

# **Livelihood Restoration Plan – Phase 2 (LRP 2)**

**2017-2028**

**For**

## **ROGUN HYDROPOWER PROJECT**



**Project Management Group under the President of the Republic  
of Tajikistan and  
State Enterprise, Directorate of the Flooding Zone of Rogun  
Hydropower Plant**



**September 2026 Update**

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Amonatbank:** `Amonatbank` is a State Unitary enterprise, which is a savings bank of the Republic of Tajikistan and used by the affected people to withdraw monetary compensation for their lost assets.

**Project-Affected Person(s):** Any person, group, community, or people who, because of the implementation of the Rogun HPP, is affected by loss of the right to use, or otherwise benefit from land (residential, agricultural, or commercial), water, livelihood, annual or perennial crops and trees, a built structure, or any other fixed or movable assets, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily. S/he can be a legal owner, non-titled structure owner, or tenant.

**Business Owner:** Any person who owns or conducts a business within the Project-affected area, the operation of which may be disrupted by the Project. S/he can be a legal owner, non-titled structure owner, or tenant and will receive different compensation and livelihood restoration packages as per the Entitlement Matrix detailed in the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF).

**Census:** A process to identify people who will be affected by the Project, establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and discourage ineligible persons from claiming benefits. The census collects pertinent demographic and related social and economic information about Project affected people and household income streams.

**Compensation:** Payment in cash or in-kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by the Project, at the time the asset needs to be replaced.

**Cut-off date:** Date of completion of census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. The cut-off date will be publicly announced and provided in all the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) prepared under the RLRF. This is the date on which calculation of losses and compensation are based. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to claim compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance, including from built structures, crops, fruit trees and other fixed assets built or planted after the cut-off date.

**Custodians of Community:** A registered association or such other legally recognized organization or committee of people managing, looking after, or responsible for the upkeep of, and liabilities relating to the land and structures in the Project area.

**Dekhan farm:** A registered individual or family farm, legally and physically distinct from household plots.

**Encroacher:** Someone who has illegally expanded or extended the outer limit of his/her private premises beyond the approved building line or agricultural land and has occupied public space beyond his/her plot or agricultural/residential land.

**Entitlement:** Measures that define what compensation that Project-affected households and people will receive for losses of land, crops, buildings, trees, and other assets and livelihoods that result from the Project's construction and operation. This includes moving and relocation assistance, livelihood restoration and other benefits, with the objective to improve, or at least restore, the incomes and standards of living of project affected people. These are usually set out in a table (Entitlement Matrix).

**Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):** A grievance redress mechanism is a locally based, formalized way to accept, assess, and resolve community feedback or complaints. These can be complemented by national grievances systems. GRMs are used to improve project outcomes through creating more predictable, timely and results-oriented responses to citizen concerns. The project GRM is detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as well as the RLRF.

**Jamoats:** The lowest tier of formal public administration in Tajikistan. Each jamoats is responsible for administering approximately 10 villages. They report to the district (rayon)-level authorities, which report to the regional administration.

**Hukumat:** District administration in Tajikistan.

**Makhalla:** Informal village council comprising community representatives.

**Presidential land:** Land for which use rights have been granted to households and dekhan farms by a Presidential Decree for the purpose of small-scale food production. Ownership rights remain with the State.

**Replacement cost:** A method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Replacement costs is the current market value plus transaction costs and must at least be sufficient to replace lost assets with assets of similar value and quality.

**Technical Household Passport (THP):** To assess asset compensation entitlements, a 'Technical Household Passport' (THP) is developed for each household by the local division of the Bureau of Technical Inventory, which forms the basis of the valuation of the affected peoples' assets. THPs contain the following main elements: (i) the name of the head of household, village in which the plot is located, and the names of officials carrying out the assessment; (ii) a detailed list and preliminary valuation table of the household's assets, including buildings, their size and the materials from which they are constructed, outbuildings fences, and other fixed assets; (iii) a floor plan of buildings; (iv) a diagram showing the layout of the plot; (v) administrative costs; and (vi) stamps showing the date of approval. Trees, crops and movable assets are not included in the technical passport. Before valuation, the THP is reviewed, and trees are added to the inventory.

**Vulnerable Groups:** People who by virtue of gender, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, ethnicity, social discrimination, and exclusion may be disproportionately affected by resettlement and hindered in their access to development benefits. Vulnerable groups within the Project Area of Influence have been identified as elderly household members and heads who require additional care and assistance, households who need to take care of members with disabilities and/or chronic illnesses, women-headed households who have insufficient income, households living under poverty or with low income, orphan and abandoned children and youth-at-risk (neither in education nor in employment) groups.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| Table of abbreviations |                                                                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>ADB</b>             | Asian Development Bank                                                        |
| <b>AIIB</b>            | Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank                                          |
| <b>Asl</b>             | Above sea level                                                               |
| <b>BTI</b>             | Bureau of Technical Inventory                                                 |
| <b>DFZ</b>             | State Enterprise, Directorate of the Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP               |
| <b>E&amp;S</b>         | Environmental and social                                                      |
| <b>ESDD</b>            | Environmental and Social Due Diligence                                        |
| <b>ESF</b>             | Environmental and Social Framework (of the World Bank)                        |
| <b>ESIA</b>            | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment                                    |
| <b>ESS</b>             | Environmental and Social Standard                                             |
| <b>FSL</b>             | Full Supply Level                                                             |
| <b>GRM</b>             | Grievance Redress Mechanism                                                   |
| <b>GWh</b>             | GigaWatt hour                                                                 |
| <b>HH</b>              | Household                                                                     |
| <b>HoF</b>             | Head of Family                                                                |
| <b>HoH</b>             | Head of Household                                                             |
| <b>HPP</b>             | Hydropower Plant                                                              |
| <b>IFIs</b>            | International Finance Institutions                                            |
| <b>Km</b>              | Kilometers                                                                    |
| <b>LRP</b>             | Livelihood Restoration Plan                                                   |
| <b>M</b>               | Meters                                                                        |
| <b>Masl</b>            | Meters Above Sea Level                                                        |
| <b>MoA</b>             | Ministry of Agriculture                                                       |
| <b>MoF</b>             | Ministry of Finance                                                           |
| <b>MoLMEP</b>          | Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population                 |
| <b>MW</b>              | Megawatt                                                                      |
| <b>NGO</b>             | Non-Governmental Organization                                                 |
| <b>PAC</b>             | Project-Affected Community                                                    |
| <b>PAP</b>             | Project-Affected Person                                                       |
| <b>PAH</b>             | Project-Affected Household                                                    |
| <b>RAP</b>             | Resettlement Action Plan                                                      |
| <b>PMF</b>             | Probable Maximum Flood                                                        |
| <b>RLRF</b>            | Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework                             |
| <b>SCLMG</b>           | State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy of the Republic of Tajikistan |
| <b>SEA/SH</b>          | Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment                               |
| <b>SEP</b>             | Stakeholder Engagement Plan                                                   |

| <b>Table of abbreviations</b> |                                                 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <b>TA</b>                     | Technical Assistance                            |
| <b>TEAS</b>                   | Techno-Economical Assessment Study              |
| <b>TWh/yr</b>                 | Tera-Watt hour per year                         |
| <b>THP</b>                    | Technical Household Passport                    |
| <b>TVET</b>                   | Technical and Vocational Education and Training |
| <b>WB</b>                     | The World Bank                                  |



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction

The Rogun Hydropower Plant (Rogun HPP, hereafter referred to as 'the Project') is located on the Vakhsh River in Tajikistan which is a tributary to the Amu Darya River in the larger Amu Darya Basin. The Project is strategically important for the Central Asian region, due to the need to sustain and improve the energy supply of Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries.

The Project was first proposed in 1959, with construction starting in 1982. Construction has progressed with several stop-and resume cycles, driven by the economic consequences of major geopolitical events. Construction has accelerated from 2016 onwards. At completion, the Project will have a total installed capacity of 3,780 MW, a 335m high dam, and a reservoir that will have an area of up to 16,823 hectares (ha) and will store up to 13.3 km<sup>3</sup> of water. The project is expected to generate an annual average of 17,000 GWh.

Construction of the dam will cause permanent irreversible environmental and social impacts due to the creation of the reservoir, headrace tunnel, powerhouse, transmission line, and ancillary facilities such as access roads and workers' camps. This includes large-scale physical and economic displacement of low-income rural communities in the reservoir and buffer areas. Considerable disruption to agricultural and other economic activities will lead to losses of land, assets, income and livelihoods, access to public assets and pasturelands, and cultural sites and assets. By 2032, about six years prior to the full inundation of the reservoir, an estimated population of more than 50,000 people living in 69 settlements in Rogun City, Nurobod and Rasht Districts will need to be permanently resettled from the area affected by impoundment (the 'flood zone').

The Project's design and configuration were re-evaluated in 2011-2014 and detailed Environmental and Social (E&S) assessments were carried out, following the Government of Tajikistan's request to the World Bank to finance the Project. In 2011, the Government commissioned a Techno-Economic Assessment Study (TEAS) and environmental and social (E&S) assessment, which were financed under an earlier World Bank project. In 2014 an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) were prepared in accordance with the World Bank's previous Operational Policies (OPs) on environmental and social safeguards. After completion of the TEAS, the Government proceeded with the construction of the Project without the support of the World Bank or other development partners, drawing upon the outputs from the TEAS. The resettlement program for the Project has been and continues to be managed by the State Enterprise, Directorate of Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP (DFZ), which was established in 2011, in line with the 2014 RPF and the RAP prepared for the first phase of resettlement (RAP 1). During the first phase of resettlement, which was prepared in 2014 and completed in 2017, a total of 289 households (2,697 PAPs) were physically relocated.

The World Bank and other International Finance Institutions (IFIs) are now financing the Project, with construction and resettlement activities ongoing. In January 2023, the World Bank approved a Technical Assistance (TA) package, 'Financing Framework for Rogun Hydropower Project.' It aims to support the Government of Tajikistan to establish a macroeconomically sustainable financing plan and improve the environmental and social performance of the Project, aligning it with the requirements of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), as well as the standards of other potential Lenders who may participate in the financing of the Project. As part of the TA, a number of E&S instruments for the Project have been updated or newly prepared, including a Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF), which was prepared in June 2024 and the Resettlement Action Plan and Livelihood Restoration Plan for the ongoing second phase of resettlement (RAP 2 and LRP 2), both of which were disclosed in August 2025.

## Purpose of RAP 2 and LRP 2

RAP 2 describes the progress of resettlement in the second phase (which commenced in 2017) and includes measures to ensure that past and current resettlement activities meet the requirements of both Tajikistan's applicable laws and the international lenders' standards<sup>1</sup>, especially the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5) on "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement". It includes the policies, procedures and processes to identify and mitigate impacts on people who are being or will be affected by physical and economic displacement due to the construction and operation of the Project. LRP 2 provides details on the livelihood restoration measures for the PAPs.

The RLRF has guided the preparation of RAP 2. The RLRF replaced the 2014 RPF, which guided the development of RAP 1 covering resettlement activities from 2009-2017 and has been fully implemented. A completion audit carried out in 2018 to assess RAP 1 implementation concluded that it was materially consistent with World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary resettlement. To date, resettlement within the RAP 2 period (2017-2028)<sup>2</sup> is being implemented by DFZ without the support of the World Bank or other development partners, drawing upon the initial 2014 RPF and RAP 1. RAP 2 supersedes those instruments.

Given that resettlement activities are being carried out in a phased manner over several years, to correspond to impoundment levels of the reservoir, as well as the magnitude of people affected by displacement, a framework approach to identify and mitigate adverse impacts on Project Affected Persons (PAP) was considered appropriate.

## Lessons learned from RAP 1

Key lessons to inform RAP 2/LRP 2 include:

- Strengthening information dissemination and awareness of entitlements.
- Expanding training programs beyond agriculture/trades to IT, tourism, and services.
- Providing targeted support for women and vulnerable PAPs to access training, micro-credit, and jobs.
- Increasing DFZ's monitoring capacity and outreach staff.
- Addressing declining interest in agriculture and identifying alternative livelihood strategies.
- Supporting women's requests for childcare, safe transport, market access, and culturally appropriate employment.

## Current livelihood restoration measures in RAP 2

Scale & Monitoring: When RAP 2 and LRP 2 were prepared in 2025, 1401 households had been surveyed. As of August 2026, 825 households have been resettled. DFZ staffing has expanded to 67 to strengthen monitoring, data collection, and grievance redress.

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<sup>1</sup> Tables summarizing the lenders' policies on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and setting out a gap analysis and reconciliation between national and the lenders' policies are in the RLRF, which is available at [energyprojects.tj](http://energyprojects.tj).

<sup>2</sup> The end date of 2025 has been extended if the impoundment/filling dates are extended.

Compensation: Since July 2024, households receive full market value for assets (depreciation no longer deducted). Most PAPs report compensation as sufficient, though inflation in construction materials has been a challenge.

Income Trends: Average annual income of resettled PAPs rose modestly (from TJS 26,269 to TJS 29,823). Income diversification occurred, with declines in irrigated agriculture and livestock, and increases in wage labor, migration, pensions, and small businesses. Food costs and living expenses increased, stressing vulnerable households.

Support Provided (2017–2026):

- TJS 4.97 million in cash, loans and wage support. PAPs have also benefited from a national agricultural program which provides in-kind agricultural and pastoral support (seeds, seedlings, animals and equipment). Vulnerable PAPs have received food assistance.
- The project is also provide training stipends of USD 2 million to be disbursed over LRP 2 and beyond.
- The Gender Action Plan provides USD 2 million to help develop economic and social opportunities for project affected women and girls and create greater opportunities for women as workers/employees at the Rogun project site.

An Additional Financing of the World Bank's Socio-Economic Resilience Support Project (SERSP) is adding about \$5 million in community infrastructure and economic investments that will benefit both the PAPs and host communities in the project area.<sup>3</sup> It aims to strengthen socio-economic resilience in Rogun-affected and disadvantaged jamoats through inclusive, participatory investments in livelihoods and local infrastructure. The project is supporting local economic development, climate resilience, and institutional capacity through targeted investments, grants, training, and technical assistance.

- 1,642 PAPs supported with permanent, temporary, or seasonal jobs.
- 773 vocational training sessions conducted for PAPs (2018–2026), attended by both men and women.
- 104 Preferential loans (TJS 5,000) are available for small business start-ups.
- Special programs for vulnerable groups (disabled, women, female-headed households) include targeted training, shops, and agricultural support.

Agriculture:

- Land allocation increased (average combined household and agricultural plots expanded from ~2,500 m<sup>2</sup> to ~15,000 m<sup>2</sup>). Each household which requested agricultural land received 0.3 ha. Those households which have requested additional agricultural land have received it through local authorities.
- Support provided through seeds, livestock, small machinery, and extension services.
- Shift from commercial farming to subsistence and diversification into other livelihoods.

Challenges to livelihood restoration includes: freshwater shortages; delays in road and utility infrastructure; inflation-driven construction costs; adaptation periods in new resettlement areas; finalization of agricultural land allocation in some cases; and opportunities for women to gain employment and establish businesses.

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<sup>3</sup> The project provides another \$12.5 million in support to jamoats in the Districts of the PAPs, some of which may provide collateral benefit to the PAPs.

Opportunities for provision of additional resources and services through Rogun's Benefit-Sharing Program (BSP) will also support livelihoods. This LRP also pays particular attention to vulnerable groups, including people who by virtue of gender, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, ethnicity, social discrimination and/or exclusion may be disproportionately affected by resettlement.

While project support and national programs have helped PAPs re-establish livelihoods in the resettlement areas, DFZ will be working with financiers to strengthen transitional allowance support, analyze labor market opportunities (to better target training) and develop local businesses and enterprises.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

LRP 2 needs to be read in conjunction with RAP 2. In addition to a summary of livelihood restoration measures, RAP 2 includes:

- Project description and overview
- Project impacts due to the impoundment of the reservoir
- Socio-economic conditions of the PAPs in the Rogun HPP Area
- Institutional arrangements
- Implementation arrangements
- Eligibility, valuation and compensation procedures
- Entitlements and compensation
- Community participation
- Adaptive management processes
- Costs and budget
- Grievance redress mechanism
- Monitoring and evaluation

The focus of LRP 2 is to assess lessons learned from livelihood restoration efforts in RAP 1 and ongoing efforts in the second phase of resettlement and provide a plan for livelihood restoration for the 17,876 PAPs. This LRP builds upon the project Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework (RLRF) and the resettlement that was completed as part of the Phase 1 technical assistance in 2011-17 which was guided by a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Resettlement Action Plan 1 (RAP 1) and Livelihood Restoration Plan 1 (LRP 1)<sup>4</sup>.

LRP 2 is one of a series of documents that will guide the implementation of the resettlement process going forward. The RLRF provides the overarching policy guidance and requirements for the resettlement program to inform the preparation of further RAPs and LRPs. These documents are outlined in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1 – Documentation Related to Ongoing Resettlement for Rogun HPP**

| Document | Purpose                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RLRF     | <p>The RLRF updates the 2014 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and provides guidance for the second phase Resettlement Action Plan (RAP 2) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP 2) for the years 2017-2026, as well as describing when future RAPs and LRPs will be prepared for the remaining stages of the reservoir filling.</p> <p>The objectives of the RLRF are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Set out the approach for managing involuntary resettlement, ensuring living conditions for Project-affected persons (PAPs) are equivalent to, if not better than, those which existed before the Project;</li><li>• Explain how resettlement activities are being coordinated, including provision and allocation of resources and overall decision-making;</li><li>• Provide information on institutional arrangements, numbers of PAPs, entitlements, indicative budget and timetables and initial livelihood restoration modalities for upcoming resettlement activities for the period 2026 until the end of 2032, when resettlement will be completed four years in advance of full impoundment in 2038. The RLRF has guided the development of this RAP 2 and will guide the preparation of future RAPs and LRPs, which will be prepared in parallel with future stages of reservoir filling after 2025;</li></ul> |

<sup>4</sup> The Government of Tajikistan commenced the resettlement process in 2009, but most PAPs did not start relocating until 2011. The first phase of resettlement was completed in 2017.

| Document                                 | Purpose                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summarize the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for resolving potential complaints from displaced persons; and</li> <li>Describe the arrangements for implementing and monitoring the resettlement process, including internal and external monitoring arrangements.</li> </ul> <p>The RLRF also includes key findings and lessons learned from an assessment of the Phase 2 resettlement activities undertaken between 2017 and 2024. It also provides measures in RAP 2/LRP 2 to align it with international standards.</p> |
| <b>2017-2028<br/>RAP 2 and<br/>LRP 2</b> | The implementation plans for resettlement and livelihood restoration that identify the households and assets of those affected by the Project and details compensation, assistance, relocation arrangements and other livelihood measures that will be undertaken to ensure that impacts on people who are adversely affected are appropriately mitigated, covering the period 2017-2028.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Future<br/>RAPs/LRPs</b>              | These will be prepared by DFZ for resettlement taking place after 2026, guided by the RLRF and drawing on the lessons learned from implementation of RAP 2/LRP 2.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

## 1.1 Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration: Current Situation and Planning

The Project is subject to a national resettlement policy established by Resolution No.467 of October 1, 2008, and expanded by Resolution No.47 of January 20, 2009<sup>5</sup>, and associated presidential decrees. Following Resolution No. 47, DFZ was founded in 2011 and has two major responsibilities (i) resettlement of the affected population and (ii) construction of communal infrastructure. The Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population (MoLMEP) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) are responsible for livelihood support and restoration activities, including training and support for employment. DFZ also works with jamoats and other relevant ministries and agencies dealing with education, health, energy, water supply, environmental protection and social protection to ensure the program follows the key principles described above.

Resettlement is proceeding in phases according to a series of RAPs as follows:

**Table 1-2: RAP Planning for Rogun HPP**

| SCENARIO-I – RAP PLANNING (For all 69 villages, resettlement completed by 2032, in advance of full impoundment (1290 masl) by 2038) |                                         |                    |                                     |                                       |                                 |                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Impoundment levels based on lowest point of villages (m asl)                                                                        | Proposed years to complete resettlement | RAP period         | No. of villages covered in each RAP | No. of households covered in each RAP | No. of PAPs covered in each RAP | RAP Status                                         |
| <b>1092-1220</b>                                                                                                                    | 2014-2017                               | 2014-2017<br>RAP 1 | 8                                   | 326                                   | 2,697                           | Completed                                          |
| <b>1110-1290</b>                                                                                                                    | 2017-2028                               | 2017-2028<br>RAP 2 | 16                                  | 1,838                                 | 17,876                          | In progress (to be finalized by 2028) <sup>6</sup> |

<sup>5</sup> Resolution 47 has been updated in 2026. RAP 2 provides more detailed information on the update.

<sup>6</sup> The numbers for RAP 2 are changing to reflect increases described in Section 1.1 of this LRP. This is not a final number.

|                                  |           |                    |           |              |                             |                                  |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>1185-1270</b>                 | 2027-2029 | 2027-2029<br>RAP 3 | 16        | 1,328        | 9,206                       | RAP 3 ready by 2027 <sup>7</sup> |
| <b>1271-1295</b>                 | 2028-2030 | 2028-2030<br>RAP 4 | 17        | 2,215        | 12,547                      | RAP 4 ready by 2028 <sup>8</sup> |
| <b>1296-1414</b>                 | 2030-2032 | 2030-2032<br>RAP 5 | 12        | 1,209        | 8,898                       | RAP 5 ready by 2030 <sup>9</sup> |
| <b>TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION</b> |           |                    | <b>69</b> | <b>6,916</b> | <b>51,224</b> <sup>10</sup> |                                  |

As of July 2026, 825 households (8,551 PAPs) in the second phase of resettlement (RAP 2) have been relocated. The remainder are either in the process of completing their relocation (6,710 PAPs) or commencing the compensation/resettlement process (2,615 PAPs).

It should be noted that the number of project-affected households has increased during RAP 2 to reflect changes in the establishment of households, natural family increases, the inclusion of informal households, appeals by households to be included in the census and the conclusions of DFZ's verification and finalization of the paperwork regarding project-affected households.

In general, based on the 2023 and 2024 socio-economic surveys and consultations with PAHs, resettled households in this phase consider the structures and associated services to be better or the same as they were in their previous communities. PAPs have received household land for their homes and structures, comparable to what they had before, as well as additional land for each married child in the household. Those PAPs who requested agricultural land for subsistence and other uses received 0.3 ha. Some of the PAPs engaged in commercial farming requested and received additional farmland, though in some cases, some of the allocated land is outside their immediate community because of land scarcity. Communal land has also been made available to communities, though the amount of land for grazing may be less than what was available to them before, either because fewer households are engaged in pastoralism, or they have reduced the number of animals they own, or due to the scarcity of such land in some of the resettlement areas. According to consultations, the majority of PAPs say they have received land of equal quality to what they had before; in cases where the land produced fewer crops, PAPs, with support from jamoats and the Ministry of Agriculture, have trying different approaches and techniques to improve productivity.

Additional schools, medical facilities and other social structures have been built in the communities where the PAPs have been resettled, as well as provisions for electricity and water supply. These amenities have also benefited host communities.

According to a June 2024 socio-economic survey of resettled PAPs carried out by DFZ, most services have improved or stayed the same:

- No change in road accessibility. After resettlement, 99% of households still have access to roads.

<sup>7</sup> The commencements dates for RAPs/LRPs 3 to 5 may be adjusted if the impoundment/filling dates change, if there are increases in the number of PAPs (which is likely, given the increase in family size over the life of the resettlement program) or if there are delays in financing.

<sup>8</sup> See Footnote 3.

<sup>9</sup> See Footnote 3.

<sup>10</sup> This is the current number as of June 2026. It is possible that the final count of PAPs could be up to 60,000 to take account of population growth.

- Electricity: Resettlement has not affected the availability of electricity for households. The level of access to electricity is 100%.
- Hospital/Medical Center: Accessibility to healthcare facilities in all areas has improved significantly and is 100%.
- Access to drinking water: The overall level of accessibility after resettlement is 96%. The availability of drinking water has remained almost the same in all districts.
- Telecommunications infrastructure: Resettlement has also had a positive impact on the availability of telecommunications infrastructure in all districts. On average, household access to mobile networks and the internet has increased from 73% to 85%.
- Access to primary schools: Initially, the socio-economic analysis indicated that access to primary schools had fallen from 75% to 67% across all districts. This is because the new schools built in the resettlement areas combine primary (Grades 1 to 4) and secondary (Grades 5 to 11), resulting in fewer standalone primary schools. In fact, access to primary schools has increased to 100% in the resettled areas.
- Leisure/recreation facilities: Access to leisure facilities has improved since the resettlement. On average, all districts have increased from 33% to 42%.
- Bus stations: Accessibility to bus stations for households has also improved. On average, in all districts, household access to bus stations increased from 26% to 52%.
- Sewerage: On average, 51% of households in all districts have sewerage after resettlement, where previously almost all of them had none.

Some key challenges remain:

- Interviews by the World Bank of some 200 resettled households (between 2022 and 2024) indicated that about 90% of PAHs reported that the financial compensation for their houses and structures – even with the permitted depreciation by the government<sup>11</sup> – was adequate to purchase or build new houses and structures at the resettlement sites.<sup>12</sup> The remaining 10% of PAH surveyed stated that they needed additional support, as materials and labor costs were higher than expected. Almost all PAPs agree strongly that their new homes are superior in quality to their original homes, with important amenities such electricity and water supply, and upgraded or new schools and medical facilities to accommodate the resettled people, as well as host communities.
- Livelihood restoration is recognized to take more time than physical resettlement and it will be important for the government to strengthen efforts in this area. While PAPs may opt to keep some agricultural land for subsistence farming and try to continue working as migrant laborers in

<sup>11</sup> The depreciation of household asset values ended in July 1, 2024, as part of the government's effort to align the compensation process with good international industry practice and the requirements of the World Bank and other international financial institutions investing in the project.

<sup>12</sup> A separate survey of 363 households prepared by a consultant to DFZ indicated that 73% of PAHs reported adequate compensation, but the questionnaire did not ask PAPs to explain how or why they were not adequately compensated.



other countries, many have been switching to or are considering new occupations, such as construction and services. This, and proximity to larger towns, may explain why the average annual income of resettled persons generally increased by about 11 percent after resettlement.

- Access to irrigation water: On average, the usage of irrigation water has decreased from 98% to 70% across all districts. This is largely because many resettled families have opted not to have agricultural plots, but to engage in other economic activities, such as construction and small businesses. The share of households engaged in irrigated agriculture has fallen from 44% to 6%. In terms of agriculture, the cultivation of crops, in particular potatoes and vegetables, decreased. The proportion of households without crops has increased. The number of fruit trees, namely mulberries, walnuts and pears, has significantly decreased. About 2/3 of the PAPs have indicated that, while they support some subsistence farming at the new resettlement sites, they prefer doing migrant labor or new professions, such as construction, carpentry, masonry, etc. For some resettlement sites (e.g. Sebiston), there are challenges with water supply and quality for irrigation, and DFZ is working with the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources to build water supply pipes (see below).
- Access to public land for grazing or access to hay or timber: On average across all districts, the usage of grazing land and access to timber decreased from 97% to 20%. However, it is important to note that there is significantly less demand for grazing land or for any hay and timber growing on such land. In their original villages, PAPs were using local land informally in mountainous areas for grazing animals, gathering hay and timber and growing fruit and nut trees. In the new resettlement areas, the communal land is more formally established and delineated, but the quantity and quality is sufficient to support livelihoods. New settlements are more peri-urban than rural and many families have opted not to keep grazing animals and thus do not require hay. As for timber, resettled communities are able to purchase timber in local markets. In some areas, such as Tursunzoda, PAPs have preferred to have agricultural land allotted to individual households, rather than establishing communal land. While allocation of communal land remains an issue in at least a few cases, DFZ is focusing on resettling the PAPs to the new sites first and then working closely with communities which have asked for communal land to make such land available in or near the resettled communities. In some cases, not all communal land will end up being in areas near the resettled communities because of difficulties in finding accessible and productive land in the communities themselves.
- Access to secondary schools: The average level in all districts has fallen from 96% to 89%. This is due to the fact that some of the secondary schools are still under construction. Once they are completed, access to secondary schools in the resettled areas will be 100%.

DFZ has reached out to resettled PAPs and invited them to submit claims through the Grievance Redress Mechanism for additional cash compensation or other support, as needed. This point will continue to be reiterated during the consultations on RAP 2 and LRP 2 and monitored during supervision, including by the independent RAP monitor.

DFZ has also worked with the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and other related state enterprises to resolve accessibility to drinking and irrigation water, as well as public lands for grazing and other purposes. There are some challenges in the resettlement areas. For example, in Sebiston, the groundwater is saline. This means that water has to be pumped into the new resettlement from other locations and/or water retention ponds and purification systems need to be built. Communal land

may be limited by geography, which means that there may be more intensive use of the land. DFZ has held numerous consultations with PAHs to discuss land use in the new settlements, including balancing household agricultural plots with communal land. In many cases, resettled communities have requested less communal land and household agricultural land, as they are shifting away from farming and pastoral activities in favor of new employment, for example in construction or other migrant labor opportunities. LRP 2 includes proposals for targeted skills-based training to enable the transition for interested PAPs from land-based livelihoods to other occupations, such as services, construction and small businesses.

DFZ has worked closely with the Ministry of Education to ensure existing schools are expanded to accommodate extra students or that new schools are built in new settlements – and that this is done before families resettle. In some cases, temporary alternative arrangements have had to be made for students to attend schools in other towns while the construction of existing or new facilities are being finalized. Education authorities also point out that some schools are completing construction and, once this is done, the percentage of students with access to primary and secondary schools will improve. The construction of the new schools will also benefit students from adjoining host communities (as has been demonstrated in RAP 1).

Finally, DFZ is working closely with MoLMEP, Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant ministries, agencies and jamoats to help resettled PAPs restore previous livelihoods or get support in establishing new occupations. These measures are detailed in LRP 2.

## **1.2 Consultation, Information Disclosure and Grievance Redress Mechanism**

Regular and ongoing consultations – both formal and informal – with affected communities have been carried out since the establishment of DFZ in 2011<sup>13</sup>. For the RLRF, in-country consultations with affected communities and the wider public took place in June 2024 and are detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), which is available at: [energyprojects.tj](http://energyprojects.tj). DFZ has hired appropriately qualified staff to effectively carry out stakeholder engagement activities and provide oversight on livelihood restoration measures.

PAPs have been notified well in advance of relocation to provide necessary time to plan and relocate their families with the support of DFZ and local authorities. The entitlement matrix has been shared with all affected communities in the form of a simple guide for land acquisition and compensation. As detailed in the SEP, these entitlements have been communicated through various means, including national media sources, TV ads, radios, and printed leaflets.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) managed by DFZ to handle resettlement-related issues at the local level has been established. This includes a second tier to handle complaints, which is independent, involving local authorities and members of civil society.<sup>14</sup> Complainants can also go to court. The PAPs also have access to a centralized grievance mechanism, at the national level, which is available to receive appeals from all citizens of Tajikistan.

## **1.3 Implementation Arrangements, Monitoring and Budget**

Resettlement and livelihood restoration management of a project of this scale requires an effective and efficient governance structure, in which coordination and communication amongst responsible agencies

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<sup>13</sup> DFZ prepares records of the meetings, including key issues raised and actions for follow-up.

<sup>14</sup> The second tier of the GRM is explained in the 2026 updates to the SEP and RAP 2.

is critical. Per the Project Implementation Agreement, DFZ has primary responsibility for implementation of the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework, the Resettlement Action Plans and the Livelihood Restoration Plans. DFZ has received additional support and capacity to carry out its responsibilities and coordinate with MoLMEP, MoA and other ministries and agencies so that affected people are aware of the livelihood restoration process, and the livelihood support opportunities and entitlements that the Government of Tajikistan is providing. DFZ will review its resources and staffing and make adjustments, based as and when required.

Internal and external monitoring protocols and procedures have been strengthened under DFZ's supervision and coordination. These measures involve an independent third-party monitor. Furthermore, completion audits will be conducted by another independent consultant at the end of the implementation of each RAP. An information management system is being developed by DFZ to permit real-time monitoring of the project-affected districts and settlements. Appropriate output and outcome indicators to monitor progress on resettlement and livelihood have been developed and are included in RAP 2 (Section 15, 'Monitoring and Evaluation').

The total budget for RAP 2 (2017-2028) is estimated to be about US\$90 million<sup>15</sup>. This includes sufficient budget to complete RAP 2 and LRP 2 and expenses to bring the current resettlement management into alignment with the updated standards of the Lenders. The budget to complete the resettlement and livelihood restoration of the remaining 4,752 households<sup>16</sup> after 2027 is estimated at around US\$250-300 million, which includes appropriate contingencies, as it is expected that this amount may increase in the future.

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<sup>15</sup> See RAP 2 for more details.

<sup>16</sup> It should be noted that this number of project-affected households is likely to change.

## 2. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION DURING RAP 1/LRP 1

During the first phase of resettlement, 326 project-affected households (2,697 PAPs) were resettled from villages near the dam site to other towns and villages: Teppai Samarkandi and Moinkach in Rudaki District; Toichi villages I and II in Tursonzoda City; New Saidon; and Yoli Garmoba in Rogun city. Resettlement commenced in 2011 and was completed in the summer of 2017. In 2018, PMG commissioned an audit of the RAP 1 process.

Some of the livelihood measures provided in the first phase includes MoLMEP providing loans to each family<sup>17</sup> for a total of TJS 3,000.<sup>18</sup> In addition, each Head of Household received TJS 100 somoni and each family member received TJS 50 somoni. Survey data showed that 99 percent of households interviewed received such loans and benefits. Table 2-1 provides a breakdown of these payments.

**Table 2-1: Summary of Funds Paid to PAPs during RAP 1 (in TJS)**

|              | Expenditures                                                                                        | Chorsada Nurabad (settled in Rudaki District) | Urban community of Rogun (settled in Tursunzoda City) | Rural communities of Rogun: Tagi Kamar, Tagi Agba, Mirog (settled in Rogun city) | Total            |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>1</b>     | MoLMEP Preferential credits 3,000 somoni per family.                                                | 780,000                                       | 381,000                                               | 492,000                                                                          | <b>1,653,000</b> |
| <b>2</b>     | MoLMEP One-time assistance to families (100 somoni per family and 50 somoni for each family member) | 77,250                                        | 37,500                                                | 43,050                                                                           | <b>157,800</b>   |
| <b>Total</b> |                                                                                                     | <b>857,250</b>                                | <b>418,500</b>                                        | <b>535,050</b>                                                                   | <b>1,810,800</b> |

No household was required to move until their replacement house had been completed. In addition, relocated households were allowed to continue using previous plots until all crops had been harvested. All resettled households built replacement homes. Additionally, married children of primary homeowners that lived jointly with the families were recognized as separate households and were provided land plots on which they built new homes. Vulnerable households took longer on average to complete house construction than non-vulnerable households, with many receiving additional in-kind support and

<sup>17</sup> In almost all households, there was more than one family and so loans were provided for the Head of Household as well as other eligible family members (i.e. married children).

<sup>18</sup> There was no obligation to pay 50 percent of the amount received, and the remaining part (50 percent) had to be repaid without interest.

assistance. In accordance with the approved master plans of new settlements, engineering communication facilities, health centers and educational institutions were built and commissioned.

The standard of living in the new resettlement areas improved significantly for PAPs compared to their living standards prior to being resettled. This included better quality homes on larger land plots which have electricity, water connections, paved roads and transportation links to work and markets, as well as access to new or upgraded education and medical facilities. Approximately 90 percent of the resettled PAPs grow agricultural crops and fruit trees in household gardens adjacent to their newly built homes.

Prior to being resettled, women engaged largely in housekeeping activities; however, post resettlement, women had greater livelihood opportunities. For example, in Tursunzoda, more than 180 women obtained jobs in social work, small businesses, crop production, and seasonal work (harvesting of raw cotton, grapes, and other crops). For women lacking formal education, MoLMEP provided training courses (e.g. sewing courses). Upon completion of these courses, 40 students received certificates and are currently employed in the formal sector or work out of their homes.

In Rogun City, post resettlement has also provided more employment opportunities for women. Whereas prior to resettlement women had limited employment opportunities, women have found employment as medical staff, teachers, cleaners and other jobs.

Although the RAP 1 audit found that the resettlement process met the standards of good international industry practice (including the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement), restoring livelihoods was a challenge. Out of the population affected by resettlement under RAP 1, those who had been resettled in the Rudaki District had the most successful livelihood restoration outcomes, mainly because they were resettled to a peri-urban area on the outskirts of Dushanbe. All of the PAPs in Rudaki were able to restore their incomes in 4-5 years, with 25% earning more than they did in their previous communities. According to DFZ, overall it took between 4 and 10 years for all the PAPs to restore their incomes. DFZ spent several years addressing the issues as noted in Table 2-12 below:

**Table 2-2: List of Outstanding Livelihood Restoration Issues upon Completion of RAP 1**

| Outstanding Issues                               | Responsible Agencies                                                                                                                | Result                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Employment                                       | MoLMEP<br>Local state authorities (Rudaki District, Tursunzoda City, and Rogun City) target resettled persons as priority in hiring | Reduction of the unemployment rate and the acquisition of alternative income sources |
| Refresher courses                                | MoLMEP                                                                                                                              | Acquisition of new skills and specialties                                            |
| Allotment of land for the cultivation of crops   | Local state authorities (Rudaki District, Tursunzoda City, Rogun City)<br>Committee on Land Building                                | Full use of lands provided to those who have requested land                          |
| Allotment of land plots for families of migrants | Local state authorities (Rudaki District, Tursunzoda City)                                                                          | Improvement in the standard of living                                                |
| Support for vulnerable people                    | Local state authorities (Rudaki District, Tursunzoda City) give                                                                     | Improvement in the standard of living                                                |

|  |                                                            |  |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------|--|
|  | priority to vulnerable people for employment opportunities |  |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------|--|

DFZ has been continuing to monitor the PAPs from RAP 1 and to provide support to PAPs, as and when needed.

## 2.1 Lessons Learned about Livelihood Restoration from RAP 1/LRP 1 and Their Application in RAP 2/LRP 2

Based on interviews with people affected by resettlement under of RAP 1, a number of key lessons have been learned about the livelihood restoration process:

**Table 2-3: Lessons Learned and Application in RAP 2/LRP 2**

| Lesson Learned                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Application in RAP 2/LRP 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DFZ and MoLMEP should strengthen information dissemination to efforts to make PAPs aware of their entitlements and opportunities in both Rogun HPP targeted programs and other government programs. PAPs should receive support to register for services and get to access entitlements and opportunities offered.                          | DFZ has held national and local consultations with PAPs and other interested parties on a regular basis, as well as ongoing meetings with PAP communities and households. They have prepared brochures and have a website: <a href="https://mmz.nbo-rogun.tj/">https://mmz.nbo-rogun.tj/</a>                                            |
| MoLMEP should provide more targeted advice and guidance to individual PAPs to utilize training opportunities. One constraint is that few PAPs can afford doing longer-term training, as they need to earn a daily income.                                                                                                                   | MoLMEP has been upgrading their training programs and providing advice to PAPs on courses which are most relevant to their needs, including more advanced technical training, which would provide value-added income. The World Bank has provided \$2 million to DFZ for stipends so that PAPs can receive some funds while they train. |
| Training should go beyond the usual curriculum related to agriculture, construction and trades, but include new skills and professions such as in IT and natural resource management/tourism near the Rogun reservoir.                                                                                                                      | MoLMEP has been developing courses in new areas, like energy management and advanced agricultural management to help PAPs develop new skills.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| MoLMEP should provide targeted support/measures to ensure that, PAPs, especially women and those most vulnerable, are able to access training and micro-credit opportunities.                                                                                                                                                               | The World Bank has provided \$2 million for implementation of a Gender Action Plan, which includes measures for training, access to credit and advice in establishing businesses/enterprises.                                                                                                                                           |
| DFZ should hire additional qualified staff to strengthen their outreach to PAPs and increase its capacity to monitor livelihood prior to relocation and post relocation. Strengthened monitoring of livelihood restoration measures is critical to confirm effectiveness during implementation and facilitate quick response to challenges. | DFZ has hired additional to staff to provide PAPs with information, support them in their resettlement and monitor livelihood restoration. They are working to strengthen their support in this area.                                                                                                                                   |
| DFZ and MoLMEP should undertake a pre-identification process to identify and provide targeted support to PAPs who will lose livelihoods.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | DFZ has taken the lead to reach out to PAPs and help them get the training they need to strengthen existing skills, learn new skills and receive agricultural extension support. They are working with MoLMEP to identify training interests of opportunities for the PAPs.                                                             |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>DFZ and MoLMEP should carry out further analysis to ascertain why many PAPs no longer wish to pursue agricultural based livelihoods. These metrics should inform resettlement into specific relocation sites.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <p>DFZ has interviewed PAPs and ensure they are given choices about continuing in the agriculture, doing a mix of agriculture and other professions or moving into new sectors, such as construction and services.</p>                                                                              |
| <p>DFZ should maintain ongoing engagement with female PAPs to identify specific needs and obstacles to restore their livelihoods. Women PAPs have made several suggestions to enhance the quality and effectiveness of future LRPs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finding employment in their new locations (both those continuing existing employment and those entering employment for the first time). Many acknowledged the importance of acquiring skills to be able to enter the labor market. Some women stressed the need for childcare facilities and culturally acceptable work (e.g. such as sewing, working in a bakery or pharmacy) to enable them to work locally. Availability of such infrastructure varies between sites.</li> <li>• Having access to safe transportation services to enable women to access social and economic opportunities.</li> <li>• Getting short-term assistance to lease market stalls to sell products in new places of residence, start up small gardens or nurseries, (i.e., seeds, trees, compost) and start up agricultural activities at the new resettlement sites.</li> <li>• Getting support to for technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and apprenticeships or financial support while undertaking longer-term training.</li> </ul> | <p>DFZ has hired a gender specialist who is working closely with PMG to implement the Gender Action Plan, which includes actions to help women get the support they need (including child care) so that they can get jobs in the resettlement sites and/or set up local businesses/enterprises.</p> |

### 3. ASSESSMENT OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION FOR RAP 2/LRP 2

While preparing RAP 2, DFZ undertook an assessment of key issues. These issues are similar to the lessons learned from RAP 1/LRP 1 – and Table 3-1 below includes a number of actions DFZ is taking to improve resettlement and livelihood restoration during the second phase.

**Table 3-1: RAP 2 Assessment Recommendations and DFZ's Responses**

| Recommendations                                                                                                                                                                                                    | DFZ's Response                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Improving data collection systems on socio-economic baseline, vulnerabilities and livelihoods                                                                                                                      | <p>The socio-economic data has been expanded to collect education, employment and income data for all family members. Other data points will be added to improve monitoring of the livelihood restoration process.</p> <p>Jamoats are improving data collection and keeping track of this information and sharing it with DFZ. DFZ coordinates with other ministries to ensure vulnerable people in the resettlement areas receive support to which they are entitled, as well as additional support related to resettlement and livelihood restoration. DFZ has updated Decree 47/2009 to include stronger measures for coordinating among relevant actors in the resettlement process (DFZ, MoLMEP, NSIFT, Ministry of Agriculture, Jamoats, etc.), including improved data-sharing.</p> |
| Improving information management systems                                                                                                                                                                           | <p>A modern, digitized data collection system has been developed and is being used by DFZ, including a data verification process. This includes an updated system for documenting and recording all valuation reports, payments, entitlements and additional support measures that are provided either as cash and/or in-kind. DFZ is also working on a GIS mapping tool to track the resettlement and land-related issues more effectively.</p> <p>DFZ has hired qualified staff to manage the socio-economic data and management information system. They are working to strengthen the monitoring of resettlement and livelihood restoration activities and outcomes.</p>                                                                                                               |
| <p>Increase staff and capacity to manage resettlement and livelihood monitoring in line with international standards.</p> <p>This includes commissioning an external/independent valuation expert's assessment</p> | DFZ has increased staffing to 67 as of June 2026 .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| on the valuation process to benchmark replacement cost especially for assets such as buildings, structures and other moveable assets where depreciation is being deducted as per national law.                                                                                                                                                                                    | The independent RAP monitor is reviewing the valuation process and will provide an assessment of the process.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Improving outreach on valuation process, eligibility, entitlements, compensation and cut-off dates.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | DFZ is making information available through its public information centers in the resettlement areas, through meetings and consultations and posters/pamphlets. Extra efforts are being made to ensure women and vulnerable persons are consulted about the resettlement process. For example, DFZ is seeking specific feedback from women and vulnerable persons on their desires in terms of employment, skills and training and preferences around vocations. Consultation processes are also designed to support equal participation of women and vulnerable persons (e.g., appropriate meeting times, transport, childcare support, as well as convening of women-only meetings).                                                                                   |
| Improving the efficiency of compensation payments and documentation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | DFZ is continuing to do this. First compensation payments are being paid within six months after the final valuation and no later than 12 months.<br><br>DFZ is working to improve timelines for issuing land certificates, but the issuance process is linked to the construction of houses, which can take time.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Ensuring full replacement value is achieved in compensation paid for all lost assets and structures of affected households. Where national law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, ensure compensation under national law is supplemented by additional measures (in-kind or cash support) to meet the replacement cost standard of the Lenders. | Since July 1, 2024, DFZ and the State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzor” have ceased deducting the value of household assets. Instead, PAHs receive the full market value for their assets. As part of the ongoing consultations on the resettlement process, DFZ has been asking PAPs to come forward to the Grievance Redress Mechanism if their compensation was inadequate or resettlement remains incomplete due to the lack of amenities, such as water supply. DFZ will provide additional compensation, including in-kind support, to PAPs who demonstrate that the compensation resulting from the valuation of their houses and structures was insufficient for them to purchase or build new houses and structures sufficient to restore their living standards. |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Improving monitor of replacement house construction process and public service provision. Where construction of replacement houses takes more than 1.5 years, investigate whether these households are vulnerable and require additional support. In cases of public service shortages, ensure alternative arrangements are in place to facilitate public access to these services in new resettlement sites. | <p>This is being done. It should be noted that construction of resettlement houses takes at least 1 to 1.5 years for all categories of PAPs.</p> <p>DFZ has been making alternative arrangements to deliver services (e.g. water) until the services in the resettlement sites are satisfactorily completed.</p> |
| Improving the grievance mechanism.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | DFZ has strengthened their community liaison teams to help PAPs plan their relocation and use the GRM for settling complaints about compensation and other issues. DFZ is also working on developing a unified digital GRM platform to manage and monitor complaints across the resettlement area.               |
| Improving governance on livelihood restoration management and establish proactive livelihoods support during transition.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | DFZ is working closely with ministries, agencies and jamoats to strengthen livelihood support. The project will also benefit from financing under the project for training stipends and the World Bank's Socio-economic Resilience Support project as well as the Gender Action Plan.                            |

In addition to the above, the project is undertaking the following commitments during implementation of the resettlement/livelihood restoration program:

1. DFZ has been keeping careful track of the adequacy of compensation. In consultations with the World Bank between December 2022 and December 2024 involving some 200 households (out of a total of 1,710), about 90% of PAPs said they received sufficient compensation to build new houses and other structures. About 10% of resettled PAPs said they applied for additional compensation and most of them (about 80%) said they received additional financial and/or in-kind compensation, such as land, seeds, farming implements and support in getting local jobs or setting up small businesses.

A separate survey of 364 resettled households in July/August 2023 (during the second phase of resettlement), indicated that 73% of PAHs reported that the financial compensation for their houses and structures – even with the permitted depreciation of 30% by the government – was adequate to purchase or build new houses and structures at the resettlement sites. Almost all PAPs agreed strongly that their new homes are superior in quality to their original homes, with important amenities such electricity and water supply, and upgraded or new schools and medical facilities to accommodate the resettled people as well as the host communities.

The remaining 27% of PAH surveyed stated that they needed additional support, as materials and labor costs were higher than expected. This was especially the case from 2022 onwards due to inflation for critical building materials, such as wood and iron. Few of the PAPs who had resettled in earlier years raised concerns about the cost of building new homes. The resettled PAPs said they

received additional support through family connections. It should be noted there was no data on how many of this group filed complaints through the GRM, but about half of the PAHs overall in the second phase of resettlement have complained through the GRM.

The PAPs noted that DFZ also provided transportation of all their movable assets to the new resettlement sites, which helped minimize losses. The new houses were of higher quality, but generally slightly smaller than their original homes because the number of persons in the household was reduced, as married children received separate plots of land.

As indicated above, on July 1, 2024, the government ceased applying the depreciation for household structures. By this time 778 households (7820 PAPs) had been compensated and resettled. As part of the ongoing consultations on the resettlement process, DFZ has been asking PAPs to come forward to the Grievance Redress Mechanism if their compensation was inadequate or resettlement remains incomplete due to the lack of amenities, such as water supply. DFZ will provide additional compensation, including in-kind support, to PAPs who demonstrate that the compensation resulting from the valuation of their houses and structures was insufficient for them to purchase or build new houses and structures sufficient to restore their living standards.

As for the households in the process of resettling, the survey indicates that 50% of the PAHs who are in the process of resettling have expressed concerns that their compensation may not be sufficient, not only due to the prices of construction materials. Another key challenge has been related to water supply to households: there is a problem with saline water in wells at one of the resettlement sites, which requires water to be provided by other means; and/or constructing water pipes has taken longer than expected due to challenges with terrain, water pressure, etc. Other concerns have been raised about construction quality for some houses and the timely construction of paved roads. Both resettled households and those in the process of resettling have noted that it takes time to restore livelihoods and income in the new resettlement areas.

2. The project aims to complete resettlement by 2032 but has built in some extra time if there are delays.
3. The resettlement lots have some flexibility in terms of the placement and orientation of the structures, but there are constraints due to the infrastructure related to electricity, water supply, sewerage and roads.
4. Fresh water supply is a challenge in two of the resettlement sites, given the presence of salt in the groundwater and/or the design of pipes with adequate water pressure. DFZ is working with relevant ministries and local authorities to build appropriate infrastructure to provide adequate water supply for drinking and irrigation.
5. For those families which have agricultural land, the project aims to make replacement land available near their homes, but, given the scarcity of suitable land in some places, land plots are sometimes made available to PAPs outside of their communities.
6. Small businesses may be able to re-establish in the new resettlement areas. Business owners are given equivalent land and can apply for preferential loans to set up their businesses. They also have the opportunity to undertake training to strengthen existing skills or learn new ones.
7. Some members of the communities at the end of the reservoir may not need to move from their current sites – if geological, hydrological, seismic and other data related to the safety and quality of

land sites indicate that they can stay safely and have the requisite productive land they need for their livelihoods.

8. RAP 2/LRP 2 will, if necessary, include future provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes.

### 3.1 Resettlement of RAP 2 PAPs

Table 3-2 indicates the current situation with regards to the resettlement process during the second phase of resettlement.

**Table 3-2: Affected Populations in RAP 2 Villages as of July 2026**

| No. | Planned Year for Completion of Resettlement | Name of the Village | District & city (out-migration) | New village/city the resettlers that have moved to.                                                                                      | Lower point of Village (meters) | Upper point of the Village (meters) | Number of the HH and Families (Projected Affected Households-PAHs) | Number of HH's | Number of Families | Number of Project Affected Persons | Status                |
|-----|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1   | 2017                                        | Sicharogh           | Rogun city                      | Rogun city, <b>Yoli Garmoba</b><br>Tursunzoda city,<br><b>Toichi village</b>                                                             | 1,115                           | 1,143                               | 95                                                                 | 38             | 57                 | 380                                | Completely relocated. |
| 2   | 2017                                        | Sari Pul            | Nurobod district                | Danghara district,<br><b>Chorsada 2 village</b><br>Nurobod district,<br><b>Darband city</b><br>Tursunzoda city,<br><b>Toichi village</b> | 1,153                           | 1,196                               | 241                                                                | 110            | 131                | 1,178                              | Completely relocated. |
| 3   | 2017                                        | Furudgoh (Airport)  | Nurobod district                | Danghara district,<br><b>Chorsada 2 village</b><br>Nurobod district<br><b>Darband city</b>                                               | 1,165                           | 1,185                               | 80                                                                 | 36             | 44                 | 383                                | Completely relocated. |
| 4   | 2018                                        | Saidon              | Rogun city                      | Rogun city,<br><b>Saidoni Nav</b><br>Tursunzoda city,<br><b>Toichi</b>                                                                   | 1,210                           | 1,301                               | 59                                                                 | 17             | 42                 | 182                                | Completely relocated. |
| 5   | 2018                                        | Makhallai poyon     | Nurobod district                | Danghara district,<br><b>Chorsada 2</b>                                                                                                  | 1,182                           | 1,250                               | 183                                                                | 77             | 106                | 855                                | Completely relocated. |

| No. | Planned Year for Completion of Resettlement | Name of the Village                     | District & city (out-migration) | New village/city the resettlers that have moved to.                                                  | Lower point of Village (meters) | Upper point of the Village (meters) | Number of the HH and Families (Projected Affected Households-PAHs) | Number of HH's | Number of Families | Number of Project Affected Persons | Status                                           |
|-----|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                             |                                         |                                 | <i>Nurobod district, Darband city</i>                                                                |                                 |                                     |                                                                    |                |                    |                                    |                                                  |
| 6   | 2018                                        | <i>Chanor</i>                           | <i>Nurobod district</i>         | <i>Tursunzoda city, Toichi and Namuna Faizobod district, Sebiston Nurobod district, Darband city</i> | 1,199                           | 1,255                               | 403                                                                | 177            | 226                | 1,913                              | <i>Completely relocated.</i>                     |
| 7   | 2023                                        | <i>Roghuni poyon</i>                    | <i>Nurobod district</i>         | <i>Faizobod district, Sebiston</i>                                                                   | 1,242                           | 1,265                               | 63                                                                 | 45             | 18                 | 306                                | <i>Completely relocated.</i>                     |
| 8   | 2025                                        | <i>Obiboriki poyon</i>                  | <i>Nurobod district</i>         | <i>Faizobod district, Sebiston</i>                                                                   | 1,259                           | 1,327                               | 101                                                                | 41             | 60                 | 411                                | <i>Completely relocated.</i>                     |
| 9   | 2025                                        | <i>Obiboriki bolo</i>                   | <i>Nurobod district</i>         | <i>Faizobod district, Sebiston</i>                                                                   | 1,327                           | 1,487                               | 119                                                                | 50             | 69                 | 524                                | <i>Completely relocated.</i>                     |
| 10  | 2026                                        | <i>Mehrobod (formerly Komsomolobod)</i> | <i>Nurobod district</i>         | <i>Nurobod district, Darband city Tursunzoda city Toichi, Namuna</i>                                 | 1,250                           | 1,280                               | 1366                                                               | 528            | 838                | 6247                               | <i>Resettlement in progress (35% resettled).</i> |
| 11  | 2027                                        | <i>Lughuri poyon</i>                    | <i>Rogun city</i>               | <i>Faizobod district</i>                                                                             | 1,222                           | 1,293                               | 82                                                                 | 61             | 21                 | 362                                | <i>Resettlement in progress..</i>                |
| 12  | 2026                                        | <i>Bedikho</i>                          | <i>Nurobod district</i>         | <i>Explanatory work ongoing</i>                                                                      | 1,143                           | 1,221                               | 128                                                                | 91             | 37                 | 625                                | <i>Resettlement in progress (16% resettled).</i> |
| 13  | 2028                                        | <i>Aligalaboni bolo</i>                 | <i>Nurobod district</i>         | <i>Faizobod district, Tursunzoda city</i>                                                            | 1,189                           | 1,237                               | 370                                                                | 198            | 172                | 1723                               | <i>Resettlement in progress</i>                  |

| No.          | Planned Year for Completion of Resettlement | Name of the Village      | District & city (out-migration) | New village/city the resettlers that have moved to. | Lower point of Village (meters) | Upper point of the Village (meters) | Number of the HH and Families (Projected Affected Households-PAHs) | Number of HH's | Number of Families | Number of Project Affected Persons | Status                                  |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 14           | 2027                                        | Khakimii poyon           | Nurobod district                | Faizobod district                                   | 1,190                           | 1,246                               | 209                                                                | 147            | 62                 | 1007                               | Resettlement in progress (6% resettled) |
| 15           | 2027                                        | Khakimii bolo            | Nurobod district                | Faizobod district                                   | 1,260                           | 1,276                               | 176                                                                | 109            | 67                 | 888                                | Resettlement in progress (8%)           |
| 16           | 2028                                        | Khumrog (formerly Kumok) | Nurobod district                | explanatory work                                    | 1,285                           | 1,340                               | 207                                                                | 113            | 94                 | 892                                | Resettlement in progress                |
| <b>Total</b> |                                             |                          |                                 |                                                     |                                 |                                     | <b>3,882</b>                                                       | <b>1,838</b>   | <b>2,044</b>       | <b>17,876</b>                      |                                         |

Source: DFZ data (July 2026).

For preparation of the Project's ESIA (2025), RLRf and the 2017-2028 RAP 2 and LRP 2, socio-economic baseline surveys were undertaken in July 2023 by the Project's Consultant to provide quantitative and qualitative insight on the affected populations, their livelihoods, vulnerabilities their experiences relating to the Project and the resettlement process. These surveys, summarized in RAP 2, aimed to supplement the census data gathered by DFZ in the first half of 2023 on the affected communities.

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). The survey analysis and conclusions on livelihoods are in Section 2.2.1 below.

### **3.1.1. PAHs which have been resettled**

In general, the average annual income of the resettled persons increased from TJS 26,269 before resettlement to TJS 29,823 after resettlement. However, the situation differed from district to district. In Nurobod, the average income increased from TJS 25,232 to 26,486. In Dangara, the average income increased from TJS 20924 to 22077. In Tursunzoda, the most significant increase was recorded - from TJS 27,173 to 34,102 per year. This is partly due to the proximity of the resettlement site to a large secondary city, which has made it easier for people to transition from land-based labor to wage-based labor (e.g. services, construction, small businesses). At the same time, in Faizobod there was a decrease in the average income from TJS 29678 to 26552 after resettlement.

Although a significant part of households (46-50%) still had funds to cover the costs of food and clothing with the possibility of small savings, there was an increase in the share of those who had difficulties even with the purchase of food (from 3% to 5%) for whom the purchase of the necessary clothes is a problem. At the same time, the share of families able to afford the purchase of expensive durable goods slightly decreased. These data indicate a slight decrease in the income level of some resettled households after moving, which may be due to the adaptation period and the need to establish sources of income in a new place of residence.

Overall, the most noticeable increase in the cost of living after resettlement was in the cost of food and rent, with some decrease in the cost of clothing, transport and communications.

There was also a significant change in the sources of some household income after resettlement. The share of households engaged in irrigated agriculture fell from 44% to 6% and cattle breeding, from 62% to 17%. At the same time, the importance of subsistence farming for household support increased (from 34% to 47%), along with daily/seasonal work (from 9% to 18%), pensions (from 12% to 24%) and labor migration (from 50% to 61%) as sources of income. There was also a slight increase in the share of wage labor in the private sector (from 5% to 6%), casual earnings (from 1% to 6%) and social security recipients (up to 2%). In interviews and focus group discussions, many PAPs have indicated that the new household land plots have been of sufficient size to enable them to grow fruits, vegetables, nuts and other plants for household consumption, thereby helping food security. However, a significant number of PAPs have moved away from doing commercial farming or pastoral activities and are trying to shift into new professions such as construction, carpentry, masonry and services. They believe the new professions are more compatible with living in towns and more lucrative than traditional farming.

The PAPs who engaged in migrant labor were able to continue working, even as they resettled to new sites. There has been a 15% decline in Tajiks working in Russia, starting from 2024, but MoLMEP has



negotiated other opportunities in Asia and the Gulf States. About 95% of PAPs have been able to continue working overseas, with the remainder opting to work in the resettlement areas and Dushanbe.

In terms of commercial agriculture, the cultivation of crops, in particular potatoes and vegetables, decreased. The proportion of households without market-bound crops increased. The number of fruit trees, namely mulberries, walnuts and pears, has significantly decreased. The number of domestic animals such as chickens, cattle, goats and sheep decreased significantly. The proportion of pet-free households increased from 19% to 56%.

The number of household appliances and communication equipment, especially refrigerators, washing machines, the quality of the Internet connection and the number of bicycles increased. The number of radios and cars/trucks decreased.

As for PAPs engaged in commercial agriculture, they generally received larger plots of land. Table 3-3 shows this data.

**Table 3-3: Average Area of Agricultural Land Plots Before and After Resettlement**

| Resettlement Site | Average Area of Land Plot for Agriculture Before Resettlement (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Average Area of Land Plot for Agriculture After Resettlement (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>19</sup> |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nurobod           | 2425                                                                            | 15071                                                                                        |
| Tursunzoda        | 2555                                                                            | 14898                                                                                        |
| Faizobod          | 2501                                                                            | 15571                                                                                        |
| Dangara           | 2694                                                                            | 15054                                                                                        |
| Average           | 2560                                                                            | 14964                                                                                        |

- In terms of agricultural yields, 31% of the resettled households rated the yield of their land highly after resettlement, compared to 48% before the resettlement. Almost half of the households (47%) saw opportunities for further expansion of planting areas or increasing production volumes. At the same time, 26% of households said that they do not see prospects for expanding agricultural activities and therefore do not want to engage in agriculture. Another 21% of the surveyed households denied the potential for further development, as they have already exhausted all possible resources. 7% of respondents had recently moved and could not answer this question.
- Based on the analysis of data by districts, the greatest potential for increasing planting areas or sales of agricultural products was observed in the Faizobod district, where 80% of relocated households see opportunities for further development. In the Tursunzoda region, this figure was 53%. However, in Dangara, 62% of relocated households did not see the potential for further expansion of agricultural activities and did not show interest in continuing them. In the Nurobod district, the majority of relocated households believed they have already exhausted all possible resources to expand

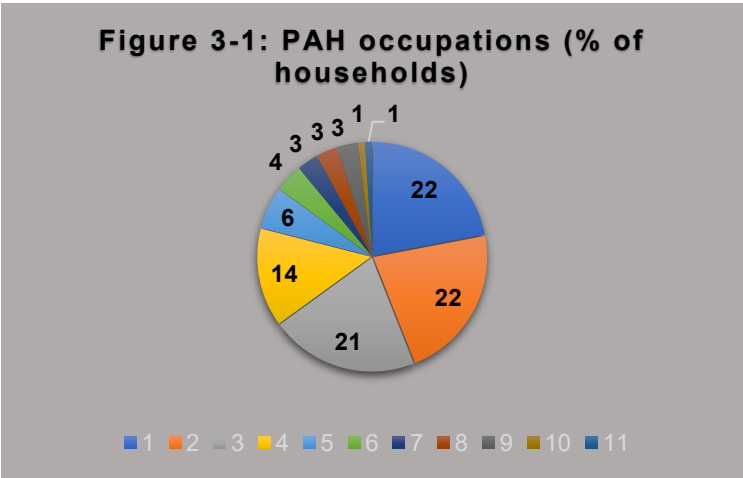
<sup>19</sup> These figures include land plots for agriculture around the household as well as in discrete plots beyond the household. It should be noted that fewer households are engaging in agriculture after resettlement, but those which are have received more land than they had before resettlement.

planting areas or increase production volumes. In Nurobod, Tursunzoda and Faizobod districts, 8% of recently displaced households found it difficult to answer the question about the potential for further expansion.

### 3.1.2. PAHs in the process of resettling

Some 932 households (9,099 PAPs) are in the process of resettling to the new resettlement sites. The survey below summarizes key issues regarding these PAPs, including their current livelihoods, financial situation and desired occupations.

Figure 3-1 includes the occupations of the PAHs:



- Legend:
- 1. Housewife
  - 2. Pre-schooler
  - 3. School child
  - 4. Employed
  - 5. Retired (due to age or illness)
  - 6. Unemployed, looking for work
  - 7. Labor migrant
  - 8. Refused to answer
  - 9. Student
  - 10. Unemployed, not looking for work
  - 11. Individual entrepreneur

Among the desired new occupations for households are: sewing (27%); repair and construction (14%); driving a car for a living (13%); doctor/medical (12%); teacher (6%) and service worker (4%). There was lesser interest in the following occupations: merchant/trader; computer programmer; banking; engineer/technician; economist; and bee-keeping.

Among the 1038 households surveyed that had not yet been resettled, labor migration is the main source of income for 54% of households. Pensions are the second most important source of income for 25% of households. Hired labor in the public sector provides income for 23% of households. Farming activities, including cattle breeding, housekeeping and agriculture, are a source of income for 16-20% of households. At the same time, it is more common in Rogun (33-43%) than in Nurobod (15-18%),

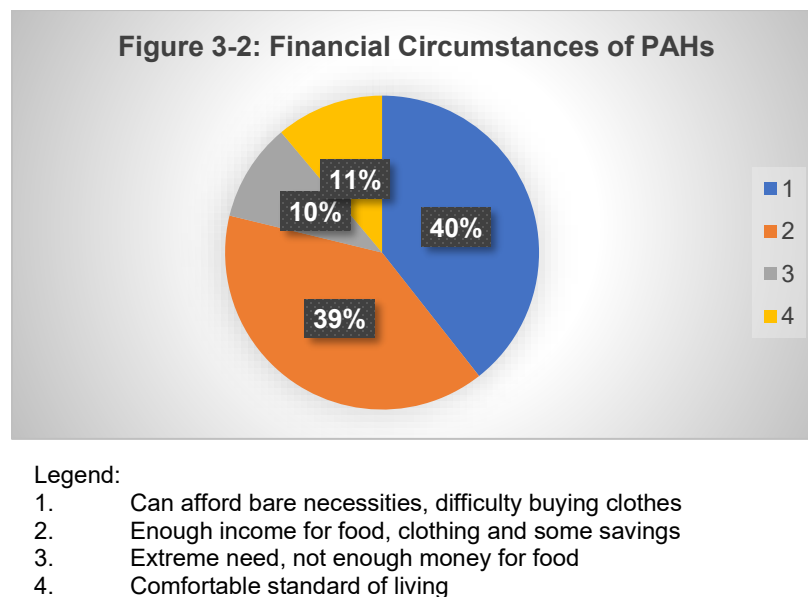
which can be explained by better access to agricultural land. Other types of employment, such as salaried labor in the private sector (8%), day/seasonal work (8%), self-employment (4%), casual non-seasonal work (4%), own business (4%) and remittances (4%) play a more modest role as sources of income.

There are some regional differences, in particular, in Rogun, more households are engaged in farming, and in Nurobod they rely more on labor migration.

The average household income was recorded as TJS 32,581 (TJS 32,559 in Nurobod and TJS 32,992 in Rogun). On average, migrant labor, public sector and private sector employment represented significant percentages of total household income – 78%, 65% and 63%, respectively. Pensions constituted an average of 38% of household income and remittances, 26%. Farming and household activities contributed about 30% on average.

Average expenditures were TJS 32,052 (TJS 32,132 in Nurobod and TJS 30,759 in Rogun). The largest share of expenditure falls on food - an average 47% of total expenditure. Spending on clothing, health, education, communications and transport is in the range of 6% to 14%. Expenditures on agriculture and livestock are 9% on average.

Figure 3-2 includes the financial circumstances of the 1038 surveyed PAH yet to be resettled:



Among the 1038 surveyed households, the most common animals owned are cattle - 47% of households have on average 3 heads per household. Chickens are kept by 34% of households, with an average of about 9 chickens per household. Goats are owned by 26% of households, with an average of 13 goats. Only 10% of farms have sheep, but in relatively large numbers - an average of 11 sheep. Eight percent of households are engaged in beekeeping (hives), keeping an average of about 9 hives. Donkeys are kept by 5% of farms, mainly one donkey. Only 1% of households own horses, with an average of 2 horses. A significant proportion (43%) of households do not own any animals at all.

As for trees, the following predominate: cherries and mulberries are the most common - 77% of farms have them, and in significant quantities (on average 40 cherry and 13 mulberry trees). Apricots, apple trees and walnuts are also widespread - they are grown by 70-73% of households. Peaches, sweet cherries, grapes, pears and plums are less popular but still present in 48-58% of farms. Such as

quince, persimmons, almonds, figs and lemons are less common - they are grown from 3 to 29% of households. At the same time, only 8% of households do not have any fruit trees. Willows, tiraks and chelon trees are also present in small quantities.

The most common agricultural activity is the cultivation of potatoes - 69% of farms are engaged in it, receiving an average of 685 kg of crops. 59% of households are engaged in vegetable growing, harvesting an average of 179 kg of vegetables. Corn is grown in 24% of farms with an average yield of about 97 kg. Wheat is cultivated by 15% of households, receiving fairly high yields - on average about 739 kg. Sunflower (8% of farms, 20 kg on average), sugar beet (8%, 37 kg), barley (4%, 547 kg) and other cereals (2%, 34 kg) are less common. Almost a quarter of households (24%) do not grow any crops at all.

Among the non-resettled households with farmland (405 PAHs), more than half (73%) rate the yield of their land as average. Only 15% indicate high yields, while 11% report low yields.

A large majority of the surveyed households (64%) do not see any opportunities to further expand the planting areas they would receive or increase production on this land. This is due to: a lack of financing; lack of labor and difficulties in retaining qualified farmers; difficult weather and climatic conditions; costs for fuels and lubricants, electricity and transportation; and difficulties in marketing and selling products. Only 25% said there is potential for growth, and 11% said they do not want to engage in agriculture at all.

#### 4. CURRENT LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

PAPs receive the following livelihood restoration entitlements and support:

- Land (for households, including additional land for the married children of the main householder); also, land for businesses, commercial agriculture and subsistence agriculture, in accordance with their requests;
- Cash (compensation for houses and structures; transitional allowances; payment of up to three months' wages for employees who need to relocate);
- Loans (interest-free household loans; also, loans to establish businesses/enterprises, if they meet certain requirements);
- Priority job placement at the dam construction site, resettlement areas or other areas;
- Training support;
- Agricultural extension support (seeds, seedling, animals and equipment); and
- Support for vulnerable households (assistance in supervising the construction of new homes and structures, assistance in job placement, food, etc.)

A needs assessment is done at the household level. Each PAH is informed about their entitlements and consulted on the support they need to restore livelihoods, including land-based activities (such as agriculture, trades or crafts), commercial enterprises and wage employment. DFZ has also allowed PAPs to continue their livelihoods in their former places of residence as long as possible to minimize the economic impacts of resettling to their new locations.

## 4.1 Land

Each PAH receives land for their household, which is 0.08 hectares (ha). In addition to the primary householder, married children also get household land on request. As of June 2026, 825 households have received household plots (0.08 ha). Another 925 household plots have been granted to married children in the households (0.08 ha). This represents a total of 140 ha. Each household that has requested agricultural land in addition to their household land has received a parcel with an average size of 0.3 ha. (see Table 4-1 below)

In accordance with Paragraph 12 of Resolution No. 47 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, dated January 20, 2009, the local executive government bodies of the cities and districts receiving the resettled households, together with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy of the Republic of Tajikistan (SCLMG) and other authorized state bodies, are required to take practical measures to facilitate the establishment of dekhkan farms and provide financial support, including through the implementation of investment programmes. Farmers and owners of dekhkan farms who wish to obtain larger agricultural land plots have the right to submit an application to the local executive government body of the city or district at their new place of residence.

As a starting point, each resettled household which asked for agricultural land received 0.3 ha (via support from SCLMG, local land authorities and the Ministry of Agriculture). To date, the total number of resettled households which have requested and received agricultural land is 764.

Of the 825 PAHs which have been fully resettled, 13 households requested additional land for agriculture (beyond the 0.3 ha allocation per household) and 11 of them already received it. These households wished to continue farming at more or less the same scale as before they were resettled. Of this number, 11 households have received additional plots, totalling 49.2 ha, with another two households finalizing their allotments from the local land authorities. The farmers' land allocation included livelihood measures (cash, loans, training and job placement support) and, where required, access to communal land to offset any land losses.

Table 4-1 below indicates the amount of land which has been allocated to the 825 PAHs which have been fully resettled.

**Table 4-1: Agricultural Land Allocation to PAHs which have been fully resettled as of July 2026**

| District            | # of PAH receiving agricultural land | Allocated land (ha)   |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Tursunzoda          | 550                                  | 165,0                 |
| Rogun (Saidon)      | 103                                  | 30.0 (for public use) |
| Rogun Yoli Garmoba  | 87                                   | 5.22                  |
| Dangara             | 13                                   | 33.0                  |
| Faizobod (Sebiston) | 3                                    | 7.2                   |
| Nurabad (Darband)   | 8                                    | 12                    |
| TOTAL               | 764                                  | 252.42                |

N.B.: Another 20 ha of land will be distributed to PAHs before the end of the calendar year. In the meantime, households have continued to farm in their previous places of residence.

Each of the resettlement sites has communal land for grazing, hay, timber, foraging and traditional uses. This land is available for use by resettled communities and may be expanded, as needed.

**Table 4-2: Allocation of Pastures for the PAHs, as of July 2026**

| District              | # of PAH receiving agricultural land | Allocated land (ha)                                                                                  |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tursunzoda city       | -                                    | -                                                                                                    |
| Roghun (Sayidon)      | 103                                  | 50.0 (use of the existing land grazing)                                                              |
| Roghun (Yoli Garmoba) | 87                                   | 80.0                                                                                                 |
| Dangara               | -                                    | -                                                                                                    |
| Fayzabad (Sebiston)   | 193                                  | 122.39 (for communal use by 750 households according to the General Plan of the Sebiston settlement) |
| Nurobad (Darband)     | 400                                  | 100.0 (use of the entire area bordering the resettlement site)                                       |
| TOTAL                 | 783                                  | 325.39                                                                                               |

Some 49 businesses have been lost as a result of resettlement. PAPs have been allocated replacement land or access to existing facilities near the resettlement sites and employees who are PAPs have been able to continue working in the businesses, once they are re-established.<sup>20</sup> Table 4-2 provides information on the allocation of land for businesses as of June 2026 at the resettlement sites, with more being processed.

**Table 4-3: Number of Land Plots Allocated for Businesses/Services**

| Districts           | Number of PAHs provided with land plots for businesses/services | Number of allocated land plots |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Tursunzoda (Toichi) | 5                                                               | 2                              |
| Tursunzoda (Namuna) | 7                                                               | 8                              |
| Rogun (Saidon)      | 2                                                               | 1                              |
| Rogun Yoli Garmoba  | 2                                                               | -                              |
| Dangara             | 3                                                               | -                              |
| Fayzobod            | 6                                                               | 14                             |
| Nurobod             | 73                                                              | 10                             |
| TOTAL               | 98                                                              | 35                             |

## 4.2 Financial Grants and Loans

- DFZ and MoLMEP have provided financial support through cash allowances (initially TJS 100 for the Head of Household and TJS 50 per member of the household, increased to TJS 200 and TJS 100, respectively, in 2024) and preferential loans (initially TJS 3,000, increased to TJS 5,000 in 2024).
- MoLMEP also provides interest-free loans (TJS 5000) for PAPs who submit successful business plans
- MoLMEP also provides up to three months of wage support for employees who have to relocate.

Table 4-4 sets out the total amount of cash and in-kind support PAPs have received as of end 2025 to help restore their livelihoods.

**Table 4-4: Total Amount of Cash and Loans to PAPs during LRP 2 as of December 2025**

| Type of Support                                 | Amount (TJS)     |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Cash allowances <sup>21</sup>                   | 362,100          |
| Preferential loans for households               | 3,808,000        |
| Preferential loans for businesses <sup>22</sup> | 322,400          |
| Wage support                                    | 477,600          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                    | <b>4,968,100</b> |

**Table 4-5: DFZ and MoLMEP Support Provided by District 2017 - 2025**

|                  | Cities and Regions of origin | Cities and Regions for resettlement | Number of households | Preferential loan (TJS) | One-time material assistance (TJS) | TOTAL (TJS) |
|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Year 2017</b> |                              |                                     |                      |                         |                                    |             |
| 1                | Nurobod                      | Tursunzoda                          | 220                  | 660,000                 | 48,400                             | 708,400     |
| 2                | Roghun                       | Tursunzoda                          | 2                    | 6,000                   | 500                                | 6,500       |
| <b>Year 2019</b> |                              |                                     |                      |                         |                                    |             |
| 1                | Roghun                       | Tursunzoda                          | 120                  | 360,000                 | 28,750                             | 388,750     |
| 2                | Nurobod                      | Nurobod                             | 24                   | 72,000                  | 7,750                              | 79,750      |
| <b>Year 2020</b> |                              |                                     |                      |                         |                                    |             |
| 1                | Nurobod                      | Tursunzoda                          | 17                   | 51,000                  | 4,950                              | 55,950      |
| <b>Year 2021</b> |                              |                                     |                      |                         |                                    |             |
| 1                | Roghun                       | Roghun                              | 6                    | 18,000                  | 1,250                              | 19,250      |

<sup>20</sup> In some cases, employees who were either PAPs or not PAPs have changed employment or moved to other areas to work.

<sup>21</sup> Note that data on cash allowances and preferential loans is as of December 2025.

<sup>22</sup> Of the recipients of these business loans, x were men and x were women.



|                  |         |            |              |                  |                |                  |
|------------------|---------|------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 2                | Nurobod | Nurobod    | 10           | 30,000           | 3,900          | 33,900           |
| <b>Year 2022</b> |         |            |              |                  |                |                  |
| 1                | Roghun  | Faizobod   | 76           | 228,000          | 21,900         | 249,900          |
| 2                | Nurobod | Faizobod   | 202          | 606,000          | 58,400         | 664,400          |
| 3                | Nurobod | Tursunzoda | 29           | 87,000           | 7,550          | 94,550           |
| <b>Year 2023</b> |         |            |              |                  |                |                  |
| 1                | Nurobod | Tursunzoda | 5            | 15,000           | 1,450          | 16,450           |
| 2                | Nurobod | Nurobod    | 2            | 6,000            | 450            | 6,450            |
| 3                | Nurobod | Faizobod   | 175          | 525,000          | 49,200         | 574,200          |
| 4                | Roghun  | Roghun     | 38           | 114,000          | 9,050          | 123,050          |
| <b>Year 2024</b> |         |            |              |                  |                |                  |
| 1                | Nurobod | Tursunzoda | 1            | 5,000            | 900            | 5,900            |
| <b>Year 2025</b> |         |            |              |                  |                |                  |
| 1                | Nurobod | Tursunzoda | 94           | 470,000          | 52,200         | 522,200          |
| 2                | Nurobod | Nurobod    | 37           | 185,000          | 25,900         | 210,900          |
| 3                | Nurobod | Faizobod   | 74           | 370,000          | 39,600         | 409,600          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>     |         |            | <b>1,132</b> | <b>3,808,000</b> | <b>362,100</b> | <b>4,170,100</b> |

### 4.3 Support in Getting New Employment

The State Program for Assistance to Employment of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2023 – 2027 covers all cities and districts on a universal level. This framework provides access to employment support, unemployment benefits, preferential loans, job fairs, and free vocational training.

MoLMEP reported the following information focused on employment support provided to the women and youth across Tajikistan:

**Table 4-6: Information on Labor and Employment – Women and Youth (January 2024 to June 2026)**

| LIST OF ACTIVITIES              | 2024    | 2025    | 2026<br>(first half) | Increase/Decrease<br>from 2024 to 2025 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Appealed to the Agency          | 148,490 | 154,822 | 80,627               | +6332                                  |
| - Women                         | 73,188  | 74,276  | 37,726               | +1088                                  |
| - Youth                         | 56,574  | 56,941  | 34,285               | +3067                                  |
| Unemployment status was granted | 64,577  | 67,853  | 37,576               | +3276                                  |
| - Women                         | 30,264  | 31,348  | 17,820               | +1084                                  |
| - Youth (including women)       | 43,414  | 46,504  | 20,272               | +3090                                  |

|                                                  |           |           |           |       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| Assisted in getting permanent jobs               | 73,258    | 72,695    | 40,644    | -563  |
| - Women                                          | 36,634    | 35,629    | 20,569    | -1005 |
| - Youth (including women)                        | 36,743    | 36,270    | 15,424    | -473  |
| Quota system jobs received                       | 8,617     | 8,759     | 4,825     | +142  |
| - Women                                          | 4,181     | 3,902     | 2,370     | -279  |
| - Youth (including women)                        | 4,120     | 4,246     | 1,986     | +126  |
| Mobilized for personal work (preferential loans) | 2,670     | 2,168     | 1,256     | -502  |
| - Women:                                         | 1,464     | 1,252     | 659       | -212  |
| Amount spent (TJS)                               | 5,792,400 | 4,790,300 | 2,922,145 |       |
| - Youth:                                         | 642       | 417       | 243       | -225  |
| Amount spent (TJS)                               | 2,643,200 | 1,747,700 | 1,840,030 |       |
| Involved in public works                         | 6,706     | 6,632     | 4,406     | -74   |
| - Women:                                         | 2,740     | 2,416     | 1,697     | -324  |
| Amount spent (TJS)                               | 1,096,000 | 1,208,000 | 848,500   |       |
| - Youth:                                         | 2,507     | 2,233     | 1,581     | +284  |
| Amount spent (TJS)                               | 1,002,800 | 1,111,500 | 790,500   |       |
| Enrolled in vocational training                  | 20,100    | 19,805    | 12,991    | -295  |
| - Women                                          | 15,783    | 16,240    | 10,024    | +457  |
| - Youth (including women)                        | 13,110    | 13,385    | 6,071     | -275  |
| Assisted in career guidance services             | 37,820    | 38,040    | 22,859    | +220  |
| - Women                                          | 4,289     | 4,032     | 2,127     | -257  |
| - Youth                                          | 9,146     | 9,455     | 4,822     | -309  |

Source: (Ministry of Labor, 2026)

Drawing on this program and other support, for the Rogun PAPs, the following types of jobs have been offered:

- Permanent
- Temporary
- Seasonal
- Public

The estimated monthly salaries indicated by MoLMEP varies between TJS 2,500 – 5,000.

During Phase 2 of the resettlement process, MoLMEP has assisted the cities and districts of Rogun, Tursunzoda, Nurobod, Faizobod and Dangara in helping 1,642 PAPs obtain jobs: 1209 jobs were provided to males and 433 to women. This is out of a total of 8,551 PAPs which have been resettled from 2017 to June 2026.

- Professional Re-integration: Individuals previously employed as teachers, doctors, and government clerks are generally placed in similar positions within the new resettlement areas as new schools, medical centres, and jamoats are established.
- MoLMEP reported that 210 people from families resettled from the flood zone of Rogun HPP received unemployment benefits totaling TJS 477,600.
- In new schools and health centers resettled people were given priority access to employment opportunities. From January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2025, 64 job fairs were held in the cities and districts, which helped some 161 PAPs get permanent employment.
- MoLMEP has also held job fairs to help PAPs find employment opportunities. Seventy-two PAPs found jobs in 2026.

**Table 4-7: Job Fairs (January 2024-June 2026)**

| City/District | 2024 | 2025 | 2026<br>(first half) | TOTAL |
|---------------|------|------|----------------------|-------|
| Tursunzoda    | 24   | 25   | 13                   | 62    |
| Rogun         | 11   | 11   | 6                    | 28    |
| Dangara       | 13   | 16   | 7                    | 36    |
| Faizobod      | 13   | 14   | 4                    | 31    |
| Nurobod       | 10   | 11   | 4                    | 25    |
| TOTAL         | 71   | 77   | 34                   | 182   |

- The jamoats have provided direct opportunities for seasonal work around resettlement sites related to harvesting fruits, nuts, and vegetables. In 2025, temporary work/seasonal opportunities were found for 466 people, and 52 people were engaged in public civil works.
- The jamoats have also assisted individuals who form part of their districts in applying for seasonal agricultural opportunities. The commercial farms publish openings on the national employer database and inform district offices of opportunities. For example, large-scale farms will do this when they need help during the harvest-picking season.
- Direct access to employment or income programs is available in or near the resettlement areas, where 601 people have been appointed to permanent positions between 2017 and April 2026.
- MoLMEP is also assisting PAPs in getting work abroad as migrant laborers (for example in East Asia, Europe and the Middle East). This involves identifying and communicating to PAPs about job opportunities and assisting PAPs in completing relevant documentation.

On a district level, the jamoats assist the project-affected people in registering on the national website and applying for district or local employment opportunities. It is a requirement that individuals bring with their identity documents and educational certifications as proof of their qualifications.

The government of Tajikistan also provides access to a country-wide employment database. The database lists open vacancies, and anyone can register and apply for these positions. The PAPs may register as job seekers on a district level, and the jamoats will refer their applications to suitable vacancies. This opportunity also allows the PAPs opportunities to register for an unemployment fund to help them until they manage to get a job.

## 4.4 Training Support and Employment Assistance

MoLMEP coordinates the activities of the Employment Agency and the Adult Training Centers of Tajikistan (ATCT); administers Presidential grants for the development of traditional crafts and entrepreneurship. At the operational level, service providers directly engage with displaced populations, such as the Rogun PAPs to provide vocational training and placement services.

MoLMEP's Agency for Labour and Employment undertakes the following tasks:

- Registration of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) as job seekers, provision of psychological support, vocational guidance, and organization of job fairs featuring Rogun HPP contractors.
- Concessional Lending: A key state support measure for unemployed citizens seeking to launch micro-enterprises. The program is specifically designed to promote self-employment and sustainable job creation.
- Regional Branch Network: These Agency offices serve as government "hubs," offering free assistance in job placement, professional upskilling, and social support. They maintain a presence in all administrative districts.

Primary Services Provided:

### 1. Employment Facilitation

- Job Matching: Specialists utilize a centralized database of vacancies across the specific district and the entire Republic to identify suitable roles.
- Interview Coordination: The Agency issues formal referrals to prospective employers, streamlining the hiring process.
- Job Fairs: Regular events are organized to facilitate direct engagement between candidates and representatives from industrial firms and construction contractors.

### 2. Vocational Training and Professional Retraining

- Tuition-Free Courses: This service provides eligible candidates with access to the Adult Training Centers. The Agency issues educational vouchers (coupons) covering the full cost of training.
- Training Stipends: Registered unemployed individuals may receive a modest monthly stipend for the duration of their vocational course to offset living expenses.
- Vocational Guidance: Career counselors provide aptitude testing and professional orientation to help candidates identify suitable career paths based on their skills and market demand.

### 3. Social Protection for the Unemployed

- Unemployment Status Registration: Formal certification of a citizen's unemployed status, which serves as a prerequisite for accessing state guarantees and benefits.

- Unemployment Benefits: Administration and disbursement of financial assistance. These payments are typically provided for a predefined limited period in cases where suitable employment cannot be secured.

#### 4. Support for Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship

- Business Advisory Services: Assistance with the development of simplified business plans and foundational entrepreneurial skills.
- Microcredits and Grants: The Agency may administer programs providing concessional financing or in-kind grants for the procurement of essential equipment (e.g., sewing machines, apiculture tools) to facilitate the launch of micro-enterprises.

#### 5. Public Works Programs

- Temporary Employment: In instances where permanent placement is unavailable, the Agency offers participation in paid public works projects, such as community landscaping, infrastructure maintenance, or administrative support in public institutions.

#### 6. Labor Migration Consultancy

- Safe Migration Initiatives: Provision of information regarding legal foreign employment regulations, pre-departure verification of entry bans (specifically for the Russian Federation), and assistance with required documentation.

Table 4-8 provides data on MoLMEP's support to PAPs from 2018 to the first quarter of 2026: including jobs (permanent, temporary, seasonal and public sector work) and vocational training to strengthen existing professional skills and/or add new skills. MoLMEP also pays financial aid/allowances paid to people who are unemployed as a result of resettlement.<sup>23</sup>

**Table 4-8: Number of RAP 2 PAPs Assisted by MoLMEP with employment support, training, business loans and unemployment allowances from 2018 to the first quarter of 2026**

| No. | Cities and districts, where the PAHs were resettled | Provided with jobs (number of people) |                              |             |             |      |        |  | Provided with vocational training (number of people) |      |        | Loans to PAPs to establish a business activity (number of people) |                       |      |        | Allowance paid for unemployment period (number of people) | Total amount of allowance paid (thousand TJS) |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------|--------|--|------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|     |                                                     | Permanent jobs                        | Temporary and /Seasonal jobs | Public work | Total       | Male | Female |  | Total                                                | Male | Female | Total                                                             | Amount (thousand TJS) | Male | Female |                                                           |                                               |
| 1   | Rogun city                                          | 86                                    | 68                           | -           | 154         | 112  | 42     |  | 108                                                  | 64   | 44     | 19                                                                | 58,900                | 15   | 4      | 44                                                        | 105,600                                       |
| 2   | Tursunzoda city                                     | 173                                   | -                            | 120         | 293         | 258  | 35     |  | 57                                                   | 32   | 25     | 18                                                                | 55,800                | 13   | 5      | 39                                                        | 67,200                                        |
| 3   | Nurobod district                                    | 42                                    | 182                          | 48          | 272         | 229  | 43     |  | 250                                                  | 64   | 186    | 21                                                                | 65,100                | 15   | 6      | 25                                                        | 60,000                                        |
| 4   | Faizobod district                                   | 118                                   | 58                           | 42          | 218         | 164  | 54     |  | 120                                                  | 86   | 34     | 13                                                                | 40,300                | 11   | 2      | 16                                                        | 38,400                                        |
| 5   | Dangara district                                    | 258                                   | 394                          | 53          | 705         | 446  | 259    |  | 238                                                  | 156  | 82     | 33                                                                | 102,300               | 22   | 11     | 86                                                        | 206,400                                       |
|     | <b>Total</b>                                        | 677                                   | 702                          | 263         | <b>1642</b> | 1209 | 433    |  | <b>773</b>                                           | 370  | 361    | <b>104</b>                                                        | <b>322,400</b>        | 76   | 28     | <b>210</b>                                                | <b>477,600</b>                                |

Source: MoLMEP, June 2026

<sup>23</sup> As set out in the Entitlement Matrix, people who lose employment as a result of resettling will get cash compensation for lost wages equal to three months of previous income or minimum subsistence income, with the additional possibility to get training for alternative activities for a period of up to another 6 months, during which the same amount will be paid. This also applies to persons who had a different income stream and/or are seeking employment now.

The highest rate of permanent employment of PAPs seeking assistance for employment has been in Faizobod (40%) and Rogun (32%). On average during 2025, about one in three working PAPs have applied for training, with the highest percentage being in Tursunzoda (54%).

Requests for credits to businesses remain low (about 5%), as PAPs need to prepare rigorous business plans. The Socio-economic Resilience and Strengthening project is providing support to PAPs to develop more robust plans for small businesses, cooperatives, etc. Key sectors which for which PAPs have secured employment include:

- Home construction, including plaster work, carpentry, painting, wiring, roofing
- Bricklaying, masonry
- Horticulture
- Trades, such as electrical worker/welder, machinery repair, scaffolding
- Administration and IT
- Sewing/tailoring
- Cooking, pastry-making

Recipients of business loans have established shops (hardware, housewares, video, telecommunications, clothing, etc.), cement block production, sewing shop, pharmacies, taxis and auto service. The jamoats and the local government actively support these requests by organizing information meetings and job fairs and helping to bring together prospective business opportunities. The jamoats are also sharing information booklets during community meetings about local bank's low-interest loan products for both agriculture and business sectors, highlighting them as a priority for the government. Land designated for business development has already been incorporated into the general plan of the new communities.

Among PAHs, about 1/3 had received job counselling and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) training, which is provided to those who register as unemployed to learn new skills.

In addition to unemployed PAPs, those with farms or who own other enterprises can also receive training.

The following list includes courses that PAPs have taken, with the number of attendees (from highest to lowest):

**Table 4-9: Courses Taken by PAPs (as of July 2026)**

| <b>Location of courses</b> | <b>specification</b>          | <b>Years of courses</b> | <b># of PAPs participating</b> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Roghun</b>              | professional training courses | 2018-2026               | 108                            |
| <b>Toychi, Tursunzoda</b>  | professional training courses | 2018-2026               | 57                             |
| <b>Darband, Nurobod</b>    | professional training courses | 2018-2026               | 250                            |
| <b>Buston, Fayzabad</b>    | professional training courses | 2018-2026               | 120                            |



|                           |                               |           |            |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Chorsada, Danghara</b> | professional training courses | 2018-2026 | 238        |
| <b>Total</b>              |                               |           | <b>773</b> |

Training centers in Tajikistan include:

Dushanbe:

- Adult Vocational Training Centre supported by MoLMEP offering training programs lasting 2-3 months. These courses focus on practical skills and trades.
- Vocational and Technical Lyceums: These institutions provide training programs lasting from 6 months to one year, offering more in-depth technical education.

Both the vocational training centre and the technical lyceums offer courses that are both free (under the employment support program) and fee-based (TJS 185 per month), offering options to different people.

The Tajikistan Adult Education Centers have 52 branches across the country, including in areas where PAPs are present (Rogun, Nurobod, Dangara and Tursunzoda). They provide training (1-3 months), validate and certify the skills of experienced craftspeople, as well as conducting outreach courses in jamoats.

**Table 4-10** describes *Training Subjects in the Resettlement Areas*:

| <b>District / City</b>   | <b>Technical &amp; Construction</b>                                         | <b>Services &amp; IT</b>                                            | <b>Crafts &amp; Agriculture</b>                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Rogun City</b>        | Electric welder, rebar worker, concrete worker, steel structures assembler. | Cook, waiter (for HPP canteens), IT/PC operator.                    | Seamstress, home appliance repair.                                |
| <b>Tursunzoda City</b>   | Electrician, maintenance mechanic, welder.                                  | Accountant (1C software), IT/PC operator, pastry chef, hairstylist. | Seamstress (Adras & Chakan traditional fabrics), florist, farmer. |
| <b>Danghara District</b> | Special machinery repair technician, plumber.                               | Pastry chef, computer literacy.                                     | Tractor driver/mechanic, cotton farmer, beekeeper, seamstress.    |
| <b>Faizobod District</b> | Bricklayer/Mason, refrigeration technician.                                 | IT/PC operator, accountant, manicurist.                             | Horticulturist (Gardener), beekeeper, tailor/seamstress.          |
| <b>Nurobod District</b>  | Tiler, plasterer/painter, electrician.                                      | Cook (National cuisine), IT/PC operator.                            | Poultry farmer, potato farmer, carpet weaving.                    |

The Centre for Development of Professional skills in **Rogun** and **Dangara** offer free vocational training and skill development courses for the local community, including PAPs.

The Rogun Skills Development Center includes training on: appliance repair, electricity meter maintenance, overhead power line installation and repair and solar energy equipment maintenance.

The Dangara Center is focused on modern agribusiness and high-value food processing: vegetable and field cropping; food preservation and processing; agro-machinery maintenance; and farm management.

The centers provide on-site dormitory accommodations and support services for women (e.g. nurseries). The jamoats also organize community-based training programs within the PAP communities. These programs focus on skills like sewing, knitting, and carpet weaving.

The Vocational Training Centre in **Faizobod** has a vocational training centre that provides courses in such skills as: welding; bricklaying; construction; IT and accounting; and cooking and baking. DFZ and MoLMEP are also actively collaborating to organize training courses directly within the community. DFZ has secured a suitable space provided by a local resident and MoLMEP's vocational training team has prepared the location to deliver training to residents. Some 15 PAPs in Sebiston have received training in sewing since 2025.

In **Tursunzoda**, there is a vocational school specializing in metallurgy, which also provides training to do electrical work, welding, sewing and cooking. 320 PAPs have received training since 2023. A multidisciplinary vocational school in **Nurobod** provides training in construction (bricklaying, plastering, carpentry). In **Darband**, 40 PAPs were trained in 2025 in cooking and sewing.

Upon completion of these vocational training courses, individuals receive certificates that are valid both within Tajikistan and internationally.

MoLMEP has also provided various scholarship payments for training and supported teachers who provided the training at the Centers for Craftmanship and Modern Skills (formerly known as Adult Training Centers until 2025). Expenditures are indicated in Table 7-8 below:

**Table 4-11: Scholarship Payments for Training and Teachers' Salaries**

| № | Years    | Number of students | Student stipends (TJS) | Teachers' salaries (TJS) | In total (TJS)      |
|---|----------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2018     | 37                 | 55,370                 | 56,915.62                | 112,285.62          |
| 2 | 2019     | 72                 | 99,756                 | 325,314.45               | 425,070.45          |
| 3 | 2020     | 45                 | 26,483                 | 250,173.64               | 276,656.64          |
| 4 | 2021     | 96                 | 57,276                 | 216,135.78               | 273,411.78          |
| 5 | 2022     | 118                | 64,762                 | 338,499.73               | 403,261.73          |
| 6 | 2023     | 109                | 84,254                 | 286,668.22               | 370,922.22          |
| 7 | 2024     | 152                | 39,482                 | 302,563.00               | 342,045.00          |
| 8 | 2025     | 144                | 69,247                 | 290,382.00               | 359,629.00          |
|   | In total | <b>773</b>         | <b>496,630</b>         | <b>2,066,652.44</b>      | <b>2,563,282.44</b> |

Source: MoLMEP, December 2025

#### 4.4.1 Agricultural Training

The Agricultural Institute of Dushanbe has provided training to the resettled population on tree grafting and growing crops, with a focus on sustainable agriculture and climate change adaptation. Other training on nurseries was provided by MoLMEP in Sebiston (30 PAPs).

The local branch of the Ministry of Agriculture in Faizobod has held meetings with resettled individuals to explain the specific agricultural practices and conditions of the region, but there are currently no structured or formal training programs specifically focused on educating PAPs about advanced or sustainable farming methods.

The MoA has rolled out national education programs and is planning to use national TV programs as a platform to train agricultural-based communities or interested individuals. This national-based education program focuses on planting methods, management of different soil types, climate change, grazing methods, and agricultural areas.

#### 4.4.2. Training and support for vulnerable groups

MoLMEP is supporting disabled people, especially women to learn skills. The Ministry reported that five disabled women who were resettled in Tursunzoda received vocational training in sewing at the Tajikistan Adult Learning Center. Jamoats are willing to support the requests of vulnerable families, such as disabled people or single mothers. For example, in Faizobod, a shop was provided on the first floor for a lady with a disability, making her sewing shop easily accessible.

#### 4.4.3 Support for training

The World Bank financed Rogun HPP includes a \$2 million component for trainee/apprentice stipends, which is intended to provide financial support to men and women while they undergo vocational training/education to improve or learn new skills and employability. This will thereby enhance their livelihoods and promote their economic inclusion in their resettlement communities. The skills training/education will facilitate their (re-)entry into the labor market and strengthen their ability to engage in jobs and income-generating activities.

Stipends will be allocated during LRP 2 and beyond to future LRPs in proportion to the number of male and female PAPs settled in each of the above-listed districts. DFZ will administer the program, which will provide TJS 1000/month per person being trained. Courses usually last three to six months.

MoLMEP is responsible for designing and implementing the courses. DFZ is responsible for paying the stipends, either in installments as students proceed through the training, or after they have passed the relevant training course. DFZ has hired a financial management specialist to help administer the stipends and certify expenditures.

Based on consultations with the PAPs, the following could be key areas of training:

- **Agriculture**
  - Sustainable farming and diversity of crop planting: Although a portion of the training is executed by having national TV programs available<sup>24</sup>, more on-the ground training and extension services in the resettled areas would assist PAPs in diversifying their skills. The local branch of the Ministry of Agriculture in Faizobod has held meetings with resettled PAPs to explain the specific agricultural practices and conditions of the region. The Agricultural Institute of Dushanbe has already provided training to some PAPs on tree grafting and growing crops, with a focus on sustainable agriculture and climate change adaptation.
  - Specific agricultural training opportunities, especially in Danghara, where agriculture is the main income: The training center in Danghara could provide skills development in planting, understanding soil, using equipment, making financial investments, and understanding the market.
  - Farm holidays: These are an opportunity for visitors to tour agricultural lands and participate in learning activities. Activities could align with farming methods, planting, and growing crops. Tursunzoda indicated they receive many foreigners interested in visiting the agricultural areas to gain an understanding of the methods they use. PAPs could also receive training in producing certain cultural foods which could tap into a larger tourism-focused market would benefit the entrepreneurs and the districts.

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<sup>24</sup> This television program focus on planting methods, management of different soil types, climate change, grazing methods, and agricultural areas.

- Developing arts and craft centers in these agricultural areas: This would allow tourists to purchase local goods and provide opportunities for local individuals to participate in community-based activities. This activity would require expertise in arts and crafts small business management.
- **Tourism**
  - This could be a key income generator and remains one of the most promising sectors for increasing local income. Opportunities in the tourism sector could include camping and formal guest accommodation, as well as licensed fishing and hunting. Empty or old buildings not used for project or construction accommodation purposes could be converted into guest houses, further boosting the local economy. A government or private sector entity would be required to facilitate the process.
- **Natural Resource Management**
  - The sustainable management of the reservoir and adjacent lands has been raised as an important issues for PAPs, with a number expressing interest in monitoring and managing water quality, protected areas and parks, cultural landscapes, etc.
- **IT and Administrative Support**
  - PAPs have expressed interest in training in information technology and administrative support not only for the Rogun dam site, but local governments and businesses. With reliable electricity and internet, it would be possible to ensure such services are reliable.

## 4.5 Agricultural Support to PAPs

Although agricultural activities have declined slightly since PAPs have moved to their new settlements in some districts, they remain one of the key programs supported by the national government. PAPs have requested support for establishing farming on the plots they have received, as well as training to enhance productivity and grow new types of crops, based on market demand.

### 4.5.1 Land, seeds, animals and implements

PAPs are offered support to lease additional agricultural land in addition to what they have received under RAP 2 in the new residence (one-year lease contracts) through an application to the relevant jamoat. According to the jamoats, these applications can be submitted to their offices. DFZ has assisted with the negotiations of the land lease agreements for previously resettled PAPs, and copies of them exist at the offices.

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) supports agricultural production across the Districts, including the new resettlement sites, by providing access to a national free seedlings program. The seedlings are delivered to the jamoat offices yearly. The district distributes the seedlings upon request from farmers. Individuals may also visit the MoA headquarters in Dushanbe to ask for assistance or email the Ministry requesting help. This includes advice about preparing agricultural land and choosing crops which grow best on the land.

If PAPs need guidance about grazing methods and maintaining the wellness of their livestock, they can request assistance from MoA under a program available to all herders. Arrangements can be made so that a livestock specialist from the national government visits PAPs who have requested

support to assess the methods they use. This includes new techniques to improve livestock rearing, beekeeping, fisheries, etc. MoA and local jamoats also provide animals (e.g. chickens, rabbits, ducks, sheep, goats, cows) and equipment to PAPs who are undertaking commercial farming in the resettlement sites.

PAPs have also benefited from the MoA's Enhanced Agricultural Sustainability Program by receiving in-kind support for agriculture and pastoralism.<sup>25</sup>

#### 4.6 Support to Vulnerable Households

Based on the socio-economic survey in July 2023, about 20% of the PAHs (324) are considered vulnerable, that is they are either very poor, women- or elderly-headed. In addition, there are PAHs with vulnerable individuals, including those with disabilities (19%), the elderly (28%) and at-risk youth (41%), the latter largely due to a lack of employment opportunities. Some of these vulnerabilities overlap, that is, a PAH could be poor and include a disabled person.

Households with elderly or disabled persons receive disability benefits from the government and are eligible for utility subsidies. They also receive additional support from jamoats. At the resettlement sites, the new medical clinics are better able to offer health support to elderly and disabled patients. The new schools can offer more support for disabled students, including education and accessibility support. As indicated above, MoLMEP has been working to train youth and help place them in jobs overseas, at the damsite and in the resettlement communities. Youth are also being encouraged to develop small businesses, with support from MoLMEP and NSIFT (see below on SERSP).

For the vulnerable heads of households (HoH), the government provides cash supplements, including for emergencies. They also receive food aid from the Ministry of Agriculture and the jamoats. DFZ and MoLMEP have provided assistance in placing the HoH in jobs at the resettlement sites (e.g. in schools) and at the dam site. The Ministry of Agriculture and the jamoats also provide support for commercial and subsistence agriculture (seeds, seedlings, saplings, animals, equipment, etc.). Female-headed households with less than 5 hectares of land may also apply for agricultural extension support. Some vulnerable PAPs (e.g. disabled) have been able to obtain training for new skills, such as sewing. Finally, vulnerable HoH are receiving support from DFZ and MoLMEP to apply for small business grants to help establish enterprises.

The jamoats also provide support to vulnerable households. In 2025 and 2026, they provided complementary support to 49 households out of the 825 that had been resettled. This consisted of cash and/or food aid.

As with all PAHs, vulnerable households are eligible to receive land for commercial or subsistence agriculture and any commercial enterprise. Additional support to vulnerable PAPs under RAP 2 include: organizing and providing labor and additional materials for the construction of housing and other structures (e.g. sheds, wells, etc.), monitoring the construction at the resettlement sites and supplying labor, where required, to complete construction. Houses with disabled persons are constructed to take into account mobility challenges (e.g. ramps). Vulnerable PAPs also receive assistance in managing their compensation funds and moving to the resettlement sites, as well as social support (food, medicines, medical supplies and equipment, transport to schools and medical facilities and assistance in finding employment). DFZ has also provided in-kind support, such as cement, slate roofing, gravel-sand mix, lumber and construction equipment to help some vulnerable households with constructing homes and structures, as well as leveling land and roads. DFZ and

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<sup>25</sup> The Enhanced Agricultural Sustainability Program in Tajikistan is part of a broader national and international efforts aimed at transforming the country's agriculture—specifically through digital innovation, climate resilience, and sustainable food systems.

the jamoats also undertake special outreach efforts to ensure vulnerable households understand the compensation and resettlement process, livelihood restoration and stakeholder engagement/grievance management..

A specific program under the World Bank-financed Strengthening Resilience of the Agriculture Sector Project (SRASP) Additional Financing also provides the following support to famers and vulnerable households:

- Procuring and distributing emergency seeds, seedlings, planting materials and fertilizers; and
- Procuring and distributing small agricultural machinery to simplify women's manual labour.

While the above activities have national coverage, beneficiaries (rural households) are being identified through the Farmers' Registry maintained by TAJSTAT and based on a household survey that is being conducted to identify vulnerable dehkan farmers, including women.<sup>26</sup> PAPs who are farming are eligible under this program but have to be included in the Farmer's Registry maintained by TAJSTAT. DFZ has been reaching out to farming households to ensure they are aware of the Registry.

#### 4.6.1 Support to Women

The project is providing support to women for job placements and training. These include the following:

- **Gender-Specific Vocational Training (Primary Specializations for Women).** Table 4-12 highlights the core training programs tailored to local economic profiles (industrial, agricultural, or service-oriented) to support female labor market participation, based on demand:

**Table 4-12: Gender-Specific Vocational Training**

| District / City | Services & Beauty Industry               | Crafts & Light Industry                                                                     | Office & Education                            |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Rogun City      | Cook, pastry chef, baker.                | Tailor/Seamstress, garment repair.                                                          | IT/PC operator, clerk/records manager.        |
| Tursunzoda City | Hairstylist, makeup artist, pastry chef. | Traditional weaver (Atlas & Adras), fashion designer.                                       | Accountant (1C), English/Russian languages.   |
| Danghara        | National cuisine chef.                   | Gold embroidery ( <i>Zarduzi</i> ), seamstress, carpet weaving.                             | IT/PC operator, health & childcare assistant. |
| Faizobod        | Manicurist, hairstylist.                 | Traditional embroidery ( <i>Chakan</i> ), patchwork ( <i>Quilting</i> ), food preservation. | Horticulturist, IT/PC operator.               |
| Nurobod         | Pastry chef, baker.                      | Carpet weaving, seamstress, spinning.                                                       | Social worker, horticulturist.                |

As indicated above the Skills Development Centers in Rogun and Danghara provide support to female trainees so that women can receive technical training in energy, agribusiness and other sectors. Services include:

<sup>26</sup> Indicative criteria include less than three hectares (ha) land plot and lack of access to water.

- Comprehensive Integrated Employment Services: Including advanced vocational and technical skills training;
- On-site Childcare and Financial Support: Establishment of nursery centers within the SDCs and the launch of a pilot stipend program specifically for female job seekers;
- Soft Skills Development: Piloting a new, targeted curriculum focused on essential non-technical competencies;
- Employment Counseling and Career Matching: Professional guidance to align candidates' interests and skills with prospective job opportunities; and
- Sector-Specific ICT Training: Specialized programs in Information and Communication Technologies tailored to industry needs.

At the Danghara Skills Development Center, women have participated in the following training related to advanced agricultural management:

- Food Preservation Technologist: Training on modern industrial equipment for fruit and vegetable processing, including juice and jam production and vacuum packaging;
- Vegetable Production Specialist (Greenhouse Management): In-depth study of drip irrigation systems and modern hydroponic/protected cultivation methods;
- Smallholder Farm Management: Business development training focused on market linkage, financial literacy, and transforming traditional dehkhan farms into profitable enterprises;
- Domestic Appliance Repair Technician: A stereotype-breaking modern course focused on digital diagnostics and electronics repair; and
- ICT Operator in Agribusiness: Training in specialized software for crop inventory, logistics, and digital marketplaces (e-commerce).

Moving forward, PMG and DFZ will be working on efforts strengthen opportunities for women to restore or improve their livelihoods. These include the following:

## **1. Partnership with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**

To ensure the sustainability of project outcomes, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) shall establish effective collaboration across the following strategic areas:

- Cooperation with Key Government Entities:
  - MoLMEP Agency for Labor and Employment:
    - Organization of specialized "Job Fairs for Women" within the resettlement host communities and at the Rogun HPP construction site.
    - Joint monitoring of labor market vacancies and the prioritized placement of female displaced persons into available positions.
  - Adult Training Center of Tajikistan (ATCT):
    - Utilization of ATCT facilities for short-term vocational training (e.g., seamstresses, confectioners, administrators, and operators).
    - Provision of state-recognized certificates to trainees to ensure formal recognition by potential employers.
- Skills Development Centers:
  - Referral of high-potential female candidates for advanced technical skills training (IT literacy, technical quality control, and logistics) required for employment at modern industrial facilities.

## **2. Large-Scale Awareness and Outreach Campaign for women**

The objective of this campaign extends beyond mere information dissemination; it aims to foster a paradigm shift within families and communities regarding female labor participation and education. To overcome prevailing social barriers, the CSOs shall implement a comprehensive communication strategy:

- "Reach Every Woman" Initiative and Mobile Outreach Units: \* Deployment of specialized Mobile Outreach Teams to remote resettlement sites to conduct face-to-face consultations



(door-to-door approach). This ensures engagement with populations with limited digital literacy or internet access.

- Regular field missions to mahallas in new settlement areas to inform women and their families about the socio-economic benefits of vocational training and formal employment.
- Social Norms and Behavior Change:
  - o Facilitating community dialogues and town hall meetings involving local influencers and authoritative community members (community leaders/elders) to cultivate a supportive environment for women's professional development.
- Multi-Channel Media Coverage:
  - o Production of tailored audio and video content in the local Tajik language, designed for maximum accessibility.
  - o Strategic Dissemination: Utilizing local radio stations, community public address (PA) systems in jamoats, and popular instant messaging platforms (WhatsApp, IMO) to broadcast success stories and announcements regarding training opportunities.

### **3. Entrepreneurship Support and Business Development**

The CSOs shall act as mentors and facilitators, providing comprehensive guidance to women throughout the entire financing and business formalization cycle:

- Preparation for Presidential Grants (CWFA):
  - o Delivery of specialized training on Business Plan Development aligned with the priorities of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs (CWFA).
  - o Focus on rural entrepreneurship and sustainable job creation within the resettlement communities.
- Craftsmanship Grants from MoLMEP:
  - o Advisory support for grant applications submitted to MoLMEP.
  - o Objectives include the preservation, revitalization, and commercialization of traditional handicrafts as a viable source of income.
- "Turnkey" Business Incubation and Technical Assistance:
  - o Providing end-to-end technical assistance, including:
    - Administrative support in documentation and filing;
    - Formal registration of beneficiaries as Individual Entrepreneurs (IEs) or certified artisans;
    - Assistance with opening bank accounts and establishing basic financial reporting and accounting systems.

### **4. Local Employment and Economic Integration in Resettlement Areas**

The CSO shall place a strategic emphasis on the socio-economic adaptation of women to new market environments through the following interventions:

- Establishment of Women's Cooperatives:
  - o Facilitating the formation of women's production artels and cooperatives to enable collective access to output markets, land resources, and modern processing equipment.
  - o Leveraging economies of scale to improve the bargaining power of female producers.
- Integration into Local Supply Chains:
  - o Identifying opportunities for women-led Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to become preferred suppliers of goods and services (e.g., industrial catering, professional cleaning, and protective workwear/PPE manufacturing) for the Rogun HPP and other large-scale industrial enterprises in the target districts.
- District-Specific Adaptive Training:



- o Tailoring vocational training programs to the unique economic profile of each resettlement district.
- o Examples include: High-yield greenhouse management in the Danghara district or value-added fruit processing and preservation in Tursunzoda.

#### 4.7 Socio-Economic Resilience Strengthening Project (SERSP) (Additional Financing)

The Government of Tajikistan's SERSP Additional Financing (AF) complements the Sustainable Financing for Rogun Hydropower Project and aims to strengthen socio-economic resilience in Rogun-affected and disadvantaged jamoats through inclusive, participatory investments in livelihoods and local infrastructure. It supports local economic development, climate resilience, and institutional capacity through targeted investments, grants, training, and technical assistance. It serves as an official pilot for the Rogun HPP benefit sharing program and supplements limited early revenues available for Rogun HPP benefit-sharing.

Early findings from RAP2 resettled households indicate strong progress in rebuilding infrastructure, services, and community institutions, with positive perceptions of education, healthcare, and civic engagement. However, livelihood restoration remains incomplete: households rely on remittances, formal job opportunities are limited, and access to finance constrains business development. There is a shift away from agriculture toward construction, wage employment, and small businesses, though some agricultural constraints persist. Continued investment in economic diversification and resilience is therefore critical.

The AF responds to needs identified through RAP2/LRP2 consultations. While the Government provides livelihood restoration support to resettled project-affected persons (PAPs), additional financing and technical support are required to accelerate income generation and local economic recovery. SERSP AF addresses this by: (i) providing targeted support to all community members in the 8 Rogun affected resettlement villages under LRP2; and (ii) extending support to broader jamoats hosting PAPs and other disadvantaged communities to pilot for the Rogun Benefit Sharing Program.

The project allocates 70% of AF resources (US\$17.5 million) to Rogun-affected jamoats and 30% to disadvantaged jamoats nationwide, based on agreed criteria. In the Rogun area, it covers jamoats across Faizobod, Nurobad, Danghara, Rogun, and Tursunzoda, including 8 resettlement villages (Chorsada 2, Sebiston, Darband, Saidon, Yoli Garmoba, Toychi 1, Toychi 2, Namuna). Implementation is led by the National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan (NSIFT) in coordination with relevant agencies including Local Development Committee.

##### Component 1: Community Investments and Local Capacity

SERSP AF strengthens the capacity of jamoats and community institutions (including mahalla committees) to deliver inclusive and responsive services. It mobilizes communities and local governments to prioritize socio-economic investments needed for local development, translate these into a Village and Jamoat Development Plan and finances a select number of priorities from these plans based on a criterion. It can finance climate-resilient, community-prioritized infrastructure identified through participatory planning processes. Eligible investments include: (i) kindergartens, (ii) health and school facilities, (iii) water supply, sanitation, and irrigation systems, (iv) small-scale processing and storage facilities and (v) nature-based solutions (e.g., reforestation, landscape restoration). These investments incorporate renewable energy and climate resilience measures where feasible. Average allocations are approximately US\$300,000 per jamoat, with total district allocations ranging from US\$0.6–2.7 million, based on proposal quality and needs. In addition, the project also provides a dedicated \$200,000 allocation for each of the 8 Rogun affected resettlement villages from RAP 2. The process of identifying the bottom-up needs strengthen participatory planning, social accountability, and local development management, with a focus on inclusion of women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Given SERSP AF is a pilot for Rogun HPP BSP, the project is also investing in capacity building of local self-governments at the jamoat level, to potentially manage benefit-sharing

mechanisms in the future. This includes providing technical assistance and training on the preparation of bottom-up Jamoat Development Plans.

#### Component 2: Livelihoods and Economic Opportunities

SERSP AF supports inclusive livelihood development, targeting women, youth, returning migrants, and vulnerable groups. The project plans to reach up to 7,000 beneficiaries with business and entrepreneurship training, supporting 1,600 beneficiaries with business grants (including 200 PAP-focused grants, 50 percent for women) and providing continued mentoring, market linkages, and financial literacy support to the grant beneficiaries. It also aims to connect 10 percent of the training beneficiaries with MFIs. Individual grants through the project can be given up to US\$1,600, while group-based support can reach US\$10,000. The project also supports small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to strengthen value chains (e.g., horticulture, dairy, textiles, construction materials). Approximately 50 SMEs will receive competitive grants (up to US\$20,000) alongside training and advisory support, with a target of at least 30% women led businesses.

#### Implementation Progress as of June 2026

Following effectiveness in October 2025, project implementation began in the 8 Rogun-affected resettlement villages and will be progressively scaled up to other Rogun-affected jamoats. As of June 2026, implementation in the 8 Rogun-affected resettlement villages has progressed significantly, with most community mobilization activities nearing completion and early livelihood interventions underway.

Under Component 1, NSIFT, in collaboration with DFZ, conducted extensive outreach and participatory planning processes. More than 160 consultations and outreach meetings have been held, engaging nearly 5,000 community members across the 8 resettled villages. In addition, over 4,200 participants have taken part in structured consultations at district, village, and mahalla levels, complemented by 51 focus group discussions involving 755 participants, including women, youth, elderly, entrepreneurs, farmers, and vulnerable households. These processes have generated over 100 prioritized investment needs identified by communities. Community institutional structures have been established, including Village Project Committees, Youth Monitors, and Climate Change Ambassadors, supporting inclusive participation and strengthening local governance mechanisms. The project is now transitioning from mobilization to investment planning and selection. Communities are in the process of ranking priorities, which will be subject to technical and financial feasibility assessments, with final subproject selection expected by end-July, followed by finalization of Village Development Plans. SERSP will share the finalized Village Development Plans with development partners to explore potential co-financing opportunities by September 2026.

Under Component 2, implementation has also advanced with institutional and field-level readiness largely in place. An implementing partner has been mobilized, core teams established, and training modules updated. Orientation sessions have been completed across all 8 Rogun affected resettled villages, and entrepreneurship training has commenced. To date, 149 applications have been received from Tochi 1 and 2, with 52 participants (50% women) already completing training. The training rollout to other 6 villages is ongoing, with completion of the first training expected by end-June 2026. The selection of 200 business plans from the 8 Rogun-affected resettled villages is expected to be finalized by end-July and grants expected to be distributed to the 200 selected beneficiaries by end-September.

In parallel, a value chain assessment has identified priority sectors—including honey production, food and vegetable processing, greenhouse horticulture, solar energy services, and Rogun-related services relevant to these districts—to guide the selection of viable business activities for livelihood support under component 2 and economic investments under component 1.

Across both components, implementation has benefited from strong government engagement, with stakeholders—including the Ministry of Finance, Rogun Project Management Group, and the Directorate for the Flood Zone—closely aligned with the project and supportive of its role as

a pilot for the Rogun Benefit Sharing Program. Overall, progress in the 8 villages demonstrates successful early-stage implementation of the community-driven development model, with high levels of participation, clear identification of investment priorities, and initial rollout of livelihood activities. The focus in the coming months will shift toward finalizing investment selections, scaling up training and grant support, and initiating local investment implementation.

#### 4.8 Livelihood activities at the District/Jamoat/Mahalla level

- **Technical Skills Development: Community-Based**

Integrating the resettled communities with the new resettlement areas opens opportunities for community members to share the knowledge they have brought with them, as well as newly developed skills. Community members who arrive from different districts and individuals from the host communities may have different sets of technical expertise in agriculture, brickmaking, vehicle maintenance, technology, small business management, or information technology. Knowledge relates to construction, preparation of fields, planting vegetables or fruits, constructing and maintaining homes, etc. To allow for the development of the existing knowledge base, it becomes essential that communities learn from each other.

A facilitated approach will involve scheduling weekend community workshops, focusing on different topics. Community members with skills related to painting, setting up satellite dishes, and arts and crafts can educate people interested in these fields. These community workshops can be arranged at suitable venues, based on demand. In the meantime, PAPs have been enrolling in the available training centers.

- **Trade skills and Associated Training**

During the household survey, it became evident that refrigerators, telecommunication instruments, satellite dishes, and bicycles were purchased more frequently. There is a growing demand for various services to maintain these goods, especially in the technology arena. The increase in the use of more goods that require specialized service to set up or maintain opens a niche market, especially for individuals with certifications in electrical maintenance, satellite dish installations, or help with access to internet connections. Those individuals who already have the skills to assist the local community are being identified and, through a skills assessment a determination made if additional training is required that would allow them to serve a higher-end market. The more advanced the skills become, the more individuals receive an opportunity to become certified and provide services to a larger market.

- **Construction**

Developing work packages for resettled PAPs is critical for existing construction businesses to ensure individuals receive local business market opportunities. Ring-fencing a portion of construction-related contracts allocated to the resettled communities will help them establish their businesses in the new resettled areas. Existing construction companies have been negotiating work packages to allow resettled people to integrate with the local economic environment.

15 PAPs have been able to set up construction businesses at the resettlement sites. 23 PAPs have been able to set up supporting businesses (e.g. painting, roofing, fencing). While the current resettlement will provide short-term business opportunities, PAPs are looking at longer-term opportunities within their communities, in the country and beyond. To this end, they have requested and received skills training.

- **Businesses or Entrepreneurship – Fruit trees**

It was noted during the field visits that communities rely significantly on planting apple trees. Although not all areas are adaptable to apple and other fruit trees, communities have become used to storing and selling fruits at the market in some places. As part of business management and financial training, resettled communities are being provided opportunities to learn how to establish a market and sell the fruit at local market prices. The Ministry of Agriculture has been working on creating platforms to help farmers sell their products ([trade.agroinform.asia](http://trade.agroinform.asia); [agrotajikistan.com](http://agrotajikistan.com) and [agroline.tj](http://agroline.tj)). They have also produced videos with guidance on farming.

- **Business Opportunities - Small-scale farming**

PAPs have also raised the development of other farming ideas or facilities, such as beekeeping, fish farms, and small-scale forestry. Although only 1% of PAPs show interest in beekeeping, this training on beekeeping, as well as fish farming and small-scale forestry will be developed. These opportunities can be linked with tourism opportunities. Honey and fish can be sold locally in markets but also used at local restaurants. Guesthouses and camping sites in agricultural areas could stock these goods. Honey can also be exported to neighboring districts and regions.

- **Business Opportunities – Restaurants / Food Industry**

Local restaurants are key in purchasing foods from local small-based farmers, grocery stores, or home-based providers. These opportunities allow individual owners to sell goods from home or link with a street vendor, grocery store, or market. Establishing linkages between the market with the farmers or home-based suppliers will be explored.

- **Marketing Opportunities**

A marketing program or venue where local small businesses can advertise their services could be established. For businesses to succeed, it will become critical to provide them with the opportunity to market their industries. In addition to websites to help farmers with selling their produce, the government has also established [www.somon.tj](http://www.somon.tj) where businesspeople can find marketing opportunities for their products and services. The local jamoats have offered to make space available at their offices for small business owners to place brochures or pamphlets.

- **Tourism**

Tajikistan has various opportunities to develop the tourism industry and create employment opportunities for the country's people. This includes the Rogun area, for example in such interest areas as camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, winter sports, or recreational areas typical of the local environments. The next step would include identifying the professions or vacancies typical of the tourism environment. Individual employment opportunities may include tourist guides or hotel managers.

Other opportunities could relate to small tourism businesses responsible for travel bookings. Local events scheduled by the local communities could be marketed as part of the tourism sector. Finally, tourism could be linked to exploring local cultural heritage, including archaeological sites, historical sites, landscapes and intangible heritage, such as music, dance, etc.

Training tourism entrepreneurs as part of the existing Adult Training Centers or developing tourism-specific colleges would allow Tajikistan's tourism sector to grow and help households to establish new livelihoods.

MoLMEP and the jamoats are considering ways to promote tourism opportunities.

- **District-Specific Main Livelihood Restoration Ideas**

During consultations in some of the districts where PAPs are resettled/resettling, some additional proposals were raised, which the Districts are developing into local plans:

- **Nurobod**

Joint infrastructure and training projects among various lenders, such as the World Bank, ADB, and AIIB, would allow space for PAPs to receive short-term to longer-term local employment and training in the infrastructure environment. These programs could facilitate PAPs' attending technical schools over a short duration and receiving certification in technical fields such as painting, building maintenance, or supervision. Individuals who register for formal courses may apply for a stipend that will allow them to receive income during this time. The Government of Tajikistan is locating land space to construct a training center in Darband.

- **Tursunzoda**

Creating opportunities for women to generate additional income and integrate with the new community is critical. Labor migration to Russia has been curtailed by about 15%, and there are changes in the availability of employment opportunities in different areas and countries. Women are interested in developing skills, but they also want a robust childcare system beyond the establishment of local kindergartens. The Gender Action Plan could support efforts to establish childcare, in addition to the services provided by the new schools established in the resettlement areas.

- **Faizobod**

Some subsistence farmers in Tajikistan have reverted to agroforestry to assist them with growing their crops in a dry country where plots are relatively small (only a few hectares of land). For this reason, planting fruit trees with crops such as cabbage has become popular. According to GIZ, using sustainably managed irrigated crops allows for regular generation of food security (GIZ, 2019). Training PAPs by using available programs sponsored by existing cooperations, for example, GIZ and the Ministry of Agriculture, could benefit local communities.

- **Danghara**

Danghara forms part of the free economic zones in the Republic of Tajikistan and is defined as an agro-industrial district (Republic of Tajikistan, 2024). The district invests in the processing of food and metals and the production of associated infrastructure. Depending on the levels of education, existing industries and related businesses should make on-the-job and competency training available for resettled PAPs. PAPs in Danghara have also been able to establish service-related businesses and have asked for support to develop business plans for additional businesses, given local demand.

## 5. STRENGTHENING LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION – PROPOSED STEPS FOR SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The existing government programs and financing in the World Bank Rogun HPP and SERSP projects are providing livelihood support to PAPs (and host communities). Eventually, the Benefit-Sharing Program will also provide some complementary support to the PAPs, as well as beneficiaries across Tajikistan. In the meantime, PMG and DFZ would propose the following enhancement to strengthen livelihood support delivery and outcomes. These include:

### 1. Strengthening the regulatory and legal framework governing the resettlement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) from the Rogun Hydropower Plant (HPP) inundation zone:

- Substantive revision of the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 47 (dated January 20, 2009): "On the resettlement of the population of Rogun city, Nurobod, and Rasht districts from the Rogun HPP inundation zone." This entails drafting amendments essential for a fundamental improvement of the resettlement process and ensuring the active engagement of all authorized government entities. The Resolution has been completed and adopted (see RAP 2 updated).
- Transition from "Relocation" to "Development": To transform the Rogun Resolution from a mere relocation directive into a comprehensive development program, a robust human capital integration block is required.
- Strategic Reorientation: Current efforts are primarily concentrated on DFZ; however, this narrow focus is insufficient and yields low efficiency. To ensure systemic functionality, the specific mandates and responsibilities of relevant line ministries and agencies must be formally and explicitly codified. This strategic shift has been coordinated with the DFZ leadership.
- Technical support to DFZ through the appointment of an international resettlement/livelihood restoration adviser

### 2. Institutional Enhancements (Governance Level)

Establishing an effective operational system, eliminate inter-agency silos, and prevent the duplication of functions, the following mechanisms should be implemented:

- District-Level Operational Task Forces: Under the leadership of the Deputy Chairperson of each target city or district, an Operational Task Force (OTF) shall be formed. The OTF will include authorized representatives from:
  - DFZ;
  - MoLMEP;
  - Social Protection departments;
  - Ministry of Agriculture;
  - Heads of the Adult Training Center of Tajikistan (ATCT) and Vocational Skills Development Centers (VSDCs), where applicable;
  - Representatives from World Bank-funded projects: "Socio-Economic Resilience Strengthening Project" (SERSP), "Social Protection Modernization and Economic Inclusion Project" (SPMEI) and "Strengthening Resilience of the Agriculture Sector Project" (SRASP); and
  - Other representatives, as required.
- Local Coordination and Livelihood Restoration: The Task Force shall serve as the primary local coordination body to streamline the delivery of all existing services for resettled populations.

Its mandate includes facilitating access to vocational training and employment opportunities to ensure comprehensive Livelihood Restoration, as well as providing ongoing monitoring of these processes.

### 3. Digital Integration – "Unified Social Dossier":

The integration of disparate databases, specifically the Targeted Social Assistance (TSA) database (supported by the World Bank), the Resettlement Registry (DFZ), and the Labor Agency information systems, into a single synchronized platform.

In addition, the Monitoring and Evaluation framework should be strengthened to include socio-economic data. See Section 12 on Monitoring and Evaluation.

### 4. Increased transitional allowances

There is broad recognition that the transitional allowances for PAPs should be increased. DFZ is working with IFIs to provide financing for this support.

### 5. Analysis of labor market in resettlement areas

Understanding the labor needs in the resettlement areas will help PAPs get the training they need (up-killing or re-skilling) to better place themselves for employment or business opportunities. Some of the analysis is being done under SERSP, but DFZ is working with IFIs to get some technical support in this area.

### 6. Rapid socio-economic survey

The 2027 update of RAP 2 will include the results of a rapid socio-economic survey of the last resettled households (ToRs for the survey will be prepared by DFZ and reviewed by the IFIs) The survey will be designed to adequately identify any potential impact assessment and mitigation gaps to inform the development of subsequent RAPs.

## 6. OUTREACH ABOUT GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

During site visits and discussions with the PAPs in Faizobod and Nurobod in 2024 and 2025, it was evident that not all PAPs were aware of the full range of livelihood restoration options available from MoLMEP, MoA, other ministries and jamoats. Therefore, to fully benefit from the available livelihood restoration support, PAPs must first be fully aware and informed about government support programs at all levels,, take the initiative and register with relevant agencies, engaging in training opportunities, as well as taking proactive steps to access loans and resources.

DFZ and PMG have increased the number of Community Liaison Officers to 24 (i.e. approximately one per PAP resettlement location) to strengthen their outreach and assistance to PAPs in their ability to access jobs, training opportunities, business opportunities and loans within the existing national programs. This is being done through increased and targeted information sharing about existing program opportunities at household level as well active provision of assistance in registrations and applications. This is especially important for women, and those members of the resettled population who are vulnerable or literacy constrained.

These measures are supplemented with ongoing efforts by MoLMEP and the jamoats. Every three months, local MoLMEP branches and jamoats organize meetings with the resettled communities to provide information about available government programs, vocational training opportunities, and the services of the vocational centre.

During these meetings, information is shared verbally. The support programs are explained and how individuals can register and access assistance with their job applications.

Job opportunities and information about the support programs are also disseminated via local newspapers. In addition, announcements are posted in prominent public locations, including: local jamoat doors; mosques; and marketplaces (bazaars).

The MoLMEP branches also organize job fairs to connect PAPs to local labour markets. Different companies participate and provide informational booklets about job opportunities.

The MoLMEP branches share information about available job opportunities in government agencies, such as schools, hospitals, and clerk positions in different agencies.



## 7. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

There has been a process of adaptive management and continuous improvement while this RAP was being prepared. Recognizing that resettlement implementation had already begun since 2017, DFZ was already adopting the gap filling measures and best practices. The action items and recommendations that have been put into practice are summarized in the Table 7-1 below. These include recommendations from the July 2023 assessment of the second phase of resettlement.

**Table 7-1: RAP 2 Assessment Recommendations and DFZ's Responses**

| Recommendations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | DFZ's Response                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Improving data collection systems on socio-economic baseline, vulnerabilities and livelihoods                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <p>The census has been expanded to collect education, employment and income data for all family members.</p> <p>DFZ is working with jamoats to strengthen data collection and monitoring. DFZ coordinates with other ministries to ensure vulnerable people in the resettlement areas receive support to which they are entitled, as well as additional support related to resettlement and livelihood restoration.</p>                                                                                                                                                         |
| Improving information management systems                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>A modern, digitized data collection system has been developed and is being used by DFZ, including a data verification process. This includes an updated system for documenting and recording all valuation reports, payments, entitlements and additional support measures that are provided either as cash and/or in-kind.</p> <p>DFZ has hired qualified staff to manage census data and management information system.</p>                                                                                                                                                |
| <p>Increase staff and capacity to manage resettlement and livelihood monitoring in line with international standards.</p> <p>This includes commissioning an external/independent valuation expert's assessment on the valuation process to benchmark replacement cost especially for assets such as buildings, structures and other moveable assets where depreciation is being deducted as per national law.</p> | <p>DFZ has increased staffing to 67 as of April 2025.</p> <p>Funding needs to be secured.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Improving outreach on valuation process, eligibility, entitlements, compensation and cut-off dates.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <p>DFZ is making information available through its public information centers in the resettlement areas, through meetings and consultations and posters/pamphlets. Extra efforts are being made to ensure women and vulnerable persons are consulted about the resettlement process. For example, DFZ is seeking specific feedback from women and vulnerable persons on their desires in terms of employment, skills and training and preferences around vocations. Consultation processes are also designed to support equal participation of women and vulnerable persons</p> |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | (e.g., appropriate meeting times, transport, childcare support, as well as convening of women-only meetings).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Improving the efficiency of compensation payments and documentation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <p>DFZ is doing this. First compensation payments are being paid within six months after the final valuation and no later than 12 months.</p> <p>DFZ is working to improve timelines for issuing land certificates, but the issuance process is linked to the construction of houses, which can take time.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Ensuring full replacement value is achieved in compensation paid for all lost assets and structures of affected households. Where national law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, ensure compensation under national law is supplemented by additional measures (in-kind or cash support) to meet the replacement cost standard of the Lenders.                             | <p>Since July 1, 2024, DFZ and the State Unitary Enterprise “Narkhguzor” have ceased deducting the value of household assets. Instead, PAHs receive the full market value for their assets. As part of the ongoing consultations on the resettlement process, DFZ has been asking PAPs to come forward to the Grievance Redress Mechanism if their compensation was inadequate or resettlement remains incomplete due to the lack of amenities, such as water supply. DFZ will provide additional compensation, including in-kind support, to PAPs who demonstrate that the compensation resulting from the valuation of their houses and structures was insufficient for them to purchase or build new houses and structures sufficient to restore their living standards.</p> |
| Improving monitor of replacement house construction process and public service provision. Where construction of replacement houses takes more than 1.5 years, investigate whether these households are vulnerable and require additional support. In cases of public service shortages, ensure alternative arrangements are in place to facilitate public access to these services in new resettlement sites. | <p>This is being done. It should be noted that construction of resettlement houses takes at least 1 to 1.5 years for all categories of PAPs.</p> <p>DFZ has been making alternative arrangements to deliver services (e.g. water) until the services in the resettlement sites are satisfactorily completed.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Improving the grievance mechanism.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>DFZ has strengthened their community liaison teams to help PAPs plan their relocation and use the GRM for settling complaints about compensation and other issues.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Improving governance on livelihood restoration management and establishing proactive livelihoods support during transition.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <p>DFZ is working closely with ministries, agencies and jamoats to strengthen livelihood support. The project is also benefiting from financing under the project for training stipends and the World Bank’s Socio-economic Resilience Support project.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

In 2024, the government of Tajikistan increased the amount of funding for PAH allowances and for preferential loans.

In addition to the above, the project is undertaking the following commitments during implementation of the resettlement program:

2. DFZ has been keeping careful track of the adequacy of compensation. In consultations with the World Bank between December 2022 and December 2024 involving some 200 households (out of a total of 1,710), about 90% of PAPs said they received sufficient compensation to build new houses and other structures. About 10% of resettled PAPs said they applied for additional compensation and most of them (about 80%) said they received additional financial and/or in-kind compensation, such as land, seeds, farming implements and support in getting local jobs or setting up small businesses.

A separate survey of 364 resettled households in July/August 2023 (during the second phase of resettlement), indicated that 73% of PAHs reported that the financial compensation for their houses and structures – even with a valuation process that allowed for depreciation of up to 30% – was adequate to purchase or build new houses and structures at the resettlement sites. Almost all PAPs agreed strongly that their new homes are superior in quality to their original homes, with important amenities such electricity and water supply, and upgraded or new schools and medical facilities to accommodate the resettled people as well as the host communities.

The remaining 27% of PAH surveyed stated that they needed additional support, as materials and labor costs were higher than expected. This was especially the case from 2022 onwards due to inflation for critical building materials, such as wood and iron. Few of the PAPs who had resettled in earlier years raised concerns about the cost of building new homes. The resettled PAPs said they received additional support through family connections. It should be noted there was no data on how many of this group filed complaints through the GRM, but about half of the PAHs overall in the second phase of resettlement have complained through the GRM.

The PAPs noted that DFZ also provided transportation of all their movable assets to the new resettlement sites, which helped minimize losses. The new houses were of higher quality, but generally slightly smaller than their original homes because the number of persons in the household was reduced, as married children received separate plots of land.

As indicated above, on July 1, 2024, the government ceased incorporating depreciation into the valuation process for household structures. By this time 778 households (7820 PAPs) had been compensated and resettled. As part of the ongoing consultations on the resettlement process, DFZ has been asking PAPs to come forward to the Grievance Redress Mechanism if their compensation was inadequate or resettlement remains incomplete due to the lack of amenities, such as water supply. DFZ will provide additional compensation, including in-kind support, to PAPs who demonstrate that the compensation resulting from the valuation of their houses and structures was insufficient for them to purchase or build new houses and structures sufficient to restore their living standards. To date, some 25 households have asked for additional compensation and most of the complainants have received compensation or in-kind support; some cases are in the process of being resolved.

As for the households in the process of resettling, the 2024 survey indicates that 50% of the PAHs who are in the process of resettling have expressed concerns that their compensation may not be sufficient, partly because of concerns about price increases for some construction materials. Consultations since the 2024 survey indicate that the majority of PAPs have been satisfied with their compensation and other livelihood support from the HPP project, the SERSP project and relevant agencies and local authorities.

Another key challenge has been related to water supply to households: there is a problem with saline water in wells at some of the resettlement sites, which requires water to be provided by other means; and/or constructing water pipes has taken longer than expected due to challenges with terrain, water pressure, etc. Other concerns have been raised about construction quality for some houses and the timely construction of paved roads. Both resettled households and those

in the process of resettling have noted that it takes time to restore livelihoods and income in the new resettlement areas.

2. The project aims to complete resettlement by 2032 but has built in some extra time if there are delays.
3. The resettlement lots have some flexibility in terms of the placement and orientation of the structures, but there are constraints due to the infrastructure related to electricity, water supply, sewerage and roads.
9. Fresh water supply is a challenge in some of the resettlement sites, given the presence of salt in the groundwater and/or the design of pipes with adequate water pressure. DFZ is working with relevant ministries and local authorities to build appropriate infrastructure to provide adequate water supply for drinking and irrigation.
10. For those families which have agricultural land, the project aims to make replacement land available near their homes, but, given the scarcity of suitable land in some places, land plots are sometimes made available to PAPs outside of their communities.
11. Small businesses have been able to re-establish in the new resettlement areas. Business owners are given equivalent land and can apply for preferential loans to set up their businesses. They also have the opportunity to undertake training to strengthen existing skills or learn new ones.
12. Some members of the communities at the end of the reservoir may not need to move from their current sites – if geological, hydrological, seismic and other data related to the safety and quality of land sites indicate that they can stay safely and have the requisite productive land they need for their livelihoods.
13. This RAP will, if necessary, include future provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes.

## 8. INDICATIVE BUDGET

Funding for livelihood measures is provided by DFZ and PMG through the project, as well as MoLMEP. In-kind support to PAPs is provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and the jamoats.

Below is an indicative budget for livelihood support from DFZ, MoLMEP, the Rogun HPP and the SERSP projects:

**Table 8-1: Indicative Budget**

| Responsible Agency | # | Budget items                                         | Total (TJS)       | Total (USD)             | Spent as of July 2026 |
|--------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| DFZ                | 1 | Cash allowances                                      | 1,400,000         | 151,581                 | TJS 362,100           |
|                    | 2 | Household loans                                      | 5,000,000         | 541,360                 | TJS 3,808,000         |
| MoLMEP             | 3 | Loans for businesses                                 | 1,000,000         | 108,272                 | TJS 322,400           |
|                    | 4 | Allowances paid to unemployed workers                | 1,000,000         | 108,272                 | TJS 477,600           |
|                    | 5 | Vocational training <sup>27</sup>                    | 3,500,000         | 378,952                 | TJS 1,800,000         |
| Rogun HPP          | 6 | Training stipends for PAPs                           | 18,472,000        | 2,000,000               | USD 0                 |
|                    | 7 | Gender Action Plan                                   | 18,472,000        | 2,000,000               | USD 0                 |
| SERSP              | 8 | Livelihood activities for PAPs in resettlement sites | 22,344,276        | 2,419,259 <sup>28</sup> | USD 430,000           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       |   |                                                      | <b>71,188,276</b> | <b>7,707,696</b>        |                       |

This budget does not include expenditures for allocation of land, as the land is owned by the government. It also does not include amounts for provision of food and agricultural support (seeds, saplings, animals and equipment) which are available to all eligible Tajik citizens, including PAPs, through Ministry of Agriculture and jamoat programs.

<sup>27</sup> Vocational training is available to all citizens of Tajikistan, including PAPs. This estimate is based on the average cost of training a person.

<sup>28</sup> SERSP is also providing another USD2.4 million to the six jamoats in which resettled PAPs are located, providing investment, mobilization, training and grants with collateral benefits to the PAPs.

## 9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The project's monitoring plan for livelihood restoration is in Table 12-1 below. DFZ has been working to strengthen its information management systems to capture data from various sources.

**Table 9-1: Indicators for Livelihood Restoration Monitoring<sup>29</sup>**

| Topic                                                        | Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Monitoring frequency |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Output</b>                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                      |
| <b>LRP implementation process</b>                            | Community meetings to present and discuss livelihood restoration measures:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no. meetings</li> <li>no. participants (total no. and disaggregated by gender)</li> </ul> | 6-monthly            |
|                                                              | Number of individual family meetings                                                                                                                                                                           | Monthly              |
|                                                              | Individual assistance plans (total no. and disaggregated by gender)                                                                                                                                            | Monthly              |
|                                                              | Number of individual assistance plans signed in the form of contracts (total no. and disaggregated by gender)                                                                                                  | Monthly              |
|                                                              | Number of individual assistance plans in the form of contracts, breached by affected people                                                                                                                    | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number and types of grievances submitted, disaggregated by gender of complainant and the rate of successful resolving of grievances, disaggregated by gender of complainant                                    | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Total funds (in TJS) spent on livelihood restoration (total and per year)                                                                                                                                      | 6-monthly            |
| <b>Assistance with employment and livelihood restoration</b> | Number and types of employment/income generation programs offered                                                                                                                                              | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number and type of job fairs organized                                                                                                                                                                         | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number of apprenticeships supported and amounts of the apprentice stipends                                                                                                                                     | Quarterly            |
| <b>Assistance with access to training</b>                    | Number and type of vocational training organized                                                                                                                                                               | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number and type of other trainings organized                                                                                                                                                                   | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number of training participants disaggregated by gender and type of training provided                                                                                                                          | Quarterly            |
| <b>Outcome</b>                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                      |
| <b>Basic economic conditions</b>                             | Number of resettled PAPs employed, by employment type (gender disaggregated)                                                                                                                                   | Monthly              |
|                                                              | Number of registered businesses started by resettled PAPs (gender disaggregated)                                                                                                                               | Monthly              |
|                                                              | Number of registered farms by resettled PAPs (gender disaggregated)                                                                                                                                            | Monthly              |
|                                                              | Income of HH (number of HH at different income bands)                                                                                                                                                          | Monthly              |
|                                                              | Number of HH producing food for HH consumption                                                                                                                                                                 | Monthly              |

<sup>29</sup> Indicators should be monitored and recorded by resettlement site, unless otherwise stated.

| Topic                                                        | Indicators                                                                                                                                                                              | Monitoring frequency |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Changes in income levels and expenditures</b>             | Number of families with at least two members assisted to generate an income, disaggregated by gender of family member receiving assistance                                              | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number of individuals with increased income, disaggregated by gender                                                                                                                    | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number of individuals with reduced income, disaggregated by gender                                                                                                                      | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number of families with increased total family income                                                                                                                                   | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number of families with reduced total family income                                                                                                                                     | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number of families with increased total family expenditure, disaggregated by expenditure type                                                                                           | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number of families with reduced total family expenditure, disaggregated by expenditure type                                                                                             | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number of families whose standard of living from a livelihood perspective has improved (the difference between the family income and expenditures is greater than before displacement)  | Quarterly            |
| <b>Access to jobs in Rogun HPP</b>                           | Number and type of jobs held by affected people in Rogun HPP                                                                                                                            | 6-monthly            |
|                                                              | Number and types of jobs newly provided to affected people in Rogun HPP                                                                                                                 | 6-monthly            |
| <b>Access to land for farming</b>                            | Number and type of farming land plots provided per location to entitled PAPs                                                                                                            | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number and type of farming land plots provided per location to individuals who did not have access to land for farming prior to resettlement                                            | Quarterly            |
| <b>Assistance with employment and livelihood restoration</b> | Number of newly employed individuals disaggregated by gender and types of jobs, types of contracts (i.e., short term or temporary)                                                      | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number of individuals disaggregated by gender who have successfully accessed income generation activities and types of activities                                                       | Quarterly            |
| <b>Assistance with access to training</b>                    | Number of individuals, disaggregated by gender who received diplomas as a result of training provided                                                                                   | Quarterly            |
|                                                              | Number of individuals, disaggregated by gender who found jobs as a result of training programs offered                                                                                  | Quarterly            |
| <b>Vulnerable groups</b>                                     | Number of affected people disaggregated by gender who receive transport/travel assistance to go to work, to attend trainings, etc. and types and amounts of transport/travel assistance | Quarterly            |

The monitoring data above could benefit from inputs on the PAPs' socio-economic situation before and after resettlement. In addition to the monitoring table above, the livelihoods database will include the following information:

**Table 9-2: Template for Database of PAPs' Livelihood Situations before and after resettlement**

| <b>Baseline socio-economic indicators</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>Source of information</b>                            | <b>Livelihood restoration measures</b>                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PAH ID (from Technical Household Passports (THP))                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Technical Household Passport                            |                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Pre-project livelihood - agriculture, livestock<br><br>Pre-project livelihood (ii) - other livelihoods - small business enterprises, employment                                                                                                                                                                | Head of PAH                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Main category of losses (land, houses/structure, land-based livelihood)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Head of PAH                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Baseline income                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Head of PAH                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Baseline productive assets                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Technical Household Passport                            |                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Vulnerability                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Head of PAH, jamoat                                     | Additional support, as required                                                                                                                                                               |
| Compensation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Valuation report                                        | Cash compensation provided                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Livelihood restoration pathway                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Consultation with PAH                                   | (1) Restoration of land-based livelihoods (agriculture, livestock, businesses/enterprises)<br><br>(2) Economic transition and diversification (training, apprenticeships, employment support) |
| Replacement productive assets                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Consultation with PAH                                   | Details ( land, animals, plants/crops/trees, agricultural extension)                                                                                                                          |
| Other livelihoods assistance                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Consultation with PAH, Ministry of Agriculture, jamoats | Details (financial grants, household loans, loans for businesses, priority job placement, training); targeted support for women and other vulnerable groups)                                  |
| Agricultural and/or pastoral productivity (same or greater than baseline?)<br><br>Productive assets (same or greater than equivalent productive value?)<br><br>Natural resource access (communal pasture land) (restored or viable substitute access provided?)<br><br>Women's livelihoods (same or improved?) | Consultation with PAH                                   | Actions/measures to helps PAPs achieve the same or better outcomes                                                                                                                            |



|                                                                                                             |                                   |                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Vulnerable people's livelihoods (same or improved?)                                                         |                                   |                                                     |
| Are business employees still employed in the relocated businesses?                                          | Consultation with business owners | Actions/measures to help employees regain lost jobs |
| Restoration status (achieved; in progress; not achieved)<br><br>GRM complaints about livelihood restoration | Analysis of PAH data and GRM      | Adaptive measures proposed/adopted                  |