

THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

**ONE HEALTH FOR PANDEMIC PREVENTION FOOD
SYSTEMS RESILIENCE AND ECOSYSTEM HELTH IN
CENTRAL ASIA**

(P181459)

**AS PHASE 1 OF THE MULTI-PHASE PROGRAMMATIC
APPROACH**

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

October 2024

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Project Affected People (PAP): Individuals affected by Project-related impacts.

Project Affected Household (PAH): All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.

Cut-off date: refers to the date set to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the project. Any people who settle in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.

Detailed measurement survey (DMS): field surveys carried out based on the proposed /approved detailed engineering drawings to finalize and/or validate the results of the Inventory of Losses, severity of impacts, and list of PAPs to be covered under the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Dehkan Farm: Mid-size land, which is legally and physically distinct from the household plot for which full land use right, but not ownership is allocated either to individual, group of individuals, or legal entity. The Law No 48 of Dehkan Farms (dated 2002) regulate Dehkan Farms in Republic of Tajikistan.

Entitlement: The range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, relocation cost, rehabilitation and transfer assistance, income substitution/business restoration, which are due to PAPs, depending on type, extent and nature of their losses, and which suffice to restore their social and economic base.

Eligible PAP: Any person who resided in the Project area before the cut-off date that suffers from: Loss of house, Loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or loss of income sources or livelihood, will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.

Indigenous Peoples: a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of host country.

Informal Settlers: Affected persons who do not held the ownership title to land/assets they occupy, neither are eligible to claim for valid title under the current legislation.

Improvements: Structures constructed (dwelling unit, fence, waiting sheds, animal pens, utilities, community facilities, stores, warehouses, etc.), and crops/plants planted by people, households, institutions, or organizations.

Host population: Community residing near the area where the Project beneficiaries are proposed to be voluntarily resettled within the framework of the given project.

Hukumat: District administration in Republic of Tajikistan.

Income Restoration: Reestablishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.

Inventory of losses: The process in which all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, or agriculture; houses; kiosks, stalls and shops; ancillary structures, such as fence, gates, paved areas and wells, affected trees and crops etc.) with commercial value and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (Project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location determined, for valuation and determination relevant full replacement costs for compensation purposes.

Jamoat: A sub-district level administration; i.e. third-level administrative division, similar to municipalities, further subdivided into villages.

Land Acquisition: Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land/assets for public purposes in return for in-kind replacement or causation at replacement costs.

Legitimate Possessors: Physical/legal persons who occupy and use land and/or assets without registered title, however, are eligible to claim for valid title under the current legislation.

Non-titled: Means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying

Relocation: The physical relocation of PAP/PAH from her/his pre-project place of residence.

Rehabilitation: Compensatory measures other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets which are provided under Resettlement Planning Framework aimed at improving, or at least restoring, livelihoods and living conditions of affected households to pre-displacement levels. Such measures must be determined in consultation with affected persons, including those whose rights might not be formally recognized.

Replacement Cost: Method of valuing assets to replace the loss at fair market value, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transitional and restoration costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, title costs and any other applicable payments. Where national law doesn't meet this standard the replacement cost will be supplemented as necessary. The value determined to be fair compensation for land based on its productive potential and location. The replacement cost of houses and structures (current fair market price of building materials and labour without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material), and the market value of residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities, and transaction costs to be able to replace these assets, including taxes for land purchase and moving costs.

Resettlement: All measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts (full or partial, permanent or temporary, physical and/or economic) of the Project on AP's property and/or livelihood (resulting from involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use or an access to parks and protected areas), including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation of the damaged/removed infrastructure and installations.

Resettlement Action Plan: A time-bound action plan with project objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, grievance redress process, setting out compensation for affected land, assets and income, monitoring and evaluation.

Severely Affected: This refers to affected households who will: lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, must relocate; and/or lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.

Vulnerable groups: People who, by virtue of factors (gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, Economic disadvantage, or social status) beyond their control, may be more likely to be adversely affected by the Project's environmental or social impacts and may be more limited than others in their ability to claim or take advantage of Project benefits. Anyone who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes female-headed households with dependents;

disabled heads of household; poor households; landless people; elderly households with no means of support; households without security of tenure; ethnic minorities; and small farmers (with landholdings of 0,2 hectares or less).

ACRONYMS

PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GOT	Government of Republic of Tajikistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IA	Implementing Agency
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IP	Indigenous People
IVS	International Valuation Standards
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
PMU	Project Management Unit
SES	Socio-economic Survey
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
WB	World Bank

Table of Contents

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	I
ACRONYMS	IV
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	- 1 -
1..... PROJECT DESCRIPTION	- 4 -
1.1 Project Overview	- 4 -
1.2. Project Objectives	- 5 -
1.3. Project Beneficiaries.....	- 5 -
1.4. Project Components.....	- 5 -
1.5. Need and scope of Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	- 8 -
1.6. Purpose of RPF	- 8 -
1.7. Project stakeholders.....	- 8 -
1.8. Gender Impact and Mitigation Measures	- 9 -
1.9. Measures to be taken to minimize project adverse impacts	- 9 -
1.10. Scope of Application of RPF	- 10 -
1.11. Conditions for Project Implementation	- 11 -
2..... PROJECT LOCATION AND SCOPE OF PROJECT IMPACT	- 12 -
2.1 Project Location	- 12 -
2.2 Potential Impacts Under the Project.....	- 12 -
3.....SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROJECT AREA	- 13 -
4..... COUNTRY LEGISLATION, WORLD BANK RESETTLEMENT PLANNING AND LEGAL GAP ANALYSIS	- 14 -
4.1 Legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.....	- 14 -
4.2 The Republic of Tajikistan Constitution, Law/regulation on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation	- 16 -
4.3 Provisions regulated by the Land Code.....	- 16 -
4.4 World Bank ESS	- 18 -
4.5 World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing	- 19 -
4.6 Comparison of Government Regulations and ESS 5.....	- 20 -
5.....COMPENSATION POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	- 25 -
5.1 Establishment of the Cut-off Date.....	- 25 -
5.2 Eligibility Criteria for Compensation of APs	- 25 -
5.3 Compensation Principles.....	- 26 -
5.4. Compensation Entitlements.....	- 27 -
5.5. Additional Rehabilitation Measures.....	- 29 -
5.6. Taxation and Bank Service Fees	- 29 -
5.7. Deposit/Escrow Accounts	- 29 -
5.8. Addressing Gender Issues	- 29 -
5.9. Entitlement Matrix	- 30 -

5.10 Impact related to spoil disposal areas and construction camps	- 1 -
6..... INSTITUTIONAL ARANGEMENTS.....	- 1 -
6.1. General.....	- 1 -
6.2 Executing Agency	- 1 -
6.3 The Borrower	- 2 -
6.4 Project Management Unit (PMU)	- 2 -
6.5 Project Stakeholders	- 2 -
6.6 Detailed Responsibilities of Project Management Unit (PMU)	- 4 -
7..... RAP PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	- 7 -
7.1 RAP Objectives	- 7 -
7.2 Screening of Project Activities.....	- 9 -
7.3 List of Non-Eligible Activities for Subprojects	- 9 -
7.4 RAP Preparation and Implementation Schedule.....	- 9 -
8..... PUBLIC CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DOCUMENTS DISCLOSURE.....	- 10 -
8.1 General overview	- 10 -
8.2 Objectives of Public Information and Consultation	- 10 -
8.3 Consultation meeting held during RPF preparation.....	- 11 -
8.4 Consultation during RAP Preparation and Implementation	- 11 -
8.5 Public Information Brochure.....	- 12 -
8.6 RPF and RAP Public Disclosure	- 12 -
9..... GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	- 13 -
9.1. Description of Project Grievance Mechanism	- 13 -
9.2. Handling of sensitive grievances	- 15 -
9.3 GRM Responsibilities.....	- 16 -
9.4 Tajikistan National Grievance System	- 17 -
9.5 World Bank Grievance Redress System.....	- 17 -
10..... MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	- 18 -
10.1 Internal Monitoring.....	- 18 -
10.2 Independent External Monitoring (if applicable)	- 19 -
10.3 Reporting Requirements	- 19 -
10.4 Capacity Building and Training in RP Implementation	- 19 -
10.6 Resettlement Budget and Financing	- 20 -
Annex 1. Grievance Lodging Form	- 21 -
Annex 2. Summary of Stakeholders Engagement During Project Preparation	- 1 -
Annex 3. Screening form of expected social impacts.....	- 1 -
Annex 4. Answers to questions raised during the November 14 th public consultations	- 1 -
Annex 5. Template of Census and Socio-Economic Survey Form	- 4 -

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description

Republic of Tajikistan, a lower-middle-income country of nearly 9.95 million people, has seen strong growth and social progress in recent years but faces significant vulnerabilities due to limited economic diversification, heavy reliance on remittances, and susceptibility to climate change. Its health system, ranked the lowest in Central Asia, struggles with drug-resistant pathogens and six priority zoonotic diseases, including rabies, anthrax, and brucellosis. Key issues include weak disease surveillance, inadequate laboratory capacity, and overuse of antibiotics, which are often purchased without prescriptions. The veterinary sector also faces challenges, such as low vaccination rates, poor veterinary services, and transboundary livestock migration. Despite the government's endorsement of the One Health approach to address these concerns, gaps in infrastructure, regulation, and cross-sector coordination hinder effective prevention, detection, and control of zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance, and food safety threats across sectors.

Project activities

The One Health Program is structured around four components aimed at improving the region's capacity to address zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and food safety threats.

Component 1 focuses on strengthening governance by establishing multisectoral coordination, enhancing communication, and revising regulatory frameworks.

Component 2 prioritizes knowledge development and workforce capacity, supporting research, training, and education for professionals in agriculture, veterinary, environmental, and public health sectors.

Component 3 works to enhance prevention and response systems through the development of laboratory networks and surveillance systems for disease detection and control.

Component 4 supports project management, monitoring, evaluation, and learning, with a particular focus on gender issues and program implementation at both national and regional levels.

Project Impact

Component 2 involves constructing a partially completed building in Dushanbe, while Component 3 focuses on constructing, renovating, and equipping laboratories including facilities in Jomi, Hissar, Shaartuz, and Central Labs, (three regional laboratories in Khatlon and Hissar city). Additionally, under Component 3, the implementing agency will oversee the construction of five public health laboratories at regional and district levels, specifically in the Districts of Republican Subordination and Khatlon Province. These activities will take place on government-owned land, so no private land acquisition or involuntary resettlement will be needed. However, if unforeseen changes arise during construction that impact private land or assets, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed following the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to ensure compliance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) and relevant laws of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Applicable Legal and Regulatory Framework

The Project's policy framework is based on Republic of Tajikistan's laws and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 2018. In Tajikistan, issues of resettlement, acquisition or expropriation of land for state and other purposes are regulated on the basis of the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan. Therefore, the Project's resettlement policy follows both World Bank ESS guidelines and relevant laws of the Republic of Tajikistan, prioritizing the higher provisions where discrepancies arise between local and World Bank policies.

Resettlement Policy Framework

The World Bank acknowledges that land acquisition and use restrictions can negatively impact communities, causing physical or economic displacement. "Involuntary resettlement" occurs when affected people cannot refuse such measures. This can lead to long-term hardship unless properly managed. To address this, the RPF has been developed for the One Health Pandemic Prevention Program in Central Asia. The RPF outlines principles and procedures for managing resettlement impacts caused by project activities. It focuses on mitigating impacts, including compensation for land acquisition and resettlement. The RPF applies to all sub-projects that may cause physical displacement (such as relocation or loss of shelter) or economic displacement (such as loss of land, assets, or income sources). It details the legal basis for land acquisition, defines eligibility for compensation, and sets procedures for resettlement and assistance.

Entitlements Matrix

Resettlement activities will be coordinated with the investment component of the project to prevent displacement or restricted access before necessary measures are in place. As per WB ESS 5 and the RPF, project impacts will be identified during RAP preparation and addressed accordingly. Project affected persons (PAPs) will receive compensation and assistance prior to displacement, including resettlement sites with necessary facilities. Land acquisition and asset impacts will only occur after compensation and allowances are provided. Eligibility for compensation is determined by a cut-off date, which marks the start of the census and socio-economic survey. PAPs settling in the affected area or building assets after this date will not receive compensation but will be notified and allowed to dismantle their structures without penalties.

Institutional Arrangements

The planning, preparation, and implementation of the RAP involves multiple parties. The implementing agencies of this Project are: the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Committee for Food Security under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, and the implementing agency is the State Institution "Agriculture Entrepreneurship Development" under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. A Regional One Health Coordination Structure will also be established to facilitate regional dialogue, coordinate regional activities, share experiences, and mobilize resources to address common challenges. At least initially, the coordination structure will be hosted by the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program (CAREC). The World Bank is the funding and executing agency, responsible for project coordination, planning, and monitoring. The Ministry of Finance handles financial responsibilities and fund allocation for RAP implementation. The Project Management Unit (PMU), supervised by a Project Director, coordinates day-to-day

operations and ensures compliance with WB policies. Additionally, an international consulting firm will be engaged to assist with project management and supervision.

Grievance Redress Arrangements

In accordance with World Bank ESS 5, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to address concerns from project-affected persons. The GRM aims to ensure timely resolution of grievances at the project level, preventing escalation to courts or the World Bank Accountability Mechanism. It will be accessible to anyone affected by project activities, with support provided in its use. Grievances will be addressed by the Project Management Unit, and Contractors, with other relevant authorities involved in complex cases. The PMU will have the main responsibility for the implementation of the GRM. The GRM Team within the PMU consists of the Environmental Safeguard Specialist, Social Development Specialist and the Project Coordinator, and related day-to-day tasks rest specifically with the Social Development Specialist. At the Contractor's side the Grievance Mechanism implementation team shall be comprised of the HSE Managers from Contractor, who will be also acting as community liaison officer (CLO) as per need.

Disclosure and updating of RPF

In line with World Bank policies, the Project Management Unit (EA/PMU) will ensure that the RPF and site-specific RAPs are translated into Russian and distributed to local government agencies. A Public Information Booklet (PIB) summarizing the RPF will be created in English and translated into Tajik, then shared with PAPs and local governments for public disclosure. Local authorities will ensure accessibility of the booklet to affected communities for review and feedback. The EA/PMU, Consultant, and World Bank will collect and consider comments in the final documents. PAPs will be fully informed about census results, inventory of impacts, and their compensation preferences. Active participation and transparent communication with PAPs and local authorities are crucial throughout the project to minimize conflicts and ensure successful implementation.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Overview

The Republic of Tajikistan, a mountainous and landlocked lower-middle-income country of more than 10.3 million, has experienced strong growth and social progress in recent years. Nevertheless, Republic of Tajikistan continues to face key sources of vulnerability including a lack of economic diversification, heavy reliance on remittances and exports, and susceptibility to climate change. Republic of Tajikistan ranked 140 out of 195 countries on the 2021 Global Health Security Index, making it the lowest-ranked country in Central Asia.

While steps have been taken to tackle the six priority zoonotic diseases, and a national action plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) was adopted in 2024, the country lacks cohesive surveillance and control systems, and drug-resistant pathogens threaten to undermine efforts. Six zoonoses have been identified by the government as priorities: rabies, anthrax, brucellosis, cystic and alveolar echinococcosis, and plague. Key risk factors for zoonosis, foodborne disease, and AMR include systemic weaknesses in surveillance systems, human and animal healthcare, food safety management, livestock sector realities, environmental degradation, and climate change. Disease surveillance is limited by a lack of early warning systems, laboratory capacity for diagnostics and confirmatory testing, real-time and integrated data, remote testing capacity (including for sample transportation), and communication and coordination across human and animal health. Laboratories lack infrastructure and equipment, trained personnel, digital data management systems, external and other quality assurance programs (beyond ones for HIV, Tuberculosis, and food safety), and adequate density to cover the country. And the quality guidelines followed by the national reference laboratories are not widely applied by other laboratories.

In human healthcare, effective disease control is impeded by underfunding and insufficient infrastructure and AMR risk is heightened due to cultural factors, misaligned provider incentives, and lack of regulation, which lead to inefficient use of medicines, in particular antibiotics. Further undermining efficiency, prescription practices of public providers in Republic of Tajikistan have been shown to often contradict established medical guidelines. Over-prescription of antibiotics and injectables is not only due to supply-side factors like lack of provider knowledge and pressures from the pharmaceutical industry: they may be requested by patients even in the absence of clinical indications, (Richardson, Sautenkova, and Bolokhovets 2015; Kaae et al. 2020). Antibiotics do not require a prescription in Republic of Tajikistan, and as a result, many people purchase them from retail pharmacies without prior consultation of a medical professional. It is also reported that for lack of money, some patients do not buy full courses of antibiotics, contributing to the rise of multi-drug-resistant bacteria (Kaae et al. 2020).

In the agricultural sector risk stems from inadequate veterinary services and low vaccination rates in smaller ruminants, as well as uncontrolled transboundary livestock migration and trade. With 75 percent of the population living in rural areas and a strong density of livestock, frequent human-animal interactions increase zoonosis transmission risk, particularly in areas with a high density of livestock like Khatlon oblast. Meanwhile, overgrazing and inadequate management of animal waste, and challenging (and changing) climate conditions featuring hot spells and aridity, affect disease emergence and host susceptibility. With respect to food safety, technical regulations are in place, but a lack of inter-ministerial coordination, laboratory capacity, and food product controls weaken implementation. Backyard slaughter also increases the risk of diseases like anthrax and brucellosis entering the food chain. Weaknesses revealed by Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance on Veterinary Services (PVS) assessments (scores of 2/5) lie in surveillance and early detection systems, specimen referral and transportation, cross-sectoral biosafety and biosecurity management, points of entry (POEs), continuing and (para-)veterinary education, and capacity to manage veterinary

antimicrobial use and resistance. The government has endorsed a One Health approach and is strongly committed to enabling regional and cross-sectoral cooperation around these issues.

The regional One Health Multi-Phase Programmatic Approach (MPA) aims to strengthen capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to priority zoonotic diseases, AMR, and food safety issues in Central Asian countries through a regional One Health approach.

Phase 1 of the One Health Program will focus on cross-sectoral coordination and address key capacity gaps to enable the implementation of the One Health approach in Central Asia. Phase 2 is expected to expand this work in the remaining countries, and subsequent phases will scale up investments in participating countries to expand relevant capacities at the national and regional levels.

The implementation of the overall Program, its different phases and their projects, and their progress toward achieving the PDO, will be monitored through the results framework. At the country (or project) level, results frameworks will be developed and include both Program and country-level (or project-level) indicators. The latter will be based on the project activities that participating countries or organizations decide to pursue.

This document has been prepared for Phase I of MPA. Phase 1 activities and indicators have been predefined for Program progress monitoring and assessment purposes.

1.2. Project Objectives

The Project's overall objectives are to: (1) reduce the risk of disease outbreaks, epidemics and pandemics; (2) improve regional food-systems resilience to shocks and climate change; and (3) increase agricultural competitiveness and trade, and ecosystem wellbeing in Central Asia.

1.3. Project Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries of the Program are the populations of the five Central Asian countries, particularly individuals and animals at risk of, or already affected by, zoonotic and foodborne diseases and AMR. The Program is also expected to benefit a wide range of agrifood, public health, environmental, and other professionals such as policymakers, medical workers, (para-)veterinarians, rangers, border workers, biologists, pharmacists, researchers, extensionists, and various technicians who stand to gain professional experience and opportunities as a result.

1.4. Project Components

The Phase 1 of the project will help to develop the country's core capacities to implement a One Health approach at the national and regional levels, with a focus on establishing a governance mechanism and strengthening existing infrastructure and systems for improved prevention, detection, and response to zoonotic diseases, AMR and food safety challenges. Project will be implemented by Project Management Unit (PMU) under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in close coordination with other agencies where multisectoral perspectives and investments are called for. The Phase I components are as follows:

The Program will include 4 components described below:

Program Component 1: Strengthening One Health Governance

This component will establish and strengthen new and existing regional and national institutions to effectively plan, coordinate, monitor, and evaluate interventions that enable the region and countries to better prevent, prepare, and respond to key zoonotic diseases, AMR and food safety threats. Activities under this component will mainstream gender and climate change mitigation and

adaptation objectives at the core of the One Health governance system. This component has three subcomponents.

Subcomponent 1.1: Multisectoral Planning and Coordination. This subcomponent aims to enable the national- and regional-level coordination required to implement a regional One Health approach. It will finance: (a) the establishment, development, and strengthening of dedicated coordination structures at the regional and national levels; (b) strategic planning activities and the development of national action plans including the National One Health Action Plan (NOH-AP) and National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS); and (c) strategic consultations on regional issues including trade standards and regulations, public health systems, as well as national and transboundary wildlife conservation programs.

Subcomponent 1.2: Communication and Stakeholder Engagement. This subcomponent will enable information-sharing, and a foundation of cross-sectoral and cross-country cooperation. It will finance: (a) the design and implementation of activities such as campaigns; and (b) the design, development, and management of national One Health digital platforms and a Central Asia One Health Portal to facilitate cross-sectoral information sharing.¹ The national digital platforms and regional Portal will be leveraged by Component 4 for monitoring, evaluation, learning, and adaptive project management.

Subcomponent 1.3: One Health Regulatory Frameworks. This subcomponent will contribute to addressing regulatory bottlenecks and creating incentives for One Health implementation. It will finance: (a) reviews of legal and regulatory frameworks, including regional-level comparative assessments; and (b) policy consultations and the drafting of regulatory frameworks and other policies conducive to cross-sectoral and cross-country cooperation.²

Program Component 2: Enhancing One Health Knowledge and Workforce Capacity

This component will generate One Health knowledge and strengthen relevant workforce capacity. The component is expected to help improve cross-sectoral collaboration, women engagement and climate outcomes on account by supporting the development and sharing of knowledge among decision makers, practitioners and community workers. This component has two subcomponents.

Subcomponent 2.1: Knowledge Development. This subcomponent aims to expand One Health evidence and knowledge by developing research capacity and programs. It will finance: (a) the design and implementation of assessments (notably SPAR, JEE, PVS, and action reviews like EARs, IARs, and AARs[1]),³ surveys, and other analytics relating to priority zoonotic and foodborne diseases, AMR⁴ and One Health service delivery; (b) multisectoral hazard risk assessments and prioritization; and (c) the establishment of multidisciplinary partnerships involving national and international organizations to carry out scientific and action-oriented research, and handle the development and delivery of training.

Subcomponent 2.2: Education and Training. This subcomponent aims to institutionalize the One Health approach and its implementation by strengthening the relevant capacities of agricultural, veterinary, environmental, and public health professionals. It will finance activities

¹ Providing One Health practitioners access to relevant data such as disease incidence and related health indicators, international standards and guidance documents, research evidence, and training materials.

² For example, on trade and connectivity, the harmonization of regional standards, and customs agency cooperation.

³ SPAR = State Party Self-Assessment Annual Reporting; JEE = Joint External Evaluation; PVS = Performance of Veterinary Services; EARs = Emergency After Action Reviews; IARs = Intra-Action Reviews; AARs = After Action Reviews.

⁴ For example, epidemiological studies on anthrax, brucellosis, echinococcosis, E-coli, rabies, and salmonellosis, and studies on antimicrobial stewardship programs and practices.

that: (a) develop and subsequently update national multisectoral workforce development strategies and implementation plans; (b) develop curricula for training courses in relevant technical areas including antimicrobial stewardship (AMS), governance, surveillance, laboratory, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and information systems; (c) establish a regional One Health learning platform; (d) conduct training for professionals across all relevant sectors;⁵ and (e) carry out functional exercises such as simulation exercises to test and build the capacity to prepare and respond to priority zoonotic and foodborne pathogens and other threats to food safety.

Program Component 3: Improving One Health Prevention, Early Detection and Response Systems

This component will invest in the surveillance and response systems that are needed to prevent, monitor, detect, and respond to priority zoonotic and foodborne diseases, and AMR. Climate risks and vulnerable populations will receive attention in One Health prevention and response systems developed with support of the Component. This component has two subcomponents.

Subcomponent 3.1: Laboratory Networks. This subcomponent will strengthen laboratory systems to inform risk-based prevention, monitoring, and detection, and response measures at the national and regional levels. The subcomponent will: (a) construct, renovate, and equip laboratory facilities; (b) adapt and help laboratories adopt international Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); (c) support quality control and assurance activities; (d) establish national and regional networks of accredited reference laboratories; (e) develop and update guidelines, plans, and SOPs for diagnostic and laboratory networks; and (f) develop laboratory information management systems that are interoperable with other information systems within and across relevant sectors.

Subcomponent 3.2: Surveillance and Control Systems. This subcomponent will strengthen pertinent surveillance and emergency response management systems. To this end, it will: (a) support and expand surveillance system coverage based on risk assessments; (b) develop or upgrade animal and food product identification and traceability systems; (c) improve sample collection, handling, and transportation to laboratories; (d) establish and strengthen interoperable information systems to exchange surveillance data within and across sectors; (e) support water, sanitation, and hygiene measures and infrastructure in a range of settings (including animal husbandry, food processing and marketing, healthcare, and residential); (g) establish or strengthen preparedness measures (for example, quarantine stations and zones, and cross-border surveillance) at designated points of entry (PoEs); (h) support the adoption of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) in food supply chains; (i) strengthen infection prevention and control procedures at health facilities; (j) establish or strengthen rapid response and surge teams and public health emergency operations centers; and (k) support emergency management and response activities (including investigations, inspections, surge response, and case management).

Program Component 4: Project Management, M&E, and Learning

The component will finance expenditures relating to M&E and the Program learning agenda, which, among other things, will build a body of evidence on gender in PPR, and Program implementation and coordination at the national and regional levels.

⁵ For example, policymakers, farmers, extensionists, (para-)veterinarians, wildlife rangers, clinical foresters, health workers, and pharmacists.

1.5. Need and scope of Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Amongst the various activities identified to be implemented under the project, activities under Component 3, apart from providing technical assistance, support in capacity building, funding to purchase of medical equipment and inputs, also involves setting up of research centers and laboratories.

Program support for laboratories and healthcare centers could involve the handling of infectious products that present risks of contamination for workers and communities. Project implementation could also expose different types of workers including PMU staff, civil servants, local civil society organization staff, community health and nutrition workers being exposed to OHS risks.

This may require construction of waste management and health care facilities as well. These activities may involve land acquisition and involuntary resettlement if suitable facilities are not available and and/or government managed land is not available for construction of these facilities.

Subproject designs have not yet been prepared and the exact areas for construction and/or rehabilitation work have not been determined. Possible impacts associated with involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will be determined in detail once the location and design is finalized. As the impacts are not identified yet, a framework approach is being followed in the project. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been formulated to lay down the principles and procedures for management of any resettlement impacts caused by project interventions. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) identifies key areas for appropriate mitigation measures, including compensation for mitigation and compensation for the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement resulting from project intervention.

The RPF is applicable to all sub-projects of the Project, which are likely to have involuntary resettlement impacts in the form of,

- physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter);
- economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood).

This document describes in detail the legal basis for land acquisition, land use restrictions, involuntary resettlement, and defines eligibility criteria, compensation or assistance mechanisms, as well as resettlement procedures.

1.6. Purpose of RPF

Therefore, the decision was made to develop RPF applicable to Republic of Tajikistan for One Health Pandemic Prevention Food Systems Resilience and Ecosystem Health in Central Asia Program.

This RPF, after being reviewed, publicly disclosed, and the final version agreed with the GOT and WB will serve as the base document for further development of site-specific RAPs for each selected sub-project.

On completion of detailed design and prior to award of any construction contract, either RAP (where there is physical or economic displacement) or a due diligence report (DDR, where there is no physical or economic displacement) must be submitted to WB for approval.

1.7. Project stakeholders

The spectrum of project stakeholders will be rather wide, commencing with individual farmers and households owners, legitimate possessors and users of the project affected land parcels, eligible for cash compensation, including commercial entities, business owners, local government, water users and local communities that may not necessarily release their assets for project purposes in lieu of reasonable cash compensation but still gaining/sharing project benefits.

Local government and state institutions that will be involved in RAP preparation process as the agencies responsibility for a number of tasks to be accomplished during RAP preparation and implementation on behalf of the government of Republic of Tajikistan. Chapter 8 'Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure' describes the procedures and actions to be undertaken during RPF and RAP disclosure, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of LAR results, as well as project construction period.

1.8. Gender Impact and Mitigation Measures

Women have important economic role. In rural areas most women are engaged in a wide range of income generating activities in the field of agriculture, trading of agricultural produce at locate markets. The project will pay particular attention to ensure that women who are de-facto household heads are clearly listed as beneficiaries of compensation and rehabilitation proceedings under the loan. In order to ensure the gender informed assessment and consultation processes the following actions will be considered:

During project planning, RAP development and implementation women will be encouraged to be actively engaged in the consultation processes starting from the early phase of the project preparation⁶. Focus group discussions will be organized to support engagement of various groups of project affected communities with special care to be given to women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Gender inclusion initiatives will be exercised to ensure provision of equal opportunity to express opinions during project planning and field surveys for impact and needs assessment purposes, and on a later phase during RAP preparation for the purposes of accurate data collection, determination of relevant compensation entitlements, required mitigation measures, and etc.

Special attention will be given to project affected women and other vulnerable groups during on every phase on the given project.

1.9. Measures to be taken to minimize project adverse impacts

A project's resettlement planning begins during the feasibility studies and continues through final design studies and sometimes into project implementation. It may be possible at each point to avoid or minimize population displacement. This will be achieved by analysing design alternatives that yields the same or similar project benefits while requiring less land acquisition, less disruption of livelihood, and less resettlement plan implementation cost.

The design of each proposed sub-project will be prepared in accordance with required standards. During RAP preparation several actions will be undertaken. After scoping and feasibility survey several alternatives of project design alignment will be prepared.

⁶ Impact assessment of PAPs indicating the total number of families and people must be gender-disaggregated to pinpoint how many women are likely to be affected by the Project and establish their pre-Project conditions.

Each location for new construction will be carefully selected and priority will be given to government managed land free from any private possession or use. The preliminarily selected locations will be superimposed on to the official cadastre data, followed with onsite examination to prevent potential impact on private property.

On site surveys will be undertaken per each location to assess approximate magnitude of land acquisition, identify any potentially affected structures (residential, commercial, and/or public facilities), supplementary structure, perennials and annual crops, business stoppage etc.

Alternative locations will be assessed in respect with scope of project impacts and the possibility of minimizing adverse impacts, to select the most efficient option in terms of minimum impacts in line with reasonableness of construction costs.

This will be done to avoid or minimize adverse impacts and if complete prevention is not possible at least minimize physical resettlement of local population. Realignment of project ROW (footprint of project affected area at selected location) may foresee design change to reasonably limit land and assets acquisition, avoid removal of structures and minimize the scope of physical and or economic displacement located along the ROW.

Measures taken /proposed to minimize adverse impacts will be described in each RAP prepared for specific sub-projects and publicly disclosed.

1.10. Scope of Application of RPF

The preliminary surveys conducted by the Borrower within the selected sub-project location will reveal tentative impact of the proposed project. Some locations might not require any land acquisition or economic and/or physical displacement will not be anticipated to occur, unless the need for further alignment change is required at a later phase of civil works.

The scope of work for each sub-project will be determined at the phase of feasibility study. This phase includes carrying out feasibility studies and the preparation of preliminary designs of proposed alignment of the ROW to define the boundaries within which all civil works will be carried out to rehabilitate and/or construct laboratories and related facilities.

The feasibility studies should provide for (i) the selection of feasible and preferred options for the intervention, (ii) the preliminary designs for the agreed options/alternatives; and (iii) respective framework safeguard documents, including the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be followed with Environmental and Social Impact Management Plan (ESMP)⁷.

ESIA is an instrument designed to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of a proposed sub-project/project, volume of land-related impact, evaluate alternatives, and to design appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures.

The way the ESIA will be conducted and the issues to be addressed will vary for each project and will follow the ESMF. The Borrower will consult with the Bank to determine the process to be used, taking

⁷ The Environmental and Social Impact Framework (ESMF) is developed as a separate document and included in project related Safeguards Reports.

into account the number of activities, including scoping, stakeholder engagement, potential environmental and social issues and any specific issues raised between the Bank and Borrower.

The ESIA will allow determination of potential risks and impacts associated with the project and the level of applicability with WB ESS 5 safeguard policy requirements for Involuntary Resettlement will be confirmed.

Social Due Diligence report (SDDR) will be prepared for the sub-projects with confirmed absence of LAR impacts.

Site-specific RAPs will be prepared in case the initial assessment confirms magnitude and type of likely LAR impacts.

To address the issues identified during the ESIA, the Borrower will use this RPF as the guiding document and prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) to cover project impacts associated with the project and ensure restoration of livelihood of project affected persons and communities within the project influence area, as needed.

The site-specific RAPs will include detailed compensation and administration budgets and implementation schedules linking land acquisition and resettlement planning tasks to the initiation of civil works.

1.11. Conditions for Project Implementation

Based on the WB policy/practice, the approval of project implementation is based on the following LAR-related conditions:

Signing of Contract Award: Conditional to the approval of the project specific RAP by WB and Government. Site-specific RAP reflects final impacts, final PAP lists and compensation rates at replacement cost approved by EA/PMU.

Notice to Proceed to Contractors: Conditional to the full implementation of Site-specific RAP (full delivery of compensation and rehabilitation allowances) and certified by RAP implementation Compliance Report prepared by EA/PMU and approved by WB.

2. PROJECT LOCATION AND SCOPE OF PROJECT IMPACT

2.1 Project Location

The Republic of Tajikistan, along with the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Turkmenistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan, is one of the five countries participating in Phase 1 as recipients of the Pandemic Fund (PF) grant. Phase 1 will focus on cross-sectoral coordination and address key capacity gaps to enable the implementation of the One Health approach in Central Asia.

Central Asia faces common health-related risks and aspirations, particularly from zoonotic diseases and antimicrobial resistance affecting both humans and animals. These disease outbreaks significantly hinder social and economic development in the region. Animal health issues, food safety concerns, and institutional challenges also hamper livestock trade and competitiveness. The frequency and impact of disease outbreaks are expected to increase due to various factors. Additionally, climate change is strongly impacting the region and aggravating health-related risks.

2.2 Potential Impacts Under the Project

The Component 2 includes construction of already partially completed building in Dushanbe city. Whereas the Component 3 covers building, renovation and equipment of laboratories including Jomi, Hissar, Shaartuz and Central Labs (3 laboratories at the regional level Khatlon region and the city of Hissar). Similarly, in the Component 3 project implemented by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MOHSPP) of the Republic of Tajikistan includes construction of five public health laboratories are regional and district level, more specifically in Districts of Republican Subordination and Khatlon region.

The activities described above will be carried out on land owned by the Government of Republic of Tajikistan and will not require acquisition of private land and assets, Therefore, no involuntary resettlement will be triggered. However, in the event of an unforeseen change in the project's location or activities during the construction that may to some extent affect private land or assets, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed based on the hereby Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to ensure that appropriate measures are taken in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) and the relevant legislation of Republic of Tajikistan.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROJECT AREA

Construction and renovation activities are planned to be carried out across various regions of the Republic of Tajikistan. The table below (Table 1) provides a detailed overview of the locations where these construction activities are expected to take place, along with relevant information regarding the area size and the population of each respective location.

Table 1. Construction Activity Locations: Area and Population Overview

Location	Area	Population
Districts of Republican Subordination	28,400 km ²	2,197,000
Khatlon Region	24,700 km ²	3,697,800
Dushanbe City	203,18 ⁸ km ²	1,242,700 ⁹
Jomi District	597 km ²	175,800
Hissar city	9,6 km ²	332,100
Shaartuz	No information available	17,200

In case of involuntary resettlement, the demography and socio-economic data will be collected during RAP preparation activities once the footprint of each sub-project is defined and in case LAR impacts are confirmed as a result of screening activities.

Each site-specific RAP will contain a chapter on socio-economic profile of LAR affected people identified within the project affected area, developed as a result of thorough census and socio-economic survey (SES) of 100 % present and located project affected households.

Additionally, RAP will contain socio-economic profile of each district/city as well as the information regarding the health facilities in the area.

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), a census of all project affected farms (PAF), project affected households (PAH) and project affected persons (PAP): legal persons (business owners), physical persons (hired labor, renters, etc.) to define the socio-economic profile of all affected persons to be covered under project specific RAPs.

Inventory of all project affected assets assigned to each PAP/PAH or PAF will be conducted in presence of the legitimate owners/ possessors or their authorized representatives and in presence of local authorities.

The inventory will be carried out to identify the PAPs/PAHs, project affected land, assets and business operations will be recorded and inventoried in presence of PAPs and local government representatives. The inventory results will be recorded and evaluated for compensation purposes.

⁸ <https://asiaplustj.info/ru/news/tajikistan/society/20190124/dushanbe-stal-bolshe-na-7-tis-gektarov>

⁹ <https://www.stat.tj/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/machmuai-shumorai-aholi-to-1.01.2024.pdf>

Socio-economic survey of project affected households is often allocated a separate chapter in the site-specific RAP. The chapter describes main economic activities of members of PAHs, education and literacy level, major sources of income, employment and vulnerability level of PAPs identified during the census and SES.

Thus, a good coverage of the livelihoods of the affected area should be given, that will provide sufficient feedback for the proposed livelihood restoration activities.

During site-specific RAP preparation, socio-economic study carried out with the involvement of potentially affected people will be required and includes the following data:

- ✓ Current occupants of the affected area as a basis for design of the RAP and to clearly set a cut-off date, the purpose of which is to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;
- ✓ Standard characteristics of affected households (gender disaggregated as relevant), including a description of production systems, labour, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
- ✓ Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
- ✓ The aim of Census and Socio-economic survey is to provision update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement, and to measure impacts (or changes) in their livelihood and living conditions.
- ✓ Inventory of project affected assets defines the magnitude of expected loss, total or partial impact on land and assets, income loss and the extent of displacement, physical or economic.

4. COUNTRY LEGISLATION, WORLD BANK RESETTLEMENT PLANNING AND LEGAL GAP ANALYSIS

4.1 Legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan

The policy framework for the Project is based on the relevant laws of the Republic of Tajikistan and the WB ESS (2018). In the legislation of Republic of Tajikistan, there is no special law or policy, which 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 key legislative acts regulating land management relations and the ownership rights to immovable properties in the Republic of Tajikistan are the following:

- Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan (1994, as amended in 2003)¹⁰
- Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (amended in 2012)¹¹
- Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (amended in 2007)¹²

¹⁰ Constitution, November 6, 1994, as amended on 22 June 2003.

¹¹ Land Code, as amended by N 498 from December 12, 1997., N 746 from May 14, 1999, N 15 from May 12, 2001, N 23 from February 28, 2004. From 28.07.2006 №199, from 5.01.2008 №357, from 18.06.2008 №405.

¹² Civil Code, as amended by August 6, 2001, N 41; May 3, 2002, №5, March 1 2005, N 85; April 29, 2006 №180, May 12, 2007. №247

- Regulation “About compensation of losses to the land users and losses of agricultural products” (approved by the Decree of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, 2011. № 641)¹³

The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, Land Code and the Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan are the fundamental laws on which the legislation is based.

The resettlement policy framework for the Project is based on the WB ESS requirements and applicable laws, regulations and policies adopted by the GoT. Where differences exist between local laws and WB policies and practices, the resettlement for this Project will follow policy or legislation which has higher provisions.

All land is owned by the Republic of Tajikistan, which is responsible for its effective use. Several tenure options for agricultural land are defined by the Land Code. There are primary use rights and secondary use rights. Primary use rights include the following:

Perpetual use which has no fixed term. It is granted to legal entities such as state and cooperative agricultural enterprises, public and religious organizations and charities, industrial and transportation needs, public enterprises, defence 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).

Life-long inheritable tenure which may be assigned to physical persons or collectives. Physical persons must re-register the right in the case of inheritance. This right applies to land-shares used to organize a dehkan 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 not exceeding 20 years. The land is used in accordance with the state-established land-use standards. The right to use land may be terminated for various reasons such as termination of activities by the land user, non-use for two years and use of the land differing from the use established in the use-rights document. (Land Code Article 37).

Dehkan land is the result of the splitting up of large state-owned farm enterprises, known as Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz farms, which were established throughout much of the former Soviet Union. Sovkhoz farms were run by the state, while Kolkhoz farms were a form of co-operative farm, run by a committee of members approved by the state. The Agrarian Reform Program in Republic of Tajikistan was adopted for the period of 2012-2020. Creation of Dehkan farms is one of the priority areas of land reform. The basis for creating Dehkan farm in the Republic of Tajikistan is defined by the Law “On Dehkan farms”¹⁴, №48 of 10 May 2002. It resulted in the creation of 31 Dehkan farms in 1992 with 300 hectares of land. In 2003, there were 16,433 registered Dehkan farms with 240,100 hectares¹⁵.

In dehkan farms, the land remains state property (which cannot be bought or sold), but farmers are granted inheritable land use rights which give complete legal freedom to landholders to manage the land as they desire. The state collects taxes and can repossess the land if it believes the land is not being managed properly. There are three (3) types of Dehkan land: individual (the land use certificate is held by an individual), family (the certificate is jointly held), and collective (the certificate details common property shareholders).

¹³ Approved by the Decree of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, December 30, 2011. № 641.

¹⁴ Law of the RT “On Dehkan farms”.2002. www.mmk.tj.
Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2001. Statistical Agency. Dushanbe, 2001, c.175. Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2004. Statistical Agency. Dushanbe, 2004, c.173.

A collective Dehkan consists of two or more unrelated families, producing and marketing jointly. Dehkan farm/Dehkan Associations operate in a similar manner to collective dehkan, although the families involved technically have their own Dehkans and work together cooperatively. Both family and collective Dehkans operate by appointing a head who officially holds the farmland registration certificate and legally represents the interests of the farm (Duncan 2000; GOT 2008; ARD 2003; Robinson et al. 2009; GOT 2009a).

Presidential land is similar to dehkan land. It was allocated in small plots to private households in the late 1990s by Presidential Decree. The essential difference between Dehkan and Presidential land is that no land-use rights certificate is required for the latter land plots (they are registered at the Jamoat level per household).

Reserve fund land usually consists of unused land. It also includes land plots for which land use rights have been abandoned. State reserve land is at the disposal of the district administrations and is rented out or distributed for individual agricultural cultivation purposes. Article 100 of the Land Code states that State land stock is reserved for the agricultural, industrial, transport and other needs of the national economy.

Supported farmland includes land provided to different government institutions as assistance to their members and employees. The land is given to employees who did not get any land under other government schemes.

4.2 The Republic of Tajikistan Constitution, Law/regulation on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation

The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan is the main legal document which guarantees citizen's rights. Article 13 states that land, bowels of the earth, [i.e., mineral resources], water, airspace, animal and vegetable kingdoms, [i.e., flora and fauna], and other natural resources are owned by the state, and the state guarantees their effective use in the interests of the people.

Furthermore, Article 12 states that the economy of Republic of Tajikistan is based on various forms of ownership and the state will guarantee freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship, equality of rights, and the protection of all forms of ownership, including private ownership.

The legal basis for state acquisition of private property for public works is outlined in Article 32 which states "...the property of an individual is taken away only on the basis of the law, with the consent of the owner and to meet the requirements of the state and society, and with the state paying full compensation."

4.3 Provisions regulated by the Land Code

In August 2012 amendments to the Land Code that enable legal sales and lease transactions for land use rights were approved¹⁶. The Land Code also includes changes to the provisions related to land acquisition¹⁷.

The revocation/allotment of lands and resettlement envisages compensation for losses incurred by land users or those with other registered rights to the land when the land plot is revoked for state and public needs.

The state may revoke land plots for state and public needs from land users after:

- allocating a land plot of equal value

¹⁶ Law 891 dated August 2012, Article 19.

¹⁷ Articles 37-45.

- constructing housing and other buildings with the same purpose and value, in a new location for the natural persons and legal entities to whom the land plot had been allocated, in accordance with established procedures
- fully compensating for all other losses, including lost profits, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Upon the revocation of land plots for state and public needs, all losses shall be calculated according to the market price, which shall be defined by taking into consideration the location of the land plot, and compensation shall be paid to the persons/legal entity whose land has been taken away. Termination of the right to use a land plot, for state and public needs, can be carried out after allocation of an equal land plot and compensation of other expenses is provided by part one of the present article. (L.C. Article 41; In the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012, No. 891).

The procedure for the compensation of losses to land users and losses arising from the removal of land from circulation is regulated by Article 43 of the Land Code edition dated 1 August 2012, No. 891.

In the event of revocation of a land plot for state and public needs, compensation for losses to land users and others with registered rights to the land, and losses connected to the removal of land from circulation, shall be made by the natural/legal persons whose activity led to the revocation.

In the event of withdrawal of a land plot for state and public needs, the procedure for compensation of losses to land users and others with registered rights to the land, and losses connected to the removal of land from circulation, shall be defined by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (In RT Law edition dated 5 January 2008, No. 357).

Upon termination of the rights to a property, the property will be assessed based on its market value (Article 265 Civil Code).

Land users should be notified in writing about land revocation by the local executive government body no later than one year before the pending withdrawal of the land (Article 40. Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012 no. 891).

In the event that international agreements recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan establish other rules than those contained in the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, the rules of the international agreement shall be applied (Article 105, LC of the RT edition dated 28 February 2004 No. 23).

The Land Code of 1997 is the core legal document related to land acquisition. It has been updated a few times and most recently in August 2012. Article 2 of the Land Code states that “land is an exclusive ownership of the State... [but]... the State guarantees its effective use in the interests of its citizens”. However, Articles 10-14, the Land Code outlines land title as being of long-term, short-term, and inherited land use entitlement. Article 14 of the LC of the RT also states that land users may lease land plots by agreement (In the Republic of Tajikistan Law addition dated 1 August 2012 No. 891).

Article 24 of the Land Code describes the allocation of land for non-agricultural purposes and provides that when choosing a suitable location for such land uses, land not suitable for agriculture should be favored. The same principle is stressed by Article 29, which discourages the use of high yielding agricultural land for non-agricultural use. However, Article 29 also allows for allocation, and appropriating of agricultural land for “*other very important State objects*”.

In accordance with Article 19 of the Land Code, the land right users may:

- execute civil-legal transactions (buying-selling, gift, exchange, mortgage and other) with allocated (acquired) use right to a land plot with a right to alienate it independently without interference of executive government bodies, except for

provisions of present Code; (In the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012 No. 891)

- lease the land plot
- establish private (based on consent) servitude to a land plot; (In edition dated 1 August 2012 No. 891)
- mortgage the right to a land plot
- receive compensation in the event of withdrawal of the right to use the land plot for state and public need in accordance with Article 41 – 43 of the present Code.

Compensation for land which belongs to the State but is allocated and essentially leased to users by each Hukumat, is divided between the Hukumat and the user according to the following proportion:

- 40% to the Hukumat, which will no longer derive income from taxes and leases for the portion of the land being acquired
- 60% to the land user, who suffers a reduction in his/her income-generating asset.

The compensation received by the Hukumat is used for the management, construction, and maintenance of local infrastructure. The land user also receives compensation for lost crops based on the provisions outlined in the entitlement.

4.4 World Bank ESS

The World Bank recognizes that involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out.

The WB's ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

The WB ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land, and Involuntary Resettlement include safeguards to address and mitigate the economic, social, and environmental risks arising from involuntary resettlement.

The objectives of the WB ESS 5 serves to:

- avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
- avoid forced eviction;
- mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by:
 - i. providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and
 - ii. 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- 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.
- ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

The WB ESS 5 applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;
- Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date;
- Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas;
- Land rights or claims to lands or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

4.5 World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing

This Policy also requires the application of the ESSs to Associated Facilities. Associated Facilities will meet the requirements of the ESSs, to the extent that the Borrower has control or influence over such Associated Facilities¹⁸.

¹⁸ (Footnote 17 in WB ESS)

The Bank will require the Borrower to demonstrate the extent to which it cannot exercise control or influence over the Associated Facilities by providing details of the relevant considerations, which may include legal, regulatory and institutional factors

For the purpose of this Policy, the term “Associated Facilities” means facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and, in the judgment of the Bank, are: (a) directly and significantly related to the project; and (b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and (c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist¹⁹. Where:

- A common approach has been agreed for the project, the common approach will apply to the Associated Facilities;
- Associated Facilities are being funded by other multilateral or bilateral funding agencies, the Bank may agree to apply the requirements of such other agencies for the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts of the Associated Facilities, provided that such requirements will enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESS.

4.6 Comparison of Government Regulations and ESS 5

The Legal Matrix given in next table describes the differences between the legislation of Republic of Tajikistan and WB ESS 5 on Involuntary Resettlement and describes the mitigation measures suggested to bridge these gaps.

In case of disparity of the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan with the requirements of the WB ESS5 provisions on involuntary resettlement, the principles and procedures of ESS5 should be applied.

Table 2. Legal Matrix and Reconciliation to Meet the Gaps

Legal Provision	WB ESS	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
Entitlements: 1. PAPs with formal legal rights to land receive compensation for land and non-land assets/improvements and provided with rehabilitation assistance	Entitled to compensation	Entitled to compensation	Same in principle and application.
2. PAPs that lack formal rights to land but have a claim to such land/assets are entitled to compensation for land and non-land assets/improvements and provided with rehabilitation assistance.	Entitled to compensation	Entitled to compensation	Same in principle and application

¹⁹ For facilities or activities to be Associated Facilities, they must meet all three criteria.

Legal Provision	WB ESS	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
3. DPs with no legal rights on land that they occupy/use receive compensation for non-land assets/improvements and provided with rehabilitation assistance	Entitled to compensation for non-land assets if any but not for land	Informal land users (without right to use land) are not entitled to any compensation (for land or non-land assets)	<p>WB practice to be applied</p> <p>Informal land users will be entitled to compensation for non-land assets and improvements and for rehabilitation assistance</p>
Procedural mechanisms	1. Prior Notification. Timely notification provided to PAPs prior to land acquisition is needed.	1. Prior Notification Written notification prior to withdrawal (acquisition) of land.	1. Same in principle and application.
	2. Information disclosure. RAP documents should be disclosed in a timely manner and in a language accessible to local population.	2. Information disclosure No specific law exists to disclose resettlement information.	<p>WB practice to be applied</p> <p>2. Draft RPF and site-specific RAP will be disclosure to PAPs/PAHs and project stakeholders as per WB policy and procedure.</p>
	3. Public consultation. Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the PAPs. PAPs should be informed about the entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives.	3. Public consultation. There are no requirements to directly inform the PAPs about their entitlements and resettlement options as such.	<p>WB practice to be applied</p> <p>3. Consultations with PAHs to be conducted during RAP preparation and implementation process.</p>
	4. GRM should be established for each project and information on GRM should be communicated to PAPs.	4. GRM. No project specific GRM exists. Disagreements are resolved by through Hukumats' grievance mechanism or appeal to court.	<p>WB practice to be applied</p> <p>4. The GRM procedure will be developed and maintained operational during the entire project lifespan. PAPs/PAHs and other stakeholders will be notified on GRM</p>

Legal Provision	WB ESS	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
			application rules and procedures.
Prior acquisition	Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the PAPs	Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the PAPs	A. Same in principle and application.
Resettlement planning, assessment and valuation of project impacts	RAP Preparation: includes compensation entitlements, income / livelihood restoration strategy, monitoring plan, budget and implementation schedule, based on sound impact / valuation surveys as detailed below.	RAP Preparation: No requirements to prepare RAP or pursue measures to restore the livelihoods of PAPs to the pre-project level.	WB practice to be applied A. RAP will be prepared following WB policy and procedures. The RAP will be based on detailed design.
	Detailed measurement survey (DMS). Measures quantitatively impacts for each affected property.	DMS. Measures all impacts in quantitative terms.	Same in principle and application.
	PAP Census (including review of legal status). Identifies all PAPs and establishes a list of legitimate Beneficiaries.	Census: PAP Identification. Identifies all PAPs by residence or locality and establishes a list of legitimate beneficiaries based on land title and house ownership status.	Same in principle and application.
	Socio-economic survey. Includes information on PAP's disaggregated by age, sex, family size, education, occupation, income source.	Socio-economic survey. No comparable requirements exist	WB practice to be applied Socio-economic survey will be carried out following WB policy and procedures.
	Valuation survey	Valuation survey	Different
	1. Land: If land market exists based on a survey of recent land transactions. In	1. Land: Mechanisms for land valuation to be defined.	WB practice to be applied

Legal Provision	WB ESS	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
	absence of land market info, based on land productivity and income.		1. Land valuation method will be applied as per WB standard.
	2. Buildings replacement cost of materials, labor and transport and special features of the building/ structure without discounting for depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs.	2. Buildings/structures: Market value materials, labor and transport and special building features but discounted for depreciation, salvage materials, and transaction costs.	WB practice to be applied 2. Different in application. Application of the following the provision of replacement cost principle without discounting depreciation and transaction costs as per WB guidelines.
	3. Trees/crops. Based on the set methodology.	3. Trees/crops. Based on the set methodology.	WB practice to be applied 3. Same in principle, but different in application. Valuation will be applied as per WB guidelines.
Special assistance to vulnerable severely affected and relocating PAPs	1. Vulnerable PAPs should be identified, and special assistance should be provided to them so as to help their restoration or, improvement of pre-project level of livelihoods	1. Vulnerable PAPs: No special consideration is required for vulnerable PAPs; no distinction is made between PAPs when deciding on the compensation or rehabilitation package	WB Practice to be applied 1. Vulnerable households will be (i) provided with additional cash allowance, (ii) enrolled in government assistance program, and (iii) prioritized in project related employment.
	2. Resettlement assistance. PAPs to be resettled receive relocation assistance covering transport and transitional period livelihood costs.	2. Resettlement assistance No special consideration is required for resettled PAPs. However, the package depends on Government's decision regarding transitional period allowance.	WB Practice to be applied 2. Relocating DPs will be provided with allowance to cover transportation cost and rental fee (up to 6 months) and communal/site

Legal Provision	WB ESS	Tajikistan National Legislation	Reconciliation
			preparation for the alternative land plot, in case of land-for land compensation.

5. COMPENSATION POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

The implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place.

As stipulated in WB ESS 5 and as described in this RPF all project related impacts should be identified through the relevant studies undertaken during RAP preparation and addressed accordingly, meaning that all project affected persons will be provided with relevant compensation and other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, effective taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.

5.1 Establishment of the Cut-off Date

Compensation eligibility is limited to PAPs by a **cut-off date**. The cut-off date will be the commencement date of census of and socio-economic survey of PAPs.

PAPs who settle in the affected areas, or erect any fixed assets, such as structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots and other assets, **after the cut-off date will not be eligible for any compensation**. However, they will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated, and they will not pay any fine or sanction. Forced eviction will only be considered following exhaustion of all other efforts.

Therefore, the information regarding the cut-off date and the actual boundaries of the project impact boundaries (often defined as ROW and/or Col) will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project influence area at regular intervals in written forms²⁰ and verbally during public consultation meetings and non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal without any compensation.

5.2 Eligibility Criteria for Compensation of APs

This RPF determines the eligibility criteria of project affected persons (PAPs) and provisions for compensating all types of losses: land, crops/trees, shelter, structures, business/employment, and workdays/salaries/wages. All PAPs, including land users without title or legitimate possession will be compensated for lost income and assets. Loss of land will be cash compensated at replacement cost at current market value in the amount to allow PAPs to acquire land of the same area, productivity and designation in vicinity of current location, as described in this RPF and relevant RAPs prepared later for each specific proposed sub-project.

The criteria for eligibility of compensation are based on PAPs belonging to one of three groups:

²⁰ Project Information Brochure and site-specific RAPs publicized and available to any interested person, posters displayed in public areas and information boards in the buildings of local Municipalities within project influence areas.

- ✓ those who have certified and/or have formal rights to use of occupied land;
- ✓ those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the DMS or census completions but have legitimate right to claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Republic of Tajikistan; (Untitled PAPs who were legitimate leasers under the old Soviet system either, plots with house or regularly cultivated/used their land, but do not have plots with a house.);
- ✓ those who have no legitimate possession or is not eligible to claim for recognizable legal right to the land they occupy (i.e., land users without registered certificate and informal settlers).

PAPs who are entitled to compensation under this Project include:

- ✓ Persons whose houses or structures are in part, or in total, affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
- ✓ Persons whose residential dwellings, supplementary structures, fences/walls or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) is in part, or in total, affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- ✓ Persons whose business is affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
- ✓ Persons whose employment or hired labour is affected, temporarily or permanently, by the Project;
- ✓ Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are affected in part, or in total, by the Project, and
- ✓ Persons whose access to community resources, public facilities or properties are affected in part, or in total, by the Project.

Where land is to be acquired, landowners (PAPs) with registered Title Certificate, land-users and/or legitimate possessors of land/real property eligible to legalization of ownership rights will receive cash compensation for land at replacement market value in the amount that will allow them to purchase a land parcel of equal size and productive value and be satisfactory to the PAP.

Those PAPs that are not eligible for legalization of ownership rights under any rules or regulations being in force in Republic of Tajikistan are not eligible for compensation for land compensation but will receive compensation for assets attached to project affected land and other assistance as required (especially in the case of vulnerable PAPs).

Households headed by single women with dependents and other vulnerable households²¹ will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate project impacts. Table 3 below presents the Entitlement Matrix that will be closely followed during preparation of RAPs for each specific sub-project.

It is worth noting that the Entitlement Matrix presented in this RPF will be used as a basic document, that will be altered in due manner to reflect any nuances detected during DMS, census, socio-economic surveys and inventory project affected assets undertaken during the RAP preparation period and provide relevant mitigation measures or reasonable approach for loss and impact compensation.

5.3 Compensation Principles

Entitlement provisions for PAPs losing land, houses, assets, business, income, and rehabilitation subsidies, will include provisions for permanent and temporary loss of land, residential house and

²¹ Detailed explanation is provided in the Definition of Terms.

commercial buildings, annual crops and trees, relocation subsidy, and business loss allowance based on tax declarations and/or lump sums as determined in the RPF. These entitlements are detailed below.

5.4. Compensation Entitlements

The following are types of impacts subject to compensation entitlements within the scope of the RPF.

Agricultural arable land will be cash compensated at full replacement cost in the amount sufficient to purchase replacement land of equal in value and productivity in vicinity to the project affected land parcel. Method for calculation of full replacement cost will include cost of preparation of the land to levels similar to those of the affected land. The taxes and fee related to processing transaction registration will be covered by the Executing Agency.

Agricultural residential (homestead) land will be cash compensated at replacement cost in the amount sufficient to purchase land of equal in value, designation, and productivity in vicinity to the project affected land parcel. Method for calculation of full replacement cost will include cost of preparation of the land to levels similar to those of the affected land. The taxes and fee related to processing transaction registration will be covered by the Executing Agency.

Industrial/Commercial land (privately owned) will be cash compensated at replacement cost in the amount sufficient to purchase land of equal in value, designation, and location in vicinity to the project affected land parcel. Method for calculation of full replacement cost will include cost of preparation of the land to levels similar to those of the affected land. The taxes and fee related to processing transaction registration will be covered by the Executing Agency.

Industrial/Commercial land (leased from the Municipality/State) will be compensated in the form of land for land (in-kind) compensation with plots of equal size and designation in vicinity to the previous location to the extent possible. The replacement land will be allocated by the local rural administration free of charge to the PAH. The taxes and fees related to allocation of new replacement land and issuance of relevant lease agreement and if required Construction Permit will be covered by the Executing Agency.

"Orphan land": remaining piece of land which as a result of land take has lost previous designation and became economically unviable. In such case, landowner is eligible to claim full cash compensation for the entire area of such land parcel.

Severe Impact: PAHs (landowners, possessors, sharecroppers) losing more than 10% of an income generating land will receive an additional allowance for severe impacts equal to the market value of a year's gross yield of the land lost or one-time compensation calculated based on the minimum subsistence monthly income level multiplied to 3 months per PAH, as per the most recent information available at the official website of the **Agency on Statistics Under the President of The Republic of Tajikistan**²².

Affected Structures: Houses, buildings, structures will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost, i.e. construction cost without any deductions for depreciation, salvaged materials, or transaction costs. The compensation for houses/buildings will include the cost of lost utility (water, electricity, sewerage, gas) connections. Construction cost calculation considers market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labour and contractor's fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer and any applicable taxes.

²² <http://www.stat.tj/en/>

Supplementary Structures: PAHs losing supplementary structures attached to the project affected walls will be cash compensated at full replacement cost, i.e. construction cost without any deductions for depreciation, salvaged materials, or transaction costs

Walls and Fences: PAHs losing solid walls or fences attached to the project affected land parcels will be cash compensated at full replacement cost, i.e. construction cost without any deductions for depreciation, salvaged materials, or transaction costs.

Perennials: Cash compensation shall reflect income replacement. Cash compensation will be calculated at current market value and according to type, age, and productive value of project affected fruit tree.

PAHs will receive additional cash for purchase of seedlings per each project affected tree including fruit bearing, decorative and timber trees.

In case local government considers acceptable the PAHs will be eligible to dispose logged trees themselves. Construction Company ensures free delivery of timber to the residence of PAHs.

Annual Crops: Cash compensation at current market rates for the net annual harvest being lost. Crop compensation will be paid to landowners. In case of tenancy agreement, cash compensation will be paid to owner/tenant based on the specific sharecropping agreements (written/verbal) being made between these two parties.

Permanent loss of Business (Businesses Owners): compensation for permanent business losses will be in cash for one year income based on tax declaration. If tax declaration is unavailable, the amount of cash compensation will be based on the official minimum monthly salary in trade sector multiplied to 12 months. The data will be retrieved from official website of the Agency on Statistics Under the President of The Republic of Tajikistan.

Temporary Stoppage of Business: Compensation for temporary business stoppage will be cash covering the income of the interruption period, minimum up to three (3) months, based on tax declaration; or, where this data is not available one-time compensation calculation will be based on the minimum subsistence monthly income level multiplied to minimum 3 months per PAH. The amount to be calculated according to the data retrieved from official website of the Agency on Statistics Under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Business workers and employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption period, minimum up to three (3) months, based on tax declaration. In case tax declaration reports are unavailable, then one-time compensation calculated based on the minimum subsistence monthly income level (multiplied to 3 months) per PAH. The amount to be calculated based on the data retrieved from official website of the Agency on Statistics Under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Relocation subsidy for affected households subject to physical resettlement (loss of shelter): DPs facing the need for physical resettlement due to impact to their residential house will receive additional a one-time moving allowance sufficient to cover transport costs, rental and living expenses for one (1) year. In addition, these DPs will be given priority in jobs, created as a result of the project activities, if it fits the local labor skills that are being sought. Besides, Local Executive power and Municipality will free of charge allocate alternative land parcel and transfer ownership title and construction permit to an PAH that does not have ownership title to land attached with project affected residential house, considering that such DPs are not eligible to cash compensation for affected land. This approach will ensure maintenance of livelihood of DPs without land title subject to permanent physical resettlement.

Squatters (Agricultural, Residential): One-time rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1-year gross harvest, in addition to crop compensation for land use loss.

Community Structures and Public Utilities: If affected, assets will be fully relocated or rehabilitated to meet their pre-project functions and utilities.

Contractor's Temporary Requirements: The civil works contract will require the contractor to be responsible for the temporary acquisition and reinstatement of all land required outside the road reserve for construction camps, offices, borrow pits, materials storage sites, materials processing sites, and haul roads. The contractor will select the land parcels they require, and they will be responsible for negotiating lease agreement(s) directly with landowners to temporarily use the land for construction camps. If the Contractor fails to obtain the agreement of a landowner, the contractor would be required to select an alternative site and negotiate a new agreement. No involuntary occupation of land for temporary construction purposes would occur. Provision will be made in the civil works contract for the contractor to be responsible for providing adequate measures to cater for existing traffic while the road/bridge rehabilitation/construction works are in progress. The contractors shall be required to obtain the approval of the executing agency for all proposals for traffic management during the construction of the civil works contracts and also, they shall be required to maintain all temporary diversion roads and existing roads used to carry diverted traffic from the main road.

5.5. Additional Rehabilitation Measures

The RAP shall provide additional rehabilitation measures to the PAHs that qualify as vulnerable and severely affected.

Assistance for vulnerable people: In addition to the compensation of lost land and assets, vulnerable PAHs will be provided with additional rehabilitation measures; in particular, one-time allowance set to cash compensation calculated based on the minimum subsistence monthly income level multiplied to 3 months per PAH. The amount of compensation will be calculated based on the data retrieved from official website of the Agency on Statistics Under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Additionally, the members of vulnerable families will be given priority in employment in project-related jobs.

PAHs holders of severely affected land parcels: PAHs experiencing severe impact will also be provided additional assistance: one-time rehabilitation allowance for severe impact will be equal to or one-time allowance set to one year payment of the minimum subsistence monthly income level multiplied to 3 months per PAH.

5.6. Taxation and Bank Service Fees

In no case will the PAHs be liable for any taxes and eventual transaction fees; these will be paid by the implementing agency unless waived by the GoT. Besides, the amount to cover bank service fees will be added on top of the amount of cash compensation to be received by PAHs at the banks.

5.7. Deposit/Escrow Accounts

Amount of cash compensation will be deposited to the escrow accounts if during RAP implementation process any PAH is missing, absent, or deceased.

5.8. Addressing Gender Issues

Each project-specific RAP will include the following specific actions to address gender issues in the project:

- (i) During preparation site-specific RAP, both men and women will be consulted and invited to participate in the discussions during public meetings, providing inputs to DMS, and consultations on the resettlement activities and relocation options.

- (ii) A male and female representative of the PAHs will be included as participants in the resolution of grievances and complaints.
- (iii) Special attention will be extended to the elderly and disabled PAPs during relocation and in the provision of assistance as defined in the project policy.

5.9. Entitlement Matrix

Based on the above, a detailed entitlement matrix is presented in Table 3 below. The entitlement matrix is broad and all the likely losses as mentioned in the entitlement matrix may not be applicable in specific RAPs. However, in order to address any future unanticipated impacts during detailed design, the same may be triggered.

Table 3. Entitlements Matrix

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
A. Loss of Land				
1.	Permanent Loss of land (agricultural/arable, residential, commercial, industrial)	PAHs as owners/legitimate possessors of all projects affected land parcels independent from impact severity	Titleholders (PAHs with registered /recognizable title and not holding captured land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation will be calculated at full replacement cost at current market value to be sufficient to acquire land parcel of equal size, location, soil productivity and designation to project affected land parcel; • Method for calculation of full replacement cost will include cost of preparation of the land to levels similar to those of the affected land. PAHs will be free of taxes, land parcel subdivision and transaction registration costs. • The taxes and fee related to processing transaction registration will be covered by the Executing Agency.

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
2.	Permanent Loss of land (agricultural/arable, residential, commercial, industrial)	PAHs holding captured land ²³	Non-Titleholders (PAHs who use more territory of homestead/arable land then it is registered under their ownership when homestead /arable land parcels owned/possessed by PAHs where the actual area of land exceeds the area registered in the ownership certificate (title)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cash compensation will be paid to PAHs who captured Municipality land by putting up the wall and fences towards the edge of the existing road. Land parcel boundaries separating the edge of the project affected land parcel from the road ROW will be identified and if proved that PAH has captured public and/or Municipality land no cash compensation will be issued on the captured area as this territory belongs to government and cannot become the subject of purchase and /or cash compensation to PAHs.
3.	Orphan land (of agricultural/arable , residential, commercial, industrial designation)	Any private land that will lose previous designation and economic viability as a result of project related land acquisition	Titleholders (All PAHs with facing the risk of keeping "Orphan land")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landowner is eligible to claim full cash compensation for the entire area of such land parcel; Cash compensation will be calculated as usual at full replacement cost at current market value as applicable to the cases of permanent loss of land for title holders /legitimate possessors.
4.		PAHs leasing land from the	Leaseholders (PAHs holding a lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation will be undertaken in the form of land for land (in-kind compensation) with plots of equal size and

²³ Captured land refers to the cases when local people put stone walls and/or fences outside of the legally designated area often through shifting the boundaries of their homestead and/or arable land parcels towards the ROW of the existing road or simply occupying state/public land.

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
	Permanent Loss of Leased Land	State/Municipality	agreements/ permit to use residential, commercial, industrial land)	designation in vicinity to the previous location to the extent possible. The replacement land will be allocated by the local rural administration free of charge to the PAH. The taxes and fees related to allocation of new replacement land and issuance of relevant lease agreement and if required Construction Permit will be covered by the Executing Agency.
5.		All PAHs holding lease of agricultural land	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewal of lease in other plots of equal value/productivity of affected land parcel; or Cash compensation equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease years (up to a minimum of 3 years)
		All PAHs holding lease of commercial land	Renter/Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time allowance equal to monthly rental fee (specified in the lease agreement) multiplied to 3; if Lease agreement is not available, minimum monthly salary multiplied by 3.
		Squatters in agricultural and/or commercial land	Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation in a government resettlement area or a self-relocation allowance.
B. Loss of structure				
6.	Houses and Structures	Residential and supplementary structures, walls and fences subject to demolition for	All PAHs (including Titleholders, Non-titleholders and squatters)	Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation, and transaction costs. In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure.

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
		road project purposes		
7.	All Tenants	Residential land/house Tenant	All PAHs	PAHs who have leased land and/or a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant of three (3) months' rent at the prevailing market rate in the area of accommodation.
8.			Squatters and encroachers in public facilities	Squatters and encroachers in public facilities will be provided with a cash grant of three (3) months' rent at the prevailing market rate in the area.
C. Loss of livelihood				
8.	Loss of income	Agricultural workers	PAPs holding a valid contract agricultural worker	Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
9.		Agricultural Sharecroppers	Agricultural Sharecroppers/PAPs without valid contract	Agricultural sharecroppers will receive their share of harvest at market rates (if impact is temporary) plus one additional crop compensation (if impact is permanent).
10.	Business Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All PAHs	Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one-year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary. Worker/employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months.
D. R&R Assistance				

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
11.		Non-Titleholders (All non-titled land users and agricultural squatters)	agricultural squatters	One-time rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of one-year gross harvest in addition to crop compensation from the project affected land.
12.		All non-titled land users and agricultural squatters	Residential squatters	One-time rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of one-year gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
13.	Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood allowances	All PAHs affected by relocation	Provision of sufficient allowance ²⁴ to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month.
14.	Severe Impact	Additional provisions for severe impacts (loss of more than 10% of income	PAHs (titleholders and/or without title but eligible to claim title registration, Leaseholder,	PAHs experiencing severe impact will be provided additional one-time allowance. The amount of one-time allowance set to the cash compensation. Calculation of one-time allowance is based on the Minimum monthly subsistence level multiplied by 3.

²⁴ The sufficient amount will be calculated as a lump sum based on the information gathered during the SES, considering factors such as the type of relocation (residential or commercial), the volume of personal belongings, and the distance to the destination.

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
		generating land /assets)	Squatters	
E. Assistance to Vulnerable Households				
15.	Vulnerable PAHs	Affected vulnerable household	PAHs below poverty line; disabled people; pensioners; widows; female headed households; impoverished	In addition to the compensation of lost land and assets, vulnerable PAHs will be provided with additional rehabilitation measures; in particular, one-time allowance set to cash compensation calculated based on the minimum subsistence monthly income level multiplied to 3 months per PAH Additionally, the members of vulnerable PAHs will be given priority in employment in project-related jobs.
F. Loss of crops and trees				
16.	Crops	Crops affected	All PAHs (including squatters)	Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for annual harvest to be paid to land-user or tenant will be determined based on specific sharecropping agreements made between these parties.
17.	Trees	Trees affected: Fruit bearing perennials	All PAHs (including squatters)	Cash compensation at market value on the basis of type, age, and productive value of fruit tree; Each fruit bearing tree in addition shall be compensated for purchase of saplings. PAHs will be eligible to dispose logged trees themselves. Construction company ensures free delivery of timber to the residence of PAHs.
		Trees affected:		No cash compensation will be issued for perennials not bearing fruits. PAHs will be eligible to dispose logged trees themselves.

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
		Non-fruit bearing perennials		<p>Construction company ensures free delivery of timber to the residence of PAHs.</p> <p>In addition, each decorative tree in addition shall be compensated for purchase of sapling.</p>

5.10 Impact related to spoil disposal areas and construction camps

Temporary impacts: Temporary access will be set up by Construction Company. However, in case of any temporary impact caused by the use of land for camp or as a temporary disposal area, will be regulated by private agreements between the Contractor and the landowners and reported respectively.

Permanent impacts: Any permanent impact on land caused by the use of land for permanent disposal of unsuitable material or debris remaining after demolition of existing parts of the road, will be adequately compensated as per the provisions set up in the RAP.

6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

6.1. General

The implementing agencies of this Project are: the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Committee for Food Security under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, and the implementing agency is the State Institution "Agriculture Entrepreneurship Development" under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. A Regional One Health Coordination Structure will also be established to facilitate regional dialogue, coordinate regional activities, share experiences, and mobilize resources to address common challenges. At least initially, the coordination structure will be hosted by the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program (CAREC). Within this structure, implementation will be managed by the Regional One Health Secretariat under the oversight of the Regional One Health Steering Committee as defined in the Central Asia One Health Framework for Action.

The planning, preparation and implementation of the RAP involves distinct processes and different parties. This chapter details the core agencies and organizations involved, as well as their roles and responsibilities during the land acquisition and resettlement activities. Various State Agencies and Institutions are responsible for different functions in the LAR processing and implementation.

6.2 Executing Agency

The WB is the funding and Executing Agency (EA) of the given project. In addition to funding, WB will conduct planning, coordination, and monitoring of the entire project. WB designated staff will regularly review and assess the entire project implementation process including review and approval of Safeguards Reports and composition of Bidding Documents.

Project planning and implementation will include review and clearance of site-specific RAP(s) and needed; monitoring civil works and related social and environmental aspects, including the grievance redress operations, stakeholder engagement and public consultations.

Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation results. In addition, provision of clearance for contract awards and notice to proceed for civil works per each specific sub-project project.

6.3 The Borrower

The Borrower has the overall financial responsibility for the Project. Once the project specific RAP is cleared by the WB and PMU the funds for RAP implementation and issuance of compensations to eligible PAPs will be allocated by the Borrower.

6.4 Project Management Unit (PMU)

Project coordination and management will be the responsibility of a **Project Management Unit (PMU)**. The PMU will be directly subordinate to the government and will coordinate with relevant ministries, committees, and institutions, and serve as a single focal point for monitoring and reporting to the Government and the World Bank. It will also monitor and evaluate day-to-day project activities and outputs, and ensure safeguards due diligence and compliance in accordance with the World Bank's policies and regulations on environmental and social standards. Led by a designated Project Director, the PMU is envisioned to include (i) an Environmental specialist, (ii) a Social Development Specialist, and (iii) Agricultural Specialist, (iv) Procurement Specialists. Additional environmental and social capacity support will also be provided as required to assist to manage risks, given the multi-sectoral nature of the project.

6.5 Project Stakeholders

The nature and scope of the proposed project required engagement of designated ministries and their committees.

The table below provides a brief description of the state agencies and their roles and responsibilities within the scope of the given project.

Table 4. State Agencies engaged in the project

No	Responsible Party	Main Activities in brief
Component 1		
No 1	<u>Committee for Food Security under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</u>	Establishment of foundational elements for effective One Health governance and cross-sectoral cooperation in Republic of Tajikistan. Specifically, activities will support establishing One Health multisectoral planning and coordination, regulatory frameworks, data sharing, and communication and stakeholder engagement.
No 2	<u>Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan</u>	Preparation and updating of data repository for the online data platform, as well as updating the laws and regulations for livestock migration routes, veterinary control and treatment plants.
No 3	<u>Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan</u>	Key tasks include updating a data repository, organizing IHR awareness campaigns, developing multisectoral AMR work plans, creating national infection control and hazard response plans, and conducting legal analyses to identify gaps in laws affecting IHR implementation.

No	Responsible Party	Main Activities in brief
No 4	<u>Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</u>	Update a data repository, strengthen legal regulations for zoonotic diseases, and develop and test wildlife outbreak communication protocols.
No 5	<u>National One Health Coordination Structure</u>	Organize National Coordination meetings, support One Health participation, develop a national action plan, secure investment for pandemic preparedness, set up an online monitoring platform, and conduct a survey on knowledge and practices.
Component 2		
No 6	<u>Committee for Food Security under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</u>	Assess antimicrobial use in animal operations, evaluate HACCP and traceability systems, and recommend improvements. Review competencies of veterinary and laboratory staff, conduct intersectoral training on zoonotic disease control, and develop workforce skills. Update veterinary curriculums to include One Health, research chronic diseases and vaccine prevention, and enhance awareness through training and informational materials. Establish a National Research and Training Center for food security specialists and diagnostic centers.
No 7	<u>Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan</u>	Carry out on-the-job workforce development for Ministry of Agriculture staff as well as conduct training for relevant service professionals.
No 8	<u>Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan</u>	Conduct routine simulation exercises and performance assessments, evaluate capacities for awareness, training, and infection control, and update annual hazard risk assessments. Revise Field Epidemiological Training and professional development curriculums, develop a contingency workforce plan, and train health workers to address priority diseases.
No 9	<u>Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</u>	Set up a GIS for wildlife and zoonotic disease monitoring, analyze wild animal migration and wetland ecosystems, and map risk zones for zoonotic disease spread. Develop capacity to monitor antimicrobial residues and water-borne diseases, and train specialists at the Committee for Environmental Protection on wildlife and zoonotic disease monitoring.
No 10	<u>National One Health Coordination Structure</u>	Develop and implement a multisectoral workforce strategy, train decision-makers on One Health management, and organize joint trainings for field and technical staff on zoonotic diseases, AMR, food safety, field epidemiology, data sharing, and risk communication.
Component 3		

No	Responsible Party	Main Activities in brief
No 11	<u>Committee for Food Security under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</u>	Renovate and equip central and interdistrict veterinary and food safety laboratories, enhance AMR testing capabilities, and develop quality management systems. Update testing methods, procure mobile labs, and create a lab information management system. Establish animal registration and traceability, strengthen quarantine stations, and create buffer zones. Develop monitoring plans for drug residues and establish a traceability system for foodstuffs.
No 12	<u>Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan</u>	Conduct brucellosis vaccination in small holder farms and provide matching grants for the development of biosecurity measures on farms.
No 13	<u>Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan</u>	Update infection control protocols, assess and enhance laboratory capacity, develop specimen referral systems, and set quality standards. Map lab accreditation programs, equip labs, and assess cross-sectoral surveillance. Develop surveillance strategies, establish infection surveillance networks, expand epidemic intelligence, and set up rapid response teams.
No 14	<u>Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</u>	Support the central lab with equipment for environmental monitoring, build quarantine enclosures, and purchase vehicles for transporting wild animal corpses. Procure mobile labs, develop medical waste management plans, and enhance wildlife disease surveillance. Regulate cattle trails in protected areas and control pollution. Assess sustainable supply options for lab reagents and reference materials.
Component 4		
No 15	<u>National One Health Coordination Structure</u>	Create a monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and learning framework to track the plan's effectiveness.

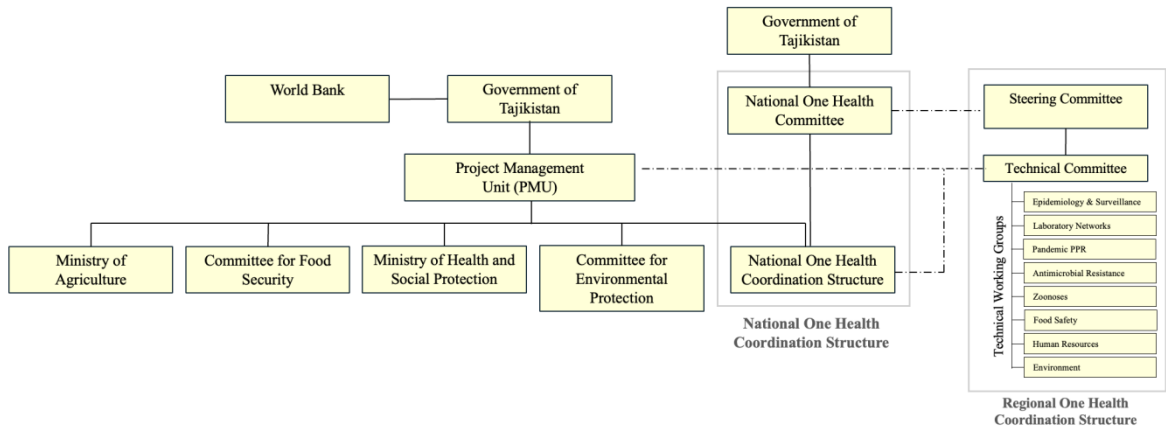
6.6 Detailed Responsibilities of Project Management Unit (PMU)

The Social Development Specialist of the PMU will ensure that the RAP and the social monitoring plan are followed and will provide technical support to the PMU. The specialist will coordinate with relevant government agencies on social matters, will prepare social monitoring reports to be submitted to WB, and draft any updates/revisions to the RAP and corrective action plan in case of unanticipated social and involuntary resettlement impacts resulting from changes in design, location, etc. The Social Development Specialist will have up-to-date knowledge of various social safeguards policies of Government of Republic of Tajikistan and WB with specific importance to land acquisition and resettlement. Specific tasks and responsibilities of the Social Development Specialist of the PMU will include the following:

- ✓ Responsible for overall planning, co-ordination and implementation of social safeguards and resettlement activities including land acquisition.
- ✓ Overall coordination in all social issues in the PMU and ensuring that the project components comply with Government and WB social safeguard policy.
- ✓ Ensure comments from WB are integrated in finalized documents.

- ✓ Endorsement of RAP and obtaining the approval from WB.
- ✓ Disclosure of RAP and information dissemination on RAP to the Affected Persons through adequate consultations.
- ✓ Ensure the implementation of RAP is consistent with Government and WP policies.
- ✓ Coordinate with line agencies such as local administration (Jamoat, Hukumats), SCLRCGSC at province and district level, valuation by the valuation committees and independent valuation firm and finalization of compensation packages.
- ✓ Filing of application on land acquisitions with SCLRCGSC.
- ✓ Coordination with Jamoat (Hukumats) administration on facilitating the transfer of funds for payment of compensation to PAPs in accordance with RAP.
- ✓ Coordination with contractor to ensure that the land is brought to pre project condition in case of temporary loss and land acquisition.
- ✓ Support PMU to make the necessary budgetary arrangements available in advance for the updating and implementation of RAP.
- ✓ Responsible for addressing the grievance in a timely manner and maintaining the records of each grievance.
- ✓ Monitoring of RAP implementation including active and accurate reporting to WB.
- ✓ Seeking permission from WB to advance with the civil construction where the compensation and assistance are provided to PAPs, and upon the submission of a RAP implementation compliance report (section-wise, as necessary).
- ✓ Submission of semi-annual monitoring reports to WB.
- ✓ Under the guidance and close consultation with the PMU, conduct a daily monitoring of the RAP implementation for each project component in accordance with RAP defined monitoring indicators and further preparation of RAP implementation Compliance Reports.
- ✓ Assist the PMU in monitoring of SDDR and other project related social safeguard issues and recommend corrective measures/actions for PMU's consideration and action as required.

Figure 1. Program Institutional Organogram



7. RAP PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

7.1 RAP Objectives

The overarching objective of the RAP with regard to land and asset acquisition is to avoid physical or economic displacement, and when it cannot be avoided compensation and mitigation measures should be planned and implemented to ensure that PAPs are provided with fair compensation and reasonable assistance to improve, or at least restore their living standards and livelihoods to pre-project levels.

RAPs prepared within the framework of the project should base on the following principles:

- ✓ Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized;
- ✓ Compensation must ensure the maintenance of the PAPs' pre-project living standards;
- ✓ PAPs should be fully informed and consulted on compensation options;
- ✓ PAPs' socio-cultural institutions should be supported as much as possible;
- ✓ Compensation will be carried out with equal consideration of women and men;
- ✓ Lack of formal legal land title should not be a hindrance to compensation;
- ✓ Particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups and appropriate assistance should be provided to help them improve their living standards;
- ✓ Land acquisition and resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project, and the full costs of compensation should be included in project costs and benefits, and
- ✓ Compensation/rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to commencement of civil works, i.e. before an impact occurs.

The hereby RPF adopts the following procedures to be applied:

- ✓ Design and construct the sub-project to avoid residential areas wherever possible to minimize physical relocation of people, and select alignments that minimise acquisition of privately or publicly held productive land;
- ✓ Adopt design standards that minimise the need to impose land use restrictions on adjoining areas;
- ✓ Develop fair and transparent procedures, as defined in the Entitlement Matrix in this RPF for site-specific RAPs, to determine compensation for (i) temporary loss of land/assets during construction; (ii) permanent acquisition of land and assets; and (iii) restrictions on use of land that may be applied to areas adjoining the corridor;
- ✓ Acquire land (or right to use land) through negotiated agreements and with the use of the power of eminent domain only as a last resort;
- ✓ Upon completion of construction, restore land as best as possible to its original condition in the event of temporary disruption so as to enable landowners/users to resume their pre-project activities;
- ✓ Keep affected people and communities fully informed about the project, the process that will be followed to acquire and compensate for land, and their related rights and avenues for redress.
- ✓ Ensure that grievances PAPs may have will be redressed timely, adequately and that solutions in line with principles laid out in this RPF be employed;
- ✓ All PAPs, without regard to their status of legal rights to the land and assets, will receive support of various kinds, as per the principles set out in the Entitlement Matrix, to assist them

in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standards of living prevailing prior to the Project.

Those who illegally occupy land will not be compensated for loss of land, but will receive compensation for loss of other assets and for loss of income such that they are also assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods. Detailed measures to be implemented and such cases will be determined through census and socio-economic survey²⁵ to be carried out when Resettlement Action Plan is developed.

PAPs will be notified of the project implementation schedule and informed and consulted regarding the principles of land acquisition and loss of or damage to assets.

Damages to assets, such as standing crops, trees, fences and kiosks, and loss of income, including loss of harvest, will be minimized, and where inevitable, will be compensated without regard to legal status of ownership according to the Entitlement Matrix provided in this RPF and will be specified in each site-specific RAP in accordance with the findings of DMS and all relevant field surveys. Also, the contractor is responsible for repairing any accidental damage of property to non-acquired assets.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed as per this RPF and the applicable international standards as well as legislation of Republic of Tajikistan. Since, as discussed above, there are gaps between WB ESS 5 and Country legislation and practice on land acquisition procedure as required for the Project will be carried out as per the principles and procedures laid out in site-specific RAP developed in adherence of this RPF.

Social impact assessment surveys required during preparation of site-specific RAPs shall be based on census, inventory of losses (IOL) and detailed measurement survey (DMS)²⁶. The summary results of census, SES, inventory of affected assets covering the entire sub-project should be provided in the final RAP.

The Census shall cover 100% of located PAPs. A detailed budget table in the format of excel spread sheet shall reflect the number of PAPs, area of land take, affected assets, lost income, cases of severe impact, PAPs eligible to one-time allowances for severe impact, vulnerability, relocation costs and etc.

During RAP preparation is a must to ensure that socio-economic conditions, needs, and priorities of project affected women and minorities are addressed accordingly to ensure that land acquisition and resettlement does not disadvantage women. Therefore, data collected during census and socio-economic survey should be disaggregated by gender, age groups, ethnicity and religious beliefs.

Each site-specific RAP shall include a RAP implementation budget and identify where the funds will come from. RAP implementation schedule should be linked to the procurement of civil works. Construction of civil works will not commence until compensation has been paid to all present PAPs. Compensation will be determined based on the replacement cost at current market rates and valuation methodology described in this RPF will be used as a guide to incorporate valuation methodology and unit rates per each type of loss identified during surveys and preparation of a

²⁵ Sample of Questionnaire for census and socio-economic survey is provided in Annex 5

²⁶ An IOL or DMS is dependent on the level of design available. An IOL is usually undertaken based on preliminary design while a DMS is usually undertaken based on detailed design and demarcation of the extent of impact on the ground. Any plans prepared on the basis of an IOL will be updated following detailed design through the completion of a DMS.

specific RAP for each proposed sub-project. Section-by-section implementation approach can be applied if needed and shall be justified and clearly defined by the RAP.

PMU may decide to deploy authorized agency or other third party (for instance, alternative licensed valuator) to ensure the sample check and verification of quality of valuation and ensure that there are no systematic gaps in valuation and compensation unit rates determined in accordance with the Valuation Report prepared by the independent licensed valuator are accurate and reasonable.

7.2 Screening of Project Activities

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

7.3 List of Non-Eligible Activities for Subprojects

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

Non-eligible activities for subprojects are listed below:

- ✓ Have negative environmental or social impacts that are irreversible, create cumulative impacts and/or cannot be adequately mitigated;
- ✓ Require physical relocation or displacement;
- ✓ Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international bans, such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone depleting substances, PCB's, wildlife or products regulated under CITES.
- ✓ Production or trade in weapons and munitions.
- ✓ Production or trade in tobacco.
- ✓ Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises.
- ✓ Production or trade in radioactive materials. This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where IFC considers the radioactive source to be trivial and/or adequately shielded.
- ✓ Production or trade in unbounded asbestos fibres.
- ✓ Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor or child labor.
- ✓ Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests.
- ✓ Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products.

7.4 RAP Preparation and Implementation Schedule

The RAP implementation schedule shall be included in each site-specific RAP showing the tasks and implementation timeframe according to complexity and volume of work of each separate project implementation milestone.

8. PUBLIC CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DOCUMENTS DISCLOSURE

8.1 General overview

Following PMU WB policies, the PMU will ensure that this RPF and when prepared every site-specific RAP is translated into Russian language and distributed to local government agencies. Besides, Public Information Booklet (PIB) will be prepared, i.e. reduced version of the final RPF in an understandable language²⁷ and format for PAPs. The PIB will be prepared into English and Tajik translation will be provided to all PAPs and local governments to be publicly disclosed in the project site. Local government representatives are responsible to make the PIB accessible to the local population, including potentially affected communities within the project influence area for review, comments and input made during the disclosure period. All comments and suggestions will be collected through the LAR Team and provided to Consultant, EA/PMU and WB and if relevant reflected in the final version of the document (RPF and RAPs).

All government agencies involved in RAP preparation and implementation process will be informed about the project, and their assistance will be solicited in the conduct of the inventory of affected assets and the census of PAPs. In addition, prior to RAP finalization and its submission, PAPs will be thoroughly informed on the results of the census and inventory of impacts, and their preferences on compensation and/or other resettlement assistance will be given due consideration. The processes and mechanisms ensuring the active involvement of PAPs and other stakeholders will be detailed in the RAPs, which will also include an appendix with dates, list of participants, and minutes of consultation meetings.

8.2 Objectives of Public Information and Consultation

Information dissemination to PAPs and involved agencies is an important part of RAP preparation and implementation. Consultation with PAPs and ensuring their active participation will reduce the potential conflicts and minimize the risk of project delays. To ensure that local authorities, as well as representatives of PAPs, will be included in the planning and decision-making processes, EA/PMU the Consultant will continue a dialogue with region and municipality authorities and NGOs, as relevant, during the entire project implementation process to ensure:

- ✓ Fully sharing information about the proposed sub-project components and RAP activities with the PAP (including the disclosure of design options as needed);
- ✓ Obtaining information about the needs and priorities of PAPs, as well as receiving information about their reactions to proposed policies and activities;
- ✓ That PAPs are fully informed about the decisions that will directly affect their incomes and living standards, and that they will have the opportunity to participate in activities and decision-making about issues that will directly affect them (including the announcement of cut-off date);
- ✓ PAPs are given contact information of project responsible persons from local authorities/EA/PMU that will provide timely sufficient feedback to their inquiries;
- ✓ Obtaining the cooperation and participation of the PAPs and communities in activities necessary for resettlement planning and implementation;
- ✓ Transparency in all activities related to land acquisition and resettlement.

²⁷ Russian and Tajik languages according to the needs identified during the census and SES within the specific project site.

8.3 Consultation meeting held during RPF preparation

Consultations were held in online format on 14th of November 2024 to capture the stakeholders' opinions about the project and agree on the project activities. In total, 7 persons have participated in these meetings as focal points from relevant agencies. The meeting aimed to present the project objectives, planned activities, expected results, and key Environmental and Social (E&S) documentation, such as the ESMF, SEP, LMP, and Resettlement Policy Framework (Annex 2).

To deliver information about the Project components, its environmental impacts, procedures in case of involuntary resettlement and the grievance redress mechanism (GRM), the NBT consultants prepared presentation in the Russian language with brief information on ESF documents.

The main objectives of the public consultations were the following:

- (i) to disseminate information to the people about the project and regarding its activities and scope of work;
- (ii) to seek local peoples' views on minimizing probable adverse impacts on the environment and on livelihoods;
- (iii) to make people aware of the process of the GRM;
- (iv) to assess the willingness of people to get involved with the project, and enumerate the measures to be taken during the implementation of the project; and
- (v) to make people aware of the relevant policy principles of national laws and WB ESF (2018) related to environment and social protection.

The following summarizes the key discussions and outcomes from the consultation:

- Participants expressed their appreciation for the quality and comprehensiveness of the presentation, noting that all critical points were adequately addressed. It was acknowledged that while the primary Environmental and Social documents are prepared in English, Russian translations should be made available to enhance accessibility for key stakeholders. However, it was agreed that translating all materials into the Tajik language is not immediately necessary.
- The Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan emphasized the need to categorize project activities carefully, especially those with significant environmental impacts, as they may require an Environmental Impact Assessment. Concerns were raised about risks associated with the operation of biological laboratories, particularly regarding the safe handling of medical waste and adherence to international virology safety standards. These issues were highlighted as critical areas requiring attention during both the construction and operational phases of the project.
- It was clarified that the project's initial categorization was based on surveys and assessments conducted by the World Bank, focusing on the risks posed by laboratory operations. A key project component is dedicated to strengthening laboratory capacity and fostering inter-agency coordination under the One Health approach. The PMU's Environmental and Social Development Specialists will ensure compliance with national EIA requirements, supported by external consultants with expertise in E&S impact assessments. These measures aim to address identified risks effectively while adhering to international standards.

8.4 Consultation during RAP Preparation and Implementation

Public consultation and participation plan will be included in the Project to involve the stakeholders, especially the people either directly benefiting from, or affected by the sub-projects, through participation in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the sub-projects. All communications will be in the language most appropriate for involved and engaged parties in the project area. During RAPs preparation and implementation, the Consultant with assistance as required from the EA/PMU will undertake the following:

- ✓ Conduct information dissemination and consultation for all PAPs, NGOs and other stakeholders;
- ✓ Establish the rates/unit prices to be used as the basis of compensation awards, and confirm land acquisition and impact on properties identified through the DMS/census, demarcation and inventory, in consultation with PAPs;
- ✓ Conduct a survey (as part of the IOL/DMS) to:
- ✓ inform them about possible resettlement options;
- ✓ request information from PAPs about their preferences and choices of resettlement options; and request that PAPs indicate services such as education/health/markets that they are currently using and their distance from such services;
- ✓ Consultation regarding the PAPs preferred option for livelihood stabilization and/or rehabilitation assistance (where required). This applies to PAPs experiencing significant impacts and vulnerable PAPs.

8.5 Public Information Brochure

To ensure that PAPs, their representatives, and local government agencies in sub-project areas fully understand the details of the RAP process and are also informed about the compensation and rehabilitation packages applicable to the Project, a Public Information Brochure (PIB) will be prepared by the consultant.

This PIB will be distributed to all PAPs and communities in the sub-project area. The PIB will be translated into Tajik language. The general contents of the PIB will include the following:

- ✓ Brief description of the project, implementation schedule;
- ✓ Project impacts, compensation entitlements and rights of PAPs;
- ✓ Resettlement and rehabilitation policies for all types of impacts;
- ✓ Institutions responsible for resettlement and timeframe (schedule), including the expropriation procedures if any;
- ✓ Information dissemination to and consultations with PAPs and stakeholders;
- ✓ What to do if PAPs have a question or a problem;
- ✓ Outline of the grievance redress procedure, and
- ✓ Requirements for monitoring and evaluation, including independent monitoring.

8.6 RPF and RAP Public Disclosure

This draft RPF in Russian and English will be disclosed on the PMU and WB websites in Russian and English. Russian version of RPF will be provided to relevant National and local authorities and State Agencies once sub-projects are identified. Its English version will be disclosed on the WB website after approval by WB and GoT. Besides, each site-specific RAP once prepared and approved by EA/PMU and WB will also be disclosed at project levels. The consultation process will be continued throughout the project cycle.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a set of arrangements that enable local communities, employees, out-growers, and other affected stakeholders to raise grievances with the investor and seek redress when they perceive a negative impact arising from the investor's activities. It is a key way to mitigate, manage, and resolve potential or realized negative impacts, as well as fulfill obligations under international human rights law and contribute to positive relations with communities and employees.

The main objective of a GRM is to assist in resolving complaints and grievances in a timely, effective and efficient manner that satisfies all parties involved. Specifically, it provides a transparent and credible process for fair, effective and lasting outcomes. It also builds trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader community consultation that facilitates corrective actions. Specifically, the GRM:

- Provides affected people and other stakeholders with avenues for providing feedback or making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the course of the implementation of projects;
- Ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants; and
- Avoids the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

GRM is a system that allows not only grievances, but also queries, suggestions, positive feedback, and concerns of project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of a project to be submitted and responded to in a timely manner.

9.1. Description of Project Grievance Mechanism

The establishment of a grievance mechanism involves the setting-up of a grievance registry and informing all the stakeholders on the existence of the mechanism (for example, during induction training, through notifications on notice boards or similar communication channels).

An effective mechanism should be independent and objective. The mechanism should include informing the stakeholders of the steps that will be undertaken upon receiving the grievance and having clear deadlines. It is necessary to consider the deadline prescribed under law on labor, in order to achieve compliance with national legislation.

The grievance mechanism will include:

- A procedure to receive grievances such as comment/complaint form, suggestion boxes, email, a telephone hotline;
- Stipulated timeframes to respond to grievances;
- Register to record and track the timely resolution of grievances;
- Responsible department to receive, record and track resolution of grievances.

The grievance mechanism will be described during participatory meetings, announced through the project website, published in local newspapers and at the information boards installed at the project

sites and distributed through project information leaflets and brochures. The mechanism will be based on the following principles:

- The process will be transparent and allow affected people to express their concerns and file grievances.
- There will be no discrimination against those who express grievances, and any grievances will be treated confidentially.
- Anonymous grievances will be treated equally as other grievances, whose origin is known.
- Management will treat grievances seriously and take timely and appropriate action in response. Information about the existence of the grievance mechanism will be readily available to all project affected persons through notice boards, the presence of “suggestion/complaint boxes”, and other means as needed.

The grievance mechanism should not interfere with access to other judicial or administrative legal remedies that could be accessible in compliance with the law or through existing arbitration proceedings or replace grievance mechanisms that are envisaged under collective agreements.

The overall process for the GM will be comprised of six steps, as described below.

Step 1: Uptake. Project stakeholders will be able to provide feedback and report complaints through several channels: contacting PMU by mail, telephone, email, social media, SMS and messengers. Available grievance channels are provided in the below **Error! Reference source not found.5**.

Table 5. Project GRM Channels

GRM Channels	Contact Details
Name of the Responsible Person	Social Development Specialist (To be hired by PMU when the project starts)
Postal Address (for mail)	Bokhtar street 17, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, State Institution “Agriculture Entrepreneurship Development”
Phone Number (fax)	+992 37 221 51 13
Website	https://aedpmu.tj/en/
E-mail	info@aedpmu.tj

Step 2: Sorting and processing. Complaints and feedback will be compiled by the Social Development Specialist at PMU and recorded in a register. They are expected to discuss/ deliberate with the complainant and arrive at a resolution, **within 14 days of receipt**. The log will be kept electronically (on an Excel table). The form of the log is given in the **Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 6. Sample Log for recording grievances on Excel table

ID number of complaint	Date of receiving of complaint	Name and contact details of applicant	Gender (F/M)	Brief description of complaint	Responsible person	Progress on solving the complaint	Date of closing the complaint	Notes

1								
2								
3								

Step 3: Acknowledgement and follow-up. Within seven days of the date a complaint is submitted, the responsible person/ agency 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 14 days, the person responsible 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.

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 mitigation, 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 more grievances will 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 PMU 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 (communicating by telephone or other means).

If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, he or she can approach the national system described above Section 9.4. He or she will also be informed of the World Bank’s grievance mechanism, as described below Section 9.5. The PMU will report to National One Health Coordination Centre 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 14 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.

9.2. Handling of sensitive grievances

Considering the standards regarding the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH), which, in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank, must be observed in all projects financed by the World Bank, these standards will be observed, and responsibilities take action to raise awareness on the prevention and suppression of SEA/SH. At all stages of the project implementation, all project staff and contractors will be informed about the understanding of the principles of control and prevention of risks of SEA/SH.

All contractors will be required in the contract to commit against the use of child and forced labor, introduce mitigation measures against SEA/SH, and PMUs staff in charge of contractor supervision will monitor and report the absence of forced labor and cases of SEA/SH. All personal data and

complaints received by the GM will be treated in a confidential manner, unless the complainant consents to the disclosure of their personal information.

9.3 GRM Responsibilities

The PMU has the main responsibility for the implementation of the GRM. The GRM Team within the PMU consists of the Environmental Safeguard Specialist, Social Development Specialist and the Project Coordinator, and related day-to-day tasks rest specifically with the Social Development Specialist.

At the Contractor's side the Grievance Mechanism implementation team shall be comprised of the HSE Managers from Contractor, who will be also acting as community liaison officer (CLO) as per need. Clear lines of responsibility and accountability will be established within the implementation team. Main responsibilities on GRM are presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

It is important that all members of the team are adequately trained in stakeholder engagement. It is important that the CLO be a local person, who is fluent in Tajik and familiar with the local customs.

Table 7. Responsibilities for managing grievances

Entity	Responsibilities for managing grievances
PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Main responsibility for the implementation of the GRM; ❖ Ensure GRM is integrated into the overall project management process. ❖ Coordination between all project participants and management of the complaints process; ❖ Management and resolution of grievances; ❖ Management of Project Information Centre; ❖ Analysis of complaint statistics and preparation of reports. Develop recommendations to improve GRM performance. ❖ Monitor the effectiveness of the grievance process and make alterations to improve its effectiveness where required.
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Implementation and compliance with internal and external GRM procedures at construction sites, including cases of GBV/SEA/SH; ❖ Regular reporting of complaints received, and actions taken; ❖ Nominate a dedicated Community Liaison Officer (CLO) for the handling and reporting of grievances; ❖ Ensure that the CLO has the necessary resources and personnel required to meet the commitments of the GRM. Support the resolution of grievances by conducting investigation of serious grievances and proposing appropriate resolutions to those grievances; ❖ To receive and register all incoming grievances into the Grievance Registration Book (grievance logbook and central grievance excel-sheet). ❖ To analyze grievances in order to understand the nature of grievances and an appropriate way to deal with them; ❖ To categorize all incoming grievances; ❖ To refer the analyzed grievances to the related committees/entities for resolution, and complainants, if they wish to come forward, should be able to explain; ❖ To follow up on the grievances with the responsible committees/entities to speed up the process and reach the result (timeline based;) ❖ To hold periodic Grievance Redressal Committee meetings, as required ❖ To feed the result back to the complainant;

Entity	Responsibilities for managing grievances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To check the complaints box and address the incoming complaints.
Contractor's Community Liaison Officer (CLO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Raise awareness of the GM and distribute copies of the GM leaflet and forms. ❖ Ensure that grievances raised are used to improve the Project's environmental and social performance in the future, so that similar grievances do not re-occur over time. ❖ Provide practical assistance to people seeking to raise a grievance, so that they are able to complete a Grievance Form. ❖ Send information to the Company E&S Manager, copies of completed Grievance Forms so that the Grievance Register can be updated. ❖ Support the investigation and resolution of grievances in close coordination with other concerned parties, including the person/group raising the concern.
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ensure compliance with international standards and requirements for social and environmental management. ❖ Conducting audits and inspections.

9.4 Tajikistan National Grievance System

According to the Law on Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities (from July 23, 2016) contains legal provisions on established information channels for citizens to file their complaints, requests and grievances. Article 14 of the Law sets the timeframes for handling grievances, which is 15 days from the date of receipt that do not require additional study and research, and 30 days for the appeals that need additional study. Additionally, citizens can apply to regional and district municipal authorities and territorial branches of participating state ministries and committees.

Each of the participating state organizations has its own publicly available channels for submitting appeals and grievance:

- Ministry of Agriculture – <https://moa.tj/contacts.html>
- Ministry of Health and Social Protection of TJK – <https://moh.tj/en/appeals-from-citizens/>
- Committee for Food Security - <https://cfs.tj/call>
- Committee for Environmental Protection – <http://tajnature.tj/en/>

9.5 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 make 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, Tajik or Russian, 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.
- To the World Bank office in Tajikistan, Address: 48 Ayni Street, Business Center "Sozidanie", 3rd floor, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, Phone: +992 48 701-5810, E-mail: tajikistan@worldbank.org.

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.

10. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Project will establish systems for internal and external monitoring and evaluation. The main purpose of the monitoring and evaluation programme is to ensure that resettlement and acquisition of land and properties have been implemented in accordance with the provision of WB's ESP 2019, the laws of Republic of Tajikistan and with this RAP.

The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation programme are to

- ✓ Monitor that issuance of compensations and onetime allowances was accomplished in compliance with the WB cleared site-specific RAP;
- ✓ Monitor to ensure the provision of all required technical assistance as per the stipulations of site-specific RAPs;
- ✓ To ensure that the standard of living of PAHs is restored or improved;
- ✓ To monitor whether or not the timelines are being met;
- ✓ To identify problems or potential problems;
- ✓ To identify immediate/rapid response methods to mitigate problems or potential problems, and
- ✓ To ensure that the GRM is functioning and grievances, if any, are being addressed timely and effectively.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

The EA/PMU will conduct regular monitoring and assessment of project implementation process through following the procedures established under this RPF and followed with site-specific RAPs.

To achieve the main purpose and objectives of internal monitoring the EA/PMU will ensure to provide significant attention to the following aspects of project implementation process:

- ✓ Frequency and quality of information campaign and consultations hold for project affected people
- ✓ Status of land acquisition and payments of compensations for project affected assets
- ✓ Status of provision of additional rehabilitation and mitigation measures
- ✓ Close monitoring of complaints and grievance management.

10.2 Independent External Monitoring (if applicable)

The PMU will deploy independent consultant to undertake External Monitoring and preparation of Final Compliance Report for Category A projects.

The tasks and responsibilities of the External Monitoring Consultant will be to minimum assess the following aspects:

- ✓ Identify the extent of compliance of the activities undertaken under the RAP implementation process with the WB ESP Procedures and Guidelines as set out in ESS 5. Involuntary Resettlement;
- ✓ Review the process of land legalization, transactions registration, assessment of the effectiveness and thoroughness of their implementation;
- ✓ Public meetings and information disclosure on proposed project, the level of accessibility for interested parties; efforts encouraging participatory involvement of PAPs/PAHs in planning and implementation of resettlement plan;
- ✓ Project related institutional arrangements and the level of efforts of local governance in RAP implementation process; actions and efforts undertaken by the PMU to compensate PAPs according to the terms and conditions identified under the site-specific RAP stipulations;
- ✓ Conducting appropriate surveys to assess the satisfaction level of PAP's;
- ✓ Review the accuracy of inventory of project affected assets and assess the fairness of calculation of compensation package per PAH;
- ✓ Review 100% of complaints and assess the efficiency of grievance redress mechanism;
- ✓ Obtainment of the confirmation that 100% of PAPs received the assigned compensation;
- ✓ Assess the effectiveness of rehabilitation measures undertaken/to be undertaken to ensure income and livelihoods restoration of PAHs;
- ✓ Provision of useful recommendations based on "lessons learned" which may be applied to future projects;
- ✓ A general assessment of the RAP implementation and recommendations to WB concerning the provision of the No Objection Letter to start the civil works.

10.3 Reporting Requirements

The results of internal monitoring during RAP implementation as well as project related construction activities will be communicated with PMU, and WB through the quarterly project implementation reports as well as semi-annual social monitoring reports (SSMR), to assess whether actual project impacts are adequately addressed, compensation payments disbursed if due, and grievance redress procedures are applied during the reporting period.

The information on possible social/economic impact incurred during earth works and project construction activities will be collected directly from the field by the Supervision Consultant and will be reported through the Project Director at the PMU HQ on a monthly basis.

These monthly reports will then be quarterly consolidated by PMU and submitted to WB.

10.4 Capacity Building and Training in RP Implementation

To allow an effective execution of all LAR related tasks some expansion of the capacity on LAR currently available at PMU may be needed. As soon as the Investment Program becomes effective, before the RAP preparation, once the IA's safeguards staff is on board, the PMU will carry out with WB and the Construction Supervision Consultant a capacity needs assessment and will define the capacity building activities and if needed the additional experts required. Financing for capacity building initiatives will be included under the capacity building component of the Investment Program.

All concerned staff at PMU and GRC will undergo two days orientation training in WB Involuntary Resettlement Planning and implementation management to be provided either by a consultant hired by PMU or by the Supervision Consultant's Social Safeguards and Resettlement expert. Training will cover the following topics:

- ✓ Principles and procedures of land acquisition;
- ✓ Public consultation and participation;
- ✓ Entitlements, compensation and assistance disbursement mechanisms;
- ✓ Grievance redress, and
- ✓ Monitoring of resettlement operations.

10.6 Resettlement Budget and Financing

Site-specific RAP preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation and LAR administration, will be considered an integral part of the project cost and will be contributed as a counterpart fund by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The funds allocated by the Borrower will be delivered to PAPs by PMU.

Each site-specific RAP will include a budget section indicating (i) unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances; (ii) methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates; and (iii) a cost table for all compensation expenses including administrative costs and contingencies. Costs for external monitoring tasks and for the preparation of surveys may be allocated under the Borrower.

PMU is responsible for ensuring timely allocation of funds by the Borrower needed for RAP implementation. Allocations will be reviewed twice a year based on the budget requirements indicated by the EA and WB. As per the LAR finances flow the budget for compensation and rehabilitation will be directly disbursed by PMU to the PAP.

Annex 1. Grievance Lodging Form

Application form (Grievance Reference Number _____ Grievance submission Date)	
Name of the applicant _____	
Mobile Phone number: _____	
Email / Residence Hukumat _____ Jamoat _____ Village _____	
Language for communication: Tajik Russian Other _____ (please clarify)	
Date of application _____	Date of acceptance _____
Please explain the reason for your application in detail. Use additional pages if necessary Provide copies of relevant documents, if available.	
Complainant: Full Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____	Accepted: Full Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Annex 2. Summary of Stakeholders Engagement During Project Preparation

Time/Date	Stakeholders	Stakeholder Engagement Methods	Location	Topic of Consultation
28.10.2024	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) of the Republic of Tajikistan	Face to face meeting	Office of the MoA, Dushanbe City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous engagement meetings and main discussions • Discussion of main concerns and expectations from the project, • Capacity of the MoA and the subordinate organizations in implementation of the project activities.
28.10.2024	Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) of the Republic of Tajikistan	Face to face meeting	Office of the CEP, Dushanbe City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous engagement meetings and main discussions • Discussion of main concerns and expectations from the project, • Potential environmental risks expected and mitigation measures
28.10.2024	Committee for Food Security (CFS) under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	Face to face meeting	CFS office in Dushanbe City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall information on agencies • Procedure of waste management • Conditions of the laboratories • Expectations from the project
28.10.2024	Central Veterinary Laboratory	Site visit	Dushanbe City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with Project • Procedure of waste management • Conditions of the laboratories • Expectations from the project

Time/Date	Stakeholders	Stakeholder Engagement Methods	Location	Topic of Consultation
29.10.2024	Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MoHSPP) under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	Face to face meeting	MoHSPP, Dushanbe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of main concerns and expectations from the project, • Capacity of the MoHSPP and the sub-ordinate organizations in implementation of the project activities, • Current medical waste management procedures, • Current conditions at MoHSPP laboratories
29.10.2024	Hissar district veterinary laboratory	Site visit	Hissar district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with Project • Procedure of waste management • Conditions of the laboratories • Expectations from the project
29.10.2024	Hissar district Sanitary Epidemiology Station	Site visit	Hissar district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with Project • Procedure of waste management • Conditions of the laboratories • Expectations from the project
31.10.2024	World Bank and PMU	Face to face meeting	World Bank office, Dushanbe City	Introduction with E&S Consultant. Discussion of preparation of required E&S reports and stakeholder engagement activities.
14.11.2024	Key Stakeholders	Online/Offline	Dushanbe City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of project components and included activities • Introduction of prepared E&S documents, identified E&S risks and proposed mitigation measures • Q&A

Annex 3. Screening form of expected social impacts

This sample of the Screening Form contains number of questions to assess scope of possible social impact. During the screening additional questions may be added and/or some of the questions may be found irrelevant and be removed. However, the information collected through the social screening will allow to define the need for RAP preparation.

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

Checklist:

N	Possible impact factor	Availability (Yes/No)	Comments
1	Is it necessary to physically relocate any local residents?		
2	Is any business stoppage expected that may require permanent economic displacement of operating businesses?		
3	Are any squatters and/or encroachers observed in the structure to be renovated to laboratory?		
4	Is there any risk of losing employment as a result of the project? (for instance due to constructing /shifting laboratory to another location further from the current one)		
5	Are social impacts potentially significant?		
6	Are there any third-party assets at the project site?		
7	Are there any disputed territories/land parcels/assets?		
8	Is there any need for construction new access road or other associate facilities for efficient operations of laboratories?		
9	Will the construction lead to changes in social environment? (e.g. will local businesses/sole traders face loss of income?)		
10	Will the sub-project cause protests and concerns among residents?		
11	Will activities cause unfavorable impact on the living conditions of the population, its values, and way of life?		
12	Will the sub-project cause inequality between population groups?		
13	Are the residents of sub-project area interested in the project implementation?		

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

Completed by (full name and contacts): _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Annex 4. Answers to questions raised during the November 14th public consultations

Issues Raised	Response
Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population	
<p>Dear team, the presentation was excellent, all the points that were needed were covered. All recommendations were taken into account and they are in line with the current requirements. For project implementation we will take this report into consideration and I think there is no need to translate it into Tajik language, but some documents on other projects were published in Russian and Tajik language on official websites. Thank you very much for the work done</p>	<p>Thank you very much, we are very grateful for the support provided during the last visit. We will work out the issues with translations and hope that the PMU that will implement this project will be a good fit.</p>
Committee for Food Security	
<p>Extensive work and assessment done in a short time so thank you very much, we will thoroughly review the work done and give our comments in writing. It is convenient for us to work in Russian and there is no need to translate into the local language.</p>	<p>Thank you very much for your feedback. Now the document is ready in English, as soon as the package of necessary documents is ready in Russian we will share it with you.</p>
Committee for Environmental Protection	
<p>I have a few questions. 1. On what assessment was the category of significant assigned. If categorized as significant, an EIA is required 2. Who will be involved in the preparation of this environmental impact assessment and it is necessary that the ESF framework document should have this format of impact</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments we will certainly take them into account, but as far as the questions you raised we could give an answer. 1. Initially the categorization was given by the World Bank team that did the initial survey. We have discussed this issue several times and at the beginning of the presentation it was already said that within the framework of the project the works will be construction works, they will not be of a foundation character. Mainly repair of laboratories and in some cases construction of new laboratories and 10 cages in protected areas. The category essential has been left out because of the risk of spreading infectious diseases</p>

Issues Raised	Response
<p>assessment and who will conduct this assessment. I do not think that the PMU will be in a position to conduct such assessments.</p> <p>3. According to the requirements of the World Bank these are all issues of stakeholder engagement you have to hold public hearings, not so that only with the management to hold a meeting, it is a requirement of the bank that you meet with the representatives of other ministries and get their opinion then prepare the SEP document.</p> <p>4. Regarding GRM there are no levels how many levels of this mechanism or without levels. So, I would like to know these data because in all these framework documents first of all when they make categorization of social and environmental impacts if there is an EIA then there is a Management Plan for these activities and therefore who will control these plans because there are 5 ministries and many of them are controlling agencies so it was necessary to describe who is responsible for what. In the case of construction and other activities who is responsible. I think that the document still needs to be worked on, and it is ready to be signed. You know that there are certain degrees of safety. Who will be responsible for virology. Since it is a biological laboratory, it must comply with certain standards for laboratories at least 1km away from populated areas. So, I think the</p>	<p>during operation. If the necessary measures are not taken during the implementation phase. After construction we can equip the laboratories with all the necessary equipment, but if the staff does not follow clear instructions on the handling of medical waste, etc., the project may bring a significant risk if not followed. Therefore, the project itself has a component on improving the capacity of the laboratory - training of staff on monitoring system. And Inter-ministerial cooperation is also a task of this project to improve inter-agency coordination to work on One Health systems to prevent this spread.</p> <p>2. We know that the PMU has its own Environmental and Social Development Specialists and we realize the importance and complexity of this document. Within the framework document we have budgeted for an external expert who has the skills and knowledge to develop such an ESIA document. Moreover, the framework document has an annex that describes the format of the environmental and social assessment, which describes what should be included in each section. At the same time, the document states that full compliance with the requirements of the Republic of Tajikistan on environmental impact assessment is required. The PMU employee will fulfil the role of complying with the requirements if the development of an environmental impact assessment is required. If not, an environmental management plan will be developed as a minimum. Therefore, the PMU officer will monitor compliance with all these requirements and will be assisted by an external consultant in the preparation of the environmental and social impact assessment. We are not putting everything on 1 specialist.</p> <p>3. We would have liked to have more detailed meetings with the ministries on the ground, but we have done our best in the time available. We also visited the labs and familiarized ourselves with the current situation. The consultations do not end here, this is only the first round. Then they will be continued intensively, that is why SEP is developed to continue and to show with whom and at what level. If you have paid attention to the presentation we have shown the regional levels, then the PMU will identify and carry out the next consultations.</p> <p>4. The GRM that was presented includes main steps which implies a staggered approach. At the subcontractor level, where the boxes and communication channels on the construction boxes during the construction works will be indicated. The contractor is required to maintain the GRM. PMU also has regional representatives, and they will also</p>

Issues Raised	Response
Food Security Committee and the Ministry of Health should take all this into account.	be involved in the GRM, they will counter complaints and resolve on the spot. If there is a more complex problem that the contractor and the regional representatives of the PMU cannot solve, then it goes to the second level, which is sent to the PMU in Dushanbe, they decide how to solve this complaint. Therefore, it is envisaged to involve external laboratories to conduct noise, air and soil pollution analysis, and therefore the budget for laboratory surveys by an independent and certified laboratory is foreseen. And the 3rd level if it is not solved, then apply further to the court if they are not satisfied with the actions of the 1st and 2nd level. All other comments will be taken into account. On biological parameters will be developed and analysed to date and if there is a need it will be improved and implemented within the framework of this project.
Once the construction is underway, the local district environmental authority must supervise. And all these stages should be scheduled and reflected in the SEP.	Thank you for all your comments, we will take everything into account. As for GRM this mechanism can also be updated further by the PMU as it is a living document. Regarding SEP, it specifies the GRM and the roles of the committee not only at the national level but also at the local level. All further issues will be worked out together with PMU.

Annex 5. Template of Census and Socio-Economic Survey Form

Census and Socio-Economic Survey Form

District, Jamoat
 (Hukumats): _____
 Town/Village: _____

Date: _____ 2025

PAP /Land Parcel Unique Code:	Head of the Household Name, Surname:	
Number of persons in the household:	Landowner's Name, Surname:	
Male:	Landowner's ID:	
Female:	Contact information:	
Vulnerability:	Name, Surname of the Respondent:	

Demographic Data:

Household Member	Head of the household	Spouse	Daughter	Son	Father	Mother	Son-in-law	Daughter-in-law	Granddaughter	Grandson	Brother	Sister	Other (Male)	Other (Female)
Relationship to head of household (name)														
Age														

Marital Status														
Occupation														
Major Income Source														
Level of Education														
Vulnerability														
Ethnicity														
Religion														

Possession of Durable Assets of PAHs:

Please indicate whether your household owns the following assets and specify the quantity of each:

Colour TV	Satellite Antenna	Mobile Phone	Internet	Laptop/PC	Gas Heater	Woodstove	Well	Washing Machine	Refrigerator
Bicycle	Motorcycle	Automobile	Tractor	Mini Tractor	Microbus	Lorry	Cattle	Poultry	Cattle

Please assess the current condition of your residential building using the scale below:

- 1 - Very Poor Condition: The building requires immediate renovation or expansion and may be unsafe for occupancy.
- 2 - Poor Condition: The building needs significant renovation, but it is not an immediate safety concern.
- 3 - Moderate Condition: The building is in an average state, with some areas potentially requiring maintenance or repair.
- 4 - Good Condition: The building is generally in good shape, with only minor improvements or updates needed.
- 5 - Excellent Condition: The building is in optimal condition, and no improvements or repairs are necessary.

Please provide your household's average annual expenditure in Tajik Somoni (TJS) across the following categories:

Food	Clothing	Beverages	Household items	Housing Repair	Utilities (Electricity)	Utilities (Gas)	Utilities (Water/Waste)	Healthcare	Education	Professional Trainings/Workshops
Agriculture	Livestock	Business	Transportation	Automobile (Fuel/M	Land Lease	Sports	Leisure	Mortgage Loan	Consumer Loan	Other

Other: _____ (Please, Specify)

Land use patterns: Please indicate the number of land parcels owned by your household:

Type of Land	Number of Land Parcels	Area (sq.m.)	Annual yield (Kg/year)	Income (TJS/Year)
Residential				

Commercial				
Agricultural (fruit-trees)				
Agricultural (annual crops)				
Pastureland				
Leased Land (private lessor)				
Leased from the State				
Other				

Main source of income for the household

Which of these is the main source of income?

Agriculture	Livestock	Business	Monthly Salary	Periodic Work	Remittances	Wholesale of goods at the local market	Roadside Trading	Working abroad	Pension	State subsidy	Other

In case of other, please specify: _____

Vulnerability:

Does any of below mentioned correlate to your household?

- 1: Female headed household.
- 2: Below Poverty Line
- 3: Persons with disabilities
- 4: War Veteran

5: Household receives allowance from the state (Please provide a photo of the document):

6: Other (Please Specify)