

# **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

**For**

## **ROGUN HYDROPOWER PROJECT**



**Project Management Group under the President of the  
Republic of Tajikistan**

**May 2025**

# Contents

1. Introduction and Background.....	6
1.1. Introduction .....	6
1.2. Project Background .....	6
1.3. Project Needs .....	7
1.4. Project Location .....	7
1.5. Project Description .....	8
1.6. Project Implementation Units .....	9
2. Applicable Standards .....	10
2.1. Introduction .....	10
2.2. National Requirements .....	10
2.2.1. The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan .....	10
2.2.2. Law on Access to Information.....	10
2.2.3. Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) No. 1266 .....	11
2.3. Lender Requirements .....	11
2.3.1. World Bank Requirements .....	12
2.3.2. Asian Development Bank (ADB) Requirements.....	13
2.3.3. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) .....	13
2.3.4. European Investment Bank (EIB) .....	14
2.3.5. Islamic Development Bank (IsDB).....	14
2.3.6. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) .....	15
2.3.7. Eurasian Development Bank .....	15
2.4. International Bodies and Conventions .....	16
2.4.1. Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia (ICWC) .....	16
2.4.2. Espoo Convention (1991) .....	16
3. Stakeholder Engagement and Awareness Program .....	17
3.1. Objectives and Principles of Stakeholder Engagement.....	17
3.1.1. Objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Process.....	17
3.1.2. Stakeholder Engagement Principles .....	17
3.2. Previous Stakeholder Engagement.....	18
3.2.1. Engagement Prior to 2011 .....	18
3.2.2. Engagement by the Resettlement Program, 2011-2022.....	18
3.2.3. Consultations on the 2014 ESIA and TEAS .....	20
3.2.4. Consultations with Riparians (Governments and CSOs) .....	20
3.2.5. Context of Consultations with International Stakeholders.....	27
3.2.6. Engagement for the Updated ESIA and RLRf, 2022-2024.....	28
3.2.7. Other Engagements .....	31
4. Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis .....	32
4.1. Stakeholder Identification .....	32

4.1.1. Directly Affected Settlements.....	32	
4.1.2. Vulnerable Groups .....	32	
4.2. Stakeholder Grouping.....	34	
5. Stakeholder Engagement Program .....	43	
5.1. Stakeholder Engagement Techniques .....	43	
5.1.1. Information Disclosure Activities .....	44	
5.1.2. Consultation Methods .....	45	
5.1.3. Citizen Engagement.....	53	
5.1.4. Consultations on the Benefit-Sharing Programme (BSP) .....	54	
6. Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	55	
6.1. Introduction .....	55	
6.2. Purpose And Principles of the Grievance Mechanism .....	55	
6.3. The Project Grievance Mechanism Procedure .....	56	
6.3.1. Grievance Channels.....	56	
6.3.2. Tier 1 Approach.....	58	
6.3.3. Tier 2 Approach.....	61	
6.3.4. Grievance Management Timeframes .....	62	
6.3.5. Contractors’ Role in Implementing the Grievance Redress Mechanism .....	62	
6.4. Grievance Management Roles and Responsibilities .....	63	
6.5. Grievance Recordkeeping and Monitoring.....	64	
6.5.1. Grievance Recordkeeping .....	64	
6.5.2. Grievance Monitoring.....	65	
6.6. Grievance Reporting.....	65	
7. World Bank Grievance Redress Service .....	66	
8. Monitoring, Reporting, and Responsibilities .....	67	
8.1. Record Keeping and Monitoring.....	67	
8.2. Routine Evaluation .....	68	
8.3. Internal Reporting .....	68	
9. Budget.....	69	
ANNEX 01	AFFECTED COMMUNITIES .....	71
ANNEX 02	GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE FLOW CHART .....	74
ANNEX 03	EXAMPLE GRIEVANCE LOG .....	75
ANNEX 04	EXAMPLE GRIEVANCE SUBMISSION FORM.....	76
ANNEX 05	DFZ ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITIES BEING RESETTLED (2011-2025).....	78
ANNEX 06	KEY ISSUES RAISED IN THE FIFTH RIPARIAN INFORMATION-SHARING AND CONSULTATION – June-July 2014 .....	95
ANNEX 07	ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS, 2023 .....	103
ANNEX 08	ENGAGEMENT WITH RESETTLED AND HOST COMMUNITIES (2022) .....	105
ANNEX 09	ENGAGEMENT WITH RESETTLED, HOST AND OTHER AFFECTED COMMUNITIES, AUGUST 2023 .....	108
ANNEX 10	CONSULTATION MEETING WITH RIPARIAN NATIONS AND CSOs, 2023 and 2024.....	113
ANNEX 11	PUBLIC ESIA DISCLOSURE CONSULTATIONS, JANUARY 2024.....	131
ANNEX 12	PHOTOS OF ESIA PUBLIC DISCLOSURE MEETINGS, JANUARY 2024 .....	136

ANNEX 13 – Information-Sharing and Consultation Meetings on the Resettlement and Livelihood  
Restoration Framework (RLRF) of the Rogun Hydropower Project ..... 137

ANNEX 13A ..... 132

ANNEX 13B ..... 143

ANNEX 13C ..... 151

ANNEX 14 CONSULTATIONS ON THE ROGUN HPP BENEFIT-SHARING PROGRAMME (BSP)  
..... 154

## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym	Term
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank:
CoWFA	Committee of Women and Family Affairs
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFZ	State Enterprise of Directorate for Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP
DLEO	District Livelihood and Engagement Officer
EHS	Environmental, Health, Safety
EHSS	Environmental, Health, Safety and Social
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GWh	Gigawatt hours
HPP	Hydropower Plant
ICWC	Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
JSC	Open Joint Stock Company
KWh	Kilowatt hour
MW	Megawatts
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PMG	Project Management Group for Energy Facilities Construction under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RLRF	Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TA	Technical Assistance

# 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

## 1.1. Introduction

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is a live public document that sets out the commitments of the Project Management Group for Energy Facilities Construction under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan's ("PMG") relating to stakeholder engagement, consultation and disclosure activities for the Rogun Hydropower Project. The Project includes construction and operation of the Hydropower plant (HPP) and the associated resettlement activities.

Stakeholder engagement and consultation are undertaken to inform and improve project decision-making and build understanding by actively involving individuals, groups and organizations in a project. Stakeholder engagement and consultation help to:

- Identify and involve all potentially affected groups and individuals;
- Generate a good understanding of the project among those who will be affected;
- Identify issues early in the project cycle that may pose a risk to the project or its stakeholders;
- Ensure that mitigation measures are appropriate--implementable, effective and efficient; and
- Establish a system for long-term communications between the project and communities that benefit all parties.

This SEP details engagement undertaken with stakeholders in the past as well as engagement that will be undertaken in the future. This SEP will be revised periodically in order to inform ongoing stakeholder engagement through the entire lifecycle of the Project.

## 1.2. Project Background

The Rogun HPP is located on the Vakhsh River in Tajikistan which forms part of the Amu Darya Basin. Historically, planning for a dam and hydropower project on the Vakhsh River was initiated in the 1960s. Rogun HPP was and is intended to be the furthest upstream of a series of hydropower projects on the Vakhsh River to provide regional irrigation and hydropower that benefits all of what are now the Central Asia countries. Construction, which initially commenced in 1982, has progressed with a number of stop-and resume cycles, driven by the economic consequences of major geopolitical events. Construction has accelerated from 2016 onwards.

Tajikistan has established the Open Joint Stock Company Rogun Hydropower Plant ("Rogun JSC") to construct and operate the Rogun HPP, which is being constructed on the Vakhsh River, approximately 100km east of Dushanbe and 70km upstream of Nurek HPP. The dam will be 335m high and become the largest HPP in Central Asia, with a generation capacity of 3,780 megawatts (MW) and an average annual generation of over 17,000 gigawatt hours (GWh). The Rogun HPP is expected to produce electricity for 115 years and, by intercepting sediment, will extend the life of Nurek HPP. Rogun JSC reports to the PMG.

Operation of the Rogun HPP will be consistent with existing agreements for water allocation in the Amu Darya basin. The agreements allocate shares of water flows to each country, and this allows Nurek HPP, and in the future Rogun HPP, to store high flows in spring and summer for release in winter to support hydropower generation and also to release sufficient water in summer to support downstream uses, notably including irrigation. To accommodate downstream users, the Rogun HPP reservoir will not be filled immediately but rather for at least seven years after construction is complete in 2029.

### 1.3. Project Needs

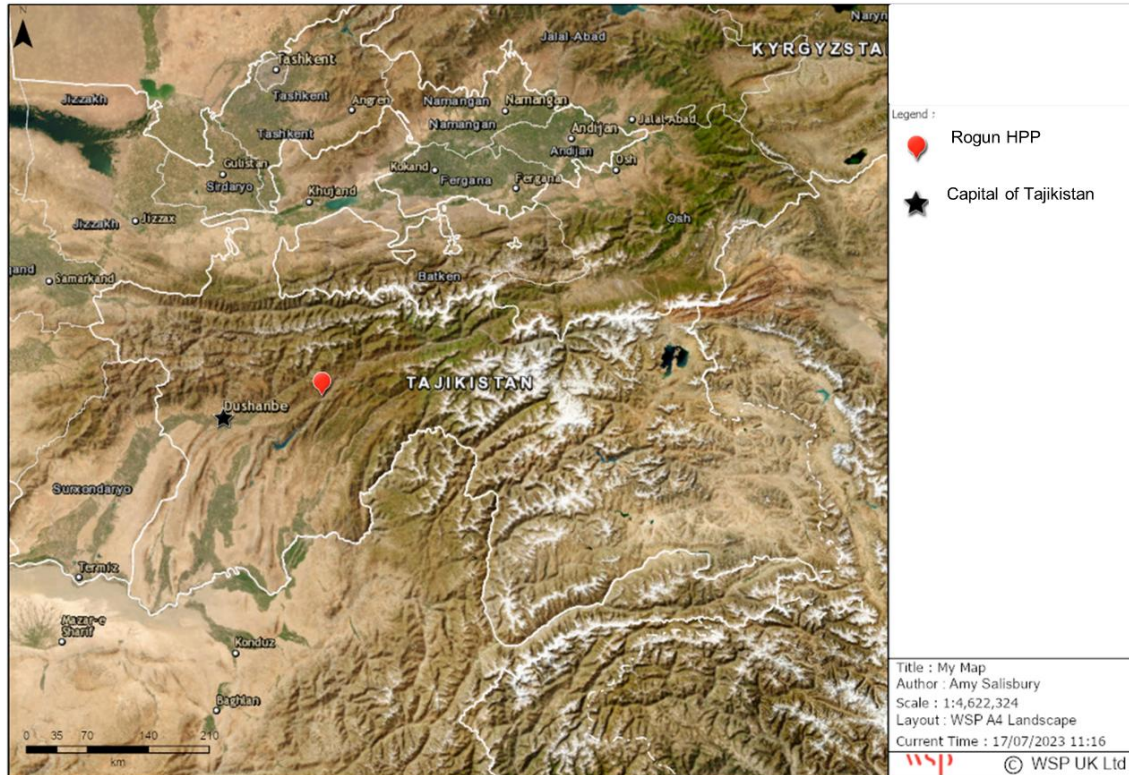
The Project as a whole is expected to provide a number of benefits to the Vakhsh river basin and Tajikistan as a whole, including:

- **Energy security** – the dam’s hydroelectric capacity is anticipated to eliminate critical winter energy shortages that Tajikistan currently experiences, generating an expected 30% on average of the current energy demand between 2030-2050.
- **Sediment retention and longevity of the Vakhsh Cascade** – due to its upstream position the Rogun HPP is expected to significantly prolong the lifespan of downstream hydroelectric facilities through its sediment retention capacity. This will also secure the stable supply of hydroelectricity for the region in the long term alongside the Cascade’s contribution to the national grid.
- **Flood management** – Currently the Vakhsh Cascade, including the Nurek HPP, has not been designed to withstand the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) levels that have been modelled for the region. Rogun HPP is designed to withstand the PMF. Rogun HPP will provide improved flood routing capacity and increased protection for downstream HPPs (Nurek, Biapaza, Sangtuda 1, Sangtuda 2, and Golovnaya) and surrounding settlements from flood risk.
- **Contribution to climate goals** - the Project will provide significant domestic supply of renewable electricity for Tajikistan that is both reliable and contributes to national climate goals i.e., the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) goal of cutting emissions by 40-50% by 2030 from 1990 levels.
- **Economic growth** – the Project will enable Tajikistan to export electricity, strengthening its economic and diplomatic relations with Riparian countries and providing a sustainable source of economic growth.

### 1.4. Project Location

The Rogun HPP is being constructed on the Vakhsh River approximately 110 kilometers east of Dushanbe, 70 kilometers upstream of the Nurek Hydropower Plant, immediately adjacent to the town of Rogun. The dam will be 330 meters high, and the facility will have a generation capacity of 3,600 MW (see Figure 1). The Rogun HPP is located within the Vakhsh River Basin, part of the Pamir-Alay Mountain system and characterized by rugged and mountainous terrain. The basin consists of deep valleys, and the terrain is predominantly rocky, with glaciers and snowfields in higher elevation areas.

**Figure 1 - General Location of Rogun HPP in Tajikistan**



## 1.5. Project Description

The Rogun HPP Project has been in construction for many years, most recently since 2018 with work currently ongoing. The current status of the Project (as of Sept 2024) includes:

- A dam whose crest is 1,110 meters above sea level (m asl);
- A reservoir at elevation 1,075 m asl with a surface area of 12 square kilometers (km<sup>2</sup>). The reservoir will be raised to 1,110 m asl by 2027, and progressively raised to 1,290 m asl by 2038;
- An underground powerhouse that currently has two operating turbines (Units 5 and 6) with a combined generation capacity of 400 MW. These will be upgraded in 2024/early 2025, bringing their capacity to 630 MW each. Turbine Units 1 to 4 will be installed progressively from 2025 through to 2029, at which time full generation capacity will be 3,780 MW;
- Three high pressure water intakes, High Level Outlet 1 (HLO-1), High Level Outlet 2 (HLO-2) and Remote Tunnel Spillways (RTS), headrace tunnels and four diversion tunnels;
- A gas insulated GIS, two 500 kilovolt and two 220 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines that connect the Project to the national grid, Dushanbe and other countries;
- Approximately 70 km of underground roads;
- Approximately 26 km of aboveground roads, mostly unpaved;
- Approximately 15 km of water tunnels;
- Permanent Offices and buildings for operation;
- Temporary construction areas including borrow pits, spoil storage, concrete batching, logistics and laydown areas, offices and other construction facilities;
- One main construction camp for over 20 construction contractors on the lower terrace between the reservoir and Rogun City. This camp will be flooded by 2026/2027 and contractors will be relocated to new locations; and
- A program to resettle villages and households in the footprint of the future reservoir. To date, about 10,000 people have been resettled. Resettlers have the choice of moving to host communities or new settlements. The resettlement program will be completed in 2032.

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

- A dam with a crest at 1,300 m asl and an overall height of 335 m;
- A reservoir with a full supply level (FSL) at 1,290 m above sea level (asl), a total surface area of 170 km<sup>2</sup>, an overall length of approximately 70 km and capacity of approximately 13.3 km<sup>3</sup>;
- A surface spillway, two mid-level and three high-level tunnels to protect the dam and allow safe passage of floodwaters up to the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF);
- An underground powerhouse and transformer room in excavated caverns on the left bank. The powerhouse will contain six turbines, each having a generating capacity of 630 MW;
- Removal, restoration or flooding of temporary facilities/areas depending on the specific type and location of the facility.
- Continuation of the resettlement program until about 2032, by which time about 50,000 people in 69 villages will have been resettled into either new or existing villages;
- Approximately 5-6 km of above ground surface roads; and
- Substation and six transmission lines connecting the Project to the national grid and other countries. Four of these are complete (two 500Kv and two 220kV) and two 500kV lines are yet to be constructed) These are not being directly financed by the Project but are considered associated facilities.

The dam crest will reach 1,300 m asl around 2032. An extended filling period will follow to 2028, where the reservoir will raise to its Full Supply Level (FSL) of 1,290 m asl.

Once complete, the Project will be the largest installation in Central Asia, with a generation capacity of 3,780 MW and an average annual generation of over 17,000,000 MW-hour (17,000 gigawatt-hour (GWh) or 17 billion kiloWatt (KWh). The Project has an expected life of 110 years, dependent on sediment inflow. Furthermore, by intercepting sediment upstream of Nurek, it will extend the lifespan of the Nurek hydropower plant by a further 100 years or more.

## 1.6. Project Implementation Units

The following institutions and bodies play a key role in the implementation of the Project:

- **PMG** – the PMG is the implementing entity acting on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. It will play a pivotal role in overseeing the Project's development by the other parties.
- **Project Management Consultant (PMC)** – provides overall supervision of E&S compliance monitoring and will be appointed from 2024.
- **Rogun JSC** – responsible for design and construction of the dam and the hydropower plant, including the management of contractors and subcontractors involved in the construction of the HPP.
- **State Enterprise of Directorate for the Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP (DFZ)** – the DFZ is responsible for developing and implementing the resettlement and livelihood restoration program, including engaging with communities affected by resettlement, and for areas that will be affected by the reservoir. Also responsible for constructing infrastructure for new communities and demolishing resettled communities.

## 2. APPLICABLE STANDARDS

### 2.1. Introduction

This chapter outlines the national legislative requirements and lenders' environmental and social policy requirements of relevance to stakeholder engagement and consultation.

### 2.2. National Requirements

#### 2.2.1. *The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan*

Tajikistan has recognized the importance of stakeholder engagement and public consultation in infrastructure projects, and the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan guarantees and protects fundamental rights and freedoms. The key articles of the Constitution related to stakeholder engagement are listed below:

- Freedom of Thought (Article 30) guarantees the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion, and belief and ensures stakeholders can freely express their opinions, concerns, and suggestions.
- Right to Health (Article 39) recognizes the right to healthcare and medical assistance and highlights the importance of providing healthcare services to the population. Indicates the government's responsibility to promote and protect public health.
- Environmental Protection (Article 43) emphasizes the state's responsibility to protect and improve the environment and underlines the importance of sustainable development. Highlights the need to consider environmental impacts and engage stakeholders in infrastructure projects.
- Anti-discrimination (Article 14) guarantees equality before the law and prohibits discrimination based on various grounds, including social status, property status, and place of residence. This article ensures equal opportunities for stakeholders to engage in project-related decision-making processes without discrimination.
- Safeguarding nature (Article 22) protects the right to a favourable environment and states that everyone has a duty to protect nature and the environment. This article emphasizes stakeholders' responsibility to actively safeguard the environment and encourages their involvement in infrastructure projects.
- Freedom to associate (Article 32) safeguards the right to associate freely, form public associations, and join trade unions. This article supports the formation of stakeholder groups, NGOs, or community-based organizations that can actively engage in project discussions, provide collective input, and advocate for the interests of their members.
- Right, to petition (Article 37) recognizes the right to petition and establishes the right of individuals and legal entities to submit petitions to public authorities. This article allows stakeholders to raise concerns, suggestions, and grievances related to infrastructure projects directly to relevant authorities.

#### 2.2.2. *Law on Access to Information*

The Law on Access to Information was enacted on April 27, 2010, establishing the legal framework for the right to access information held by public authorities. This law gives individuals and legal entities the right to request and receive information from public authorities, subject to certain limitations and exceptions defined by law. This law aims to ensure transparency, accountability, and

public participation in governance by granting individuals and organizations the right to access information held by public authorities.<sup>1</sup>

### 2.2.3. *Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) No. 1266*

The primary legislation governing stakeholder engagement in Tajikistan is the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) No. 1266, adopted in 2006 (Law on Environmental Impact Assessment). The law requires public participation and consultation as part of the EIA process for projects with potential environmental impacts. It establishes a framework for involving stakeholders in the decision-making process, including local communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the public.

The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment sets forth the following requirements for stakeholder engagement in infrastructure projects:

- **Public disclosure:** This law mandates that information about the planned infrastructure project and its potential environmental impact be publicly available. This includes project descriptions, potential risks, and mitigation measures. The responsible authority must disclose this information to ensure transparency and allow stakeholders to provide input.
- **Public consultation:** The law requires public consultation during the EIA process, stipulating that interested parties, including stakeholders and affected communities, have the right to participate in the decision-making process. The responsible authority should organize public hearings, meetings, or other forms of consultation to gather public feedback, opinions, and suggestions.
- **Access to information:** The law emphasizes the right to access environmental information. It gives individuals and organizations the right to request and receive information related to infrastructure projects and their potential environmental impacts. Public authorities must respond to such requests promptly and provide the requested information unless it falls within exceptions defined by law.

## 2.3. **Lender Requirements**

This SEP has been prepared according to the following standards that have been adopted by international financial institutions (IFIs):

- World Bank: Environmental and Social Framework (2018) and World Bank Group General Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (2007);
- Asian Development Bank: Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and associated safeguard documents;
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank: Environmental and Social Framework (2019, 2021 and 2022);
- The European Investment Bank (EIB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESSF), consisting of the E&S policy (2022) and revised E&S standards (2022); and the EIB Environmental, Climate, and Social (ECS) Guidelines on Hydropower Development (2019);
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD): Performance Requirements (PRs) as defined in the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy (ESP);

---

<sup>1</sup> Environmental information is not provided or disseminated in the following case: if the information is transferred to state secrets in accordance with the requirements of the Republic of Tajikistan; if the disclosure of information leads to legal proceedings, investigations, or cases of administrative offenses; if disclosure of information will cause harm to the environment or create a threat of causing it; in other cases provided for by the obligations of the Republic of Tajikistan and international legal acts recognized by Tajikistan, in order to ensure state security, protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, and the rights of legal entities.

- Islamic Development Bank: Sustainable Development Goals;
- Eurasian Development Bank and Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development: Environmental and Social Responsibility Policy;
- Saudi Fund for Development; and
- Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.

This SEP has been developed to ensure alignment with all donor policies regarding stakeholder engagement, including information disclosure, meaningful consultations, grievance mechanisms and ongoing participation in the project design and implementation.

### 2.3.1. World Bank Requirements

The Project will be structured to meet the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (2018) and the World Bank Group General Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (2007). This includes in particular Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. The pertinent objectives and requirements of ESS10 are listed in Table 2-1:

**Table 2-1 World Bank ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement Requirements**

Objective	Key Requirements
Stakeholder identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and engage with all relevant stakeholders affected by the project.</li> <li>• Comprehensive stakeholder analysis to identify and understand the different stakeholders and their interests in relation to the project.</li> <li>• Development of a SEP that outlines the strategies and methods for engaging with identified stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle.</li> <li>• Regular updates and review of stakeholder mapping to ensure accuracy and inclusiveness of all relevant groups.</li> </ul>
Information disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disclosure of project-related information that is relevant and accessible to stakeholders in a timely and culturally appropriate manner.</li> <li>• Establishment of a process for systematically collecting, organizing, and disseminating project information.</li> <li>• Provision of information in clear, understandable language and formats appropriate to the cultural and linguistic context of the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Sharing information on potential project impacts, mitigation measures, and monitoring plans enables stakeholders to make informed decisions and provide feedback.</li> </ul>
Meaningful consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitation of meaningful consultation and participation of stakeholders in decision-making processes.</li> <li>• Development of a consultation plan that outlines the objectives, methods, and timeline for engaging stakeholders.</li> <li>• Provision of opportunities for stakeholders to express their views, concerns, and suggestions regarding project planning, implementation, and monitoring.</li> <li>• Consideration and incorporation of stakeholder input into project decision-making processes, where feasible and appropriate.</li> </ul>
Ongoing engagement and external reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement in regular external communication and reporting to stakeholders on project performance, impacts, and mitigation measures.</li> <li>• Establishment of mechanisms for ongoing engagement with stakeholders to provide updates on project progress, changes, and emerging issues.</li> <li>• Preparation of regular reports that document project activities, progress, and the status of environmental and social commitments.</li> <li>• Transparency in reporting and availability of reports to stakeholders and the inclusion of feedback on the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the information provided.</li> </ul>
Grievance redress mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) that allows stakeholders to raise concerns, provide feedback, and seek remedies related to the project.</li> <li>• Development and publicizing a clear and accessible GRM that outlines the procedures for submitting grievances, including channels for anonymous grievances if necessary.</li> <li>• Documentation, acknowledgment, and address of grievances promptly and fairly.</li> <li>• Provide feedback to the grievant on the actions taken to address their concerns and, if applicable, implement appropriate remedies.</li> </ul>

### 2.3.2. Asian Development Bank (ADB) Requirements

To ensure that its projects and programs are implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner, the ADB has established a Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) along with associated safeguard documents. The objectives pertinent to stakeholder engagement are summarized in Table 2-2.

**Table 2-2 ADB Stakeholder Engagement Requirements**

Objective	Key Requirements
Stakeholder identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and engage with all relevant stakeholders affected by the project, including local communities, indigenous peoples, vulnerable groups, and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
Information disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely and transparent disclosure of project information.</li> <li>Provide affected stakeholders with access to relevant project documents, plans, and assessments in a manner and language that is understandable and accessible to them.</li> </ul>
Meaningful consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seek and consider the views, concerns, and suggestions of affected stakeholders during project planning, design, implementation, and monitoring.</li> <li>Use participatory methods to ensure inclusive and effective consultations.</li> </ul>
Ongoing engagement and external reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage with stakeholders continuously throughout the project lifecycle.</li> <li>Provide opportunities for stakeholders to provide feedback, raise concerns, and participate in monitoring and evaluation processes.</li> <li>Publicly report on engagement activities and outcomes.</li> </ul>
Grievance redress mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a GRM to address concerns and grievances raised by affected stakeholders.</li> <li>Provide a channel for stakeholders to seek redress, express grievances, and resolve disputes related to the project's impacts.</li> </ul>

### 2.3.3. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

AIIB has a number of requirements within its Environmental and Social Framework (2022) relating to stakeholder engagement and consultation, which are summarized in Table 2-3.

**Table 2-3 AIIB Stakeholder Engagement Requirements**

Objective	Key Requirements
Information disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disclosure of draft environmental and social information in accordance with the final environmental and social documentation, monitoring reports, and private equity funds information.</li> <li>Do so in a timely, accessible, gender-sensitive and inclusive and culturally appropriate manner and location, and in a form and language(s) understandable to the PAPs, other relevant stakeholders who may have specific needs.</li> </ul>
Meaningful consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meaningful consultation with stakeholders during project preparation and implementation with more elaborate consultation for Category A projects. Consultation for Category B projects should be proportional to their risks and impacts.</li> <li>The environmental and social assessment documentation should include a record of consultations and a list of participants.</li> </ul>
Grievance redress mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of a suitable project-level GRM (GRM) to address the concerns and grievances of affected individuals. The GRM should be scaled to project risks and impacts.</li> <li>The GRM should not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies.</li> <li>The GRM should address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, including gender-related concerns and complaints relating to GBV, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender sensitive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all affected people.</li> <li>The GRM should protect grievants from retaliation and enable them to remain anonymous, if requested.</li> <li>A publicly accessible case register and reports on grievance redress and outcomes should be maintained.</li> <li>A separate GRM should be established for contracted project workers.</li> </ul>

### 2.3.4. European Investment Bank (EIB)

The EIB emphasizes stakeholder engagement in its projects, requiring the identification and involvement of relevant stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle. The requirements of the EIB in relation to stakeholder engagement, as stated in the EIB Environmental, Climate and Social Guidelines on Hydropower Development (2019), are summarized in Table 2-4.

**Table 2-4 EIB Environmental, Climate and Social Guidelines on Hydropower Development (2019) Stakeholder Engagement Requirements**

Objective	Key Requirements
Stakeholder identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and engage relevant stakeholders, including affected communities, NGOs, and experts.</li> </ul>
Information disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disclose comprehensive information on the project's environmental, climate, and social aspects.</li> <li>Provide accessible and transparent documentation in local languages for affected stakeholders.</li> <li>Disclose information on the project's anticipated impacts, mitigation measures, and monitoring plans.</li> </ul>
Meaningful consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage in meaningful consultation with affected communities and stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle.</li> <li>Conduct consultations in a culturally appropriate manner, considering the needs and perspectives of indigenous peoples, if applicable.</li> </ul>
Ongoing engagement and external reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain an ongoing dialogue with stakeholders, addressing concerns and providing updates on project progress.</li> <li>Regularly report on the environmental, climate, and social performance of the hydropower project.</li> <li>Ensure timely and accurate reporting on social and environmental incidents, grievances, and their resolution.</li> </ul>
Grievance redress mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a GRM to address grievances and concerns raised by affected communities.</li> <li>Ensure the GRM is accessible, transparent, and can provide remedies for affected stakeholders.</li> <li>Publicly disclose information on the GRM and its functioning.</li> </ul>

### 2.3.5. Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

The IsDB recognizes the importance of the SDGs in addressing global challenges and promoting sustainable development in member countries, and its requirements for stakeholder engagement are summarized in Table 2-5.

**Table 2-5 IsDB Stakeholder Engagement Requirements**

Objective	Key Requirements
Stakeholder identification	Identify and engage relevant stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, and local communities, to ensure their involvement in SDG-related initiatives and decision-making processes.
Information disclosure	Disclose relevant information about SDG projects, strategies, and policies to stakeholders in a transparent and timely manner, enabling them to understand IsDB's approach and contribute effectively.
Meaningful consultation	Conduct meaningful consultations with stakeholders at various stages of project planning, implementation, and monitoring to gather their perspectives, feedback, and inputs, ensuring their voices are heard and considered in decision-making processes.
Ongoing engagement	Foster ongoing engagement with stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle, facilitating dialogue, collaboration, and knowledge sharing to maximize the impact and effectiveness of SDG interventions.
External reporting	Regularly report on the progress, achievements, and challenges related to SDG initiatives, providing transparent and accountable information to stakeholders and the broader public.
Grievance redress mechanism	Establish a robust GRM that allows stakeholders to raise concerns, provide feedback, and seek redress for any adverse impacts or violations related to SDG projects, ensuring their grievances are addressed fairly and timely.

### 2.3.6. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

All projects financed by EBRD must meet the requirements of the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy which includes ten Performance Requirements (PRs) for key areas of environmental and social sustainability that projects are required to meet, including PR10 Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement.

The pertinent objectives and requirements of PR10 are presented in Table 2-6:

**Table 2-6 EBRD Stakeholder Engagement Requirements**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Key Requirements</b>
Stakeholder Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify Project affected stakeholders, including disadvantaged or vulnerable groups who are affected or likely affected by the Project; or may have an interest in the Project.</li> <li>• Develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Mechanism.</li> </ul>
Information Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide stakeholders with access to timely, relevant, understandable, accessible information in a culturally appropriate manner. Including access to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The purpose, nature, scale and durations of the Project;</li> <li>○ Any risks, potential impacts and mitigation measures;</li> <li>○ Proposed stakeholder engagement process;</li> <li>○ Time and venue of public consultation meetings; and</li> <li>○ A Grievance Mechanism.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Where applicable, differentiated measures will be implemented to allow the effective participation of those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>
Meaningful Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation will be in line with the degree of potential project impacts and will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Begin early and continue throughout the Project lifecycle;</li> <li>○ Be based on prior disclosure and dissemination of information;</li> <li>○ Be free of manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation;</li> <li>○ Enable meaningful participation; and</li> <li>○ Be documented.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Ongoing Engagement and External Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide stakeholders, on an ongoing basis, with appropriate information on the Project regarding risks, impacts and grievances raised.</li> <li>• Communicate any updates to stakeholders on the Project, including disclosure of updated ESMP if adverse impacts, risks, concerns are identified or raised.</li> <li>• Report to the community with frequency that is proportionate to the concerns of affected communities but not less than annually.</li> </ul>
Grievance Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a Grievance Mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of stakeholders' concerns and grievances about the Project.</li> <li>• The Grievance Mechanism should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Resolve concerns promptly and effectively;</li> <li>○ Use a transparent, culturally appropriate and readily accessible consultative process; and</li> <li>○ Allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 2.3.7. Eurasian Development Bank

The Eurasian Development Bank has an Environmental and Social Responsibility Policy requires projects to:

- Include information about procedures to take note of public opinion and its scope, as well as comments and proposals received and how they were considered during the EIA;
- Produce a non-technical summary of EIA results for the public and decision makers; and

- Make the EIA report available to the public and ensure that public opinion is taken into account during the EIA, in accordance with the current laws of the country where the Project is implemented.

The Banks' Policy has also been adopted by The Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development.

## **2.4. International Bodies and Conventions**

### *2.4.1. Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia (ICWC)*

The Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia (ICWC) was formed in 1992 to promote cooperation and coordination among Central Asian countries in managing and allocating water resources. It aims to address conflicts, promote sustainability, and provide greater consideration of social, economic, and environmental needs. The ICWC facilitates the development of agreements and joint frameworks for water allocation, infrastructure development, data sharing, and scientific research. It also resolves disputes and encourages the sustainable use of water resources among its members. As such, the organization takes a cooperative approach to address water scarcity, climate change, and competing demands for water use in the region. The ICWC includes representatives from the following Central Asian countries:

- Tajikistan;
- Kazakhstan;
- Kyrgyzstan;
- Turkmenistan;
- Uzbekistan.

### *2.4.2. Espoo Convention (1991)*

The Espoo Convention (1991), formally known as the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, is an international treaty that promotes environmental impact assessments for projects with potential transboundary effects. It requires participating countries to assess and consider the environmental impacts of proposed projects, engage with affected stakeholders, and facilitate cross-border cooperation in decision-making processes.

The Espoo Convention is relevant where transboundary projects have the potential to trigger significant environmental impacts, including the Rogun HPP Project. While Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries have not ratified the Convention, the importance of its requirements in addressing potential transboundary effects and ensuring that affected stakeholders have a voice in the decision-making process should be recognized when implementing this SEP.

### 3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND AWARENESS PROGRAM

Ongoing stakeholder engagement aims to develop and maintain constructive and transparent relationships between the affected communities and the Rogun HPP. By adopting this approach, the Rogun HPP will maximize its contribution to the well-being and prosperity of the local community and the region and avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

#### 3.1. Objectives and Principles of Stakeholder Engagement

##### 3.1.1. Objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Process

This stakeholder engagement program aims to inform and consult with stakeholders about the Project. As well as answering questions regarding the Project, it addresses concerns or questions that may arise. As a result, stakeholder engagement activities will:

- Identify the Project stakeholders that could be adversely affected or may have an interest in the Project.
- Consult with stakeholders to determine their views regarding impacts and implications.
- Provide sufficient opportunity for the stakeholders to express their opinions and concerns.
- Communicate regularly with Rogun HPP stakeholders, provide information, and solicit feedback on the project.
- Collect feedback from stakeholders on the Project including their concerns, suggestions and questions on the potential impacts and address these in a timely manner through the appropriate channels.
- Describe the Project and identifying benefits to the national economy, region, people, and Rogun HPP employees.
- Explain possible hazards and the systems in place to prevent adverse impacts at the Rogun HPP.
- Identify mitigation measures for environmental and socio-economic effects.
- Provide the functionality of grievance mechanisms and other channels available for all stakeholders to address any project-specific concerns and requests.
- Provide regular updates on Rogun HPP progress.

##### 3.1.2. Stakeholder Engagement Principles

Table 4-1 shows the principles that will guide the engagement program.

**Table 4-1 Stakeholder Engagement Principles**

Principle	Description
Accessibility	Stakeholder engagement actions should be held at venues that are easily reachable and accessible to the affected stakeholders. Logistical assistance should be provided to enable all stakeholders to attend. Relevant logistical support must be provided, particularly to vulnerable groups and those from far away.
Engagement Continuity	Ensure that stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process, not just a one-time event. Engage stakeholders at different project stages, from planning to implementation and beyond.
Fairness	Ensure that all parties are treated fairly during the engagement process. There should be no preference given to one party over another.
Fit for purpose	The stakeholder engagement approach must meet the needs and expectations of the stakeholders and the Rogun HPP. Customize the engagement approach to suit the preferences and interests of different stakeholder groups. For instance, some stakeholders might prefer face-to-face meetings, while others prefer group or social media interactions.
Inclusivity	Engaging all stakeholder groups, mainly the most vulnerable and marginalized, is essential. Channels of engagement are both formal and informal.

Principle	Description
Informed engagement	Stakeholders have enough time to analyze the documents and implications of the information correctly and to determine appropriate mitigation measures. Feedback from stakeholders is encouraged to enable effective communication and avoid misunderstandings. Rogun HPP stakeholders must be informed of progress and given feedback on surveys and decisions taken by Rogun HPP or the government.
Integrity	Engage stakeholders in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust.
No cost	Participation should be free. Stakeholders should not be expected to pay for entrance, transport or refreshments. Appropriate support must be provided.
Partnership	Establish partnerships with the community, government, and civil society institutions to provide social projects with shared value.
Proactive	Actively engage before problems arise.
Reliability	Ensure that promises are always kept. It is essential to communicate challenges and good stories.
Respect	Engage respectfully and refrain from being arrogant. It would be preferable to engage in Tajik or Russian. Engage in a manner that is sensitive to cultural norms.
Responsiveness	Respond to grievances promptly and efficiently.
Transparency	Encourage stakeholders to share their thoughts, concerns, and feedback without fear of reprisals. Active listening is essential during these interactions.
Trust	Maintain an open, meaningful dialogue that respects and upholds all stakeholders' beliefs, values, and opinions.
Understand Stakeholder Needs:	Conduct thorough research and analysis to understand each stakeholder group's concerns, needs, and expectations, as different stakeholders will likely have different priorities and needs.
Visibility	Establish trust by being visible in the community. The focus is on 'being seen' and avoiding using printed materials to replace face-to-face interactions.
Learning and Improving	Stakeholder engagement is a dynamic and iterative process. Actively use stakeholder feedback and experiences to learn from and improve the overall stakeholder engagement approach. Continuous improvement is key to maintaining a fit-for-purpose process.

### 3.2. Previous Stakeholder Engagement

This section summarizes consultations with stakeholders that have occurred in the past.

#### 3.2.1. Engagement Prior to 2011

Between 2008-2011, what was then known as the Resettlement Unit managed the resettlement program of the Project and led a series of community consultations as part of the process. However, during this period prior to the formation of the DFZ in 2011, there are limited stakeholder engagement records. However, the Project was well-known to people throughout Tajikistan due to its strategic importance and scale and its frequent coverage in news media.

#### 3.2.2. Engagement by the Resettlement Program, 2011-2022

Since its official formation in 2011, DFZ has undertaken a series of consultation meetings with communities affected by resettlement. DFZ arranges the community consultations by coordinating with the local authorities and Jamoat Heads prior to upcoming sessions. The Jamoat Heads inform each household within the settlement about the date, time, and objectives of the meeting, which are held in large community spaces such as mosques, tea houses or schools to ensure maximum participation from local residents. This process is also supported by the DFZ representatives based in each district who also notify people of upcoming consultations.

As part of the 2014 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Techno-Economical Assessment Study (TEAS), a Resettlement Framework and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) developed to guide resettlement. The first RAP, known as RAP 1, covered resettlement activities undertaken between 2009-2017 and was developed under World Bank standards at the time. Resettlement under RAP 1 has been complete, and an audit in 2018 found it generally achieved its goals. Subsequently, following the principles of the 2014 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) DFZ developed RAP 2 to cover resettlement from 2018 through 2025, which is currently being implemented. In addition, future RAPs will be developed for further resettlement activities beyond 2025.

A stakeholder engagement program was undertaken during the RAP 1 resettlement program. This engagement included consultations with project-affected persons (PAPs) to consider their views and ultimately to provide them with a choice of prepared resettlement sites. The active participation of PAPs or their representatives was essential in various aspects, including resettlement site selection, community infrastructure and amenities planning and construction, and crop and tree assessments. Decisions made during the planning and implementation of RAP 1 were required to be communicated to the community through multiple channels, including village leaders' notice boards, regular meetings, focus group discussions, and broadcast and printed media. Village-level discussions, led by the village leader, were to be conducted at least monthly.

Additionally, consultations took place at newly established locations involving the Jamoat chairpersons, host communities, newly resettled individuals, and local representatives from DFZ. These meetings gathered insights into the then-current state of the new sites, the perspectives of the host communities regarding the influx of newcomers, the challenges faced by the newly resettled people during the relocation, and their current situation at the new sites.

During the process of preparing the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF), which was disclosed in June 2024, DFZ has engaged communities that have been resettled, that are in the process of being resettled, and that will be resettled in future. Overall, between 2011-2025, a total of 62 consultation meetings were conducted by DFZ. In addition, DFZ held numerous meetings with Project-Affected Households (PAHs) to explain the resettlement process and get feedback about concerns or problems. Gender disaggregated data available for 7 of these consultations reveals that 515 men and 108 women attended. A summary of these DFZ engagement sessions with resettled communities is presented in **Annex 05** (consultations from 2011-2025), **Annex 08** (2022 meetings), and **Annex 9** (2023 meetings).

Those who were engaged include the following:

- Managers and representatives of the DFZ;
- Local authorities, including officials from Tursunzoda City, Jura Rahmon Jamoat, Rogun City, Darband City, Bustan Jamoat, Nurobod District, and other areas;
- Heads of households and other family members previously resettled and to be resettled in future; and
- Representatives of women in Toychi village.

The major discussions fell into the following categories:

- **Community awareness:**
  - Project awareness is gained through TV, newspapers, and official meetings. Preferred channels include meetings and TV, also local Jamoat and Mahalas and the internet.
  - More information on construction progress and the reservoir is desired.
  - Complaints or issues can be submitted to mayors or Jamoat heads, with some discussion of the efficiency of the GRM.
- **Project Impact and Benefits:**
  - Conditions in Rogun City have improved, especially water and electricity supply.
  - Some residents benefit financially by renting out housing to project workers.
  - Employment opportunities are available, and workers, including local women, are satisfied with working conditions.

- Villages being resettled have experienced improved living conditions.
- Cemetery location was a topic of interest and discussion.
- Women in particular were concerned with gender-based impacts, including violence against women and the need for occupational support.
- **Resettlement and Living Conditions:**
  - Resettled individuals generally expressed satisfaction with new living conditions.
  - Compensation for trees and gardens is now provided during resettlement.
  - Meetings with host communities were held prior to resettlement to address concerns.
  - Some construction issues were raised.
- **Economic Impact:**
  - Expectations of positive impacts on local economic growth through tourism.
  - Some concern over-compensation.
  - Increased fruit tree cultivation in the area to sell produce to the project and road project.
  - Measures to restore livelihoods were considered very important, including for women.

Overall, the key risks highlighted by communities have primarily been concerned with the resettlement process itself, including:

- Availability and timing of public infrastructure (e.g. schools, roads, mosques, cemeteries, libraries, sports fields) and utilities (e.g. electricity, drinking water, irrigation water) in new settlements;
- Compensation amounts, adjustments (e.g., in line with changing item costs and inflation), and payment schedule;
- Amount of agricultural land being provided in resettlement locations for themselves and family members;
- Livelihood restoration requests, such as building of bakeries and workshops for sewing; and
- Low incomes of certain impacted households and registration for social support services.

### *3.2.3. Consultations on the 2014 ESIA and TEAS*

Besides DFZ's consultations with resettlement communities, Rogun JSC also held consultation meetings in Dushanbe on the 2014 ESIA, during which information on the project was provided and stakeholders were invited to make comments on the Project and on the ESIA. Most comments were similar to those received by DFZ in its consultations with affected people and revolved around the resettlement process. In addition, stakeholders expressed interest in knowing more about the project and there was great interest in the potential for employment opportunities at the Project.

### *3.2.4. Consultations with Riparians (Governments and CSOs)*

There was also a series of ESIA consultation meetings with representatives of the governments of riparian countries and with domestic and international Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), both as the 2014 ESIA and TEAS were being developed and following disclosure of the documents. The first Riparian Information-Sharing and Consultation Process on the Assessment Studies of a

Proposed Rogun Hydropower Project, held in May 2011, discussed the inception reports and the riparian programs, as well as meeting with the Panels of Experts (Dam Safety and Environmental and Social). This was followed by four more meetings between 2012 and 2014. In addition to government representatives, a range of NGOs participated, including organizations from riparian countries (Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Afghanistan), internal organizations from Tajikistan, and international NGOs such as Human Rights Watch<sup>2</sup>. The main topics of concern focused on:

- Resettlement;
- Alternatives;
- Agreement and practice on the Amu Darya;
- Operation of Rogun;
- Nurek HPP;
- Climate change;
- Aral Sea;
- Construction and completion;
- Dam safety;
- Geological structure and seismicity; and
- Technical questions.

A summary of international consultations undertaken on the 2014 TEAS and ESIA is presented in Tables 3-2, 3-3 and in further detail in **Annex 06**.

**Table 3-2 Sample of 2014 NGO Comments on the Project and Corresponding Responses**

NGO	Comment	Response
NGOs of the Kyrgyzstan Republic (and Tabiyat's letter)	The Jirgital district is inhabited mainly by Kyrgyz and interethnic conflicts may arise in case of resettlement.	Jirgital district is located further upstream, which does not fall under the project area, including resettlement, so no ethnic conflicts or tensions are expected.
Letter 08 of the NGO of Uzbekistan	Is there a social protection action plan with specific information on the payment amount and employment to be provided, with health care options for women of childbearing age in Nurobod (47 settlements), Rasht (21 settlements) and Rogun (9 settlements)?	There is a Resettlement Action Plan (Resettlement Plan) for Phase 1 of the resettlement of the seven settlements affected by the project in the first phase of the dam construction.  Plans for Phase 2 relocation will be prepared in advance of the actual relocation during the reservoir filling years.  Resettlement documents stipulate social services, medical services, and a livelihood support plan that is being developed.
Letter from Human Rights Watch (HRW)	It is necessary to recommend transparency in the resettlement process and that the government provides NGOs, witnesses, civil society, and journalists with unhindered access to the areas from which persons will be resettled, as well as to the places of resettlement. Further, the ESIA's should include a recommendation that the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan publicly express its commitment to protect NGO members and journalists from reprisals	All resettlement documents will be published and made available to interested persons. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) include an independent witness NGO as one of the measures to ensure transparency.  It is the responsibility of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to ensure open, safe consultations, and it is the responsibility of the NGO Witness described in ESIA, Section 19.8.5

<sup>2</sup> The reports and lists of government and CSO representatives at the five riparian meetings held between 2011 and 2014 can be found at: [www.worldbank.org/eca/rogun](http://www.worldbank.org/eca/rogun).

NGO	Comment	Response
	by monitoring the resettlement process and acting on behalf of displaced persons.	and included in the RPF and RAP, to monitor this process.
NGOs in Afghanistan	Have you considered the impact on downstream countries from the formation of cracks in the dam or any other failure of the dam structure?	<p>The failure of this type of dam is projected to result in significant ripple impacts in the case of any large dam. Rogun will actually reduce the existing risk of wave impacts by providing volume to manage the likely maximum flood, which is currently lacking in the Vakhsh cascade.</p> <p>Despite how safe the dam is designed, international good practice requires possible failure to be considered, including the development and implementation of an appropriate emergency preparedness and response plan.</p> <p>An Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan is already in place for the current height of the dam. This plan will be continuously updated for subsequent dam heights with the final one being the dam's maximum height.</p>
NGOs of Uzbekistan NGOs of Kyrgyzstan (Tabiyat).	At the time of operation, inflows into the Aral Sea will have to be reduced by 15%, which will lead to further desertification.	At the time of filling, there will be a potential decrease in current annual flows to the Aral Sea of approximately 15 percent. As discussed in the ESIA, Rogun would not have had a significant impact, positive or negative, on the Aral Sea situation, given the already highly reduced level of flows.

Following disclosure of the 2014 ESIA and TEAS, the key issues raised during a consultation meeting in Almaty are described in Table 3-3. Please see **Annex 06** for further detail:

**Table 3-3 Summary of Key Issues Raised by International Stakeholders, 2014**

Topic:	Issues raised:	Raised by representatives from:	Response:
<b>Seismicity and Dam Safety</b>	Has earthquake risk been assessed that can result in dam failure or massive damage?	Kyrgyzstan	The Maximum Credible Earthquake (MCE) that can occur at the Rogun Site has been assessed in line with current international practice, and the dam has been designed to safely withstand the MCE.
	Have 3D models been constructed for different scenarios of near-, medium- and long-distance earthquakes from different focal areas of the region, with different depths and mechanisms of earthquakes for sampling the design spectra of (grade 7, 8, 9) earthquake responses?	Uzbekistan	<p>The following earthquake data was used in the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic earthquakes with M&gt;5.0 occurring in Tajikistan from 250 BC to 1999 AD (Rautian and Leith, 2002).</li> <li>• Report: "Seismic Conditions on the Territory of Tajikistan" Babaev et al. (2005); the report provides data on Strong earthquakes (intensity six or higher on the MSK-64 scale) in the territory of Tajikistan (1892—1999).</li> <li>• CASRI earthquake catalogue (1895-2005), provided by the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology of Dushanbe.</li> </ul> <p>Each earthquake was analyzed and was represented in the models by an epicentral distance (x and y coordinates) from Rogun Dam and a focal depth (z coordinates). Therefore, each earthquake was represented spatially in 3D.</p>
	Were physical models used to assess the seismic response of the proposed Dam?	Uzbekistan	According to current international practice, numerical models are now considered to be the most effective way to assess the seismic response of structures. Modelling has been done using a two-dimensional (2D) analysis, and it has been recommended that a three-

Topic:	Issues raised:	Raised by representatives from:	Response:
			dimensional (3D) analysis be carried out during the detailed design stage. The proposed dam design performs well using the 2D analysis. The performance is expected to improve in the 3D model due to the S-shape of the valley and the narrow gorge, which will limit the displacements of the dam.
Sediment and Mudflow	Has a watershed management been considered as a means of reducing the sediment inflows to the reservoir?	Afghanistan	The sediment transported down the Vakhsh river is estimated at 100 hm-3 per year and is the result of erosion in a geologically relatively young environment. While there have been some successes internationally in mitigating sediment inflows into reservoirs, through actions such as reforestation and improved agricultural practices, such watershed management is not a viable solution in the Vakhsh basin to materially reduce the large volume of sediment inflow.
Geology	There are many landslides in the area; some will affect the main road to Rogun and the water supply system. It appears that these were not studied.	Uzbekistan	The landslides that will affect the safety of the dam have been studied extensively and were discussed in detail in previous consultations.
	Information provided on erosion is not sufficient.	Uzbekistan	This aspect was studied in sufficient detail for an assessment study. The report on Geology was previously disclosed, consulted.
Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)	The cascade has been designed to accommodate the 1 in 10,000 flood. Rogun has been designed now to accommodate the PMF. Would all the dams in the cascade need to be modified to accommodate the PMF?	Uzbekistan	The two higher Rogun dam alternatives have been designed to manage the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) so as to limit the downstream discharge to the current flood-handling capacity of the downstream cascade. If the recommended alternative is implemented, no additional facilities for augmenting the flood-handling capacity of the cascade will be needed for several decades. Eventually, when the Rogun reservoir is sedimented to an extent that it can no longer attenuate the PMF sufficiently, the PMF will be discharged via the surface spillway. At this future date, additional facilities will be required to increase the flood-handling capacity of the downstream cascade.
	Rogun has now been designed to cope with the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF); however, the downstream cascade will not be able to cope with the PMF. Measures to protect the cascade against the PMF should be provided and their cost should be included in the cost of the project.	Uzbekistan	The design approach adopted for the Rogun project is to manage the PMF so as to limit downstream releases to the flood-handling capacity of the downstream cascade. The two higher Rogun alternatives (1290 FSL and 125 FSL) have sufficient reservoir storage capacity to achieve this. For the 1220 FSL Rogun alternative and for the No-Rogun scenario, measures to protect the downstream cascade against the PMF would need to be provided. However, this cost is not attributable to the project but would be a benefit provided by the two higher dam alternatives.
Economics	It seems that the economic analysis does not take into account the impact on the social aspects and the significant loss of irrigation benefits downstream. Have the consultants looked at Dukhovny & Sorokin's paper?	Uzbekistan	In the assessment studies, the operational modelling of the Vakhsh cascade assumes there is no change to the seasonal operating pattern for flows downstream of Nurek compared with the situation that would exist in the No-Rogun case. As such, based on the maintenance of the stipulated operating pattern, operation of Rogun would not result in impacts downstream. The paper referred to assumes a different operating regime and is thus not relevant to the economic analysis carried out in the assessment studies.
	Why was Rogun not considered as a small dam	Uzbekistan	A critical issue for development on the Vakhsh river is the management of the very large

Topic:	Issues raised:	Raised by representatives from:	Response:
	Run-of-River (RoR) scheme or a diversion type RoR scheme?		<p>amount of sediment transported by the river. Low height dams upstream of Nurek would have limited storage capacity in relation to the annual sediment inflow. Such dams would thus have short useful lives and are therefore not suitable options for hydropower development without a significant reservoir volume created upstream of them. This is relevant for any dam development on high sediment laden rivers in the region.</p> <p>The Nurek reservoir is already partly filled with sediment and one of the benefits of the Rogun project is that it would delay further sediment build-up in Nurek for several decades.</p>
	Can Rogun be replaced by re-establishment of the Central Asian Transmission grid?	Uzbekistan	<p>One of the primary reasons for using an interregional model to prepare a least cost generation plan for the region was to ensure that the benefits of power exchange between countries could be assessed, notably the exchange of hydro generation in summer and thermal generation in winter. The assessment was done with various interconnection assumptions, including well-developed interconnection between all countries. The outcome shows that Rogun is part of the least cost solution in all cases.</p>
	What is the firm output of Rogun?	Kyrgyzstan	<p>The firm energy is defined as the minimum energy available 95% of the time. For the Rogun 1290 alternative, the firm energy increase from the Vakhsh cascade is estimated to be 9,832 GWh compared to the scenario without Rogun.</p> <p>The average annual energy increase is 15,357 GWh.</p>
	If Tajikistan also uses the share of water allocated to downstream countries to generate electricity, how will the downstream countries be reimbursed?	Uzbekistan	<p>The Government of Tajikistan has committed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To use only the Tajik allocation of water, as fixed by the ICWC in accordance with the existing agreements and practices on Amu Darya Basin water allocation, each year for the initial filling of the Rogun reservoir.</li> <li>To maintain summer water transfer at the same level as is currently being transferred at Nurek (i.e. 4.2 bcm).</li> </ul> <p>Thus, neither the initial filling nor the operation of Rogun would entail the use of the water allocated to downstream countries to generate electricity.</p>
	Did we consider lowering the height of the dam significantly and instead building a cascade of smaller dams?	Kyrgyzstan	<p>A critical issue for development on the Vakhsh river is the management of the very large amount of sediment transported by the river. Low height dams upstream of Nurek would have limited storage capacity in relation to the annual sediment inflow. Such dams would thus have short useful lives and are therefore not suitable options for hydropower development without a significant reservoir volume created upstream. This is relevant for any dam development on high sediment laden rivers in the region.</p> <p>The Nurek reservoir is already partly filled with sediment and one of the benefits of the Rogun project is that it would delay further sediment build-up in Nurek for several decades.</p>
Hydrology	How is the impact of the climate change taken into account?	Tajikistan & Uzbekistan	<p>The assessment of the potential impacts of climate change indicates that the most likely scenario is a gradual decrease in flood peak volumes because of earlier and longer melt</p>

Topic:	Issues raised:	Raised by representatives from:	Response:
			<p>seasons linked to increased temperature and glacier retreat. A change in the annual distribution of discharge could also lead to an increase in the value of the average annual discharge.</p> <p>For the assessment study, the possible reduction in the flood peaks and increase in average annual discharge have not been considered. This is a conservative approach.</p>
	As a result of climate change what is the expected increase in annual inflow. What temperature rises are foreseeable over the project lifetime?	Kyrgyzstan	<p>The assessment of the potential impacts of climate change indicates that the most likely scenario is a gradual decrease in flood peak volumes because of earlier and longer melt seasons linked to increased temperature and glacier retreat. A rise in average temperature could also lead to a temporary increase in the value of the average annual discharge linked to the release of the water stored in the glaciers.</p> <p>The best indication of climate change implications are those prepared by the IPCC, which in the latest 2014 report anticipate for Central Asia no practical change in precipitation and an increase up to 2-2.5 °C towards the end of the 21st century.</p> <p>For the assessment study, the possible reduction in the flood peaks and increase in average annual discharge have not been considered. This is a conservative approach.</p>
	Hydrological data from 1992-2010 has been used in the cascade modelling. This is not satisfactory. Also, the impact of sedimentation on the regulation capacity of Rogun has not been modelled properly.	Uzbekistan	<p>The inflow data used by the cascade model consists of monthly discharges from April 1932 to March 2008.</p> <p>A detailed analysis has been carried out to assess the impact of sedimentation on the regulation capacity of Rogun, conservatively assuming an annual sediment inflow of 100 hm<sup>3</sup>. As sediment builds in the Rogun reservoir in the longer term, the regulation role of Rogun will be shared with the available live storage in Nurek to ensure that the operating assumption can be maintained.</p>
Flow regime - Filling	The presentation suggested that the Tajik full share of water is 1.5 bcm per annum whereas only 1.2 bcm per annum is being used for reservoir filling. Does that mean that Tajikistan has not used its full share to fill the reservoir?	Tajikistan	Tajikistan's average unused allocation of water in the Amu Darya basin is 1.57 bcm, of which the average unutilized allocation of water on the Vakhsh river is 1.2 bcm. The Government of Tajikistan intends to fully utilize its allocation in future, including using it for the initial filling of the Rogun reservoir.
Flow regime - Operations	Current operational regime of the cascade is not acceptable for Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.	Uzbekistan	<p>The current operational regime of the cascade is based on the allocations made by the ICWC. According to Article 11 of the Almaty Agreement of 1992, the decisions taken by the ICWC are binding.</p> <p>The assessment studies have assumed that the future operational regime of the Vakhsh cascade will be based on the current system of water allocations carried out under the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC).</p>
	Summer water transfer to the winter could cause several problems to downstream countries:	Turkmenistan	The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has stated its intention to maintain the summer water transfer at the same level as is currently being transferred at Nurek (i.e. 4.2 bcm).

Topic:	Issues raised:	Raised by representatives from:	Response:
	shortage of water in the summer and large floods in the winter.		Operation of the Rogun reservoir will thus not entail any changes in downstream seasonal flow pattern.
	Would the summer power production have impact on the flora and fauna?	Turkmenistan	No as operation of the Rogun reservoir will not entail any changes in downstream seasonal flow pattern.
Risks	There are six risks that remain defined as “moderate” even after mitigation has been	Uzbekistan	The risk assessment ratings are appropriate at this assessment stage and serve to highlight the importance of effective implementation of the proposed mitigation actions. Provided that the mitigation measures are appropriately implemented in the detailed design, construction and implementation phases, the risk rating could be progressively reduced.
	If a dam failure occurs there will need to be a guarantor to rectify serious damage. How will this be done?	Uzbekistan	As would be the case for any large dam, adequate measures would need to be taken in the design, construction and operation of the project to comply with international safety norms.
	Has reservoir-triggered seismicity been correctly recognized and accounted for?	Uzbekistan	The reservoir-triggered seismicity (RTS) has been studied in detail including data collected on RTS at Nurek. The earthquake that could be generated by RTS at the Rogun site would have a much lower magnitude than the Maximum Credible Earthquake (MCE) that was selected as the design earthquake for the dam.

Source: Rogun HPP ESIA 2014.

On November 8-9, 2023, following disclosure of a preliminary draft ESIA, PMG hosted consultation meetings with international stakeholders in Almaty, Kazakhstan. For the meeting on November 8, PMG issued invitations to all riparian countries, including Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. For the meeting on November 9, PMG invited regional Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The purpose of these consultations was to disclose the findings and recommendations of the updated ESIA and obtain feedback from the riparian nations and CSOs.

Key concerns raised during these consultations included:

- Potential reduction of downstream water flows resulting in adverse effects for livelihoods and economies dependent on adequate summer water flows for agriculture and managed winter flows to prevent flooding;
- Concerns over water quality due to potential land contamination associated with the Rogun HPP operations;
- Concerns over the seismic and other risks that could lead to downstream flooding;
- Plans for a cascade failure emergency warning system; and
- Concerns over the appropriate management of gender issues and working conditions during the construction activities of the Rogun HPP.

On October 28, 2024, the Government of Uzbekistan hosted a meeting of government and national and international CSO representatives to discuss riparian issues. Their concerns focused mostly on the potential reduction of downstream water flows on livelihoods, economies and natural habitats and emergency preparations in case Rogun fails; participants also raised issues about consultations with affected communities downstream of the dam.

A summary of all the comments received during the meetings and corresponding responses are presented in **Annex 10**. The final ESIA will be disclosed for consultations and incorporate changes based on comments as appropriate. It will also provide a response to all comments.

Future meetings are planned in Turkmenistan (May 2025) and Kyrgyzstan (June 2025), the latter of which will also include Kazakhstan.

### 3.2.5. Context of Consultations with International Stakeholders

In recent years, there have been several agreements and statements regarding transboundary issues with riparian countries on the project's key water and energy issues. A summary of the agreements and statements is presented in Table 3-4:

**Table 3-4 Summary of Transboundary Agreements with Riparian Countries**

Riparian Country(s)	Date	Summary of Agreement
Uzbekistan	March 9 <sup>th</sup> 2018	<b>Joint Statement of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on strengthening friendship and good neighborliness:</b> The presidents of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan emphasized the integrated use of water and energy resources in Central Asia, considering the interests of all states. They highlighted the need for open dialogue, cooperation, and improved legal mechanisms for transboundary water resources. Uzbekistan expressed interest in participating in Tajikistan's hydropower projects while adhering to international standards.
	June 10 <sup>th</sup> 2021	<b>Joint Statement of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev:</b> "Tajikistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan confirm the important role of the International Fund for the Aral Sea Saving, which is the only regional institutional platform in solving the water and environmental problems of Central Asia, to deepen the interaction of the countries of the region in the implementation of joint initiatives and programs aimed at overcoming the environmental crisis and improving the socio-economic situation in the Aral Sea basin."
	June 2 <sup>nd</sup> 2022	<b>The Declaration on Strengthening Eternal Friendship and Alliance between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated June 2, 2022 (Tashkent), notes the following:</b> "The heads of state stressed that one of the key factors for prosperity in Central Asia is the integrated use of water and energy resources, taking into account the interests of all states in the region."
Turkmenistan	August 5 <sup>th</sup> 2021	<b>Joint Statement of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Emomali Rahmon and the President of Turkmenistan, Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov:</b> "Recognizing the special role of the water resources of the Amu Darya River Basin in ensuring the well-being of current and future generations, developing the economies of the Republic of Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, and also noting the importance of existing and under construction hydropower facilities in ensuring the rational and integrated use of the water resources of the Amu Darya River Basin, the Heads of States expressed interest in the further strengthening of mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of rational use of water resources."
	August 4-5 <sup>th</sup> 2021	<b>Memorandum of Cooperation signed between the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan and the State Committee for Water Resources of Turkmenistan:</b> "The parties intend to cooperate on the rational use of water resources, conduct joint research and development in the field of effective management and rational use of water resources, ensuring the safety of hydraulic structures and reclamation of irrigated lands."
Kazakhstan	May 10 <sup>th</sup> 2021	<b>Joint Statement of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev as of May 20, 2021 (Dushanbe) notes:</b> "The heads of state emphasized the special role of the International Fund for the Aral Sea Saving (IFAS), a unique organization and a popular platform for solving the entire range of socio-economic, water management and environmental problems of the Aral Sea basin. We advocated expanding the interaction of the countries of Central Asia with international organizations, donors, and environmental funds for the implementation of specific programs and projects. The President of Kazakhstan expressed his readiness for the further development of mutually beneficial cooperation within the framework of the current chairmanship of Tajikistan in IFAS."
	May 4 <sup>th</sup> 2023	<b>The Declaration on Allied Cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated May 4, 2023 (Astana), notes the following:</b> "The Presidents emphasize that one of the key factors for prosperity and sustainable development in Central Asia is the integrated and rational use of water

Riparian Country(s)	Date	Summary of Agreement
		and energy resources, considering the interests of all regional states. The Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan confirm the important role of the International Fund for the Aral Sea Saving, which is the only regional institutional platform in solving the water and environmental problems of Central Asia, to deepen the interaction of the countries of the region in the implementation of joint initiatives and programs aimed at overcoming the environmental crisis and improving the socio-economic situation in the Aral Sea basin.”
Central Asia	August 6 <sup>th</sup> 2021	<b>In The Joint Statement on the Results of the Consultative Meeting of the Heads of States of Central Asia dated August 6, 2021 (Turkmenbashi) and the joint statement of the Consultative Meeting of the Heads of States of Central Asia dated July 21, 2022 (Cholpon-Ata) emphasized the following:</b> “The Presidents of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan noted the importance of existing and under construction hydropower facilities to help resolve water and energy issues in Central Asia, taking into account the interests of all countries in the region.”

### 3.2.6. *Engagement for the Updated ESIA and RLRf, 2022-2024*

From mid-2022 until development of the present SEP, a high-level SEP has been implemented for the Project’s Technical Assistance grants. This SEP focused on institutional stakeholders and is now superseded by the present document, which will guide stakeholder engagement from late 2023 throughout Project performance. The following key stakeholders were identified at the international, national, and local scales<sup>3</sup>:

- International:
  - Environmental and societal NGOs
  - International finance institutions
  - Riparian countries
- National:
  - Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
  - DFZ
  - NGOs
  - Mass media
  - Business community
  - Rogun HPP contractors
  - Rogun HPP employees and contract employees
- Local:
  - Administration of Rogun town
  - Population of Rogun town
  - Other local communities
  - Vulnerable groups, including women, persons with disabilities and elderly people
  - Administrators of villages to be resettled
  - Local authorities in resettlement villages

---

<sup>3</sup> The full list of specific stakeholders captured in this SEP is presented in Table 4-1.

- Households previously resettled or planned to be resettled

As part of the high-level SEP, engagement included the following:

- Discussions with national authorities on the technical studies implemented for the dam and the financing of the Project:
  - President of Tajikistan
  - Prime Minister
  - Deputy Prime Ministers
  - Minister of finance
  - Minister of Energy and Water Resources
  - Director of Rogun JSC
  - DFZ
- Other technical discussions were undertaken with the following:
  - The EU
  - EIB
  - AIIB
  - ADB
  - US Agency for International Development (USAID) and US Embassy
  - IsDB
  - Islamic Corporation for the Development of the private sector
  - Eurasian Development Bank
  - Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
  - Saudi Fund for Development
  - UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
  - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
  - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)
  - World Bank

During the consultations, the National Authorities were interested to find that international Lenders were reviewing the Project and expressed their willingness to cooperate and provide information. The prospective International Finance Institutions were interested in the development and status of the Project. The International Finance Institutions emphasized that the Project would have to meet their respective environmental and social standards to qualify for financing.

In the development of the ESIA and this SEP, a number of engagement sessions and consultations with international and national stakeholder groups have been undertaken, as shown in Table 3-5 and in **Annex 07**.

**Table 3-5 Engagement with National and International Stakeholders, 2023**

Stakeholders Engaged and Date	Topics Discussed / Issues Raised
Deputy Mayor of Rogun and members of the cabinet at the Mayor's Office / 11/03/2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mayor's Office keeps a book of grievances that can be made by any community member. Most grievances deal with general municipal services rather than the Rogun HPP.</li> </ul>

Stakeholders Engaged and Date	Topics Discussed / Issues Raised
Rogun JSC 11/03/2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local employment opportunities and initiatives provided by the Project, including a job vacancy list and employment fairs.</li> <li>There is a complaints box with the HR Manager's email address.</li> </ul>
Representatives of women's NGOs active in Tajikistan / 09/03/2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A women's NGO shared concerns of not being able to conduct work.</li> <li>The potential role of district level and Jamoat level women councils in increasing women's voice for the Project and sharing information about the Project and its opportunities.</li> <li>Women's economic empowerment and livelihood restoration are needed.</li> <li>Impact of labor migration on women.</li> </ul>
UN Women / 09/03/2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restriction/limitations on women's NGOs active in Tajikistan</li> <li>Women's economic empowerment and livelihood restoration.</li> <li>Vulnerable categories of women (disabled women, ethnic minorities, women in very conservative communities).</li> <li>Gender training, objectives and sensitization for PMG and community.</li> </ul>
Committee of Women and Family Affairs / 09/03/2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presidential Fund grant of 20,000 TJS for women to start businesses – business case and follow-up required.</li> <li>Afghan women in Tajikistan.</li> </ul>
State Committee of Land and Geodesy / 16/05/2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding affected land types and role of the committee in resettlement planning.</li> </ul>
State Investment Committee/Bureau of Technical Inventory / 16/05/2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asset valuation practices of the Committee in Rogun HPP.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment / 19/05/2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood support program that is led by MLMEP.</li> </ul>
Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan 01/08/2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CEP local department in Rogun to monitor compliance with environmental requirements. Discussed potential offset locations, however, this has not yet been decided. Committee confirmed that they monitor and oversee the vegetation relocation process, which is carried out by the Forestry Agency.</li> </ul>

In March 2023, a labor audit was completed to assess the labor and working conditions of the Rogun HPP. The assessment involved engagement and interviews with Contractor and Subcontractor HR Managers, Project Managers and Directors, from 22 contractors that were active on the Rogun construction site and interviews of workers.

During the consultations, key topics discussed included workforce statistics, labor contracts, labor management systems, collective bargaining, company policies, supply chain management, worker facilities and monitoring and reporting requirements. Informal worker focus groups were also held to allow workers to provide feedback on the labor conditions and facilities provided. Additionally, there has been further ongoing consultation with several contractors. The following is a summary of the key topics raised during the labor audit:

- Overall satisfaction among workers with their wages, which exceed the national minimum and are deemed favorable in the current labor market.
- Some instances of delayed payments of wages by a number of contractors.
- Unexpected expenses for a number of workers on transportation and food.

Following completion of the draft ESIA in December 2023, a series of consultation meetings to disclose the ESIA for public review and comment were conducted between the 13<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> of January 2024. In total, 9 public disclosure meetings were held in Dushanbe and within the Project affected districts. Further details of each consultation, including stakeholder comments, concerns and questions, and the corresponding responses from DFZ and PMG are presented in **Annex 11**. Some of the key feedback included:

- Requests for additional female focussed livelihood restoration measures to enhance the employment opportunities for resettled women, including sewing workshops.

- Queries over when the road conditions will be improved on the roads between Faizobod and the resettlement villages which have deteriorated due to Project trucks.
- Some resettled communities stated that they have not been provided with the infrastructure promised, including local schools and water supply.
- In Dangara, some resettled persons have still not received land certificates, 10 years after they initially received this land.
- Additional information was requested on the filling of the reservoir and whether climate risk factors have been considered, such as the rate of evaporation and reduced rainfall affecting the viability of Rogun HPP.

In addition to comments by stakeholders in Tajikistan, international NGOs have written to the World Bank, expressing their concerns about the project. Their letters and the World Bank's responses can be found at [www.worldbank.org/rogun](http://www.worldbank.org/rogun).

### *3.2.7. Other Engagements*

Rogun JSC facilitates regular communications with all contractors and subcontractors working on the Project and reports on technical progress and labor management issues to the PMG every month. Additionally, Rogun JSC has a complaints box where stakeholders can submit queries or grievances, or they can submit via email to the HR Manager. This avenue for complaints is rarely used.

As the most important employer in the Rogun municipality, with many residents of Rogun municipality employed by the Project and living in the town and villages, Rogun JSC is in routine communication with municipal authorities, and communicates with other authorities as needed to convey or obtain information.

Besides meetings where information is conveyed to stakeholders, regular updates on the construction progress of the Rogun HPP are broadcasted by the Government of Tajikistan on local TV and radio. This channel of communication is used to share key information and promote the benefits of the Project with the population of Tajikistan. During community consultations undertaken by PMG's ESIA consultant in 2023, it was confirmed by many community members that these weekly updates shared on the TV and radio, which generally emphasize the positive impacts that the Rogun HPP will have on the general population, represent a key source of information about the Project.

## 4. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND ANALYSIS

The stakeholder mapping and analysis process is as follows:

1. Identify the stakeholders through updating previous assessment and engagement.
2. Group the stakeholders according to function, type of activities or interest, etc.
3. Map the stakeholder groupings in terms of their influence and representativity.
4. Analyze the stakeholders. The mapping information serves to determine the significance of the stakeholder. The significance will determine the nature and focus of the stakeholder engagement required.

These components are described in the sections below.

### 4.1. Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholder identification aims to identify and prioritize Rogun HPP stakeholders for consultation. Stakeholder identification is an ongoing process, and thus key stakeholders will continue to be identified during different stages of the Rogun HPP.

As of July 2023, there were 11 stakeholder groupings and 169 individual stakeholders (see Table 4-1), including 69 villages involved in resettlement, nine national bodies, two international organizations, 12 potential international financiers and donors, and 52 contractor companies (49 at Rogun HPP and three under DFZ). This stakeholder database will likely be expanded during the further stakeholder engagement process as new stakeholders emerge while others may choose not to participate.

#### 4.1.1. *Directly Affected Settlements*

As of July 2023, of the 69 settlements had been or were to be affected by the resettlement process: nine communities have been resettled, two are in the process of resettlement, and the resettlement process for 58 communities is yet to start. Please refer to Table 1 in **Annex 01** for more detail.

There are nine host settlements into which affected people will be resettled, of which one forms part of RAP 1 and 2, while the other eight settlements will only be affected by resettlement under future RAPs. Table 2 in **Annex 01** lists the settlements and districts.

Eleven settlements are also located within 1000m of the 1290m inundation boundary. This area is considered to be the Buffer Zone. None of these settlements are expected to be resettled and hence have not been included within the RAP. Table 3 in **Annex 01** provides more details on these communities.

#### 4.1.2. *Vulnerable Groups*

Due to their intrinsic characteristics, vulnerable groups include those who would be disproportionately affected by the Project. Vulnerable groups may be less capable of managing project impacts and require particular attention throughout the consultation process. Emphasis is therefore placed on vulnerable groups (including women and disabled persons), families, and individuals throughout the Rogun HPP project lifecycle and associated stakeholder engagement processes.

Engagement with vulnerable groups and individuals often requires the application of specific measures and assistance to facilitate their participation in project-related decision-making so that their awareness of and input to the overall process are proportional to those of the other stakeholders.

As part of the Updated ESIA (2023), development of the RLRf and forthcoming resettlement instruments, socio-economic baseline surveys were undertaken by the Project's International E&S

Consultant to provide quantitative and qualitative insight on the affected population, their livelihoods, vulnerabilities their experiences relating to the Project and the resettlement process.

The socio-economic baseline surveys were conducted in two stages:

1. First-stage primary data collection took place between 8<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> July 2023 involving:
  - 12 Focus group discussions (FGDs) (six women-only and six men-only) in Lughuri Poyon (Sicharogh Jamoat, Rogun City), Khakimi (Khakimi Jamoat, Nurobod), Mehrobod (Mehrobod Jamoat, Nurobod), and Kachimandi (Shahrisabz) / Furudgoh (Nusratullo Makhsun Jamoat, Rasht) and Navobod (Navobod Jamoat, Rasht); and
  - In-depth interviews with 15 Jamoats from the flood zone districts (Rogun, Nurobod and Rasht) that are affected by the resettlement, and also receiving resettlers in new resettlement sites. The objectives of these interviews were (i) to obtain socio-economic data from affected Jamoats that cover both incoming and outgoing migrants from the affected settlements; and (ii) to understand both experiences and perceptions of resettlement and the Project. The focus was on Jamoats that are undergoing resettlement or that will be affected by resettlement in the near future.
2. Second stage primary data collection, which took place in July-August 2023 for the socio-economic baseline, covered 900 household surveys and included an additional 24 FGDs (12 women-only and 12 men-only) to provide more information on the resettlement experience, perceptions and expected benefits of the Project.
3. From January to June 2024, DFZ, drawing on the data of the July 2023 survey, undertook a more focused analysis of 1401 project-affected households: those that had been resettled (363 PAHs); those which were in the process of relocating (21); and, those which were commencing the resettlement process (1017).

Based on the socioeconomic data collected through household surveys, FGDs and secondary data sources, the following groups have been identified as vulnerable within the Project Area of Influence<sup>4</sup>:

- **Elderly** – Members of households aged over 60 that require additional care living in the resettlement areas. The household survey found that 28% of households have a member that is over the age of 60. The health of some of them could be negatively affected due to relocation and the caring burden on families could increase.
- **Persons with disabilities and chronic illness** – The household survey found that 19% of households have members with disabilities or suffer from chronic illnesses. These PAPs who may need to relocate and may find the move difficult or may become increasing vulnerable to Project impacts in terms of their health due to their sensitive physical and wellbeing status.
- **Women-headed households** - Widowed women with no provision of social security, or women-headed households if they are categorized as 'Poor'. Women-headed households are more likely to live in poverty and may be more adversely impacted by the need to resettle and build houses due to a lack of funds to hire construction labor in the absence of relatives (see Gender Assessment displayed in Vol. II, A12). The proportion of female-headed households within the Project affected area is 17,8% and additionally, a number of men have migrated abroad in search of jobs, leaving women as sole carers for children and elderly family members.
- **Poorer households** – Households that are reliant on social assistance/social aid or have insufficient money for food. 19% of the households surveyed indicated that they are struggling to buy food due to insufficient family income. Poorer households are more

---

<sup>4</sup> Detailed vulnerability framework has been provided within the RLRf and has been included in the SEP.

susceptible to economic shocks and changes in their environment due to a lack of financial resources which may impact their capacity to adapt to resettlement.

- **Children and orphans** – Children in households of resettlement and displacement are particularly vulnerable due to their developmental vulnerability and their dependence on caregivers. Any impacts on caregivers such as changes to income will directly affect children. and may find the move difficult, which has the potential to affect their physical and mental well-being. According to data provided on orphans by two Jamoats, including N. Makhsum in Rasht, which will be affected by reservoir inundation and is home to 110 orphans. It is not known at this stage how many of these orphans will be required to relocate, as the extent of resettlement in Rasht has yet to be determined pending the outcome of geotechnical studies. It was reported by DFZ that orphanages are provided in all resettlement sites.
- **At risk youth aged between 15-24** – 41.3% of the youth aged 15-24 are neither in education or employed (27.5% of males and 57.8% of females). The at-risk youth is an important indication for the future skills and jobs market and also a risk of potential social exclusion if they cannot seize the Project opportunities equally as others.
- **Households with informal jobs** – 11% of those with an income amongst the sample population are engaged in irregular daily or seasonal work. Due to low social security coverage of the population, it is likely that those relying on informal jobs earn lower incomes.
- **Households with illiterate heads** – Although Tajikistan is reported to have close to 100% literacy, 6% of the head of households (HoH) affected by the Project were reported to be illiterate based on the socio-economic household survey results. The project communication with communities have mostly relied on TV, visual media and verbal face to face communication. In addition, illiterate HoH will need support in understanding the THP preparation, asset valuation and compensation process.

Ongoing engagement with the vulnerable groups identified and set out within this SEP will be facilitated by DFZ to ensure minimum impact on these groups. Continual contacts will be also made with vulnerable groups through the Jamoats. Specific focus groups and workshops targeting vulnerable groups, including women, will be conducted by DFZ as part of the stakeholder engagement activities for the Project (refer to Table 5-2). To promote the inclusion of vulnerable groups, consultation processes will be designed to support equal participation, including the provision of free transportation to the engagement sessions, childcare support, appropriate meeting times and accessible meeting venues.

## 4.2. Stakeholder Grouping

There are several categories of stakeholders grouped across different organizations and social groups, including:

- Tajik government representatives;
- National governments of riparian countries;
- International organizations;
- International financing institutions;
- Institutional funding and technical assistance;
- Rogun HPP and DFZ contractors and subcontractors;
- Local authority representatives;
- Impacted community members; and
- Tajikistan NGOs, media and other institutions.

The list of key stakeholders is presented in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1 Key Stakeholder Groups and Interests in the Project**

Type	Stakeholder Category	Name	Role / Influence on Project	Method of Engagement <sup>5</sup>
National Stakeholders	Project Affected Parties	Project Management Group (PMG)	PMG for Energy Facilities Construction under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan is the implementing entity for Rogun HPP Project.	Regular meetings with lead riparian and community stakeholders, including government officials, to discuss Project progress and address concerns. Conducting open forums and workshops to provide updates on the ESIA process and gather feedback.
	Project Affected Parties	Rogun JSC	Manages all contractors and subcontractors. Rogun JSC report monthly to the PMG on technical progress, however, they are also in day-to-day communication with PMG.	Monthly meetings with all contractors and subcontractors to discuss Project updates, progress, EHS monitoring and compliance.
	Project Affected Parties	Committee for Environment Protection Under the Government of Tajikistan	The committee's major duty is the implementation of public policy in the field of environmental protection, protection of forestry, securing protected natural areas, hydrometeorology and rational resource use. The committee has a function of control over environmental protection practice, use of natural resources and monitoring compliance with environmental requirements.	Formal consultations and workshops to discuss the Project's potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures.  Providing written reports and documentation to relevant ministries to keep them informed.
	Project Affected Parties	Ministry of Finance	The Ministry oversees handling all international financial matters, spending, financial services policy, organizing funding for various programs; addressing domestic policy and delivering strategies to ensure domestic economic growth.	Official letters and emails to the relevant National Government Authorities as required.
	Other Interested Parties	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	The Ministry is in charge of developing and implementing policies in the field of energy and water resources.	
	Other Interested Parties	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade	Ministry develops public policy in the field of social-economic sector, implements public policy, norms and regulations in the field of analysis and development of strategies of social-economic development of the country.	
	Other Interested Parties	Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan	Responsible for labor standards and market. Interested in creating jobs and monitoring compliance with the provisions of the labor code.	

<sup>5</sup> Persons /bodies responsible for implementing the stakeholder engagement activities is presented in Table 5-3 under section 5 below.

Type	Stakeholder Category	Name	Role / Influence on Project	Method of Engagement <sup>5</sup>
	Other Interested Parties	Ministry of Health and Social Protection	Governs and manages healthcare and the health industry in Tajikistan, including the nation's public health system.	
	Project Affected Parties	State Enterprise of Directorate for Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP (DFZ)	Responsible for developing and implementing the resettlement and livelihood restoration program.	
	Project Affected Parties	Local Authorities	Local authorities of host communities require additional resources and facilities to support the influx of resettled households.	Face-to-face meetings to explain the project's objectives, potential impacts, and benefits for their communities.  Encouraging community members' participation in discussions and decision-making. Specialized meetings on security aspects.
	Project Affected Parties	Public Security (Military guards)	Provision of security for the Rogun HPP construction sites.	
International Organizations	Other Interested Parties	Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC)	Collective body of Central Asian States to coordinate water allocations and improve the principles of common water resources management and measures.	Joint meetings and consultations.  Addressing cross-border environmental concerns.
	Other Interested Parties	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Can provide insights into labor practices and issues in Tajikistan. Promote labor rights, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues e.g., children's rights, forced labor etc. Ensure compliance with ILO conventions and guidelines.	Official letters and emails.  Press conferences and roundtables.
Riparian Countries	Project Affected Parties	Government of Uzbekistan	Potential beneficiaries of power and water management improvements.  Concerns over dam safety and continued availability of water flows for commercial agriculture.	Transboundary roundtable meetings and press conferences on Project updates.  Joint impact assessments and planning.
	Project Affected Parties	Government of Kazakhstan	Potential beneficiaries of power. Concerns over water availability.  Highly interdependent with regard to water and energy resources.	
	Project Affected Parties	Government of Afghanistan	Potential beneficiaries of power.  Part of the Amu Darya River basin.	
	Other Interested Parties	Government of Kyrgyzstan	Part of the Amu Darya River basin and highly interdependent with regard to water and energy resources. However, limited potential affects due to upstream position.	
	Project Affected Parties	Government of Turkmenistan	Share the river basin of Rogun HPP. Highly dependent for irrigation on flows from the upstream countries.	

Type	Stakeholder Category	Name	Role / Influence on Project	Method of Engagement <sup>5</sup>
	Project Affected Parties	Transboundary Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)	Concerns over dam safety, water management and reservoir operation, implementation and risks, environmental and social impacts.	
Rogun HPP Contractors and subcontractors	Project Affected Parties	JSC "Sokhtmoni Asosi"	Directly affected by decisions regarding financing, continued construction, changes in contract terms. Technical understanding of the range or issues associated with Rogun HPP, including financial issues.	<p>Bulletin updates (via email, SMS &amp; notice boards) on Project developments and Worker Grievance Procedure.</p> <p>Training on social and environmental responsibilities.</p> <p>Worker feedback mechanisms.</p>
		JSC "Tojikhidroelektromontazh" (TGEM)		
		JSC "Tojikhidromontazh" (NGM)		
		LLC "Mirshah Construction"		
		LLC "Elitstroy"		
		LLC "Yoqubjon 2016"		
		LLC "Inventor"		
		LLC "Nursoz"		
		LLC "Samand Construction"		
		LLC "Nekzod"		
		LLC "Jom-co"		
		LLC "Binokor"		
		LLC "Farrab"		
		LLC "Development of mountain areas"		
		LLC "Sahili-Nur"		
		JSC "ZTM (EMZ)" Norak		
		LLC "Repair and protection of concrete"		
		LLC "Nur-81"		
		LLC "Nurafzo 2010"		
		LLC "Hydromontage of Central Asia"		
FC "EKK No. 3"				
JSC "TojikSGEM"				
LLC "Farkhunda-2014"				
LLC "Expert-Sanoat"	Directly affected by decisions regarding financing, continued construction and changes in contract terms. Technical understanding of the range or issues associated with Rogun HPP, including financial issues.			
LLC "Khurshed-2000"				
LLC "Hingob"				

Type	Stakeholder Category	Name	Role / Influence on Project	Method of Engagement <sup>5</sup>
		LLC "Bunyodi Rogun" LLC "Hydrospecproject" LLC "Orui Ahmad" JSC "TADES" LLC "Usmon-2007" LLC "Rogun-Sokhtmon" LLC "Orion Sokhtmon" LLC "SKIF" LLC "Intersokhtmon" Trevi company (Trevi)-Webuild LLC "Energostroy-LTD" FJSP "Tunel Saddi Ariana" JSC "Hydroproject Institute" LLC "Westtransstroy" Webuild (SALINI) JSP FSHM "Somoniyani" Tractebel-Elektroconsult JSC "Tojik Kon" LLC "Vahsh-Sokhtmon" Afry Design Company (AFRY) FJSP "Khokrud" FJSP "Tono Energy Engineering Company"		
Construction Workforce	Project Affected Parties	Construction workers on site	Directly affected by decisions regarding financing, continued construction, changes in contract terms. Technical understanding of the range of issues associated with Rogun HPP, including financial issues. Risks associated with construction and operational phase of the Rogun HPP, including work accidents (use of explosives), occupational diseases (skin irritation, noise, etc.), contamination of soil, water and health due to hazardous and non-hazardous waste.	Bulletin updates (via email, SMS & notice boards) on Project developments and Worker Grievance Procedure.  Training on social and environmental responsibilities.  Worker feedback mechanisms.
Impacted Community Members	Project Affected Parties	Mayor of Rogun Town	Represent affected people and pool of potential employees. Facilitator for local development opportunities.	Consultation meetings and workshops.

Type	Stakeholder Category	Name	Role / Influence on Project	Method of Engagement <sup>5</sup>
				Information dissemination in local government channels. Official letters and emails.
		<p>Hukumats and Jamoats of all affected villages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mujikharf</li> <li>• Khakimi</li> <li>• Qal'ai Surkh</li> <li>• Mehrobod</li> <li>• Nusratullo Maksum</li> <li>• Khumdon</li> <li>• Safedchashma</li> <li>• 10 Years of Independence</li> <li>• Jura Rahmonov</li> <li>• Buston</li> <li>• Obi Mehnat</li> <li>• Sicharogh</li> <li>• Navobod village</li> <li>• Boqi Rahimzoda</li> <li>• I. Halimov</li> </ul>	<p>Support for Project implementation at the local level, including allocation and withdrawal of land use rights. Protect the rights of inhabitants in the Project area. Represent local communities and PAPs. Receive and address any feedback and grievances from communities.</p>	<p>Face-to-face consultation meetings and workshops.</p> <p>Information dissemination in local government channels.</p>
		Population of Rogun Town	<p>Livelihood impacts (loss of land, assets, infrastructure etc.).</p> <p>Directly affected by the construction of civil works (noise, dust air quality), presence of work camps and influx of workers.</p> <p>May be affected by the long-term operations of the Vakhsh cascade principally by changes to water availability downstream of the dam(s).</p> <p>May be indirectly affected by economic development triggered by Rogun HPP.</p> <p>Receive the direct benefit of assured electricity supply after the project is completed.</p> <p>Employment opportunities.</p> <p>Pressure on community services.</p>	<p>Regular face to face meetings and focus groups with individuals and communities to ensure that local communities concerns are understood.</p> <p>Bulletin updates about potential disruptions, health and safety risks and construction activities prior to any planned activities or changes.</p>

Type	Stakeholder Category	Name	Role / Influence on Project	Method of Engagement <sup>5</sup>
		Resettled Communities	Physical and economic displacement due to being resettled.  Livelihood Impacts (loss of land, assets, infrastructure etc.)	Monthly to face meetings and focus groups with individuals and communities to ensure that local communities concerns are understood. Frequent interactions with DLEOs as required throughout construction and operation to resolve grievances raised via the GRM.
		Host Communities within New (Relocation) Sites	Potential effects associated with the influx of resettled households on host communities.  Concerns over increased pressure on local infrastructure and public facilities due to influx of resettled communities.	Regular face to face meetings and focus groups with individuals and communities to ensure that local communities concerns are understood.
		Other Local Communities Living within the Project Area of Influence	Labor and service provision opportunities. Benefit from stable electricity supply.  Positive and negative impacts associated with the development of the region.  Livelihood impacts associated with rise in water levels e.g., recreational fishing.  Potential impacts due to construction of associated facilities e.g., road closures.	Community consultations and town hall meetings.  Project leaflets.
		Local Businesses	Economically interested business entities (conclusion of contracts, economic damage due to competition, etc.). Benefit from stable electricity supply.	Community consultations and town hall meetings addressing potential impacts on local enterprises. Project leaflets.
		Children and Young People	Risks associated with child labor, community resettlement and the relocation of schools.	Liaise with local universities on potential graduate employment opportunities and capacity building, where suitable attend careers fairs and face to face meetings.
		Women-Headed Households	Women-headed households may be more adversely impacted by the need to resettle and build their new houses, for example due to reduced ability to source labor from within the household if there are no or few adult males present. Women may have reduced input into decision making if consultations are not designed and scheduled to be convenient for both men and women in terms of timing and location. Women also have higher rates of economic inactivity and lower levels of higher education relative to men, and more likely to generate income from informal activities. The influx of Project workers also increases risks of Gender-based violence.	Women-only focus groups and consultations.  Female focal points within each district to encourage women to raise any potential concerns.

Type	Stakeholder Category	Name	Role / Influence on Project	Method of Engagement <sup>5</sup>
		Persons with disabilities (incl. long-term chronic illness)	Engagement can be challenging as persons with disabilities may be 'invisible' due to social taboos. Their physical and/or psychological conditions may require specific engagement methods.	Accessible engagement methods, such as providing written materials in accessible formats. Focus group discussions with visual aids and resources. Short radio programmes, video materials or documentary broadcasts on TV.
		Elderly People	Accessibility issues in relation to engagement. Particularly vulnerable to resettlement as may have cultural ties and/or connections to the land.	
		Local CSOs	They often provide local support and services to help farmers/pastoralists and migrant workers' families, protect natural resources and cultural heritage. They also include farmers'/trade/artisans'/business cooperatives.	Community consultations and town hall meetings. Focus group discussions, Face-to-face meetings.
International Finance Institutions and Donors	Other Interested Parties	World Bank	Interested in the successful development of the Project and the achievement of development goals. Potential financial support and funding of the Rogun HPP and supervision of compliance with applicable international EHS standards.	Bi-annual / periodic virtual meetings, emails and occasional face to face meetings to discuss updates on Project development.
		European Union		
		European Investment Bank		
		Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank		
		Asian Development Bank		
		Islamic Development Bank		
		Eurasian Development Bank		
		Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development		
		Saudi Fund for Development		
UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office				
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development				
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau				
<b>Other relevant parties</b>	Other Interested Parties	International NGOs (e.g., Human Rights Watch) and National NGOs (e.g., Peshsaf)	Monitor Project performance in areas of their respective concerns. Represent the interests of different interested parties. Concerns over ensuring the protection of biodiversity, human rights, labor rights etc.	Liaise face to face with NGOs on social issues such as health, safety, security, local livelihoods, gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment.  Sharing draft ESIA and other environmental and social reports for feedback.

Type	Stakeholder Category	Name	Role / Influence on Project	Method of Engagement <sup>5</sup>
		Subject Matter Experts (e.g., Academics and Journalists)	Scientific understanding of the potential concerns regarding environmental and social impacts associated with the Project. Potential educational/outreach opportunities to increase awareness and acceptance of the Project.	Regular press releases to disclose Project information. Post regular updates on Project website.
		Mass Media	Intermediaries for informing the general public about planned activities and information disclosure concerning Project developments.	
		International Hydropower Association (Industry Peers, Competitors, and Associations)	IHA champions best sustainable practices within the hydropower sector through advocacy, research and policy initiatives. IHA members include the world's leading hydropower developers, operators and manufacturers. Additionally, the IHA developed its own sustainability standards in 2021. Therefore, the IHA sustainability standards can be a helpful reference for the Rogun HPP.	Roundtables and press conferences on Project updates. Sharing draft ESIA reports for feedback.

## 5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

The following section describes the stakeholder engagement activities that will be carried out as the Project proceeds through construction and operation.

### 5.1. Stakeholder Engagement Techniques

The stakeholder consultation and information disclosure are covering the following main activities:

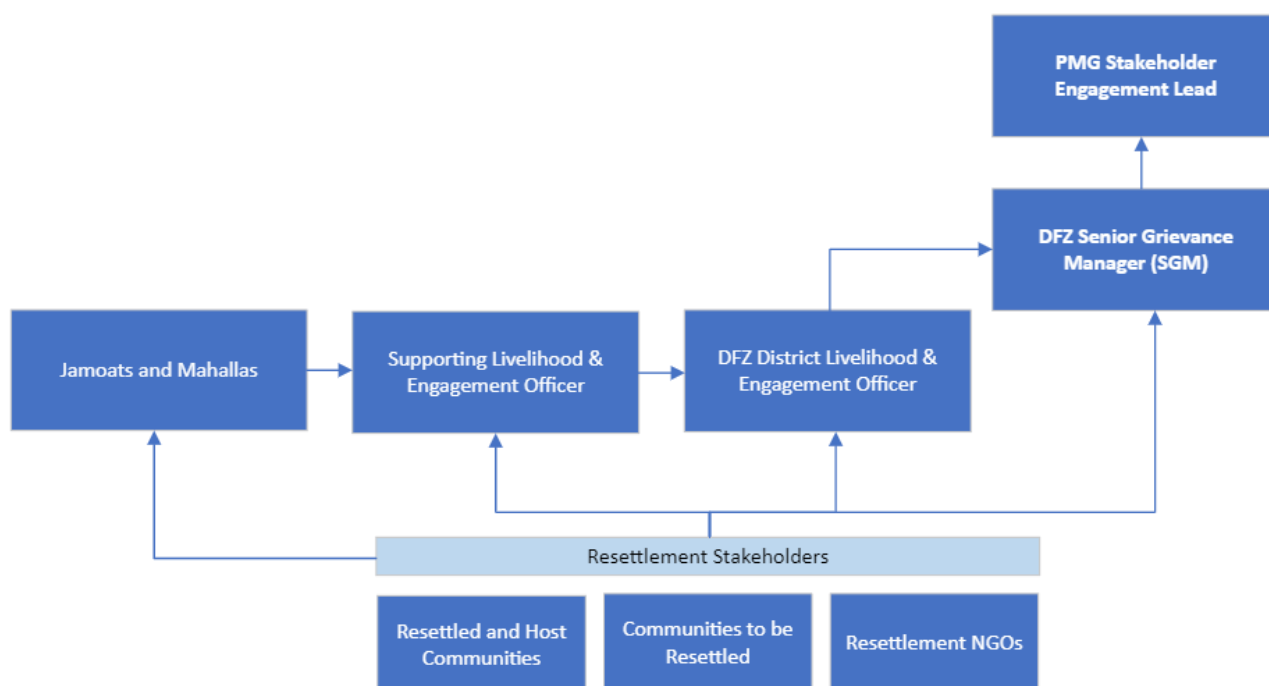
- **Inform:** Timely disclosure of Project information in Tajik, Russian and English to the key stakeholders;
- **Consult and Involve:** Informed participation and meaningful two-way consultation with the affected stakeholders; and
- **Collaborate:** Development and implementation of a Grievance Mechanism to ensure that the affected stakeholders' concerns and issues are addressed.

DFZ is leading consultations with communities that have been resettled, that are in the process of being resettled, and that will be resettled in future. DFZ is assigning one Senior Engagement and Grievance Manager (EGM) to oversee all resettlement-related engagement and to manage community grievances. DFZ is also appointing one District Livelihood and Engagement Officer (DLEO) and one supporting Engagement Officer (one male and one female) for each affected district (Rasht, Rogun City, Nurobod, Faizobod, Tursunzoda, Dangara, and Rudaki) to ensure regular consultation and interaction with affected communities.

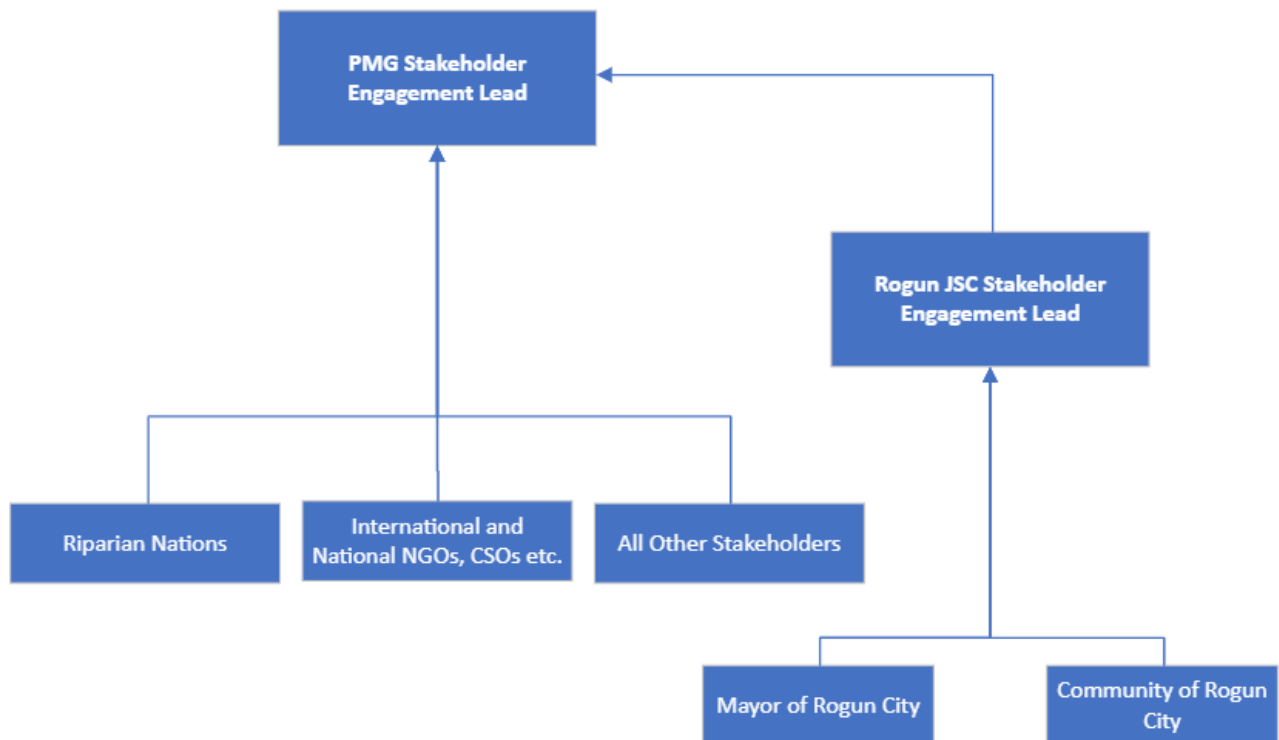
Rogun JSC will also appoint an EGM to be responsible for engaging stakeholders and managing grievances from Rogun town and other local areas that are not resettlement related. This will also involve coordinating with contractors to ensure that grievances are logged and accounted for. Note that the external stakeholder grievance mechanism will be separate from the worker grievance mechanism, which is described in the **Labor Management Procedures**.

PMG will appoint one Stakeholder Engagement Lead to oversee DFZ and Rogun JSC engagement and grievance management and also to manage consultation with national and international stakeholders. Figure 3 illustrates the assigned roles for the stakeholder engagement program.

**Figure 3 - Stakeholder Engagement Roles and Responsibilities**



**Figure 4 – PMG and Rogun JSC Stakeholder Engagement Roles and Responsibilities**



#### 5.1.1. Information Disclosure Activities

In addition to the previous stakeholder consultation and engagement undertaken for the Project (as summarized in Section 3.2), PMG and DFZ has disclosed and will continue to disclose relevant information about the Project during the ESIA disclosure period, and then in an ongoing manner as the Project continues. The following documents are being disclosed for public review and comment:

- ESIA (including the Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP));
- Non-Technical Summary (NTS);
- SEP (this document);
- Gender Action Plan; and
- Resettlement & Livelihood Restoration Policy Framework (RLRF).

Consultation materials will be adapted depending on the point of interest of the different stakeholder groups. During disclosure and throughout the implementation of this SEP, engagement will incorporate the following key aspects to ensure effective engagement:

- The Project will initiate communication and information disclosure to ensure stakeholders are to be promptly notified and provided with the opportunity to influence decisions before events unfold.
- The Project will ensure that the communicated information is both meaningful and easily understandable for project stakeholders, taking into account the cultural relevance and the language, and literacy levels of the beneficiaries.
- The Project will adopt an open and transparent approach to communicate and disclose information throughout the project.
- The Project will emphasize effective communication and disclosure regarding Project activities, negative impacts, potential risks, and positive impacts.
- The Project will ensure the accessibility of project documentation and associated information by strategically placing it in publicly accessible locations. However, the

Project will recognize that this alone is insufficient; it will integrate the disclosure process closely with stakeholder engagement, utilizing existing and appropriate methods and mechanisms.

- PMG, Rogun JSC, and DFZ will thoroughly document and report all aspects of the information disclosure process (see Section 8).

The types of information to be disclosed as the Project proceeds include:

- A Final ESIA that summarizes comments received on the draft and how they have been responded to, including revisions to the draft documents.
- Information on the progress of HPP construction and of the resettlement program.
- Summary of ongoing environmental and social performance, in particular information on biodiversity management and water releases.
- Decisions made by the Tajikistan regulatory authorities and the Lenders regarding the Project.

#### *5.1.2. Consultation Methods*

As described above, the Project is using different consultation approaches and methods for different stages of the Project activities and stakeholder groups. The main communication methods and mechanisms that will be used to consult with key stakeholders are:

- Meetings, such as with the affected individuals and communities, including the affected Jamoats;
- Telephone calls, letters and emails;
- TV, radio and newspapers;
- Information disclosure (as described above);
- Regular press releases; and
- Regular consultation with local communities to be undertaken by the DLEOs and by Rogun JSC.

Table 5-3 details all the stakeholder engagement activities that will be undertaken.

**Table 5-3 Stakeholder Engagement Activities for the Project**

Activity	Stakeholders	Information Materials	Timeframe / Frequency	Responsibility	Location
<b>Project Implementation Phase</b>					
<p>Set up a Project disclosure website, hosted on the PMG website, with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disclosure documents (available in Russian &amp; English);</li> <li>• A feedback form / form to submit questions/comments;</li> <li>• Contact details for key engagement officials;</li> <li>• Information on the grievance mechanism; and</li> <li>• Responses to frequently asked questions (to be updated throughout disclosure).</li> </ul> <p>This website will be advertised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notices provided to the District and Jamoat offices, and circulated to Mahallas;</li> <li>• Notice boards in affected community centres, such as halls, schools, tea houses and mosques;</li> <li>• SMS messaging, (which will contain</li> </ul>	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Leaflets</li> <li>• ESIA (including ESMP)</li> <li>• NTS</li> <li>• SEP (this document)</li> <li>• RLRf</li> <li>• RAP</li> <li>• LRP</li> </ul>	At time of ESIA disclosure.	PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead DFZ and Rogun JSC EGMs DLEOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMG office</li> <li>• DFZ Offices</li> <li>• PMG website: <a href="http://energyprojects.tj">http://energyprojects.tj</a></li> <li>• Notice boards (with visual aids) in affected communities</li> <li>• TV broadcasts / Radio / Newspaper</li> </ul>

Activity	Stakeholders	Information Materials	Timeframe / Frequency	Responsibility	Location
<p>links to the website, DFZ DLEOs contact details and advise as to how to obtain hard copies of disclosure documentation);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMG to organize press conference; and</li> <li>• TV, radio and local newspaper adverts.</li> </ul>					
<p><b>Place hard copies of Project leaflets and documentation within all affected settlements (resettled communities, communities to be resettled, host communities, and other affected communities within the Project Area of Influence). Hard copies to be displayed on notice boards and made available in community hubs, including halls, mosques and tea houses, affected municipality offices and local DFZ offices. To be distributed by the DLEOs in liaison with Jamoats.</b></p>	Affected Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Leaflets</li> <li>• NTS</li> <li>• RLRf</li> <li>• SEP</li> <li>• RAP</li> <li>• LRP</li> </ul>	At time of ESIA disclosure.	DFZ DLEOs	All affected communities within the Rasht, Rogun City, Nurobod, Faizobod, Tursunzoda, Dangara, and Rudaki districts.
<p>Hold public consultation meetings for host communities, affected businesses and other affected communities within the Project area. These consultations will present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Summary of ESIA and RLRf;</b></li> </ul>	Affected Communities / Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Leaflets</li> <li>• ESIA (including the ESMP)</li> <li>• NTS</li> <li>• SEP (this document)</li> <li>• RLRf</li> <li>• RAP</li> </ul>	November-December 2023	DFZ DLEOs  PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All affected communities within the Rasht, Rogun City, Nurobod, Faizobod, Tursunzoda, Dangara, and Rudaki districts.</li> <li>• DFZ office and website.</li> </ul>

Activity	Stakeholders	Information Materials	Timeframe / Frequency	Responsibility	Location
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefits and impacts; and</li> <li>• Grievance mechanism.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LRP</li> </ul>			
<p>Hold follow-up public consultation meetings and focus groups for resettled people. DFZ EGM and DLEOs will select different impacted communities for these meetings to ensure greater efficiency. The meetings and focus groups will be held for communities to be affected in the near future and those with limited consultation in the past.</p>	Resettled Communities / to be Resettled Communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Leaflets</li> <li>• ESIA (including the ESMP)</li> <li>• NTS</li> <li>• SEP (this document)</li> <li>• RLRF</li> <li>• RAP</li> <li>• LRP</li> </ul>	November-December 2023, January-February 2024	DFZ DLEOs	All resettled/ to be resettled communities in Nurobod, Rogun and Rasht.
<p>Disclosure and consultation on RLRF and RAPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disclosure of RLRF in all Districts and communities to be resettled and in host communities.</li> <li>• Disclosure of RAP in communities to be resettled and in host communities.</li> <li>• Meetings in Districts where RAP has been disclosed.</li> <li>• Reference should be made to the <b>following</b> specific RAP documents when they are published for specific requirements surrounding engagement for</li> </ul>	Affected Landowners and Formal / Informal Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RLRF</li> <li>• RAP</li> <li>• LRP</li> <li>• ESIA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Throughout resettlement program (RAP 2 and subsequent RAPs)</li> </ul>	DFZ EGM and DLEOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DFZ offices</li> <li>• Affected municipality offices</li> <li>• Affected Hukumat and Jamoat, Administrations</li> </ul>

Activity	Stakeholders	Information Materials	Timeframe / Frequency	Responsibility	Location
<p>resettled communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ RAP 2: Covering years 2017 – 2025 (in progress, to be disclosed in 2024)</li> <li>○ RAP 3: Covering years 2026, 2027, and 2028;</li> <li>○ RAP 4: Covering years 2028, 2029 and 2030; and</li> <li>○ RAP 5: Covering years 2030, 2031, and 2032.</li> </ul>					
Develop and implement an online Grievance Mechanism form available to the public.	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grievance Mechanism (and related forms)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At time of ESIA disclosure</li> </ul>	PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMG website</li> </ul>
Conduct consultations with Riparian Nations, including ad one in-person consultation at the time of ESIA disclosure.	Riparian Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Leaflets;</li> <li>• ESIA;</li> <li>• SEP; and</li> <li>• Grievance Mechanism</li> </ul>	In November at the time of ESIA disclosure.	PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virtual / in-person consultation.</li> </ul>
<p>Conduct roundtables and press conferences on Project updates, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project schedule;</li> <li>• Project development / progress;</li> <li>• ESHS performance;</li> <li>• Grievance Mechanism; and</li> <li>• Notification of forthcoming major events or commencement of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Riparian Nations</li> <li>• International NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Leaflets</li> <li>• ESIA</li> <li>• SEP</li> <li>• Grievance Mechanism</li> </ul>	Throughout construction period biannually	PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virtual / in-person conference</li> <li>• Radio / newspaper / TV</li> <li>• PMG website</li> <li>• Rogun HPP / PMG social media (such as Twitter and Facebook)</li> </ul>

Activity	Stakeholders	Information Materials	Timeframe / Frequency	Responsibility	Location
<p>specific Project activities.</p> <p>Electronic publications and press releases to be shared on the Project website.</p>					
<p>Conduct public meetings, prepare press releases on Project updates, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project schedule;</li> <li>• Project development / progress;</li> <li>• ESHS performance;</li> <li>• Grievance Mechanism; and</li> <li>• Notification of forthcoming major events or commencement of specific Project activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local NGOs / Community-Based Organizations</li> <li>• Public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Leaflets</li> <li>• ESIA</li> <li>• SEP</li> <li>• Grievance Mechanism</li> </ul>	<p>Throughout construction period biannually</p>	<p>PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public venues</li> <li>• Notice boards in public venues (mosques, libraries, offices of local administrations and NGOs)</li> <li>• Radio / newspaper / TV</li> <li>• PMG website</li> <li>• Rogun HPP / PMG social media (such as Twitter and Facebook)</li> </ul>
<p>Submit official letters and emails to the relevant National Government Authorities as required.</p> <p>Facilitate face-to-face meetings with National Government Authorities as needed to discuss regulations, permitting and updates on Project development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committee for Environment Protection Under the Government of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Ministry of Finance</li> <li>• Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population</li> <li>• Ministry of Energy and Water Resources</li> <li>• Ministry of Economic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ESIA (including the ESMP)</li> </ul>	<p>During Construction (as required)</p> <p>Bi-annual meetings</p>	<p>PMG Rogun JSC</p> <p>Contractors (where required).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committee for Environment Protection Under the Government of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Ministry of Finance</li> <li>• Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population</li> <li>• Ministry of Energy and Water Resources</li> <li>• Ministry of Economic Development and Trade</li> <li>• Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>

Activity	Stakeholders	Information Materials	Timeframe / Frequency	Responsibility	Location
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and Trade</li> <li>Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>				
Consult and collaborate with local emergency services.	Local Emergency Services	EPF	Throughout	Rogun JSC	Local Emergency Services (fire stations and police stations).
<p>Conduct women-only focus groups and workshops through women facilitators to ensure that r views of women are taken into account and to share details of gender sensitive GRM.</p> <p>Seek specific feedback from women on their desires in terms of employment, skills and training and preferences around vocations.</p> <p>Consultation processes must be designed to support equal participation of women (e.g., appropriate meeting times, transport &amp; childcare support).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women employed in Project structures.</li> <li>Women in host communities.</li> <li>Women who have/will be resettled.</li> <li>Women in rural areas of the wider project area.</li> </ul>	GAP	During construction, approximately bi-annually.	Female Gender Focal Points from Rogun JSC Female DLEOs	All affected communities within the Rasht, Rogun City, Nurobod, Faizobod, Tursunzoda, Dangara, and Rudaki districts.
Facilitate focus groups and workshops for affected vulnerable groups and facilitate ongoing consultation with	Vulnerable Groups (including minorities, people living with disabilities, the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Leaflets</li> <li>ESIA (including the ESMP)</li> </ul>	During Construction Regularly, as needed	DFZ DLEOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DFZ office</li> <li>Affected municipality offices</li> <li>Affected Jamoat offices</li> </ul>

Activity	Stakeholders	Information Materials	Timeframe / Frequency	Responsibility	Location
<p>vulnerable PAPs. Inform about Project benefits, grant opportunities and available support services. Also provide accessible materials and facilitators (if required for those who are illiterate) to support the affected vulnerable groups understand the technical household passport preparation, asset valuation processes and resettlement and livelihood entitlements.</p> <p>Hire translators and facilitators from the community for non-Tajik speakers.</p>	elderly and illiterate).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NTS</li> <li>• SEP (this document)</li> <li>• RLRf</li> <li>• RAP</li> <li>• LRP</li> <li>• Visual aids</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easily accessible community spaces in affected communities within the Rasht, Rogun City, Nurobod, Faizobod, Tursunzoda, Dangara, and Rudaki districts</li> </ul>
Formally consult and coordinate with the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan (the A Donish Institute) to provide supervisions regarding potential heritage assets.	Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan (the A Donish Institute).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ESIA (including the ESMP)</li> <li>• Construction Program</li> </ul>	During Construction (as required)	PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead DFZ DLEOs Contractors (where required)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMG office</li> <li>• DFZ office</li> <li>• A Donish Institute</li> </ul>
Conduct regular meetings with Project employees and provide bulletin updates (via email, SMS & notice boards) on Project developments and Worker Grievance Procedure.	Project workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project leaflets</li> <li>• Staff Handbook</li> </ul>	During construction (monthly)	Rogun JSC and DFZ  Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rogun JSC and DFZ offices</li> <li>• Worker accommodation camp notice boards</li> <li>• On-site notice boards</li> <li>• Emails</li> <li>• SMS messaging</li> <li>• Induction and toolbox talks</li> </ul>
Post hotline number for reporting gender-based violence and harassment.	Local Communities Project workers	Hotline Leaflet	At time of ESIA disclosure.	DFZ DLEOs  Rogun JSC  Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worker accommodation notice boards</li> <li>• Construction site notice boards</li> <li>• Affected Jamoat village notice boards</li> </ul>

### 5.1.3. Citizen Engagement

Citizen engagement, as defined by the World Bank Group, involves two-way interaction between citizens and the government to identify methods for the inclusion of citizens and to assess priorities for intervention, design and implementation of the Project and to improve its outcome. Citizen engagement plays a critical role in advocating for the transparency and accountability of public institutions and the effectiveness of solutions implemented.

Numerous methods of stakeholder engagement are listed in Table 5-4. PMG will ensure that citizen engagement is integrated within the activities listed, by carrying out the exercises below during these stakeholder meetings:

**Table 5-4 Stakeholder Engagement Activities for the Project**

Engagement Activity	Citizen Engagement Mechanism
<i>Project implementation phase</i>	
Project website and notice boards	Copies of Citizen Feedback Form
Project leaflets	Copies of Citizen Feedback Form
Public consultation meetings – host & wider communities	Quarterly Participatory Needs Assessment Copies of Citizen Feedback Form
Public consultation meetings – resettled communities	Quarterly Participatory Needs Assessment Copies of Citizen Feedback Form
Public consultation meetings – Local NGOs and CSOs	Quarterly Participatory Needs Assessment Copies of Citizen Feedback Form
Women-only focus groups	Quarterly Participatory Needs Assessment Copies of Citizen Feedback Form
Vulnerable group focus groups	Quarterly Participatory Needs Assessment Copies of Citizen Feedback Form
RAP consultations	Quarterly Participatory Needs Assessment Copies of Citizen Feedback Form
Benefit-sharing consultations	Copies of Citizen Feedback Form
Project employee meetings	Copies of Citizen Feedback Form
<i>Immediately Prior to Operation and During Operation</i>	
Roundtables – all stakeholders	Quarterly Participatory Needs Assessment Copies of Citizen Feedback Form
Public consultation meetings – surrounding communities	Quarterly Participatory Needs Assessment Copies of Citizen Feedback Form

- **Quarterly Participatory Needs Assessment (PNA)** – This PNA will involve the circulation of paper survey sheets on a quarterly basis during the above engagement activities. Attached in **Annex 06**, this survey offers people within local communities the opportunity to identify any problems and propose solutions to PMG, who will engage with them and provide feedback. The survey sheet has been designed to be as simple as possible in order to promote feedback. The process for these quarterly PNAs is as follows:
  - Engagement leads circulate PNA survey sheets during engagement activity, explaining the necessity of citizen engagement and gaining feedback;
  - Sheets collected and data collated by engagement leads;
  - Identified problems and proposed solutions discussed between the engagement lead and PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead. Feedback drafted and agreed after this discussion;

- During the next engagement session, findings from the previous quarterly PNA are presented, with the engagement lead explaining any outcomes and/or changes in practise resulting from the findings.
- **Citizen Feedback Form** – Feedback will also be gathered from a simple Citizen Feedback Form, attached in **Annex 05**. The following process for providing feedback to the respondent will be followed.

As well as these two specific mechanisms listed above, the following additional principles will be followed during the engagement sessions in order to promote citizen engagement:

- Through the stakeholder engagement programme and grievance mechanism, PMG will receive input for improved decision-making about the design and implementation arrangements of the Project;
- Planned consultations with vulnerable groups will give voice to the needs of different population groups, including vulnerable and marginalized groups;
- All materials and information will be accessible to participants, including closed captioning and image descriptions. All materials will also be provided in person and online available in multiple formats and languages;
- Accessible venues for community meetings or workshops will be selected;
- A variety of media channels will be used to disseminate information about the grievance redress/feedback mechanism, all in accessible formats;
- Correspondences on complaints submitted for GRM consideration will be communicated directly, with anonymity and confidentiality as necessary;
- The GRM offers the option of designating a representative to submit complaints and receive responses on one's behalf. The GRM also provides multiple channels for soliciting complaints and provides a process for: registering complaints in a log; publishing timely and service standards for acknowledgement, response, and resolution; and ensuring transparency about the grievance procedure as well as options for mediation and appeal; and
- Where possible, complaints will be responded to early.

Citizen feedback has also been integrated within the monitoring schedule (see Section 8).

#### *5.1.4. Consultations on the Benefit-Sharing Programme (BSP)*

From November 4 – 11, 2024, PMG's consultant, Monkey Forest Consulting, conducted a round of consultations with development partners (DPs) and state entities (SEs) and an awareness-raising session with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) of Tajikistan. The aim of these was to introduce the concept and the design framework of the BSP, to facilitate an open discussion and gather stakeholder input on aspects of the geographical focus, the beneficiaries, the governance, and the institutional home of the BSP, and other topics of interest to institutional stakeholders.

The discussion with CSOs was less of a formal consultation and more an opportunity to raise awareness of the design of the BSP and have a first discussion with participants on the potential focus areas of the programme.

Key issues are summarized in **Annex 14**. Additional consultations with CSOs and community representatives will take place during detailed BSP design.

## 6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

### 6.1. Introduction

An existing grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been updated and revised to ensure alignment with international best practice. The GRM includes the processes of receipt, acceptance, investigation, resolution, and closure of operational issues, concerns, problems, or grievances (after this, referred to as "grievances").

This GRM is only for the external stakeholders affected by the Rogun HPP, not the Rogun HPP employees or workers. A separate internal GRM for employee and labor-related grievances will be in place for use by employees of PMG, Rogun JSC, DFZ, and contractors. The worker GRM is detailed in the **Labor Management Procedures** (LMP).

### 6.2. Purpose And Principles of the Grievance Mechanism

The purpose of the present GRM is to:

- Ensure that issues raised by stakeholders are addressed in a credible, predictable, transparent, and fair way;
- Provide prompt resolution to grievances;
- Ensure that concerns and grievances of vulnerable groups, who often lack access to legal processes and grievance procedures, are addressed; and
- Increase accountability to stakeholders.

The GRM is based on the following fundamental principles:

- **Accessibility:** The GRM must be readily available to all external stakeholders, considering confidentiality, legal obligations, and the vulnerability of individuals.
- **Accountability:** Ensure that members of the affected community know who is responsible for the GRM.
- **Awareness:** Stakeholders must know the GRM and receive report on its implementation regularly.
- **Communication:** Provide grievants with prompt and continuing updates on the progress in addressing the grievance, including the reasons for any delays.
- **Cultural sensitivity:** Existing lines of communication using the Mahalla and Jamoat representative systems will be used for raising and resolving grievances, and communications will be in Tajik and Russian.
- **Effective and efficient:** Address grievances effectively, promptly, discretely, objectively, sensitively, responsively, and transparently.
- **Freedom from reprisal:** Participants in the GRM must be free from reprisal, whether from authorities, Rogun HPP, DFZ, communities, or other community members.
- **Impartiality:** Those who are responsible for addressing grievances must not have any reason to favour one solution over another, or one party over another, and no outside parties must be permitted to interfere with the grievance resolution process.
- **No cost:** Grievances must be resolved at no cost to the party that originated the issue or concern.
- **No limitation in civil or legal rights:** Participation in a GRM shall not prevent or hinder a grievant's right to other judicial, administrative, civil, or traditional remedies.

- **Confidentially:** All grievances shall be treated confidentially throughout the process, with no one not involved in addressing the grievance receiving any information at all.
- **Quick responses:** Address grievances as quickly as possible, with a maximum of 30 days unless there is no alternative.

### 6.3. The Project Grievance Mechanism Procedure

PMG and DFZ will initiate the implementation of a formal project-specific grievance (complaint) procedure to receive the affected communities' and stakeholders concerns and views. The complaints procedure (shown in **Annex 02**) will be used as a tool to assist the timely and successful resolution of stakeholder concerns, as well as to monitor the Project's relationship with the affected community during the different phases of the Project.

The GRM process follows a two-tiered process:

- **Tier 1** - Tier 1 is the initial process where the Rogun HPP and the grievant are in direct consultation. Tier 1 of the grievance mechanism is an internal process where the grievances are addressed and resolved directly by the Rogun HPP in consultation with the grievant.
- **Tier 2** - The grievance procedure will move to the Tier 2 level if no mutually satisfactory resolution is found. The Tier 2 process involves third parties, where the participants agree on the process, the parties involved, and the remedies available.

Details of the grievance procedure will be disseminated widely in English, Russian and Tajik. Information about the existence of the grievance mechanism will be readily available to all communities in all Jamoat offices, the offices of PMG, Rogun JSC, and DFZ, at the at the HPP construction site gate, and in affected municipality offices. Additionally, GRM posters will be displayed at key locations within the Project affected communities.

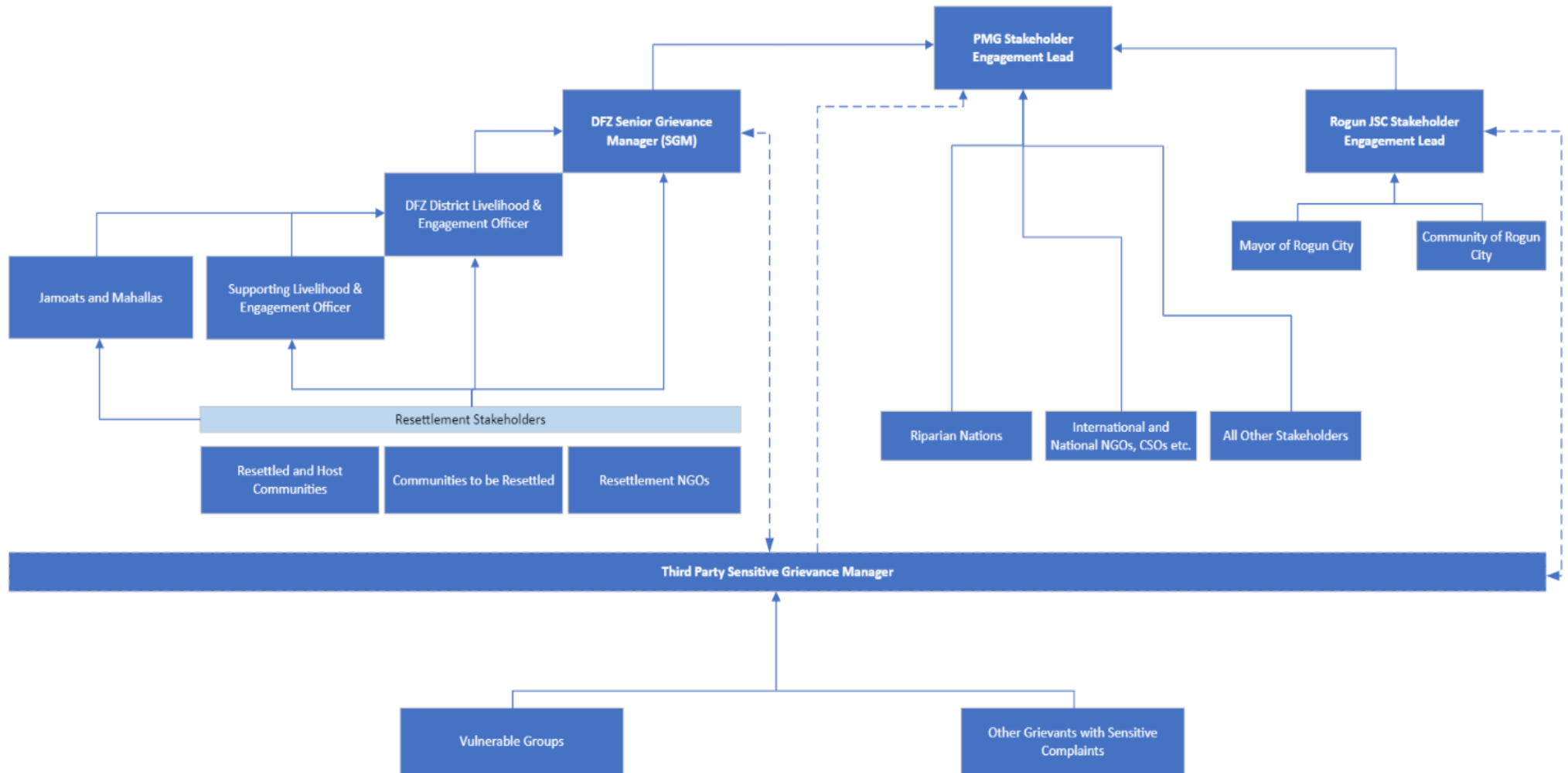
It must be underscored that participation in a GRM shall not prevent or hinder a complainant's right to other judicial, administrative, civil, or traditional remedies. The grievant can stop participating in the GRM at any time and elect to follow other remedies.

#### 6.3.1. Grievance Channels

The Project grievance procedure (see Figure 5) builds on the existing communication methods and channels used by communities to raise grievance. The District Livelihood and Engagement Officers (DLEO's), supported by the Senior Grievance Manager (SGM), will be responsible for managing all resettlement-related grievances, whilst the PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead will manage all other grievances. Affected community members can raise Project-related grievances through the Jamoats or the DLEOs. All Project-related grievances communicated to Jamoats will be reported to the DLEOs who are responsible for recording the grievance in the logbook (refer to section 6.5). The DLEOs will share the GRM with the heads of the Jamoats and explain the process, ensuring the Jamoats record all the necessary information which will then be communicated to the DLEO to be formally recorded. The SGM will monitor and oversee this process.

The PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead will be responsible for collecting and managing grievances from all other stakeholders, such as NGOs or Riparian representatives. All sensitive grievances, such as those relating to sexual harassment, will be directed to, and managed by a Third-Party Sensitive GRM Officer (refer to section 6.3.2). Figure 5 presents a summary of the different grievance communication channels for all the Project stakeholders. Further information on the specific roles and responsibilities associated with grievance management is detailed in section 6.4.

**Figure 5 - Grievance Channels**



### 6.3.2. Tier 1 Approach

Tier 1 of the GRM is an internal process where grievances are addressed and resolved directly by the Rogun HPP in consultation with the grievant. The underlying assumption of the Tier 1 process is that the grievance will be addressed to the satisfaction of all parties.

The Tier 1 approach includes:

- A unilateral resolution, where Rogun HPP provides an acceptable solution.
- A bilateral approach, where Rogun HPP and the grievant resolve the grievance through discussion or negotiation.
- Appeal to a higher Rogun HPP management level if a grievance cannot be resolved.

The Tier 1 GRM will be performed according to the following steps:

#### **Step 1: Grievance Uptake**

Any verbal and written complaints will be raised through the contact details that follow. Anonymous complaints can be raised as well. "Complaint/Comment" boxes will be placed in all Jamoat offices, the offices of PMG, Rogun JSC, and DFZ, at the at the HPP construction site gate, and in affected municipality offices. These boxes will be checked weekly (for DFZ) by the heads of Jamoat and sent via photograph or phone call to the DLEO for recording and management and for PMG and Rogun JSC by the respective Engagement and Grievance Managers. Posters will be prepared and displayed at key locations within the Project affected communities.

Complaints and grievances can be raised via the following channels during the construction phase:

- Grievance Mechanism Paper Form: Stakeholders can fill grievance forms (see **Annex 4**) that will be posted with the Complaint/Comment boxes as well as distributed by Jamoat Heads and made available in affected settlements, affected municipality offices and public venues (mosques, schools, libraries, teahouses).
- Face to Face: Stakeholders can voice their grievance to any DLEO, Jamoats or to assigned personnel of DFZ at local offices. In practice, they may also communicate with Contractor supervisors or with any representatives of PMG, DFZ, or Rogun JSC (who will receive training on handling such communications).
- Online: Stakeholders can submit forms to [esia.rogun.hpp@gmail.com](mailto:esia.rogun.hpp@gmail.com)
- Company website: <https://energyprojects.tj/index.php/en/rogun-hpp>
- By telephone at: ++992 37 235 74 16 or +992 37 235 74 17.
- By post: Grievance Manager, Project Management Group for Energy Facilities Construction. 5/1 Shamsi str., 6th floor, 734064, Dushanbe, Tajikistan.

#### **Step 2: Sort and Process:**

The DLEOs will categorize and sort DFZ grievances, while the EGMs will categorize and sort for PMG and Rogun JSC. They will determine the relevance of the grievance, categorizes the grievance, identify the grievance type, and allocate the redress process and responsibilities for resolving. A broad grievance categorization is used to ensure that the grievance management procedure is "fit-for-purpose" and easy to use. Table 6-1 indicates typical grievance categorizations, with some examples.<sup>6</sup>

---

6 (International Finance Corporation, 2009, p. 23)

**Table 6-1 Grievance Categorization**

Category	Example of Grievance
Relatively minor and one-time problems related to Rogun HPP impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minor damage to a building or structure.</li> <li>• Rogun HPP equipment causes minor damage to an individual's livestock or crop.</li> </ul>
Relatively minor but repetitive problems related to Rogun HPP impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of landscape, local greenery, not removing rubbish or waste.</li> <li>• Noise and dust complaints.</li> <li>• Rogun HPP traffic blocks the local access roads.</li> </ul>
Significant, larger problems related to Rogun HPP impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worker misbehavior.</li> <li>• Concerns about the security arrangements and acts of security personnel<sup>7</sup>.</li> <li>• Damage to crops, fields, forests and related livelihood impacts.</li> <li>• During construction, the Rogun HPP uses some land beyond the initial agreement with a community for temporary land use.</li> </ul>
Major claim, significant adverse impact on a larger group or several groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict between members of the host community and newcomers.</li> <li>• Job opportunities do not meet local communities' expectations or respect social agreements.</li> <li>• Human rights impacts, including security and violence, and child labor.</li> <li>• Significant environmental contamination and degradation.</li> <li>• The Rogun HPP harms cultural or heritage artifacts and practices.</li> <li>• Violence against women as a result of shifting power roles in the community.</li> <li>• Water-related (polluted water, river flow reduction, fewer fish, and so on).</li> </ul>
Major allegations regarding policy or procedure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues relating to land acquisition and compensation.</li> <li>• Accusations of partiality and lack of confidentiality from Rogun HPP stakeholders.</li> <li>• Allegations of systematic inadequate land compensation.</li> <li>• Rogun HPP information not disclosed to affected people and communities.</li> <li>• A GRM that is ineffective or not trusted by affected people and communities.</li> </ul>

**Step 3: Acknowledge and Follow Up.**

The DLEOs will contact the complainant within 3 working days following complaint registration to explain the Project response process for the grievance. If the grievance is not well understood or if additional information is required, clarification will be sought from the complainant by the DLEOs during this step.

**Step 4: Verification, Investigation and Action**

All grievances will be verified via obtaining information about the grievance to verify its legitimacy and the facts surrounding it. Depending on the nature of the grievance, the process may include site visits, document reviews, a meeting with the grievant and meetings with others (both project-related and non-project-related) who may have knowledge or otherwise assist in resolving the problem. The grievant must agree to any such consultation. If the resolution is mutually acceptable, the SGM, assisted by the relevant DLEO, will discuss the proposed remediation with the grievant and develop an agreed timeline for the remediation process.

---

<sup>7</sup> (International Finance Corporation, 2012, p. 30)

The DLEOs will prepare a grievance resolution form which includes the nature of the grievance, date of its submission, actions implemented to resolve the grievance and date of implementation, or proposed actions to be implemented to resolve the grievance along with the timeline for their completion. The grievance resolution form will be submitted within 20 days of receiving the grievance. The DLEOs have 10 working days to investigate and respond to the complaint. If the case requires a more complex investigation, updated information will be provided to the complainant explaining the actions required to resolve grievance, and the likely timeline.

Upon senior management and SGM approval, the outcomes of the grievance resolution form will be communicated to the complainant by the DLEOs in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified. The grievance resolution form must be signed-off by the DLEOs or SGM and the complainant.

When the grievance resolution form identifies proposed actions to be implemented; the DLEOs will monitor and follow up to ensure that such actions have been implemented in accordance with the timeline proposed within the grievance resolution form.

Upon resolving the grievance, including the completion of required actions, a grievance closeout form will be prepared to be signed off by the DLEOs and the complainant that will detail the solution that was implemented to resolve the grievance.

The DLEOs will ensure that the grievance forms, grievance resolution forms and grievance closeout forms are always updated and maintained onsite (i.e. DFZ offices, community hubs in affected settlements, municipality offices etc.).

The grievance mechanism allows submission of anonymous complaints and sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) complaints by community members. Senior management at DFZ/PMG will also monitor the way in which grievances are being handled by their staff and ensure they are properly addressed within deadlines specified on their website. The DLEOs will keep a confidential grievance log of all grievances. The DLEOs response to grievances will be monitored by the SGM, who will advise on corrective actions, such as awareness raising, further training and disciplinary measures. In case of receiving SEA/SH complaints, an allocated Gender Focal Point will address and raise the issue with the dedicated Third-Party Sensitive GRM Officer. The Third-Party Sensitive GRM Officer will investigate the complaint and identify appropriate corrective measures. The case will be referred to a relevant service provider (i.e. authorities) in severe cases.

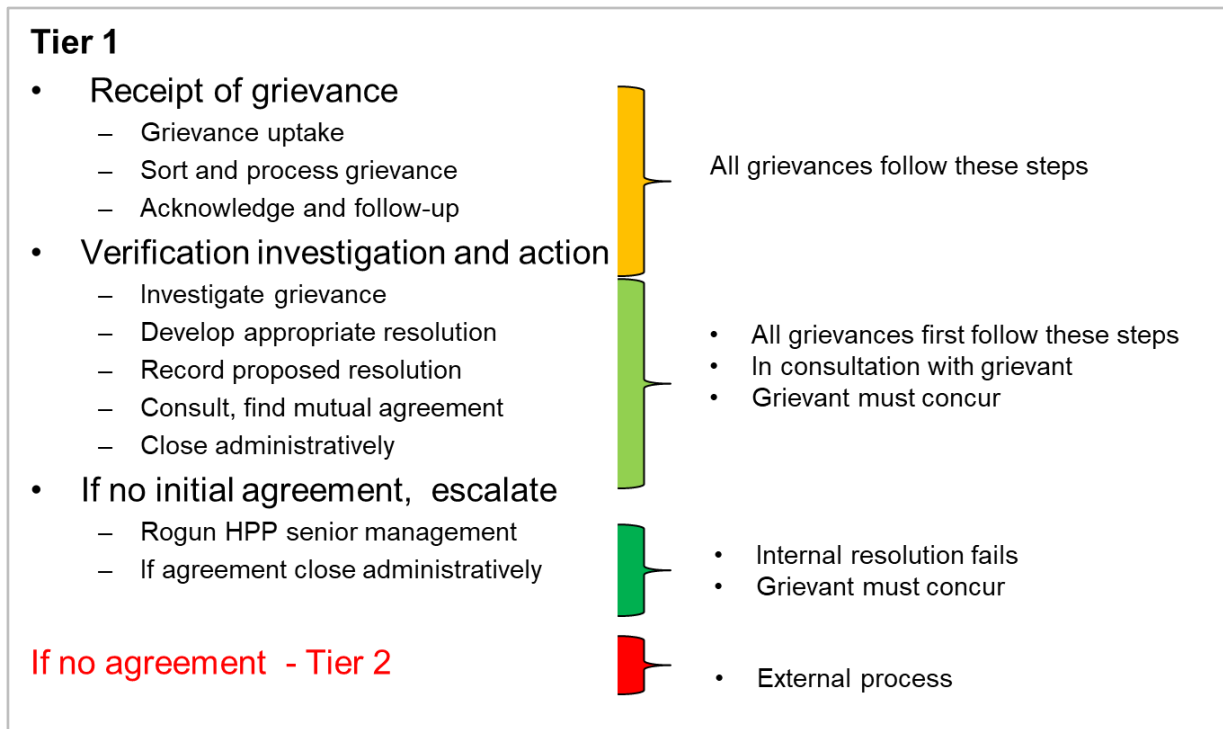
Where required or requested by the complainant, investigations will be escalated to Senior Management for resolution, with support from the DLEOs, and the involvement of a civic representative, such as a Jamoat Head.

If the grievance is not resolved to mutual satisfaction, there will be further consultation toward finding an acceptable resolution. The objective is to resolve all grievances at this stage. However, if the appeal process is unsuccessful or broader external consultation is required to resolve the grievance, the Tier 2 approach will be implemented (subject to the grievant approval).

The grievant may also opt to seek other legal or procedural. The GRM will not prevent the grievant from seeking any such alternative remedies or approaching a court or any other party for assistance.

A summary of the Tier 1 approach is presented in Figure 6.

**Figure 6 - Tier 1 GRM Approach**



### 6.3.3. Tier 2 Approach

If the Tier 1 process does not resolve the grievance to the complainants or Rogun HPP's satisfaction or if broader consultation is necessary, the grievance procedure will enter the external Tier 2 process. The Tier 2 resolution process involves a third party or parties. The Tier 2 process will be subject to recognized national regulatory, cultural and independence requirements. The Tier 2 approach is implemented on a case-by-case basis. An overview of the Tier 2 approach is presented in Figure 7.

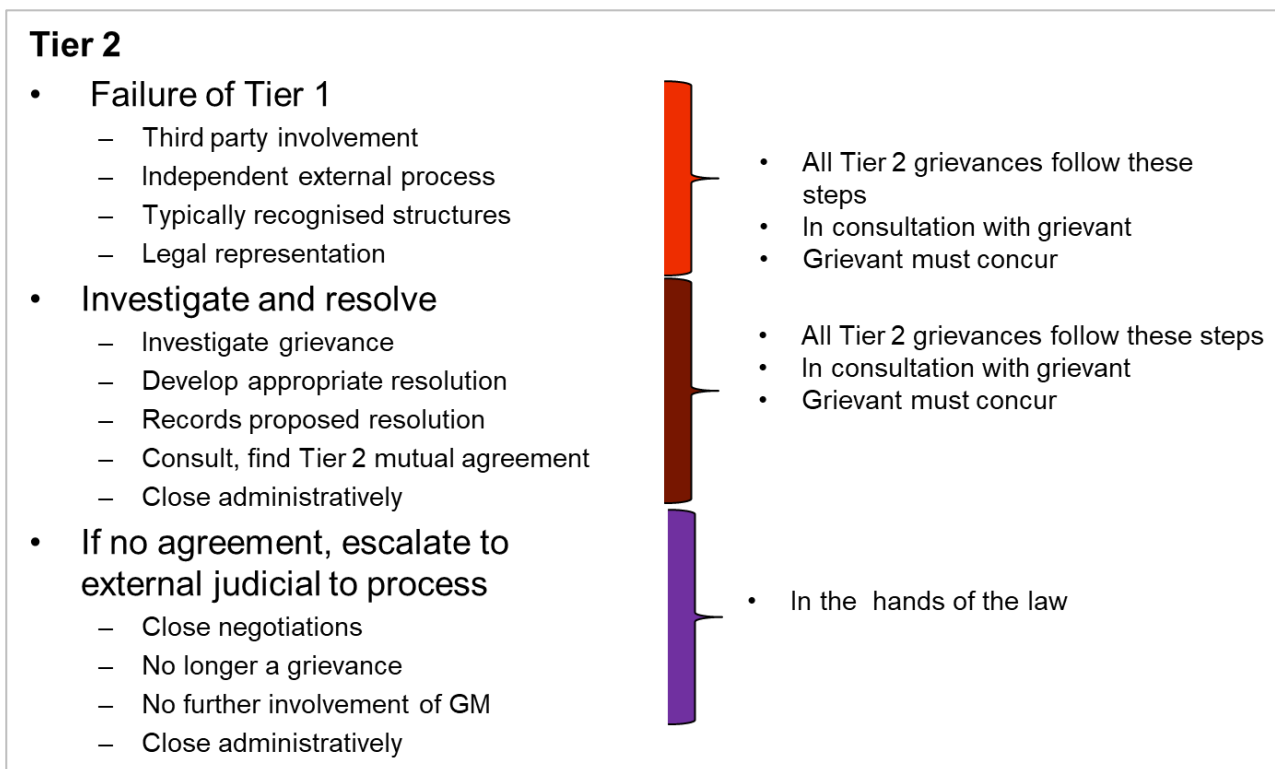
The grievant and the Rogun HPP or DFZ must formally agree to enter the Tier 2 process and on the participants to the Tier 2 process. A third party should be neutral, well-respected, and acceptable to the Rogun HPP and the grievant. The third parties may include public defenders, legal advisers, local or international NGOs, technical experts, Jamoat and village leaders or any such acceptable institution. In the case of a Tier 2 procedure, the Rogun HPP legal team will be consulted.

On initiation of the Tier 2 approach, the grievant, the Rogun HPP, and the third party will develop a roadmap with associated time frames, venues and associated procedures. The participants will determine the nature of the process. This process can include facilitation, mediation, arbitration, resolution by the third party, or any procedure deemed acceptable by the participants. There must be agreement on the fees and payment aspects. Regarding the "no-cost" principle, grievances must be resolved at no cost to the grievant. The Tier 2 process must be documented, transparent and inclusive.

After agreement on the roadmap and associated aspects, the third party driven Tier 2 procedure will be implemented. The outcomes can lead to an agreement or fail to achieve a mutually acceptable resolution.

- If the outcome is acceptable to the grievant and the Rogun HPP, the General Director and the grievant will complete and sign a grievance resolution agreement. This action will close out the grievance and should be logged as such.
- The grievant or Rogun HPP may choose not to be bound to or not to accept the outcomes of the Tier 2 approach. In such a case, Rogun HPP or the grievant may seek other remedies, including those under the Tajikistan legal framework. In this event, Rogun HPP will terminate the grievance procedure and log the action as terminated.

**Figure 7 - Tier 2 GRM Approach**



**6.3.4. Grievance Management Timeframes**

Every effort will be made to solve each complaint within 10 working days, but for more complex investigations may take longer. The complainant will be informed in writing of the reasons for any delay past 10 days and updated on a fortnightly basis of progress on a delayed grievance. The time frames indicated in Table 6-2 will be followed in the administration of the GRM. The DLEOs must ensure that all parties stakeholders are aware of these time frames.

**Table 6-2 Grievance Resolution Time Frames**

Action	Time frame	Responsible
Register grievance.	Within two working days of submission.	DLEO
Acknowledge grievance.	Within three working days of submission.	DLEO
Issue grievance rejection, resolution or further consultation notice.	Within ten working days of registration of the grievance.	DLEO and SGM
The target date for grievance resolution.	Within ten working days.	DLEO
Initiate internal processes to resolve the grievance.	Within two working days of submission.	DLEO and SGM
Issue notice of delay if grievance time frames are exceeded, or the resolution needs action from outside of Rogun.	Three working days before the expiry of the resolution target date.	SGM
Issue grievance closure letter – also signed by the grievant.	On completion of grievance remediation.	DLEO and SGM
Report on progress with grievances to senior management (General Director).	Monthly.	SGM

**6.3.5. Contractors’ Role in Implementing the Grievance Redress Mechanism**

All contractors will be required to implementing the GRM if they receive a grievance, escalating to the relevant DLEO or PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead as needed.

All worker grievances are covered in the separate Worker Grievance Mechanism, including in the **Labor Management Procedures**.

## 6.4. Grievance Management Roles and Responsibilities

An overview of the proposed roles and associated responsibilities are detailed in Table 6-3.

**Table 6-3 Grievance Management Roles and Responsibilities**

Name	Responsibility	Proposed Staffing
DFZ District Livelihood & Engagement Officer (DLEO)	<p>Serve as a point to receive grievances and coordinate the consultation process. DLEOs will work closely with Jamoats. The appointed DLEOs should preferably be from/based in the districts that they are responsible for. DLEOs will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registering community grievances.</li> <li>• Consulting with DFZ contractors to receive grievances they may receive.</li> <li>• Maintaining grievance forms, grievance resolution forms and grievance closeout forms.</li> <li>• Conducting consultations in affected settlements and promote GRM. The DLEOs will need to visit and lead consultations in each village every month.</li> <li>• Identifying resolution or assigning responsibility to a qualified person, then leading or monitoring resolution, consulting with grievant.</li> <li>• Reporting on grievances to head of DFZ.</li> </ul>	<p>1 DLEO and 1 assistant Engagement Officer (1 male and 1 female) for each of the following affected districts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rasht</li> <li>• Rogun</li> <li>• Nurobod</li> <li>• Faizobod</li> <li>• Tursunzoda</li> <li>• Dangar</li> <li>• Rudaki</li> </ul>
DFZ Senior Grievance Manager (SGM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage and oversee community grievance procedure.</li> <li>• Approve grievance resolutions.</li> <li>• Monitor, evaluate and report on community grievances.</li> <li>• Monthly reporting on community grievances to PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead.</li> </ul>	1 SGM
Rogun JSC Grievance Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage and oversee non-resettlement related community grievance procedure.</li> <li>• Consult with Rogun and other municipal authorities and with PMC and contractors to receive grievances submitted to them (other than those concerning resettlement).</li> <li>• Receive grievances submitted to PMC and contractors by external parties.</li> <li>• Maintaining grievance forms, grievance resolution forms and grievance closeout forms.</li> <li>• Leading or supporting resolution.</li> <li>• Monthly reporting on grievances to PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead.</li> </ul>	1 Grievance Manager
Grievance Committee	<p>All unresolved grievances will go to the Grievance Committee, comprised of representatives from DFZ, PMG, affected Jamoats, SGM and the appropriate DLEO. The complainant will be invited to an appeal meeting within a defined period, after which the Grievance Committee will give the grievant a decision on the outcome of the appeal.</p>	Grievance Committee, comprised of representatives from DFZ, PMG, affected Jamoats, SGM and the appropriate DLEO.
PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor and report on grievances received from all DFZ, Rogun JSC, and directly from external stakeholders (e.g. NGOs, general public, riparian nations etc.)</li> <li>• Monthly reporting on all Project-related grievances to senior management.</li> </ul>	1 Stakeholder Engagement Lead
Third-Party Sensitive GRM Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage and implement sensitive GRM.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on SEA/SH risks and grievances.</li> </ul>	1 Sensitive GRM Officer, supported by female focal points from each district.

Name	Responsibility	Proposed Staffing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing monitoring of the support and safety needs of survivors and any witnesses and/or Whistleblowers.</li> </ul>	

## 6.5. Grievance Recordkeeping and Monitoring

### 6.5.1. Grievance Recordkeeping

The grievance management procedure must be recorded accurately<sup>8</sup>. Any grievances with discrepancies or lacking interventions must be highlighted and submitted for managerial intervention. The DLEO's, SGM, Rogun JSC, and PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead will maintain grievance logs (**Annex 03**) to ensure that each grievance is individually referenced and properly tracked, and actions recorded are followed. The log will only be accessible to these designated individuals and will contain the following information:

- Grievance reference number
- Name and contact details of the person receiving the grievance.
- Name, gender and contact details of grievant (unless the complaint has been submitted anonymously).
- Date of the submission of the grievance.
- Date of the response to the grievance.
- Location of the grievance.
- Details of the grievance.
- Grievance Category
- Re-occurrence
- Reporting action and schedule (target and achieved).
- Agreed Response by Date.
- Response provided.
- Final outcome.
- Final Response Date.
- Status of grievance.
- Escalation of grievance to managerial review.
- Escalation of grievance to Tier 2 level.
- Date when the resolution is implemented (if any).
- Was the grievance closed out or not.
- Comments.

Confidential grievances or grievances submitted anonymously will be accessed only by authorized personnel. Anonymous grievances will include the selected option of communication method (whether the complainant would want the response via phone, to a different email, or to a different postal address).

---

<sup>8</sup> This includes recording complaints by gender, where the grievant is not anonymous.

Sensitive grievances, such as those relating to SEA/SH, will be referred immediately to the Sensitive GRM Officer, who will maintain a separate grievance logbook that will not be accessible to anyone else).

### 6.5.2. *Grievance Monitoring*

The grievance management procedure will be monitored continuously, with monthly progress reports submitted to management. The overall effectiveness of the grievance management procedure will be assessed on a six-monthly basis. Aspects to be considered include Project stakeholder feedback on the use and effectiveness of the procedure, awareness of the grievance management procedure, unresolved grievances and adherence to process time frames.

PMG may consider revising the mechanism depending on the stakeholder feedback. If many grievances are unresolved, PMG may reconsider its approach rather than only increasing efforts to resolve individual grievances.<sup>9</sup> If many similar grievances are recorded, it may indicate that the PMG, DFZ, and/or Rogun JSC must undertake appropriate management interventions.

PMG may consider involving an external group or NGO in evaluating the impact of the grievance management procedure.<sup>10</sup> Such involvement can add to the independence and robustness of the GRM.

All grievances will be stored in the grievance logbook when first recorded and updated with key findings and actions during assessment and after being resolved. If the same or similar grievance is submitted, it can be attached to a previously closed grievance and re-opened.

## 6.6. **Grievance Reporting**

The DFZ and Rogun JSC SGMs will report to their respective managers on a monthly basis on the operation of the GRM. This includes (but is not limited to):

- number of grievances received by gender,
- number resolved to the grievance's satisfaction by gender,
- number not resolved at the end of the month by gender,
- number not resolved after 30 days by gender, and
- the number that will go to Tier 2 or referred to the legal system by gender.

DFZ and Rogun JSC will review the respective reports and submit them to PMG. PMG will include in its quarterly reports to Lenders a summary of the GRM's operation.

During the second phase of resettlement, DFZ received 2432 oral and written complaints between 2017 and April 2025. 444 of these complaints were deemed not to be relevant. DFZ handled the remaining 1,988 complaints themselves and forwarded 321 to relevant competent authorities, such as the jamoats. All of the relevant complaints were resolved, except for one on land allocation, which went to court and was eventually dropped.

PMG and OJSC finalized the establishment of a GRM for workers in January 2025. Between January and April 2025, one complaint was filed.

---

<sup>9</sup> (International Finance Corporation, 2009, p. 27)

<sup>10</sup> (International Finance Corporation, 2009, p. 28)

## 7. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS SERVICE

If unable to be resolved through either Tier 1 or 2 of the Project GRM, serious or persistent grievances may be addressed through the World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS). Through the GRS the World Bank accepts grievances from individuals and communities who believe a project has negatively impacted them. Complaints may be submitted in English, Russian, or Tajik. Note that additional processing time will be needed for grievances not in English. GRS grievances are reviewed promptly to deal with concerns related to the project as soon as possible.

A grievance must clearly state the adverse impacts the World Bank-supported project has caused or is likely to cause. The grievance should contain as much supporting documentation and correspondence as possible. The grievant may also indicate the desired outcome of the grievance. The grievance should describe the complainant or the assigned representative's identity and provide contact information as a final step.

Grievances may be submitted to the World Bank GRS through any of the following channels:

- Online: <https://wbgcmgrs.powerappsportals.com/en-US/new-complaint/>
- By email: [grievances@worldbank.org](mailto:grievances@worldbank.org)
- By hand: The World Bank, 1818 H Street, Northwest Washington, DC 20433, USA
- By post: Grievance Redress Service, MSN MC10-1018, 1818 H Street, Northwest, Washington, DC 20433, USA
- Through the World Bank Tajikistan Country Office in Dushanbe:  
Business Center "Sozidanie" 3rd floor  
48 Ayni Street  
Dushanbe, Tajikistan.  
Tel: +992 48 701 5810.

## 8. MONITORING, REPORTING, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Successful stakeholder engagement depends on systematic dialogue, performance monitoring and adapting to changed circumstances and stakeholder information needs. Monitoring of interaction with the stakeholders, including the operation of the GRM, will be carried out on an ongoing basis.

The PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead, SGMs, and DLEOs will review this SEP regularly to ensure that all the consultation activities are implemented and are in accordance with the planned schedule.

- The DLEOs, supervised by the SGM, will be responsible for all community-related stakeholder engagement activities and GRM implementation and management.
- The PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead will be responsible for all other stakeholder engagement activities and GRM implementation and management.

The PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead and the SGM will periodically assess stakeholder engagement activities and ensure that all consultations and disclosures are properly accounted for.

The PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead, assisted by the SGM and PMG Social Specialists, will be responsible for the general compilation of progress reports and SEP results and their synthesis in quarterly reports that will be submitted to the World Bank. The reports will include a summary of stakeholder interactions and consultations, new grievances, resolved and unresolved grievances, new stakeholders, partnership progress, and plans for the next period.

### 8.1. Record Keeping and Monitoring

All engagement consultations will be recorded on the spot by the DLEOs and PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead, along with minutes of the engagements and records of the attendance. The minutes and any other proof of participation will be uploaded to DFZ's and PMG's internal filing systems.

Engagement effectiveness analysis will be performed based on the SEP and the indicators presented in Table 8-1:

**Table 8-1 Stakeholder Engagement Key Performance Indicators**

Aspect	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Monitoring Frequency	Parties Responsible <sup>11</sup>	Means of Verification
Grievance Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grievances and resolutions database.</li> <li>• Number of registered grievances received through the Grievances Mechanism, by category (with gender-disaggregated data).</li> <li>• Number of grievances resolved / unresolved within the stipulated timeframe.</li> <li>• Timeline / period required to solve grievances.</li> <li>• Number of grievances that are on hold / disagreed.</li> <li>• Repetition of the same grievance.</li> <li>• Repeated grievances from the same location.</li> </ul>	Monthly	DFZ Senior Grievance Manager (SGM) Rogun JSC Grievance Manager (non-resettlement related grievances)	Grievance Logs of PMG, Rogun JSC and DFZ

<sup>11</sup> Full grievance management responsibilities are detailed in Table 6-3.

Aspect	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Monitoring Frequency	Parties Responsible <sup>11</sup>	Means of Verification
Stakeholder Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of meetings, public consultations and other events held with the stakeholders, including the number of participants with a gender breakdown.</li> <li>Meeting records of all consultations, workshops and trainings held.</li> <li>Stakeholder database.</li> <li>Number of project events published/broadcasted in the local, regional and national media.</li> <li>Type and frequency of public engagement activities.</li> </ul>	Monthly	PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead	Consultation records of PMG, Rogun JSC and DFZ

## 8.2. Routine Evaluation

Various indicators and validation methods will be used to evaluate the stakeholder engagement process. The following questions must be considered during the external evaluation process:

- Are the Rogun HPP strategy, policy, and principles of engagement aligned with the requisite standards?
- Is there a stakeholder identification and analysis process?
- What is the effectiveness of the stakeholder engagement process?
- Is information disclosure comprehensive and transparent?
- Are free and prior informed consultation principles applied, particularly in the RAP processes?
- Are vulnerable groups receiving specific support to participate in the various processes?
- Is the grievance mechanism compliant with international standards and functioning effectively?
- Is there an effective communication and feedback process between the Company and the Project stakeholders?

External evaluations will be carried out by an independent stakeholder engagement specialist at a minimum every three years.

## 8.3. Internal Reporting

The DFZ SGMs, assisted by the DLEOs, will report to the PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead on all community stakeholder engagement consultations and grievances on a monthly basis. Additionally, both the Rogun JSC Stakeholder Engagement Lead and the third-party Sensitive Grievance Manager will also report on a monthly basis to the PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead on consultations and grievances received.

The PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead will produce monthly summary reports for the PMG on all responsibilities included within this SEP. The monthly reports will include stakeholder engagement information, grievance information and management of the issues and grievances. The stakeholder engagement team (DLEOs and PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead) must use an internal reporting template for monthly reports as set out by the PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead, which will cover all work areas, e.g., socio-economic projects delivered, quantitative and qualitative information about stakeholder engagements and platforms and grievances, RAP progress updates, etc. PMG will be responsible for producing quarterly reports, based on the updates provided by the PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead, that will be submitted to the World Bank, if requested.

## 9. BUDGET

Table 9-1 provides an initial budget for implementing this SEP. These figures are estimates only based on roles and not actual salaries of individuals, to provide an indication of an approximate budget for SEP implementation. As this SEP is a live document, this budget will be continually adapted to reflect the additional staffing requirements as the Project progresses.

**Table 9-1 Yearly Stakeholder Engagement Budget**

Activity	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Number	Total (USD)
Additional staffing (yearly salaries)	1 DFZ District Livelihood & Engagement Officer (DLEO) for each of the following affected districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rasht</li> <li>• Rogun</li> <li>• Nurobod</li> <li>• Faizobod</li> <li>• Tursunzoda</li> <li>• Dangar</li> <li>• Rudaki</li> </ul>	20,000	7	140,000
	1 Assistant Engagement Officer (AEOs) for each of the following affected districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rasht</li> <li>• Rogun</li> <li>• Nurobod</li> <li>• Faizobod</li> <li>• Tursunzoda</li> <li>• Dangar</li> <li>• Rudaki</li> </ul>	15,000	7	105,000
	DFZ Senior Grievance Manager (SGM)	25,000	1	25,000
	PMG Stakeholder Engagement Lead	30,000	1	30,000
	Third-Party Sensitive GRM Officer	25,000	1	25,000
	Disclosure activities ( <i>only Year 1</i> )	Website development	5,000	1
	Disclosure document and notice/advertisement printing	2,000	1	2,000
	Media costs – press conferences, TV, radio and local newspaper adverts	2,000	1	2,000
	Public consultation costs – refreshments	2,500	1	2,500
	Transboundary consultation event in Almaty, Kazakhstan – flights, venue hire	5,000	1	5,000
	Consultation sessions with local and international NGOs – refreshments	50	2	100
	Consultation sessions with contractors and sub-contractors on site	50	4	200
Ongoing consultation	Round tables	500	2	1000
	Public meetings	1000	2	2000
	Meetings with National Government Authorities	50	2	100
	Women-only focus groups	250	2	500
	Vulnerable group focus groups	250	2	500
	Consultation with the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan (the A Donish Institute)	50	1	50
	Employment advertisements and advertisements for local employment fayres	1000	1	1000
	Employee meetings	100	4	400

Activity	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Number	Total (USD)
Further logistics	Fuel	3,000	7	21,000
<b>YEARLY TOTAL</b>				<b>368,350</b>

Please note the following points regarding the above budgeting:

- Grievance Committees will comprise representatives from DFZ, PMG, affected Jamoats, SGM and the appropriate DLEO (all hired staff members). Therefore, no additional budget is included for these committees.
- The DLEOs and Assistant Engagement Officers (AEO) will also undertake livelihood assistance for those being resettled. These costs have been absorbed within this SEP budget. All further costs to implement the Resettlement Actions Plans and Benefit Sharing Programme have not been included within this budget.
- Standalone costs for public consultation (e.g. public meetings and focus groups) are limited for refreshments as it is expected that venues will be provided for free by the Jamoats.
- The purchase of further vehicles is not included.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the SEP has not been provided within the breakdown as these are included within job descriptions of the additional staff required (and therefore covered in the staffing costs).

## ANNEX 01 AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

**Table 1: List of Settlements to be Resettled, Resettlement Status, and Buffer Position**

Settlement	District	Category	Resettlement Status	Inundation Zone (within 1290m)	Within 2000m Buffer
Chorsada	Nurobod	RAP 1 - 2017	Complete	yes	
Aligalaboni Poyon	Nurobod	RAP 1 - 2015	Complete	yes	
Sicharogh	Rogun	RAP 1 - 2017	Complete	yes	
Talkhakchashma	Rogun	RAP 1 - 2017	Complete	yes	
Tagi Agba	Rogun	RAP 1 - 2017	Complete	yes	
Tagi Kamar	Rogun	RAP 1 - 2017	Complete	yes	
Mirogh	Rogun	RAP 1	Complete		yes
Chanor	Nurobod	RAP 2 - 2018	Complete	yes	
Saripul Yak	Nurobod	RAP 2 - 2017	Complete	yes	
Khakimi Bolo (Hakimii Bolo)	Nurobod	RAP 2 - 2025	In progress	yes	
Khakimi Miyona	Nurobod	RAP 2 - 2025	In progress	yes	
Khakimi Poyon (Hakimii Poyon)	Nurobod	RAP 2 - 2025	In progress	yes	
Obiboriki Bolo	Nurobod	RAP 2 - 2025	Complete	yes	
Roghuni Poyon	Nurobod	RAP 2 - 2023	Complete	yes	
Aligalaboni Bolo	Nurobod	RAP 2 - 2025	In progress	yes	
Bedikho (Bediho)	Nurobod	RAP 2 - 2025	In progress	yes	
Lughuri Poyon (Luguri Poyon)	Rogun	RAP 2 - 2025	In progress	yes	
Saidon (Khodzhaalisho)	Rogun	RAP 2 - 2018	Complete	yes	
Qal'ai surkh	Rasht	Future RAP - 2035	Not started	yes	
Kaznok	Rasht	Future RAP - 2029	Not started	yes	
Kachamandi	Rasht	Future RAP - 2033	Not started	yes	
Buni Sufiyon	Rasht	Future RAP - 2027	Not started	yes	
Sangi Maliki	Rasht	Future RAP - 2029	Not started	yes	
Shulmak	Rasht	Future RAP - 2029	Not started	yes	
Shule	Rasht	Future RAP - 2034	Not started	yes	
Yashm	Rasht	Future RAP - 2033	Not started	yes	
Shohindara	Rasht	Future RAP - 2035	Not started	yes	
Pojei Bolo	Rasht	Future RAP - 2035	Not started	yes	
Pojei Poyon	Rasht	Future RAP - 2029	Not started	yes	
Navobod	Rasht	Future RAP - 2032	Not started	yes	
Amirbek Village	Rasht	Future RAP	Not started	yes	
Navdonek	Rasht	Future RAP - 2036	Not started	yes	
Sari Kosh	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2028	Not started	yes	

Settlement	District	Category	Resettlement Status	Inundation Zone (within 1290m)	Within 2000m Buffer
Dakhana	Rasht	Future RAP - 2032	Not started	yes	
Dakhani Gumush	Rasht	Future RAP	Not started	yes	
Kh. Sherozi	Nurobod	Future RAP	Not started	yes	
Kavlokho	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2028	Not started	yes	
Magzori Sir	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2030	Not started	yes	
Labi Jar	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2035	Not started	yes	
Yusti Poyon	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2036	Not started	yes	
Yusti Bolo	Nurobod	Future RAP	Not started	yes	
Yakhak		Future RAP	Not started	yes	
Iston		Future RAP	Not started	yes	
Ayni-Khojaayni		Future RAP	Not started		yes
Miyondara		Future RAP	Not started	yes	
Sari Dzhu		Future RAP	Not started	yes	
Zoroni Kalon	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2026	Not started	yes	
Mujikharfi Kalon	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2032	Not started	yes	
Mujikharfi Mayda	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2033	Not started	yes	
Delvokhak		Future RAP - 2031	Not started	yes	
Dehai Shoh	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2036	Not started	yes	
Ayni	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2031	Not started	yes	
Dushokhazamin	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2030	Not started	yes	
Komosolobod		Future RAP	Not started	yes	
Pandovchii Dekhi-Khochi	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2029	Not started	yes	
Pandovchii Sari Dasht	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2027	Not started	yes	
Zarda	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2035	Not started	yes	
Dehai Gulmon	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2030	Not started	yes	
Loyoba Village	Rasht	Future RAP - 2032	Not started	yes	
Yakhch	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2033	Not started	yes	
Zoroni Mayda	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2026	Not started	yes	
Shahtuti Miyona	Nurobod	Future RAP	Not started	yes	
Shahtuti Poyon	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2027	Not started	yes	
Hasandara	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2031	Not started	yes	
Kofara	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2031	Not started	yes	
Sangdevor		Future RAP	Not started	yes	
Novako	Nurobod	Future RAP - 2027	Not started	yes	
Sangi Kar	Rasht	Future RAP - 2034	Not started	yes	
Yapoloki		Future RAP	Not started	yes	

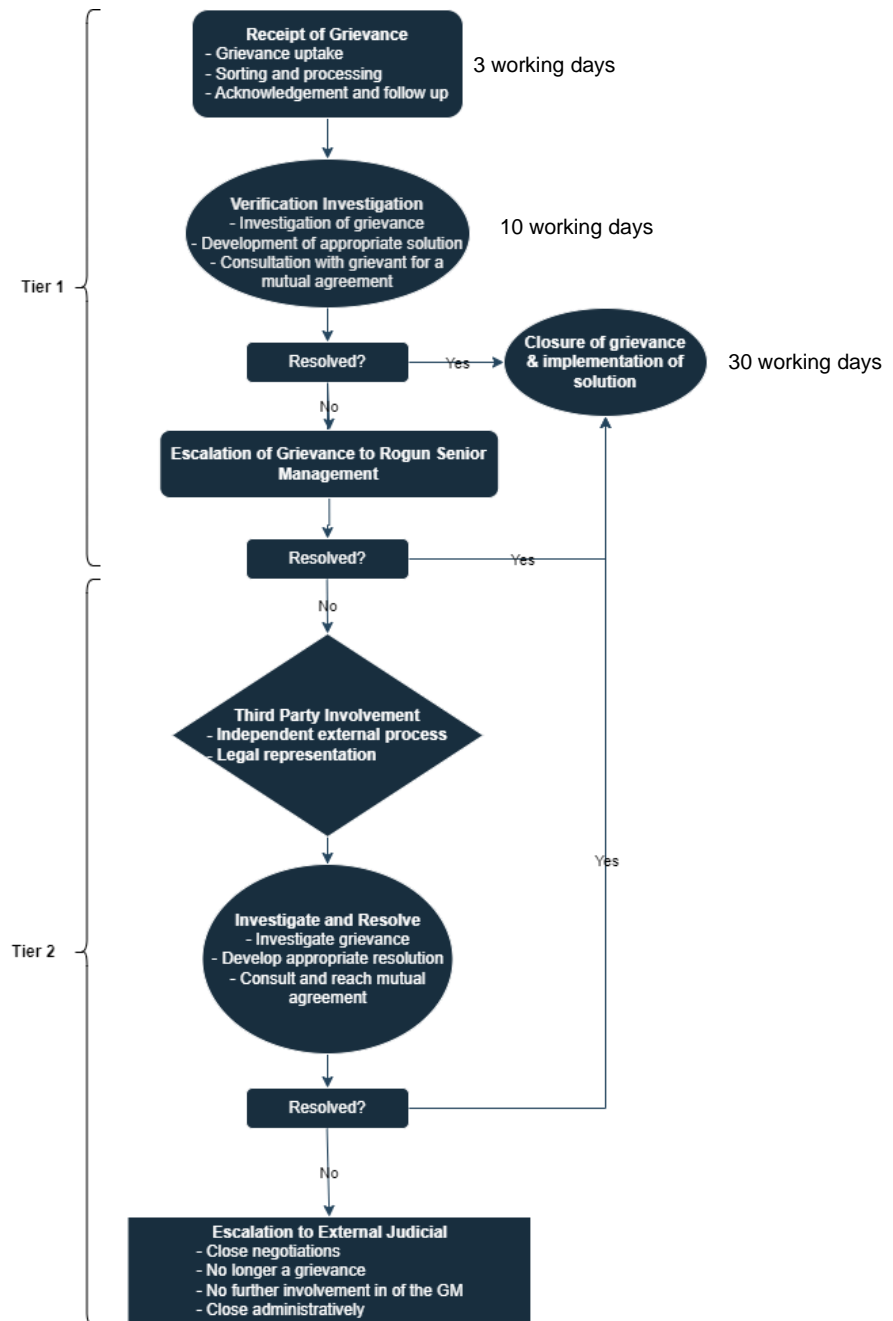
**Table 2: List of Host Communities and RAP Stage**

Settlement	District	RAP Stage
Dushanbe City	Dushanbe	RAP 1 & 2
Toichi (Toychi)	Tursunzoda	RAP 2
Chorsada 2	Dangara	RAP 2
Darband City	Nurobod	RAP 2
Buston	Fayzobod	RAP 2
Yoligarmova	Rogun	RAP 2
Saidoni Nav	Rogun	RAP 2
Namuna	Tursunzoda	RAP 2
Sebistan	Fayzobod	RAP 2

**Table 3: List of Other Affected Settlements within the Buffer Zone, but not Captured by the RAP**

Settlement	District	Inundation Boundary (within 1290m)	Within 2000m Buffer
Kumbak (кумбак)	Nurobod		Yes
Pogyi (поғуһ)	Rogun	Yes	
Maydon (майдон)	Rogun		Yes
Чормағзақ	Vahdat		Yes
Khumdon / Humdon	Nurobod	Yes	Yes
Shouli	Rasht	Yes	
Shule	Rasht		Yes
Gharm	Rasht	Yes	Yes
Kahdara	Rasht		
Kuloba	Rasht		Yes
Shulonak	Rasht	Yes	Yes
Navdonek	Rasht	Yes	Yes

## ANNEX 02 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE FLOW CHART





## ANNEX 04 EXAMPLE GRIEVANCE SUBMISSION FORM

### Sample Grievance Submission Form

<b>Complaint Register No:</b>		<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Location of Complaint Received:</b>		<b>Co-ordinates of Area subject to Complaint:</b>	
<b>Land Parcel No, if complaint is related to Land:</b>			
<b>COMPLAINANT INFORMATION</b>			
<b>Full Name</b>			
<p><i>Note: you can remain anonymous if you prefer or request not to disclose your identity to the third parties without your consent</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to raise my grievance anonymously  <input type="checkbox"/> I request not to disclose my identity without my consent		
<b>Gender</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		
<b>Contact Information</b> Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, email).	<input type="checkbox"/> By Post: Please provide mailing address: _____ _____ _____  <input type="checkbox"/> By Telephone: _____  <input type="checkbox"/> By Email: _____		
<b>Language</b> Please mark your preferred language for communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Tajik <input type="checkbox"/> Russian <input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
<b>DESCRIPTION OF CONCERN, INCIDENT OR GRIEVANCE</b>			
<b>Description of Incident or Grievance:</b>	What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?		

<b>Date of Incident/Grievance:</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> One-time incident/grievance (date _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times? _____) <input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing problem)		
<b>SOLUTION REQUESTED BY COMPLAINANT</b>			
<b>What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?</b>			
<b>Registrar Name:</b>		<b>Complainant Name:</b>	
<b>Registrar Signature:</b>		<b>Complainant Signature:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>		<b>Date:</b>	

## ANNEX 05 DFZ ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITIES BEING RESETTLED (2011-2025)

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
1	18/03/2011	Community consultations on resettlement in Rogun	1 meeting in Rogun	Chairman and Deputy of Rogun City, DFZ, Sicharogh Jamoat, communities of Qishrogh and Mirogh, Director of Rogun HPP	Discussed infrastructure that should be built in the first stage of the new place and the compensation to be put in place. Communities suggested that they wanted to be resettled to Tursunzoda while some also wanted to remain in Rogun city.	Concerns over availability of public infrastructure in new settlements.
2	22/04/2011	Community consultations on resettlement with Rogun	1 meeting in Rogun, Sicharogh Jamoat	DFZ, Deputy Chairman of Rogun city, Sicharogh Jamoat, Communities of Talkhakchashma, Tagi Kamar, Tagi Aghba, Sech, Lughuri Poyon, Qishrogh and Mirogh	126 households participated. Discussed trucks for transportation and cars for construction materials. Communities requested for compensation to be provided in two lump sums and to be given zero interest loans.	Communities requested for the relocation settlement land to be flattened.
3	13/07/2011	Community consultations on resettlement in Nurobod	Nurobod, Komsomolobod jamoat (Mehrobod)	DFZ, Deputy Chairman of Nurobod city, Head of Ecology & Social Department, Komsomolobod jamoat (Mehrobod), communities of Rohsozon, Ismoil Somoni, Aloqa, Domullo Abdurasul, Shoismati, Khirmanov, Shaykh Abdulhay	142 households in consultation. Discussed that people will be provided with land plots in Darbang city or Tursunzoda, depending on their preference. DFZ explained that they will receive around 0.08 hectares - 0.10 hectares. Communities asked about compensation for houses and gardens.	Community requested for electricity and water to be available at the new residences prior to being relocated.
4	13/07/2011	Community consultations on resettlement in Nurobod	Nurobod, Komsomolobod jamoat (Mehrobod)	DFZ, Deputy Chairman of Nurobod city, Head of Ecology & Social Department, Komsomolobod jamoat, communities of Chanor	108 households participated. Informed communities about construction progress in Tursunzoda. Communities expressed support regarding construction of dam and resettlement. 143 households had not received their land plot at this time, so they requested to get their land plots. Wanted compensation on time with no delays.	Community members wanted to review their compensation and adjust to market costs.
5	28/07/2011	Community consultations on resettlement in Nurobod	Nurobod, Komsomolobod jamoat (Mehrobod)	DFZ, Deputy Chairman of Nurobod city, Head of Ecology & Social Department, Civil Registration Office, Property Registration Office,	102 households attended. Informed participants about completed works and amount of compensation. Discussed transportation and land plots for those who haven't received	Some community members expressed that they wanted more land.

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
				Komsomolobod jamoat, communities of Sari Pul	it yet. Discussed the construction of new roads and available pastures. Requested to focus more on completion of school and medical facilities.	
6	28/07/2011	Community consultations on resettlement in Nurobod	Nurobod, Yakha-Yust jamoat (Izatullo Halimov)	DFZ, Deputy Chairman of Nurobod city, Head of Ecology & Social Department, Civil Registration Office, Property Registration Office, communities of Yakhch, Yusti Poyon, Novoko, Roghuni Poyon, Roghuni Bolo, Bedikho	96 households attended. Discussed importance of Rogun HPP and construction benefits to population. Villages asked about resettlement. Participants requested not to remove them out of the Jamoat but to move them to a different land plot in the same Jamoat (upper side).	Those who wanted to move to the upper villages in same Jamoat requested the construction of new roads to connect them to the main road.
7	05/08/2011 - 06/08/2011	World Bank Consultation	Meeting held in Tursunzoda, Rudaki, Rogun & Nurobod	National Government, World Bank, Panel of Experts, DFZ team, Rogun JSC, Poyro Energy Ltd, Chairman of environmental protection, community members of Tursunzoda, Rudaki, Rogun (Sicharogh jamoat) & Nurobod	Four separate meetings held over 2 days to discuss where to relocate people. 1. In Tursunzoda, discussed compensation payment and provisions of farms, infrastructure, roads, electricity (fees), water (fees), requested transfer of compensation directly to bank accounts. 2. In Rudaki, asked about provision of land for farming, when infrastructure will be built (roads, schools, medical), construction will be in accordance with specific plan, land for children, compensation amount, government said they had enough land for everyone. 3. In Rogun, communities of Kishrog & Mirog first selected Chormaghzak area, but later rejected in favour of alternative places (Yoli Garmoba (Rogun) and Tursunzoda). 4. In Nurobod, attended village Aligalaboni Poyon, Chorsada, Mahallai Poyon, Furudgoh, Saripul - spoke about their future resettlement and selection of new places (given options), spoke about moving cemetery to upper area (cemetery moved between 2010-2012, 2377 graves relocated).	Community members said they wanted additional agricultural land.

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
					1-11 August 2011 in Rogun, POE, National government had meeting at the premises of Barqi Tojik - Energy Holding Company to discuss report of Poyro Energy on E&S assessment of Rogun HPP. Also discussed compensation, job provision, land provision, RAP & process, moving cemeteries.	
8	15/09/2011	Choosing of the land plots for communities Kishrog & Mirog	1 consultation in Kishrog & 1 consultation in Mirog	Head of Mahallas of Kishrog & Mirog, DFZ	Communities from Kishrog & Mirog discussed potential relocation to Chormaghzar, which is located in the upper mountainous region of Rogun (higher up). However, people did not want to move there as infrastructure is poor and in winter it would be difficult to live there due to harsh weather conditions. Therefore, this option for resettlement was rejected. 40 people attended.	No risks documented.
9	17/09/2011	Choosing of the land plots for communities Kishrog & Mirog	1 consultation in Kishrog & 1 consultation in Mirog			No risks documented.
10	28/09/2011	Choosing of the land plots for communities Kishrog & Mirog	1 consultation in Kishrog & 1 consultation in Mirog		Did not record attendees.	No risks documented.
11	19/10/2011	Resettlement of communities Saydon, Tagi aghba, Talkhakchashma, Tagi Kamar and Sicharogh to the new settlement place of Saydoni Bolo			Discussed compensation entitlements, transportation arrangements and support, and asked about the relocation of the cemetery.	No risks documented.
12	09/11/2011	Choosing of the land plots for communities Kishrog			22 households in consultation.	No risks documented.
13	24/01/2012	Resettlement of communities Qishrogh and Mirogh, Talkhakchashama, Tagi Kamar, Tagi Aghba, Sayidon and Sicharogh to the new resettlement place Saydoni Bolo	Rogun City	Chairman and Deputy of Rogun, DFZ, Director of Rogun HPP, Ecology and Social Department, Sicharogh Jamoat, Land Department, Department of Architecture, Department for	Discussed the new resettlement place in Saydoni Bolo, how many people will be resettled, size of land plots and compensation. People who hadn't received land plots requested to receive them.	Communities requested to be informed about the valuation of their houses.

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
14	09/02/2012	Speeding up resettlement process of communities Saydon, Talkhakchashma, Tagi Kamar to the new place Saydoni Bolo	Rogun City	Employment and Migration in Rogun, Property Registration Office Chairman and Deputy of Rogun, DFZ, Director of Rogun HPP, Ecology and Social Department, Land Department, Department of Architecture, Department for Employment and Migration in Rogun, Property Registration Office, Sicharogh Jamoat	Discussed issues of starting construction of internal roads. Presented the construction plan showing the new road placement and how it connects to the main road.	No risks documented.
15	30/04/2012	Resettlement process of communities Aligalaboni Poyon and Chorsada of Hakimi jamoat	Nurobod	DFZ, Deputy of Nurobod, Chief architecture of Nurobod, Hakimi Jamoat, Civil Registry Office, Department for Employment & Migration in Nurobod	Households that received 70% of their compensation and had their new homes already constructed were told that they had to move/resettle to their new home. People requested to get land plots for their families and relatives so they could live nearby. Families are relocated in same area, but plots are given based on a lottery. People asked about cemetery relocation. Also spoke about construction of internal roads to connect the village to the main roads.	During the winter period, communities stated that they had issues with electricity in new resettlement town and requested for it to be fixed.
16	30/04/2012	Resettlement process of communities Mahallai Poyon and Furudgoh of Komsomolobod jamoat	Nurobod	DFZ, Deputy of Nurobod, Chief architecture of Nurobod, Komsomolobod Jamoat, Civil Registry Office, Department for Employment and Migration in Nurobod	The remaining households were told that they will receive their land plots. Communities requested for electricity and provision of drinking water to be provided before they move. Discussed compensation.	No risks documented.
17	01/05/2012	Resettlement process of communities Sari Pul of Komsomolobod jamoat	Nurobod	DFZ, Deputy of Nurobod, Chief architecture of Nurobod, Komsomolobod Jamoat, Civil Registry Office, Department for Employment and Migration in Nurobod	The remaining households were told that they will receive their land plots. Communities requested for electricity and provision of drinking water to be provided before they move. Discussed compensation. Asked about transportation of their home goods to their new homes.	No risks documented.
18	01/11/2012	Consultation with communities to assess their needs	Rogun	Deputy of Rogun, Sicharogh jamoat,	59 people participated. Participants who didn't want to move to Chormaghzak area, selected the area of Yoli Garmova for	No risks documented.

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
19	18/04/2013	Speeding up resettlement process of communities from Sicharogh jamoat of Rogun, Komsomolobod jamoat and Hakimi jamoat of Nurobod to the new resettlement place of Jura Rahmon jamoat of Tursunzoda	Tursunzoda	Head of Tursunzoda city, DFZ, Representatives from Rogun & Nurobod, Representatives from construction companies (23 representatives in total), community members from Toychi 1-2	resettlement. Signatures of community participants were retrieved to evidence that they all agree to be resettled there. DFZ informed participants of construction works in community and future plans, e.g., provision of electricity, water etc. Resettled communities requested for preferential loans and providing land plots for their children. Communities asked about construction of internal roads to connect to the main road. Requested transport to carry all of their belongings to new houses. Communities asked about job creation and vocational courses.	Some community members requested land for Dehkan farms.
20	16/04/2013	Speeding up resettlement process of communities Chorsada and Aligalaboni Poyon of Hakimi Jamoat of Nurobod district to new resettlement place Teppai Samarqandi and Moinkaj of Rohati jamoat of Rudaki district	Rudaki	DFZ, Deputy Chairman of Rudaki, Rohati jamoat, Chief architecture of Rudaki, Civil Registration Office of Rudaki, Head of Water Users Association of Rudaki, Department of Social Protection, Land department of Rudaki (18 people). Resettled communities of Teppai Samarqandi and Moinkaj of Rohati jamoat	DFZ informed participants about process of resettlement, compensation, construction process, future plans and transport. Department of Social Protection informed communities that any communities with additional needs can go to them for extra support (can receive additional compensation). Communities requested preferential loans, land plots for their children, completion of construction of school, transportation for relocation, construction of mosques in the community and a medical point. Schools and infrastructure were already built for them.	No risks documented.
21	12/09/2013	Speeding up house construction for resettled communities	Saydon village, Rogun	Head of Rogun City, representatives from parliament, Director of Rogun HPP, DFZ, Deputy chairman of Rogun, Sicharog jamoat, Architecture department of Rogun, Representative of Water Supply Organization "Tojikobdehot"	DFZ informed participants about construction process and that the construction of schools, medical points and roads are almost complete. Participants confirmed that they selected the new community and in response Parliament said they needed to speed up the construction	No risks documented.

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
					of their houses so that they could move. Communities asked them to provide a land plot for the cemetery, irrigation water and to renovate the road. Households that haven't yet received land plots requested them. Requested to increase compensation. Communities wanted a construction shop to sell construction materials to be built in the new community.	
22	27/02/2014	Familiarisation with living conditions and construction process in resettlement community	Tursunzoda	Deputy chairman of Tursunzoda, DFZ, Employment and Migration Department of Tursunzoda, Jura Rahmon jamoat, Construction organizations	Communities wanted to know about the living conditions in wintertime at the resettled communities. Specifically, communities asked whether they would be provided with electricity, coal and requested to provide iron covers (act as a bridge) so that they can cross the small channels in their cars.	Communities requested land plots for their children.
23	08/04/2014	Timely resettlement of Chorsada, Hakimi jamoat community according to the RAP	Chorsada village of Hakimi jamoat of Nurobod district	Civil Registration Office, Migration Department, Investment Department, Hakimi Jamoat, Representatives of interal affairs department, Head of Mahallas	Responsible people raised questions about those who have received compensation but hadn't started construction of their new homes yet. These people were urged to start construction. Community was told that they would be provided with transport to help with moving out.	Community members requested additional land plots for families, for the land to be flattened and for the provision of land for a mosque.
24	13/05/2014	Timely resettlement of Chorsada, Hakimi jamoat community according to the RAP	Chorsada village of Hakimi jamoat of Nurobod district	Chairman of Nurobod with his Deputies, DFZ management, Hakimi jamoat, Education Department of Nurobod, Property regisatrtion office, Elecricity Service, Environmental protection, Sanitary Department, Health Department, Land Department Civil registration office of Nurobod	Participants requested to review compensation package. Some community members asked for preferential loans (for business, construction etc.) and land plots for families. Families who already had constructed homes were urged to move to new plots. Communities requested to follow construction plans e.g., houses should be built in one line.	No risks documented.
25	14/05/2014	Construction process of houses by resettled	Tursunzoda	Chairman and Deputies of Tursunzoda city, DFZ, Employment Department, Jura Rahmon jamoat,	Discussed living conditions of resettled communities, timely completion of road construction,	No risks documented.

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
		communities in in Toychi 3 of Tursunzoda		Electricity Distribution company in Tursunzoda, Construction organizations	schools, providing pastures to communities, mosque construction, timely payment of compensation and registering people in need of social assistance.	
26	18/06/2014	Resettlement of community from Talkhakchashma village of Sicharog jamoat	Rogun	Chairman of Rogun, DFZ, Sicharog jamoat, representatives of Internal affairs department, Employment Department	33 people participated (3 women). Informed about construction of Rogun HPP. Those who already had completed new houses in Tursunzoda and had received full compensation were told to move. People requested to be provided with transport. DFZ informed that they will prepare a list of people who need to move then organise transport for them.	No risks documented.
27	23/10/2014	Consultations with resettled communities in regard with the WB Guidance Note with communities of Teppai Samarqandi and Mohinkaj of Rohati jamoat in the framework of the RAP 1	Rohati jamoat of Rudaki district	DFZ, Rohati Jamoat, Employment and migration Department of Rudaki, Electricity Network of Rudaki, Land Department of Rudaki, local administration of Rudaki	50 households participated. Participants informed about importance of Rogun HPP, compensation and monitoring of construction process. Communities were told that schools, water, electricity, roads, medical points were already completed and ready for use. Local administration of Rudaki said that once a week they will allocate time for resettled people to go to register complaints, suggestions or issues.	Communities requested land plot for cemetery.
28	27/10/2014	Consultations with resettled communities in regard with the WB Guidance Note with communities of Toychi 1,2,3 of Jura Rahmon jamoat of Tursunzoda in the framework of the RAP 1	Jura Rahmon Jamoat, Tursunzoda	DFZ, Deputy Chairman of Tursunzoda, Jura Rahmon Jamoat, head of Toychi 1,2,3, Employment and Migration Department of Tursunzoda, Construction organisations	52 resettled people (8 women). Communities approached them to ask about their pensions, as the relocated communities wanted to know where to go to receive their pensions. Requested more household plots. Jura Rahmon Jamoat suggested those in need to go to Jamoat if they need social assistance/support from the government. Communities asked about the land plot available to build a mosque.	No risks documented.

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
29	03/02/2015	Community meeting with resettled people of Chorsada-2	Chorsada-2	DFZ, Lurlazor Jamoat,	84 participants (21 women and 63 men). According to plan 2016 - envisioned that water, electricity, medical clinics will be completed. One woman said that authorities should arrange short-term training courses for women to learn to sew and knit. Authority of Danghara will provide agricultural land. Ministry of Labor should arrange short term courses for women.	Community representative requested to relocate agricultural land and stated that the authorities should provide agricultural lands for them to organise a collective farm.
30	12/12/2015	Community consultation concerning resettled people of Tagi Kamar and Tagi Agba Jamoat villages in Sicharog village, Rogun City	Rogun City	DFZ, Sicharog Jamoat, Mayor of Rogun, Head of the E&S Department of the Directorate, Head of department of law and work with localities	Discussed process of construction works of residential houses for resettled people of Tagi Kamar and Tagi Agba in the new area of Novi Saidon. Communities were urged to commence construction of their new houses. Communities were informed that drinking water, medical centre and roads have already been constructed and that the construction of the school will begin in the new year. Two community members requested for their children to be provided with a plot of land close to theirs. The meeting concluded by the administration promising that all resettled people will receive their remaining compensation as soon as possible and that they will provide an excavator for transporting sand and gravel from the river.	One community representative requested for roads in the new village to be repaired and to resolve the issue of Rogun JSC guards creating obstacles during the transportation of property, construction materials and other possessions of the resettled people to the new village. Rogun JSC confirmed the unrestricted movement of resettled people through the check point to Novi Saidon.
31	27/01/2016	Checking the housing construction process and resettlement of HHs from Tagi Kamar and Tagi Aghba, Sicharog jamoats of Rogun	Tagi Kamar	Chariman and Deputy of Rogun, DFZ, Sicharog jamoat, Public Organization "Kumak", Head of Mahallas	Those who received land plot and compensation were urged to complete construction of their houses. Communities without compensation requested for it to be provided. Communities asked about the construction of roads. Resettled community requested them to help fund and organise circumcision ceremony.	Communities requested sand to use for construction. People who live in areas close to sand were told that if they are able to, they can take the sand themselves and they will be provided with machinery.

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
32	02/02/2016	Checking the housing construction process and resettlement of HHs from Chorsada-2 Lolazor jamoat of Dangara	Dangara	DFZ Management, Lolazor jamoat, Construction organizations, Director of Secondary School 72	105 participants (25 women and 80 men). Participants were informed that there was a nearby Dehkan Farm close to the new settlements that had seasonal job vacancies. Those who wanted to work can approach them. Participants informed that they will be supported to get technical and formal documents and certifications of land and house ownership. Promised to put fence around cemetery. Participants requested to provide presidential quarters for entering universities. People wanted additional sport activities within school premises.	Community requested for a Kindergarten to be built for children.
33	04/02/2016 (morning)	Checking the housing construction process and resettlement of households from Teppai Samarqandi of Rohati Jamoat, Rudaki district	Teppai Samarqandi	Rohati jamoat, DFZ, Internal Affairs Department, Construction organizations, Director of Secondary School 179	135 participants (110 men and 25 women). Communities requested them to help with documents relating to home ownership and land ownership and asked about the provision of jobs and who to approach. Communities were informed that a brick production plant and a Dehkan Farm have jobs available, people can also approach Jamoat and local government administration for job opportunities. 100 hectares of land was allocated in Esanboy jamoat for the need and use of the resettled community.	People requested help to organise and fund celebrations e.g., Navruz and other holidays that used to mark collectively before.
34	04/02/2016 (afternoon)	Checking the housing construction process and resettlement of households from Mohinkaj of Rohati Jamoat, Rudaki district	Mohinkaj	Rohati jamoat, DFZ, Internal Affairs Department, Construction organizations, Director of Secondary School 180	70 people (6 women and 64 men). Requested to construct a Kindergarten and canteen for school.	Communities requested them to help with documents relating to home ownership and land ownership.
35	09/02/2016	Checking the housing construction process and resettlement of households from Toychi, Jura Rahmon jamoat of Tursunzoda	Tursunzoda	Chairman and deputies of Tursunzoda, DFZ, Land Department of Tursunzoda, Jura Rahmon jamoat, Dehkan Farm "Ittifoq", Construction organizations	145 participants (124 men and 20 women). Provided communities with information about the resettlement process. Informed communities that anyone who approached the local	No risks documented.

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
					government for a job will be provided with a job. Four young people who wanted to continue education beyond school were supported to enter the medical and pedagogical colleges. Periodically conduct job fairs (4/5 times per year for each district). At the meeting, women who actively participated in community life were presented with gifts. Responsible people asked communities to effectively utilise their household plots e.g., use for agricultural production.	
36	25/05/2017	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Sicharogh, Rogun City (5 Villages - Kisrog and Mirog and Tagob)	Mosque in Sicharogh	Deputy Head of Rogun City, Assistant Prosecutor of Rogun City, Deputy Head of Police Department of Rogun City, Representative of Security Committee of Rogun City, Representative of DFZ and 46 community members (to be resettled)	Main goal is to speed up the demolition of houses in these villages. Second goal to speed up construction of Yoli Garmoba village (new place of residence). 63 families already begun construction.	All participants agree with policy of construction of Rogun HPP.
37	25/05/2017	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Sicharogh, Rogun City (Village Sicharogh)	Mosque in Sicharogh	Deputy Head of Rogun City, Assistant Prosecutor of Rogun City, Deputy Head of Police Department of Rogun City, Representative of Security Committee of Rogun City, Representative of DFZ and 25 community members (to be resettled)	Main goal is to speed up the demolition of houses in these villages. Second goal to speed up construction of Yoli Garmoba village (new place of residence).	All participants agree with policy of construction of Rogun HPP.
38	22/02/2017	New Resettlement Area Meeting with Jamoat Rohati, Rudaki District (Village Teppai Samarqandi)	In a new school in Teppai Samarqandi	Director of DFZ, Head of Ecological Dept of DFZ, DFZ team (Construction dept, Gender specialist etc.), Deputy Head of Agency of Social Employment in Rudaki, Head of migration department of district of Rudaki, Schools directors, Head of Jamoat & team, Head of Mahalas 1-2-3, 190 heads of households and heads of families (22 female, 168 male)	Check-up on living conditions of settlers in new places of residences. Check quality of roads, water supply, electricity. 3km from Dushanbe.	Two resettled people requested for DFZ to register new houses in the land registry - required the title deeds.  People stated living in better conditions. DFZ work with relevant government departments and local authorities to get the owners title deeds. Owners not charged.

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
39	22/02/2017	New Resettlement Area Meeting with Jamoat Rohati, Rudaki District (Village Moinkaj)	In a new school in Moinkaj	Director of DFZ, Head of Ecological Dept of DFZ, DFZ team (Construction dept, Gender specialist etc.), Deputy Head of Agency of Social Employment in Rudaki, Head of migration department of district of Rudaki, Schools directors, Head of Jamoat & team, Head of Mahalas 56 heads of households and heads of families (6 female, 50 male)	Check-up on living conditions of settlers in new places of residences. Check quality of roads, water supply, electricity. 3km from Dushanbe.	Resettled person stated that he has some financial issues. DFZ put this disabled person into the "Jamoat book of poor families & disabled people" and now receives benefits from the local authority. Another requested an additional water pipe. Another request to build a bakery or provide a place to do sewing. Another asked the situation for land plots for sons.
40	28/02/2017	Resettled Persons Meeting, Tursunzoda City, Jamoat of Jura Rahmon (Villages Toychi 1, 2 & 3)	Tursunzoda School (new)	Head of Tursunzoda City, Director of DFZ, Director of Social Protection of Population of Tursunzoda City, representative of Agency of Social Employment and Migration, Head of Jamoat, Director of Toychi School (new school), Deputy Director of DFZ, Construction Specialist of DFZ, Gender Specialist of DFZ, Specialist of Ecological Department of DFZ, Legal Advisor of DFZ, 160 resettled people - 10 female, 150 male.	Main goal is to present Mr Manuchehr as Director of DFZ. Next goal to check up on process of resettlement and construction (quality of construction sites), and consultations with gender specialist.  Pharmacy subsequently built. Jamoat categorised family as poor and gained financial support. Also registered in educational department of Tursunzoda City and children were provided support.	Gave thanks to DFZ and head of city. Asked for additional agricultural plot. Another request to construct a public centre. Requested pharmacy in Tursunzoda. Another asked for support to financial problems - wanted loan for children to study but had a low income.
41	02/03/2017	Resettled Persons Meeting, Dangara, Jamoat of Lolazor (Village Chorsada 2)	Chorsada-2 School (new)	Director of DFZ, Deputy Head of Dangara District, Head of Ecological Dept of DFZ, Head of Jamoat of Lolazor, Head of Dept of Social Employment of Dangara District, Head of Department of Social Protection of Dangara District, Construction Specialist of DFZ, Gender Specialist of DFZ, Ecology Specialist of DFZ, 78 resettled persons - 35 female, 43 male	Main goal is to check up on process of resettlement and construction (quality of construction sites), and consultations with gender specialist.  Lots of space in Dangara, so other land plots available, not in flood plain. No gender-specific findings recorded. Also, not all questions have recorded minutes - instead are referenced as just having a "positive ending".	Gave thanks to DFZ, government and Head of Dangara. Requested additional land plot for his livestock (not in floodplain). Another didn't get final percent of compensation - requested. Another asked to get his title deeds. Another request for more books in the school library.
42	14/03/2017	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Sicharogh, Rogun City (5 Villages - Tagi Kamar, Sech, Saidon, Sicharogh, Kisrog and Mirog)	Mosque in Sicharogh	Deputy Head of Rogun City, Director of DFZ, Head of Jamoat of Sicharogh, Deputy Director of DFZ, Head of Ecology Dept of DFZ, three representatives of DFZ and Rogun JSC, 70 people	Main goal is to present Mr Manuchehr as Director of DFZ. Next goal to check up on process of resettlement and construction (quality of construction sites), demolishing remaining housing.	Request for repair of road to connect village with main road in old residence village. Request for new truck to transport household items.

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
43	15/03/2017	Nurobod District - Jamoat Meetings - Hakimi, Mujakharf, Komsomolobod, Safedchashma, Izatullo Halimov, Humdon	Public Centre of Komsomolobod	Deputy Head of Nurobod District, Director of DFZ, Head of Procurment of District, Head of Agency of Migration of Nurobod District, Head of Architect Dept of Nurobod District, Head of Educational Dept of Nurobod District, Head of Dept of Internal Affairs of Nurobod District, All Heads of Jamoats, Deputy Director of DMZ, Head of Ecological Dept of DFZ, Head of Representative Unit of DFZ in Nurobod District, senior ecological specialist of DFZ, 450 heads of households and heads of families (60 female, 390 male)	Main goal is to present Mr Manuchehr as Director of DFZ. Next goal to check up on process of resettlement and construction. Also updated on the 3/4 emergency houses for those in the community - houses very old and a danger to health. Gender specialist in attendance to gather female opinions.	Resettled person requested sports field in new location. Second requested compensation of his garden. Third issue on counting inflation in compensation. Fourth requested additional water supply for irrigation. Fifth also inflation issue. Sixth ready to resettle. Seventh Additional land plot for children. Eighth fully support the Project. Ninth gives thanks.
44	14/06/2017	New Resettlement Area Meeting with Jamoat Rohati, Rudaki District (Village Teppai Samaqandi and Moinkaj)	School in Teppai Samaqandi	Head of Jamoat, Deputy Director of DFZ, Gender Specialist of DFZ, Head of State Enterprise for Water in the Villages of Rudaki District, Director of Construction Company "Absolute", Head of Mahalas 1-2-3, Construction Specialist of DFZ, 45 resettled people, 18 female, 27 male	Check-up on status of resettled people in new places of residences and providing water supply in these areas.	Company "Absolute" (company who built the water supply system in these villages) stated that the population should be economical with water supply. Same problems as below - water pipes are unattended. Woman stated she needed an extension to a water pipe to reach her house. Other give thanks. Host community have benefitted from the Project community infrastructure.
45	13/07/2017	Resettlement Meeting for resettled people and host community, Jamoat Rohati, Rudaki District (Village Teppai Samaqandi and Moinkaj)	School in Teppai Samaqandi	Head of Jamoat, Head of State Enterprise for Water in the Villages of Rudaki District, Construction Specialist of DFZ, Gender Specialist of DFZ, Head of Mahala 1-2-3, Director of School, Head of Dept of Internal Affairs of Rudaki District and a representative, 110 people - 74 resettled people, 36 host communities.	Check-up on status of resettled people in new places of residences and providing water supply in these areas.	Resettled people said water pipes are being left unattended and people wasting water. Asked people to conserve water. Another stated they should install counters so people collect water. Woman said the point of collecting garage is close to their land plot - request government waste collectors to change the site. Others gave thanks.
46	12/04/2018	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Komsomolobod (Village Sari Pul)	Mosque in Sari Pul	Director of DFZ, Deputy Head of DFZ, Head of Nurobod District, Deputy Head of District, Head of Jamoat & team, 57 heads of households and heads of families	Meeting about resettlement process and best way to construct houses in new places of residence.	One person got his compensation fully and started demolishing his house.

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
47	12/04/2018	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Komsomolobod (Village Sari Pul and Village Furudgoh)	Mosque in Sari Pul	Director of DFZ, Deputy Head of DFZ, Head of Nurobod District, Deputy Head of District, Head of Jamoat & team, 57 heads of households and heads of families	Meeting about resettlement process and best way to construct houses in new places of residence.	One from Furudgoh and one from Sari Pul - fully agree with policy. Some have already got their compensation in full.
48	29/11/2018	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Komsomolobod (Village Mahallae Poyon)	Mosque in Mahallae Poyon)	Deputy Director of DFZ, DFZ team members, Deputy Head of Jamoat & team, representatives of land agency of Komsomolobod, head of migration department in Nurobod district, 32 heads of households and heads of families	Main goal of meeting is to delay the timeline of demolishing houses in this village. Second goal is to consult community on environmental issues.	Additional land plot for son requested. Demolition team explained why there was delays to the community.
49	11/02/2019	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Hakimi (Village Aligalabon)	Outside meeting	Deputy Director of DFZ, DFZ team member, Deputy Head of Nurobod District, Head of Jamoat & team, head of migration department in Nurobod district, head of Mahala, 78 heads of households and heads of families	Leaders asking people where they want to resettle. DFZ register their preferences.	27 heads of households and head of families request to be resettled immediately to Tursunzoda. Preferences registered in a special book per Jamoat.
50	18/05/2021	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Hakimi (Village Qumoq)	Mosque in Qumoq	Deputy Director of DFZ, DFZ team member, Deputy Head of Nurobod District, Head of Jamoat & team, head of migration department in Nurobod district, head of Mahala, 67 heads of households and heads of families	Starting of resettlement process, key steps.	Request to provide compensation amount in future with inflation included. Another request to update his compensation amount.
51	14/08/2021	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Hakimi (Village Aligalabon)	Mosque in Aligalabon	Deputy Director of DFZ, DFZ team member, Deputy Head of Nurobod District, Head of Jamoat & team, head of migration department in Nurobod district, head of Mahala, 114 heads of households and heads of families	Leaders asking people where they want to resettle. DFZ register their preferences.	Request to provide compensation amount in future with inflation included. Another stated they are fully ready to be resettled.
52	30/03/2022	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Hakimi (Village Obi Boriki Bolo)	Mosque in village of Obi Boriki Bolo	Deputy Director DFZ & team, representative of migration department in Nurobod, deputy head of Jamoat Hakimi, 13 heads of households of households going to be resettled	Main goal to clarify to heads of households the process of construction for new places of residence. Best way to construct their new residences.	Head of household requested construction of the road to in the village of Obi Boriki Bolo. Another request for additional water pipe in new residence.
53	30/03/2022	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Hakimi (Village Obi Boriki Poyon)	Mosque in village of Obi Boriki Poyon	Deputy Director DFZ & team, representative of migration department in Nurobod, deputy	Main goal to clarify to heads of households the process of construction for new places of	Head of household requested compensation to be taken quickly.

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
				head of Jamoat Hakimi, 22 heads of households of households going to be resettled	residence. Best way to construct their new residences.	
54	30/03/2022	Resettlement Meeing with Jamoat Izatullo Halimov (Village Roguni Poyon)	Mosque in Village Roguni Poyon	Deputy Director DFZ & team, 16 heads of households of households going to be resettled	Main goal to clarify to heads of households the process of construction for new places of residence. Best way to construct their new residences.	Head of household inquiring about the water supply to ensure sufficient amount. Head of household requested compensation to be taken quickly.
55	06/05/2022	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Hakimi (Village Hakimii Bolo, Village Hakimi Poyon & Village Hasandara)	Mosque in Hakimi	Deputy Director DFZ & team, head of migration department in Nurobod district, Head of Hakimi Jamoat, 22 heads of households of households going to be resettled	Starting of resettlement process & best ways to construct households in new places of residence.	Two heads requested additional land plot for son. Request when they will get their final payment (last 10%).
56	12/09/2022	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Hakimi (Village Hakimii Bolo, Village Hakimi Poyon)	Mosque in Hakimi	Deputy Director of DFZ, DFZ team member, Deputy Head of Nurobod District, Head of Jamoat & team, 312 heads of households and heads of families	Main goal to explain the land plot lottery process to the people to be resettled in Faizobod.	Six heads of households give thanks. No issues were raised.
57	14/11/2022	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Hakimi (Village Aligalabon)	Mosque in Aligalabon	Deputy Director of DFZ, DFZ team member, Deputy Head of Nurobod District, Head of Jamoat & team, head of migration department in Nurobod district, head of Mahala, 114 heads of households and heads of families	DFZ provided list of peoples being resettled to which places and resettlement process. Villagers decided to be relocated in - Faizobod, Tursunzoda & Darband.	Discussion with persons, provided clarification with process of resettlement, lottery, ways to construct their new households.
58	25/04/2023	Resettlement Meeting with Jamoat Hakimi (Village Obi Boriki Poyon & Obi Boriki Bolo)	Mosques in villages of Obi Boriki Poyon & Obi Boriki Bolo	Deputy Director DFZ & team, representative of migration department in Nurobod, deputy head of Jamoat Hakimi, 36 heads of households of households going to be resettled	Starting of resettlement process, key steps.	Request for DFZ to prepare a new school with good education. Requested additional water pipe to land plot.
59	25/04/2023	Resettlement Meeing with Jamoat Izatullo Halimov (Village Roguni Poyon)	Mosque in Village Roguni Poyon	Deputy Director DFZ & team, representative of migration department in Nurobod, 20 heads of households of households going to be resettled	Starting of resettlement process, key steps.	Woman head of household requested to understand the compensation calculations. Another request for additional land plot for his son. Representative of migration department stated the son will gain a land plot because he was registered as a separate family under the Jamoat.
60	17/07/2024	Resettlement Meeting with Bedhiko village, jamoats		DFZ Director, 15 heads of households going to be resettled	Discussion focused on resettling the PAPs to the upper part of the village	Speakers stressed upon the essence and need for the resettlement and

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
		dehot Izatullo Halimov, Nurobod District			<p>(Bedikhoi Bolo), including timing and logistics.</p> <p>At the end of the meeting, 24 heads of the households and families opted for Namuna village located in jamoats dehot 10-solagii Istiqloliyat, Tursunzoda city and 4 others Roguni Bolo for resettlement and a new place of residence. The rest of residents noted that they would inform local authorities about their choice after seeing the above-mentioned new locations.</p>	<p>preparation of the dam area by using the maps and information on the activities aimed at preparation of the Rogun HPP flood zone at normal reservoir water surface of 1165 m and 1185 m, and also presented the “Design and survey works to determine the normal reservoir water surface – 1290 m (concept)” to demonstrate the reservoir filling schedule. The residents were explained that when the reservoir is filled to the scheduled level, Bedikho village and the area located in the upper part of the village will be completely flooded and a small portion of its upper part will serve as a water protection area, coastal protection lines and coastal lines.</p> <p>Therefore, the residents were proposed to choose from the land plots allocated in Namuna village, jamoats dehot 10-solagii Istiqloliyat, Tursunzoda city pursuant to the Government Decree No.286 of the Republic of Tajikistan “On the acquisition and provision of land plots to the executive body of state power of Tursunzoda city and in Roguni Bolo village (20ha) and Darband town pursuant to other relevant decrees.</p>
61	08/10/2024	Resettlement Meeting with Bedikho village residents in jamoats dehot Izatullo Halimov of Nurobod District		Khairiddin Mahmadullozoda - Deputy Head of the Internal and Environmental Migration Department of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population (MoLMEP); Mahmadi Shohiyon - First Deputy Chairman of Nurobod District; Rustam Saidzoda - Deputy Director of DFZ;	PAPs from the flood zone can choose from the land plots allocated in Namuna village, jamoats dehot 10-solagii Istiqloliyat, Tursunzoda City, pursuant to the Government Decree No.286 of the Republic of Tajikistan “On the acquisition and provision of land plots to the executive body of state power of Tursunzoda city and	

No.	Date	Title	Location	List of Attendees	Description	Key Risks
				Zabihullo Eshunov - Head of the Migration Section of MoLMEP in Nurobod District; Tagoimurod Nurmatov - Chairman of the jamoats dehot 10-solagii Istiqloliyat of Tursunzoda city; Bobiev K - Head of the Migration Unit of MoLMEP; Eraj Naimzoda - Chairman of jamoats dehot Izatullo Halimov of Nurobod District; and Nekruz Khushvaqtoy - Lead Specialist of the Environmental and Social unit of DFZ. 95 residents of the village.	in Roguni Bolo village (20ha) and Darband town pursuant to other relevant decrees.”	
62	31/01/2025	Resettlement meeting with Chorsada 2 Village, Lolazor Rural Community of Dangara District		Begmurodzoda D., Deputy Chairman of the Dangara District; Gulzoda B., Director of the KDF "Registration of Real Estate"; Davlatov Kh., Head of the Technical Census Department of the KDF "Registration of Real Estate"; Mirzoev T., Registrar of the KDF "Registration of Real Estate"; Saydaliev F., Specialist of the Land Management Department of the KDF "Registration of Real Estate"; Roziev G., Head of the Department of Migration and Livelihood Restoration at DFZ; and Akobirov Yu., Specialist of the Legal Department and Procurement Unit of DFZ. According to the list of citizens of the village of Chorsada 2, 140 residents of the village were provided with these documents in order to provide them with a technical passport (land ownership), a land development file, and a certificate of state registration.	DFZ has started the process of issuing legal documents for migrants from the Rogun Hydropower Plant flood zone in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank (compensation matrix) using centralized state budget funds.  In this process, the process of issuing legal documents for migrants relocated from Nurobod district to Chorsada 2 village of Lolazor rural community of Dangara district was completed in cooperation with the State Unitary Enterprise “Real Estate Registration” and the State Subsidiary Enterprise “Real Estate Registration” in Dangara district.	

#### **G-4 DFZ Meeting on 2024 Annual Report – January 10, 2025**



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

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

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

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

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

Topic:	Issues raised:	Raised by representatives from:	Response:
Seismicity and Dam Safety	Has earthquake risk been assessed that can result in dam failure or massive damage?	Kyrgyzstan	The Maximum Credible Earthquake (MCE) that can occur at the Rogun Site has been assessed in line with current international practice, and the dam has been designed to safely withstand the MCE.
	Have 3D models been constructed for different scenarios of near-, medium- and long-distance earthquakes from different focal areas of the region, with different depths and mechanisms of earthquakes for sampling the design spectra of (grade 7, 8, 9) earthquake responses?	Uzbekistan	<p>The following earthquake data was used in the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic earthquakes with M&gt;5.0 occurring in Tajikistan from 250 BC to 1999 AD (Rautian and Leith, 2002).</li> <li>• Report: “Seismic Conditions on the Territory of Tajikistan” Babaev et al. (2005); the report provides data on Strong earthquakes (intensity six or higher on the MSK-64 scale) in the territory of Tajikistan (1892—1999).</li> <li>• CASRI earthquake catalogue (1895-2005), provided by the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology of Dushanbe.</li> </ul> <p>Each earthquake was analyzed and was represented in the models by an epicentral distance (x and y coordinates) from Rogun Dam and a focal depth (z coordinates). Therefore, each earthquake was represented spatially in 3D.</p>
	Were physical models used to assess the seismic response of the proposed Dam?	Uzbekistan	According to current international practice, numerical models are now considered to be the most effective way to assess the seismic response of structures. Modelling has been done using a two-dimensional (2D) analysis, and it has been recommended that a three-dimensional (3D) analysis be carried out during the detailed design stage. The proposed dam design performs well using the 2D analysis. The performance is expected to improve in the 3D model due to the S-shape of the valley and the narrow gorge, which will limit the displacements of the dam.
Sediment and Mudflow	Has a watershed management been considered as a means of reducing the sediment inflows to the reservoir?	Afghanistan	The sediment transported down the Vakhsh river is estimated at 100 hm-3 per year and is the result of erosion in a geologically relatively young environment. While there have been some successes internationally in mitigating sediment inflows into reservoirs, through actions such as reforestation and improved agricultural practices, such watershed

<sup>12</sup> The reports of the first five Riparian Information-Sharing and Consultation Process on the Assessment Studies of a Proposed Rogun Hydropower Project are available at: [www.worldbank.org/eca/rogun](http://www.worldbank.org/eca/rogun). The report of the sixth Riparian Information-Sharing and Consultation Process is available at [energyprojects.tj/index.php/en/rogun-hpp/eko-sots-instrument/1215-esia-riparian-consultation-summary](http://energyprojects.tj/index.php/en/rogun-hpp/eko-sots-instrument/1215-esia-riparian-consultation-summary).

Topic:	Issues raised:	Raised by representatives from:	Response:
			management is not a viable solution in the Vakhsh basin to materially reduce the large volume of sediment inflow.
Geology	There are many landslides in the area; some will affect the main road to Rogun and the water supply system. It appears that these were not studied.	Uzbekistan	The landslides that will affect the safety of the dam have been studied extensively and were discussed in detail in previous consultations.
	Information provided on erosion is not sufficient.	Uzbekistan	This aspect was studied in sufficient detail for an assessment study. The report on Geology was previously disclosed, consulted.
Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)	The cascade has been designed to accommodate the 1 in 10,000 flood. Rogun has been designed now to accommodate the PMF. Would all the dams in the cascade need to be modified to accommodate the PMF?	Uzbekistan	The two higher Rogun dam alternatives have been designed to manage the PMF so as to limit the downstream discharge to the current flood-handling capacity of the downstream cascade. If the recommended alternative is implemented, no additional facilities for augmenting the flood-handling capacity of the cascade will be needed for several decades. Eventually, when the Rogun reservoir is sedimented to an extent that it can no longer attenuate the PMF sufficiently, the PMF will be discharged via the surface spillway. At this future date, additional facilities will be required to increase the flood-handling capacity of the downstream cascade.
	Rogun has now been designed to cope with the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF); however, the downstream cascade will not be able to cope with the PMF. Measures to protect the cascade against the PMF should be provided and their cost should be included in the cost of the project.	Uzbekistan	The design approach adopted for the Rogun project is to manage the PMF so as to limit downstream releases to the flood-handling capacity of the downstream cascade. The two higher Rogun alternatives (1290 FSL and 125 FSL) have sufficient reservoir storage capacity to achieve this. For the 1220 FSL Rogun alternative and for the No-Rogun scenario, measures to protect the downstream cascade against the PMF would need to be provided. However, this cost is not attributable to the project but would be a benefit provided by the two higher dam alternatives.
Economics	It seems that the economic analysis does not take into account the impact on the social aspects and the significant loss of irrigation benefits downstream. Have the consultants looked at Dukhovny & Sorokin's paper?	Uzbekistan	In the assessment studies, the operational modelling of the Vakhsh cascade assumes there is no change to the seasonal operating pattern for flows downstream of Nurek compared with the situation that would exist in the No-Rogun case. As such, based on the maintenance of the stipulated operating pattern, operation of Rogun would not result in impacts downstream. The paper referred to assumes a different operating regime and is thus not relevant to the economic analysis carried out in the assessment studies.
	Why was Rogun not considered as a small dam Run-of-River (RoR) scheme or a diversion type RoR scheme?	Uzbekistan	A critical issue for development on the Vakhsh river is the management of the very large amount of sediment transported by the river. Low height dams upstream of Nurek would have limited storage capacity in relation to the annual sediment inflow. Such dams would thus have short useful lives and are therefore not suitable options for hydropower development without a significant reservoir volume created upstream of them. This is relevant for any dam development on high sediment laden rivers in the region.

Topic:	Issues raised:	Raised by representatives from:	Response:
			The Nurek reservoir is already partly filled with sediment and one of the benefits of the Rogun project is that it would delay further sediment build-up in Nurek for several decades.
	Can Rogun be replaced by re-establishment of the Central Asian Transmission grid?	Uzbekistan	One of the primary reasons for using an interregional model to prepare a least cost generation plan for the region was to ensure that the benefits of power exchange between countries could be assessed, notably the exchange of hydro generation in summer and thermal generation in winter. The assessment was done with various interconnection assumptions, including well-developed interconnection between all countries. The outcome shows that Rogun is part of the least cost solution in all cases.
	What is the firm output of Rogun?	Kyrgyzstan	The firm energy is defined as the minimum energy available 95% of the time. For the Rogun 1290 alternative, the firm energy increase from the Vakhsh cascade is estimated to be 9,832 GWh compared to the scenario without Rogun. The average annual energy increase is 15,357 GWh.
	If Tajikistan also uses the share of water allocated to downstream countries to generate electricity, how will the downstream countries be reimbursed?	Uzbekistan	The Government of Tajikistan has committed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To use only the Tajik allocation of water, as fixed by the ICWC in accordance with the existing agreements and practices on Amu Darya Basin water allocation, each year for the initial filling of the Rogun reservoir.</li> <li>To maintain summer water transfer at the same level as is currently being transferred at Nurek (i.e. 4.2 bcm).</li> </ul> <p>Thus, neither the initial filling nor the operation of Rogun would entail the use of the water allocated to downstream countries to generate electricity.</p>
	Did we consider lowering the height of the dam significantly and instead building a cascade of smaller dams?	Kyrgyzstan	A critical issue for development on the Vakhsh river is the management of the very large amount of sediment transported by the river. Low height dams upstream of Nurek would have limited storage capacity in relation to the annual sediment inflow. Such dams would thus have short useful lives and are therefore not suitable options for hydropower development without a significant reservoir volume created upstream. This is relevant for any dam development on high sediment laden rivers in the region.  The Nurek reservoir is already partly filled with sediment and one of the benefits of the Rogun project is that it would delay further sediment build-up in Nurek for several decades.
Hydrology	How is the impact of the climate change taken into account?	Tajikistan & Uzbekistan	The assessment of the potential impacts of climate change indicates that the most likely scenario is a gradual decrease in flood peak volumes because of earlier and longer melt seasons linked to increased temperature and glacier retreat. A change in the annual distribution of discharge could also lead to an increase in the value of the average annual discharge.

Topic:	Issues raised:	Raised by representatives from:	Response:
	As a result of climate change what is the expected increase in annual inflow. What temperature rises are foreseeable over the project lifetime?	Kyrgyzstan	<p>For the assessment study, the possible reduction in the flood peaks and increase in average annual discharge have not been considered. This is a conservative approach.</p> <p>The assessment of the potential impacts of climate change indicates that the most likely scenario is a gradual decrease in flood peak volumes because of earlier and longer melt seasons linked to increased temperature and glacier retreat. A rise in average temperature could also lead to a temporary increase in the value of the average annual discharge linked to the release of the water stored in the glaciers.</p> <p>The best indication of climate change implications are those prepared by the IPCC, which in the latest 2014 report anticipate for Central Asia no practical change in precipitation and an increase up to 2-2.5 °C towards the end of the 21st century.</p> <p>For the assessment study, the possible reduction in the flood peaks and increase in average annual discharge have not been considered. This is a conservative approach.</p>
	Hydrological data from 1992-2010 has been used in the cascade modelling. This is not satisfactory. Also, the impact of sedimentation on the regulation capacity of Rogun has not been modelled properly.	Uzbekistan	<p>The inflow data used by the cascade model consists of monthly discharges from April 1932 to March 2008.</p> <p>A detailed analysis has been carried out to assess the impact of sedimentation on the regulation capacity of Rogun, conservatively assuming an annual sediment inflow of 100 hm<sup>3</sup>. As sediment builds in the Rogun reservoir in the longer term, the regulation role of Rogun will be shared with the available live storage in Nurek to ensure that the operating assumption can be maintained.</p>
Flow regime - Filling	The presentation suggested that the Tajik full share of water is 1.5 bcm per annum whereas only 1.2 bcm per annum is being used for reservoir filling. Does that mean that Tajikistan has not used its full share to fill the reservoir?	Tajikistan	Tajikistan's average unused allocation of water in the Amu Darya basin is 1.57 bcm, of which the average unutilized allocation of water on the Vakhsh river is 1.2 bcm. The Government of Tajikistan intends to fully utilize its allocation in future, including using it for the initial filling of the Rogun reservoir.
Flow regime - Operations	Current operational regime of the cascade is not acceptable for Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.	Uzbekistan	<p>The current operational regime of the cascade is based on the allocations made by the ICWC. According to Article 11 of the Almaty Agreement of 1992, the decisions taken by the ICWC are binding.</p> <p>The assessment studies have assumed that the future operational regime of the Vakhsh cascade will be based on the current system of water allocations carried out under the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC).</p>

Topic:	Issues raised:	Raised by representatives from:	Response:
	Summer water transfer to the winter could cause several problems to downstream countries: shortage of water in the summer and large floods in the winter.	Turkmenistan	The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has stated its intention to maintain the summer water transfer at the same level as is currently being transferred at Nurek (i.e. 4.2 bcm). Operation of the Rogun reservoir will thus not entail any changes in downstream seasonal flow pattern.
	Would the summer power production have impact on the flora and fauna?	Turkmenistan	No as operation of the Rogun reservoir will not entail any changes in downstream seasonal flow pattern.
Risks	There are six risks that remain defined as “moderate” even after mitigation has been	Uzbekistan	The risk assessment ratings are appropriate at this assessment stage and serve to highlight the importance of effective implementation of the proposed mitigation actions. Provided that the mitigation measures are appropriately implemented in the detailed design, construction and implementation phases, the risk rating could be progressively reduced.
	If a dam failure occurs there will need to be a guarantor to rectify serious damage. How will this be done?	Uzbekistan	As would be the case for any large dam, adequate measures would need to be taken in the design, construction and operation of the project to comply with international safety norms.
	Has reservoir-triggered seismicity been correctly recognized and accounted for?	Uzbekistan	The reservoir-triggered seismicity (RTS) has been studied in detail including data collected on RTS at Nurek. The earthquake that could be generated by RTS at the Rogun site would have a much lower magnitude than the Maximum Credible Earthquake (MCE) that was selected as the design earthquake for the dam.

## SELECTED ADDITIONAL ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS IN THE FIFTH REPORT:

Issue raised:	Response:
<p>57. The studies’ interpretation of the existing agreements and practices is incorrect. It is incorrect to say, as the ESIA does, that “[t]he proposed options for the Rogun Dam will not affect the seasonal flow downstream of Nurek and ... operation [will be] in strict compliance with the existing agreements and water distribution practices.” This is because the agreements are based on pre-independence conditions and flows, not post-independence as is used in the modeling and the ESIA.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Uzbekistan.</i></p>	<p>The ESIA is based on information and assumptions provided by the TEAS studies. Please see TEAS response matrix for details.</p> <p>The current practice followed by the Basin Water Organization (BVO) and ICWC since independence was taken as a basis for modelling the cascade operation.</p> <p>The ESIA concluded that Rogun and the cascade could be operated as proposed under existing agreements. The ESIA and POE both recommend that the existing agreements be modified to allow for improved management of the Vakhsh cascade and the Amu Darya Basin to optimize benefits for all countries of the region.</p>
<p>58. It is recommended that an international council assist or lead water management decision-making for the Amu Darya, including the Vakhsh river, including provisions for dry, normal, and wet years.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Uzbekistan.</i></p>	<p>The ESIA concluded that Rogun and the cascade could be operated as proposed under existing agreements. The ESIA and POE both recommend that the existing agreements be modified to allow for improved management of the Vakhsh cascade and the Amu Darya Basin to optimize benefits for all countries of the region.</p>

Issue raised:	Response:
<p>59. Afghanistan should be included in decision-making for the Amu Darya.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholders from Uzbekistan and Afghanistan.</i></p>	<p>The ESIA includes the recommendation that Afghanistan become part of water allocation discussions and decisions, including modification of agreements in the future. This is also a strong recommendation of the POE.</p>
<p>60. There is no guarantee that Tajikistan will continue to supply water since the current agreement is outdated by Rogun. The fact that Tajikistan is not part of all trans-boundary water agreements does not give confidence.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Uzbekistan.</i></p>	<p>The ESIA concluded that Rogun and the cascade could be operated as proposed under existing agreements. Both ESIA and POE also recommend that the existing agreements be modified to allow for improved management of the Vakhsh cascade and the Amu Darya Basin to optimize benefits for all countries of the region.</p> <p>As mentioned in ESIA Section 8.5.2, Protocol 566 included the construction of 2 new reservoirs, Zeid (in Turkmenistan) and Rogun; Zeid was built in the meantime.</p>
<p>102. The Amu Darya and the Aral Sea must be seen as a single system, and mitigation measures should be developed in this context. Future agreements may be able to realize some benefits to the system.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Kazakhstan.</i></p>	<p>The ESIA considered the entire system, including the Vakhsh river, the Amu Darya, and the Aral Sea. The ESIA includes a detailed description of the Aral Sea situation and concludes that Rogun would not have an important impact, either positive or negative. The only effect at all would be that over a 16-year period, an average of 0.8bcm per year would be used to fill the Rogun reservoir; Tajikistan reports it will use this water with or without Rogun. It is agreed that future agreements will be needed if there is to be any improvement in the Aral Sea.</p>
<p>103. During impoundment, inflows to the Aral Sea will be reduced by 15%, which will result in further desertification to be faced.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Uzbekistan.</i></p>	<p>During filling there would be a potential reduction in current annual flows to the Aral Sea by about 15 percent of present inflow, which is less than 1.5% of the original natural inflow. As discussed in the ESIA, Rogun would have no significant effect, positive or negative, on the situation of the Aral Sea given the highly reduced flows which already exist.</p>
<p>104. Nurek transfers water from summer to winter and this will be made worse by Rogun.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Uzbekistan.</i></p>	<p>The proposed Nurek-Rogun operating regime would not increase this summer-to-winter transfer.</p> <p>The only change in flow patterns would be during the 16-year filling period, during which up to 1.2bcm per year would be used to fill the Rogun reservoir; Tajikistan indicates that this falls within its regular annual allocation under current agreements and reports it intends to use this allocated water with or without Rogun.</p>
<p>105. Aral Sea is a water user. Why is water not allowed to reach Aral Sea so this water user can receive its proper share of water?</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Uzbekistan.</i></p>	<p>The ESIA included a thorough explanation of the condition of the Aral Sea, and the causes of that condition. The ESIA concluded that Rogun will have little or no effect on water flows to the Aral Sea, and could have no significant positive or negative effect there. Significant improvement of flows to Aral Sea would require broad commitments from all riparians.</p>
<p>108. Civil society has no issue with whether Rogun is built or not, but we want to make sure dam safety is considered and dealt with.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Uzbekistan.</i></p>	<p>Technical studies concluded the dam can be designed and constructed to withstand the Probable Maximum Earthquake and to handle the Probable Maximum Flood. The TEAS report provided specific recommendations for design and construction to ensure safety of the dam, as well as recommendations for some further studies to inform final designs (such as dam break analysis).</p>
<p>109. Have you considered downstream effects from dam cracks or any other breakdown of dam structure?</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Afghanistan.</i></p>	<p>Dam failure of this type would be expected to result in significant wave impacts in the case of any large dam. Rogun would actually reduce the current risk of wave impacts by providing the capacity to manage the Probable Maximum Flood, which is currently lacking in the Vakhsh cascade.</p> <p>No matter how safely a dam is designed, international practices require that possible failure be accounted for, including ensuring appropriate emergency preparedness planning. That is properly done at the appropriate time, which is at the time of final design. That will take place for this project if and when it is decided to implement it.</p>

Issue raised:	Response:
<p>110. Neither the ESIA nor TEAS studies evaluated possible impacts of maintaining Nurek at constant FSL. Side inflows can amount to 1km<sup>3</sup> over several hours, and this may pose a hazard to Nurek dam safety. This is complicated by aging of the reservoir and inoperability of the bottom discharge.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Tajikistan.</i></p>	<p>From an energy generation perspective, retaining Nurek near FSL while regulating the flows with Rogun maximizes the energy production of the cascade. The combined operation of the two reservoirs is to be optimized in the detailed design stage and also periodically during the operating life of the project. This subsequent study will take into account all pertinent factors including potential flood inflows downstream of Rogun, available discharge capacity, impact on evaporation from both reservoirs, etc.</p>
<p>111. It is not clear why some significant social risks are not considered in the ESIA, such as risks of increasing social instability in some countries, and threats to the security of transmission lines or the dam itself due to the potential emergence of terrorist groups to destroy. Are there plans to make such analysis?</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Uzbekistan.</i></p>	<p>At present, there is no definitive plan for export to electricity outside Tajikistan and thus no analysis can be undertaken at this time.</p> <p>Rockfill dams are generally resistant to terror attack. For example, the Rogun dam would be over 1.5km wide, and thus it would be very difficult to affect its stability or integrity.</p>
<p>112. The threat of instability and terrorism that is present for many countries, not only Tajikistan, should not stop these countries from development.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Tajikistan.</i></p>	<p>The comment is acknowledged and does not require a response.</p>
<p>113. ESIA does not assess the impact on regional food security by loss of the flooded area. It will not be possible to replace the fruit trees due to climatic differences between current settlements and new ones. The loss of grazing lands in Rogun and Darband districts will affect southern communities and lead to mass slaughter of animals.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Tajikistan.</i></p>	<p>The reservoir area is not a major contributor to the food / agriculture production. The resettlers will be assisted to adopt agricultural and other livelihoods activities suitable to new locations. Livelihood support program called for in the RAP will assist in dealing with this potential problem.</p> <p>The reservoir area which will be submerged is barely able to produce enough food for the population which is going to be relocated. People from these villages also use land (mainly pasture land) above the FSL.</p> <p>Relocating them to other sites will therefore reduce pressure on remaining pasture land. Those resettlers who decide to go into agriculture in the new sites, especially in Dangara and Tursunzade, will find by far better conditions for agricultural production. Lost fruit trees are being replaced by planting new fruit trees at the new locations.</p>
<p>114. In the 1990s, the World Bank developed a project to improve conditions in Muhnak district, with a system of dams to rehabilitate lakes and feed wetlands. The total volume of water in these reconstructed lakes is approximately equivalent to the 1.2km<sup>3</sup> that would be used for filling the Rogun reservoir. With Rogun there will be no water for this good project for 16 years.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Uzbekistan.</i></p>	<p>Throughout Amu Darya basin, more efforts are needed for irrigation efficiency and productivity.</p> <p>The volume of water that would be used to fill the reservoir has been allocated to Tajikistan by ICWC in past years but not used. Even without Rogun, Tajikistan has stated its intent to use its full allocated share in the future.</p>
<p>115. The ESIA does not discuss the relationship of Rogun with CASA1000 and the issues associated with power export.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Uzbekistan.</i></p>	<p>Whatever the sources of domestic generation utilized to meet domestic demand, surplus electricity will be generated in summer and this will require significant transmission export capacity. The transmission export capacity required will be significantly greater than that planned for the CASA project. The studies have shown that the least cost solution also foresees winter electricity imports. Thus regional electricity trade will be an important future objective for the Tajikistan power sector. These aspects are covered in the Technoeconomic Assessment Studies. Regional electricity trade is not expected to result in significant</p>

Issue raised:	Response:
<p>116. Were the possible impacts of the garbage dumps and animal burial sites used by resettled villages considered, and how will the issue be handled? The ESIA lacks data on this.</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from the Kyrgyz Republic.</i></p>	<p>environmental and social impacts. Separate ESIA's will be prepared for the transmission interconnections prior to their implementation.</p> <p>The ESIA calls for a waste management plan as part of the ESMP, to identify and remove any possible contaminants, especially in the construction site. These contaminants would be analyzed in detail and, if necessary, removed before flooding.</p>
<p>117. What are the positive impacts of the Rogun HPP?</p> <p><i>Comment expressed by stakeholder from Tajikistan.</i></p>	<p>Although the ESIA focuses on potential negative impacts and on mitigation, it describes significant positive impacts. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improved electricity supply for the country and resulting indirect environmental positive benefits (reduced fuel-wood use, for example) and improvement of quality of life</li> <li>▪ Economic benefit for the country due to more stable supply and potential for export sales/trade</li> <li>▪ Water regulation potential that could help mitigate downstream low flows in drought years</li> <li>▪ Protection of Nurek and the cascade against PMF, and potential to operate so as to reduce flows and protect downstream resources and people from lesser floods</li> <li>▪ Significant local economic benefit from over 13,000 jobs for up to 16 years.</li> <li>▪ Potential to improve Tugai ecosystems in Tigrovaya Balka</li> <li>▪ Potential for development of fishery in Nurek, which will be managed at a constant level.</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 07 ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS, 2023

Stakeholders Engaged and Date	Role / Responsibilities	Relevance to Project	Topics Discussed / Issues Raised <sup>13</sup>
Deputy Mayor of Rogun and members of the cabinet at the Mayor's Office / 11/03/2023	Play a leading role in managing and monitoring local community grievances	Identification and representation of general environmental and social concerns held by the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members from the local community can go into the mayor's office on Saturdays to file grievances either in person or via a grievances box on the Project. There is also a public list of contact details of representatives from the different departments that people can call to raise concerns.</li> <li>The Mayor's Office keeps a book of grievances, which records the name, date, location and nature of the grievance. However, it was noted that many community grievances are related to general municipal services such as waste collection and health care facilities rather than any issues related to the Rogun HPP.</li> </ul>
Rogun JSC 11/03/2023	Responsible for the management of all contractors and subcontractors	Identification of general labor-management concerns and worker grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussions on local employment opportunities and initiatives provided by the Project, including a regularly updated job vacancy list and employment fairs two to three times per month.</li> <li>Issues can be raised to Rogun JSC using the complaints box and the HR Manager's contact email address.</li> <li>Issues hiring women due to Tajik legislation despite women coming forward for job advertisements</li> </ul>
Representatives of women's NGOs active in Tajikistan / 09/03/2023	Various roles promoting women's rights, well-being and empowerment	Identification of gender risks and opportunities, local partners for the implementation of the GAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various women's NGOs are active in Tajikistan, but their activities in the Rogun HPP area are limited and restricted due to the construction activities at the dam site.</li> <li>Availability of service providers and shelters.</li> <li>Women's economic empowerment and livelihood restoration need to ensure that skills training is effective.</li> <li>Impact of labor migration on women.</li> <li>The Gender Action Plan includes measures to address gender risks (e.g. GBV/SEA/SH), as well as providing opportunities for employment and economic activities.</li> </ul>
UN Women / 09/03/2023	Works with governments and civil society to improve gender equality	Identification of gender risks and opportunities, local partners for the implementation of the GAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various women's NGOs are active in Tajikistan, but their activities in the Rogun HPP area are limited/restricted due to the construction activities at the dam site.</li> <li>Availability of service providers and shelters.</li> <li>Women's economic empowerment and livelihood restoration.</li> <li>Vulnerable categories of women (disabled women, ethnic minorities, women in very conservative communities).</li> </ul>

Stakeholders Engaged and Date	Role / Responsibilities	Relevance to Project	Topics Discussed / Issues Raised <sup>13</sup>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender training, objectives and sensitization for PMG and community.</li> <li>• Impact of Covid-19 and the use of technology.</li> <li>• Women's water use forums.</li> <li>• Gender Action Plan</li> </ul>
Committee of Women and Family Affairs / 09/03/2023	State body responsible for women and family matters	Identification of gender risks and opportunities Operates existing GRM for women reporting violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities of CoWFA – in general, and project specific.</li> <li>• Presidential Fund grant of 20,000 TJS for women to start businesses – business case and follow-up required.</li> <li>• Afghan women in Tajikistan.</li> </ul>
State Committee of Land and Geodesy / 16/05/2023	State body responsible for Land management and GIS mapping	Land management and GIS mapping	Understanding affected land types and the role of the committee in resettlement planning.
State Investment Committee/Bureau of Technical Inventory / 16/05/2023	Facilitates and oversees investment activities within Tajikistan, the state body responsible for investment planning and Bureau responsible for asset and real estate valuation.	Determination of compensation values for asset and real estate valuation.	Discussion on asset valuation practices of the Committee in Rogun HPP, which forms the basis of the compensation of PAPs in the RAPs for their affected fixed assets.
Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment / 19/05/2023	Providing employment and livelihood support for resettled individuals and households, providing employment services for the unemployed.	Livelihood support and employment services for unemployed households.	Discussion on implementing the livelihood support program that the MoLMEP leads in resettled communities and understanding livelihood restoration measures in future resettlement plans.
Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan 01/08/2023	Supervision over environment protection and environmental planning and compliance.	Monitoring, supervision, approval and authorization of actions within the ESIA/EIA.	Committee has an environmental protection department in Rogun to monitor compliance with environmental requirements. Discussed potential offset locations, however, this has not yet been decided. Committee confirmed that they monitor and oversee the vegetation relocation process, which is carried out by the Forestry Agency.

## ANNEX 08 ENGAGEMENT WITH RESETTLED AND HOST COMMUNITIES (2022)

Date	District	City/Village	Stakeholder Attendees	Topics/Observations
11/28/2022	Dushanbe	Dushanbe City	Deputy Director of RU: Mr.Rustam Saidzoda and RU members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stage 1 RAP and RAP 2 implementation, progress and notes.</li> <li>• Compensation process and GRM.</li> <li>• Definition of site-visit route/plan.</li> </ul>
11/28/2022	Tursunzoda	Toichi	Deputy Director of RU: Mr.Rustam Saidzoda and RU representatives; The Deputy Chairman of Tursunzoda City - Mr.Ehsonzoda Musulmon; Head of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population Department in Tursunzoda City: - Mr.Odinazoda Ahliddin; Head of Jura Rahmon Jamoat - Mr.Tursunov Rahmatullo; The head of women in Toychi village -Ms.Gulchehra; PAP heads of HH, represented by men and women of young and adult ages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of household representatives were in those villages affected by RAP 1.</li> <li>• Previously conducted public consultations and training on resettlement rules and principals were addressed.</li> <li>• Women's roles, resettlement, and impact on the economic aspect of women's life were discussed.</li> <li>• Other aspects of GRM efficiency and correctness were discussed.</li> <li>• The issues of house construction and potential problems.</li> <li>• Negative and positive impacts of the resettlement.</li> </ul>
11/28/2022	Tursunzoda	Namuna	Deputy Director of RU: Mr.Rustam Saidzoda and RU representatives; PAP heads of HH, represented by men.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These settlers fall in the scope of RAP 2.</li> <li>• A small proportion is already resettled, and the rest are to be resettled. Infrastructure and livelihood, agriculture land plots, compensation and construction issues were discussed. Loss of main income source and related mitigation measures.</li> <li>• Other aspects of GRM efficiency and correctness were discussed.</li> <li>• Women's occupation and the required support for its development in new places were discussed.</li> </ul>
11/29/2022	Fayzobod	Buston	Deputy Director of RU: Mr.Rustam Saidzoda and RU members; The Deputy Chairman of Fayzobod district – Mr.Karimzoda Junaidullo; Head of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population Department in Rogun City – Mr.Odinazoda Ahliddin; Head of Buston Jamoat – Mr.Ahtam Vosiev; The head of women in Buston village -Ms.Shamsiya Rahmonova; The heads of Resettled HH are represented by men in Buston village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These settlers fall in the scope of RAP 2.</li> <li>• A small proportion is already resettled, and the rest are to be resettled. Infrastructure and livelihood, agriculture land plots, compensation and construction issues were discussed.</li> <li>• Loss of main income source and related mitigation measures.</li> <li>• Other aspects of GRM efficiency and correctness were discussed. Women's occupation and the required support for its development in new places were discussed.</li> </ul>
11/29/2022	Roghun	Yoligarmova	Deputy Director of RU: Mr.Rustam Saidzoda and RU members; The Deputy Chairman of Roghun City - Mr.Sharafzoda Bahrom; Head of Labor and Migration department - Mr.Nuraliev Faridun;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Households affected by RAP 1.</li> <li>• Previously conducted public consultations and public awareness of resettlement rules and principals were addressed.</li> <li>• The HH members were questioned if they were satisfied with compensations and overall resettlement procedures and measures.</li> </ul>

Date	District	City/Village	Stakeholder Attendees	Topics/Observations
			The heads of Resettled HH are represented by adult men and women, including one with disabilities in Yoligarmova village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women's roles and resettlement and impact on the economic aspect of women's life were discussed.</li> <li>• Other aspects of GRM efficiency and correctness were discussed.</li> <li>• The issues of house construction and potential problems were addressed. Negative and positive impacts of the resettlement. The opinion of the head of the household, who had a physical disability, was shared and discussed.</li> <li>• Violence against women and its reasons.</li> </ul>
11/30/2022	Roghun	Lughur	Deputy Director of RU: Mr.Rustam Saidzoda and RU members; The Deputy Chairman of Roghun City - Mr.Sharafzoda Bahrom; Head of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population Department in Rogun City: - Mr.Nuraliev Faridun; The heads of Resettled HH are represented by adult men in Lughur village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land plots allocation, and whether it has covered all. HH satisfaction with compensations.</li> <li>• Discussions if the compensations include reimbursement for economic impact.</li> <li>• Conducted public consultations regarding the RAP and public awareness about the project.</li> <li>• GRM and gender issues.</li> </ul>
12/30/2022	Nurobod	Aligalaboni Bolo	Deputy Director of RU: Mr.Rustam Saidzoda and RU members; The Deputy Chairman of Nurobod District; Head of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population Department in Nurobod District: - Mr.Eshunov Zabihullo; The heads of Resettled HH are represented by adult men of the affected village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land plots allocation, and whether it has covered all. HH satisfaction with compensations.</li> <li>• Discussions if the compensations include reimbursement for economic impact.</li> <li>• Conducted public consultations regarding the RAP and public awareness about the project.</li> <li>• GRM and gender issues.</li> <li>• Conversation with sheep keepers and other hhs who have managed to create a small business.</li> </ul>
12/30/2022	Nurobod	Qumoq	Deputy Director of RU: Mr.Rustam Saidzoda and RU members; The Deputy Chairman of Nurobod District; Head of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population Department in Nurobod District: - Mr.Eshunov Zabihullo; The heads of Resettled HH are represented by adult men of the affected village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public awareness and satisfaction about\with project implementation. HH were questioned if they were consulted previously about the project etc.</li> <li>• Land allocation questions were asked. Income and livelihood restoration issues were addressed.</li> </ul>
11/30/2022	Nurobod	Hakimi	Deputy Director of RU: Mr.Rustam Saidzoda and RU members; The Deputy Chairman of Nurobod District; Head of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population Department in Nurobod District: - Mr.Eshunov Zabihullo; The heads of Resettled HH are represented by adult men of the affected village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting with women-representative and addressing the major question to her. Overall and women-specific questions.</li> <li>• Land plots procedure and if HH had options for choice.</li> <li>• Overview of the geography and infrastructure of the village.</li> </ul>
11/30/2022	Nurobod	Chanor	Deputy Director of RU: Mr.Rustam Saidzoda and RU members; The Deputy Chairman of Nurobod District;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A brief revision of land left by its habitant due to resettlement.</li> <li>• Review of remaining infrastructure and potential issues.</li> <li>• Cemetery relocation review on the site.</li> </ul>

Date	District	City/Village	Stakeholder Attendees	Topics/Observations
			Head of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population Department in Nurobod District - Mr.Eshunov Zabihullo; The heads of Resettled HH are represented by adult men of the affected village.	
12/30/2022	Nurobod	Mehrobod	Deputy Director of RU: Mr.Rustam Saidzoda and RU members; The Deputy Chairman of Nurobod District; Head of Mehrobod jamoat: Mr.Rustam Haqnazarov Head of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population Department in Nurobod - Mr.Eshunov Zabihullo; The heads of Resettled HH are represented by adult men of the affected village.	Simple observations were made while passing by the site.
12/30/2022	Nurobod	Darband	Deputy Director of RU: Mr.Rustam Saidzoda and RU members; The Head of Nurobod District, Darband City: Mr.Jabirzoda D.P The Deputy Chairman of Nurobod District; Head of Mehrobod jamoat: Mr.Rustam Haqnazarov Head of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population Department in Nurobod District - Mr.Eshunov Zabihullo; The heads of Resettled HH are represented by adult men of the affected village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The town is constructed specially for resettlement. Revision of infrastructure, secondary schools, medical centers etc.</li> <li>• Meeting with the head of Nurobod District regarding the Development of Infrastructure and Opportunities for Migrations in new Darband Town.</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 09 ENGAGEMENT WITH RESETTLED, HOST AND OTHER AFFECTED COMMUNITIES, AUGUST 2023

No.	Date	Village	Jamoat	Meeting Location	Summary	Key Risks
1	02/08/2023	Rogun City	Rogun City	Meeting Hall of the local government office	<p>Given the location of the discussion and official environment, participants didn't feel completely comfortable to openly involve in the discussion.</p> <p>Conditions in Rogun City have significantly improved since the recommencement of construction, namely in water supply and electricity supply. Some rent out their housing to workers and have benefited from the Project financially.</p> <p>They are aware of Rogun HPP from TV, newspaper ("Rogun's Light") and official meetings. If they have any issues, attendees stated they can go to the Mayor or Rogun JSC offices to submit a complaint.</p> <p>Some of participants work(ed) at the HPP site and are satisfied with the working/living conditions there. All workers have uniforms and necessary protection equipment. Many local women work there in different positions (mainly nurses, cleaners and HR staff).</p> <p>Community doesn't have any problems with the workers – they rarely come to the town, only when they need to send money or buy something from the local shops. Construction traffic also uses a separate road to pedestrian traffic to access the site. Attendees stated they are not disturbed by explosions on site, but they do hear them faintly and the explosion schedule is provided in the Mayor's office.</p> <p>Employment fayres are held in Rogun and employment is easily available.</p> <p>Attendees also stated that those villages being resettled by the Project are not the most prosperous in the region and people's living conditions have improved.</p>	<p>Hospital is available in Rogun, but there is a problem with qualified doctors. After the meeting, WSP team was approached by participants with the issue of doctors and teachers.</p> <p>There are significant expectations amongst the community regarding positives to be provided by Rogun HPP in the Project, particularly regarding local economic growth through tourism.</p> <p>Engagement through the current, ongoing channels are preferred – meetings and information through the local Jamoat and Mahalas, TV and internet.</p>
2	02/08/2023	Obi Garm	Obi Garm, Rogun District	Local school	<p>Participants get information about Rogun HPP from different sources: TV, social media (Facebook), newspaper. Also, some of the villagers (10-15%) work at the construction site and share information about the construction process.</p>	<p>People mentioned an issue with drinking water pipes that need to be replaced. But it is more a local problem, mostly related to lack of management and finance, rather than an impact of Rogun HPP.</p>

No.	Date	Village	Jamoat	Meeting Location	Summary	Key Risks
					<p>People working there are satisfied with the working conditions; transportation is provided to those who work daily.</p> <p>Among participants were those who used to work at construction site both during the Soviet times and now. According to them, previously all specialists came from other USSR countries: Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, etc. and locals were mainly hired as laborers. Now locals have all the knowledge and qualifications to occupy higher, specialist positions.</p> <p>Men have been going for fishing to the small local river. Among the species available in the local river, participants mentioned trout and marinka.</p> <p>Every three months, the Employment Department of Rogun government organizes job fairs during which various organizations operating in the area, including Rogun HPP, provides job opportunities to unemployed people.</p> <p>Attendees were happy the Project is being constructed as they have benefitted from the improved roads in the local area and employment.</p>	<p>Meetings are usually conducted in Jamoat, people are used to such meetings and prefer this way of communication.</p>
3	03/08/2023	Layron	Hakimi (Nurobod District)	Mosque garden	<p>164 households in the village.</p> <p>Source of information about Rogun HPP: TV, newspaper, local people (aprox.5%) working on HPP construction site.</p> <p>Some other people work for Chinese company who are constructing the Obigarm-Nurobod road in the district. Estimated completion time for the road construction is 2024.</p> <p>So far there haven't been any issues with the workers – they have camps where they live and go outside to visit the shops buying food.</p> <p>There were communities from this Jamoat being moved to Faizabad, Dangara, Tursunzoda and Rudaki districts,</p>	<p>People mentioned issues with dust due to road construction.</p> <p>Attendees mentioned that before the temperature during the summertime hardly reached 24-25C, now it is up to 34-35C. Previously they had up to 1meter of snow during the winter, now it is much less.</p> <p>There have been no previous meetings on Rogun HPP in the village. Engagement through the current, ongoing channels are preferred – meetings and information through the local Jamoat and Mahalas, TV and internet.</p>

No.	Date	Village	Jamoat	Meeting Location	Summary	Key Risks
					<p>participants have some relatives among the resettles and the latter are happy with the new conditions.</p> <p>Previous meetings were held in the village (in the mosque) and in Jamoat. The location usually is selected based on the topic of discussion – if it is something that all community needs to engage in, then meetings are conducted in the village. In other cases, heads of Mahalas gather at the Jamoat and then hold meetings in their mosques to inform everyone what was discussed. Participants of our meeting were from various villages and as they said, they will inform their communities about this discussion. For future communications they prefer to do it through Jamoats.</p> <p>Community goes for fishing to the local river Kaskunob (trout, marinka, milkfish). It is a mixed of spring and glacier water.</p>	
4	03/08/2023	Mujikharf	Mujikharf (Nurobod District)	In front of mosque	<p>Source of information: meetings, TV, people who work there.</p> <p>“Energy independence is one of the strategic goals of the country. And once this goal is achieved, we can move towards the next strategic goal – industrialization of the country”.</p> <p>Among participants were people who worked at the HPP site during the Soviet time and according to them the construction machinery is much better and advanced now than it was before.</p> <p>Attendees stated they have increased the number of fruit trees in the local area in order to sell more produce to Rogun HPP and the road project.</p>	<p>Attendees stated that during the Soviet time, households being resettled did not receive compensation for their trees and gardens, but now they do.</p> <p>There have been several previous meetings between the village and the road project management, including the Chinese contractors, however no previous engagement on Rogun HPP.</p>
5	03/08/2023	Yakhch	Izzatullo Halimov (Nurobod District)	Jamoat building	<p>Source of information: meetings, TV, newspaper, radio. Some villages in Jamoat have been resettled to Faizabad, Tursunzoda. Participants mentioned that resettlers got very good living conditions.</p> <p>Members of some villages in the Jamoat have been resettled already (3 villages fully, and 2 villages partially) and have stated that living conditions have improved significantly.</p>	<p>There have multiple previous meetings on Rogun HPP in the village, sharing the resettlement plan and implementing the process. Engagement through the current, ongoing channels are preferred – meetings and information through the local Jamoat and Mahalas, TV and internet.</p>

No.	Date	Village	Jamoat	Meeting Location	Summary	Key Risks
					Options were provided to all households being resettled and rights to compensation are well-known and understood. District representatives also visit them to check on their living conditions.	
6	03/08/2023	Khumdon	Khumdon (Nurobod District)	Community Hall	<p>Among participants were those resettled from Mehrobod Jamoat (former Komsomolobod). They are satisfied with all conditions they have been offered in the new place.</p> <p>Two women (both are heads of HH) mentioned that they were offered several options for resettlement and selected Khumbon because it is close to Rasht where a Pedagogical Institute based. After moving, both of them entered the Institute and graduated from it and found jobs in Darband.</p> <p>Prior to resettlement, meetings were held with the host community to get their consent. The host community has not raised any objections as according to them new infrastructure and improved facilities became available to all of them where they could get a job. Moreover, when resettlers build their houses, they hire labourers from the host community.</p>	<p>When people first moved to this area, water supply was not provided suitably and the local school was not big enough – however these were quickly provided.</p> <p>There have multiple previous meetings on Rogun HPP in the village for resettled persons, sharing the resettlement plan and implementing the process. Engagement through the current, ongoing channels are preferred – meetings and information through the local Jamoat and Mahalas, TV and internet.</p>
7	04/08/2023	Navdonak	Qalai Surkh (Rasht District)	Community Hall	<p>280 households live in the village. People get information from different sources: older people from meeting, TV, radio, newspaper; youth from Internet.</p> <p>Local population works at the HPP site, mainly as drivers. Information about the vacancies, in addition to the mentioned sources, is provided by the employment department as well.</p> <p>Meetings on resettlement were conducted several times in the village, people know which villages and where will be resettled.</p> <p>Community believes that with construction of Rogun HPP all the issues with electricity will be resolved.</p> <p>Currently people use the water coming from mountains. Villages located near the riverbank build a channel on the upstream of the river and use that water for irrigation.</p>	<p>There have not been previous meetings on Rogun HPP in the village as they have not been impacted by resettlement.</p> <p>Engagement through the current, ongoing channels are preferred – meetings and information through the local Jamoat and Mahalas, TV and internet.</p>

No.	Date	Village	Jamoat	Meeting Location	Summary	Key Risks
8	04/08/2023	Qalai Surkh	Qalai Surkh (Rasht District)	Community Hall	<p>Information they prefer to receive either through TV or face-to-face meetings.</p> <p>85 households, 600 ppl live in the village.</p> <p>Mainly engaged in farming (gardening), beekeeping and livestock production both for own consumption and for sale and even for export to Russia.</p> <p>The village had a pump station which barely worked for the last three years and was mainly maintained by the community. This year the pump broke and needs to be replaced. Water management department cannot help due to lack of finance.</p> <p>The level of labour migration to Russia is very high in the village: 80% among youth and 30-40% in the entirely community. In Russia people mainly work in private sector and construction. Those who are married and those who work in construction come back every six months.</p> <p>Source of information: older people from meeting, TV, radio, newspaper; youth from Internet. Local population works at the HPP site, mainly as drivers.</p>	<p>There have not been previous meetings on Rogun HPP in the village as they have not been impacted by resettlement.</p> <p>Engagement through the current, ongoing channels are preferred – meetings and information through the local Jamoat and Mahalas, TV and internet.</p> <p>People would like to know more about the construction process, size of reservoir, etc.</p>

## ANNEX 10 CONSULTATION MEETING WITH RIPARIAN NATIONS AND CSOs, 2023 and 2024

On November 8, 2023, the Republic of Tajikistan initiated a Sixth Information-Sharing and Consultation Meeting with the Riparian Governments to seek riparian input on the concluding 2023 Updated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) prepared by WSP UK Limited. Similarly, CSO discussions were held on November 9, 2023.

The purpose of the 2023 consultations was:

- To disclose the findings and recommendations of the Updated Rogun HPP ESIA.
- To gather feedback from the invited transboundary governments from the Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Turkmenistan, and Afghanistan on the draft ESIA and on the Rogun HPP project.

A matrix of comments received, and responses can be found below.

It was confirmed to all participants the draft ESIA was available online at the Project Management Group for Energy Facilities Construction under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (PMG) website. The Draft ESIA in English was available from late October 2023, followed by translated copy in Russian available in early November 2023, prior to the consultation meetings.

Participants in the sixth consultation process raised concerns regarding the any potential loss of downstream water flows, highlighting the importance for economies and livelihoods on adequate summer flows for agriculture and managed winter flows to prevent flooding. The Government of Tajikistan has stated its commitment to the existing Protocol 566 agreements and ICWC water allocations for the Amu Darya.

Participants also raised concerns on the water quality due to Rogun HPP operations. WSP confirmed water quality will not be affected during operation, and all areas of contamination will be addressed prior to inundation of the reservoir. Participants noted water quality monitoring will be undertaken as per the supporting plans in Volume III of the ESIA.

Participants commented on the plans for a cascade failure emergency warning system. It was noted this will be provided by an EPC contractor on Nurek / Rogun HPPs, along with a future plan after completion of Rogun HPP for a whole basin / cascade system to address any transboundary concerns.

During the CSO consultations, comments were raised on the ESIA focusing on the gender action plans and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). It was noted Gender based violence (GBV) was addressed within the Gender Action Plan. It also included a plan to encourage women in management positions and the encouragement of employment. It was confirmed both women and men on site are trained on behavioral aspects and GRM. In addition to, GBV and cultural awareness on sensitive issues with extensive training to management. There are open discussions on what is appropriate between employers and employees. A Code of Conduct is implemented to all workers on site.

Below are questions raised during the Information-Sharing and Consultation Meeting of Riparian Governments on the Updated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the Rogun Hydropower Project. The full report is available at [energyprojects.tj](http://energyprojects.tj).

Comment/ Question

Response / Action

*Environmental and Social Impact Assessment*

“Is the ESIA disclosed, we have not received a copy. Could you please clarify?”

*Comment by stakeholder from Turkmenistan*

The Updated ESIA was disclosed in English in late October 2023, followed by Russian in early November 2023.

It is available online at the website for the Project Management Group (PMG) for Energy Facilities Construction under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

(<http://energyprojects.tj/index.php/en/rogun-hpp/eko-sots-instrument>)

*Response from PMG Consultant*

*Project*

“What is the latest cost of this Project, or a project of this scale?”

*Comment by stakeholder from Kyrgyz Republic*

A total cost of the Project since 1980s is estimated to be \$10 billion USD. To date, it has cost approximately \$6 billion USD, including construction and resettlement program. It will cost \$296 million USD to resettle over 46,000 people.

Funding and grants are available through financial institutions and governments. Rogun HPP is currently funded by 15 financial institutions such as the World Bank (WB) and European Investment Bank (EIB).

*Response from the Government of Tajikistan*

“Details on energy trading for Rogun HPP and welcome any experience from the Project you would like to share.”

*Comment by stakeholder from Kyrgyz Republic*

Trade agreements are due to be signed on the export of energy through Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) from Rogun HPP. It is expected 215 – 240 megawatts (MW) are available for export in 2024 to 2026 during May-September.

*Response from the Government of Tajikistan*

“Who is doing the post-project monitoring and notifying the transboundary countries of any concerns?”

*Comment by stakeholder from Kazakhstan*

There will be a 10-year monitoring period will be overseen by the Panel of Experts. A quarterly report will be produced by the Panel of Experts, with ongoing issues published for all transboundary countries to view. In addition to post-mission guidance, all with WB IFC Guidelines and GIIP standards for solutions. There will be ongoing meetings to discuss any concerns.

The monitoring plans will have reviews implemented regularly. A new Project Management Consultant (PMC) will be appointed for 8-10 years at a cost of \$100 million USD providing interim/yearly monitoring reports to ensure the project is meeting the WB ESF standards in all construction lots.

*Response by ESPoE / DSPoE*

Comment/ Question	Response / Action
<i>Water / Environmental Flows</i>	
<p>“We have listened to the presentation, and would like more data on the downstream flows, the cascades are bigger than the capacities, what is the future for flows downstream of Rogun HPP?”</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from Turkmenistan</i></p>	<p>There will be limited or no changes to downstream flows. The Republic of Tajikistan will respect the Protocol 566 agreements and ICWC water allocations for the Amu Darya.</p> <p><i>Response from PMG Consultant</i></p>
<p>“The lower downstream habitats are not considered within the ESIA, I request you consider the whole Vakhsh river downstream as an ecosystem.”</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from Uzbekistan</i></p>	<p>In the ESIA, we have considered the Area of Influence and biodiversity buffer zones within the assessment. There will be no significant changes downstream.</p> <p><i>Response from PMG Consultant</i></p>
<p>“The Republic of Kazakhstan has bad experiences with ecological impacts from hydropower projects upstream, could you please provide some water availability modelling on impacts and a year-by-year breakdown of reservoir inundation.”</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from Kazakhstan</i></p>	<p>There will be limited or no changes to flows. The Republic of Tajikistan will respect the Protocol 566 agreements and ICWC water allocations for the Amu Darya.</p> <p>Nurek HPP will continue to control the flows on the river, and by 2028, Rogun HPP will control the flows permanently.</p> <p><i>Response from PMG Consultant</i></p>
<p>“Please provide the statistics on high and low flows and climate change modelling?”</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from Uzbekistan</i></p>	<p>There are plans to update feasibility studies for Climate Change in 2024.</p> <p>Operational and Maintenance plans will be prepared.</p> <p><i>Response from PMG Consultant / ESPoE</i></p>
<p>“In 2008 and 2011, there was regional shortage of potable water and for irrigation, what are the low water years and recommended discharges from Rogun HPP, if required?”</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from Uzbekistan</i></p>	<p>There will be funding available to model these low water years and recommended discharges from Rogun HPP, these will be considered and adapted. Results will be provided to interested parties.</p> <p><i>Response from ESPoE / DSPoE</i></p>
<p>“Have glaciers meltwater been considered on the impact of water volumes?”</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from Uzbekistan</i></p>	<p>This will be included with the ToR of the 2024 Climate Change studies.</p> <p><i>Response from ESPoE / DSPoE</i></p>
<p>“What about the quality of the water – will this impacted?”</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from Turkmenistan</i></p>	<p>Water quality will not be affected during operation. All areas of contamination will be addressed prior to inundation of the reservoir.</p> <p><i>Response from PMG Consultant</i></p>

Comment/ Question	Response / Action
<p>"We fully support implementing the E&amp;S concerns presented on this Project, how will you control the safety in low / high water, will there be any compensation in low water years for downstream nations?"</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from Kyrgyz Republic</i></p>	<p>Rogun was designed to incorporated flexibility when it comes to climate change concerns, as it is not predictable. There are ongoing studies for 2024 to provide further evidence for climate change adaption. It is important we understand the ESIA is a dynamic and flexible document, any new impacts that arise will have effective ongoing monitoring and new mitigation measures to address those impacts.</p> <p><i>Response from ESPoE / DSPoE</i></p>
<p>"How will water quality be monitored before and after construction, and how will public health concerns be addressed?"</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from AIIB</i></p>	<p>The supporting plans in Volume III of the ESIA provide the measures to protect water quality. The ORP will look any public health concerns and undertake any public health monitoring.</p> <p><i>Response from ESPoE / DSPoE / PMG Consultant</i></p>
<p>"What are the potential impacts of any loss of water downstream?"</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from Turkmenistan</i></p>	<p>The operational design for the Rogun Dam only uses the water share from Protocol 566 and ICWC. No changes are proposed, and the outflow will remain the same. Rogun will regulate the flow with measures to protect the river systems in the ESIA.</p> <p><i>Response from PMG Consultant</i></p>
<p>"Could you please clarify how you can guarantee sizeable flows downstream?"</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from Turkmenistan</i></p>	<p>The Republic of Tajikistan has under-collected water as part of the ICWC agreements. No more than 1.2 million m3 of water will be collected and the Republic of Tajikistan will not exceed this with Rogun.</p> <p>Rogun will be able to provide water in dry periods to 3 million hectares of irrigated land to Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.</p> <p>Rogun HPP will conform to international agreements.</p> <p><i>Response from ESPoE</i></p>
<p>"There can be no fixed flows that are the same on an annual basis, this is set up by the Central Asian nations, you cannot fix to 1.2 million m3 as the water will be gone after a year. Please reconsider this, and run modelling of Rogun/Nurek HPPs, and consider how they will work in parallel.</p> <p><i>Comment by a stakeholder from Uzbekistan</i></p> <p><i>Dam Safety / Cascade Failure</i></p>	<p>Minimum environmental flows do not relate to water resources. This is designed to be flexible and not fixed.</p> <p><i>Response from ESPoE</i></p>

Comment/ Question	Response / Action
<p>"A suggestion for a cascade failure emergency warning system, for example an online monitoring system"</p> <p><i>Comment by a stakeholder from Uzbekistan</i></p>	<p>This will be provided by an EPC contractor on Nurek / Rogun HPPs, along with future plans after completion of Rogun HPP for a whole basin / cascade system to address any transboundary concerns.</p> <p><i>Response from the Government of Tajikistan</i></p>
<p>"Is there an Early Warning System, so nations are made notified?"</p> <p><i>Comment by a stakeholder from Uzbekistan</i></p>	<p>This will be made available. Risk maps, evacuation routes, safe havens will be developed.</p> <p><i>Response from the Government of Tajikistan</i></p>
<p>"What is the extent of locations / regions included in the Emergency Preparedness Plans?"</p> <p><i>Comment by a stakeholder from Uzbekistan</i></p>	<p>Plans are prepared for each stage of inundation, and once the maximum flood level is reached, it will include the whole cascade on the river. Additional consultation will be undertaken. There is a plan for this cover further downstream/upstream and from a transboundary perspective.</p> <p><i>Response from ESPoE / DSPoE</i></p>
<p>"Do you have any plans to upgrade the Dam to improve safety?"</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from AIIB</i></p>	<p>It is the role of the DSPoE to constantly monitor and address any safety concerns.</p> <p><i>Response from ESPoE / DSPoE</i></p>
<p>"To what extent is supervision undertaken in the construction phase and processes?"</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from CSO</i></p>	<p>Under the structures of the construction lots, there is supervision on a daily basis by the Employers Representatives, in line with international agreements and quality of works.</p> <p><i>Response from ESPoE / DSPoE</i></p>
<p><i>Environmental &amp; Social</i></p>	
<p>"Will the environmental and social (E&amp;S) plans be modified if any change happens within the region?"</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from CSO</i></p>	<p>Yes, there is procedures for the management of change with annual reviews. An ORP will also be developed. It is important there is dynamic, live documents aligned with the WB ESF requirements. Stakeholder engagement will be key to any GRS to address complaints and feed into any community identified risks.</p> <p><i>Response from WB / ESPoE</i></p>
<p>"In 2014, my NGOs reached out to PMG on questions about the CASA 1000 project dust concerns, we were supported by international organizations and can now see it is well supported with the appropriate management plans. When drafting the environmental plans, did you focus and consider any transboundary impacts with any air quality dust risks?"</p>	<p>Ensuring the Air Quality Management Plan are implemented and noted the experienced dust emissions during the CASA 1000 Project, we are aware dust can be high during construction on site. Many factors across multiple plans will contribute to reducing dust emissions. We have looked at transboundary water issues and considered these across</p>

Comment/ Question	Response / Action
<p><i>Comment by a stakeholder from Uzbekistan</i></p>	<p>the ESIA. CASA 1000 project forms part of the Cumulative Impact Assessment in Volume I, Chapter 11 of the ESIA, and identifies any potential impacts and risks.</p> <p><i>Response by PMG Consultant</i></p>
<p>“What do the gender action plans include, and what are the key issues?”</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from Kazakhstan</i></p>	<p>Consultations and engagements were undertaken with the needs of women. It showed many women wanted to work but did not have the appropriate childcare arrangements. Therefore, actions for childcare in new resettlement areas will allow women access to new skills training and employment for women.</p> <p>There is little use of the GRM by women and there are new actions to address this.</p> <p>Gender based violence (GBV) was addressed within the Gender Action Plan. It also includes plan to encourage women in management positions and the encouragement of employment.</p> <p><i>Response from WB / ESPoE</i></p>
<p>“Do you have any training for women on their rights and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for raising awareness?”</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from CSO</i></p>	<p>Both women and men on site are trained on behavioral aspects and GRM. Training to GBV on cultural awareness on sensitive issues with extensive training to management. There are open discussions on what is appropriate. A Code of Conduct is implemented to all workers on site.</p> <p>Communities will be engaged on the ESIA outcomes as it forms part of the stakeholder engagement and GRM for the Project.</p> <p><i>Response from WB / ESPoE / PMG Consultant</i></p>
<p>“Are there any concerns for Human Rights, Gender and/or Working Conditions? – we are happy to hear there is mitigation and management plans.”</p> <p><i>Comment by stakeholder from CSO</i></p>	<p>There are significant effects, but these can be managed effectively, these will need to be implemented properly through the management plans.</p> <p><i>Response from PMG Consultant</i></p>
<p><i>Resettlement</i></p>	
<p>“Resettlement for vulnerable groups is noted within the ESIA, can I suggest the addition of orphans are added as its own category?”</p> <p><i>Comment by a stakeholder from the CSOs</i></p>	<p>The first phase of resettlement was undertaken under a previous Resettlement Policy Framework (RLRF), the new improved standards will be implemented going forward. Orphans are included as part of the marginalized / vulnerable groups. We will certainly look to better define those vulnerable group,</p>

Comment/ Question	Response / Action
<p>“CSOs have travelled to resettled communities and are impressed with the positivity among those resettled, the new infrastructure built and improved access to services – can you please tell us how many are resettled to date, new settlements built and any further details you can provide?”</p> <p><i>Comment by a stakeholder from the CSOs</i></p>	<p><i>Response by PMG Consultant / WB</i></p> <p>To date, approximately 14,600 project affected people (PAPs) are resettled. We expect an estimated 46,000 (PAPs) in total, across multiple phases of resettlement and to be completed by 2032 and note the full supply level of the reservoir will be inundated by 2036.</p> <p>Resettlement Action Plan 1 (RAP 1) resettled 7k – 10k PAPs. The 2014 RLRf was used to resettle these PAPs. A new 2023 RLRf is being developed by the consultant WSP, and this 2023 RLRf will be implemented for RAP 2 and any future RAPs. Previous PAPs under RAP1 will be compensated under the new 2023 RLRf. It is expected 2-3 additional RAPs will be completed by 2032/ Each RAP will address stages of inundation by DFZ.</p> <p>RAP 1 has lessons learnt and these will be brought forward for the new 2023 RLRf and future RAPs looking at how resettlement can be improved. Including improved livelihoods to be outlined.</p> <p>The 2023 ESIA provides all resettlement details in the RLRf/RAPs. A figure was produced and full list of villages to be built and those within the inundation zone for to be/already resettled.</p> <p><i>Response from WB / ESPoE / PMG Consultant</i></p>

## CONSULTATION ON RIPARIAN ISSUES – TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN – OCTOBER 2024

On October 28, 2024, consultations took place in Tashkent, Uzbekistan on riparian issues. The World Bank moderated the discussions.

Attached is the agenda for the meeting:

### A G E N D A

Time	Consultation/Activity	Venue	Topics for Discussion
<b>October 28, Monday</b>			
08:30 – 09:00	Registration	Hyatt Regency Hotel, Bukhara Meeting Room, 1A Navoi Street, Tashkent	<p><b><i>On the Environmental Side:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of the findings from the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)</li> <li>• Potential cumulative impacts from Rogun HPP</li> <li>• Biodiversity management principles</li> </ul> <p><b><i>On the Social Side:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible impacts on resettlement, livelihoods and landscape/cultural resources</li> <li>• Stakeholder engagement and grievances</li> </ul>
09:00 – 11:00	Consultation with Ministries		
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee Break		
11:15 – 12:15	Consultation with Ministries		
12:15 – 13:00	Question and Answers		
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch		
14:00 – 16:00	Consultation with NGOs and CSOs		
16:00 – 16:15	Coffee Break		
16:15 – 16:50	Question and Answers		
16:50 – 17:00	Closing Remarks		

Presentations on the current state of the project and the Cumulative Impact Assessment, which is under preparation, were made to the meeting by Jack Mazingo, Environmental and Social Advisor to the Project Management Group (PMG) and Robert Zwahlen, Consultant to PMG. The Chairs of the Environmental and Social and Dam Safety Panels of Experts (Afshan Khawaja and Ljiljana Spasic-Gril) were present at the meeting, along with Ioannis Karavokyris, a hydrologist, who is a member of both Panels.

Following is a list of the government and NGO/CSO participants:

<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	
Khurmat Matnazarov	Amudarya-Surhandarya Water Management Organization
O. Muhammadiev	Amudarya-Surhandarya Water Management Organization
<a href="#">Malika Ikramova</a>	Central Asia Research Institute of Irrigation

Farrukh Sattarov	Ministry of Ecology
Khsuan Shokhobiddinov	Ministry of Economy and Finance
Khurshed Sadirov	Ministry of Emergency Situations
Khusan Bobonov	Ministry of Emergency Situations
Amir Sultanov	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ulugbek Khodjaev	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Azimjon Toshpulatov	Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade
Shavkat Khamraev	Minister of Water Resources
Shavkat Isroilov	Ministry of Water Resources
Elyor Toshmatov	Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers (TIIAME)
Yarashov Javlon	TIIAME
Irgashev Rustam	TIIAME
Bakiev M	TIIAME
Yuldashev Khurshid	Uzbekgidroenergo
Shonagmetov Umurvoy	Uzbekgidroenergo
Juraev Ilkhom	Water Sector Reforms Center

<b>NGOs/CSOs</b>	
<a href="#">Aynura Dzunushalieva</a>	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
Kamoliddin Sirojiddinov	Association of Energy for Tajikistan
Andrey Ralev	CEE Bankwatch
<a href="#">Lisa Kadel</a>	GegenStrömung - CounterCurrent
Mark Fodor	Coalition for Human Rights in Development
Pierre-Paul Antheunissens	EDF in Central Asia – General Director/CEO
Abror Djumaev	EDF in Central Asia
<a href="#">Tanya Lee Roberts-Davis</a>	International Rivers
<a href="#">Chinara Aitbaeva</a>	Nash Vek
<a href="#">Natalya Shivaldova</a>	Eco Maktab
Alexey Poltavets	Peshsaf
<a href="#">Petra Kjell Wright</a>	Recourse
Alexander Kolotov	Rivers Without Boundaries
<a href="#">Natalia Shulepina</a>	Sreda.Uz
Eugene Simonov	Ukraine War Environmental Consequences Working Group (UWEC) and Rivers Without Boundaries
Shirinova Mavludakhon	Republican Center for Social and Economic Development (SABR) NGO
Alisher Nazariy	Scientific-Information Center of Interstate Commission for Water Coordination for Central Asia (SIC-ICWC)
<a href="#">Mukhabat Rakhimova</a>	Sharoit Plus /NGO

The following is a matrix summarizing comments at the consultation:

## GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Who	Feedback/Inputs	Response
<p>Ministry of Economy and Finance</p> <p>Xusan Shoxobiddinov</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How many countries are party to Protocol 566?. What risks are there in terms of Afghanistan not being party to the Protocol?</li> <li>• Need to include ALL projects in other countries downstream of Nurek</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Basin Commission/Interstate Commission for Water Coordination in Central Asia (BVO/ICWC) Protocol was signed for former Soviet countries in Amu Darya. Afghanistan is not part of the agreement. It is important that Afghanistan is included in basin water resource allocation system.</li> <li>• The ESIA and Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) includes the cascades and projects that are expected to be exposed to impacts.</li> </ul>
<p>Ministry of Ecology, Environment Protection and Climate Change</p> <p>Farrukh Sattarov</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Bank’s ESS10 requires that all project information must be provided in language accessible to the stakeholders. Mentioned several times before meeting in Kazakhstan (November 2023). The report was only provided 5 days in advance. The report was presented in summary and in Russian which is not accessible for downstream countries.</li> <li>• Tajikistan uses almost the volume of water according to water agreement; they will likely continue to use it. Central Asian countries are gravely affected by climate change. Your presentation doesn’t show how does the 1.2 km<sup>3</sup> will be compensated.</li> <li>• When we met in Kazakhstan, it was promised that climate-based assessment will be carried out in 2024, but this has not yet done yet.</li> <li>• For Rogun they will be taking 1.2 km<sup>3</sup> every year, but according to the presented charts, they have been using all of their allocation.</li> <li>• Please indicate this in the ESIA and make sure the modeling results</li> <li>• Cumulative Impact has been evaluated; we didn’t estimate impact in terms of emergency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Note: To build on the riparian consultations held between 2011 and 2014, as well as the November 2023 consultation, the Government of Uzbekistan hosted its riparian consultation in October 2024. This consultation was based on environmental and social documents posted at PMG’s website in December 2023 and shared with the riparian states. The revised ESIA/ESMP, including the CIA, will be re-disclosed, and the riparian states and CSOs will be notified. The World Bank will follow up with the riparian states on materials for stakeholder consultations, including translation into local languages.]</li> <li>• Refer to slide with table on “water use in Tajikistan”. The four countries decided according to Protocol 566 how much each country will use.</li> <li>• The understanding has been that the reservoir filling volume, estimated to be not more than 1.2 km<sup>3</sup>/year, will be found within the Tajikistan total annually allocated quantity as per the provisions of Protocol 566. It will not be a volume additional to the national allocation and, therefore, there is no requirement for compensation. It will have to be discussed with ICWC and the protocol but needs to be agreed with the Riparian countries. This is the reason why the updated CIA is being made.</li> <li>• Climate risk assessment: an updated and more detailed study on hydrology and climate change was delayed but has now been commissioned and the study will be completed in spring 2025.</li> </ul>

Who	Feedback/Inputs	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When filling the reservoir, you have a separate emergency plan, but the EIA looks at the end of the construction</li> <li>• In the Kazakhstan presentation on Dam Safety what was discussed regarding quality control and emergency situations?</li> <li>• Any risk of climate change causing a fast dissolution of snow?</li> <li>• Selection of alternatives in terms of other energy generation technology</li> <li>• Last document on SEP, some tables do not have dates. GRM says complaints can be made to Rogun HPP and World Bank. Revisit the possibility of receiving complaints in Uzbekistan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The dam is constructed in stages, and for each stage, there is an emergency plan for impacts and operation</li> <li>• An EPP is under preparation and of course it needs to be for the final height of the dam</li> <li>• Two EPPs: cascade, prepared in draft stage, to be finalized by flood plain in case of dam failure. In Almaty we discussed detailed hydraulic modeling that there is a boundary condition downstream in Tajikistan. Absolutely there has been hydraulic modeling using detailed topographical data.</li> <li>• We discussed this question. Rogun is at 1300 m and the glacier belt is above 2500m. Glaciers will not affect the dam.</li> <li>• The site has been fixed, construction already started, no possibility of change location of the dam. A lower dam would have a much lower life span.</li> <li>• It is expected that there will be a final ESIA in early 2025. And the CIA has taken into account all issues raised.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Water Resources Minister Shavkat Khamraev Ilhom Jourayev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature Park Tigrovaya Balka, and the Aral Basin, natural lakes. How will the construction of the dams impact them?</li> <li>• Big project capacity. In terms of geography, the ESIA doesn't cover enough area.</li> <li>• Vol used by TJK is 9.5 km<sup>3</sup>, from what reserve are they planning to use?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rogun has no impacts on Tigrovaya Balka nor anything downstream of Nurek</li> <li>• The 2023 updated ESIA covered impacts from upstream of Rogun to the upper end of Nurek. Because of concerns raised by stakeholders that it didn't extend beyond, the PMG commissioned a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) to address those issues.</li> <li>• The 9.5 km<sup>3</sup> are the volume Tajikistan is entitled to use in an average year according to BVO agreements.</li> <li>• Flow in Vaksh is on average 20 Km<sup>3</sup> per year. An average of 1.2 km<sup>3</sup> on average has been underutilized by Tajikistan. Tajikistan will need to decide each year whether to use the water for filling of the reservoir or for irrigation</li> </ul>

Who	Feedback/Inputs	Response
Ministry for Emergency Situations Khurshed Sadirov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have you modeled emergencies? What will be the flooding etc? We kept talking about the final stage, but what will be the effect? How tall the dam will be, for modeling all the data in place, if we have a model</li> <li>We are reviewing this facility as transboundary and shouldn't limit to Nurek. Should look at Amu Darya for emergency plan. We need to take into account any changes in construction in that area. If we add some facilities determined risky by the plan, they cannot be reviewed separately.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At present, there has not been a model for major emergencies for above 1200 masl. We don't know if there is a program for Nurek dam downstream, but Rogun is designed to withstand PMF, as confirmed by international POE in 2014 and reconfirmed in 2024 [Note: this issue is addressed fully by later comments and responses]</li> <li>Dam break flood modeling for the entire cascade is being performed for the Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) for the cascade</li> </ul>
Central Asian Research Institute of Irrigation (SANIIRI) Malika Ikramova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highly seismic zone, several earthquakes in the area and salt zone. Several options for solution. Not operational capacity and will be replaced with 6 turbines much higher. Now we have 300 m high, geology very complicated. Can the slopes withstand any emergency? What about salt deposit. Hydrological regime doesn't correspond to the presentation today. Shrinking of glaciers and maybe not correct information. By 2050 it will be reduced. How will this be resolved?</li> <li>1.2 km<sup>3</sup> that can be reallocated. In the project for irrigation of 300,000 ha in the dry area. What about water intake? Does it come with the water allocation? Even if you use excellent water irrigation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Salt wedge: dam safety panels are reviewing this and the solution arrived at to prevent the water from reaching the wedge.</li> <li>Geology: you will have to discuss with the panel and Rogun on the grouting and slope stability</li> <li>There is not yet any final detailed plans of expanding irrigation in Tajikistan. Water will be stocked in Rogun, go to Nurek, and then passed downstream of Nurek. Tajikistan had always had the intention of using this amount of water, and its priority now is for filling the dam.</li> </ul>

Who	Feedback/Inputs	Response
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Amir Sultanov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ESIA is complex and needs to enhance the geography and how it may impact the social and life after Rogun starts. Should go beyond Nurek. 1,000 km to Amu Darya. Certain areas in TJK people will be relocated. So, the study should be comprehensive. The ESIA should cover the entire Amu Darya</li> <li>• With regards to water availability and indicator of availability downstream, Robert mentioned that Rogun will not impact water availability downstream, but we need to know how much will water flow downstream from Nurek will happen.</li> <li>• Water downstream of Nurek: need indicator for every water discharge</li> <li>• Section 7.1.5 in the NTS on the assessment mentions agreements. There is mutual interest, but we would like to stress that currently there is no intergovernmental agreement which will fix provisions of safety or hydrological facilities, prevention of harmful transboundary impacts, and protection of water ecosystems. So ESIA will need to reflect this below Nurek reservoir. There is no agreement on this. On October 16, 2024, we had DPM negotiation of Tajikistan, but by today we haven't received any response from Tajikistan, although this signature will have direct agreement on electricity and will be enforced only after signature of the agreement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Except in an extreme emergency situation, Rogun will not have an impact downstream of Nurek. To cover the entire basin, this is outside of the Rogun coverage.</li> <li>• The basis for design was to maintain the water flow in the downstream flow from Nurek.</li> <li>• Water that originally flowed in the summer season is now stored in Nurek, and this has not been available in downstream area for the past 40 years or so. This is part of the BVO agreement. If Rogun is added, the only change that will happen is that before water reaches Nurek, it will generate electricity in Rogun: A volume of water will be retained during the reservoir filling period. This is why it takes 12 years for filling, but within the agreed allocation for Tajikistan. Details of operation may change between summer and winter. In the future, water levels will change and this shift will be done in Rogun. So Rogun will have its full level in summer and daily peaking in winter and will use this 4.5 km<sup>3</sup> [the amount Nurek has moved from summer to winter] during the whole year. All this water goes to Nurek. So downstream of Nurek, no change.</li> <li>• Fully agree that the Qosh-Tepa canal is a problem but it is outside the reach of Rogun. There is a major issue of water in Central Asia, but it is not Rogun's problem. As you see, the forecast is more complex than that, and some shifts have to be done. This is done on a monthly or more frequent basis.</li> <li>• Protection of downstream area: this is also an issue of water problems in Amu Darya basin, and there are water quality problems. Nurek had considerable impacts on Tigrovaya Balka and it affects other aspects of biodiversity. Rogun will not change the situation nor will it improve it. If something should be done, it would be highly desirable but it is not Rogun project related.</li> </ul>

Who	Feedback/Inputs	Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Either something very drastic will need to be done or Nurek will have to be rebuilt. Climate change and PMF were not considered in Nurek design, so flood capacity of Nurek was much less than what is considered safe. So Rogun sizing includes keeping the flooding volume inside and allowing a lower flood peak to flow downstream. Rogun will keep all the sediment and will include service spillways without any storage in the dam. Part of the reason for the dam is to help keep the whole cascade safe. The EPP and downstream safety is an independent project and there will be riparian consultation on the Plan. Finally on water balance, the best one can say is that Nurek and Rogun will have to be operated to honor the international agreement on allocations.</li> </ul>
TIAME Masharif Bakiev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaksh gives 30% of Amu Darya. This is incorrect. On Rogun there is much expertise and some questions remain open:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Who developed the abstraction parameters?</li> <li>– Whether this is included the downstream countries?</li> <li>– Who makes decision on operations and liability from operation parameters?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operation patterns developed was still Barki Tajik. Also, there were 4-5 meetings of the riparian states in Almaty on the 2014 TEAS and ESIA.</li> <li>• There was also a question as to whether Rogun will have an impact downstream. No one guarantees that there will be no impacts whatsoever. Rogun will have a limited impact but only during the period of filling the 13.3 km<sup>3</sup> over an estimated 12 years filling period. Tajikistan has consistently reaffirmed they will not go over their allocation. If Rogun holds back on average of 1.2 Km<sup>3</sup> per year, it is worth mentioning that the Amu Darya enters Uzbekistan with 60 Km<sup>3</sup>.</li> </ul>

Additional intervention by PMG's Environmental and Social Specialist Bakhtiyor Begmuradov: The salt wedge was discussed with experts of the WB during the 2014 TEAS and in the current mission on dam safety, which has well known panel of experts. We have a high level of program to monitor the behavior of the salt and many technical considerations to provide safety of the salt wedge.

Ioannis Karavokyris (ESPoE and DSPoE): Rogun will reduce risk downstream. Flooding from Rogun is possible. What I heard before is that the probability is extremely low. It is important to have an emergency response plan. Impacts is the probability times consequence. Assumption: filling of Rogun will stay within the international agreement. On that basis we cannot see impacts downstream of the cascade. How water is allocated within Tajikistan is a national issue (from irrigation not exceeding their water share).

## NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Who	Feedback/Inputs	Response
<p>Eugene Simonov</p> <p>UWEC and Rivers Without Boundaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The presentation is not a CIA. We cannot be consulted on the basis of this partial presentation. Why hasn't the CIA been done yet? Why have the impacts of the Rogun Dam not been taken into account across the Amu Darya Basin and what are the ways that grievances can be handled?</li> <li>The documentation for this consultation is inadequate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A CIA has been done. The revised EISA will include the CIA. It will be disclosed for consultations.</li> <li>It should be noted that, because of the water agreements that Tajikistan has signed, they will not be able to fill the dam in 8 years. It will take longer depending also on the actual river flow volumes.</li> </ul>
<p>Chinara Aitbaeva</p> <p>Nash Vek Public Foundation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern about food security. Agriculture production is important. Other concerns about environmental and geopolitical issues. Tension could increase amongst neighboring countries. There are also seismic issues. Could we see computer modeling of potential impact of the project?</li> </ul>	<p>Comments noted.</p>
<p>Republican Center for Social and Economic Development (Sabr)</p> <p>Mavluda Shironova</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You say Rogun filling will take 15 years. Who will check this? World Bank? UN? Top leaders come and go but Rogun still exists. Who will guarantee that water from Rogun storage will be checked and supervised?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The monitoring is done by BVO. Water abstraction is measured at Nurek. If it fails, there will be consequences whether there is Rogun or not.</li> <li>Important to emphasize that Rogun will decrease the risk of a Nurek dam failure. Nurek is not designed to be safe against a Probable Maximum Flood (PMF), but Rogun is.</li> <li>An EPP is being prepared for the cascade and is being reviewed by the World Bank. It will be shared with the riparian states.</li> </ul>
<p>Mark Fodor</p> <p>Coalition for Human Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I did not hear about meaningful consultations in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz, Turkmenistan. People are afraid to speak up in these countries. How will you handle working with these governments?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultations are undertaken for each of the environmental and social instruments. There are also consultations in the communities about the dam. These are being recorded in the SEP.</li> <li>Improvements to the SEP are noted.</li> </ul>

Who	Feedback/Inputs	Response
in Development		
Andrey Ralev Bankwatch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no real calculations on the water levels. Afghanistan may join agreements on Amu Darya Basin. What is your calculations if Afghanistan doesn't join the agreements?</li> <li>• Why does the ESIA disregard the impact of the cascade on the sturgeon? Why has the BMP not been disclosed yet?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The BMP has been delayed somewhat, but it will be disclosed later for consultation. Nurek would have stopped all fish migration, including sturgeon, many years ago. Surveys found no evidence of sturgeon upstream of Rogun.</li> </ul>
Alisher Nazariiy ICWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have you conducted various scenario analyses to 2050 based on different climate scenarios and what are your main conclusions?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An international consulting firm has been hired to update analysis of climate change scenarios. Nurek and Rogun will provide some info on these scenarios, but there should probably be a separate study for the whole Amu Darya basin</li> </ul>
Alexander Kolotov Rivers Without Boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You say Rogun will have no impacts below Nurek. Tigrovaya Balka has not been looked at in ESIA. Rogun stops important sediment to nourish the forest. Really shocked this is excluded. You should read our guidelines on this matter. Do you agree ESIA should include analysis of this UNESCO heritage site or not?</li> <li>• Why was Rogun least cost alternative? You only looked at coal, oil and gas – but, what about wind and solar? If you launch high quality analysis, you would have better results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once Nurek was built, sediments stopped reaching the forest at Tigrovaya Balka.. Agree that there should be a study on protecting the forest, but Rogun does not change what Nurek has already done.</li> <li>• Nurek will stop working without Rogun. Nurek is designed with tunnels to pass floodwaters. When sediment fills the reservoir, the tunnels will not work. With Rogun, Nurek can continue to function for more than a 100 years.</li> </ul>
Association of Energy for Tajikistan Kamollidin Sirojiddinov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I was surprised by speeches by people saying that Rogun will not follow water allocation. It goes to 8 stations. 1.2 cubic km will be retained by the reservoir.</li> <li>• Riparian countries have a deficit of electric energy. Tajikistan is interested in selling energy to other countries. Rogun can provide regulation of electricity, balance demand for electricity and reduce harmful emissions.</li> </ul>	Comment noted.

Who	Feedback/Inputs	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We visited Rogun just to look at the lifetime of the units. Unit 6 is working. Note that dam engineers are managing the risks of the salt wedge.</li> </ul>	
Tanya Roberts-Davis International Rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I echo points about concerns about how this consultation was pulled together. We had only a week to prepare. Between 50-60,000 will be affected; millions will be affected downstream. Quite a lot of stakeholders.</li> <li>Not clear how information was shared. How much time do we have to provide comments. No clarity on time to consult on E&amp;S studies. The SEP has no serious timeline for how downstream communities will be consulted. We know that this is not an easy space for consultations.</li> <li>We need a better idea of timelines. Several organizations have submitted comments in writing; none of these are in the SEP.</li> <li>We want more clarity going forward. Give people more time to provide feedback. PowerPoint presentations should be provided in advance.</li> <li>Echo concerns about lack of climate and hydrological data; instead, there is reliance on dated data. WMO has shown that rivers are drying up; with extreme climate events, hydropower projects end up being non-functional.</li> <li>Dam safety studies have not been disclosed.</li> <li>Variables about numbers of people to be moved – how do you account for 60,000 people?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Riparian consultations will be posted at PMG’s website (energyprojects.tj).</li> <li>Comments noted about SEP, which will be taken into account in the next iteration.</li> <li>As mentioned above, a climate study is being undertaken.</li> <li>There will be a meeting in Washington with international NGOs/CSOs to discuss the dam more broadly, in addition to national consultations in Tajikistan and also meetings in the riparian countries.</li> </ul>
Nataliya Shulepina Three Dot Uz – water resources organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Question about sediment – what will happen over 50 years? If sediment builds up, where will the water go? There are water agreements, but will they be kept. Will hydropower take over irrigation in terms of water use?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rogun holds back sediment and lengthens the life of the Nurek Dam.</li> <li>It will be important to include Afghanistan in any regional water agreement.</li> </ul>

Who	Feedback/Inputs	Response
Eugene Simonov UWEC and Rivers Without Boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strange to hear about a project built on a promise. Tajikistan says it will use only 4.2 cubic km. There should be serious analysis to better reflect certain seasonal situations. This is not in ESIA. There is no separate body of knowledge on water use</li> <li>• The ESIA should look at extreme situations. This water agreement is about to collapse. Climate and Afghanistan’s water use are cases in point. There are many international water agreements.</li> <li>• It is misleading to say that there is no management of the Aral Sea. I believe these questions need to be discussed in some detail.</li> </ul>	Comments noted.
Association of Energy for Tajikistan Kamollidin Sirojiddinov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a small tributary near the dam which fed into the Vaksh River. A mud slide in this tributary raised the level of river. Have you taken this river into account? How has it been made safe?</li> <li>• Question for Eugene Simonov: You are too critical of Rogun Dam. On December 17, 2024, World Bank EDs will consider the project. if they approve the project, how will you counter construction of the dam? Your comments have caused a lot of concern in Tajikistan.</li> <li>• Reply from Simonov: The World Bank has not used its policies properly to address the E&amp;S risk and impacts. If the project is approved, we will have to try something else. By not looking at alternatives for height, management of sediment, climatic knowledge, etc., the World Bank has deprived itself of an opportunity to improve the project. Without a full analysis of alternatives, this project will have a lot of problems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mud flow from the Obishur has been recognized as an issue since 2012. A check dam has been built to retain mudflows and rock falls. In May 2024, a mud flow occurred which affected the tailrace tunnels and the turbines were temporarily shut down.</li> <li>• There is a need for seasonal and long-term measures. The check dam is being cleaned The DSPoE is reviewing ToRs for a management plan.</li> </ul>
Representative from a water group in Tajikistan (no name)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cost of land is high in Tajikistan. Land for solar panels is expensive and difficult to find, given the geography.</li> </ul>	There was no response or discussion about this comment.

## ANNEX 11 PUBLIC ESIA DISCLOSURE CONSULTATIONS, JANUARY 2024

Date	Time	Meeting Name	Participants	Key Comments / Issues Raised <sup>14</sup>	DFZ/PMG Responses & Actions
Saturday 13 January 2024	15:00 – 17:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 1 – Dushanbe	17 (3 women, 14 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESIA update</b> – there was a request from a civil society leader to include a statement of endorsement from the E&amp;S Panel of Experts.</li> <li>• <b>Labour management</b> – request from an individual from the national insurance company of Tajikistan to ensure the LMP requires all contractors and subcontractors to have in place suitable health and life insurance for all workers. This will ensure worker families are protected in the case of injury and fatality.</li> </ul>	<p>The reports of the Environmental &amp; Social Panel of Experts and the Dam Safety Panel of Experts are available on the PMG website.</p> <p>The Labor Management Procedures (LMP) requires that all Project workers are to be provided with health and life insurance.</p>
Sunday 14 January 2024	09:30 – 11:30	Public Disclosure Meeting 2 – Faizobod, Faizobod District	52 (9 women, 43 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Traffic management</b> – Individual from the town asked for the road between Faizobod and the town to be improved. The roads have deteriorated due to Project trucks.</li> <li>• <b>Resettlement</b> – multiple resettled persons who have been relocated to Faizobod stated that they have not been provided with the infrastructure promised. This includes water supply and a local school. It was stated that there has been no progress in developing the school for the past 3 months. Due to this, resettled children are walking 5km to school (and back) and resettled persons have been forced to purchase their own boreholes at large costs (approximately 1,100 USD per borehole). They also stated that they are not being adequately informed of what's happening.</li> </ul>	<p>DFZ and the Deputy Head of Faizobod District confirmed that the road will be improved within 2024. A contractor will be selected soon, and the work is expected to be completed in 2024 if the weather permits.</p> <p>DFZ confirmed that resettlement to Faizobod is being managed under RAP-2 and that infrastructure facilities are being built in stages in accordance with the Resolution No. 47 paragraph 4 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated January 20, 2009.</p> <p>DFZ confirmed that as of 22 January 2024 (8 days after the consultation session), 4 classrooms have been completed. DFZ are working closely with the Ministry of Education (MoE) who are responsible for providing books, learning materials and appointing teachers and supporting staff. DFZ are closely collaborating with MoE to ensure this is completed as soon as possible.</p> <p>DFZ confirmed that they have drilled two wells with a capacity for 700 households and laid an internal water supply line for the village. However, access to these wells in winter is limited as the pump is powered by electricity – which is limited in winter here and across Tajikistan. DFZ are currently working on finding additional sources of water.</p> <p>It is important to note that the Resettlement Policy Framework (RLRF), which will be used to update</p>

<sup>14</sup> Blue font refers to comments received anonymously.

					Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)-2 and future RAPs, will require that infrastructure be in place before resettlement takes place. The households resettled to Faizobod are included within RAP-2.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Electricity supply</b> – some resettled persons expressed frustration about only receiving 2 hours of electricity supply in the winter in the evenings. It was noted that this is due to the energy shortages in this month and is not an impact of Rogun HPP.</li> </ul>	DFZ noted that in winter, electricity restrictions affect the entire territory of Tajikistan so this cannot be corrected at this time. It is important also to note that the purpose of Rogun HPP is to increase the energy supply of the country, which will increase energy security and end shortages.
Sunday 14 January 2024	16:00 – 18:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 3 – Rogun City	54 (17 women, 35 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Resettlement</b> – complaints were raised that land that was prepared for resettled persons has been instead sold to private buyers, and not those being resettled. <a href="#">According to one response in the feedback form, 32 displaced families were not given any land. Consequently, there are some cases where several families are living in one house together.</a></li> <li>• <b>Resettlement</b> – complaints were raised concerning favouritism in the resettlement process. For example, those individuals who are more friendly with the village chief are receiving greater areas of land.</li> <li>• <b>Women’s livelihood restoration</b> – a woman from the local community requested that additional measures were provided to improve women’s livelihoods, such as sewing classes or a bakery. It was noted that there are limited job opportunities for women in the village.</li> </ul>	<p>The laws of the Republic of Tajikistan prohibit the selling of private land in the country. DFZ noted that according to the Decree No. 349 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated August 3, 2013, the 87.4 hectares of land were allocated for the resettled people from the flooding zone of the Rogun HPP.</p> <p>DFZ developed a master plan for a new village for 87 resettled households comprising 11.9 hectares. The remaining plots were allocated by the local authorities to resettled families of Rogun city. All 87 resettled households and families were allocated 0.08 hectares of land according to the general plan and 0.06 hectares for agricultural activities equally. This process is fully described in the RLRf and available for anyone to review.</p> <p>Women livelihood restoration measures are included within the Gender Action Plan. DFZ is working with Ministry of Labour to ensure women’s livelihoods are supported through the provision of training courses.</p>
Monday 15 January 2024	10:00 – 12:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 4 – Darband, Nurobod District	37 (16 women, 21 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Stakeholder engagement</b> – an individual who worked in Rogun HPP stated that they would like more regular communication about the Project.</li> <li>• <b>Resettlement</b> – some complaints were raised over the lack of mosques and water in the new resettlement villages.</li> </ul>	<p>PMG representative confirmed that public television and mass media of the Republic of Tajikistan regularly informs the population about the construction progress of the Rogun HPP. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which will be fully implemented when financing becomes available, also outlines the requirement for regular communications with affected people. This meeting is an example of the kinds of communication there will be in the future.</p> <p>While DFZ is responsible for the development of new communal facilities for resettled persons (e.g. tea houses), DFZ is not responsible for the provision of mosques for resettled peoples. The local community should apply to the Committee for Religion for the</p>

					<p>construction of a new mosque. This Committee will review the application and, if approved, will permit the local community to manage its construction.</p> <p>Further, it is noted that this issue raised was also a wider issue of the population, not only those individuals who have been resettled.</p>
Monday 15 January 2024	14:00 – 16:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 5 – Gharm, Rasht District	77 (16 women, 61 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inundation level</b> – an individual asked for clarity on the inundation level and the year-by-year filling of the reservoir.</li> </ul>	<p>PMG’s E&amp;S Consultants provided all consultation attendees with a project leaflet and Non-technical Summary which provide specific details on the year-by-year inundation levels.</p> <p>The ESIA and the RLRf make clear the inundation levels that will be reached each year from 2024 to 2036, when the reservoir will be full for the first time. The RLRf also identifies when each village will be affected and have to be resettled.</p>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Resettlement</b> – one individual stated that there is still no school in his resettlement village and that they have limited electricity.</li> </ul>	<p>DFZ noted that they have not yet started the resettlement process for this village, so the concern is for a village prior to resettlement, which is beyond DFZ’s remit. The RLRf and future RAPs will require that schools be in place before households are resettled. As noted above, electricity shortages occur throughout Tajikistan and should be ended when Rogun is commissioned.</p>
Tuesday 16 January 2024	14:00 – 16:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 6 – Dangara District	49 (21 women, 28 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Resettlement</b> – requested that the school is repaired as there are some leaks and mould within the school building that have emerged following a period of heavy rain. 8 people also requested for a stadium to be built for the children to play sports.</li> </ul>	<p>DFZ stated that the school was opened in 2015 and that repair work after the two-year guarantee period is the responsibility of the school administration and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan.</p> <p>DFZ understands the main issue of the school is a leak in the sports hall. They have requested that the Department of Education of Dangara District use their annual allocation of funds to fix this leak.</p>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Resettlement</b> – multiple resettled persons expressed their anger at not yet receiving land certificates for the land they were provided during the resettlement process. One individual stated that he has received this land 10 years ago and has been regularly fined by the local government as he hasn’t received this certificate. He is also being summoned to the courts as he has not received this certificate. According to the resettled community, 78 individuals do not yet have these land certificates.</li> </ul>	<p>The Deputy of the Chairman of the District promised to look into the issue of land certificates of those included in RAP-1 (including those in Dangara) and stated this will not be allowed to happen again. DFZ is currently working on resolving this issue and has prepared and presented the necessary documents to the resettlers within the framework of RAP-1.</p> <p>DFZ plan to prepare the land certificates for the remaining resettled persons of the Dangara region within the framework of the allocated funds from the country’s</p>

				<p>budget of the Republic of Tajikistan. Although underway, several issues make the process slower:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some heads of households have died, meaning that documents need to be reissued for the heirs (which takes approximately 6 months);</li> <li>• Some have registered their houses in the name of their children;</li> <li>• Resettled persons do not provide supporting documents in a timely manner for the registration and preparation of these documents; and</li> <li>• There is a time associated in gaining necessary documents from other governmental departments, such as annexes from the Committee of Architecture, Committee of Emergencies, and local authorities.</li> </ul> <p>However, DFZ expect to reduce this wait time in future as the financing World Bank will allow for the hiring of more administrative staff. This will allow for the quicker management and processing of land certificates.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Resettlement</b> – one individual from the village of Chorsada-2 stated that after being relocated to Dangara his mother developed a disability due to the hotter /difference in climate of the resettled location, and his sister also has a disability. He requests additional support from DFZ or assistance to move to an alternative area.</li> </ul>	<p>DFZ noted that all resettled people are given a choice of area for relocation. The DFZ representative stated that any families that require additional support can be referred to local authorities and the Ministry of Health.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Women’s livelihoods</b> – a resettled woman complained that women are working on land which is too far away from their households and that this is impacting their duties in caring for children. According to this woman, this has led to the death of one child as proper child supervision couldn’t be provided.</li> </ul>	<p>DFZ confirmed that the allocation of land plots for agricultural work is the responsibility of local authorities of districts and cities of the Republic of Tajikistan. This will be registered as a grievance and DFZ will meet with the individual to discuss potential livelihood restoration options and refer her to the appropriate authorities.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Resettlement</b> – another resettled woman who is a widower stated that she no longer has any land as her husband passed away. She requested to be provided land in the settlement for agriculture.</li> </ul>	<p>DFZ confirmed that the allocation of land plots for agricultural work is the responsibility of local authorities of districts and cities of the Republic of Tajikistan.</p> <p>This will be registered as a grievance and DFZ will meet with the individual to discuss potential livelihood restoration options.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Women’s livelihoods</b> – Some women requested for job opportunities that are closer to their homes, including sewing workshops.</li> </ul>	<p>See above on women’s livelihood restoration.</p>

Wednesday 17 January 2024	10:00 - 12:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 7 – Tursunzoda District	28 (10 women, 18 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cumulative impacts</b> – a person resettled to Tursunzoda complained that the new CASA-1000 transmission line has been installed 20m from his house, which he states poses health and safety risks. He requested more information on this.</li> </ul>	The cumulative impact of Rogun HPP (which includes the resettlement of the person) together with the impact of CASA-1000 will be assessed in the Cumulative Impact Assessment that will be prepared. This issue will be investigated and evaluated as part of that process in Q2 2024. PMG will contact this person and others to obtain more information.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Resettlement</b> – Several people raised concerns over inadequate waste disposal and management in their villages.</li> </ul>	Waste disposal is the responsibility of local authorities and is dependent on payment from local communities. DFZ will register this as a grievance and refer the grievance to the appropriate authorities.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Resettlement</b> – 3 people stated that there is no mosque in their local area and 1 person requested for a kindergarten to be built in the village.</li> </ul>	See above on construction of mosques and schools.
Wednesday 17 January 2024	16:00 – 18:00	Public Disclosure Meeting 8 – Dushanbe District	25 (3 women, 22 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reservoir filling</b> – more information was requested on the filling of the reservoir. An individual noted that the Nurek reservoir was not refilling properly and was worried about the rate of evaporation affecting the viability of Rogun HPP.</li> </ul>	As was mentioned in a response above, there is additional information in the ESIA and in the RLRf about the schedule for filling the reservoir from 2025 to 2036. There is a detailed summary of the process in the 2014 ESIA and TEAS. The rate of evaporation was reviewed in the TEAS study and determined not to be an important issue for Rogun. Any issues with Nurek filling will be reviewed in the Cumulative Impact Assessment, to be conducted later in 2024.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Communication request</b> – individuals requested that the presentation is also available on the PMG Project website.</li> </ul>	PMG confirmed that the ESIA disclosure presentation will be made available on the Project website.

# ANNEX 12 PHOTOS OF ESIA PUBLIC DISCLOSURE MEETINGS, JANUARY 2024



**ANNEX 13 – Information-Sharing and Consultation Meetings on the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF) of the Rogun Hydropower Project**

**Summary Report on  
Information-Sharing and Consultation Meetings on the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF) of the Rogun Hydropower Project  
June 2024**



Prepared by  
**Project Management Group for Energy Facilities Construction under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan**  
and  
**State Enterprise “Directorate of the Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP”**

---

## Contents

1. Introduction.....	126
2. Purpose of the meetings with stakeholders.....	126
3. Environmental and Resettlement program background.....	126
4. Project development since 2014.....	127
Current Works.....	127
Operations .....	128
Reservoir .....	128
Overview of Previous Environmental and Social Studies and Key Findings .....	129
5. Summary of Draft 2024 Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF).....	129
6. Summary of Consultations .....	130
7. Next Steps .....	131

**Annex 13A** Minutes of Meetings

**Annex 13B** List of Participants: Information-Sharing and Consultation Meetings

**Annex 13C** Trip Schedule and Agenda for Information-Sharing and Consultation Meetings

## Acronyms

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
CSO	Civil Social Organization
DFZ	Directorate of Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP
DSPoE	Dam Safety Panel of Experts
E&S	Environmental & Social
EDS	Engineering and Dam Safety
ESF	Environmental Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESPoE	Environmental and Social Panel of Experts
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FSL	Full Supply Level
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HPP	Hydropower Project
JSC	Joint Stock Company
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MW	Megawatt
PAP	Project Affected Person
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
PMG	Project Management Group for Energy Facilities Construction under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
PPA	Power Purchase Agreements
RA	Resettlement Audit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RLRF	Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
TEAS	Techno-Economic Assessment Study
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank

## 1. Introduction

The Rogun HPP was conceived in the 1960s, designed in the 1970s, and construction began in the 1980s. It will be the largest dam in Central Asia: by 2029, the dam will be 335 meters high.

- Project Developer: Project Management Group for Energy Facilities Construction under the President of Tajikistan
- Rogun HPP dam construction and operation: JSC Rogun
- Resettlement Program: Directorate of the Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP

The Project site is located approximately 100 km east of the Tajik capital of Dushanbe on the Vakhsh river. The Project site is in the Rasht region, which is divided into seven districts (rayons), namely Faizobod, Rogun city, Nurobod, Rasht, Tavildara, Tojikobod and Jirgital. The Project will directly affect, and require resettlement from, Rogun city and the Nurobod and Rasht Districts. The Rogun reservoir will cover 170 square kilometers and require resettlement of 69 villages and 50 267 people<sup>1</sup>. It will result in the flooding of approximately 16,823 ha of land.

In April 2024 both the Project Management Group (PMG) for Energy Facilities Construction under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and Directorate of Flooding Zone (DFZ) of Rogun HPP disclosed the draft Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF) prepared by WSP UK Limited (referred as ‘WSP’) for Disclosure and Consultation. The draft RLRf discuss the second phase of resettlement to date and outlines a comprehensive strategy for the management of the Rogun HPP Resettlement Programme. Resettlement is being undertaken in a phased approach. The DFZ has committed to preparing five Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) to complete the program. The governance of the entire resettlement program of Rogun HPP requires seamless coordination among other government agencies that work with DFZ, such as the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of People (MoLMEP) and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).

Stakeholder consultations on the draft RLRf were held in early June 2024.

## 2. Purpose of the Information-Sharing and Consultation Meetings

- Provide information on the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework
- Review the principles of the resettlement and livelihood restoration program
- Provide information to stakeholders on past, present, and future resettlement planning and implementation
- Review the “entitlement matrix”— a part of the RLRf that defines what households and families will receive funds in order to establish new homes and recover their incomes and standards of living
- Answer stakeholders’ questions
- Listen to stakeholders’ comments and opinions on what has been presented
- Discuss next steps for the resettlement program

## 3. Environmental and Resettlement program background

From 2011-2014, the World Bank financed development of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Planning documents, including:

---

<sup>1</sup> This number could be higher by the time resettlement is complete, due to local increases of population.

- Resettlement Policy Framework
- Resettlement Action Plan 1
- Livelihood Restoration Plan

In return, Tajikistan agreed to meet international standards for environmental protection and resettlement.

After 2014, construction started again, financed by Tajikistan Government. In 2022, World Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank provided financing for updated planning documents, and will consider financing the Project.

Updated E&S instruments include:

- Updated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)
- Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework—the topic of the Information-Sharing and Consultation Meetings
- Update to Resettlement Action Plan 2 (RAP2), preparation of Livelihood Restoration Plan 2 (LRP 2) and development of future RAPs

**Table 1 – Summary of updated ESIA Findings & Mitigation Measures (resettlement aspects)**

Aspect	Findings	Mitigation Measures
<b>Resettlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical displacement of over 50 000 people in 69 villages.</li> <li>• Loss of structures, land and associated livelihoods, crop lands, public infrastructure, and impacts on business activities.</li> <li>• Loss of community assets and infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update 2014 Livelihood and Resettlement Policy Framework to ensure ongoing and future resettlement meet World Bank standards.</li> <li>• Update and implement (partly retroactive) of 2018-2025<sup>1</sup> Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), develop and implementation of 2018-2025 Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)</li> <li>• Develop and implement future RAPs and LRPs through 2032 and beyond.</li> <li>• Implement Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)</li> </ul>

#### 4. Project development since 2014

##### Current Works

Since the 2014 ESIA and TEAS studies were completed, construction of Rogun HPP commenced. **Table 2** shows the schedule and status of construction activities undertaken since 2014.

**Table 2 – Rogun HPP Dam Construction and Timeline**

Construction Stage	Description	Scheduled Duration	Status
Pre-cofferdam	Start of the river diversion to allow construction to proceed, improving the access road and internal roads, and finalising diversion tunnel No. 3.	Approximately 28 months	Complete

<sup>1</sup> RAP 2 is likely to be completed in 2026. This will be clarified when the RAP is prepared.

Cofferdam	Construction of cofferdam to crest at 1050 m asl.	Approximately 36 months to complete (inclusive of the eight months for the pre-cofferdam)	Complete
Stage 1 Dam	Construction of dam to crest at 1110 m asl. This is an intermediate stage to allow early electricity generation.	Estimated to be completed in 58 months, inclusive of previous stages	Complete
Stage 2 Dam	Construction of dam to crest at 1300 m asl and the reservoir level will be at 1290 m asl filling over a 16-year period (approx. 2036).	Scheduled completion in 163 months from the start of construction, in about 2029.	On-going

## Operations

The installation and commissioning of the turbines is being completed incrementally. Since late 2019, turbines unit No. 5 and No.6 have operated at limited capacity. To date, the operational turbine units No.5 and No.6 have generated approximately 6.8 billion kilowatt hours (KWh) of electricity. Upon completion of the project, it is expected to generate in excess of 17 billion kWh per year. It is expected 70% of the generated electricity from Rogun HPP will be exported throughout Central Asia.

## Reservoir

The reservoir is expected to inundate an area of 170 km<sup>2</sup> and 51 km<sup>2</sup> at the minimum operating level, the reservoir will reach FSL 1290m above sea level (asl) by 2036. **Table 3** presents the Reservoir Inundation Levels by Year.

**Table 3 – Reservoir Inundation Levels by Year**

Year	Maximum Reservoir Elevation (asl)	Maximum Reservoir Volume (km <sup>3</sup> )
2024	1,100 m	470
2025	1,150 m	1,526
2026	1,175 m	2,467
2027	1,186 m	3,033
2028	1,207 m	4,268
2029	1,223 m	5,468
2030	1,237 m	6,668
2031	1,249 m	7,868
2032	1,259 m	9,068
2033	1,269 m	10,268
2034	1,278 m	11,468
2035	1,286 m	12,668
2036	1,290 m	13,238

## Overview of Previous Environmental and Social Studies and Key Findings

In August of 2014, the Environmental and Social Panel of Experts (hereafter referred to as ‘the ESPoE’), prepared their final report to conclude the work undertaken since 2011. In the stated period, the ESPoE visited the site, prepared ten reports, made presentations during regional consultations in 2011, 2013 and 2014, and interacted closely with the Government of Tajikistan, the WB, the ESIA and Technical and Engineering (TEAS) Consultants and the Engineering and Dam Safety Panel of Experts (DSPoE). In their final report, the ESPoE concluded that the final draft ESIA *‘is of acceptable international standard, and subject to some comments on key issues raised in the present report the Panel agrees with the overall conclusion and recommendations made in the ESIA’*.

In 2021, the World Bank reviewed the ongoing construction to:

- i) evaluate the adequacy and performance of the mitigation and management measures in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP);
- ii) appreciate whether the E&S impacts were being managed to acceptable levels; and
- iii) evaluate the extent to which Rogun JSC and its contractors were implementing the requirements of the ESMP.

In 2022, the WB and AIIB approved a Technical Assistance to support PMG in updating the 2014 ESIA and other E&S instruments and undertaking other studies needed to ensure the Project's technical and E&S planning and execution are in accordance the 2018 ESF and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). Since 2023, a newly constituted ESPoE, whose role is to provide independent advice regarding the measures to enhance the overall environmental and social outcomes of the Project, has produced three reports, appraising the Project against each of the applicable ESSs as per the WB ESF. The ESPoE reports highlighted several key issues, recommendations on organizational arrangements and E&S capacity building measures that would require consideration within the scope of the ESIA, Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) as well as additional E&S studies.

## 5. Summary of Draft Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework

On the 15th and 16th of April 2024, the World Bank had organized in Brussels, Belgium, a meeting of E&S specialists from potential lenders to discuss environmental and social aspects of the Rogun project. Representatives from WSP UK Limited presented the findings of the Draft Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF) in Brussels. The ESPoE members, E&S specialists from potential lenders, E&S specialists from PMG, DFZ and OJSC recommended WSP holding Information-Sharing and Consultation Meetings on this document in the near future.

The 2014 RPF guided the development of RAP 1, which covered resettlement activities until 2017, and has been fully implemented. A Completion Audit carried out in 2018 to assess the resettlement program under RAP 1 concluded that it was compliant with the World Bank’s OP 4.12.

The RLRF has been prepared to reflect current national and international good practice and standards, particularly the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5) to mitigate impacts on people who will be affected by physical and economic displacement due to the construction and operation of the Project. The RLRF details the policies, procedures, and processes that guide the preparation of 2017-2025 RAP 2 and LRP 2 and provides the overarching requirements to inform the preparation of future RAPs and LRPs for the upcoming stages of inundation.

The RLRF covers all land, assets and people affected by the involuntary land take and resettlement activities due to construction of the Project and/or falling within the impoundment zone, as well as those affected by any associated facilities such as access roads or grid connection infrastructure.

To facilitate the implementation of multiple-phase, multi-year resettlement, the RLRF provides methods for conducting up-to-date comprehensive socio-economic baseline studies and census surveys, provides mechanisms to establish resettlement cut-off dates for each phase of resettlement, and if needed, adjusts compensation standards/payments for the extended implementation period of the resettlement program.

Livelihood restoration programs will provide PAPs with assistance in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their incomes and standards of living after they have been displaced. Opportunities for provision of additional resources and services through benefits sharing are likely to enhance livelihood restoration and benefit the broader communities that are not directly affected by the Project. RAPs prepared under the RLRF will pay particular attention to vulnerable groups, including people who by virtue of gender, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, ethnicity, social discrimination, and exclusion may be disproportionately affected by resettlement.

## 6. Summary of Consultations

The Project Management Group for Energy Facilities Construction under the President of Tajikistan together with Directorate of the Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP organized an Information-Sharing and Consultation Meetings with the representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and interested parties to seek their input on the draft RLRF. On June 04, 2024, the Information-Sharing and Consultation Meeting was held in-person in Nurobod, Tajikistan with representatives invited from all affected jamoats of Nurobod district.

On June 05, 2024, the Information-Sharing and Consultation Meeting was held in-person in Garm, Tajikistan with representatives invited from all affected jamoats of Rasht district.

On June 06, 2024, the Information-Sharing and Consultation Meeting was held in-person (and video conference) in Dushanbe, Tajikistan with CSO representatives and interested parties invited from Tajikistan and other countries.

The Minutes of the Meetings (MoMs) for the Information-Sharing and Consultation Meetings is presented in **Annex 1**. A full list of participants who attended both in-person and via video conference can be found in **Annex 2**. The agenda for the Information-Sharing and Consultation Meetings is presented in **Annex 3**.

A matrix of comments received, and responses can be found in **Annex 4**.

It was confirmed to all participants the draft RLRF was available online at the PMG and DFZ websites, prior to the consultation meetings.

Participants in the consultation process raised comments regarding the compensation of assets and livelihood restoration measures. Civil society representatives and future displaced persons raised questions regarding their rights to compensation for lost assets. The Government of Tajikistan has stated its commitment to comply with the WB's Environmental and Social Standards, other potential lenders requirements and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).

Participants noted water quality and water availability issues in new villages. Participants also asked questions regarding the order and timing of the resettlement of certain communities.

During the CSO consultations, participants asked why the alternative with the highest dam was chosen and whether this choice did not contradict WB standards (ESS5). It was also noted that the project included gender-based approaches while resettling people and providing livelihood restoration. DFZ confirmed once again that the GRM has been established and is operational, and that the needs of vulnerable groups, including women, will be given special attention in the project.

## **7. Next Steps**

Following the Information-Sharing and Consultation Meetings held in Tajikistan, participants were invited to send any written comments to the Project Management Group for Energy Facilities Construction under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. The RLRF would also be updated to include feedback from stakeholders.

There will be continued communications and cooperation with the stakeholders to address any concerns surrounding the RLRF, which will be finalized during project Appraisal.

It is expected Tajikistan will re-disclose the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF) in late June 2024.

## ANNEX 13A

### Minutes Of the Meetings

PROTOCOL №01

June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2024;

Nurabad

Time: 11<sup>00</sup>

Subject: Rogun Hydropower Project, “Updated environmental and social impact assessment”  
Resettlement and livelihood restoration Framework

Meeting on disclosure of information to civil society, non-governmental and public organizations

№	Question	Answer
1.	<p>Eshonjon Saidov - Head of the Department of work with youth of Nurabad.</p> <p>Thanks to the state enterprise “Directorate of the flood zone” of Rogun HPP for organizing such important discussion.</p> <p>There is a medical center and school in your presentation but we can’t see sports fields and kindergartens. It’s very important for resettlers’ health.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>The construction of sports fields is already planned. All your opinions will be collected and presented to the World Bank. After this all these issues will be discussed, for the whole settlements. The issue of sports fields and kindergartens also will be considered. I think that in the future the construction of sports fields will be included in the project.</p>
2.	<p>Tavakkal Habibov – Head of “Mujikharfi” jamoat of Nurabad.</p> <p>Thanks for the organizers of this event.</p> <p>Proposal: We have 3-4 villages that will be resettled under the RAP 3. Starting from 2009, according to the decision of the Government of Tajikistan, the construction of structures in the flooding zone is prohibited. Due to the growth of the population, residents can’t live 5 - 6 families in one house. There are many statements from population to the local authorities every day. If possible, they could give land from other places so that people could build.</p> <p>Also, there are 10 – 12 families whose houses due to the construction of the road were destroyed by flood. These families should be resettled as soon as possible from the flooded area to a safe place.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>We have no objections to the government's decision since 2009. Today, people to be resettled have been constructing and so far, no authorities have held them accountable. Despite of this due care of the government, we will make technical passport for the houses that are not registered.</p> <p>We counted all the houses, even their chicken coops. Another point is that we can’t make technical passport until the RAP 3. All stages are performed one after the other.</p> <p>Also, those resettlers that were resettled in 2010-2014, their houses were appraised but did not receive funds before resettlement. Now we appraise them before resettlement, which is also the WB’s requirement.</p> <p>About the houses that were destroyed by flood due to the road construction, according to the list of local authorities we provided 3 land plots to the residents of Chepak village of Tursunzoda.</p> <p>In order to determine the emergency situation in the area, a competent Commission should be established and provide conclusions on what has happened. Last year, 28 households that were affected by flood were presented to us as requiring assistance, and we provided funds without any problems.</p>
3.	<p>Safoeva Dilorom – Head of the Department of work with women and families of Nurabad district.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>One of the requirements of the World Bank is that vulnerable group, such as women and persons with disabilities are a priority. Currently, funding is provided by the state budget.</p>

№	Question	Answer
	<p>Proposal: On behalf of all the women of Nurabad, it would be great to have a sewing workshop.</p>	<p>When financing by the World Bank will start, these tailoring workshops will be put into use for sure. Then we should prepare these national costumes at another high level, which will represent Tajik culture and nation among other countries. National costumes should be presented in the same way that other nations also wear them.</p> <p>Iskandarzoda Matluba - Population Employment Agency</p> <p>The agency of population and labor works in all cities and districts. Also, the State Program for the Promotion of Employment of the Population in Tajikistan for the years 2023-2027, within the framework of which we offer several vacancies. Enterprises, institutions, organizations, regardless of their form of ownership, can offer us their vacancies, we hold job fairs. People who need a job can apply to the Population and Labor Employment Agency. We can mobilize citizens for free vocational training.</p> <p>We also have the aspect of vocational training "Validation", where a citizen who has a profession but does not have a valid document, can obtain a labor certificate (after 36 lessons) in the institutions of the Employment and Labor Agency, the Adult Education Center, and with this he can work both inside and outside the country, including to work in the Russian Federation.</p> <p>We have public paid jobs at minimum wage.</p> <p>Also, we offer unemployment benefits for people who are released from prison, or who serve in the armed forces, with a minimum salary of 3 months.</p>
4.	<p>Jabborov Davlat - Resident of Hakimi village</p> <p>Proposal: During the distribution of the land that was given to us in the village of Sebiston, Bostoni Jamoat, Fayzabad district, there was clean water. But if the place where we bought the land is not provided with clean water, nothing will be done. The water we currently have for drinking is salty.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>When we select a piece of land for the resettlers, we coordinate the local plan with all relevant ministries and authorities.</p> <p>There are structures for water supply, for example, and we propose to the Main Department of Geology to find for us a place where there is water, so that people can be supplied with water. Geology determines a place, where there is water, and how much we are going to pay. With another organization, he digs the proposed depth, which Geology concluded that there is water here. This organization works even if we pay the amount, but as a result, the water comes out salty. How do we predict what kind of water there is?</p> <p>Again, people have suggested that the well should be cleaned, submersible pumps are needed, and to dig 350 meters deep for fresh water. We spent money from the budget, but there is little water and we could not satisfy the people. The Director of the Water Directorate gives continuous orders every day to find the place of water, where there is water, we will invest, provide people with drinking water finally.</p>

№	Question	Answer
		There are 700 households in Fayzabad, we are trying to provide people with fresh drinking water.
5.	<p>Question: We paid 430 somonis to the Savings Bank of Fayzabad district, why is this?</p> <p>The privileges that are given should be monitored. How do we resettlers know?</p> <p>Please ask the government of Nurabad, you resettle the population, so monitor and don't forget us.</p>	<p>The 430 somoni payment is in accordance with the legislation of Tajikistan for the development of designs of the facilities of your own house. Before the start of construction, the design of the residential building and the location of auxiliary facilities should be developed and approved.</p> <p>For example, if your land is 8 acre, you will be instructed to build a house in this corner and auxiliary buildings in the other part of your land plot.</p> <p>As far as I know, the issue of informing resettlers is fully known by the local authorities of Nurabad. Those people who were moved to Dangara district or to Chinori village of Tursunzoda district will be fully monitored by Nurabad authorities.</p>
6.	<p>Mamanbek Reimov - representative of the World Bank:</p> <p>Question to Jabborov Davlat, a resident of Hakim village, Nurabad district</p> <p>Do you have drinking water at home?</p>	<p>Jabborov Davlat - Resident of Hakimi village</p> <p>Yes, we have water here in Hakimi. But I heard that the problem with water is in new village.</p> <p>The problem is that a tree will never grow in salt water.</p>
7.		Mamanbek Reimov - representative of the World Bank - all the telephone numbers are in the brochure in your hand, if you have any personal questions, please ask me personally.
8.		<p>Mahmadullozoda Khairidin - Deputy Head of the Migration Service of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan (MoLMEP).</p> <p>We have 2 types of interest-free loans from the state budget. Until 2023, the amount was 3000 somoni, currently in 2024 it has reached 5000 somoni. Also, family members will be given 100 somoni allowance and 200 somoni for the head of the family.</p> <p>Prepare your documents and go to the bank to get the allowance offered to you by the government. It has a deadline, if it is not received, it will be returned to the budget.</p>

PROTOCOL №02

June 5<sup>th</sup>, 2024;  
Time: 9<sup>00</sup>

d. Rasht

Subject: Rogun Hydropower Project, “Updated environmental and social impact assessment”  
Resettlement and livelihood restoration Framework

Meeting on disclosure of information to civil society, non-governmental and public organizations

№	Question	Answer
1.	<p>Eshonov Dilovarshah - labor veteran from Loyoba village, Nusratullo Makhsum district. Rasht</p> <p>Thanks to the SE "DFZ of Rogun HPP". Proposal: In 1983, a map of people's relocation related to the construction of Rogun was already drawn up. Some of the villages of Rasht region were included in this map. Unfortunately, due to ignorance, some villages are being relocated and the construction of luxury houses is going on. Therefore, residents of the same villages should also participate in the meeting of the working group. If at least 90 percent of the <b>proposed</b> benefits are implemented, life will improve. For example, in the town of Navobod in Rasht, which was flooded, the construction of luxury houses is still going on. That is why the working group includes them in the list.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>In order to determine the boundaries of the flooded areas of the Rogun HPP, we cooperate with the "Aerogeodesia" organization, an agreement was signed, during the current year, and the entire territory of flooded areas in 1290 m asl will be marked. The flooded area will be filled in stages. Amendments and additions to the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated January 20, 2009 on the relocation of the population of the flood zone from Rasht district have been signed, and it is available to you, and we operate according to it.</p>
2.	<p>Boboev Mirzo - a pensioner from the town of Navobod.</p> <p>I have a proposal to write to the resettled population not affected by resettlement but just resettled, because we benefit from resettlement. In addition, they are already benefiting from the construction of the buildings. They benefit only.</p> <p>I also suggest that the water reservoir of Nurek HPP be cleaned of sand and gravel which then can be used as construction materials. Otherwise after 100 years Rasht valley will be flooded. And the World Bank should contribute to this work.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>It is true that we are also thinking about this concept, to write this phrase as the population under the influence of the project. Because they benefit not harm. It's a good offer. Because the purpose of the construction of the Rogun HPP is to extend the life of the Nurek HPP. In the matter of the fact that after 100 years Rasht will be under water, this is incorrect, because it is already known that the 1290-meter dam will not rise above it. We will consider this proposal to clean.</p> <p>Many of the structures of Darbandi Nurabad town were built by the DFZ, and in the future we will be in regular contact with the resettled population and together we will solve the issues that have arisen.</p> <p>Every household where 3-4 families live, each of them owns a separate piece of land. All these things will be compensated. Such benefits offered by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan are unprecedented.</p>
3.	<p>Mirzoev Islomiddin, a resident of the Obi Labor Jamoat.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p>

№	Question	Answer
	<p>I have a question about where we will be moved from here. Secondly, will they pay our housing compensation all at once or in installments?</p>	<p>Regarding the selection of the plot of land, together with the representatives of the executive bodies of the local authorities and communities, we will compile a list and take into account the opinions of the people. For example, out of 100 resettled farms, 50 farms intend to move to Lakhsh district, where potato growing is good, and another 50 farms want to stay in the same region of Rasht. Therefore, during the distribution and selection of the land plot, the wishes and needs of the immigrants themselves are taken into account.</p> <p>The amount of housing compensation covers 4 stages and is constantly monitored.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To build the foundation of the building</li> <li>2) To build the wall of the house</li> <li>3) To build the roof of the house</li> <li>4) For the rest of the works</li> </ol> <p>All these stages are under our control. Because we have noticed from previous experience that in the case of full payment of funds at once, cases of loss of funds or misuse of funds have been noticed. According to the requirements of the World Bank, you will build a house and move to another neighborhood within a certain period of time, for example, 1 year. For example, in Nurabad district, some households built a new house, but they still live in the old house without moving. However, according to international standards and requirements of the World Bank, compensation for moving to a new house should be paid within 6 to 12 months, and the resettler should move to the new place.</p>
4.	<p>Eshonov Dilovarshah - labor veteran of Loyoba village.</p> <p>I have a question, can I take the money and buy a house for myself in Dushanbe?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>Based on the immigrant's application, DFZ can pay housing compensation and you can buy a house wherever you want.</p>
5.	<p>Akramova Sunbula</p> <p>I have a question, people who live in the same household with their children, do they also own the plot of land?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>Yes, each family within the household is allocated a plot of land without any problems depending on their age. Divorced women can also become landowners if they comply with the requirements of the current laws of the Republic of Tajikistan. But we have nothing to do with their internal dispute. Also, single pensioners who live with their grandchildren and are considered their main heirs are given compensation separately.</p>
6.	<p>Mirzoev Islomiddin - a resident of the Obi Labor Jamoat.</p> <p>What will happen to the new households that have not yet documented their land and houses?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>Most resettled houses have this documented status. That's why we cover all the documentation costs from the funds allocated from the investors or the state budget. In this</p>

№	Question	Answer
		regard, we will conclude an agreement with the local BTIs. If you do it yourself, these costs are almost equal to 6000 somoni.
7.	<p>Mirzoev Islomiddin - a resident of the Obi Labor Jamoat.</p> <p>Can we get 10-15 plots of land from our district?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>Yes, I recommend that up to 50 households from your district join together and select a plot of land so that social infrastructure, such as a kindergarten, school, and medical center can be built in this new neighborhood. Because there are more lands in Rasht district than in Nurabad, and you won't lose your job in this district.</p>
8.	<p>Teacher from Boqi Rahimzoda Jamoat.</p> <p>I have a suggestion. Some villages are not located at flat land, there are high and low, and if 30% of the village is flooded, the village will be resettled fully?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>If the defined line of protection is observed, the village will stand without any problems.</p>
		<p>Iskandarzoda Matluba - Deputy Director of the Labor and Employment Agency –</p> <p>There is a department of the Labor and Employment Agency in Rasht district. Also, according to the State Program of Assistance to Population Employment for 2023-2027, we will provide significant work to the unemployed citizens living in the district. In particular, by the Ministry of Enterprises and Organizations, available vacancies are submitted to the Labor Agency. We provide permanent employment. They can also study their desired profession by providing scholarships for up to 3 months in 119 professions and specialties in 3 directions.</p> <p>A citizen who has a profession but does not have a valid document can apply to us and get an international certificate.</p> <p>Other benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paid social work on the basis of the company's collective agreement, which is given to unemployed citizens for a certain period.</li> <li>• Unemployment allowance for persons who have joined the Armed Forces after military service, as well as persons who have been released from prison, social allowance for up to 3 months minimum salary (600 somonis/month).</li> </ul> <p>Also, through the departments of the Labor and Employment Agency, there are job fairs where citizens can freely participate and get the job they want. We also offer interest-free loans and services for unemployed citizens. Citizens who have studied for 5 years, received a diploma, but do not have a job, the 5 years they studied is a specialty. Citizens</p>

№	Question	Answer
		can come to the Adult Education Center and learn a trade to further improve their living conditions.
	Boboev Mirzo, a pensioner from Navobod town What is the issue of sending abroad to Europe?	Iskandarzoda Matluba - Deputy Director of the Labor and Employment Agency –  This is not our mandate. Representatives of the Migration Service can answer this question.
		Khairiddin Rahmatullo -Deputy Head of the Department of Internal and Environmental Migration, Migration Service -  According to the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan from 01.06.2024, there are 3 types of migration: Internal migration, ecological, flooding.  We would like to draw your attention to the fact that the households that are located in the dangerous area in accordance with the Government's decision on resettlement, and have received land and preferential loans at the expense of ecological settlers, cannot receive land for the second time at the expense of flooded settlers. Households located in dangerous areas should be moved early. Preferential loans until 2023 were 3000 somoni. Currently, in 2024, up to 5000 somoni will be paid without any interest within 4 years, in case of receiving a preferential loan of 5000 somoni. Also non-returnable allowance. For example, if there are 9 people in 1 household, 8 people can get 100 somoni, and one head of the family can get 200 somoni.
		Latipov Jovidon- Head of the Navobod Jamoat. I express my immense gratitude to SI "DFZ of Rogun HPP". First of all, to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, who is creating good living conditions for the future of our children. We have to put before us the motto of the Americans, "What have I done for my country ".

PROTOCOL №03

June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2024;  
Time: 9<sup>00</sup>

Dushanbe

Subject: Rogun Hydropower Project, “Updated environmental and social impact assessment”  
Resettlement and livelihood restoration Framework

Meeting on disclosure of information to civil society, non-governmental and public organizations

№	Question	Answer
1.	<p>Eugene Simonov – independent expert from Ukraine War Environmental Consequences (UWEC) (in English)</p> <p>I have only three questions: First, regarding compliance with the ESS 5 of the World Bank which require to minimize number of people to be resettled. Why, of all the alternatives for dam height, was the highest chosen? Indeed, at 1290 m above sea level, the number of resettled people is 30 thousand more than at 1255 m above sea level. Second question, how do you explain the increase in the number of displaced people from the expected 42,000 to 50,000? The third question, regarding the payment of compensation, to what extent were all the resettled people satisfied?</p> <p>I mean the first question about prioritizing the resettlement of the population due to the change of the full supply level 1290 m above sea level, which in the previous project was 1255 m above sea level, and logically the number of displaced people has also increased or not?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>- Up to date we used World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. This work process was observed and approved by international organizations, including the WSP, the Panel of Experts and the World Bank missions. After 2018, when the ESF and environmental and social standards of the World Bank was updated, we requested our government to update our planning documents as well. If new RLRf will be adopted and we will receive international funding then we will use ESS 5.</p> <p>- Human life cannot be stopped. According to statistics, the population of Tajikistan is increasing by 2-3% every year. Therefore, it is normal to increase the number of resettled people and if the population growth continues at such a speed, there is a possibility that this number will change at the end of the project.</p> <p>- According to the plan and the amount allocated by the state budget, the compensation is being paid by the DFZ. However, due to the increase in the number of people to be resettled, due to lack of funds in the budget, we might fail to pay compensation to all resettlers on time and in full. That is why we decided to expand cooperation with international organizations in order to attract/allocate additional funds. We hope that the World Bank and other international organizations will provide funds and we will overcome these shortcomings. Compensation has not been fully paid for the resettlers of the second phase, and as I mentioned, we will further solve this issue in cooperation with international organizations.</p> <p>- In the same submitted RLRf report, it is noted that population resettlement is held step by step. That is, we are currently working only on the second stage. Those numbers may change at the start of the third phase. The fourth and fifth stages are also likely to change. In order to reduce the number of resettled population, geological and geodetic research is being carried out in 11 villages. As a result of conducting these works, it will be determined, and it is possible that after these surveys, the number of the population to be relocated will decrease. The final conclusion on the relocation of households in 11 villages will be made</p>

№	Question	Answer
	<p>Only 27% of the communities have been resettled under RAP-2 which is slow. Why? How much does an average family gets for resettlement and how does this compare to the income of the average household?</p>	<p>clear after receiving the conclusion of the geological and geodetic research.</p> <p>Secondly, I should emphasize the fact that the evaluation of the conclusion of the environmental and social impact assessment was carried out in 2011-2014 by the international consulting company Poyry Energy, and in order to prevent natural disasters such as floods, the water level was increased from 1255 meters to 1290 meters above sea level was determined and these reports can be accessed on the official websites of the World Bank or this company.</p> <p>We are always ready to present our work to local and international experts.</p> <p>We agree. This is primarily because of lack of funding. We are working closely with the lenders to ensure funding can be mobilized as early as possible so that the resettlement work can pick up pace. Director, DFZ</p>
2.	<p>Sirojiddinov Kamolidin - independent local expert from civil society.</p> <p>I have to add to what you said, honorable chairman, that if the reservoir level will be 1255 meters above sea level, 18,000 people would be relocated, and if it is 1,290 meters, almost 50,000 people would be relocated. This choice was made due to three key factors. The life of the reservoir, that is, if it is 1290 meters, then the reservoir will serve for 115 years, and if it is 1255, then the reservoir's service life will be 45 years. Second, the efficiency of energy production increases in every way. And the third very important factor is probable maximum flood (PMF) mitigation. Rogun HPP (with the dam of 335 m) can withstand to PMF and could someday save lives of the downstream population.</p> <p>Now I have my question. It is noted in the submitted report that the employees of the MBTI have requested money from the resettled people to speed up the documentation preparation. Is there generally a fee charged for the documentation of households?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>- Thank you for your kind support in answering the question above</p> <p>- I would like to bring to your attention that according to the clause of the agreement, the documents of the resettled households will be prepared by the DFZ. To date, we have not received any complaints that the resettlers financed their housing documents at their own expense. We sign a contract with Mezhraion (inter-district) Bureau of Technical Inventory (MBTI) for documenting the housing of displaced persons and we pay for it. When a resettler moves to a new place, he must correct the document of his new residence, and we do the same. We are preparing the land certificate and technical passport at the expense of the state budget. We proposed to the World Bank that the same costs should be financed by the project in the future.</p>
3.	<p>Eugene Simonov - independent expert from UWEC via online chat (in English)</p> <p>Thank you for the answer. Now it is clear to me.</p>	
4.	<p>Rafika Musaeva - Chair of the Association of Power Engineers of the Republic of Tajikistan.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ.</p>

№	Question	Answer
	<p>We visited a group of representatives of public organizations as civil society at the homes of resettled people who have moved to new places. They have very good conditions that meet modern requirements. Schools are located one step away. In the past, they used to walk 2-3 kilometers along the mountain path to come to school. Housewives have also been provided with good living conditions and now they want to work in a sewing factory. Men are provided with jobs. It would be good to create new jobs for women in newly built neighborhoods.</p>	<p>- The Ministry of Labor and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan takes measures to provide employment to resettled people who have moved to new places, and representatives of this Ministry participate in these public meetings and conduct explanatory work for the public. In particular, yesterday in the districts of Nurabad and Rasht, such issues of employment of the population were explained to the people. Now they are also present at this meeting and it would be good if they themselves could talk about it.</p> <p>Iskandarzoda Matluba - Deputy Director of the Labor and Employment Agency.</p> <p>- On the basis of the State Employment Assistance Program for 2023-2027, we will provide significant work to the unemployed citizens living in the district. In particular, there are vacancies for women by the Ministry, enterprises and organizations and they have been shared with the Labor Agency. We provide permanent employment. Also, according to the program, which provides training in 119 professions and specialties, people can learn their desired profession by providing scholarships for up to 3 months.</p> <p>A citizen who has a profession but does not have a valid document can apply to us and get an international certificate.</p> <p>Paid public works on the basis of the company's contract are collectives, which are given to unemployed citizens for a certain period.</p> <p>Social benefits for the period of unemployment by resettled persons from flood zone region include up to 3 months of minimum salary at 600 somonis/month.</p> <p>Also, through the departments of the Labor and Employment Agency, there are job fairs where citizens can freely participate and get the job they want.</p> <p>Citizens who have studied for 5 years and received a diploma but do not have a job, can come to the Adult Education Center and learn a trade to further improve their living conditions.</p> <p>It is true that in order to further improve the employment conditions of immigrants, a professional retraining center will be established in Rogun.</p>
5.	<p>Rafika Musaeva - Char of the Association of Power Engineers of the Republic of Tajikistan.</p> <p>Yes, we should provide more working conditions for women. Especially in Rogun and other areas where people are moving.</p>	<p>Iskandarzoda Matluba - Deputy Director of the Labor and Employment Agency.</p> <p>- 60-65% of the total number of vocational trainees are women who have a qualification certificate. We always pay attention to this point.</p>
6.		Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ.

№	Question	Answer
		<p>- I also invite the participants of the meeting to submit their comments and suggestions on the feedback forms that we have distributed, indicating your job title and address.</p>
7.	<p>Sirojiddinov Kamolidin - independent local expert from civil society.</p> <p>We must carefully study and approve the action plan of the Rogun HPP Project - the updated environmental and social impact assessment.</p> <p>Secondly, I had a question regarding the employment of resettlers who moved to a new place, what kind of jobs did they get? Moreover, I asked about the large expenses of the Directorate due to the increase of work units.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>- it would be good to apply with an official letter and the representatives of the employment agency will give you a complete answer.</p> <p>Now the volume of construction work and population relocation has increased many times, and we need more administrative staff.</p>
8.	<p>Usmonov Sobirjon - member of the Board of the Association of Power Engineers of the Republic of Tajikistan</p> <p>- We actually visited flooded areas and resettled neighborhoods and sent some comments and suggestions to the given address. But we did not get the answer. That is, the activity of communication with the society should be reviewed.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>- True, we are also in favor of strong relations with society. For this purpose, reports have been posted on the websites, and everyone can write their questions, requests, comments and explanations in full, indicating their address, so that every question and suggestion can be responded to in a timely manner.</p>
9.	<p>Question from the audience:</p> <p>The final RAP-1 audit should be made public and included in the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan so that we can reflect on the findings and see whether lessons have been learnt for the current and future RAPs. For example, we would like to know what % of the resettled people under RAP-1 are currently engaged in some kind of livelihood activity?</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam – Deputy Director of DFZ.</p> <p>Thank you for your feedback. We will take it into consideration. DFZ is conducting an internal audit every 3 months to ensure quality of resettlement services provided to impacted communities. The information on % of employed resettled community members from RAP-1 is available and can be shared later as we don't have numbers at the moment.</p>
10.	<p>Rafika Musaeva is a member of the Association of Power Engineers of the Republic of Tajikistan.</p> <p>- At the end of this meeting, I would like to express the gratitude of the civil society to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Administration of the DFZ of Rogun HPP, which are carrying out significant work, both in construction and in the direction of population migration, in compliance with the requirements of the World Bank and respect for human rights at the highest level. Our mission in civil society is to create a healthy environment around the creation of the institution of the century.</p>	<p>Saidzoda Rustam - Deputy Director of DFZ</p> <p>I hope that our cooperation will expand and our door is always open for advice and consultation. Thank you for your comments and participation in today's meeting.</p>

---

## ANNEX 13B

### List of Participants: Information-Sharing and Consultation Meeting with civil society and CSOs on the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework – June 4, 2024

##	Name	Position/Organization
1	Safarova Dilorom	Head of Section on Women and Family Affairs
2	Hakimova Sojida	Head of Section on Cultural Affairs
3	Jamolova Faroghat	Head of Advertisement and Communication Department of Hukumat
4	Sharipova Zukhro	Leading specialist of Section on Women and Family Affairs
5	Shukhieva Saibonu	Head of Section on Works with Youth and Women of Hukumat
6	Barorova Sitora	Head of kindergarten
7	Hakimova Nilufar	Employee of Amonatbank
8	Saidov Eshonjon	Head of Section on Youth Affairs
9	Shamsieva Nazrigul	Head of Darband Jamoat
10	Nematova Guruhsor	Head specialist of General Services Section
11	Sheralieva Firuza	Librarian
12	Kashipova Gulnoz	Specialist in cultural affairs
13	Akobirova Guljahon	Secretary of Mehrobod Jamoat
14	Zaidova Farzona	Employee of kindergarten
15	Nozimova Takhmina	Employee of kindergarten
16	Kurbonova Bibinozira	Teacher
17	Rohilai Gulmahmad	College Teacher
18	Mehrinisoi Nurmahmad	Employee of Clinic
19	Avzalov Azamjon	Employee of Darband Jamoat
20	Islomov Mahmadamon	Employee of Darband Jamoat
21	Shirinov Dodikhudo	Head of First Mahalla
22	Hakimov Jamshed	Specialist in cultural affairs
23	Zuhurov Abdujabbor	Deputy head of mahalla
24	Homidov Davlatshoh	Head of mahalla of Mujiharf village
25	Davlatov Dorubek	Employee of Darband Jamoat
26	Buhoriev Faizali	Employee of Darband Jamoat
27	Amonov Saadi	Advisor to Education Section
28	Gulmirzozoda Masnavi	Head of section for investment and property management
29	Kuvvatov Davlat	Head of section for archives

##	Name	Position/Organization
30	Fathulloeva Madina	College Teacher
31	Tavarzoda Ganjina	College Teacher
32	Nazarova Azamat	Employee of “Zebonisso” kindergarten
33	Uzbekova Rahima	Employee of “Zebonisso” kindergarten
34	Farangis Rozieva	Employee of “Zebonisso” kindergarten
35	Jalolova Shohzoda	Employee of “Zebonisso” kindergarten
36	Muzaffarova Sabrina	Employee of “Zebonisso” kindergarten
37	Jalilova Marhabo	Employee of Section of Internal Affairs in Nurobod
38	Nazarova Erkabibi	Employee of Section of Internal Affairs in Nurobod
39	Kholikova Muslima	Employee of Jamoat Khumdon, Gardancha village
40	Rahmatov Mirzo	Employee of Section for Social Affairs
41	Odinaev Mahmadmubin	Resident Zoron village
42	Tabarov Muqimsho	Head of Jamoat
43	Idiev Manuchehr	Deputy head of district department
45	Sulaimonov Muazzamjon	Deputy head of land committee in Nurobod
46	Mahmadov Saidashraf	Head of Safedchamma Jamoat
47	Habibov Tavakal	Head of Mujiharf Jamoat
48	Kamolov Ikromiddin	Representative of DFZ
49	Magzumov Safar	Head of MTBO
50	Nidoev Z.N.	Head of BHM
51	Sarbozov Behruzjon	College teacher
52	Aslonov Khurshed	Head of methodological office
53	Rahmatshoev Kudratsho	Head of mahalla
54	Ibrohimov Ahliddin	Teacher
55	Holov Saidabror Qurbon	Head of section on social affairs
56	Muhriddinzoda Tojiddin M.	Head accountant at Amonatbank
57	Doniyorov Orifjon	Deputy head of inspection
58	Boev Solihjon	Resettled person
59	Husiev Shamsiddin	Head specialist of ASIN
60	Saidov Saidjahfar	Head specialist on religious affairs
61	Rahmonov Zoir	Head of construction section
62	Abdulloev Bahtovar	Designer
63	Khalilov Dodikhudo	Specialist of construction section
64	Nizomov Faridun	Specialist of KFR
65	Musofirov Abdughafur S.	Resident of Khumdon village
66	Jabborov Davlat	Resident of Hakimi village

##	Name	Position/Organization
67	Yatimov Odiljon	Resident of Hakimi village
68	Abdurahmonov F.	Resident of 7 <sup>th</sup> mahalla of Darband
69	Pirov Saidbeg D.	Resident of Yakhch village of I. Halimov Jamoat
70	Muddinov Ahliddin	Secretary of I. Halimov Jamoat
71	Nurudinov Badurdin	Head of mahalla at I. Halimov Jamoat
72	Reimov Mamanbek	Social development specialist at WB
73	Bakhtiyor Begmuradov	E&S specialist at PMG
74	Iskandarzoda Matluba	Representative of Ministry of Labor
75	Khairiddin Rahmatullo	Representative of Ministry of Labor
76	Saidzoda Rustam	Deputy director of DFZ
77	Faizullozoda Ayub	Representative of DFZ
78	Khushvakhtov Nekruz	Representative of DFZ
79	Rakhmonov Umed	Representative of WSP
80	Komron Orifi	Representative of M-Vector
Total: 80 participants		Female (in blue): 28 pers, Male: 52 pers

**List of Participants: Information-Sharing and Consultation Meeting with civil society and CSOs on the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework – June 5, 2024**

<b>##</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position/Organization</b>
1	Majnunov Avliyo	Imam (head of mosque)
2	Zamonov Saidmahmad	Housekeeping manager of school No. 7
3	Hojaev Abduzohid A.	Unemployed
4	Kamolov Zulfiqor	Unemployed
5	Ghoibov Khudoinazar	Head of AHD of Rasht district
6	Latipov Jovidon	Head of Navabad Jamoat
7	Mahmudov Dilshod	Secretary of Surkh Jamoat
8	Amirzoda Ibrohim	Teacher
9	Hasanov Hasan	Head of B. Rahimzoda Jamoat
10	Sharipova Sadoqat	Head of section on social protection
11	Shakarov Haidarali	Driver
12	Emomov Nurullo	Civil engineer
13	Dodov Bakhtiyor	Teacher
14	Shoeva Rahima	Head of department on social services
15	Rahimova Nigina	Head of department on women affairs
16	Dodarbekov Sainumon A.	?
17	Nazarov Saidbek	Farmer
18	Sharipov Alimahmad	Teacher
19	Himatova Gulruhsor	Teacher
20	Malikai Faizullo	Teacher
21	Muzafarov Mustafo	Specialist of B.Rahimzoda Jamoat
22	Naimova Tutiniso	Deputy head of Navabad Jamoat
23	Bobiev Mirzojon	College teacher in Navabad
24	Mahmudov Khushvakht	Housekeeping manager of construction-engineering college of Navabad
25	Matchiev Dilshod	Resident of Navabad town
26	Ormonov Dovud	Resident of Alirbek village
27	Musayabi M.	Resident of Surkh village
28	Alisher N.	Resident of Surkh village
29	Mahmudov Kurbonali	Resident of Surkh village
30	Bobiev I.	Resident of Surkh village
31	Dodarjonov Karimjon	Pensioner
32	Mahmadov A.	Farmer
33	Mirzoev S.	Farmer
34	Abdukholikov S.	Farmer

##	Name	Position/Organization
35	Akhmedov Ziyoratsho	Head specialist
36	Sharopov Muqimjon	Farmer
37	Murodov Shomahmad	Farmer
38	Bobohojaev Shomahmad	Head specialist of MTB
39	Mirzoev Suhrob	Farmer
40	Dodarjonov Shuhrat	Head specialist
41	Ghoziev Khurshed	Farmer
42	Azizov Jurakhon A.	Head of department VK
43	Safarov Sherali J.	Head of department VK
45	Akramov Muhib A.	Unemployed
46	Nidoev Islomudin	Unemployed
47	Nidoev Ziyoratsho	Unemployed
48	Nidoev Mahmadjon	Unemployed
49	Sulaimonov Maruf	Pensioner
50	Eshonov Dilovar	Entrepreneur
51	Shodiev Alamsho	Resident of N. Makhsum Jamoat
52	<a href="#">Akramova Sumulmo Amirovna</a>	-
53	Saighufronov Zikruiloh	Head of ShAM and IA
54	Naimov Hokimjon	Head of section
55	Davlatov Juma	Pensioner
56	Hakimov Ravshan	-
57	Zamonov Eshonjon	-
58	Odinaev Mardonali	Teacher
59	Mirzoev Kurbonali	Teacher
60	Ismatov Abduljon	-
61	Qoshtiev Abdulhanon	-
62	Abdurahimov Ahkomudin	Housekeeping manager
63	Rajabov Zikrullo	Resettled person
64	Sharofov Amirmuso	Employee of Hukumat
65	Bobiev Azizbek	Pensioner
66	Klulov Mahmadrjab	Resettled person
67	Samiev Abdujabor	Head of mahalla
68	Kholov Shakarkhoja	Specialist of Jamoat
69	Zubaidov Ramazon	Teacher
70	Chuniev Faizuddin	Head of housekeeping, Alikhush village
71	Ghoibov Usmonali	Secretary of Jamoat

##	Name	Position/Organization
72	Rahmatov Amruddin	Head specialist of Jamoat on religious affairs
73	Hikmatov Z.D.	Unemployed
74	Nizomov N.R.	Unemployed
75	Reimov Mamanbek	Social development specialist at WB
76	Bakhtiyor Begmuradov	E&S specialist at PMG
77	Iskandarzoda Matluba	Representative of Ministry of Labor
78	Khairiddin Rahmatullo	Representative of Ministry of Labor
79	Saidzoda Rustam	Deputy director of DFZ
80	Faizullozoda Ayub	Representative of DFZ
81	Khushvakhtov Nekruz	Representative of DFZ
82	Kamolov Ikromiddin	Representative of DFZ
83	Rakhmonov Umed	Representative of WSP
84	Komron Orifi	Representative of M-Vector
	Total: 84 participants	Female (in blue): 8 pers, Male: 76 pers

**List of Participants: Information-Sharing and Consultation Meeting with civil society and CSOs on the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework – June 6, 2024**

<b>In person</b>		
<b>##</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position/Organization</b>
1	Abdunabizoda Shahlo	Director of NGO “Jahon”
2	Musaeva Rafika	Chair of NGO “Association of Energy Workers”
3	Rabieva Galiya Rabievna	Secretary of NGO “Association of Energy Workers”
4	Boboev Jura	Member of NGO “Association of Energy Workers”
5	Abdurahmonov A.	Member of NGO “Association of Energy Workers”
6	Sirojiddinov Kamoliddin	Independent expert, civil society representative
7	Sadykov Kh. R.	Professor of Tajik Technical University
8	SIrojev Bahrom	Advisor to PMG, honorary chair of NGO “Association of Energy Workers”
9	Abdullaeva Marhabo	Director of the Association of insurers
10	Juraev Rahimjon	Leading specialist, National Academy of Sciences
11	Shodien Ismatullo	Secretary-coordinator of Public Council
12	Usmanov Sobirjon	Member of NGO “Association of Energy Workers”
13	Sana Zia	Senior Social Development Specialist at WB
14	Bakhtiyor Begmuradov	E&S specialist at PMG
15	Shams Smadov	IT specialist at PMG
16	Iskandarzoda Matluba	Representative of Ministry of Labor
17	Khairiddin Rahmatullo	Representative of Ministry of Labor
18	Saidzoda Rustam	Deputy director of DFZ
19	Faizullozoda Ayub	Representative of DFZ
20	Khushvakhtov Nekruz	Representative of DFZ
21	Kamolov Ikromiddin	Representative of DFZ
22	Rakhmonov Umed	Representative of WSP
23	Komron Orifi	Representative of M-Vector
24	Zainiddin Orifi	Representative of M-Vector
Total: 24 participants in person		Female (in blue): 6 pers, Male: 18 pers
<b>Online</b>		
<b>##</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position/Organization</b>
1	Eugene Simonov	Representative of UWEC
2	Alexander Kolotov	Director of River without Boundaries Public Fund
3	Harjot Kaur	Senior Social Development Specialist at WB
4	Mavlon Hokimalizoda	Representative of Tajikistan at IFAS
5	Tojiniisso	-
6	Alexey Poltavets	NGO Peshsaf

<b>In person</b>		
<b>##</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position/Organization</b>
7	Ruslan	NGO Peshsaf
8	Umed Ulugov	NGO Peshsaf
9	Firuz Azizov	NGO Peshsaf
	Total: 9 participants online	Female (in blue): 2 pers, Male: 7 pers

ANNEX 13C

**Trip Schedule and Agenda for Information-Sharing and Consultation Meetings**

Date	Time	Activity	Venue	Moderator(s)	Participants
Tuesday 04.06.24	06:00	Departure from Dushanbe to Nurabad		DFZ specialists	Representatives of PMG, DFZ, WSP, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Agriculture, World Bank, M-Vector
	10:30 - 11:00	Preparing the venue, registering participants, distributing materials	Meeting room of the Hukumat of the Nurabad district.	DFZ and PMG specialists	Representatives of the population and authorities of the Nurabad district.  Representatives of PMG, DFZ, WSP, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Agriculture, World Bank, M-Vector
	11:00 - 11:10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opening of the meeting</li> <li>Opening remarks on behalf of the Rogun HPP project</li> <li>Getting consent on the agenda</li> </ul>		Representatives of authorities of the Nurabad region; R. Saidzoda, Deputy Director of DFZ.	
	11:10 - 11:50	Presentation: Updating the social and environmental instruments of Rogun HPP project. Key environmental and social issues.		DFZ specialists	
	11:50 - 12:05	Tea/coffee break		Catering company	
	12:05 - 12:55	Questions and answers about the presentation and updated instruments of Rogun HPP project	Meeting room of the Hukumat of the Nurabad district.	DFZ, WSP and M-Vector specialists	
	12:55 - 13:00	Summing up and closure the meeting		R. Saidzoda, Deputy Director of DFZ. B. Begmuradov, E&S Specialist of PMG	
	13:00 - 14:00	Lunch		DFZ specialists	

Date	Time	Activity	Venue	Moderator(s)	Participants
	18:00	Dinner		DFZ specialists	Representatives of PMG, DFZ, WSP, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Agriculture, World Bank, M-Vector
		Overnight stay in Nurabad/Rasht		DFZ specialists	Representatives of PMG, DFZ, WSP, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Agriculture, World Bank, M-Vector
Wednesday 05.06.24	07:30	Departure from Nurabad to Rasht		DFZ specialists	Representatives of PMG, DFZ, WSP, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Agriculture, World Bank, M-Vector
	08:30 - 09:00	Preparing the venue, registering participants, distributing materials	Meeting room of the Hukumat of the Rasht district.	DFZ and PMG specialists	Representatives of the population and authorities of the Rasht district.  Representatives of PMG, DFZ, WSP, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Agriculture, World Bank, M-Vector
	09:00 - 09:10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opening of the meeting</li> <li>Opening remarks on behalf of the Rogun HPP project</li> <li>Getting consent on the agenda</li> </ul>		Representatives of authorities of the Rasht district; R. Saidzoda, Deputy Director of DFZ.	
	09:10 - 09:50	Presentation: Updating the social and environmental instruments of Rogun HPP project. Key environmental and social issues.		DFZ specialists	
	09:50 - 10:05	Tea/coffee break		Catering company	
	10:05 - 10:55	Questions and answers about the presentation and updated instruments of Rogun HPP project	Meeting room of the Hukumat of the Rasht district.	DFZ, WSP and M-Vector specialists	
	10:55 - 11:00	Summing up and closure the meeting		R. Saidzoda, Deputy Director of DFZ. B. Begmuradov, E&S Specialist of PMG	

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Moderator(s)</b>	<b>Participants</b>
	11:00 - 12:00	Lunch		DFZ specialists	Representatives of PMG, DFZ, WSP, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Agriculture, World Bank, M-Vector
	12:15	Departure from Rasht to Dushanbe		DFZ specialists	Representatives of PMG, DFZ, WSP, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Agriculture, World Bank, M-Vector
Thursday 06.06.24	08:30 - 09:00	Preparing the venue, registering participants, distributing materials	Meeting room in Dushanbe office of DFZ	DFZ and PMG specialists	Representatives of civil society organizations and the public of the Republic of Tajikistan.  Representatives of PMG, DFZ, WSP, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Agriculture, World Bank, M-Vector  Representatives of civil society organizations (online)
	09:00 - 09:10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening of the meeting</li> <li>• Opening remarks on behalf of the Rogun HPP project</li> <li>• Getting consent on the agenda</li> </ul>		R. Saidzoda, Deputy Director of DFZ.	
	09:10 - 09:50	Presentation: Updating the social and environmental instruments of Rogun HPP project. Key environmental and social issues.		DFZ specialists	
	09:50 - 10:05	Tea/coffee break	Catering company		
	10:05 - 10:55	Questions and answers about the presentation and updated instruments of Rogun HPP project	Meeting room in Dushanbe office of DFZ	DFZ, WSP and M-Vector specialists	
	10:55 - 11:00	Summing up and closure the meeting		R. Saidzoda, Deputy Director of DFZ.	

## ANNEX 14 CONSULTATIONS ON THE ROGUN HPP BENEFIT-SHARING PROGRAMME (BSP)

All consultations began with opening remarks by key representatives followed by a series of thematic sessions. PMG's consultant, Monkey Forest Consulting (MFC), began each thematic session with a presentation, giving an overview of the definition, rationale and components of the BSP, and then covered theory around the BSP design parameter on which the session focused. Presentations were followed by questions designed to elicit feedback from participants. Then MFC facilitated dialogue through whole group discussions and breakout sessions where possible, to capture concerns, ideas, perspectives, and information on current practice.

Dates: November 4 & 5, 2024

Time: 9am - 1pm

Location: Serena Hotel Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Invitees: With the help of the World Bank (WB), all members of the General Development Coordination Council (DCC) were invited, this being the largest Development Partner (DP) coordination body in Tajikistan. Most organizations sent representatives to the meetings including:

- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- European Commission (EC)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe - Dushanbe Programme Office (OSCE)
- Swiss Cooperation Office and Consular Agency
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - Tajikistan (UNHCR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
- World Bank (WB)

Topics discussed

- Introduction to the BSP and the consultation process
- Why a BSP is needed and how it can be differentiated from Rogun HPP benefits and impact mitigation obligations
- BSP Principles adopted by Government in Jan 2024
- BSP structure and design components
- Opportunities for development effectiveness in Tajikistan
- BSP component interconnectivity
- BSP programming framework options relating to beneficiaries, geographical focus, time/cycle aspects, and thematic focus
- BSP implementation mode options
- Priority thematic and geographical areas of development in Tajikistan
- Criteria for selecting suitable thematic areas for targeting benefits
- Promising development models in Tajikistan and their effectiveness
- Criteria for selecting the BSP institutional home

- How development partners can support the BSP
- Exercise on designing participants' own BSP

#### State Entity Consultations

Dates: November 7 & 8, 2024

Time: 9am - 1pm

Location: Rogun HPP Office, Tajikistan

Invitees: With the help of the PMG, all state entities involved in Rogun HPP or a potential BSP were invited as per the list below, with most sending representatives to the meeting:

- Ministry of Finance (MoF)
- Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MoEDT)
- Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR)
- Ministry of Justice (MoJ)
- Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of Population (MoLMEP)
- Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MoH)
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
- Ministry of Education (MoE)
- Local Development Committee (LDC)
- State Committee for Investment and Property Management (SCIPM)
- State Committee for Local Development (SCLD)
- State Committee for Environmental Protection (SCEP)
- National Social Investment Fund (NSIFT)
- Directorate of Flooding Zone of the Rogun HPP (DFZ)
- OJSC Rogun HPP

#### Topics discussed

- Introduction to the BSP and the consultation process
- Why a BSP is needed and how can be differentiated from Rogun HPP benefits and impact mitigation obligations
- BSP structure and design components
- International BSP case studies and their design components
- Existing SE programmes that the BSP could complement
- BSP programming framework options relating to beneficiaries, geographical focus, time/cycle aspects, and thematic focus
- BSP implementation mode options
- BSP Principles adopted by Government in January 2024
- Practical steps for implementing BSP Principles
- Potential geographical and thematic scope of the BSP and its beneficiaries
- BSP Governance Structure
- Selection criteria for the BSP's institutional home
- Skills and capacities of the BSP institutional home
- Development partner participation and collaboration
- Exercise on designing participants' own BSP.

#### CSO Awareness Raising Session

Date: November 11, 2024

Time: 4pm - 6pm

Location: Serena Hotel Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Invites: CSOs that had previously shown interest, and participated in, ESIA disclosure activities for Rogun HPP. The following were represented at the event:

- Community Organization “Lawyers” (Tajik name “Ҳуқуқшиносон”)
- Committee for Peace and National Accord of Tajikistan
- Community Organization “Jakhon”
- Tajik Energy Workers' Association
- Tajik State University
- “Unity” organization
- Council under the President of Tajikistan
- Technical University of Tajikistan
- Association of Insurance Authorities of Tajikistan

Topics discussed

- Introduction to the BSP and the consultation process
- Why a BSP is needed and how it is differentiated from Rogun HPP benefits and impact mitigation obligations
- BSP structure and design components
- BSP programming framework options relating to beneficiaries, geographical focus, time/cycle aspects, and thematic focus
- Key development themes the BSP could focus on
- Who should be the beneficiaries of the BSP and what geography should be covered
- BSP Principles adopted by Government in Jan 2024
- Practical steps for implementing BSP Principles
- Criteria for selecting the BSP institutional home.

Key Messages from CSOs

Below is a thematic breakdown of the key messages derived from the discussion following the presentation.

Programming - beneficiaries & geography

- CSOs recognize the strategic significance of Rogun HPP as well as some of the issues faced by affected communities. Some representatives are keen that the economic benefits from the Project benefit those affected or the most vulnerable people, while others feel that those are being taken care of by Rogun HPP as part of their impact mitigation obligations to lenders and by the government in general since the Soviet times. And that instead, the benefits should be distributed to those still living near the flood zone post resettlement.
- At the same time, participants mentioned that Rogun HPP belongs to the nation and that directly or indirectly, the whole nation has been helping build it over the years. As such, the whole nation should benefit, not just directly impacted communities.
- It was mentioned that Rogun HPP shareholders will also expect to see benefits from their own investment.
- CSO representatives also mentioned that an important beneficiary group to consider are the workers who contributed to the construction of Rogun HPP, dating back to the Soviet Times, some of whom are still living and pensioners.

#### Programming - thematic focus

- CSO representatives feel that given that Rogun HPP is using water resources for energy, the Project should ensure accessibility to electricity, clean water and wastewater management for all households in the country. It was emphasized that electricity, water and hygiene are a basic human necessity and a basic human right and that improving access to these will improve the standard of living as well as attract tourism.
- Participants also mentioned that having attended a successful tour to resettled sites by Rogun HPP, they identified an important need within resettled communities for employment / income generation opportunities for women. They felt that the gender dimension is not explicitly mentioned in the BSP Principles, and that Rogun HPP employment opportunities will largely serve men - therefore, addressing women's employment gap (in the form of small business support) would be an important support from the BSP.

#### Programming - changes over time

- CSO representatives felt that the thematic focus of the BSP can change over time to reflect priorities, as funds increase, and capabilities increase.

#### Governance

- CSO representatives emphasized the importance of transparency in how benefits are distributed. They felt that CSO involvement is necessary to achieve this, and that if not led by an NGO directly, then the BSP should be governed by a tri-partite council/board with representatives of CSOs, government and development partners.

#### Other

- CSO representatives expressed concern on the use of the word "benefits" (as translated in Russian) and that it can mean "financial profit" to the listener.
- Finally, CSOs mentioned that they wish to continue to be involved in consultations for design and implementation in the future, and to learn more about how BSPs are applied successfully abroad.

#### Next Steps

The outcomes of these consultations are being incorporated into the BSP Options, Assessment Criteria, and Top Design Options Report, helping to shape the assessment and selection of preferred approaches.