated with standing crop for one year at Government rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Compensation for temporary land use/acquisition and all structures at replacement cost – Compensation for standing crops at market rates – Compensation for any disruption in access that may affect income (e.g. for shops) or livelihood (e.g. access to schools). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Compensation at replacement cost – Loss of standing crops compensated at market rates – Compensation for lost income or livelihood
Compensation must be made before land is taken	Compensation must be made before land is taken	No gap

In principle, the Tajikistan Land Code and ESS5 both adhere to the objectives of avoiding land acquisition where possible and compensating for lost land and assets 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. This RPF has been developed to ensure the objectives and requirements of ESS5 are fully achieved and that all losses are replaced or compensated, with the goal being that affected people's standards of living are improved, or at least restored to their prior levels.

Key elements of the RPF that will ensure reconciliation of the differences between Land Code and World Bank Policy include:

- All PAPs, whether legally entitled to the land or assets or not, will be entitled to compensation for lost assets and for income rehabilitation measures. This includes people using land or assets without legal rights. People without rights will be given assistance to acquire such rights, or otherwise compensated if this is not possible.
- PAPs and affected communities will be consulted on the program before the Resettlement Policy Framework is adopted and as the Resettlement Action Plan is developed, and will be informed of the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement.
- PAPs will be subject to screening to identify the level of potential impacts and appropriate mitigation measures and compensation. Gender and vulnerability status will be considered during screening.
- If land-for-land compensation is not technically feasible or socially viable, compensation will be in cash at 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. This implies a separate program of valuation under Tajikistan law and for additional requirements.
- Special allowances will be provided to cover the expenses of affected people during the process of resettlement, with additional assistance to severely affected or vulnerable people, including women-headed households, households with disabled people, and elderly households. Temporary loss of land or assets and temporary disruption of income or livelihoods will be compensated based on actual losses.

To reconcile the gaps between Tajikistan and World Bank requirements, Pamir Energy has adopted this RPF for the project, ensuring compensation at full replacement cost of all items, the compensation of extra-legal settlers and users, and the provision of subsidies or allowances for affected people and households who will be relocated, suffer losses, are vulnerable, or will be severely affected. This is consistent with the Land Code, which allows “other rules” to be applied when international agreements provide such rules.

5. Preparation and Approval of Resettlement Action Plans

As noted, above, many of the subproject designs are still in various stages of planning, ranging from conceptual design to engineering designs. The various design contractors will select the final locations and designs, which will then be approved by Pamir Energy and, for the Khatlon projects, by Barqi Tojik. Once the designs are completed and locations are known, detailed Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared to meet the objectives listed in section 3 above. There will be a separate RAP for each of the project components. There may also be “subplans” for the different regions and/or villages for the GBAO and Khatlon electrification subprojects.

5.1. Steps in preparation of the RAPs

Preparation of each RAP will involve both field and office work to accomplish the following key goals:

- **Development of an Inventory of loss:** gathering accurate primary information regarding the land parcels that will be affected (presence of dwelling house, auxiliary structures, fences etc.) and plants cultivated on the land (annual crops, grassland, trees, and orchards)
- **Social and economic profile:** gathering primary information on household size and makeup, living standards and livelihoods, income, special characteristics, ethnicity, and other relevant factors. Information would be collected on all who benefit from use of the land or its assets, not only those with legal rights.
- **Valuation by assessor/valuator:** inspecting and establishing replacement values for impacted residences, other structures, and other assets to be compensated.

Table 8 provides more detail on field and office work that will be implemented for RAP preparation. The actions are roughly in chronological order, but there will be overlap between many of the actions. The overall purpose of the actions is to determine how much compensation is owed to each person or household who may be affected by physical or economic displacement.

Table 8. Key steps involved in preparation of RAP

<i>Action to be implemented</i>	<i>Results and comments</i>
Complete final design of locations of project infrastructure (Sebzor and mini-HPPs, wind and solar facilities, transmission line towers and substations)	Coordinates of infrastructure, identification of protection zones where buildings will be prohibited. Designs will avoid houses and other buildings except for Sebzor, and will avoid arable land whenever possible.
Appointment of qualified consultant to prepare RAP	Consultant must be acceptable to World Bank and Government and under contract to Pamir Energy, or to Barqi Tojik for Khatlon electrification
Appoint qualified expert(s) to establish market/replacement values	Independent experts under contract to Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik) must be acceptable to World Bank and, as required, Government. Expert(s) will work alongside GBAO and Khatlon commissions and verify values assigned to land and assets, and will establish "top-up" compensation for assistance and other compensation not required by the law.
Identification of land rights and of authorized and actual uses	Identify user or user's authorized person and determine status of impacted person (initially, using registry and records search and then verified on the ground, which may identify extra-legal users), and their rights and uses
Consult with PAPs	Consult with PAPs individually and publicly throughout the process
Develop instruments to collect information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Finalize questionnaires to collect information on PAPs and assets (see annex 1 for preliminary forms) – Develop checklists to guide activities of field teams – Prepare maps for use by field teams – Define technical tools/requirements for teams (GPS, measurement tools, cameras and other recording devices, etc.)
Conduct initial field survey works ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Equip teams with proper technical means (cameras, GPS instruments, measuring devices, possibly survey instruments, etc.), identify borders of protection zones (no building), vegetation control zone (to prevent treefall), substation – Identify borders of impacted land plots, as agreed by user and neighbours.
Complete cadastral desk studies and maps	Obtain/prepare cadastral maps of impacted land plots showing full extent of land that could be affected
Inventory impacted land plots, houses and buildings, annual and perennial crops	<p>Through surveys and interviews of land owners and/or occupants, inventory and survey team(s) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Locate/verify/agree boundaries of infrastructure and transmission/distribution corridors – Complete inventory and social questionnaires using final instruments – Inventory and document (GPS, measurements, etc.) impacted land plots, buildings, and other assets – Identify and inventory annual and perennial crops that could be affected, with consideration of existing location, topography, and accessibility in order to help determine compensation – Determine age and growth phase of trees (as stated by owner and verified by inventory team) to help determine compensation – Develop record of land, buildings, crops, fences, assets, etc., with photographs taken from different perspectives

¹ Initial survey works may cover an area at least slightly wider than the expected infrastructure footprints, including transmission/distribution rights-of-way (ROW) corridor in order to account for minor realignments to avoid impacts. The exact areas to be covered in initial survey will be agreed upon by Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik) and the commissions, and the RAP consultant.

<i>Action to be implemented</i>	<i>Results and comments</i>
Determine socioeconomic status of affected people and households ("census")	Through interviews and reviews of public records, using final instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Collect information and documentation of potential loss of income or livelihood – Determine PAPs' living standards, household makeup (members, ages, sexes, vulnerability status, etc.) and other demographic and social status – Identify vulnerable households, including households headed by women, elderly households, poor, minorities, and possibly others as appropriate
Engage and seek cooperation of Government representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Verify inventory documents and determine legal rights and authorized land uses – Verify inventory documents with local government authorities and affected land users, with signature of responsible person
Inform PAPs regarding "cut-off date"	Inform PAPs of cut-off date, receive acknowledgement/acceptance by PAP signature
Process field data (inventory and social census)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Transfer field data to digital formats: create databases, scan and store, primary documents – Prepare individual digital inventory and social questionnaires without financial values: personal and contact information about the owner, all types of property assessed during fieldworks that may be subject to compensation – land, dwelling house, other auxiliary structures and buildings, annual and perennial crops, etc.
Establish values for use in compensation	Qualified Assessor/Valuator will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Audit land and assets to be affected – Establish unit rates to be used in establishing value of land, crops, and assets for replacement and compensation – Prepare audit report that includes information on individual compensation packages (that is, which people/households will receive what compensation and assistance)
Prepare summary compensation database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prepare summary tables for packages based on field, desk studies, audit conclusion and other relevant information, including unit rates defined by Assessor/Valuator and estimated values of properties, crops, and assets – Determine overall budget for RAP
Preparation of RAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prepare draft RAP for review and approval by Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik) and World Bank – Prepare disclosure draft RAP available for public review and comment – Support stakeholder consultations – Prepare actionable RAP, including preparation of "compensation packages" that define the total compensation eligibility for each PAP. Details will be kept confidential and not shared with any parties but the PAP.
Implementation of RAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Work with authorities to identify and agree replacement land – Construct replacement houses/buildings, or provide compensation to allow replacement of lost house/buildings on replacement land – Compensate per eligibility matrix, including (if necessary) top-up compensation over and above amounts specified under Tajikistan law
Monitoring and supervision	Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik) and consultant to monitor implementation/compensation and prepare reports for World Bank
Update of RAP and preparation of final document for approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prepare final report based on actual compensation paid, and other assistance provided – Submit to World Bank for review and approval – Submit to Government of Tajikistan for review and approval – Third-party consultant to audit and prepare Compliance Report

5.2. *Census, social and economic surveys, inventory of losses*

The census and socioeconomic surveys will be carried out using a structured questionnaire to record details of the present occupants and users of land that will be affected by the project, their tenure status (primary or secondary land user), the extent of land required, and the assets that will be affected. The purpose is to assess the magnitude of impact to private assets and to assess the extent of physical and/or economic displacement, including current standards of living, inventories of assets, sources of income, level of indebtedness, profile of household members, health and sanitation, perceived benefits and impacts of the project, and resettlement preferences of those who are required to relocate. The ultimate goal is to identify what has to be replaced and compensated, and the amount of compensation that will be due.

Another key purpose of the baseline socioeconomic survey is to provide data to allow the establishment of monitoring and evaluation parameters. The RAP will identify the key socioeconomic indicators that will be used as benchmarks for monitoring the success of the RAP in ensuring that living conditions and standards of living are maintained or improved. The survey has to cover all PAPs and will include gender-disaggregated data to address gender issues in resettlement—this includes particularly disproportionate impacts on women and women-headed households, including households where adult males are absent.

As part of the socioeconomic survey, a wide range of consultations with different impacted groups as well as other stakeholders will be held to ascertain their views and preferences. Based on the outcome of these consultations, changes in project parameters (including tower locations or construction techniques if such are desirable and are technically and economically feasible). Consultations will include women and vulnerable PAPS and take account of their concerns and reactions, in particular to land tenure, livelihood impacts, delivery of compensation, and resettlement planning.

The date of the census and enumeration of impacted assets will become the cut-off date. As noted above, further improvements in conditions or assets will not be compensated. At the time of the census, PAPs will be advised of the cut-off date and will be asked to acknowledge this with their signatures.

5.3. *Preparation of RAPs*

As noted, at least one RAP will be prepared for each subproject. The draft RAPs will be prepared after the respective censuses and establishment of compensation rates. The RAPs will be drafted in consultation with PAPs and, to the extent possible, will take account of concerns identified during the censuses. In particular, consultations will be held on compensation entitlements, as well as on any emerging obstacles to economic and livelihood activities, on assessment methods, compensation, possible assistance, concerns of PAP, grievance mechanisms, as well as on the timeline for implementation. The key RAP elements required by ESS 5 are listed in the text box.

It is important to note that, except for Sebzor HPP, it is unlikely that subprojects will require any households to be relocated, and it is expected that relatively few others, if any, will require compensation for any losses at all. This is because Pamir Energy (and Barqi Tojik) will make every effort to have infrastructure and towers be located so no house, buildings, or land uses will be affected.

5.4. Disclosure and approval of the RAPs

Once each draft RAP is prepared, Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik) will complete the following steps:

- Provide a copy to all those with rights to land that could be affected by the line and substation, even if they are found not to be eligible for compensation. The copy will be provided at least one week before public consultations.
- Schedule public consultations and invite representatives of villages, jamoats, GBAO (or Khatlon), NGOs, to attend. Meeting should be held in the central towns of jamoats and, if possible, in villages where affected people are located. Pamir Energy will provide transport as needed for PAPs if meeting locations are more than 10 kilometers from PAPs' villages.
- Present a summary of entitlements for each category of PAPs.
- Allow attendees to make comments and ask questions, and provide accurate and understandable answers to questions.
- Prepare a draft final RAP, taking into consideration concerns expressed by PAPs and other stakeholders, as recorded in minutes of meetings and consultations, and submit it to the World Bank and the Government of Tajikistan for review and approval.
- Prepare a final RAP based on comments by the World Bank and Government of Tajikistan.
- Disclose the final RAP on the Pamir Energy(or Barqi Tojik) website and place it in Government offices in the jamoats and the provincial capitals (Qurghonteppa for Khatlon and Khorog for GBAO). This will not include information that would allow PAPs to be identified

Minimum elements of a resettlement plan:

1. Description of the project
2. Potential impacts, including reason for displacement and what will lead to displacement
3. Objectives of the resettlement program
4. Census survey and baseline socioeconomic studies, at household level, possibly supplemented with additional studies
5. Legal framework
6. Institutional framework, including identification of government and nongovernmental entities and their institutional capacity
7. Eligibility for compensation and assistance, including cut-off date(s)
8. Valuation of and compensation for losses, including methodology and the types and levels of compensation for various attributes and assets.
9. Community participation
10. Implementation schedule
11. Costs and budget
12. Grievance redress mechanism
13. Monitoring and evaluation
14. Arrangements for adaptive management

*World Bank ESS 5 Annex 1
 (Involuntary resettlement instruments)*

Once approved, the RAP may not be changed in any way without written approval by the World Bank and the Government of Tajikistan.

5.5. Institutional arrangements and key participants in the process

Implementation of the RAP and delivery of compensation to people who are eligible rests with Pamir Energy in GBAO, Barqi Tojik in Khatlon, and the respective “District Bureaus of Technical Inventory” (or MBC). To implement delivery, Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik and the MBC will work closely with self-governing bodies of jamoats and villages, as appropriate.

It is very important for Pamir Energy and Barqi Tojik to ensure that:

- All affected people who are eligible for compensation receive compensation prior to Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik or contractors entering the land for construction
- In cases where the legal user cannot be identified and/or located, or land whose status is unclear and will need to be sorted out, money for the land is put into an interest-bearing escrow account until the rightful recipient or heir can be identified, contacted, and paid prior to or concurrent with the initiation legal proceedings to terminate rights of the current rights-holder and allocation of the land rights to Pamir Energy or Barqi Tojik. Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik) will maintain such escrow accounts at least for 12 months, following which the compensation may be transferred to an interest-bearing Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik subaccount that is designated to hold outstanding compensation that is earmarked for entitled PAPs

Table 9 identifies the Government authorities who make decisions during the assessment, compensation, and approval process. Other agencies who are involved in deliberations include an Agrarian Committee, the State Statistics Committee, and the relevant village/jamoat representatives. As noted, Pamir Energy (and Barqi Tojik) will also appoint one or more independent experts to advise on relevant World Bank requirements, to verify the inventories and valuations made by the Committees, and to determine any additional compensation that may be required to meet World Bank requirements (for vulnerable groups, for PAPs without rights, etc.).

Table 9. Government authorities involved in RAP process

District Administration (e.g. District Land Officer)	Final decision to terminate rights to use land and to reallocate to Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik), and to allocate new land and uses to previous rights-holders
Committee of land management	Grants permission to use land for construction
Inter-district subsidiary enterprise of technical inventory	Identifies the land and assets (e.g., numbers of trees, buildings, etc.) that could be affected
Committee of Environmental protection, TJK and GBAO (or Khatlon)	Grants permission for cutting tresses
Sanitation & epidemiological station	Issues certificate concluding project can meet sanitation and epidemiological requirements
Architecture unit	Issues architectural conclusion that grants permission for construction and installation
Antimonopoly Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan	Establishes the final market price of the property and trees

6. Eligibility criteria

This chapter describes the proposed criteria by which a person may be eligible for relocation assistance, compensation for lost or damaged assets, or other assistance that may be needed due to physical or economic displacement. Meaningful consultations with affected persons, local authorities, and community leaders will allow for establishment of the final criteria by which displaced persons' eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance is determined. Affected persons would fall into one of the three categories that have been defined by the World Bank, as shown in the text box.

Those covered under paragraphs (a) and (b) will be provided compensation for the land they lose, for loss of buildings, crops, and other assets, for restrictions that affect their use of land, and other assistance specified in this RPF and in the RAP. Persons covered under paragraph (c) will be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy and will be compensated for loss of crops or other assets, and provided other assistance. Thus, project-affected persons will be eligible for assistance under the RAP even if they are not entitled to compensation under Tajikistan law and will also be eligible for other compensation beyond that required by law.

“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.”

World Bank ESS5, paragraph 10

As noted above, the cut-off date to qualify for compensation for improvements to land or assets that increase in value will be the date of the census; the cut-off date will need to be found acceptable by the World Bank. All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above will be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land. It is therefore clear that all project-affected persons, regardless of their status and even if they do not have recognized legal rights, will be eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land or had use of it before the entitlement cut-off date.

Owners and/or users of land and property who have made improvements after the cut-off date will be given advance notice and requested to vacate premises and dismantle any new structures prior to project implementation. Material from their dismantled structures will not be confiscated (that is, they can keep the materials for use elsewhere) and the PAPs will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction. Forced eviction of such people will only be considered after all other efforts are exhausted.

6.1. Compensation eligibility

The following categories of people will be eligible for compensation or other allowances due to project-related impacts, whether the impacts are temporary or permanent and whether impacts affect all or part of a person's assets.

- Persons who are using land that must be used temporarily or permanently by the project (that is, used for towers, substations or for construction purposes)
- Persons who are using land whose future use is restricted (for example, orchards directly under the line where trees could grow to within six meters of the energized conductors)
- Persons who live in or use residential buildings, structures, and fixtures within the 45-meter safety zone (20 meters on either side of the energized conductors plus five meters between the conductors)

- Persons who own or exploit cultivated crops, including both cash and food crops, that are on land that must be used by the project or that are damaged during construction or maintenance
- Persons who own or exploit perennial crops (such as nut and fruit trees or trees grown for timber or firewood), including both cash and food crops, that are on land that must be used by the project or that have to be cut or trimmed during construction or maintenance
- Persons whose employment, hired labor, or share-cropping agreements are affected by the project (such as where land where laborers are employed is taken for the project)
- Persons who incur costs to relocate or rearrange households, buildings, equipment, or materials due to the project, or who have to make changes in their living or business arrangements.

As noted above, persons may be eligible for compensation even if they do not have the legal right to use land, or whether their actual use of the land is authorized. In addition, households and people who are considered vulnerable will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate project impacts. At present, the following groups are considered vulnerable, although this may change based on information gained during the inventory stage.

- Households headed by single women, including households where husbands are not present and do not provide sufficient support to the household
- Households with disabled people living alone or only with caretakers
- Elderly households
- Households in extreme poverty. Many or most households along the route could be considered poor, and there is no formal threshold to define poverty levels in Tajikistan, so the census will need to make a determination of vulnerability based on poverty.

Based on hazard mapping conducted by the Aga Kahn Agency for Habitat, approximately xxx percent of households in the villages that could be affected (but not including Khorog, where only a tiny percentage of the population could be affected) are expected to fall into the categories considered vulnerable, excluding poverty.

6.2. Project eligibility

The descriptions of each type of compensation to be included in the compensation packages of PAP's are described in **Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден..** The compensation types are broken down by the type of loss and the status of the affected person.

Table 10. Forms of compensation

<i>Type of compensation</i>	<i>Description</i>
Cash Payments	Compensation will be calculated and paid in local currency deposited into bank accounts. Rates will be adjusted for inflation after initial valuation, which will have accounted for inflation up to that time.
In-kind compensation ("replacement")	Compensation may include items such as land, houses, other buildings, building materials, other assets, seedlings, agricultural inputs, financial credits for equipment, etc.
Assistance	Assistance may include moving allowance, transportation and labor, documentation and title fees, and other related costs.

6.3. Gender considerations

Women have important economic roles in the project area and engage in a wide range of income- or livelihood-generating activities, particularly in agriculture. The project will need to pay particular attention to ensure that women are the recipients of compensation that is relevant and at least proportional to their activities and ensure that women who are *de facto* household heads are clearly listed as beneficiaries of compensation and assistance, even if absent husbands hold the legal rights. Beyond considering women-headed households as vulnerable, the means to accomplish this can include:

- Including women in the inventory team as impact enumerators
- In the census process of constructing profiles of affected people and households, disaggregating groups and families by gender to pinpoint how many women are likely to be affected and establish their pre-project conditions, and identifying them as heads of households
- Including women in the teams that participate in the consultation processes and that determine compensation entitlements and that establish compensate rates
- Including women in consultations and as survey respondents -- if low proportions of women are found to attend consultations, design alternative consultation methods such as focus group discussions or individual outreach activities in order to engage women
- Where joint land rights are held (e.g. by husband and wife) , delivering compensation to both owners, or in the absence of the husband, delivering compensation to women, and where rights are held by absent husband, working to transfer rights and compensation to the women where appropriate
- Considering the disproportionate impact that resettlement has on women and accounting for that in developing compensation packages.
- Ensuring that monitoring of resettlement is attentive to women's issues and whether additional measures are required to ensure the objectives of the program are met for affected women.

6.4. Compensation packages

Compensation packages will be developed in consultation with the PAPs with the goal to ensure satisfactory compensation for PAPs who lose assets or livelihoods in accordance with **Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.** Each PAP will have the opportunity to choose the option that best suits their circumstance. In-kind and/or in-cash resettlement packages will be used as means of compensation (**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**). The type of compensation will be an individual choice, although every effort will be made to instill the importance and preference for in-kind compensation, especially if the loss amounts to more than 20 percent of the PAP's subsistence assets. PAPs will be advised about the benefits of replacement of physical assets and risk inherent in cash payments. Unless the affected person insists on cash compensation, land-for-land compensation will be encouraged as it ensures PAPs immediately have land for settlement or farming and avoids the risk of squandering compensation payments.

Making compensation payments raises issues regarding inflation and timing. One benefit of providing in-kind compensation is to reduce inflationary pressures on the costs of goods and services. However, cash compensation packages may be devalued by inflation between the time the compensation

packages are developed (that is, the time of asset valuation and RAP preparation) and the time the RAP is approved and compensation is ready to be paid. Market prices will be monitored during this time period and adjustments to compensation packages will be made if compensation has led to devaluation of over approximately one percent.

7. Methods for Valuation of Affected Private Assets

Compensation will be required for all land use and assets taken or otherwise affected by the project. As noted, compensation will be made “in kind” or in cash and will be guided by the entitlement matrix in Table 11. In summary, compensation will be required for:

- Land that is used temporarily or permanently (that is, used for project infrastructure (hydro, wind, solar plants, towers, and substations, or for construction purposes)
- Land whose actual use is restricted (for example, orchards directly under the line where trees could grow to within six meters of the energized conductors)
- Residential buildings, structures, and fixtures within the 45-meter safety zone (20 meters on either side of the energized conductors plus five meters between the conductors)
- Cultivated crops, including both cash and food crops, that are on land that is used by the project or that are damaged during construction or maintenance
- Perennial crops (such as nut and fruit trees or trees grown for timber or firewood), including both cash and food crops, when they are on land that has to be used or that have to be cut or trimmed so they are over six meters below the conductors
- Other expenses that must be incurred by those who are entitled to compensation for land, houses, or other assets.
- Those who require additional assistance by virtue of vulnerability or the degree of loss.

In addition, disturbance allowances, replacement of lost services, and other assistance will be given as outlined in the Entitlement Matrix above. It is essential that the RAP defines current market values to be used in establishing the replacement costs, which will in turn will be used to determine actual compensation. Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik) and the World Bank, and the Government, will evaluate the compensation rates recommended in the RAP and ensure that they reflect market reality and that the program is consistent with Tajikistan laws as long as it meets the requirements of World Bank ESS5.

During the census and inventory of losses, each asset (land area, house, building, asset, crop, tree, etc.) that will be affected will be enumerated and recorded on the inventory. As described above, the assets will be assigned values using the principles and guidance of this Framework, as refined in the RAP. The total list of affected assets and their values, plus any additional compensation for which the household/person is eligible, will be recorded in a register and shown to the affected person for agreement. The affected person and the person representing Pamir Energy or Barqi Tojik (or their RAP

consultants) will sign the register and a copy will be given to the affected person. The inventory will not be official until a second signed copy, verified by RAP implementation staff, is returned to the affected person. A copy of the grievance redress mechanism described in Chapter 0 will also be given to the affected person. It is noted that by this time, the person should be very familiar with the mechanism through previous consultations and discussions.

Table 11. Entitlement matrix

Type of Loss	Description	PAP status	Compensation
Land			
Permanent loss of rights to agricultural and non-agricultural land (specifically, land needed for infrastructure, including hydro, wind, solar plants, towers and substations)	PAPs permanently losing rights regardless of impact severity	Legal rights to land use, whether actual use is authorized or not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For agricultural lands: replacement land of same or greater value, and at location acceptable to PAP where feasible, or cash compensation at full replacement cost. Land rights valued at market value without deductions. For non-agricultural lands, including agricultural land used for other purposes or not at all: replacement land of equivalent value or cash compensation at full replacement cost at market value without deductions. If land is not being used as authorized (such as for an occupied house on agricultural land), compensation will be for either the actual use or the authorized use, whichever is higher If residual land (remaining after required land is taken) becomes unviable for productive use, the whole land plot will be eligible for replacement or cash compensation
		No legal rights to land, but potentially eligible for rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation the same as for those with rights, including replacement if it is possible to legalize rights to equivalent land, with legalization process at Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik expense, If land is not being used as authorized, compensation will be for the higher of the actual or authorized use If residual land (remaining after land acquisition process) becomes unviable for productive use, the whole land plot will be eligible for compensation
		Renters/Lessees (formal or otherwise)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not eligible for land compensation (that is, replacement land or payment for land value) Cash compensation for other losses (for example, see crops and buildings below) Assistance by Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik in identifying other land for rent/lease Compensation packages to be determined individually
		No legal rights to land and not eligible for rights (squatters/encroachers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If agricultural land plot is the only land plot used and provides main source of income for household, compensation with one-time allowance Allowance provided in compensation package for other losses
Restrictions on use of land in transmission/distribution line corridor protection zones and/or vegetation control zones	No loss of rights but prohibition on buildings in 45-meter protection zone and tall trees or tall equipment that could contact conductors for 110kV lines, 10m for 35kV, and 2m for 10kV and 4kV lines	Legal rights to use land, whether use is authorized or not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at standard rate based on land category and use, with exceptions negotiated for land uses or assets with higher than average values Eligible for compensation if use is restricted Standard rate to be established by the Valuator based on value of lost uses due to restrictions
		No legal rights to use land, but potentially legalizable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility same as for those with legal rights Legal rights to be sought at Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik expense
		Renter/Leaseholder	Eligible only for direct losses (as described for other losses)
		Non-legalizable users	Eligible only for direct losses (as described for other losses)
Buildings and Structures			

Type of Loss	Description	PAP status	Compensation
Residences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houses on land needed for project infrastructure at hydro, wind, solar plants must be demolished Houses within the protection zone of the transmission line corridor must be removed/demolished 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal right to land and house authorized Legal right to land, and house authorized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to compensation for loss of land described above, equivalent new house on new land plot or cash compensation at replacement. No deductions for age or depreciation. Resettlement assistance to help the household relocate to a new house (packing, transporting, unpacking, labor, etc.), with equivalent access to services and security of tenure Cash compensation equivalent to three months' subsistence income, five months for vulnerable households
		No legal right for house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal rights/authorization to be sought at Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik expense If legalized, new house of equivalent value on land plot, or cash compensation at replacement value with no deductions If not possible to legalize, cash compensation at replacement value with no deductions Cash compensation and assistance same as legal users
		Renter/Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not eligible for compensation for houses or other structures Informed well in advance of the need to move Cash compensation equivalent to three months' rent and support to pack, transport belongings to new location and to unpack, with labor support if required Cash compensation for vulnerable renters equivalent to five months' rent, plus either subsistence income equivalent to previous income for one year or provided equivalent alternative housing at no greater cost
		Non-legalizable users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not eligible for compensation for house unless built by the non-legalizable user Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the house if built by the non-legalizable user Additional assistance to ensure that adequate housing with security of tenure and access to services is provided
Non-residential structures and permanent improvements (barns, irrigation, fences, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All buildings and structures on land needed for project infrastructure must be removed Auxiliary buildings in the safety zone of the transmission line corridor must be removed, some fences may need to be moved 	Legal right for structure	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures and improvements in addition to compensation for loss of land, or replacement structure of equivalent value on new land plot
		No legal right for structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal right for structure to be sought at Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik expense If legalized, replacement or cash compensation the same as for PAP with legal rights If not legalizable, cash compensation at replacement value with no deductions
		Renter/Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not eligible for compensation for structure Informed well in advance of the need to empty or remove the structure Cash compensation equivalent to three months' rent and, if necessary, support to transport materials and/or contents of structures to new location
		No right to land, illegal users of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible for compensation at full replacement cost for all structures built by the illegal user Cash compensation to transport materials and/or contents of structures to new location
All structures	Houses and other buildings	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik to pay for demolition and materials salvage

Type of Loss	Description	PAP status	Compensation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Materials can be used by PAP for new house/building, with transport paid by Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik - If buildings can be moved and both owner and Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik agree, Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik will pay for moving the building to another location plus 20% of replacement cost
Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources			
Common property and/or resources	Damage or destruction of buildings or other community/public assets	Community/Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations with community/government authorities to agree on restoration/compensation - Reconstruction or compensation for lost buildings or assets - Restoration of agricultural or other lands, or compensation for damages
Income and Livelihood			
Annual crops	Standing crops directly affected, or loss of planned crop incomes	All users of land with annual crops, whether that is an authorized use or not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation at rates established by the Valuator for crops that are directly affected by the project or by activities that limit germination of annual crops² - When possible, enough time will be given to allow partial or complete harvest of existing crops with no reduction in compensation for harvested crops - Annual crops to be compensated at gross market value of actual or expected harvest based on past yields and current-year yields on comparable land. Compensation for crops will be provided even if the crops are able to be harvested. - Compensation is in addition to other compensations (such as permanent acquisition of land or restricted-use amount/rate) - Compensation is paid for crops that are intended for either commercial or personal use
Grass or hay/fodder	Loss of current-year grazing and/or hay	All PAPs regardless of status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for cost of renting equivalent grazing land for season(s) of loss, or for purchase of at least the amount of hay/fodder that is lost - Compensation in addition to other compensation (such as loss of land)
Perennial crops (for example, timber, fruit and nut orchards)	No trees allowed to grow within 6m of conductors	All PAPs regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trees grown for timber: cash compensation at market rate on the basis of type and age of tree & market price of timber, in addition to compensation for other compensation - Fruit, nut, other orchard trees: cash compensation based on price of a replacement sapling plus the annual value of the crop/nut 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 without any deductions. Compensation based on average production for trees of that species, with possible exceptions if there is evidence of higher production. For not-yet-producing trees, compensation based on average production. - Trees grown or exploited for firewood: same as for orchard trees, with estimated average annual firewood based on community consensus and compensation rate established by Valuator based on full market rate or Government rate, whichever is higher

² Based on income received from crops on affected land during previous years and from crops on comparable land in current year. If the land is generally used for crop cultivation, but if no crops are planted during the year when the inventory of crops and land is conducted (due to the need for periodic rest of the land, illness of the farmer, or other justifiable reason), the land parcel will be considered as used for crop cultivation and relevant compensations will be granted.

Type of Loss	Description	PAP status	Compensation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In case there are multiple PAPs (such as those who exploit community trees for firewood or fruit), those who lose tree products will be compensated for lost timber/crop value over the period of time until a newly planted tree will provide equivalent value, except that those without rights will be compensated for the value of the present year's harvest only. - When possible, enough time will be given to allow partial or complete harvest of existing crops - Compensation will be paid even if products can be harvested/removed before tree is cut, or even if tree does not have to be cut at time of initial corridor clearance, if trees have the potential to grow within 6m of conductor in future - Compensation to be paid whether products of trees are exploited for commercial or personal use - When trees have to be cut or cut back, initially and during future line maintenance, PAPs with rights may take the timber and any other tree products. If not rights, community may decide.
Business/Employment	Business/employment loss	Business owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permanent loss of income: cash compensation of two years' income - Temporary loss of income: cash compensation for net income for the months of business stoppage/loss plus one additional month, established the same as permanent income - Assessment to be based on tax declaration or, in its absence, minimum subsistence income, or as otherwise established by Valuator
		Workers/employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for lost wages equal to three months of previous income or minimum subsistence income, plus job training
Allowances			
Significant Impact	>20% loss of arable land or 20% of trees, or major modification of traditional land use, or >20% loss of income	All PAPs regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional compensation equivalent to three years' income from lost land for legal and legalizable users, one year for renters and non-legalizable users. Vulnerable groups receive twice those amounts. - Value to be based on highest of the previous three years' crop value or income, or highest of previous five years for vulnerable people
Moving expenses	Moving house	All PAPs subject to physical displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash or in-kind support for packing, moving, transporting, and unpacking household and other goods from acquired property to new location, and labor support as needed - Additional allowance for livelihood expenses if properly justified
Impact on vulnerable people and households	Vulnerable people and households (eligibility to be determined during RAP survey based on the categories described here)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women-headed households - Elderly households (living alone) - Households with persons with disability - Extremely poor households (to be defined) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation equivalent to five times minimum subsistence income (minimum subsistence value is defined officially for the country or by the Valuator if no national value) - Other compensation as described in relevant categories - In case vulnerable person possesses relevant expertise or can perform unskilled labor, priority for employment at appropriate skill level
Temporary use of land			

<i>Type of Loss</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>PAP status</i>	<i>Compensation</i>
Temporary use of land for construction	Land used for construction camps, storage areas, pathways, etc. May be leased or rented by Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik or contractor.	All PAPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leases and payments between leaser and legal user. Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik will not be a party to construction contractor leases. - Leases to be negotiated freely with those with legal rights, with right of refusal by owners and at agreed-upon rates. Lease rates must be equal or greater than current market rates for losses and/or land rental, plus compensation for any loss of crops or trees at gross value of two year's harvest of crops on the affected lands. - Preference will be for land not already rented, leased, or otherwise used by secondary users. Where necessary, secondary users (renters, leaseholders) to be compensated based on actual and anticipated losses (of income, crops, or other values) at market values. - Extralegal users to be compensated by amount equivalent to actual and anticipated losses over the period they will lose access to the land - Maximum period for lease and temporary use to be two years, with renegotiation if needed longer - Land to be fully restored at least to former use, or better use if agreed in lease agreement
<i>Construction (or maintenance) impacts not related to land acquisition</i>			
Damage to houses, buildings, and other property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accidental damage to houses or property - Damage or destruction of crops or trees - Injuries or death to livestock 	All PAPs regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation to be paid by party causing damage (Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik or contractor) during construction and by Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik during operation and maintenance - Compensation in cash at full cost of repair, or replacement if repairs not possible, free of deductions for depreciation, transaction costs. Any salvaged materials to be given to PAP. - Amount of compensation to be agreed between party causing damage and affected person, with no limit on legal appeals by PAP - This requirement to be included in Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik contracts with construction contractors

As described previously, Pamir Energy or Barqi Tojik will appoint an independent audit company (referred to as the “Valuator” to verify compensation unit values (for example, the rate per square meter of land, or the rate per harvest quantity or per tree, etc.) and to prepare fiscal and non-fiscal compensation packages. The Valuator will use the most recent cost data available in markets to determine market value and replacement value accounting and will describe the methodology and sources clearly and in detail.

Key considerations in establishing compensation amounts will include:

- Real estate and property depreciation value will not affect the valuation.
- If the value of some land or assets that will not be directly affected is reduced by the loss of other land or assets, or is made worthless, compensation at replacement value will be provided for the land or assets that are not directly affected.
- The market value of building materials and replacement value for buildings will be determined and the accounting of compensation value for restoration will include similar or better building construction costs.
- Compensation values will not be reduced by the value of residual materials that remain after demolition of buildings even if the materials are provided to the affected person, or by the value of timber or firewood that remains when trees are cut and provided to the affected person.
- The cost of transporting building materials and the costs for workers to assist in moving will be included in the accounting.
- Tax liabilities, registration, and financial transaction-related costs caused by project implementation will be covered by the project and included in the accounting. Compensation will be provided in net, as determined by the independent and licensed Valuator, following the principles and methodology described in this RPF, and elaborated in formulas in the RAP. No tax deductions will be applied to the compensation amount.³
- To the extent possible, market value will be based on both official and non-official market transactions.
- Evaluation of land plots and real estate will take into consideration their type and condition and their locations, not only their official status.
- Qualified experts will assess values, including experts as needed in local real estate, markets, construction, crops and orchards, livestock, etc.
- Establishment of market values and rates will consider existing market studies and evaluations and also recent local/regional transactions, to the extent that such studies and transactions are available.

All data collected during field surveys/inventory will be processed by qualified experts. All inventoried assets and land parcels will be checked and assessed through field checks. For categories of land, annual and perennial crops, buildings, and other assets, the Assessor/Valuator will establish unit values. Amounts of compensation will be based on the assigned value of each unit (e.g., hectare of land, kilogram of crop, volume of firewood, number of animals, etc.) times the number of units.

³ In the event that taxes apply to the compensation amount, the appropriate tax amount will be added to the compensation package and paid by Pamir Energy or Barqi Tojik.

Detailed information about market values, unit prices/values, and compensation types will be included in the draft RAP for further review by affected people, community leaders, and other interested parties – only rates will be provided for wider review, not the amounts or identification of people eligible for compensation. In revising the draft RAP and preparing the final versions, information provided and opinions expressed by stakeholders, especially affected people, will be taken into account as much as possible. The criteria, methodologies, and defined compensation unit prices proposed by the appointed experts will also be reviewed and approved by Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik) and the World Bank.

The following subsections provide more information about the types of assets subject to compensation and the methodology to establish unit compensation values.

7.1. Structures

The replacement value of occupied houses, commercial spaces, and other impacted structures (for example, barns, worksheds, fences, and similar structures) will consider the building type, material cost, worker, transportation, and other construction costs. As noted above, building depreciation or transaction costs will not be taken into account in assigning the replacement value. The evaluation of houses and other buildings will in all cases include an on-site assessment, not only desk studies.

It is expected that the only buildings that will be affected will be seven houses affected by Sebzor HPP and any others that are in the safety zone of the transmission or distribution line corridors; that is, those that are within 22.5 meters of the centerline of a 110kV corridor, which will be a total of 45 meters wide; or within 3 meters of a 10kV or 4kV corridor, which will be a total of 6 meters wide. Except for Sebzor HPP, it is not known at present if any such buildings will be within , but it is the intent of Pamir Energy and Barqi Tojik to have the corridor avoid any such buildings. If it is not possible to place all towers so no buildings are within the safety zone, the following rules will apply in determining compensation rates:

- If an occupied house is in the safety zone and has to be demolished, the entire land plot and every building on it are subject to full compensation or replacement. Even though the house becomes Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik property, Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik will allow the owner(s) to take the materials from demolished buildings for use on the new land, and Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik will pay for moving the materials to the new land with no reduction for the value of the materials.
- If a building or structure in the safety zone is not used as a dwelling and it is possible to move the building to a place outside the safety zone, Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik will move the building/structure and the owner will also be entitled to receive 20 percent of the cost to construct a new building/structure, unless there is documented justification for a higher percentage. If it is not possible to move the building, the affected person will be entitled to the full cost of replacing the building or structure on the new land, and also will be allowed to take the materials to their new land at Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik's expense.

The compensation for buildings, structures, and fixtures does not include the compensation for the underlying land, which will be valued and compensated (or replaced) separately. Houses and buildings that are incomplete or depreciated will be evaluated at the cost of required materials and construction costs to replace them with another house or building in its current state.

The replacement value will be determined by taking into account the building market value, building materials, building type, labor costs, transportation, and other costs related to the construction unless the Valuator develops and presents an alternative evaluation methodology that is approved by Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik) and the World Bank. It is important to note that every effort will be made to provide compensation packages that are satisfactory to affected people. If any person is not satisfied, they will be entitled to pursue legal remedies through the courts.

7.2. Land

It is not known at present if all those who live on and use land are entitled to do so by having received a "certificate on the legal right to use the land" or if the actual use of the land is authorized by the certificate. The lack of legal right to use land, or the authorization to use land in a particular way, will not prevent a person from being eligible for compensation. In such cases, Pamir Energy or Barqi Tojik will assist the person receive the appropriate certificate for new land, or to receive authorization for a specific use of land, if that is possible and will provide additional compensation as specified in the eligibility matrix. If it is not possible to receive legal rights or authorization, the person will still be eligible for compensation, but not the option of receiving replacement land or new authorization.

Arable/agricultural land assessment will be based on the replacement value. However, there is no active market for land, which is all in state ownership. Therefore, value will need to be based on the value that can be gained by agriculture, orchards, timber or other tree products, animal husbandry, or that can be gained by renting or leasing the land for authorized purposes. The Valuator will fully document the methods used to establish land values in cases where in-kind land replacement is not an option, and the methodology and values will have to be approved by Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik) and the World Bank.

In general, only land that is used for towers and for the substations will be needed for the project, although some land may be needed temporarily during construction. Most land in the corridor will not be affected at all, except possibly for short periods of time when workers need to cross land to reach tower locations or when the conductors are strung between the towers (a process called "conductoring"). Other than on land needed for towers and substations, land used for crops or for grazing can continue to be used for those purposes -- the only restriction will be that no tall equipment can be used, and no such tall equipment is known to be used. As a result, those whose arable land is taken for towers or substation will receive equivalent replacement land or cash compensation, but others with rights to such arable in the corridor will not be eligible for compensation unless the land, crops, or animals are damaged during construction or maintenance, in which case they will receive cash compensation for their losses (or replacement animals, if agreed).

Trees that are tall enough to be within six meters of an energized conductor, or that could grow tall enough, will need to be cut, and will continue to be cut back in future years. Land where such trees are located will be replaced with equivalent land, or cash compensation for the land will be provided, in addition to compensation for the lost production (see below). If trees in the corridor can be kept at a height where they do not reach within six meters of an energized conductor and can still have at least average productivity (for firewood, fruits, nuts, etc.), no compensation will be paid.

Other than land plots used for buildings, agriculture, and trees, those who lose other land will be eligible to receive equivalent replacement land or cash compensation at market value.

7.3. Annual crops

Besides compensation for the loss of land on which they are grown, the value for annual crops, whether grown on agricultural or nonagricultural land, will be established based on applying the existing market tariff to expected harvests or Government rates, whichever is higher, and compensation will be for one-year harvest income. Compensation will be based on the type of crop/s that have been cultivated on the given plot at the time of or prior to cut-off date. If the affected person is subject to compensation for multi-year harvest (for example, vulnerable people or those with severe impacts as defined above), the compensation accounting will be based on the full market value. The market value, harvest costs, and harvest values for annual crops will be established by the Assessor/Valuator. It is noted that people who lose crops can be eligible for compensation regardless of whether they have the right to grow those crops or not. Besides such compensation for crops when land is taken, compensation will be paid for damages to crops that may occur during construction and operation.

If crops of secondary users such as tenants or sharecroppers will be lost or damaged, they will be the affected persons eligible for compensation, not the primary users. Thus, there should be no need to adjust the terms of the rent or sharecropping agreement.

7.4. Perennial crops

The valuation of perennial crops will require a different methodology, based on plant productivity or usage.

- Trees grown for timber, whether for personal or commercial use, will be evaluated by a qualified dendrologist or arborist based on their age category (for example, saplings, mature, aged) and by their timber value and volume.
- Productive trees – trees that produce firewood, fruit, nuts, etc. – will be evaluated by a qualified pomologist or botanist for their maturity and age, but with additional expertise required to define the age categories and productivity for the type of tree/crop and to determine market value. Age categories include:
 - Sapling phase will extend from planting to the time a tree reaches its adult productive phase, and compensation will be for a new sapling plus lost production for the years it would take for a newly planted sapling to enter its adult productive stage. Production will be assumed to be equivalent to average production for trees of that species. Compensation will be paid even if the sapling has not yet reached a height where it needs to be cut if it is expected it will need to be cut in future.
 - Adult productive phase is the period that begins when the plant/tree begins to produce a harvestable crop and extends through the period when it produces a stable maximal crop. The evaluation will need to assess the annual productivity for the particular tree and/or the particular type of tree throughout its mature life, and the market value of the crop. Compensation would be based on predicted production through its expected productive life.
 - Decrease or termination of fruit/nut production phase begins when production declines to a level less than half of the stable production during its adult phase. The evaluation must consider this reduced production and the possibly reduced value of its produce over the number of years this period would last.

Compensation for productive trees will be determined based on the price of a sapling of the same species, the number of years required for the sapling to reach productive age plus the cost of tending the young tree, the annual productivity of the tree (in kilograms of firewood, fruit, or other product), and market value per kilogram of the firewood, fruit, or other product of the tree, without any deductions. Annual productivity will be based on the average productivity of that type of tree. Unit rates of compensation for productive trees will be determined by the independent and licensed valuator based on the principles set out above and using the most recent cost data available in markets.

7.5. Compensation for community assets

It is not expected that community assets would be affected by the project unless there inadvertently or by accident, or if trees on community land have to be cut. If there is damage or other adverse effect, compensation would be in kind, with replacement or new facilities to be provided.

7.6. Compensation for sacred sites

The only known sacred sites that could be affected would be cemeteries, and Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik will make every effort to avoid any adverse effects. No land currently used for cemeteries will be used for towers, substations, or temporary facilities, and this will be specified in contracts for the design consultant and the construction contractors. If cemeteries are inadvertently damaged during construction, Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik and the construction contractor will consult with local communities to agree on compensation or other remedial measures.

7.7. Compensation for loss of business or income

It is not expected that the project will have any adverse effect on businesses or commerce. If there are such losses, however, they will be compensated with replacement income (or profit, in the case of business) that matches the amount lost. If individuals lose income due to the project, such as those who are employed as farm workers or sharecroppers on land that will be lost or converted, they will be compensated by replacement of at least three months' income and, where possible, with job training. All compensation for loss of business or income will be based on documentation, such as tax records, that shows previous profit or income.

8. Estimates of affected population and assets

Each of the subprojects has the potential to affect different sets of people. These include:

- *Sebzor HPP.* The hydropower project will require a total of about 5 hectares, including about 2.1 hectares for the weir and associated structures (intake, desilting chamber, etc.), 0.6 hectares for the penstock, 0.5 hectares for the road expansion/rehabilitation, 0.3 hectares for the powerhouse area, 0.9 hectares for the Pamir Energy crushing plant, and 0.5 hectares for the camp/storage area. It will require the physical relocation of seven households and will affect 0.7 hectares of orchards and 0.4 hectares of other trees that may require cutting (depending on tree height and conductor clearance).
- *18-kilometer Sebzor-Khorog 110kV transmission line and substations at Sebzor HPP and at Khorog.* This subproject, which is being financed by another donor but is an Associated Facility for the Sebzor HPP, will pass through or near 29 villages with a total population of 9943, as shown on Table 2. The 73 towers will require permanent use of less than one

hectare of land, most of which is currently used to grow grass hay or for grazing (60 towers for these uses) and temporary use of somewhat larger areas for footpaths between the road and tower locations. The 45-meter protection zone within which there can be no new buildings will cover 18.5 hectares. Of which 9.5 hectares are used for hay and grazing, 3.6 hectares for orchards and trees that may need to be cut, 1.8 hectares is arable, 2.2 hectares if rocky barren land, 0.8 hectares if river/riparian, and 0.5 hectares are authorized for household plots (no houses are within the corridor, however). In addition, temporary use of some land for construction purposes, such as storage, preparation areas, and footpaths to towers, will be unavoidable. Such uses will not require compensation for land or buildings, but rather for temporary use and for inadvertent or accidental damages to property or crops that may occur.

- 63km Khorog-Qozideh transmission line.* This transmission line corridor will cross the lands of 13 villages with a total population of 5633, as listed on Table 3. In addition, a substation will be placed near Qozideh village. As noted above, Pamir Energy will require the design contractors to select locations for the transmission line corridor and the substation so it will not affect land with houses or other buildings, and will avoid land used for other productive purposes (agriculture, orchards, trees used for firewood, etc.) wherever possible. To the extent possible, the only land affected will be public land where rights have not been assigned to natural or legal persons. This should allow Pamir Energy to avoid the need for permanent acquisition of land except in a very few cases, likely to be fewer than 10 locations. As noted earlier, design and construction of the first 10 kilometers of the line just south of Khorog required compensation of only two persons, both for cutting of trees that could not be avoided. This was accomplished by routing the line on nonproductive steep and rocky terrain; this led to more challenging and expensive construction but minimized impacts on people and land uses. It is expected this can be accomplished for the remaining 53 kilometers as well. Again, some temporary use of some land for construction purposes, such as storage, preparation areas, and paths to towers, will be unavoidable. This will not require compensation for land or buildings, but rather for temporary use and for inadvertent or accidental damages to property or crops that may occur.
- Khatlon last-mile connections.* As noted in section 2.4, the World Bank will finance about 44 of the 136 currently non-electrified villages in Khatlon. This will include connecting 2436 households with over 12000 residents to the grid with low-voltage distribution lines, which in turn will require the installation of about 1300 poles and stringing conductors between them and between poles and houses (for the 136 villages, there are 5633 households and over 28000 people). The only land needed will be for the poles, which will occupy less than a square meter; they will not be placed so the required protection zone affects houses or other buildings, and they will avoid arable land wherever possible. There should be little or no compensation required for land or for restrictions on land use, and relatively little compensation for temporary use of land for installation of poles and conductors.
- GBAO off-grid solutions.* As noted in section 2.5, the World Bank will finance electrification of the 61 currently non-electrified villages in GBAO, which will bring power to 2528 households with over 12000 residents. This will be accomplished by connecting houses in 26 villages to the grid with low-voltage distribution lines, constructing and operating mini-hydropower plants and connecting them to households in 11 villages, constructing and operating photovoltaic solar panels and connecting them to houses in 18 villages, and

constructing and operating both solar panels and wind turbines in 6 villages. The area required for the minihydro, solar, and wind installations is not known at present, but if it is assumed that minihydros will occupy 2 hectares each and that each solar and wind plant will occupy one hectare each, the total permanent land requirement will be 52 hectares in the 35 villages that will receive such plants. It is not expected that the small power plants will require relocation of any households, and where possible they will be located so they avoid arable land and orchards.

In addition, a total of 236.5 kilometers of low-voltage distribution line will need to be constructed (32 kilometers of 35kV, 117 kilometers of 10kV, and 87.5 kilometers of 4kV). If poles are 100 meters apart, a total of 2365 wooden or concrete poles will need to be installed, each occupying less than a square meter. As noted for Khatlon, poles will be placed so the required protection zone will not affect houses or other buildings, and they will avoid arable land wherever possible. Therefore, little or no compensation should be required for land or for restrictions on land use due to installation of poles, and relatively little compensation for temporary use of land for installation of poles and conductors.

In addition, as described above, some temporary use of some land for construction purposes, such as storage, preparation areas, and paths to towers, will be unavoidable. This will not require compensation for land or buildings, but rather for temporary use and for inadvertent or accidental damages to property or crops that may occur.

9. Public Consultations, Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Consultations with affected people and stakeholder engagement will be carried out throughout project implementation, as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plans for the subprojects.

The Pamir Energy website (<http://www.pamirenergy.com/en/presscenter/public.php>) will be used to disclose project documents, including those on environmental and social performance. In addition, meetings and other key events will be announced in announced in the regional/state newspaper (“Asia Plus”) and the local newspaper “Badakhshon” for subprojects in GBAO.

This began with disclosure of draft documents in April 2019. Disclosures included:

- Draft Resettlement Policy Framework for the Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project.
- Draft Stakeholder Engagement Plans for the various subprojects
- Draft ESIA’s for the Sebzor HPP, Sebzor-Khorog transmission line, and Khorog-Qozideh transmission line and draft ESMFs for the Khatlon and GBAO off-grid electrification projects.

Besides the draft disclosure documents (which are now followed by final documents), a project brochure with details of planned project consultations was posted. An easy-to-understand guide to the terminology used in the environmental and social reports or documents will also be posted on the website. In addition, the site will provide details about the Grievance Redress Mechanism and contact details of the Community Liaison Officer. Pamir Energy will update and maintain the website regularly, at least quarterly.

Table 12 shows the consultation meetings that were held in late April and early May 2019 for the various subprojects. At the meetings, Barqi Tojik and Pamir Energy presented information about the

projects and the resettlement/compensation program and encouraged participants to ask questions and make comments. Questions and comments mostly dealt with employment opportunities and the anticipated schedule for project implementation, with a few asking for clarification of details regarding the land acquisition and compensation program. Overall, all attendees who expressed an opinion were highly favorable toward the projects and no one expressed any concerns or opposition. Annexes identified in the table provide minutes for the meetings and lists of attendees.

Table 12. Public consultations on RPF and other TREP documents

<i>Annex</i>	<i>Subproject</i>	<i>Developer</i>	<i>Meeting date (2019)</i>	<i>Meeting location</i>	<i>Number of attendees</i>
2	Khatlon electrification	Barqi Tojik	1 May	Farkhor District	33
3			1 May	Khamadoni District	69
4			2 May	Shamsiddin Shohin District	32
5	GBAO electrification		25 April	Rushan District (Darzhomch)	50
			26 April	Vanj District (Zaych)	37
6	Sebzor HPP & 18-km t-line	Pamir Energy	26 April	Sebzor (Roshtqala District)	46
7	Khorog-Qozideh transmission line		29 April	Andarob Village (Ishkashim Village)	48
8			30 April	Qozideh (Ishkashim District)	

In addition to these initial public consultation, during the field surveys the resettlement teams from the RAP consultants and Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik will meet at least one time with every person (or at least one person in each household) whose land or property could be affected or a representative of the person or household. The team will explain the overall process and also will provide information on the grievance mechanism. **Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.** shows the meetings that were held and the annexes in which minutes can be found.

10. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Project-affected-people and any other stakeholder may submit comments or complaints at any time by using the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The overall objectives of the GRM are to:

- Provide a transparent process for timely identification and resolution of issues affecting the project and people, including issues related to the resettlement and compensation program.
- Strengthen accountability to beneficiaries, including project affected people.

The GRM will be accessible to the full range of project stakeholders, including affected people, community members, civil society, media, and other interested parties. Stakeholders can use the GRM to submit complaints, feedback, queries, suggestions, or even compliments related to the overall management and implementation of the project, including the resettlement and compensation program. Examples of complaints related to the resettlement program could include:

- Failure to identify people or households whose land or other assets could be affected by the project and thus are eligible for compensation
- Failure to account for all land or assets that could be or have been affected
- Improper or underestimated valuation of land or assets
- Dissatisfaction with the Eligibility Matrix such that some people are improperly excluded from eligibility for compensation
- Misidentification of vulnerable people or households
- Program violations of Tajikistan law or World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5
- Failure to provide proper compensation as required by the Entitlement Matrix and/or compensation packages, including dissatisfaction with replacement land or structures or compensation amounts.

The GRM will be in place and operational well before Pamir Energy begins construction activities and will function until the completion of all construction activities and beyond, till the contractor's defect liability period ends. Initial compensation, for land and property needed for the project, will be completed before construction begins. People who reside near the line and others who may be affected will be informed, in meetings and with brochures, of the GRM's purpose, functions, procedures, timelines and contact persons. Additional measures will be taken to inform those who are determined to be eligible for compensation.

The project GRM will include three successive tiers of extra-judicial grievance review and resolution:

- The first tier will be the Pamir Energy (or Barqi Tojik) E&S team, including the Community Liaison Officer. The will deal quickly with issues that can be quickly resolved, and would always involve direct communication with the person(s) who submitted the grievance.
- The second tier will be a Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC1) that includes representatives of Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik and of the complainant's village and Jamoat. The GRC1 will deal with issues that could not be resolved in the first tier.

- The third tier will be a Grievance Redress Commission (GRC2) that included one or more senior Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik managers and one or more Jamoat and/or village leaders. GRC2 will resolve issues that could not be resolved by GRC1.

Grievances would be handled as described in the following subsections.

10.1. Grievance resolution process

Information about the GRM will be publicized as part of the initial disclosure consultations in the participating Jamoats and villages. Brochures will be distributed during consultations and public meetings, and posters will be displayed in public places such as in government offices, project offices, village notice boards, community centers, etc. Information about the GRM will also be posted online on the Pamir Energy (<http://www.pamirenergy.com/en/presscenter/public.php>) and Barqi Tojik (<http://www.barqitojik.tj>) websites.

The overall process for the GRM will be comprised of six steps, as shown on Figure 9 and described below. This builds on the way grievances are typically managed, which is illustrated in **Ошибка!**



Figure 9. Feedback and GRM process

Source: Agarwal, Sanjay and David Post. 2009. Feedback Matters: Designing Effective Grievance Redress Mechanisms for Bank-Financed Projects – Part I. SDV. World Bank.

Источник ссылки не найден. Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден. .

- **Step 1: Uptake.** Project stakeholders will be able to provide feedback and report complaints through several channels: in person at offices (village/mahalla, jamoat, project, and Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik offices) and at project sites, and by mail, telephone, and email.
- **Step 2: Sorting and processing.** Complaints and feedback will be compiled by the Community Liaison Officer and recorded in a register. Submissions related to the resettlement and compensation program will be referred to the HSE Department for processing and resolution. The Department will assign one individual to be responsible for dealing with each complaint, including following through within Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik and with the complainant to arrive at a resolution, with the goal to resolve complaints within 15 days of receipt.
- **Step 3: Acknowledgement and followup.** Within seven (7) days of the date a complaint is submitted, the responsible person will communicate with the complainant and provide information on the likely course of action and the anticipated timeframe for resolution of the complaint. If complaints are not resolved within 15 days, the responsible person will provide an update about the status of the complaint/question to the complainant and again provide an estimate of how long it will take to resolve the issue. In addition, the HSE Department will report to the General Director every two weeks on grievances that have remained unresolved for 30 days or more.

- **Step 4: Verification, investigation and action.** This step involves gathering information about the grievance to determine the facts surrounding the issue and verifying the complaint's validity, and then developing a proposed resolution, which could include changes of decisions concerning eligibility for compensation, additional compensation or assistance, changes in the program itself, other actions, or no actions. Depending on the nature of the complaint, the process can include site visits, document reviews, a meeting with the complainant (if known and willing to engage), and meetings with others (both those associated with the project and outside) who may have knowledge or can otherwise help resolve the issue. It is expected that many or most grievances would be resolved at this stage. All activities taken during this and the other steps will be fully documented, and any resolution logged in the register.
- **Step 5: Monitoring and evaluation.** Monitoring refers to the process of tracking grievances and assessing the progress that has been toward resolution. The HSE Department will be responsible for consolidating, monitoring, and reporting on complaints, enquiries and other feedback that have been received, resolved, or pending. This will be accomplished by maintaining the grievance register and records of all steps taken to resolve grievances or otherwise respond to feedback and questions.
- **Step 6: Providing Feedback.** This step involves informing those to submit complaints, feedback, and questions about how issues were resolved, or providing answers to questions. Whenever possible, complainants should be informed of the proposed resolution in person. If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, he or she will be informed of further options, which would include pursuing remedies through the World Bank, as described below, or through avenues afforded by the Tajikistan legal system. On a monthly basis, the HSE Department will report to the General Director on grievances resolved since the previous report and on grievances that remain unresolved, with an explanation as to steps to be taken to resolve grievances that have not been resolved within 30 days. Data on grievances and/or original grievance logs will be made available to World Bank missions on request, and summaries of grievances and resolutions will be included in periodic reports to the World Bank.

Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik will be responsible for carrying grievances through all six steps. Step 4 (Verify, Investigate, and Act) could involve interviews of the aggrieved party, workers, or other stakeholders; review of records; consultation with authorities; and/or other fact-finding activities. If the grievance cannot be resolved to the satisfaction of all parties, it will be referred to GRC1, who would retrace Step 4 as needed. The steps following the initial investigation and proposed solution would proceed as follows:

- Determination of proposed resolution or referral to second tier:
 - If resolution is proposed: referral to E&S manager for review and approval (including refinements). Once approved, responsible person would communicate resolution to complainant and refer to corporate management for implementation.
 - If referred to second tier, GRC1 would consider facts determined by initial review and conduct such other fact-finding as needed, including interviews of complainant and others if necessary.

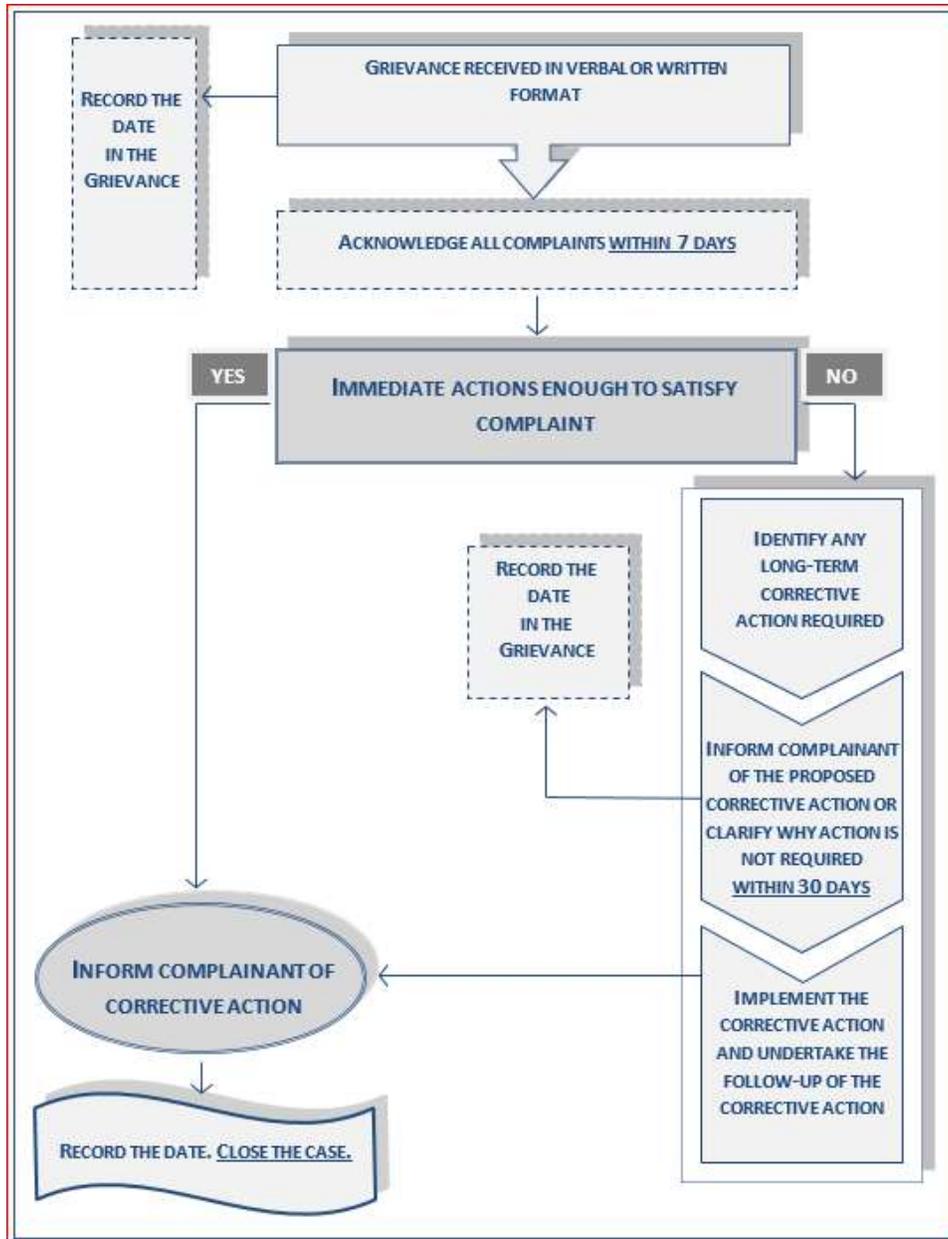


Figure 10. Typical grievance resolution process

- GRC1 recommends resolution or refers to GRC2:
 - If resolution is proposed: referral to Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik for implementation, including communication to complainant.
 - If referred to third tier, GRC2 to meet and discuss facts as determined by initial tiers and make determination of proposed resolution.
- GRC2-recommended resolution: referred to Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik for communication to complainant and implementation of recommended actions (if any)
- Complainant would be asked to acknowledge acceptance (or rejection) of the resolution.

- Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik would then implement actions that are part of the resolution (if any).

If a person who submits a grievance is not satisfied with the resolution at the first or second tiers, he or she may request it be elevated to the next tier. If they are not satisfied with the ultimate resolution, they may pursue legal remedies in court or pursue other avenues as described in section 7. Throughout the entire process, Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik will maintain detailed records of all deliberations, investigations, findings, and actions, and will maintain a summary log that tracks the overall process.

10.2. *Grievance processing*

Anyone who believes they are eligible for compensation can submit a grievance:

- By completing a written grievance form that will be available (a) in the Jamoat and in the villages crossed by the line, (b) at Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik's offices and on their websites, and (c) from CLOs or other members of the HSE Department. An example of a grievance registration form is provided in Annex 1.
- By contacting the Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik Community Liaison Officer or other member of the Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik HSE Department team, either by telephone or in person. In addition, grievances in GBAO may be communicated to contractor supervisors or to Pamir Energy electrical inspectors, who will be briefed on receiving and reporting complaints. Grievances received verbally will be recorded by the Community Liaison Officer on a grievance registration form and logged into the Grievance Register. A copy of the logged grievance will be given to the complainant, giving them the opportunity to alert if the grievance has not been noted down correctly.

Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik will explain to local communities the possibilities and ways to raise a grievance during consultation meetings organized in each village when this draft SEP and other draft documents are disclosed and then at quarterly meetings thereafter. The GRM procedures will be disclosed through the Project's website and will also be described in a brochure or pamphlet made available in Jamoat administration buildings.

The Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik Community Liaison Officer team will be responsible for logging and tracking grievances. As noted above, one person will be assigned responsibility for investigating and recommending resolution to each grievance, or to recommend referral to GRC1.

Information to be recorded in the grievance log will include name and contact details of the complainant and a summary of the grievance and how and when it was submitted, acknowledged, responded to and closed out. All grievances will be acknowledged within 7 days and resolved as quickly as possible. If there has been no resolution within 30 days, the person assigned responsibility for the grievance will contact the complainant to explain the reason for the delay. On at least a monthly basis, a summary of grievances and resolutions will be provided to the Pamir Energy General Director (or Barqi Tojik senior manager). A generic flow chart for registering and processing grievances is shown as **Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.** below. The status, number, and trends of grievances will be discussed between the project team and Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik senior management during meetings held at least monthly and more frequently as needed.

A grievance will be considered “resolved” or “closed” when a resolution satisfactory to both parties has been reached, and after any required corrective measures have been successfully implemented. When a proposed solution is agreed by the complainant, the time needed to implement it will depend on the nature of the solution. Once the solution is being implemented or is implemented to the satisfaction of the complainant, the complaint will be closed out and acknowledged in writing by both the complainant and Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik.

In certain situations, it may not be possible to reach a satisfactory resolution. This could occur if a complaint cannot be substantiated or is proved to be speculative or fraudulent. In such situations, Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik’s efforts to investigate the grievance and to arrive at a conclusion will be well documented and the complainant advised of the situation. It is also possible that a complainant will not be satisfied with the proposed resolution. In such cases, if Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik cannot do more, the complainant will be asked to acknowledge refusal of the proposed resolution in writing. Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik will then decide whether to implement the resolution without the agreement of the complainant and the complainant will decide whether to pursue legal remedies.

10.3. Grievance Logs

As noted previously, the HSE Department will maintain a grievance log. This log will include at least the following information:

- Individual reference number
- Name of the person submitting the complaint, question, or other feedback, address and/or contact information (unless the complaint has been submitted anonymously)
- Details of the complaint, feedback, or question/her location and details of his / her complaint.
- Date of the complaint.
- Name of person assigned to deal with the complaint (acknowledge to the complainant, investigate, propose resolutions, etc.)
- Details of proposed resolution, including person(s) who will be responsible for authorizing and implementing any corrective actions that are part of the proposed resolution
- Date when proposed resolution was communicated to the complainant (unless anonymous)
- Date when the complainant acknowledged, in writing if possible, being informed of the proposed resolution
- Details of whether the complainant was satisfied with the resolution, and whether the complaint can be closed out
- If necessary, details of GRC1 and GRC2 referrals, activities, and decisions
- Date when the resolution is implemented (if any).

10.4. Monitoring and reporting of grievances

Details of monitoring and reporting are described above. Day-to-day implementation of the GRM and reporting to the World Bank will be the responsibility of the HSE Department. To ensure management

oversight of grievance handling, the Internal Audit Unit will be responsible for monitoring the overall process, including verification that agreed resolutions are actually implemented.

10.5. Points of Contact

The Pamir Energy point of contact regarding the resettlement program in GBAO will be:

- Asligul Mamadatoeva, 75 Gulmamadova Street, 736000 Khorog, GBAO, Tajikistan, mavluda.mamadatoeva@pamirenergy.com, +992 35 222 23 10

The Barqi Tojik points of contact regarding the resettlement program for the electrification projects in Khatlon will be:

- Mr Habibov Ubaidullo - Head of PRG Energy Loss Reduction OSHC "Barqi Tojik"; elrpbt@gmail.com
- Mr Nazar Nazarzoda - Head of Project Management Unit for energy sector (PMUES)
- OSHC "Barqi Tojik", pmu_tj@mail.ru

10.6. World Bank Grievance Redress System

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may also complaints directly to the Bank through the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) (<http://projects-beta.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>). A complaint may be submitted in English, Russian, Tajik, or Shugne, although additional processing time will be needed for complaints that are not in English.

A complaint can be submitted to the Bank GRS through the following channels:

- By email: grievances@worldbank.org
- By fax: +1.202.614.7313
- By mail: The World Bank, Grievance Redress Service, MSN MC10-1018, 1818 H Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20433, USA
- Through the World Bank Tajikistan Country Office in Dushanbe: 48 Ayni Street, Business Center "Sozidanie", 3rd floor, Dushanbe, Tajikistan; Tel: +992 48 701-5810.

The complaint must clearly state the adverse impact(s) allegedly caused or likely to be caused by the Bank-supported project. This should be supported by available documentation and correspondence to the extent possible.. The complainant may also indicate the desired outcome of the complaint. Finally, the complaint should identify the complainant(s) or assigned representative/s, and provide contact details. Complaints submitted via the GRS are promptly reviewed to allow quick attention to project-related concerns.

In addition, project-affected communities and individuals may submit complaints to the World Bank's independent Inspection Panel, which will then determine whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of the World Bank's non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted to the Inspection Panel at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and after Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

11. Monitoring and Reporting

The goal of the resettlement program is to improve, or at least restore, living standards and livelihoods of people affected by the project. Therefore, monitoring of implementation will need to assess not only whether the procedures in the RAP are being implemented, but also whether the living standards and livelihoods of affected people and households are actually being improved or restored.

To verify this, Pamir Energy (and Barqi Tojik) will assign a senior person within the organization to be responsible for developing and overseeing implementation of a monitoring program, beginning at the time of initial consultations with potentially affected people during preparation of the draft RAP. The objectives of the program will include:

- Verifying that the principles and procedures of the RPF are followed during development and implementation of the RAP
- Enduring that stakeholders are meaningfully engaged during preparation and implementation of the RAP
- Verifying that the procedures of the RAP are being implemented as intended and required
- Determining whether RAP implementation is proceeding as per schedule and that timelines are being met
- Ensuring that that the standards of living and livelihoods of affected people and households are actually being restored or improved, including whether compensation and assistance are sufficient to achieve this
- Collaborating with Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik and implementation teams to identify solutions to issues identified during monitoring activities
- Verifying solutions are sufficient to overcome the issues they were designed to address.

11.1. Internal monitoring

The manager of the Pamir Energy Internal Audit Unit and the equivalent organization within Barqi Tojik will oversee internal monitoring by the RAP consultant. Internal monitoring will begin during RAP preparation and consultations and continue throughout the compensation process and until the end of construction. Indicators for routine internal monitoring will be those related to process, immediate outputs, and impacts. Monitoring will include reviews of:

- Information campaign and consultation with community leaders and authorities and with affected people and households
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation
- Compensation for affected structures and other assets
- Relocation of PAPs
- Payments for loss of income
- Selection and distribution of replacement land areas (if any)
- Income restoration activities.

Monitoring will also include reviews of census information, interviews of affected people and households, sample surveys, and periodic community meetings.

The RAP Consultant will submit formal reports on the status of RAP implementation on a quarterly basis to the Internal Monitoring Unit, the Strategic Partnership Unit, and the HR and HSE Department. These organizations will, in turn, provide summaries of progress and issues to the Pamir Energy General Director and a senior manager of Barqi Tojik to be identified. In addition, the Pamir Energy RAP consultant will report to project management and the Strategic Partnership Unit, and the Barqi Tojik consultant will report to that organization, on at least a weekly basis on issues that have been encountered that could affect the ability of the program to meet objectives, and/or that could affect the efficient completion of the project. The Strategic Partnership Unit will consolidate Information from all reports into a quarterly report to the World Bank.

11.2. External monitoring

External monitoring by an independent third party will be conducted by qualified consultants⁴ appointed by Pamir Energy (and Barqi Tojik). If various sections of the line are handled separately, the same consultant will be used for each one unless for some reason the consultant's work is not completely satisfactory. For each section of the transmission line and substations that involve discrete programs of land acquisition/resettlement, the consultant will closely monitor the implementation of the RAP and engage in the following tasks:

- Review of RAP, Information pamphlet disclosure, and internal status and monitoring reports
- Review of actions taken by Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik to compensate affected people and households, with particular attention to how the program has complied with requirements of the RAP
- Review compensation budgets and payments
- Verify whether the compensation has been provided to all affected people and households in the amounts defined in the RAP and compensation packages
- Assess satisfaction of people and households with both the information campaign and with the compensation/rehabilitation packages that were offered and paid
- Review grievances processing and resolution
- Carry out a satisfaction survey with at least a 20 percent sample of affected people and households
- Upon completion of RAP implementation and full compensation payments, prepare a Compliance Report for review and approval by Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik and the World Bank
- If the Compliance Report, or an earlier Addendum to the Report, requires corrective actions, conduct follow-up reviews/audits and prepare an Addendum to the Compliance Report for review and approval by Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik and the World Bank.

The consultant's work will involve both desk and field activities, and will be carried out in close communication with Pamir Energy/Barqi Tojik. The monitoring activities assigned to the consultant

⁴ Qualifications will include past organizational experience in conducting audits of internationally financed resettlement and compensation programs and the availability of sufficient numbers of qualified and experienced staff.

will start immediately after Government approval of the RAPs and will last until RAP implementation is concluded.

The subcomponents of the Rural Electrification Project will not be considered complete until the respective Compliance Report has concluded the objectives of the RAP have been achieved. Similarly, the Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project will not be complete until the objectives of all the RAPs have been achieved.

12. Resettlement program implementation budget

At this stage, it is not possible to determine or estimate with any accuracy the number of people who may be affected by the project since all the technical designs have not yet been completed. It is therefore not possible to provide an estimated budget for the total cost of resettlement and compensation that may be associated with implementation of this project. As part of RAP development, however, when locations and affected people can be identified and the land and socioeconomic census is completed, a detailed and accurate budget will be prepared. Each RAP will include a detailed budget, which will provide costs of the following:

- Consultant and staff costs for conducting desk and field surveys and inventories, assisting with consultations, establishing unit rates and compensation amounts, training and capacity building, preparation of RAP and other activities required to design and implement the resettlement program, including administration of the entire land acquisition and resettlement program
- Payments made directly to affected people and households for cash compensation and replacement costs for houses, structures, crops, and trees, plus payments made for livelihood restoration and other assistance and goods provided to affected people and households
- Implementation of the grievance mechanism
- Monitoring implementation of the RAP, both during and after implementation.

Annex 1: Census forms and questionnaires

Questionnaire №.	
Person completing survey	
Date(s) of survey	

1. Household location:

1.1 District/Jamoat	
1.2 Village/Massala	
1.3 Address	
1.4 Coordinates of household	
1.5 Certificate(s) of land use rights (no.)	

2. Actual head of household

2.1 Male or female?	
2.2 Elderly (>65)?	
2.3 Disabled?	
2.4 If female, is male permanently absent?	

3. Members of household (including actual head of household)														
	Name	Gender		Age	Marital status	Education			Supports household?		Employed outside home?		Disabled	Extreme poverty?
		M	F			Student		Years of education	Yes	No	Yes	No		
		Yes	No											
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														

4. Primary economic activity		
Type of Activities	Head of household	Number of family members
Agriculture (for market or personal/household use)		
Agriculture (employed by others on their farms)		
Small entrepreneurship		
Governmental Job		
Business and commerce		
Hourly wages (nonagriculture)		
None		
Other		

5. Land used by household					
		<i>Use certificate? (Y/N)</i>	<i>Rented/leased?</i>	<i>Illegally occupied</i>	<i>Other (explain)</i>
5.1	Status of land				
5.2	Total amount of land (ha)				
5.3	Irrigated land (ha)				
5.4	Non-irrigated agricultural land				
5.5	Non-agricultural land (ha)				

6. Land lost due to project				
		<i>Total (ha)</i>	<i>Amount lost (ha)</i>	<i>Percentage lost</i>
6.1	Land with rights			
6.2	Land used without rights			

7. Land use rights								
7.1. Agricultural land (ha)								
	<i>Used to grow crops</i>		<i>Rented to others</i>		<i>Trees (ha & number of trees)</i>		<i>Hayland/ pasture</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Irrigated</i>	<i>Not irrigated</i>	<i>Irrigated</i>	<i>Not irrigated</i>	<i>Timber trees</i>	<i>Productive trees (specify product)</i>		
Total with rights (ha)								
Total lost (ha)								
Percentage lost								

7.2. Non-agricultural land (ha)				
	<i>Homestead</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Idle</i>	<i>Other (specify)</i>
Total with rights (ha)				
Total lost (ha)				
Percentage lost				

8. Preliminary valuation of land parcel (Somoni per 100 square meters, or other unit)							
<i>Agricultural</i>			<i>Trees</i>		<i>Non-agricultural</i>		
<i>Irrigated</i>	<i>Not irrigated</i>	<i>Hayland/pasture</i>	<i>Timber</i>	<i>Productive (specify product)</i>	<i>Homestead</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Other</i>

9. Harvest (average over past ____ years)			
<i>Crops</i>	<i>Land area (ha)</i>	<i>Total Harvest (kg)</i>	<i>Value (somon/kg)</i>
Grain			
Legumes			
Vegetables			
Fruits			
Nuts			
Hay / grass / straw			
Other			
Total			

10. Family/household income (somon)		
<i>Source</i>	<i>Monthly income</i>	<i>Annual Income</i>
Paid employment		
Sale of agricultural products (including wood)		
Own business other than agriculture		
Income from property leasing/rental		
Pension/other social assistance		
Donations from abroad (family / friends)		
Local donations (family / friends)		

11. Household expenses		
<i>Expense</i>	<i>Amount (somon)</i>	
	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>Annual</i>
Food / drink		
Alcohol / tobacco		
Clothing / shoes		
Household items (furnishings, materials, etc.)		
Health care/Insurance		
Education		
Communication		
Electricity		
Transport		
Fuel (for heating and cooking)		
Recreation and culture		
Agricultural inputs (seeds, fuel, chemicals, hired workers, etc.)		
Other (specify)		

12. Other assets		
Household characteristics (for physically displaced PAPs)		
<i>Possession</i>	<i>Yes / No</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Mobile telephone		
Household telephone (wired)		
TV		
Radio		
Bicycle		
Gas stove		
Computer		
Refrigerator		
Washing machine		
Motorcycle		
Car or truck		
Cattle		
Sheep / goats		
Pigs		
Poultry		
Horse / mule / donkey		
Other (please specify)		

13. Information about buildings and structures										
<i>No</i>	<i>Primary use</i>	<i>Age (Years)</i>	<i>Major improvements made by owner</i>	<i>Number of Floors</i>	<i>Useful area (sq. m)</i>	<i>Type of Structure</i> 1. Wood, 2. Brick/ stone, 3. Concrete, 4. Other (specify)		<i>Building Type</i> 1. Temporary, 2. Semi-permanent, 3. Permanent	<i>Owned/ rented? (if rented, monthly rent)?</i>	<i>Market Price (Somoni)</i>
1	Residential									
2	Animals									
3	Storage									
4	Commercial									
5	Other (please specify)									

14. Characteristics of residence	
Electricity? (yes/no)	
Fuel for cooking?	
Fuel for heating?	
Source of water: 1. Municipal water supply, 2. Village Spring, 3. Wells or spring, 4. Other	
Toilet type: 1. Flush toilet 2. Pit toilet	

15. Head of household's perception of living standards (where possible, provide details, not just "yes/no")	
Description	
Is household income regular or Irregular	
Is there enough food for everyone in household?	
Is there enough fuel for heating?	
Is there enough money for children's education?	
Is there enough money for clothing?	
Other concerns regarding living standard?(please specify)	

Annex 2. Minutes of Consultation Meeting on Khatlon Electrification in Farkhor District

Location	Number of people	Number of men	Number of women
1 May 2019			
Farkhor district, Conference Hall of the Khukumat building	33	28	5

Purpose: To describe the objectives and activities for the proposed Project, including environmental and social management framework issues and solicit feedback

Khatlon Province Public Consultations (May 2019)		
Date: 1 May 2019		
Location: <i>Farkhor district</i> , conference-hall of Khukumat building		
Panel Members:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.Kamolzoda, Chairman of Farkhor district • Nusratullo Asrorzoda, PMUES/ Barki Tojik; • Firuz Muhammadjonov, specialist of the Ministry of energy and Water resources 		
List of participants (presented below): 33 participants		
Comments, notes, conclusions At the meeting, presentations were made on the environmental and social management framework issues for the proposed Rural electrification project.		
Information was given on the requirements of WB safeguards policies, national environmental legislation, potential impacts of the project, safety issues, proposed mitigation measures in EMP, aspects of monitoring (leaflets on project and ESMF in Russian were distributed to participants, Power point presentations done in Tajik).		
#	Question / Comment	Answer
1	Will the routes of the transmission/distribution lines be with the public?	Yes, at the stage of detail designing
2	Will local people be hired?	Yes, there is relevant provisions in ESMF project
3	60 households live in the village of Obshoron. We have a transformer, but the population is not able to conduct electricity to their homes.	Noted
4	How many households in Farkhor district, will the project provide with electricity ?	543 households
5	How can non-governmental organizations contribute to or work with this project?	There is no special focus for the NGOs, but NGOs can participate in awareness raising, information and capacity building activities
6	When the project will start?	Project commencement is expected this year or beginning of 2020.

Participants noted that the components of the proposed project will not have negative environmental, social and health impacts.

All participants concluded that the implementation of the ESMF provisions and appropriate mitigation measures for the consequences of the project activities will have a largely positive impact on their safety, livelihood and the business climate of the country.



Consultations in Farkhor district – 1 May 2019

List of public consultations participants in Farkhor district, 1 May 2019

N	Name of participants	Jamoat/village, professional occupation
1	Saidov T.	Darh jamoat, Chairman of dehqan farm
2	Nazimov B.	Non-employed resident
3	Tohirov R.	Jamoat Dehkanoi, Obshoron village, farmer
4	Kholov Sh.	Jamoat Darkad, farmer
5	Alimov A.	Jamoat Darkad, farmer
6	Kamolov E.	Jamoat 20 solagii Istikloliyat, farmer
7	Rajabov D.	Jamoat Darkad, farmer
8	Safarov A.	Jamoat 20 solagii Istikloliyat, farmer
9	Kamolov F.	Jamoat 20 solagii Istikloliyat, farmer
10	Sharifov	Jamoati Gairat, specialist of Economy Department
11	Kurbonov B.	Jamoati Gulshan, specialist of agriculture Department
12	Hakimov H.	Jamoati Mahram, specialist of transport department
13	Razikov F.	Jamoatu dehoti Farkhor, non-employed
14	Turahonov Kh.	Jamoatu dehoti Farkhor, v.Urtabuz, specialist of architecture department
15	Vaduhov T.	Sayora village, press secretary of the Chaiman of Farkhor district
16	Sharifov S.	Jamoati dehoti Farkhor, farmer
17	Shariifov Sh.	Jamoati dehoti Farkhor, farmer
18	Mahmadaminov S.	Jamoat Vatan, farmer
19	Gayurov H.	Jamoat Vatan, farmer

20	Manonov R.	Jamoat Vatan, farmer
21	Gadoev S.	Jamoati dehai Farhor, farmer
22	Isroilzoda M.	Jamoat Darkad, farmer
23	Murodova S.	Jamoati 20 solagii Istikloliyat, housewife
24	Kholnazarova M.	Jamoati 20 solagii Istikloliyat, housewife
25	Anvarov A.	Jamoati 20 solagii Istikloliyat, farmer
26	Nuraliev S.	Jamoati 20 solagii Istikloliyat, specialist of district electric station :Rogun"
27	Soliev S.	Jamoat 20 solagii Istikloliyat, farmer
28	Ibrohimova R.	Kuhandiyor village, housewife
29	Mirova F.	Kuhandiyor village, housewife
30	Anvarova Z.	Kuhandiyor village, housewife
31	Saidov G.	Jamoat 20 solagii Istikloliyat, farmer
32	Toshev Sh.	Jamoat Galaba, Nurmat Safar village, driver
33	Mahmadiev Y.	Jamoat Galaba, Nurmat Safar village, farmer

Сельский Проект Электрификации Таджикистана
Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project

Ноҳияи ҶТД Сана 01.05. 2019
Фарҳор район Дата 01.05. 2019
Фарҳор district Date 01.05. 2019

Место проведения _____

Чои гузаронидани маҷлис Ақилова Заринаҷон Фарҳор

Location _____

Список участников/Иштирокиён
консультаций (джамоаты) /List of participants _____

N	ФИО/ Иом/ Name, surname	Чои истиқомат/ Место проживания/ Residence (Jamoat/village))	Вазифа/ Профессия (род занятий)/ Occupation	Имзо/ Подпись/ Signature
1	Саидов Шодмурод	ноҳ. Фарҳор ҷам. Фарҳ.	раиси маҷлис	СМВ
2	Ҳозимов Басмат	кӯҳи Қалъини ҷам. Фарҳ.	оғраи маҷлис	Ҳ
3	Шоҳирова Рамазон	ҷам. Фарҳор деҳ. Обиҷорон	Бедработник	Ҳ

4	Намолов Ширинкул	захишти Дарқад	Буграбатнон	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Алимов Ширинкул	зам. Дарқад	Буграбатнон	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Рамазов Ширинкул	20 сонгии Истиқлолият	Буграбатнон	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Раҷабов Дилшод	зам. Дарқад	Буграбатнон	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Содиқов Абдураб	20 сонгии Истиқлолият	Буграбатнон	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Намолов Фарҳад	20-сонгии ИТ	Мутахассиси баҳми анвол	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Исраилов Б.	Ғайбам	му.т. кеш. баҳми иқтисод	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Ғуҷабов Б.С.	"Ғуҷабов"	Мут. баҳми баҳми	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Закимов Б.	зам. баҳми маҳраб	кеш. баҳми маҳраб	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Раҷабов Фарҳад	зам. баҳми фарҳад	Буграбатнон	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Ғуҷабов Ширинкул	24/баҳми фарҳад маҳраб	Мутахассиси баҳми маҳраб ба маҳраб М.И.Қ.Д.и.и.	<i>[Signature]</i>

15	Раҷабов Тоҷибон	зам. Сайра	Пресс-секретар	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Шарифов	зам. баҳми фарҳад	Пресс-секретар	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Исраилов	зам. баҳми фарҳад	Буграбатнон	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Исраилов Саид	24 баҳми	Буграбатнон	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Ғафуров Қудрат	24 баҳми	Буграбатнон	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Шаноков Раҳмон	24 баҳми	М.Б.Н. фарҳад	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Ғафуров Саид	25/9 фарҳад	Буграбатнон	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	Исраилов Саид	26/8 Дарқад	баҳми М.И.Қ.Д.и.и.	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Исраилов Саид	20 сонгии Истиқлолият	Буграбатнон	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Рамазова Саид	20 сонгии Истиқлолият	Буграбатнон	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Исраилов Саид	20 сонгии Истиқлолият	Буграбатнон	<i>[Signature]</i>

26	Ғуфраниев Сайдуллоҷиддин	20 соҳагон кратипластик	ПДС «Роҳи»	
27	Самил Саидов	20 соҳагон Шетибилаво	беэрабатна	
28	Аббасилова Ҷаҳонна	д.к. Куҳангир	беэрабатна	Раҳима
29	Мирова Ҷаррияталов	д.к. Куҳангир	беэрабатна	С.М.
30	Анварова Зедунисо	д.к. Куҳангир	беэрабатна	
31	Саидов Абдуҷафар	Ҷамияти 20 соҳагон Шети- лаво	соҳагон	
32	Ҷамои Шухратзон	Ҷамияти Ҷамои Д. Нурмат Сафар	Водител	
33	Маҳмадиев Юсуф	Ҷамияти Ҷамои Д. Н. Сафар	беэрабатна	
34				

Annex 3. Minutes of Consultation Meeting on Khatlon Electrification in Khamadoni District

Location	Number of people	Number of men	Number of women
1 May 2019			
Khamadoni district, conference-hall of district Finance department	69	43	26

Purpose: To describe the objectives and activities for the proposed Project, including environmental and social management framework issues and solicit feedback

Khatlon Province Public Consultations (May 2019)		
Date: 1 May 2019		
Location: <i>Khamadoni district</i> , conference-hall of district Finance department		
Panel Members:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nusratullo Safarzoda, Deputy Chairman of Khamadoni district • Nusratullo Asrorzoda, PMUES/ Barki Tojik; • Firuz Muhammadjonov, specialist of the Ministry of energy and Water resources 		
List of participants (presented below): 69 participants		
Comments, notes, conclusions At the meeting, presentations were made on the environmental and social management framework issues for the proposed Rural electrification project.		
Information was given on the requirements of WB safeguards policies, national environmental legislation, potential impacts of the project, safety issues, proposed mitigation measures in EMP, aspects of monitoring (leaflets on project and ESMF in Russian were distributed to participants, Power point presentations done in Tajik).		
#	Question / Comment	Answer
1	We installed a transformer, but many people are not taking into account the safety precautions and this caused a weak transmission of electricity. Does the project include the purchase of an additional transformer?	Unfortunately not. As we said during the presentation, the main goal of the project is to provide electricity to villages that are not connected to the national grid.
2	There is no electricity in our village Zafarobod, we need a transformer and a power line.	Your village is included into the project list.
3	In the village of Chubek, the power line passes over 30 newly built houses. Does the project consider moving this line further away from these households?	No, this is beyond the scope of our project. And if the power line was constructed before the houses construction, it means that the houses are built in the wrong place. We will pass your request to the Project team

	Out of 276 households, only 105 live in the village of Turdi Jamoat Somoniyeen because of the lack of electricity. Is it possible to include our village in the project too?	
5	We have a request for those construction works that are planned under the project for the replacement of poles for the 10 kV and 0.4 kV power lines.	Noted. Thank you very much for your suggestions.
6	In the village of Tokiston we installed a transformer at our own expense. We need help with the power line installation. Can the project help us?	Noted. We will pass your request to the Project team

Participants noted that the components of the proposed project will not have negative environmental, social and health impacts.

All participants concluded that the implementation of the ESMF provisions and appropriate mitigation measures for the consequences of the project activities will have a largely positive impact on their safety, livelihood and the business climate of the country.



Consultations in Khamadoni district – 1 May 2019

List of public consultations participants in Khamadoni, 1 May 2019

N	Name of participants	Jamoat/village, professional occupation
1	Jurakulov B.	Jamoat Chubek, Mervari bolo village, farmer
2	Kurbonaliyev D.	Jamoat Chubek, Mervari bolo village, farmer
3	Kurbonov B.	Jamoat Chubek, Mervari bolo village, farmer
4	Kurbonob N.	Jamoat Chubek, Mervari bolo village, farmer
5	Saidmurodov U.	Jamoat Chubek, Mervari bolo village, farmer
6	Hasanov F.	Jamoat Mehnatobod, village Dusti, senior doctor

7	Tyraeva Kh.	Jamoat Kahramon, village Bog, senior doctor
8	Kuvvatova A.	Jamoat Mehnatobod, nurse
9	Gahlonova M.	Jamoat Mehnatobod, nurse
10	Mahmadulloi H.	Jamoat Mehnatobod, nurse
11	Mirzoboeva M.	Jamoat Mehnatobod, nurse
12	Isufov U.	Jamoat Mehnatobod, family doctor
13	Marjonai M.	Jamoat Mehnatobod, nurse
14	Aminai Khairullo	Jamoat Mehnatobod, village Dusti, nurse
15	Mirzoev N.	Jamoat Dashtigulho, village Sharifov Izotullo, student
16	Safarov O.	Jamoat Dashtigulho,, village Murod Rahan
17	Hairullo H.	Jamoat Dashtigulho, student
18	Nigmonov H.	Jamoat Dashtigulho, farmer
19	Karimov H.	Jamoat Dashtigulho, farmer
20	Unusov A.	Jamoat Dashtigulho, farmer
21	Buhoriev S.	Jamoat Dashtigulho, farmer
22	Karimov B.	Jamoat Dashtigulho, chaiman of mahalla
23	Hidratkulob N.	Jamoat Panjob, village Zafarobod, farmer
24	Salimov M.	Jamoat Panjob, village Zafarobod, pensioner
25	Davlatov M.	Jamoat Panjob, village Zafarobod, farmer
26	Mahmadaliev I.	Jamoat Panjob, village Zafarobod, farmer
27	Kurbanov M.	Jamoat Dashtigulho, farmer
28	Salimov M.	Jamoat Dashtigulho, farmer
29	Kodirov Sh.	Jamoat Dashtigulho, farmer
30	Idiev I.	Jamoat Dashtigulho, farmer
31	Umarova S.	Jamoat Panjob, village Zafarobod
32	Zimatova B.	Jamoat Shahrak, doctor
33	Mahmadalieva S.	Jamoat Shahrak, teacher
34	Nabieva M.	Jamoar Shahrak, nurse
35	Odinaeva T.	Jamoar Shahrak, nurse
36	Ashurov V.	Jamoar Shahrak, teacher, school 14
37	Kosimova N.	Jamoar Shahrak, teacher, school 14
38	Majidova G.	Jamoar Shahrak, teacher, school 14
39	Negmatullaeva Sh.	Jamoar Shahrak, teacher, school 14
39	Katahonova H.	Jamoar Shahrak, nurse
40	Odinaev D.	Jamoat Chubek, village Mehvar
41	Sharipov S.	Jamoat Dashtigulho, village Izatullo Sharipov, accountant
42	Olimova D.	Director of school N54, Khamadoni center
43	Guldastai Mirzoali.	Village Panjob, student, school N13
44	Ismoilova Sh.	Jamoat Shahrak, student, school N13
45	Pirova Z.	Village Panjob,j.Tokiston, housewife
46	Azimova S.	Village Panjob,j.Tokiston, housewife
47	Rahmatulloeva O.	Village Panjob,j.Tokiston, housewife
48	Mirova S.	Village Panjob,j.Tokiston, housewife
49	Nazarova K.	Village Panjob,j.Tokiston, housewife
50	Mirovonova N.	Village Panjob,j.Tokiston, housewife
51	Abdullaeva H.	Village Panjob,j.Tokiston, housewife
52	Holikov A.	Faizobod, jamoat Dashtogulho, teacher
53	Odinaev Sh.	Jamoat Panjob, farmer
54	Abdurasulov M.	Jamoat Panjob, farmer
55	Dilshodova M.	Jamoat Panjob, photographer

56	Abdurahimov J.	Jamoat Shahrak, deputy head of energy department
57	Muhabbatov A.	Village Guliston, master
58	Nazarov N.	Village Guliston, Engineer
59	Abdurahimov T.	Village Gadoi, master
60	Uldashev T.	Village Tokiston, farmer
61	Maliev F.	Jamoat Panjrud, village Badal, senior specialist on region matters
62	Niyozov U.	Village Obshoron, jamoat Turdiev, engineer
63	Sharipov E.	Village Anjirkon, engineer
64	Zarifov Sh.	Moskva city, specialist of energy department
65	Latiipov U.	Village Somoniyoun, farmer
66	Boimatov F.	Village Sairob, trader
67	Rozikov F.	Village Sairob, trader
68	Kalonov F.	Village Sairob, trader
69	Zafarov Z.	Village Sairob, farmer

Сельский Проект Электрификации Таджикистана
Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project

Ноҳияи Ҷамоатҳои Сана 01.05 2019
Ҷамоатҳои район Дата 01.05 2019
Ҷамоатҳои district Date 01.05 2019

Место проведения Ақмолати Зона Ҷамоати Ҷамоати Райони

Чои гузаронидани маҷлис Ҷамоати Зона Ҷамоати

Location _____

Список участников/Иштирокчиён
консультаций (джамоаты) /List of participants _____

N	ФИО/ Ном/ Name, surname	Ҷои истиқомат/ Место проживания/ Residence (Jamoat/village)	Вазифа/ Профессия (род занятий)/ Occupation	Имзо/ Подпись/ Signature
1	<u>Ҷурағулов</u> <u>Бозтич</u>	<u>Ҷамо. Ҷурак</u> <u>Мерварӣ Бомӣ</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
2	<u>Ҷурағулов</u> <u>Дилшод</u>	<u>Ҷамо. Ҷурак</u> <u>Мерварӣ Бомӣ</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
3	<u>Ҷурағулов</u> <u>Сухроб</u>	<u>Ҷамо. Ҷурак</u> <u>Мерварӣ Бомӣ</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>

4	Ҷурдонав Нурани	Ҷам. Чӯбоғ Мерварӣ боло		Ҷаб
5	Солтмуҳаммадов Ҷузубек	Ҷам. Чӯбоғ Мерварӣ боло		Ҷ
6	Ҷасонов Ҷафрӯра	Ҷам. Меркатоёр деҳаи Ҷасӣ	Солтмуҳаммадов	Ҷаб
7	Ҷураева Ҳосеин	Ҷам. Баҳраман р.к. 602	Солтмуҳаммадов БМ Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
8	Ҷувватова Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
9	Ҷаҳонназар Морҷона	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
10	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
11	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
12	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
13	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
14	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб

15	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
16	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
17	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
18	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
19	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
20	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
21	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
22	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
23	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
24	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб
25	Ҷаҳонназар Ҷузба	Ҷам. Меркатоёр	Ҷамшира Ҷеало- тонали деҳаи Меркатоёр	Ҷаб

26	Махмадҷалиев Иброҳимов	қаш. Панзоб Зоғаробод		
27	Ғурбатов Муҳаммад	қаш. Дашти Ғуҷо	Безработный	
28	Самимов Маҳмад	қаш. Дашти Ғуҷо	Безработный	
29	Қодиров Шарофуддин	қаш. Дашти Ғуҷо	Безработный	
30	Ҷалиев Шайхон	қаш. Дашти Ғуҷо	Безработный	
31	Ҷумарова Сайригул	қаш. Панзоб дез. Зоғаробод	фарраи табобаткони	
32	Зишатов Бозорғи	қаш. Шаҳраи Ҷ. Миршариф	фарраи табобаткони	
33	Махмадҷалиева Сабоҳат	кун. Саҳит	мағозии препаровател	
34	Ҳабиева Мавленда	кун. Миршариф Миршариф б.	амбулатор	
35	Одинаева Тоҷинисо	к. Айни ЗТ	Сестра Ҷозанки	
36	Ашӯров Варис	к. Саҳит 1/11	гимназия №1	

36	Ҷосимова Қозим	кун. Саҳит 35	зрителӣ школа №14	
37	Мозидова Ғуҷора	кун. Саҳит 7/10	зрителӣ школа №14	
38	Ҳамидҷалиева Шарофат	қаш. Саҳит	зрителӣ школа №14	
39	Қатақилова Ҳавва	кун. Давлат Ғорғуров	Бемарнома	
40	Одинаев Давлатмурод	дез. Давлат қаш. Чубек	амбулатор	
41	Шарипов Сабзҷон	дез. Қозим Шарипов қаш. Дашти Ғуҷо	президент школа	
42	Омирова Диқару	кун. Қашғари кун. Саҳити 8/8	директор школа №54	
43	Ғуҷастаи Амрулло	дез. Панзоб шариф	амбулатор мактаби №13	
44	Маммад Мухоммад	қаш. Шаҳраи	амбулатор мактаби №13	
45	Ғафурова Забора	дез. Панзоб Шокистон	Безработная	
46	Ҷумарова Сафару	дез. Панзоб Шокистон	Безработная	

48	Тоҷиматуллоева Озодасалом	қам. Панҷаб Тоҷикистон	бегработна	<i>[Signature]</i>
48	Мирова Сафарбие	қам. Панҷаб Тоҷикистон	бегработна	<i>[Signature]</i>
49	Ҳазарова Кавшамсо	қам. Панҷаб Тоҷикистон	бегработна	<i>[Signature]</i>
50	Мировонова Наишамсо	қам. Панҷаб Тоҷикистон	бегработна	<i>[Signature]</i>
51	Абдуллоева Зуҳри	қам. Панҷаб Тоҷикистон	раиси мектаби	<i>[Signature]</i>
52	Толиқов Али	Файзабад қам. Дониш. музо	муаллим д. м. ф. н.	<i>[Signature]</i>
53	Одиқов Али	қам. Панҷаб	бегработна	<i>[Signature]</i>
54	Абдураҳмон Али	қам. Панҷаб - ғ. Сафар	бегработна	<i>[Signature]</i>
55	Дониқов Маҷид	қам. Панҷаб	фотограф	<i>[Signature]</i>
56	Абдураҳмон Қобил	қам. Шаҳри	муовини сардори шаҳри Барқ	<i>[Signature]</i>

57	4	Мухаббатова Али	г. Гумистон	Устоди ш.и.и ҳамадонӣ	<i>[Signature]</i>
58	5	Ҳазаров Ҳасан	г. Тӯлӯғон Ҷ. Ҷ. Ҷ. Қарқалло	муҳаррир	<i>[Signature]</i>
59	6	Абдураҳмон Тоҳир	с. Тоҳир	Устоди ш.и.и ҳамадонӣ	<i>[Signature]</i>
60	7	Ҳасанов Ш	Тоҷикон		<i>[Signature]</i>
61	8	Маммад Қурбон	Ҷамъати деҳати Али ғ. ғ. Ҷ. Ҷ. Ҷ.	Сирмуҳаҷаси деҳ. Ҷамъат	<i>[Signature]</i>
62	9	Ҳуснов Шамс	г. Ҷ. Турӯғон г. Обшорон	НОЗИРИ МБ Н Ҷамаъати	<i>[Signature]</i>
63	10	Шарифов Шамс	г. Анҷирон	муҳаррири МБ-и Ҷамаъати	<i>[Signature]</i>
64	11	Зайнод Шамс	ш. Москва	НОЗОИРИ МБ-и	<i>[Signature]</i>
65	12	Маммад Шамс	ғ. Ҷ. Самарқанд	бегработна	<i>[Signature]</i>
66	13	Ҳасанов Қурбон	г. Сафар	бизнесмен	<i>[Signature]</i>
67	14	Ҷафаров Ш	г. Сафар	бизнесмен	<i>[Signature]</i>
68	15	Қасимов Қурбон	бизнесмен	г. Сафар	<i>[Signature]</i> 055 04 04 45
69	16	Ҷафаров Зубайдулло	г. Сафар	бегработна	<i>[Signature]</i>

Annex 4. Minutes of Consultation Meeting on Khatlon Electrification in Shurobod (Shamsiddin Shohin District)

Location	Number of people	Number of men	Number of women
2 May 2019			
Shamsiddin Shohin district, Conference Hall of Jamoat Shurobod	32	31	1

Purpose: To describe the objectives and activities for the proposed Project, including environmental and social management framework issues and solicit feedback

Khatlon Province Public Consultations (May 2019)

Date: 2 May 2019

Location: *Shamsiddinin Shohin district*, conference-hall of Jamoat Shurobod building

Panel Members:

- Askar Mirzomatzoda, Head of Executive department of the Chairman of Shamsiddinin Shohin district
- Nusratullo Asrorzoda, PMUES/ Barqi Tojik;
- Firuz Muhammadjonov, specialist of the Ministry of energy and Water resources

List of participants (presented below): 32 participants

Comments, notes, conclusions At the meeting, presentations were made on the environmental and social management framework issues for the proposed Rural electrification project.

Information was given on the requirements of WB safeguards policies, national environmental legislation, potential impacts of the project, safety issues, proposed mitigation measures in EMP, aspects of monitoring (leaflets on project and ESMF in Russian were distributed to participants, Power point presentations done in Tajik).

#	Question / Comment	Answer
1	112 households live in the village of Kuhdoman, and we are connected to transformers of other villages. Also in the village, school number 2 has no connection to the electricity system, and the power lines in very poor condition have been operating for more than 30 years. Does the project take into account the installation of a transformer and the replacement of a power line in our village?	This village is not selected for the project
2	Village Khairkoron : 2-3 power lines here are very old. Does the project take into account the replacement of old power lines with new ones?	As we explained during the presentation, the main goal of the project is to provide electricity to those villages that are not connected to the national grid.

	Our electronic devices are constantly failing due to differential electricity. Can the project help us solve this problem?	
3	In the village of Khairkoron, the population is cut down trees and use them as power line supports. We need help in solving this problem, since it does not meet the current requirements.	Noted
4	In some of selected villages, there are only one or two households or even nobody live there. Can be those villages replaced by other ones where more beneficiaries?	Noted. We will inform the Project team
5	When the project will start?	It is planned in 2019 or beginning of 2020
6	Who will be contractor?	We will have the tender process

Participants noted that the components of the proposed project will not have negative environmental, social and health impacts.

All participants concluded that the implementation of the ESMF provisions and appropriate mitigation measures for the consequences of the project activities will have a largely positive impact on their safety, livelihood and the business climate of the country.



Consultations in Shamsiddini Shohin district – 2 May 2019

List of public consultations participants in Shamsiddini Shohin, 2 May 2019

N	Name of participants	Jamoat/village, professional occupation
1	Ashurov B.	Village Hojogolton, Senior specialist on religion matters
2	Ashurov F.	Village Kuhdoman, specialist of communal services
3	Kiyomiddinin Nizom	Village Kuhdoman, chairman of mahalla
4	Odinaev A.	Devdor village, chairman of NGO "Zoloto"
5	Mehruboni Sh.	Hairkoron village, medical doctor
6	Mustafoev S.	Hairkoron village, specialist of jamoat
7	Sunatulloev B.	Hairkoron village, doctor
8	Kholov K.	Village Kuhdoman, farmer
9	Ashurov D.	Village Kuhdoman, farmer
10	Holov D..	Village Kuhdoman, farmer
11	Holov O	Hairkoron village, specialist of jamoat
12	Gamziyori T.	M.Kurbon Turk, Sugurta, farmer
13	Mahmudov Z.	M.Kurbon Turk, Moskva city, specialist of Khukumat
14	Kurbonov I.	M.Kurbon Turk, Moskva city, specialist of culture department
15	Kurbonov Sh.	Village Rogiyon, cultural department
16	Banoi Davron	Village Kuhdoman, jamoat Shurobod
17	Odinaeva M.	Village Navobod, jamoat Shurobod
18	Habibov B.	Village Hairkoron, farmer
19	Sayorozov U.	Village S.Shamsiddin, student
20	Odinaev S.	Village Kuhdoman, student
21	Nazriev J.	Village Kuhdoman, worker
22	Zarifi Hushkadam	Village Safarov Shamsiddin, student
23	Mirzoev S.	Village Safarov Shamsiddin, student
24	Shoev S.	Hairkoron village, farmer
25	Mirzomadzoda A.	Village Roziyon, specialist of district chairman department
26	Nabiev D.	Hairkoron 2 village, farmer
27	Pahlavonov M.	Hairkoron 2 village, farmer
28	Nafasov R.	Hairkoron 2 village, farmer
29	Kurbonov E.	Hairkoron 2 village, farmer
30	Sufiev Z.	Hairkoron 2 village, farmer
31	Ibrohimov R.	Village Kuhdoman, chief engineer
32	Amonov Sh.	Village Doniston, engineer

Сельский Проект Электрификации Таджикистана

Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project

Ноҳияи Ш. ШОҶИН Сана 02.05 2019
Ш. ШОҶИН район Дата 02.05 2019
Sh. Shojin district Date 02.05 2019

Место проведения _____

Чои гузаронидани маҷлис Ақшоноӣ ба ми ҷамоати Шӯрабад.

Location _____

Список участников/Иштирокчиён
 консултацияй (джамоаты)/List of participants _____

N	ФИО/ Ном/ Name, surname	Чои истиқомат/ Место проживания/ Residence (Jamoat/village)	Вазифа/ Профессия (род занятий)/ Occupation	Имзо/ Подпись/ Signature
1	<u>Ашӯров Баҳодур ҷ. Дозороҷотон</u>	<u>Ҷ. Дозороҷотон</u>	<u>Сармутоҳоселач ҒИМ тоҷило</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
2	<u>Ашӯров Бозил</u>	<u>Ҷ. Қурдомач</u>	<u>корбари келк "</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
3	<u>Ғабдуллоҳи Назар ҷ. Қурдомач</u>	<u>Ҷ. Қурдомач</u>	<u>Раиси маҷла</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

4	Одираев Ибодуллоев	Девоар	Райси 28.200.4 → Земло	
5	Мехроби Исраилов	г. Хайркорони	кормаиҷи Тиб.	
6	Муҳаммадов Садулло	Д. Хайркорони	кормаи Замло.	
7	Султаматов Бахтуров	г. Хайркорони	кормаи 30 Табд	
8	Колов. Курбоназ	Р. Куздарони	Бекор	
9	Ишуров Фавланаз	Р. Куздарони	Бекор	
10	Колов. Фавлат	Р. Куздарони	Бекор	
11	Колов. Одил	Р. Хайркорони 2	кормаиҷи Замло	
12	Рахмонова Туркани	М. К. Турк	Т-сузурта	
13	Касимов Зулхон	М. Курбон Турк	Замло	
14	Курбонотол	М. Курбон Турк	Замло.	

15	Мурдобов Шайхон	деҳаи Роҳиён	Ҷаҳми Фараҳанг	
16	Ватқои Даврон Одинаева Ҷавҳира	деҳаи Вуҷдакони	Ҷамоати деҳоти Шӯрообод	
17	Одинаева Ҷавҳира	деҳаи Ҷабодоб	Ҷамоати деҳоти Шӯрообод	
18	Ҷабидов Бухори	деҳаи Харкони	Ҷамоати деҳоти Шӯрообод	
19	Свердлов Исои	д. Шайхони	олиғзор	
20	Одинаев Саъид	деҳ. Кӯҳдоман	олиғзор	
21	Назриев Ҷумал	деҳ. Кӯҳдоман	Исроилкор	
22	Зарифов Ишқарон	д. Сафаров Шайхони	олиғзор	
23	Мифзоев Сайфид	д. Сафаров Шайхони	олиғзор	
24	Шоҳи Саъид	Деҳаҳои маҳаллаҳои	Ҷамор	
25	Мерзоев Ҷоҳид	д. Роҳиён	Корсонди Ҷамоати деҳоти Шӯрообод	

Annex 5: Minutes for Consultation Meeting on GBAO Electrification in Darzhomch (Rushan District, GBAO)

MINUTES OF MEETING

PROJECT NAME

Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project

VENUE	DATE OF MEETING
Darzhomch village, Bartang community of Rushan district, Viloyati Mukhtori Kuhistoni Dadakhshon (VMKB)	25/04/2019
PRESENT N. Khaydarova – Engineer, Pamir Energy Company R. Yormonov – Master of Rushan TEC, Pamir Energy Company I. Nasillobekov – PR Specialist, Pamir Energy Company M. Tolibshoev – Chairman of Bartang Community The community members [the list of participants is attached]	

1. Summary

For the consultative meeting (on TREP off-grid component, particularly E&S documentation) all village residents were invited and about 50 community members gathered and participated in the meeting. They received information and details about the planned project implementation as well as related environmental and social impacts that were identified in recent assessments. Given the lacking access to electricity (and related implications for living conditions) Darzhomch villagers very much welcome the project's implementation. They expressed no objection or concern related to the project and its impacts as they are generally very hopeful that it will contribute to positive developments for their village. Primarily, employment opportunities and compensation (in-kind) for potential loss of land were the main points of community interest and discussion.

2. Welcome and Introduction

An introductory speech was made by the chairman of Bartang community, Mr. Tolibshoev Mamadyor, who welcomed the representatives of Pamir Energy Company (PE) and expressed his opinion and the opinion of the local community about how pleased they are that the company had launched rural electrification project in non-electrified villages.

Ms. Nazira Khaydarova, a representative of PE, presented the Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project that was developed as part of the Government of Tajikistan and PE initiative on electrification of the off-grid rural population in VMKB and Khatlon regions in cooperation with the World Bank (WB). She mentioned that although within 16 years of operation, the company has significantly increased energy availability for 218,000 people (96% of the population) in Eastern Tajikistan, there are still 12,286 people, residing in 61 villages of VMKB, without electricity. Therefore, the given project aims at electrification of these people through the construction of hydropower plants, solar plants, and wind turbines, as well as the connection of some villages to the company's power grid through the construction of transmission lines. The project will be financed by the WB. Along with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic

of Tajikistan, as a precondition for financing, the WB also requires several activities including the environmental and social assessment, according to Ms. Khaydarova.

The environmental and social assessment will help to determine the potential environmental and social effects of the project, therefore, as she noted the additional research/assessment will be conducted on each individual project component and other required documents will be developed, which are listed in the brochures that I have distributed earlier. For instance, as a common practice, while implementing such projects, a plan for resettlement and compensation is developed. An example of the socio-economic aspect would be not only electrification of the targeted areas, but also employment opportunities for the local population.

Ms. Khaydarova also highlighted other components of the project, such as construction of 11 MW Sebzor HPP, construction of a 63 km of 110kV transmission line from “Khorog” substation to the “Kozidekh” substation of Ishkashim district, as well as 18 km T-line from the planned “Sebzor” substation to the 110/35kV “Khorog” substation. More detail information on the project as well as the developed documents on environmental and social aspects of the projects are available on the PE website, the brochures and newspapers (developed by PE) that are distributed, as well as on the regional newspaper – “Badakhshon” and messages sent to consumers via phones.

The link to the website is provided in the PE newspapers that were distributed during the meeting. The dates for consultative meetings with the local communities for each targeted village under the project are indicated in the newspaper. That is why we are here today – emphasized Ms. Khaydarova, to present the project’s objectives and activities as well as to know the communities’ opinions as stakeholders and to answer their queries.

According to Ms. Khaydarova, there is a small hydropower plant in Darzhomch village, the rehabilitation of which was included in the rural electrification project. PE is aware that the technical conditions of the HPP are terrible and all the equipment is worn out, therefore, the technical team suggested to reconstruct the HPP and increase its generation capacity. The company also intends repair electricity networks so that not only consumers of the Darzhomch village, but also residents of the Razuch and Ravivd villages of the Bartang valley of Rushan district could be supplied with the clean and reliable electricity.

Ms. Khaydarova also highlighted that Pamir Energy will design the transmission and distribution lines in a way that it will not result in any displacement. However, when towers are built on agricultural or other productive lands, it will take measures that people who are currently using the small plots of land are compensated for taking off their lands for towers. In-kind compensation is the preferred means of compensation that Pamir Energy generally aims to use in its projects, according to Ms. Khaydarova.

3. Questions and Answers

Mr. Khushqadam Muborakqadamov expressed his gratitude to Ms. Khaydarova for the meeting with the local community and mentioned that as electricity is the basic need for human beings, the community is glad that PE started implementing the project and expressed his as well as community’s willingness to assist in the timely implementation of the project. He further queried the implementation period of the project.

Ms. Khaydarova responded that the project implementation period primarily depends on the type of energy source that will be used, either hydropower plant, solar plant, wind turbine or construction of a

transmission line to be connected to the existing grid. For example, the construction of hydropower plants usually takes 10 -18 months depending on the generation capacity of the hydropower plant. Construction of a wind or solar station takes approximately 6-10 months and construction of transmission lines depends on the length and terrain of the area, which takes from 8 to 14 months.

The community also queried about the staff – those who will be working during the operational stage at the HPP?

Ms. Khaydarova replied that the PE staff as well as local residents, who will be selected based on the required qualifications i.e. with relevant technical knowledge and education.

The people were also interested in employment opportunities and queried how the selection process will be held and what are the key requirements?

Ms. Khaydarova responded that prior to the construction, the contractor will announce the necessary vacancies and those interested can apply. The contractor will then shortlist the candidates and hire/select those who fit the best.

The representatives of Razuch village also participated in the meeting. They noted that if the capacity of the Darzhomch HPP will be increased, by constructing the transmission line, their village will also be electrified.

Ms. Khaydarova commented that as it was mentioned earlier, as part of the rural electrification project, PE aims at electrification of Razuch and Ravivd villages as well through connecting the villages to the Darzhomch HPP by increasing its generation capacity.

4. Closing Remarks

At the end of the meeting, project information brochures and regional and PE's newspapers were distributed to all the participants. The pictures of the meeting and the list of participants with their signatures are attached.

Signatures of PE representatives:

/s/ N. Khaydarova

/s/ R. Yormonov

/s/ I. Nasillobekov

Номи ба насаб	музофои коф	соли тавак- луд
1. Раҷабқубонова Ҷамол	М. Ҷамолқубонова	1981
2. Шамсиева Шогун	Ҷамолқубонова	1964
3. Шайхонқубонова Раҳиматқуло	Ҷамолқубонова	1951
4. Раҷабқубонова Сабрина	Ҷамолқубонова	1965
5. Шайхонқубонова Қурбонқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	1955
6. Шайхонқубонова Душанбе	Ҷамолқубонова	1967
7. Раҷабқубонова Ҷамолқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	1971
8. Раҷабқубонова Сафар	Ҷамолқубонова	
9. Раҷабқубонова Қурбонқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
10. Раҷабқубонова Қурбонқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
11. Раҷабқубонова Қурбонқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
12. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
13. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	1989
14. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
15. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	1958
16. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
17. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	1964
18. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	1961
19. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	1956
20. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	1955
21. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
22. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	1962
23. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
24. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	1979
25. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
26. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
27. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
28. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
29. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
30. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	
31. Раҷабқубонова Раҳимқубо	Ҷамолқубонова	

№/ш	Исм ва Насаб	Ҷойи қор	соли таваллуд
34	Мамладносиров Раҷабмурод	аздси деҳқони	1972
35	Ҷоршанбева Айдаи	де қорға	1969
36	Ғаббиров Абдуришод		1976
37	Ғаллаева Давлатшо	омӯзгор	1987
38	Мардонаев Анор		1998
39	Ҷоорилова Садоисат		1996
40	Ҷуздорова Роза	бемора	1988
41	Шошмамадова Бета	маҷмаахӯр	1961
42	Шуришай Абвалбек		2005
43	Мавлододова Давлатш ^о		2002
44	Наврӯзова Фаранез		2002
45	Султонбегиши Ошм		2002
46	Ҷурангези Давлатшо		2004
47	Шоҳири Давлатхудо		2003
48	Рошорвичов Хураб		2004
49	Ғаллаева Шукрона		2005
50	Шошбешиев Мамадҷо	Роҳи ҷорӣ	1983 (937310448)

Ҳамовандгони Рағуз.

1. Сулобоб Сафармашов *Сулобоб* - безработной
2. Давлатшоев Ҷиҳоншоев *Ҷиҳон* -
3. Ҷузгадорев Сафр *Сафр* - тракторист
4. Давлатшоев Гулшоев *Гул* - мадания
5. Курбонҷев Юсуф *Юсуф* - безработной
6. Аббаршоев Хайр *Хайр* - муаллим
7. Сарқилев Серафобек *Сераф* - муаллим

Annex 6. Minutes of Consultation Meeting on GBAO Electrification in Zaych (Vanj District, GBAO)

MINUTES OF MEETING

PROJECT NAME

Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project

VENUE

Zaych village of Vanj district, Viloyati Mukhtori Kuhistoni Badakhshon (VMKB), Tajikistan

DATE OF MEETING

26/04/2019

PRESENT

N. Khaydarova – Engineer, Pamir Energy Company
 M. Noyoftov – Master of “Andarbak HPP”, Pamir Energy Company
 I. Nasillobekov – PR Specialist, Pamir Energy Company
 The community members [the list of participants is attached]

1. Summary

For the consultative meeting (on TREP off-grid component, particularly E&S documentation) all village residents were invited and about 37 community members gathered and participated in the meeting. They received information and details about the planned project implementation as well as related environmental and social impacts that were identified in recent assessments. Given the lacking access to electricity (and related implications for living conditions) Zaych villagers very much welcome the project’s implementation. They expressed no objection or concern related to the project and its impacts as they are generally very hopeful that it will contribute to positive developments for their village. Primarily, employment opportunities and compensation (in-kind) for potential loss of land were the main point of community interest and discussion.

2. Welcome and Introduction

An introductory speech was made by the head of Zaych community, who welcomed the representatives of Pamir Energy Company (PE) by emphasizing on the purpose of the meeting.

Ms. Nazira Khaydarova, a representative of PE, presented the Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project that was developed as part of the Government of Tajikistan and PE initiative on electrification of the off-grid rural population in VMKB and Khatlon regions in cooperation with the World Bank (WB). She mentioned that although within 16 years of operation, the company has significantly increased energy availability for 218,000 people (96% of the population) in Eastern Tajikistan, there are still 12,286 people, residing in 61 villages of VMKB, without electricity. Therefore, the given project aims at electrification of these

people through the construction of hydropower plants, solar plants, and wind turbines, as well as the connection of some villages to the company's power grid through the construction of transmission lines. The project will be financed by the WB. Along with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, as a precondition for financing, the WB also requires several activities including the environmental and social assessment/framework, according to Ms. Khaydarova.

The environmental and social assessment will help to determine the potential environmental and social effects of the project, therefore, as she noted, the additional research/assessment will be conducted on each individual project component and other required documents will be developed, which are listed in the brochures distributed earlier. For instance, as a common practice, while implementing such projects, a plan for resettlement and compensation is developed. An example of the socio-economic aspect would be not only electrification of the targeted areas, but also employment opportunities for the local population.

In regards to the 61 non-electrified villages in VMKB, Mr. Khaydarova mentioned that for electrification of each village, a separate solution was proposed, for instance, for some villages the construction of small hydropower plant is the best option, for others either solar, wind plants or where it is possible to connect the villages to the PE's grid. Those 61 villages are located in different parts of VMKB. For instance, as Ms. Khaydarova mentioned, for electrification of the Zaych village, the company plans to construct the distribution line from Zhamak village.

3. Questions and Answers

Mr. Navruzbek Aliev, the head of Zaych village, noted that they had been waiting for a long time when their village will get electricity. To this end, they applied many times to both related authorities and PE in regards to the electrification of their village and now finally they are glad to hear that the projects have begun. As he mentioned, in their turn, the local community is ready to cooperate to have the project implemented. He further mentioned that due to the high unemployment rate a large number of the male population travel either to Dushanbe or even to Russia to seek seasonal jobs and generate income for their households. However, the project might help with contributing to their local economy.

Mr. Arabsho Khudoydodov, a teacher at a local elementary school, noted that due to the lack of electricity they cannot even do the ironing. The most important thing is that children study in classes without electricity, only in daylight, they cannot show videos to the students as part of the study plan. Therefore, as he mentioned, the villagers have a positive opinion in regards to the project and its overall implementation.

According to Ms. Khaydarova during construction, the contractor will hire local people who will be selected based on the contractor's needs. The population might be involved in activities like digging/excavation of pits foundations for the transmission lines and etc. The projects will not only bring electricity to the population but will make sure that the local population gets economic benefit by being involved in the project implementation directly (i.e. as a worker).

Ms. Khaydarova also highlighted other components of the project, such as construction of 11 MW Sebzor HPP, construction of a 63 km of 110kV transmission line from "Khorog" substation to the "Kozidekh" substation of Ishkashim district, as well as 18 km T-line from the planned "Sebzor" substation to the

110/35kV “Khorog” substation. More detail information on the project and the developed documents on environmental and social aspects of the projects are available on the PE website, the brochures and newspapers (developed by PE) that are distributed, as well as on the regional newspaper – “Badakhshon” and messages sent to consumers via phones. Although, as she mentioned, the company understands that there is no mobile connection in Zaych village, however, in order for the villagers- stakeholders to get acquainted with the project: its main components, activities, donors as well as to understand the potential risks and effects (positive/negative) of the project, it utilized all means available (mentioned earlier) to disclosure and disseminate the information.

Ms. Khaydarova also highlighted that Pamir Energy will design the transmission and distribution lines in a way that it will not result in any displacement. However, when towers are built on agricultural or other productive lands, it will take measures that people who are currently using the small plots of land are compensated for taking off their lands for towers. In-kind compensation is the preferred means of compensation that Pamir Energy generally aims to use in its projects, according to Ms. Khaydarova.

4. Closing Remarks

At the end of the meeting, project information brochures and regional and PE’s newspapers were distributed to all the participants. The pictures of the meeting and the list of participants with their signatures are attached.

Signatures of Pamir Energy representatives:

/s/ N. Khaydarova

/s/ M. Noyoftov

/s/ I. Nasillobekov

27	Туроҷа	Назира	деҳқон	Назира
28	Нематulloҳа	Назримо		Наз
29	Алиёра	Амруллоҳ	деҳқон	Заб
30	Маймоҷа	Ғазиҷа	Ғамоҷа	Наз
31	Маймоҷа	Азороҷа	деҳқон	Наз
32	Навбатлоҳа	Ғазиҷа	деҳқон	Ғазиҷа
33	Азроҷа	Ғазиҷа	деҳқон	Наз
34	Алиҷа	Ғазиҷа	деҳқон	Наз
35	Азроҷа	Алиҷа	деҳқон	Наз
36	Алиҷа	Алиҷа	деҳқон	Наз
37	Алиҷа	Ғазиҷа	деҳқон	Наз

Annex 7. Minutes for Consultation Meeting on Sebzor HPP & Sebzor-Khorog Transmission Line in Sebzor (Roshtqala District, GBAO)

MINUTES OF MEETING

PROJECT NAME

Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project

VENUE

Sebzor village of Roshqala district, Viloyati Mukhtori
Kuhistoni Dadakhshon (VMKB)

DATE OF MEETING

26/04/2019

PRESENT

- A.Saidmamadov – Engineer, Pamir Energy
- A . Mamadatoeva – Senior Environmental officer, Pamir Energy
- G. Mamadambarova - Call Center Operator, Pamir Energy
- N.Shoskandarov- GIS specialist, Pamir Energy
- R.Khushqadamov - PR Specialist, Pamir Energy
- R.Ustoboeva - Report Officer, Pamir Energy

The community members [the list of participants is attached]

1. Summary

For the consultative meeting (on TREP Sebzor component, particularly E&S documentation) all village residents were invited and about 46 community members gathered and participated in the meeting. They received information and details about the planned project implementation as well as related environmental and social impacts that were identified in recent assessments. Sebzor villagers very much welcome the project’s implementation. They expressed no objection or concern related to the project and its impacts as they are generally very hopeful that it will contribute to positive developments for their village. Primarily, employment opportunities and compensation (in-kind) for potential loss of land were the main point of community interest an discussion.

2. Welcome and Introduction

An introductory speech was made by the chairman of Roshqala, Mr. Safarov Davlat, who welcomed the representatives of Pamir Energy Company (PE) and expressed his opinion and the opinion of the local community about how pleased they are that the company had launched rural electrification project in VMKB.

Mr. Asad Saidmamadov, a representative of PE, presented the Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project that was developed as part of the Government of Tajikistan and PE initiative construction of the Sebzor HPP rural population in VMKB and Khatlon regions in cooperation with the World Bank (WB). He mentioned

that although within 16 years of operation, the company has significantly increased energy availability for 218,000 people (96% of the population) in Eastern Tajikistan, there are still 12,286 people, residing in 61 villages of VMKB, without electricity

Moreover Pamir Energy plans to build the Sebzor hydropower plant (HPP) with a capacity of 11 MW on the Shokhdara River near the town of Khorog in the Viloyati Mukhtori Kuhistoni Badakhshon (VMKB) in Tajikistan. It is planned that the project will be funded by the World Bank and other donors.

Pamir Energy has completed an Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the construction project of the Sebzor HPP and is currently conducting the necessary public consultations and meetings with stakeholders and the public. This process and further project information was presented on Power Point by Ms. Asligul Mamadatoeva, the Senior Environmental Officer of Pamir Energy

The participants were informed that the Sebzor HPP will generate more than 70 gigawatt-hours of electricity per year which is enough to provide more than 600,000 people with electricity in VMKB and Afghanistan. The planned 18 km transmission line (PTL) will connect the Sebzor Hydroelectric Power Plant with a substation in Khorog and the second, planned 63 km 110 kv PTL connects the power system of Tajikistan with the southern part of VMKB. In the future, the construction of an additional 110kV transmission line for the transmission of electricity to non-electrified areas in the north of Afghanistan is being considered. As the project involves foreign investors and donors, along with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, for project certification (evaluation) there are separate requirements, such as the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS 1-10) of the World Bank. For projects such as HPP's, a detailed ESIA is required.

Community members received explanation that the ESIA assesses the main environmental and social risks associated with the project and suggests the necessary actions and measures to avoid or minimize significant adverse changes to the environment, health and safety, as well as to socio-economic conditions.

Moreover the ESIA has requirements for conducting appropriate public consultations and disclosing all information about the project and the results of the ESIA, which is the reason for this meeting. Pamir Energy has completed an ESIA for the construction project of the Sebzor HPP and is currently conducting the necessary public consultations and meetings with stakeholders to disclose information and receive feedback from stakeholders and the public.

The environmental and social assessment helps to determine the potential environmental and social effects of the project and as Ms. Asligul Mamadatoeva noted also identifies if additional research/assessment will be needed and conducted on individual project components or aspects. Other relevant and required documents and summary of impacts are listed in the brochures that has been distributed earlier. For instance, as a common practice, while implementing such projects, a plan for resettlement and compensation is developed. An example of the socio-economic aspects would be not only electrification, but also employment opportunities for the local population.

Meeting participants were informed that also more detailed information on the project as well as the developed documents on environmental and social aspects of the projects are available on the PE website, the brochures and newspapers (developed by PE) that are distributed, as well as on the regional newspaper – “Badakhshon” and messages sent to consumers via phones.

The link to the website is provided in the PE newspapers that were distributed during the meeting. The dates for consultative meetings with the local communities for each targeted village under the project are

indicated in the newspaper. That is the reason why we are here today – emphasized Ms. Mamadatoeva, to present the project’s objectives and activities as well as to know the communities’ opinions as stakeholders and to answer their queries.

3. Questions, Answers and Comments

Mr. Rakhmonshoeva Davlatbegim expressed her gratitude to Ms. Mamadatoeva for the meeting with the local community and mentioned that as electricity is the basic need for human beings, and even though some of the houses will be demolished, the community is glad that PE started implementing the project in their village and expressed her as well as the community’s willingness to assist in the timely implementation of the project. She further queried the implementation period of the project.

Ms. Mamadatoeva responded that the project is subject to the allocation of donor funding ,all three projects, including the Sebzor HPP,18 km of power lines from Sebzor to Khorog and 63km of power lines from Khorog to the village of Kozideh are Planned to be completed in 2-3 years term (2022-2023)

The community also queried about the staff – those who will be working during the operational stage at the HPP?

Ms. Mamadatoeva replied that the PE staff as well as local residents, who will be selected based on the required qualifications i.e. with relevant technical knowledge and education.

The people were also interested in employment opportunities and queried how the selection process will be held and what are the key requirements?

Ms. Mamadatoeva responded that prior to the construction; the contractor will announce the necessary vacancies and those interested can apply. The contractor will then shortlist the candidates and hire/select those who fit the best according to their qualification.

One of the participants, Chakaboev Farhod, was interested what will happen to their house and gardens which will be demolished?

Ms. Mamadatoeva responded that Pamir Energy will pay compensation to people effected by resettlement and economic displacement. Requirements for compensation are set out in the resettlement policy framework, which was developed by Pamir Energy. In the near future this will be complemented by a detailed and specific resettlement action plan, which will be developed by the company and approved by the World Bank and the Government of Tajikistan. This information will be shared and the process closely and regularly communicated with the stakeholders.

4. Closing Remarks

At the end of the meeting it was ensured that all brochures and regional and PE’s newspapers were distributed to all the participants by Gulnor Mamadambarova the representative of Pamir Energy. The pictures of the meeting and the list of participants are attached.

Signatures of Pamir Energy representatives:

/s/ A. Mamadatoeva

/s/ A .Saidmamadov

/s/ G. Mamadambarova
/s/ N. Shoskandarov
/s/ R. Khushqadamov
/s/ R. Ustoboeva

List of participants - Sebzor meeting, 26.4.2019

Full Name	Position	Location (village\jamoat)
Safarov Davlat	Deputy of District Chairman	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Rakhmonshoeva Davlatbegim	Village chairman	Chagev village, M. Mirshakar
Pulodbekov Uvaydo	Village Chairman	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Abdullokhonov Abdullokhon	Driver	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Odinabekov Sukhrob	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Pulodbekov Akobir	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Odilshoev Rashid	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Amadbekov Mirgarib	Pensioner	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Noyobshoev Sham	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Mavlonazarov Imumnazar	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Bodurov Qiyom	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Safarmamadov Shosodiq	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Abdollov Niyatbek	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Abdulamidov Davlatbek	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Shodiev Amrikhon	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Oshurbekova Zarrina	Unemployed	Chagev village, M. Mirshakar
Sangmamadov Dodmamad	Unemployed	Chagev village, M. Mirshakar
Niyatshoev Ram	Unemployed	Chagev village, M. Mirshakar
Rakhmonov Daler	Unemployed	Chagev village, M. Mirshakar
Qishqorbekov Qishqorbek	Unemployed	Chagev village, M. Mirshakar
Davlatali Nazaraliev	Unemployed	Chagev village, M. Mirshakar
Azizov Tulfor	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Ismoilov Khamza	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Ismoilov Maqsudsho	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Azizkhonova Nodira	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Zarifbekov Gulayoz	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Shirinbekov Immat	Unemployed	Sebzor village, Tusyon Jamoat
Navruzov Gulayoz	Unemployed	Sebzor village, Tusyon Jamoat
Ibrohimov Qurbonsho	Unemployed	Sebzor village, Tusyon Jamoat
Abdulamidov Gulrukh	Unemployed	Sebzor village, Tusyon Jamoat
Nazaraliev Qambarali	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Mabatshoev Mavjigul	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Mavlonazarova Zilamo	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar
Saidshamsova Sarfiyamo	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M. Mirshakar

Chaqaboev Farhod	Unemployed	Parzudj village M.Mirshakar
Bekdavlatova Surayo	School Director	Sebzor village, Tusyon Jamoat
Devonaeva Nazribegim	Unemployed	Chagev village, M.Mirshakar
Zavqibekov Zokir	Unemployed	Chagev village M.Mirshakar
Dovutov Eraj	Unemployed	Chagev village, M.Mirshakar
Bakhtshoeva Jamila	Unemployed	Chagev village, M.Mirshakar
Ismoilov Olimsho	Unemployed	Chagev village, M.Mirshakar
Rakhmatov Rakhmat	Unemployed	Parzudj village, M.Mirshakar
Tilloeva Nasrigul	Unemployed	Chagev village, M.Mirshakar
Ambarob Dildor	Unemployed	Chagev village, M.Mirshakar
Ibrohimov Mehrubonsho	Pensioner	Dashtak village, Mirsaid Mirshakar

Annex 8. Minutes of Consultation Meeting on Khorog-Qozideh 110kV Transmission line in Andarob and Qozideh Villages (Ishkashim District, GBAO)

MINUTES OF MEETING

PROJECT NAME

Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project

VENUE

Andarob and Qozideh villages of Ishkashim district, Viloyati Mukhtori Kuhistoni Dadakhshon (VMKB)

DATE OF MEETING

29&30/04/2019

PRESENT

A.Mamadatoeva – Senior Environmental Officer, Pamir Energy
 Mirzo Gulomaseynov – Head of the Territorial Energy Complex (TEC) of Pamir Energy
 G. Mamadambarova – Call Center Operator, Pamir Energy
 D.Bakhtibekov – BDU Engineer Pamir Energy
 N. Shoskandarov – GIS specialist Pamir Energy
 R.Khushqadamov- PR Specialist, Pamir Energy
 R.Ustoboeva- Report Officer of Pamir Energy

The community members [the list of participants is attached]

1. Summary

For the consultative meeting (on TREP construction and operation of a 63-kilometer (km) 110kV transmission line between Khorog substation and a new substation near Qozideh, particularly E&S documentation) all village residents were invited and about 48 community members gathered and participated in the meeting. The first day meeting was held in Andarob village and members from four villages (Sist, Kuhi- La'l, Khaskhorug and Andarob) have participated. The second day meeting was held in Qozideh village and participants form remaing 4 villages (Shanbedeh, Vozg, Barshor, Qozideh) have participated. They received information and details about the planned project implementation as well as related environmental and social impacts that were identified in recent assessments. Andarob and Qozideh villagers very much welcome the project's implementation. They expressed no objection or concern related to the project and its impacts as they are generally very hopeful that it will contribute to positive developments for their village. Primarily, employment opportunities and compensation (in-kind) for potential loss of land were the main point of community interest an discussion.

2. Welcome and Introduction

An introductory speech was made by the chairman of Qozideh Jamoat, Mr Sayfov Amonullo, who welcomed the representatives of Pamir Energy Company (PE) and expressed his opinion and the opinion of the local community about how pleased they are that the company had launched rural electrification project in VMKB and how they are going to benefit from it.

Mr. Mirzo Gulomaseynov, the Head of TE, a representative of PE, presented the Tajikistan Rural Electrification Project that was developed as part of the Government of Tajikistan and PE initiative on electrification of the transmission line population in VMKB and Khatlon regions in cooperation with the World Bank (WB). He mentioned that although within 16 years of operation, the company has significantly increased energy availability for 218,000 people (96% of the population) in Eastern Tajikistan, there are still 12,286 people, residing in 61 villages of VMKB, without electricity. Therefore, the given project aims at electrification of these people through the construction of hydropower plants, through the construction of transmission lines. The project will be financed by the WB. Along with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, as a precondition for financing, the WB also requires several activities including the environmental and social assessment, according to Mr. Mirzo.

As to the environmental and social impacts of the project components; the Sebzor hydropower plant and the associated 18 km transmission line as well as the 63km transmission line will be assessed in an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which was presented to participants by Pamir Energy's Senior Environmental Officer Ms. Mamadatoeva. The purpose of this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is to provide an environmental and social assessment of the project in order to identify potential environmental and social risks throughout construction and operation. It was further explained that the ESIA will guide Pamir Energy in determining what additional surveys or studies are needed and in determining the requirements that need to be placed in contracts for final design and construction of the transmission line and substation so that environmental and social impacts are managed and mitigated in accordance with World Bank ESF requirements and Tajikistan law.

Community member were informed that the environmental and social assessment helps to determine the potential environmental and social effects of the project and as Ms. Asligul Mamadatoeva noted also identifies if additional research/assessment will be needed and conducted on individual project components or aspects, which are listed in the brochures which will be distributed at the end of the presentation. For instance, as a common practice, while implementing such projects, a plan for resettlement and compensation is developed. An example of the socio-economic aspect would be not only electrification of the targeted areas, but also employment opportunities for the local population.

Ms.Mamadatoeva also highlighted that Pamir Energy will design the transmission and distribution lines in a way that it will not result in any displacement. However, when towers are built on agricultural or other productive lands, it will take measures that people who are currently using the small plots of land are compensated for taking off their lands for towers. In-kind compensation is the preferred means of compensation that Pamir Energy generally aims to use in its projects, according to Ms Mamadatoeva.

According to the representative of Pamir Energy Mr. D.Bakhtibekov. In 2013, with the support of foreign donor 'Norway' project Ishkashim 1 invested in the 110kV transmission infrastructure with local company Badakhshan TADES from Khorog to Gojak. So far, in the area of Andarob, due to a variety of hazards in winter this building has suffered much damage. Since then the year changed the transmission line with the machining facilities. In this building the number of local residents reached 40 years in high quality in the past six months.

In the current year, the World Bank decided to export electricity to an amount of 8,429617 US dollars from Andarob to Hosseinii. The 110 kV power line is created from 63km, with a capacity of 110/35 kV. This construction is mainly focused on the Afghan population. The construction consists of mechanical bases that will last for 2,5 years, and during the construction work, there will be need for a lot of staff from 120 to 150 people.

Detailed information on the project as well as the developed documents on environmental and social aspects of the projects are available on the PE website, the brochures and newspapers (developed by PE) that are distributed by Gulnor Mamadambarova, as well as on the regional newspaper – “Badakhshon” and messages sent to consumers via phones.

The link to the website is provided in the PE newspapers that were distributed during the meeting. The dates for consultative meetings with the local communities for each targeted village under the project are indicated in the newspaper. That is why we are here today – emphasized Mr D.Bakhtibekov, to present the project’s objectives and activities as well as to know the communities’ opinions as stakeholders and to answer their queries.

3. Questions and Answers

Mr.Khasanov Mehrobsho, the Leader of the Jamaat expressed his gratitude to the representative of Pamir Energy company for the meeting with the local community and mentioned that as electricity is the basic need for human beings, the community is glad that PE started implementing the project and expressed his as well as community’s willingness to assist in the timely implementation of the project. He further queried the implementation period of the project.

Mr Bakhtibekov responded that the project implementation period. The construction consists of mechanical bases that last for 2,5 years, and during the construction work, we need a lot of staff from 120 to 150 people as he mention above

The community also queried the staff –who will be working during the operational stage at the HPP?

Ms. Mamadatoeva replied that the PE staff as well as local residents, who will be selected based on the required qualifications i.e. with relevant technical knowledge and education

4. Closing Remarks

At the end of the meeting, brochures and regional and PE’s newspapers were distributed to all the participants. The pictures of the meeting and the list of participants with their signatures are attached.

Signatures of Pamir Energy representatives:

/s/ A Mamadatoeva

/s/ G.Mamadambarova

/s/ N.Shoskandarov

/s/ R.Khushqadamov

/s/ R.Ustoboeva

List of participants, Andarob and Qozideh Meetings 29-30.04.2019

Name	Position	Location
Shodmamadov Ikrombek	Unemployed	Qozideh village.
Mazamov Musamir	Policeman	Qozideh village
Zamirov Islombek	Landstore	Andarob village
Khudoyorov Olimjon	Teacher	Andarob village
Sobirov Khudonazar	Teacher	Andarob village
Mastibekov Mamadrahim	Teacher	Khaskhorog
Surobov Sharob	Teacher	Khaskhorog
Zanjirbekov Khanjar	Unemployed	Khaskhorog
Odilbekov Intizor	Unemployed	Dasht village
Anoyatbekov Khanjarbek	Unemployed	Anderob village
Muzofirbekov Qudratbek	Unemployed	Anderob village
Palavonbekov Noyob	Pensioner	Dasht village
Utalbekov Azam	Unemployed	Dasht village
Rajabov Usmon	Unemployed	Dasht village
Sarvarov Shokir	Unemployed	Sizd village
Ibrohimov Rashid	Unemployed	Sizd village
Shirinbekov Anvar	Unemployed	Kuhi lal village
Ismoilbekov Bakhtali	Unemployed	Andarob village
Poyandaev Aydimamad	School Director	Kuhi lal village
Jumakhonov Qahramon	Unemployed	Andarob village
Khudoyorov Bahrom	Teacher	Andarob village
Shirinbekova Jonamo	Unemployed	Qozideh village
Rakhmondodova Inobat	Unemployed	Andarob village
Davlatmamadova Lutfiya	Unemployed	Qozideh village
Odinaev Umed	Unemployed	Kuhi Lal village
Safarov Abdul	Unemployed	Kuhi Lal village
Qurbonbekov Khanjar	Unemployed	Qozideh village
Odilbekov Oshurbek	Unemployed	Dasht village
Masaylov Salmon	Unemployed	Dasht village
Safoev Khushqadam	Unemployed	Andarob village
Odilbekov Khudoyor	Unemployed	Dasht village
Shirinbekov Bakhtali	Teacher	Dasht village
Nazarov Amirkhon	Unemployed	Kuhi Lal village
Poyandaev Sojiddkhon	Unemployed	Kuhi Lal village
Aslamov Zokir	Unemployed	Andarob village
Shosafobekov Sharaf	Unemployed	Andarob village
Shodmonov Iftikhor	Unemployed	Andarob vilalge
Chorshanbiev Payshanbe	Teacher	Andarob village
Shosafobekov Alimamad	Unemployed	Andarob village
Odinaev Davlatyor	Unemployed	Andarob village
Mastibekov Roziq	Unemployed	Khaskhorog village
Ismatulloev Mamed	Unemployed	Qozideh village
Palavonbekova Ashrafmo	Unemployed	Andarob village
Abdurahimov Jurabek	Teacher	Qozideh village

