

Resettlement Audit of the Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP Stage I



Resettlement Audit of the Flooding Zone of Rogun Hydro Power Plant

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Abbreviations

CC	Ciil Code
HH	Household
HPP	Hydro Power Plant
IBTI	Interregional Bureau of Technical Inventory
LC	Land Code
LLC	Limited Liabilities Company
LR	Livelihood Restoration
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PAP	Project-affected Person
RA	Resettlement Audit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
RU	Resettlement Unit
TPH	Technical Passport of Household

Definitions used in the report

Project-affected Person (PAP)	Any person, household, or legal entity affected by the implementation of a project (that is, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land [residential, agricultural, or pasture], annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily).
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project.
	Household members (often an extended family, but not necessarily restricted to family members) live off a common base (land owned and/or used by the household or its members) and/or contribute to the livelihood of all household members.
Household	A household is the economic unit for resettlement and compensation issues.
Involuntary Resettlement	Involuntary resettlement means any direct economic and social impact caused by the involuntary taking of land, resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not such persons must move to another location.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Objective

This report is prepared according to the agreement between LLC¹ ‘Baker Tilly Tajikistan’ and State enterprise ‘Directorate of the Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP’.

The main objective of the audit is to assess whether resettlement was carried out in accordance with the Resettlement Policy Framework, Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), and international good practice standards (including core principles of the World Bank’s operational policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12).

The audit also aims to assess (a) the resettlement activities (including livelihood assistance) at the household level; (b) compensation payments to the project-affected persons (PAPs) of the first phase (that is, vicinity of the dam) of the Rogun Hydro Power Plant (HPP) project; and (c) the livelihood restoration (LR) status of households (LR is a form of assistance which aims to restore to pre-displacement levels or, where possible, improve the livelihood of resettled people). It should also be noted that the Open Joint Stock Holding Company ‘Barki Tojik’ conducted an intermediate audit of resettlements at the household level in December 2014. The main findings of the audit suggest that the resettlement process was partially completed with 163 households (56 percent) being resettled to the new sites as of 2014, and for the remaining 126 households (44 percent) the process was planned to be completed by 2015, but due to delays the resettlement was fully completed only in the summer of 2017.

The audit was conducted in several phases. During the first phase, the following procedures were carried out:

- Audit at the household level
- Audit at the family level
- Analysis of the suitability of the conditions and means of residence in the resettlement areas of the stage I settlers
- Audit of payment of compensation for the cost of housing in accordance with the technical passport of the household (TPH), as well as audit of one-time assistance
- Audit of the state of provision of land plots (land to land, house to house) for stage I settlers of flood zone of the Rogun HPP
- Audit and analysis of indicators of the provision and accessibility of educational institutions, health care, water, and electricity (utilities)

During stage II, we have studied the correctness of the preparation of financial and social reports through selective inspections, inventory, testing, and confirmation from the third-party witness nongovernmental organization (NGO) selected to monitor the compensation and resettlement process to ensure that the RAP was implemented properly.

The audit at the household level of the first phase of the flood zone of the Rogun HPP covers seven villages (Kishrog, Mirog, Sech, Talkhakchashma, Tagi Kamar, Tagi Agba of Rogun and Chorsada village of Nurabad district). This report also mentions data related to 14 households from Aligalaboni (located in the reservoir of the dam), which were resettled at the time when

¹ LLC = Limited Liabilities Company

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PAPs from Chorsada were being resettled to Rudaki. These 14 HHs requested to be resettled along with Chorsada PAPs to maintain family connections. Chorsada and Aligalaboni HHs chose to be resettled to Rudaki, given its proximity to Dushanbe (the capital of Tajikistan).

To determine correct compensation gaps and any necessary outstanding mitigation measures, the survey of each household was conducted; all 289 households that were affected in the vicinity of the dam. A full survey was also conducted to examine the payments made.

1.2 Assignments

The resettlement audit (RA) at the household level applied to the households of the first phase of the flooding area of the Rogun HPP. (Kishrog, Mirog, Sech, Talkhakchashma, Tagi Kamar, Tagi Agba of Rogun city and Chorsada village of Nurabad district). The RA included the following households:

- Households covered by the RAP prepared for the resettlement activities in the vicinity of the Rogun HPP
- Households that received full compensation payments
- Households that completed the resettlement process

Within the AHL the following interrelated tasks were performed:

1. Preparation of the list of all households that received financial compensation payments and which completed the resettlement process in stage I.
2. Realization of a full review of the compensation paid to affected people to provide detailed information about how the payment was made and the extent to which they met the applicable requirements of the Republic of Tajikistan (RT), as well as international standards (the World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement [OP 4.12]). The benefit matrix is integral part of the Resettlement Action Plan .
3. Conducting of a detailed survey of affected households, to supplement information collected from ongoing consultations with affected persons, by identify specific problems, compensatory gaps, or typical problems faced by replaced persons.
4. Conducting of explanatory works with the heads of the HH on methods of allocating land for the construction of new houses.
5. Conducting of informational conversations about the possibility of obtaining a preferential interest-free loan through the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the RT, with refunding of only 50 percent of the total amount.
6. Nearly all women in original villages did not work outside of the household, while males participated in a variety of employment activities. A determination was made of the number of females in each household to gather information about preferred special education for improving livelihood opportunities. As women were unemployed outside of the household, a focus on improving women's employment opportunities would contribute to improvement in household livelihood and standard of living above and beyond current improvements.

The Resettlement Unit (RU) regularly provides material and financial assistance to the disabled resettled people of the Rogun HPP flood zone. In addition, the local authorities of towns and districts, local self-governments (jamoat dehots) of the new places of residence, and domestic

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entrepreneurs provide material and financial assistance to the disabled people on the eve of public celebrations and holidays.

2. Project

2.1 Project overview

The proposed Rogun HPP is located approximately 110 km from Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan. The project is located on the Vakhsh River, which merges with the Pyanj River to form the Amu Darya River. The selected dam site is in a narrow gorge with steep flanks, approximately 6.5 km from Rogun town and 70 km upstream of the Nurek Dam. The Rogun dam site is located in the Rasht region which has seven districts: Fayzabad, Rogun, Rasht, Tavildara, Tojikobod and Jirgital.

2.2 History of the project and current situation

The Rogun HPP was first conceived in the Soviet Union in the 1950s and 1960s as part of the regional development of what are now several independent states. The original purpose of the Rogun project has evolved from supporting regional irrigation and hydropower generation, to the present plan, which calls for Rogun to serve as a multipurpose project providing power, flow regulation, flood control, and sediment retention.

Construction of the Rogun HPP began in 1982 and was interrupted in 1993 after a dam failure, in addition to the hard economic and political situation of the RT at that time. Construction restarted in 2008, but since 2012 only care and maintenance activities have been carried out pending finalization of the technical, economic, environmental, and social studies.

The original design for the Rogun HPP comprised the following key components:

- A 335 m high embankment dam with a clay core and a crest at elevation 1,300 masl²
- An underground power house (installed capacity per the original design: 3,600 MW) and transformer units, with associated diversion tunnels

The Directorate of the Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP, herein referred to as the RU, is responsible for the design, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement activities of the Rogun HPP in coordination with other government ministries and agencies.

2.3 Audit zones of stage I of Rogun HPP flood zone

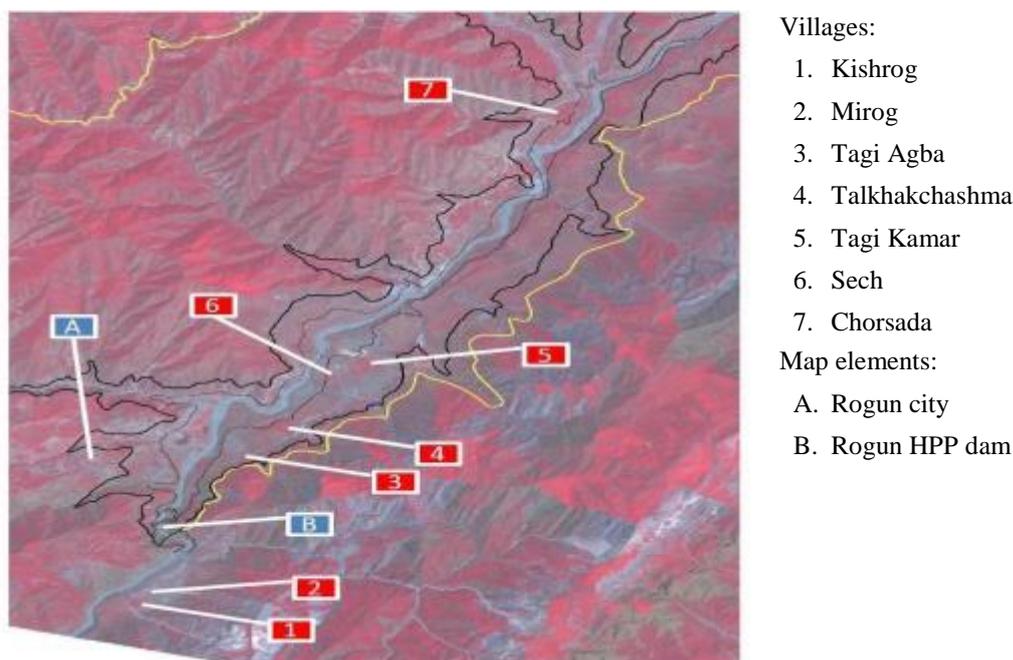
Stage I of resettlement covers seven villages located in the area of dam and HPP building construction. Resettlement of the seven villages is as follows:

- Six villages (Kishrog, Mirog, Tagi Agba, Talkhakchashma, Tagi Kamar, and Sech), located in 'risk zone', in the vicinity of the Rogun dam construction area; two of them (Kishrog and Mirog) downstream of the dam, the remaining four along the dam, and
- One village (Chorsada), located 12 km upstream of the dam, outside the construction area, but at an elevation of 1100 masl, which is the only village in the project area which would be submerged in stage I of reservoir filling, when the reservoir would reach a level of 1100 masl.

² masl = meters above sea level.

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Figure 1. Location of the villages and Rogun HPP dam



3. Methodology

3.1 Collection and analysis of data

The collected data include lists of numbers of resettled households, improvements in access to public services, improvements in education and health, and payment of compensation funds from branches of the State Bank of Tajikistan ‘Amonatbonk’ in districts and cities, as of March 1, 2018, covering entitlement obligations listed in the RAP. These obligations include compensation for land at replacement value (house plot, agriculture, pasture, and hay), houses, structures, crops, and trees (fruit and other), as well as replacement of community assets.

The stock count of all households that received compensation payments and completed or plan to complete the resettlement process in stage I was drawn up using the following information:

- List of all households which are under the project’s stage I influence and their resettlement status
- Level of financial compensation paid in each village and household
- Analytical review of information provided from affected households; also based on review the list of stock counted households created

3.2 Collection and analysis of primary data

A socioeconomic survey of all the resettled households was carried out.

In this case, we have compiled and generated four types of questionnaires:

1. Questionnaire for heads of households (men and women);

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2. Questionnaire for female migrants with a view to attracting them to work to determine training needs, and requests, to provide livelihood opportunities targeted toward women;
3. Questionnaire for the analysis of the condition of residential buildings, livelihoods, and availability of household appliances³;
4. Data collected from monthly reporting of RU officers.

The questionnaire covers the following areas:

1. Assessment of quality of construction of newly built houses
2. Status of public services and essential livelihood infrastructure (that is, access to water, electricity, public roads, and so on)
3. Compensation package for HH
4. Transport
5. HH income
6. Education
7. Source of income (samples of questionnaire in the Annex)

Method of collecting answers to questionnaires. Survey questionnaires were hand delivered to each household by the survey team. In most cases, the surveys were handed to senior family members. When they were not available other household members provided answers to the survey questionnaire. No postal delivery services were used.

4. Results

4.1 Households that are affected by the activities of Stage I of resettlement and their status as of March 1, 2018.

According to the data provided by the RU, it follows that in 2017 the resettlement process has been completed. A total of 289 households were moved to new places of residence, which indicates the completion of 100 percent resettlement of households (data are presented in Figure 4).

Table 1 shows the distribution of HH in villages affected by stage I of resettlement.

Table 1. HH affected by stage 1

Village	Number of HH	%
Chorsada	147	100
Kishrog	33	100
Mirog	5	100
Sech	6	100
Tagi Agba	6	100
Tagi Kamar	39	100
Talkhakchashma	53	100

³ Used as an indicator of livelihood improvement as households can now afford additional appliances.

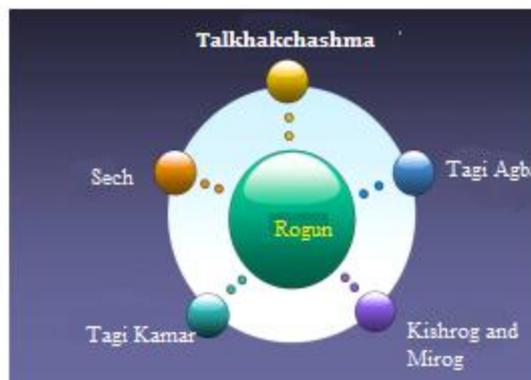
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Total	289	100
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Figure 2. Affected communities in Nurobod

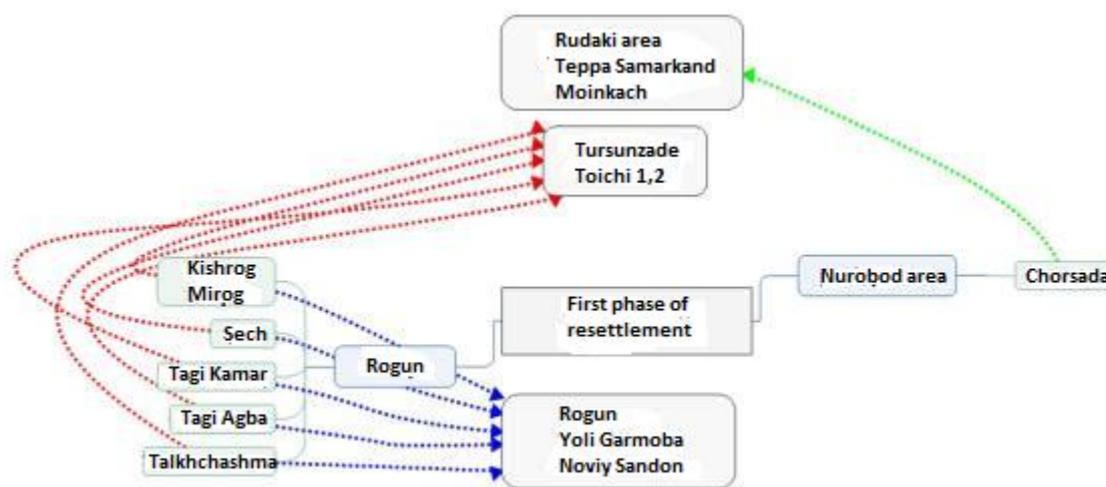


Figure 3. Affected communities in Rogun



The resettlement from the villages influenced by the project to the villages of arrival is schematically reflected in Figure 4. Each household was given a choice of the place of resettlement. The resettlement sites were confirmed during the audit by 97 percent of the affected households. The remaining 3 percent of households did not answer the questionnaire (due to various reasons such as migration and so on). Of the respondents, households stated that they had received information about the places of settlement. Households were provided with sufficient information on the range of options of resettlement sites, including livelihood options and availability of pasture land and hay land at resettlement sites, to allow families to make an informed choice on where they would like to resettle.

Figure 4. Scheme of the place influenced by the project and place of arrival of resettled persons of stage 1



4.1.1 Status of compensation payments and their progress in the process of resettlement

As confirmed in the audit, all 289 households fully received compensation payments equal to the replacement value of lost assets. According to surveys and reporting from local RU staff, no households were deemed to be worse off as a result of the resettlement. In accordance with the procedure established by law, settlement accounts were opened for each head of HH in the State Savings Bank of Tajikistan ‘Amonatbank’ in the cities and districts where the compensation funds were transferred to their accounts. According to their deposit passbook,

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settlers received their compensation for loss of property and assets. As evidence for this, Resettlement unit has an act of reconciliation of the compensation funds received by the settlers, where such act of reconciliation was issued by the State Savings Bank of Tajikistan ‘Amonatbank’.

The status of the construction of the main HH housing areas controlled by the RU, with assistance from jamoats and districts, is directly related to the payment made from the compensation package allocated to each HH. Thus, the status of payment according to the RU gives an indirect assessment of the status of resettlement of each HH. The RU, jamoats, and districts, ensured that HHs constructed replacement homes to ensure no one was left worse off than before resettlement.

Newly constructed and operational schools now serve as venues for high quality training facilities, and auditoriums are venues to conduct community gatherings.

Table 2. Summary of the costs of disbursed funds to stage 1 resettlers (all figures are in TJS)

No.	Expenses	Chorsada, Nurabad (Amonatbank Rudaki)	Rogun city (Amonatbank of Tursunzade)	Rural communities of Rogun: Tagi Kamar,Tagi Agba,Mirog (Amonatbank Rogun city)	Total
1	ERS. Rogun HPP, compensation for the demolition of buildings, houses, subsidiary farms, and trees (somon)	13,080,886	7,063,870	10,143,293	30,288,049
2	Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the RT, Preferential loans (no interest) 3,000 TJS for the head of the family.	780,000	381,000	492,000	1,653,000
3	Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the RT, in addition to compensation, a one-time assistance to families (100 somoni per head of household, 50 somoni for each family member)	77,250	37,500	43,050	157,800
	Total:	13,938,136	7,482,370	10,678,343	32,098,849

According to their deposit passbook, settlers received their compensation for loss of property and assets. As evidence for this, Resettlement unit has an act of reconciliation of the compensation funds received by the settlers, where such act of reconciliation was issued by the State Savings Bank of Tajikistan ‘Amonatbank’.

4.2 Compensation fee, stage I

Box 1 provides extracts from the Constitution, Civil Code (CC) and Land Code (LC) of the RT about the right of each citizen to private property and guaranty of compensation in the case of involuntary resettlement. They are summarized here while keeping in perspective that the

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requirements of OP 4.12 and the RAP apply as well (including one of its main principles on replacement cost standard).

Box 1. Constitution (Basic Law) of the RT

Article 32 “Everyone has the right to property and inheritance. No one has the right to deprive [a citizen of] and limit the citizen's right to property. The confiscation of private property by the State for public needs is permitted only on the basis of law and with the consent of the owner with the full compensation of its value. Material and moral damage inflicted on a person as a result of illegal actions by State organs, social associations, political parties, or individuals are compensated in accordance with the law at their expense”.

Article 13 “the land, its resources, water, airspace, fauna and flora, and other natural resources are exclusively the property of the State, and the State guarantees their effective use in the interests of the people”.

Land Code and Civil Code

Compensation for land withdrawal and other impacts due to public interest projects are regulated by the LC, the CC, and various normative-legal acts, which govern land withdrawal and land allotment and affects compensation to the citizens. The withdrawal/allotment of lands and resettlement is based on the principles of compensation for losses incurred by land users or users of other registered rights connected to land when the land plot is withdrawn for state and public need.

Table 3. Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

Housing and Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for house and other structures, at replacement cost. • Valuation undertaken no more than 12 months before payment of compensation. • HH allowed to salvage materials from original house and structures.
Vulnerable Groups and Female-Headed Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two groups of vulnerable people were identified: (a) people with disabilities (16); and (b) female-headed households (7). • 16 people with disabilities were identified through the survey. • The RU with local authorities provided wheelchairs to the 4 disabled persons in need of a wheelchair. • Newly built schools and medical centers were constructed in a way that is accessible to people with disabilities. Households with disabled persons will have houses built to facilitate mobility. • Once disabled persons had been identified, the RU ensured that all had been appropriately registered with labor and social protection agencies. As a result, all 16 people with disabilities receive a monthly special pension from the government in addition to resettlement-related compensation and assistance. • Jamoats prioritize provision of labor for vulnerable people. • Relocation assistance (that is, packing and unpacking) and assistance salvaging materials. • Jamoats closely monitor the construction of the house. • Additional construction materials (above and beyond regular resettlement compensation) were provided to all vulnerable people (both people with disabilities and female-headed households).
Land/House Plot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HHs receive house plot at resettlement site which, due to productivity, location, and other factors, is equivalent to land taken, and is acceptable to HH.⁴ • HHs receive land user rights, and other necessary documents, at no extra cost to HH.
Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All families, regardless of previous plot ownership, will receive a land plot with land user rights certificates and other documents at no extra cost.
Agricultural Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of agricultural land, (including dekhan farm and presidential land, as per the LC) whose productivity, location, and other factors are equivalent to the land taken and is acceptable to the PAPs. • The RU to support PAPs in preparing and submitting applications for agricultural land. All fees for application of agricultural land to be waived.

⁴ If plot size, productivity, location, or other factors is not equivalent, HHs receive additional cash compensation to cover loss.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HHs receive land user rights certificates and other necessary documents for agricultural land at no extra cost to the HH. • Agricultural land to be available to PAPs before physical displacement
Pasture Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of pasture and/or hay land to be provided before physical displacement.
Transport Allowance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free transport for HHs. All movable assets, including salvaged materials from original house transported at project's cost.
Crop Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash for lost agricultural crops at market rate for one year. Cash worked out based on average yearly production of the crop lost.
Fruit Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash for fruit trees based on actual number of fruit trees per HH and annual harvest per tree for the number of years until harvest will be replaced by new trees planted at the new site.
Other Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For mature trees: Right to use the timber of all trees owned by HH, or cash compensation for the value of timber. Cash for seedlings for planting new trees. • For immature trees: Right to use the timber of all trees and cash for seedlings for planting new trees.
Community/ Public Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of all social, cultural, and economic infrastructures at new sites by project. • Reconstruction of all social, economic and cultural infrastructure, for example water supply, health centers, education facilities, markets, roads and paths, and electricity lines. • Connection to utilities without cost to the PAP.
Graveyards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation.
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rogun employment continues • Civil servants (that is, teachers and health workers) transferred to same institutions in new settlement district or jamoat. • Persons who lose their job due to relocation and who are looking for a new job will be paid the minimum salary for a period of up to three months, with the additional possibility to get training for alternative activities for a period of up to another six 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.
Other Livelihoods	<p>Participation in LR activities. Categories of support will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading skills: for example, improved agricultural practices, financial literacy, and business development. • Provision of new skills: for example, sewing, baking, carpentry, driving, financial literacy, business development, and entrepreneurship. • Job placement: for job opportunities at Rogun and for job opportunities in other industries/areas. • Support for livelihoods: for example, microcredit, low-cost loans, seed grants for entrepreneurs, and entrepreneurship training (for indirect opportunities at Rogun and other industries). • Preferential credit of TJS 3,000 (TJS 1,500 to be repaid in three years) provided to each family.
Vulnerable PAPs Livelihoods	<p>As above with specialized attention to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups at risk of being excluded from LR activities (even when they will lose livelihoods) • Individuals who may require customized approaches to livelihood programs such as the disabled and the elderly. • Priority consideration for project-related employment.
Other Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness NGO will be selected to monitor the compensation and resettlement process to ensure that the RAP is implemented properly. • Legal counsel will be provided for PAPs, upon request, at no cost to the PAPs.

Data on the compensation process and the level of support provided by the project for HHs affected by suffering in stage 1 of resettlement was collected in cooperation with the RU (including primary and secondary data). Support included but was not limited to support waiving of all land certification fees, replacement of pasture and hay land, provision of

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agricultural land for those requesting agricultural land replacement, free transport of all assets and salvaged materials, and relocation of graves. Particular attention was focused on the following points:

- Compensation for lost housing and related losses of assets, including trees
- Exchange land for land

Houses were valued at market price, calculated at the price for constructing a new house, including costs of material, labor, and transportation of materials, which meets the the World Bank standard of compensation at replacement cost.

Replacement of agricultural and pasture land was made as required, equivalent to land taken and acceptable to the PAP.

In accordance with the legislation of the RT for the construction of houses and other buildings, land was allocated in the following areas:

- Teppai Samarkandi and Moinkach in the districts of Rudaki, 0.1 ha each family (260 land parcels = 26 hectares).
- Toichi 1, 2, the city of Tursunzade, 0.08 ha to each family (120 land parcels= 9.6 ha)
- Yoli Garmoba and Saidoni Nav, 0.08 ha (Yoli Garmoba - 64 land parcels = 5.12 ha; Saidoni Nav - 58 land parcels = 4.64 ha).

Most HHs received a plot of land equal to or greater than their original plot. As families chose relocation sites, families were made aware of the size of plots available at new sites. If a HH's plot was less than the original, additional compensation was provided. Between 2009 and 2011, five options (Tursunzade, Rudaki, Yoli Garmoba, Saidoni Nav, and Chormakhzak) for resettlement areas were presented to affected households.

Before relocation, the RU arranged for PAP representatives, community leaders, and local authorities to participate in site visits to all five relocation options. These representatives reported their findings back to the community as a whole. Households were informed as to the nature of rural and peri-urban conditions of each site. These options were consulted on within households. All of the affected households chose to be relocated to one of these four options - Tursunzade, Rudaki, Yoli Garmoba, and Saidoni Nav. No household chose to relocate to Chormakhzak due to its location in the higher altitude areas which have longer, more severe winters, and poor soil conditions.

Compensation consisted of valuation and/or replacement of the lost asset and included:

- Houses valued at market price, calculated at the price for constructing a new house, including costs of material, labor, and transportation of materials, which meets the World Bank standard of compensation at replacement cost.
- Replacement agricultural and pasture land, as required, equivalent to land taken and acceptable to the PAP.
- Most HH received plot of land equal to or greater than original plot. As families chose relocation sites, families were made aware of the size of plots available at new sites. If a HH's plot was less than the original, additional compensation was provided.

Therefore, 46 ha was allocated for the construction of houses in stage I of the resettlement.

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Construction of living houses and subsidiary farms

The RU prepared master plans for new resettlement sites, which were then agreed with local government authorities. Once the RU had secured acquisition of land from local government authorities, the RU could then propose relocation options from which the affected HHs could choose.

Figure 5. General plan of the Teppai Samarkandi village of Rudaki district



Settlers built houses in accordance with the norms and rules of urban development (the designs of apartment houses were developed by architects of cities and districts). HHs were responsible for securing the services of contractor of their choice. Compensation for replacement of households included costs of material, labor, and transportation of materials. Upon request, the RU, with assistance from jamoats, provided assistance in securing services of contractors for building replacement homes and monitored progress to ensure completion of replacement houses.

Figure 6.



Figure 7.



It should be noted that in the compilation of lists of resettlers HHs from the village of Chorsada (147 HHs) and Aligalaboni (14 HHs)⁵ of the Nurabad district in 2008—a total of 161 HHs—

⁵ Although Aligalaboni is not located in the vicinity of the dam, 14 HHs from the location were resettled at the same time as HHs from Chorsada were being resettled. These 14 HHs chose to be resettled to Rudaki given its proximity to Dushanbe (capital of Tajikistan), as well as to maintain the family connections with the households from Chorsada.

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were recorded as owning land, and the RU prepared passports for residential buildings. When allocating land plots, 260 land plots were allocated to the heads of households and their families (according to the legislation of the RT) from the village of Chorsada and Aligalaboni poyon. Thus, 99 families that previously lived together with their relatives (parents, siblings, and so on) were able to receive separate land plots. Note that the village of Aligalaboni poyon is not included in stage I of the flood zone of Rogun HPP.

Such a tool for accounting for HHs and allocation of land plots was applied in all new resettlement areas (see Table 4).

Table 4. Recording of construction of residential houses of immigrants to new places of residence

No.	Name of cities and areas of resettlement	Name of host cities and districts	Quantity of farms and families	Quantity of built residential houses	Quantity of houses in progress	Quantity of not built residential houses ^a	Overall quantity of settlers living in new places
1	Rogun city	Rogun city	142	101	16	25	120
2	Rogun city	Tursunzade town	125	86	12	27	88
3	Nurobod district	Rudaki city	260	200	28	32	260
	Total		527	387	56	84	468

Note: a. All households with family homes have replaced lost houses. Those currently under construction are being built by families who previously lived within other households and had no structural or land assets before resettlement.

84 families that have not built residential houses, currently live with their parents.

Figure 8.



Note: Photos and general information about DX are attached (more than 1500 frames)

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Tables 5 and 6 provide comparative information on quality of newly built houses (rooms, size, materials used, and so on) and houses in former settlements respectively

Table 5. The construction of the houses and the number of rooms in the new sites of resettlement

Маълумот
Оқд ба ҳамагон истиқоматини сохтанида дар маҳаллон истиа ҳазира
(Сохторазор - 60 м², чорсуразор - 75 - 80 м², пастроқазор - 90 - 100 м².)



Тамкурси	Татҳони	Девор	Баланди	Бом	Ошёна
Бетон <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Дораз <input type="checkbox"/>	Хишт <input type="checkbox"/>	Моноклит <input type="checkbox"/>	Шифер <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Бутобетон <input type="checkbox"/>	Низорал <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Лой <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Тахта <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Тууха <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Семблук <input type="checkbox"/>	Чуб <input type="checkbox"/>		3 <input type="checkbox"/>
					4 <input type="checkbox"/>

-Изразлон ёрирасон: ҳамагон:

« _____ » 201_ с. _____

#000

Маълумотнома

Кишвар: Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
 Ҷамоа: Ҷамоати деҳаи Маҳаллаи 3/5
 Ҷуғрафия: Ҷуғрафияи деҳаи Пушқорҷағра

- Ҳайати оила: _____ 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10 / шайх аз 10 нафар

Кувони обиди қор: 3

Маълоб: _____

Номаи: 1

- Шумори хуҷра дар ҳона, ки барои рӯзгузарин тайёранд: _____ 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / шайх аз 5 хуҷра

- Таъминот бо қувваи барқ: ХА / НЕ

- Таъминот бо оби нушоқӣ: ХА / НЕ

- Таъминот бо оби иқлимӣ: ХА / НЕ

- Шароити кӯча барои воситаи нақлиёт: ХА / НЕ

- Чои қорӣ ҳазира аз рӯи истиқомат қилӣ: Ҷангал

- Саршанҷҳои даромад: Муқадд. меҳ. Солиқдор Мардикор дигар Ҷамоатӣ

- Маълумот: Ҷангал

- Фарқияти ба тилхона фаро гирифта шудааст: ХА / НЕ

- Ҳайати ҳамагон: Ҷон Гуҷаи Буз Аси Мурт дигар _____

- Воситаи нақлиёт: _____
бисикл автобус муфериқ минибус

- Воситаи рӯзгор: Яқлон Телевизор Модел. қоматби Компютер
 Тел. мобилӣ Тач. гармунама дигар _____

- Эҷод (газ.ифу) ваҳимилло): _____

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No.	2 room 3 room	4 room	5 room	General	Population	Living area per person (m ²)	Foundation	Wall	Roof	Underground number	Floor number	
	number	number	number	number							1-floor	2-floor
	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Sector No.1 Tepai Samarkandi, Rudaki region												
1	11	6	7	24	137	11.68	100% Concrete	Clay -14houses Brick - 5 houses Cement - 5 houses	Metal	8	22	2
	660	240	700	1,600								
Sector No.2 Tepai Samarkandi, Rudaki region												
2	24	28	11	63	301	15.88	100% Concrete	Clay - 19 houses Brick - 27 houses Cement - 9 houses	Metal	40	59	4
	1,440	2,240	1,100	4,780								
Sector No.3 Tepai Samarkandi, Rudaki region												
3	57	34	10	101	484	14.75	100% Concrete	Clay - 47 houses Brick - 16 houses Cement - 14 houses	Metal	35	94	7
	3,420	2,720	1,000	7,140								
Sector No.4 Mohinkaj, Rudaki region												
4	34	29	7	70	331	15.29	100% Concrete	Clay - 29 houses Brick - 25 houses Cement - 2 houses	Metal	41	65	5
	2,040	2,320	700	5,060								
Total	126	97	35	258								

Table 6. Information on houses in former villages (according to TPHs)

Chorsada village and Aligalaboni poyon of Nurobod region which relocated to Tepai Samarkandi and Mohinkaj villages of Rudaki region												
No.	2 room 3 room	4 room	5 room	General	Population	Living area per person (m ²)	Foundation	Wall	Roof	Underground number	Floor number	
	number	number	number	number							1-floor	2-floor
	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	89	40	39	168	1,116	9.7	c/c – 104 Concrete - 52	Clay - 100%	Slate - 133 Metal - 23	—	168	
	3,933.6	2,893.6	3,992.5	10,819.7								
2.	8	3	3	14	137	5.77	c/c – 11	Clay - 100%	Slate - 133	—	14	

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	363.7	194	232	790			Concrete - 3		Metal – 23	
Total	97	43	42	182						

As can be seen from Table 6 in the village of Chorsada and Aligalaboni poyon bolo there were 182 houses without any proper designs and using local building materials; these houses were built without a foundation, only 30 percent of the houses used concrete, all houses were one-story with clay-concrete walls, and the total living area in the old sites was 11,609 m², the living area per person being about 8 m².

As shown in Table 5, in new sites, 258 houses were built in compliance with necessary documents from architects of the Rudaki district, as well as with all building codes and regulations of Tepai Samarkandi and Mohinkaj of Rudaki region. A total of 73 houses were built of bricks, 7 houses were constructed with cement, 124 houses have basements, and 18 houses are one or more story while the remaining 240 houses are one-story with reinforced concrete foundation. Thus, in new places of resettlement, compared to the old sites, 76 more houses were constructed for newly formed families, therefore benefitting the households that have been resettled. The total area living in these settlements is 18,580 m², coming to more than 16 m² per person, twice as much as in the old places of living.

Table 7. The construction of the houses and the number of the rooms in the new sites

Saidoni Nav, Rogun town												
No.	2 room 3 room	4 room	5 room	General	Population	Living area per person (m²)	Foundation	Wall	Roof	Underground number	Floor number	
	number	number	number	number							1-floor	2-floor
	m²	m²	m²	m²								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	60	26	10	96	346	19.31	Concrete 100% - 17	Clay - 84 Brick - 6 Cement - 6	Metal	17	91	5
	3,600	2,080	1,000	6,680								

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Table 8. Existing old houses in old sites of living (according to the TPHs)

Tagi Kamar village relocated to Saidoni Nav												
No.	2 room 3 room	4 room	5 room	General	Population	Living area per person (m ²)	Foundation	Wall	Roof	Underground number	Floor number	
	number	number	number	number							1-floor	2-floor
	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	19	10	15	44	301	8.95	Stone	Clay	Metal	-	1-floor	2-floor
	737.7	636.8	1,595.1	2,696.6							44	
Tagi Agba relocated to Saidoni Nav village												
2	3	1	4	8	45	11.55	Stone	Clay	Metal	-	81	
	102.0	65.4	352.2	519.6								
Total	22	11	19	52								

As can be seen from Table 8 in the villages of Tagi Kamar and Tagi Agba there were altogether 52 houses without any projects using local building materials, all houses were erected without foundation (basement), all houses were one-story buildings with adobe walls, and the total living space in the old place of living was 3,215 m², the living area per person being about 9 m².

As shown in Table 7, 96 houses were built on the basis of the relevant documentation issued by the architects of Rogun town, in compliance with all building codes and regulations and in accordance with the general plan of the village of Saidoni Nav in Rogun. Of the constructed houses, 6 were built from bricks, 6 from cement, 17 have a basement, 5 have more than one floor while the remaining 91 are single-story, and all houses of this village have a reinforced concrete foundation. Thus, comparing the new places of resettlement to the old places of living, 44 more houses were built in the new living sites. The total area of living in these settlements is 6,680 m², with more than 19.31 m² per person, twice as much as in the old places of living.

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Table 9. The construction of the houses and the number of the rooms in the new sites

Construction of the village of Toichi of Tursunzade town												
No.	2 room 3 room	4 room	5 room	General	Population	Living area per person (m ²)	Foundation	Wall	Roof	Underground number	Floor number	
	number	number	number	number							1-floor	2-floor
	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	85	33	3	121	530	14.86	Concrete 100%	Clay - 99 Brick - 15 Cement - 7	Metal	42	119	2
	5,100	2475	300	7,875								
Total	85	33	3	121								

A total of 62 more houses were built in the new places of living.

Table 10. Existing old houses in old sites of living (according to the TPHs)

Sech village of Rogun town relocated to Tursunzade town												
No.	2 room 3 room	4 room	5 room	General	Population	Living area per person (m ²)	Foundation	Wall	Roof	Underground number	Floor number	
	number	number	number	number							1-floor	2-floor
	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
2	3	2	—	5	530	5.68	—	Clay	Metal	—	1-floor	2-floor
	143.2	148.1		291.3							5	
Talkhakchashma village of Rogun town relocated to Tursunzade												
3	27	14	13	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	
	995.35	878.13	1,137.8	3,011.28								
Total	30	16	13	59								

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As can be seen from Table 10, in the villages of Sech and Talkhakchashma there were altogether 59 houses without any projects using local building materials, all houses were erected without foundation (basement), all houses were one-story buildings with adobe walls, and the total living space in the old place of living was 3,302 m², the living area per person being about 5.68 m².

In the new sites of living, as shown in Table 9, only 121 houses were built on the basis of the relevant documentation issued by the architects of Tursunzade town, in compliance with all building codes and regulations and in accordance with the general plan of the village of Toichi. Of the constructed houses, 15 were built from bricks, 7 from cement, 42 have a basement, 2 houses are two-story buildings and the remaining 119 are single story, and all houses of this village have a reinforced concrete foundation. Thus, comparing the new places of resettlement to the old places of living, 62 more houses were built in the new sites of living. The total area of living in these settlements is 7,785 m², with more than 14.86 m² per person, twice as much as in the old places of living.

Table 11. The construction of the houses and the number of the rooms in the new sites

Constructed village of Yoli Garmoba of Rogun town												
No.	2 room 3 room	4 room	5 room	General	Population	Living area per person (m ²)	Foundation	Wall	Roof	Underground number	Floor number	
	number	number	number	number							1-floor	2-floor
	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
2	23	6	35	64	136	15.09	Concrete	Clay - 5 Brick - 57 Cement - 2	Metal	25	61	3
	1,380	450	2,940	4,770								

A total of 30 more houses were built in the new places of living.

Table 12. Existing old houses in old sites of living (according to the TPHs)

Kishrog and Mirog villages of Rogun town relocated to Yoli Garmoba village of Rogun town												
No.	2 room 3 room	4 room	5 room	General	Population	Living area per person (m ²)	Foundation	Wall	Roof	Underground number	Floor number	
	number	number	number	number							1-floor	2-floor
	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

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1	21	13		34	316	3,98	Stone	Clay 100%	Metal	—	34	—
	642.8	615.7	—	1258.5								

As can be seen from Table 12, in the villages of Kishrog and Mirog there were altogether 34 houses without any salvage materials using local building materials, all houses were erected without a basement, all houses were one-story buildings with adobe walls, and the total living space in the old place of living was 1,258 m², with the living area per person being about 3.98 m².

As shown in Table 11, 64 houses were built on the basis of the relevant documentation issued by the architects of Rogun town, in compliance with all building codes and regulations and in accordance with the general plan of the village of Yoli Garmoba in Rogun. Of the constructed houses, 57 were built from bricks, 2 from cement, 25 have a basement, 3 houses have more than one floor and the remaining 61 are single-story, and all houses of this village have a reinforced concrete foundation. Thus, comparing the new places of resettlement to the old ones, 30 houses more were built in the new sites of living. The total area of living in these settlements is 4,770m², with more than 15.09 m² per person, twice as much as in the old places of living.

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In the new living sites only 539 houses were built on the basis of the relevant documentation issued by the architects of Tursunzade town, in compliance with all building codes and regulations and in accordance with the general plan of the village. Of the constructed houses, 151 were built from bricks, 45 from cement, 208 have a basement, 28 houses are two-story buildings and the remaining are single-story, and all houses of this village have a reinforced concrete foundation. Thus, comparing the new places of resettlement to the old places of living, 212 more houses were built in the new sites of living.

According to Part I of Article 36 of the Housing Code of the RT, a living accommodation must provide 12 m² per person. New houses, in both rural and urban locations, exceeded constitutional requirements of the minimum of 12 m² per person.

When analyzing the accounting for the construction of residential buildings in new locations, the following area per person was revealed in the villages: Saidoni Nav - 19.31 m²; Yoli Garmoba - 15.09 m²; Rudaki district - 15 m²; Tursunzade - 14.86 m². These values meet international and local housing requirements. In the old places of residence this indicator was as follows: Kishrog and Mirog - 3.98 m²; Sech - 8 m²; Tagi Agba - 11.55 m²; Tagi Kamar - 8.95 m²; Talkhakchashma - 8 m²; Rogun city and in the village of Chorsada in the Nurabad district - 8 m².

As shown from the analysis, the indicator of housing area for each member of the family have improved significantly. Compensation provided for replacement of homes of size equal to the original home, as well as associated costs. Some PAPs made the choice to build houses larger than their original houses with HHs choosing to cover additional cost for construction of the larger home.

Conditions of infrastructure in the resettlement villages

In new resettlement areas, social and economic infrastructures were built, for example, water supply, health centers, schools, shops, roads and pedestrian paths, and power lines. The list of constructed facilities at new places of resettlement is shown in Table 6.

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Figure 9

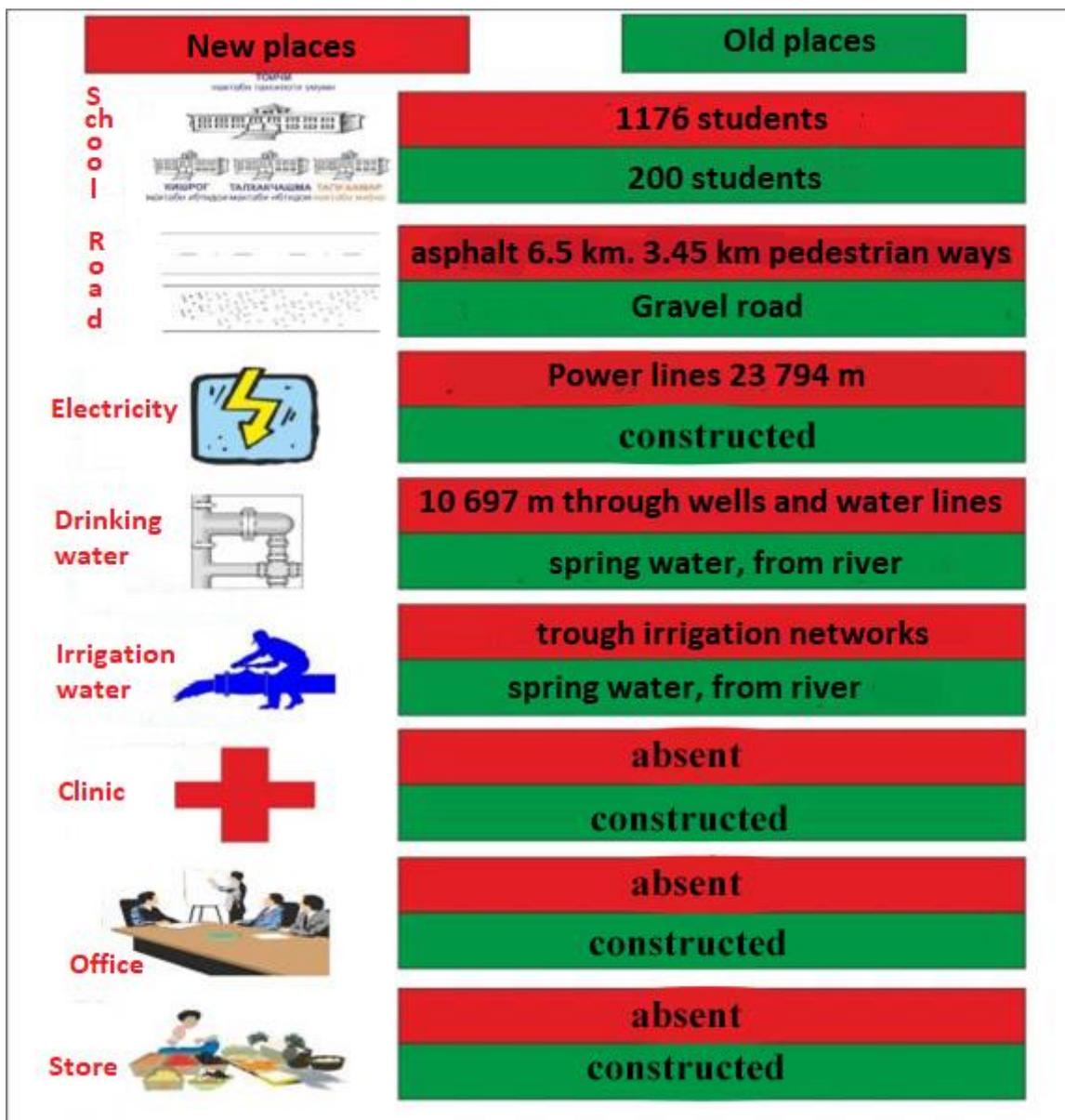


Table 13. List of facilities in resettlement villages

No.	Name of the facility	Chorsada Aligalaboni	Tagi Kamar	Talkhakchash ma	Sech, Tagi Agba	Mirog, Kishrog
1	School	200 students	High school 180 students	Primary school 20 students	—	Primary school 20 students
2	Intra-settlement and roads (dirt)	Unpaved	Unpaved	Unpaved	Unpaved	Unpaved
3	Water supply	Vakhsh pipe duct	Spring/small stream	Spring/small stream	Spring/small stream	Spring/small stream
4	First-aid post	Visiting	Obi Garm village 10–12 km	Obi Garm village 10–12 km	Obi Garm village 10–12 km	Obi Garm village 15 km
5	Shop	2	1			

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6	Gas station	1	Sicharog village (5 km)	Sicharog village (5 km)	Sicharog village (5–6 km)	Sicharog village (8–10 km)
7	Cafe (Mosque)	1	1	1		

List of facilities (schools, clinics, water supply, and electricity supply) before the relocation of the flooding zone of Rogun HPP

Electricity. All households had access to electricity before relocation; however, there were availability limitations throughout all of Tajikistan and not limited to the Rogun HPP region. Limitations were lifted in 2017. All relocated households, as well as all of Tajikistan, now have access to electricity without limitations.

1. The village of Chorsada of Nurobod District

There was one school in this village for 200 pupils; the walls were made of clay and without a foundation; basically in that school only children from that village studied and it was partially attended by children from the nearest villages located at a distance from 5 km to 15 km.

The water supply in Chorsada village was both for drinking and agricultural needs and was used from the Vakhsh River, by irrigation canals and partially used springs that were located below the village (without chlorination and filtration). The central water supply or the group water supply networks were absent. In new sites, there is access to water in each household. In total 23,986 m of water pipes were installed in the new sites (expense equaled 4.2 million somoni).

In Rudaki, as per the wish of resettled households, a Water Users Association was established, which oversees maintenance and other water-related issues. This association estimates that the households will be responsible for around 10 somoni for water regardless of consumption (that is, this is a fixed rate for water). Although there is no Water User Association in other new settlements, local utility organizations are responsible for ensuring access to water. Payment for water is also around 0.9 somoni (US\$0.10) per month per HH. 0.9 somoni pays for around 1,000 liters of water. So far, each household has been paying 10 somoni or less per month depending on the usage. Although this is not a fixed rate, as in Rudaki, paying the water utility bill is generally considered to be very affordable for HHs.

In previous locations, electricity was provided with time limitations especially during the winter period.

2. Aligalaboni village

The village of Aligalaboni, which was not included in stage I of the flooding zone, by mutual consent, due to the fact that they had family ties with the residents of the village of Chorsada of the Nurabad district, were also resettled in Teppai Samarkandi district of Rudaki. In total, there were 14 households in the village.

There was no school and medical center in that village. The children went to the school of Aligalaboni bolo village distance (3 km), (till class 9). After finishing class 9, the children went to the village of Chorsada, at a distance of 10 km, to continue their studies.

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The visiting medical team from the district center of the village of Komsomolabad (20—26 km) served this village twice a week.

Access to power supply was for temporary periods of time, and there was a lack of electricity during the winter period.

3. Tagi kamar village, Tagi Agba, Sech, Talkhakchashma, and Kishrog and Mirog towns of Rogun

The only school was in the village of Tagi Kamar for 180 pupils, with clay walls and without foundation, and was attended by the children from this village, from the village of Talkhakchamsha (after primary school) (5 km), from the village of Tagi Agba (6 km), from the villages of Kishrog and Mirog (15 km), and from the village of Sech (1.5 km). It should be emphasized that in the winter time, it was extremely difficult for students to get to school, as evidenced by the analysis of education of the inhabitants of these villages, where only 3 percent had higher education and about 10 percent had secondary education; the others (female part of the population) basically had primary education. (See page 38: education).

Access to power supply was for temporary periods of time, and there was a lack of electricity during the winter period. Water supply in these villages, for drinking and agricultural needs, was only by springs, by means of temporary irrigation canals (without chlorination and filtration) and plastic pipes from a distance of 1.5–2.0 km. The central water supply or the group water supply networks were absent.

Construction of facilities in new places of resettlement

1. Teppai Samarkandi village, Rudaki district

There are resettled settlers from Chorsada and Aligalaboni poyon villages, Nurobod district.

In this village a school is built in Teppai Samarkandi for 640 pupils and one school for 320 pupils in the village of Mohinkaj with all the requirements of the latest technology and meeting world standards (that is, schools of high quality construction with laboratories, science rooms, computer rooms, libraries, auditoriums, gymnasium, training facilities, sewing class rooms, kitchens, and toilet facilities) where the maximum distance from home to school is 300 m. **These schools attract specialists and teachers from higher education levels and the district center and the city of Dushanbe.** In total 100 teachers work in these new schools, and 46 of them are from communities that have been resettled. The directors/principals of the schools are all from resettled communities to ensure better integration of children. Some teachers are also from Dushanbe. All teachers employed in the new schools hold university degrees. As the facilities of the schools (including equipped classrooms) are of international standards, teachers are generally attracted to work in these modern environments. All teachers have requested employment in new schools and none were administratively reassigned.

Two medical centers were built in the villages (in Teppai Samarkandi and Mohinkaj) with capacity of 25 visitors in each.

The central line of water supply was constructed with observance of all sanitary and ecological norms for the village of Teppai Samarkandi and the village of Mohinkaj, for which the source is artesian wells (for more details see Table 8). Lines of water supply networks are connected to all the houses of the village.

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In the same settlements, external roads were built and asphalted—internal and pedestrian paths with tray cuvettes, and in comparison with previous places of residence all available roads were gravel-soil.

In the settlements, external and internal power lines were built and connected to all HHs. Both water and electricity access provisions were completely paid for by the government.

2. Toichi village, Tursunzade town

In this settlement, settlers relocated from the villages of Tagi Kamar, Tagi Agba, Talkhakhchashma, Sech, and partly from the villages of Kishrog and Mirog, of Rogun town. In this village, a school was built in Toichi No. 1 for 1,176 pupils with all the requirements of the latest technology and world standards, where the maximum distance from home to school is up to 300 m. This school attracts specialists and teachers with higher education levels from the city center of Tursunzade.

In the village, a medical center was built with a capacity for 25 patient visits.

The central line of water supply was constructed in compliance with all sanitary and ecological norms for the village, for which the source is artesian wells (for more details see Table 13). Lines of water supply networks are connected to all the houses of the village. For the cultivation of agricultural crops and homestead plots, irrigation water is supplied with the help of chute nets.

Also, in the village, external and internal roads and pedestrian paths with tray cuvettes were built and asphalted, and in comparison with previous places of residence all available roads were gravel-soil.

In the village, external and internal power lines were built and connected to all HHs.

3. Yoli Garmoba and Saidoni nav, Rogun town.

In the settlement of Yoli Garmoba, settlers mostly resettled from the villages of Kishrog and Mirog, and in the village of Saidoni bolo the settlers were from the village of Tagi Kamar, Tagi Agba and from the village of Saidon, which is below this village (and not in stage I of resettlement).

In these settlements, two schools were built for 320 pupils, with all the requirements of the latest technology and world standards, where the maximum distance from home to school is up to 300 m. These schools attract specialists and teachers with higher education levels from the village of Obi Garm and Rogun city.

Two medical centers were built in the villages (in Yoli Garmoba and Saidoni bolo) with a capacity of 25 patient visits each.

In the village of Yoli Garmoba, a central water supply line was built in compliance with all sanitary and ecological norms. In the village of Saidoni Nav, a hood construction was built (water intake), and a water supply line was also built at a distance of 1.3 km from the spring, which was used for supply of drinking water and irrigation of household plots. (for more details, see Table 8. In these villages, water supply networks were connected to all the houses in the village.

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In the same settlements, external roads were built and asphalted—internal and pedestrian paths with tray cuvettes, and in comparison with previous places of residence all available roads were gravel-soil. Part of the road works, it is at the stage of completion.

In the settlements, external and internal power lines were built and connected to all HHs.

In all new constructed villages a Water User Association was formed by settlers themselves, where monthly fees, according to the current regulations, is paid for maintenance of water supply networks, with the support of local authorities.

Also, in early 2017, all restrictions on the use of electricity were lifted in the entire territory of the RT under the decree of the President of the RT. This has led to an improvement in the standard of living of the population. For example, in old places of residence by settlers, the use of a refrigerator accounted for by 8 percent of the population; in new sites it is more than 72 percent. (see the Table № 18 of the account of home appliances)

It should be noted that in new places of residence all children are attracted to education, and progress is being made in attracting female pupils, because in the old places of resettlement due to various problems (remoteness of schools, material conditions, and so on) they fall behind in studies.

Provision of transport

Provision of transportation services for the resettlement of households was carried out directly under the direction of the RU, with assistance from jamoats. The transport service was provided directly to meet the needs of households. A total of 1,295 journeys were made, amounting to more than 4.01 million somoni for transport services. (See Table 15.) Notably, all 289 HHs received cash compensation at replacement value. Moreover, additional assistance was provided to expedite the resettlement process.

Table 14 shows some information on the additional assistance received by HHs (in addition to cash compensation and new land allocation at replacement cost).

Table 14. Services and material assistance provided to the HHs

No.	List of services and assistance provided	Unit	Tursunzade	Rogun	Rudaki	Total (TJS)	Note
1	Cement	Ton		33		35,000	Rogun OJSC
2	Sand	Cubic meter		33		26,200	Rogun OJSC
3	Gravel and crushed stone	Cubic meter		33		26,800	Rogun OJSC
4	Priming	Cubic meter		33		16,500	Rogun OJSC
5	Material aid (flour, oil, etc.)	Somoni	3,200		9,200	12,400	The list of transported journeys on farms is attached
6	Transportation of construction materials to new residences	<u>Ride</u> Summa	<u>30</u> 15,500	<u>100</u> 53,400	<u>16</u> 8,400	<u>146</u> 77,300	
7	Transportation of materials and belongings from	<u>Ride</u> Summa	362	308	451	<u>1121</u> 3,825,676	

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	their previous place of residence A) Rogun-Tursunzadeh B) Nurobad-Rudaki C) Rogun-Rogun					
8	Installation of metal bridges at the entrance of railway 1 pc - TJS 249	<u>Pcs</u> Total	<u>342</u> 85,215		<u>260</u> 64,740	<u>602</u> 149,955
9	Recovery of railroad after accident (fire)	House	<u>1</u> 3,900		<u>1</u> 3,600	<u>2</u> 7,500
	Total					4,177,331

Use of construction materials from the previous house

It was noted that all construction materials from the demolished old houses and subsidiary farms, as well as felled trees were given to the owners of the HH and for transportation vehicles were allocated from the RU side (free of charge) (see table 14). This followed entitlement obligations spelled out in the RAP.

Table 15. Transport services

List of services and assistance provided	Unit	Tursunzade	Rogun	Rudaki	Total (TJS)
Transportation of construction materials to new residences	<u>Ride</u> Amount	<u>30</u> 15,500	<u>100</u> 53,400	<u>16</u> 8,400	<u>146</u> 77,300

Also, issues on disinfection of the reservoir zone and reburial of cemeteries from the villages of stage I of resettlement were considered.

On the part of the RU, 700 graves were reburied to higher places (above 1,290 m), in accordance with religious and sanitary requirements, taking into account all the requirements of sanitary and environmental standards.

Figure 10. Moving of graves



After the resettlement of the villages from the RU side was completed, the old places of the villages were rendered harmless in accordance with all the requirements of sanitary-epidemiological and environmental standards

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Figure 11. Securing vacant villages



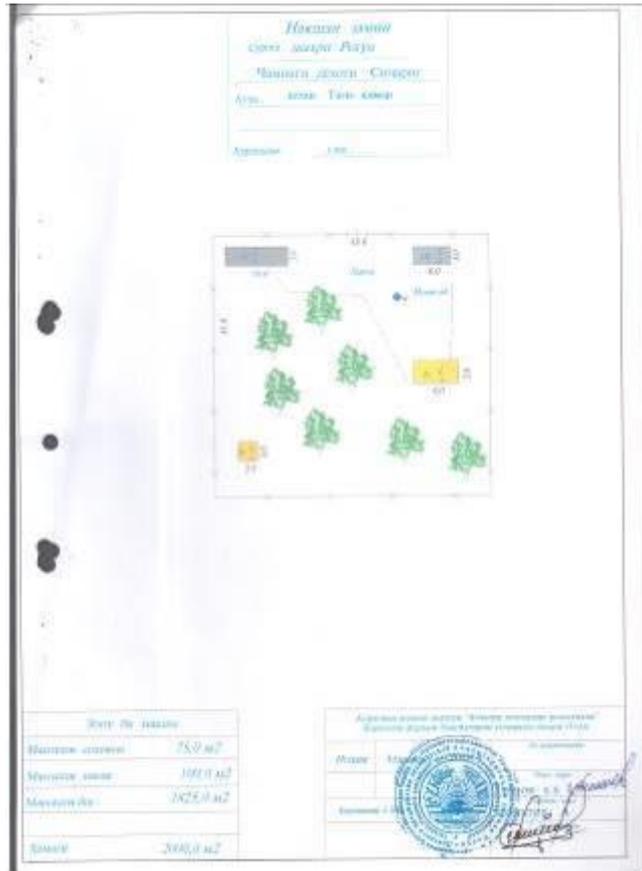
4.2.1 Cash compensation and TPH

Under the contract between the RU and the Interregional Bureau of Technical Inventory (IBTI) of the resettled villages and towns, technical passports were prepared for each HH. In addition, according to the agreement between the RU and the state unitary enterprise ‘Narkhguzor’, the TPHs estimated at market value⁶ the compensation amount for each household under the influence of stage I of resettlement.

Estimates of the value of houses and other household buildings of settlers at the prior places of living in accordance with the prepared technical passports from the IBTI of districts and cities were estimated by the state unitary enterprise ‘Narkhguzor’ of the State Investment Committee and the management of the state property of the RT at current prices. Valuation was carried out in accordance with the RAP, meeting a replacement cost standard. Once the household agreed to the compensation amount which met the replacement value, a final document was signed. Each HH was issued a technical passport that documents ownership rights, as well as confirms consent of HHs to the compensation offered.

⁶ Houses valued at market price calculated at price for constructing a new house, including costs of material, labor, and transporting materials which meets World Bank standard of compensation at replacement cost.

Resettlement Audit of the Flooding Zone of Rogun Hydro Power Plant



ҲИСОБВАРАҚА

Баҳоидиҳии сохтмонҳои исқомати, сохтмонҳои ёрирасон ва дигар сохтмонҳои хизмати. *деҳан Таги камар, Шосв Бури*

Литер	Номгуй	Соли сохтмон	Тахкурри	Девор	Бом	Дароғи	Бар	Масоҳат	Баланди	Ҳаҷм	№ нақшанома	Аркин	Ислаҳот	Аркин барқароркунии	%Сифрлашави	Аркин ҳаҷми
1А/1С	Мағоза	б/б	лоғ	гузрук	6,0	3,0	18,0	3,0	54,0	13	41,2		2220			2220
2г/1ч	Мошинхона	б/б	чуб	гузрук	6,0	3,0	18,0	3,0	54,0	17	20,8		1124	5		1068
3г/1ч	Ҳоҷатхона	ч/б	чуб	гузрук	3,0	3,0	9,0			23	318,3		318,3	5		302
4г/1ч	Оғил	бет	лоғ	гузрук	10,0	3,0	30,0	2,8	84	13	14,0		1176	5		1118
	Пуқтан об		1-го							41	60,9		60,9	-		61
	Девори сими				334		401	1,2		31	3,2		1284	5		1220
	Ҳавили бетоии				100					1140	4,7		470	5		447
	Даричи чубии					2,0	5,0	2,5		36	42,8		214	5		204
	Ҳамаи															6640



Тошов Ҳ.Х "21" август 2013 с.

Resettlement Audit of the Flooding Zone of Rogun Hydro Power Plant

During the analysis of 289 TPHs it was revealed that their preparation was completed between 2009 and 2014. The list of properties and associated cash costs are included in each TPH. Compensation for lost housing covers payments for the relevant assets, including from fruit bearing trees. Houses and structures are valued at market value at the time of loss, including labor costs.

With participation of jamoat representatives, the state unitary enterprise (price valuation enterprise under the State Investment Committee) is mandated by the government to carry out the valuation. Under its charter, it is also responsible for monitoring the market value of construction materials and immovable properties. The Intra-district Technical Inventory Office then develops a TPH, which reflects owner's information and his/her agreement. The RU also receives necessary documents determining the final compensation price and ensures that it meets the replacement cost. All compensation covered the replacement of assets, that is, met the replacement cost standard. The increase in the size of new houses was strictly a voluntary choice.

Figure 13. Sample of the valuation table

ВАРАҚАИ ҲИСОБКУНИ																
Баҳоиди сохтмонҳои истиқомати, сохтмонҳои ёрирасон ва дигар сохтмонҳои хизмати, Деҳани Тағи-кямар, Ҷамоати Абдуҷаббор																
шум.	Номгӯӣ	Сави	Бетон	Дароз	Бом	Дароз	Бор	Масоҳат	Баланд	Ҳаҷм	№ партоиш	Араш	Нолоҳот	Араш барқароркун	№ Суғуш	Пароси ҳаҷми
1A/1c	Истиқомати	доп		16,0	6,0	73,0	3,1	226	19	26,2				5929	5	5632
1c/1c	Дароз	доп		16,8	6,0	96	3,1	73,0	23	18,6				1339	5	1772
2A/2c	Истиқомати	доп		11,5	2,0	73	3,2	77,0	19	26,2				2017	5	1916
2A/2c	Қут меъморона	суб		6,0	4,0	24,0	3,0	72,0	24	40,9				2944	5	2797
3c/1c	Масоҳати	суб		6,0	3,0	18,0	3,0	24,0	17	20,8				1125	5	1067
4c/1c	Ҳаҷми	доп		3,5	2,0	7,0	2,8	20,0	4	29,4				568	5	556
5c/1c	Ағҷи	доп		4,1	3,5	14,0	2,5	35	3	29,2				1023	5	970
6c/1c	Сохтмон	доп		5,0	3,8	19,0	2,3	47	4	29,4				1381	5	1312
7c/1c	Ҳаҷми	доп		2,0	1,8	3,6	2,5	9,0	3	29,4				264	5	250
8c/1c	Хизмат	суб		3,0	3,0	9,0			23	31,8				318	5	302
9c/1c	Сана	доп		6,0	4,0	24,0	2,7	73,0	14	14,0				1022	5	970
9b/1c	Шини	суб		6,0	4,0	24,0			17	20,8				499	5	474
	Дароз			144					31	3,2				530	5	522
	Тағури 3-ти								42	74,6				223	5	212
	Ҳаҷми								41	60,9				60,9		61,0
														19279		18315

Тайёркунанда: *[Signature]* Тошса X " " _____ 2016.г

ВАРАҚАИ ҲИСОБКУНИ																
Баҳоиди сохтмонҳои истиқомати, сохтмонҳои ёрирасон ва дигар сохтмонҳои хизмати, Деҳани Тағи-кямар Шоъб Обмақсад																
шум.	Номгӯӣ	Сави	Бетон	Дароз	Бом	Дароз	Бор	Масоҳат	Баланд	Ҳаҷм	№ партоиш	Араш	Нолоҳот	Араш барқароркун	№ Суғуш	Пароси ҳаҷми
1A/1c	Истиқомати	бб		6,4	3,9	24,9	2,8	70,0	21	19,9				1393	5	1323
1a/1c	Пешлол	доп		6,4	2,0	13,0			17	20,8				270	5	256
2c/1c	Шини	доп		8,5	4,8	41,0			17	20,8				853	5	810
3c/1c	Ҳаҷми	доп		3,5	2,6	9,1	2,15	19,0	4	29,4				558	5	530
4c/1c	Шини	доп		7,3	3,0	22,0			17	20,8				457	5	435
	Ҳуҷаи об								41	60,9				60,9		61,0
	Тағури 3-ти								42	74,6				223	5	212
	Ҳаҷми													3815		3627

Тайёркунанда: *[Signature]* Тошса X " " _____ 2013.г

Resettlement Audit of the Flooding Zone of Rogun Hydro Power Plant

4.2.1.1 Management of compensation

According to the World Bank Operational Policy all resettled persons in the following categories are considered to determine eligibility for compensation:

- Persons who have official legal rights to land plots, including rights based on customs and traditions, which are imposed by law
- Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census, but claim their rights to such plots or property, provided that such claims are recognized by the legislation of the country
- Persons who do not have legal rights and claims with respect to their land plots that are subject to recognition

According to the presented data, all the heads of HH received compensation in accordance with the World Bank policy.

In the places of new settlement, the land plots were allotted to each HH, as well as each family within the HH. Monetary compensation was paid for lost assets to the owner of the lost assets (typically, a head of HH). Thus, in some instances, the families which had no assets before relocation and were allocated lands after relocation are continuing to work toward building new homes. The land allocation is an added benefit to families within individual HHs who previously did not have access to land plots.

The RU is responsible for monitoring the construction work of each household and family. (Table 4).

4.2.1.2 Payment process

With regard to the cash payment system, for the amounts in the TPH, each head of HH is given access to the deposit. To ensure cash compensation went toward replacement of assets and to provide better contract management and budgeting, compensation payments were made in four tranches: 30 percent, 30 percent, 30 percent, and 10 percent. Each HH had access to the next payment tranche, once RU monitoring of construction works confirmed progress in construction of the main HH premises. The last tranche of 10 percent was paid when the construction of the house was completed and the HH was ready for resettlement. The system of monitoring the progress of construction is designed to reduce the risk of non-targeted use of compensation allocated for construction to ensure replacement of assets, as per the resettlement objective. The right to own a new house is given in the case of demolition of the old house. This mitigating measure will avoid attempts to sell or lease a compensated asset during initial phases of relocation to ensure no household is left homeless. Once the asset has been officially handed over to an affected household, they can make choices for maintaining their homes.

4.2.1.3 Loan and one-time payments

The Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the RT provides loans to each family to a total of 3,000 somoni. The request for such benefit can be considered as one of the options. In the event that this loan is requested, there is no obligation to pay 50 percent of the amount received, and the remaining part (50 percent) must be returned without interest.

A one-time benefit also provided amounts to 100 somoni per HH and 50 somoni for each family member, without any obligation to repay the amount received.

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Survey data showed that 99 percent of households interviewed received such loans and benefits, as an additional example of assistance provided above and beyond replacement compensation for affected and lost assets. (Table 16) (List attached).

Table 16. Summary cost of funds paid to the displaced first phase (in TJS)

No.	Expenditures	Chorsada Nurabad Amonatbank of Rudaki district	Urban community of Rogun Amonatbank of Tursunzade city	Rural communities of Rogun: Tagi Kamar, Tagi Agba, Mirog Amonatbank of Rogun city	Total
1	Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population of the RT Preferential credits 3,000 somoni per family.	780,000	381,000	492,000	1,653,000
2	Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population of the RT One-time assistance to families (100 somoni per family and 50 somoni for each family member)	77,250	37,500	43,050	157,800
	Total	857,250	418,500	535,050	1,810,800

5. Benefits and Participation

5.1.1 Services in rural settlements

In resettlement sites, there was an improvement in the provision of services in comparison with the places of origin of immigrants. Health services, schools, access to electricity, and availability of drinking water was positively assessed by the majority of households surveyed compared to previous conditions. Visiting the localities confirmed that there is a progressive advance in several new resettlement sites. It was also noted that in former places of residence there were no medical centers. All intra-settlement roads and access roads were mostly gravel-soil. Several secondary schools, including in the villages of Sech, Tagi Agba, Tagi Kamar, Talkhakchashma, Kishrog, and Mirog, had only one secondary general school (up to grade 10) (see Table 17).

Table 17. List of existing facilities in old places of resettled villages

No.	Name of facility	Chorsada Aligalaboni	Tagi Kamar	Talkhakchashma	Sech, Tagi Agba	Mirog, Kishrog
1	School	200 pupil	Primary School 180 pupil	Primary Schools 20 pupil	—	Primary school 20 pupil
2	Inside road (unpaved road)	Unpaved	Unpaved	Unpaved	Unpaved	Unpaved
3	Water supply	Vakhsh pipe duct	Spring/small stream	Spring/small stream	Spring/small stream	Spring/small stream
4	First-aid post	Visiting	Obi Garm 10–12 km	Obi Garm 10–12 km	Obi Garm 10–12 km	Obi Garm 15 km
5	Shops	2	1			
6	Fuel station	1	Sicharog (5 km)	Sicharog (5 km)	Sicharog (5–6 km)	Sicharog (8–10 km)

Resettlement Audit of the Flooding Zone of Rogun Hydro Power Plant

7	Cafe (Mosque)	1	1	1		
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5.1.2 Vulnerability

The RU and LLC Rogun HPP continue to update the list of those who need to be provided with additional support because of their vulnerability level. In addition, additional assistance is provided in the form of building materials, for example, cement, sand, gravel, and crushed stone, as well as food aid in the form of food products. (presented earlier in Table 14).

The survey aimed to clarify the construction of new residential buildings, the level of education, and sources of income and employment among the population, in particular with the female part of the population of immigrants, and was conducted with all heads of households.

According to the analysis, 28 percent of the population is earning a living through wages, about 20 percent through small and medium-sized businesses, 45 percent through seasonal overseas labor migration, 2 percent through seasonal domestic work, and the remaining 5 percent through other incomes. No impact is expected on livelihoods for households that relocated within their existing district. During project implementation and relocation, no impact was expected on livelihoods for households that relocated within their existing district. Before resettlement, households often utilized land around their houses for subsistence farming, with some households using additional land for farming. Most households kept livestock in pasture land that was widely available. After resettlement, pasture land is readily available in the rural communities and therefore those who relocated within Saidoni Nav and Yoli Garmoba will not experience negative changes to livelihood. Good agricultural land is being made available for those who relocated to the peri-urban areas of Tursunzade and Rudaki, which includes an existing irrigation system. The peri-urban areas, however, have less pasture land available. Over 40 percent of affected adults, mostly men, have sought training in new farming techniques. Additionally, those moving from rural to peri-urban areas considered this an opportunity to no longer work in agriculture, expecting that peri-urban areas will offer better employment opportunities, and provide better opportunities in the future for their children. A total of 180 women, who had previously only worked within the household, are now involved in social work, small businesses, crop production, and seasonal work outside of the household.

Before resettlement, households often utilized land around their houses for subsistence farming, with some households using additional land for farming. Most households kept livestock in pasture land that was widely available. After resettlement, pasture land is readily available in the rural communities and therefore those who relocated within Saidoni Nav and Yoli Garmoba will not experience negative changes to livelihood. The desire to create a dehkan farm is an indication of household planning and was not affected by resettlement. Households, following national procedures, place a request for land with the government which then allocates plots as they become available.

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Figure 14.

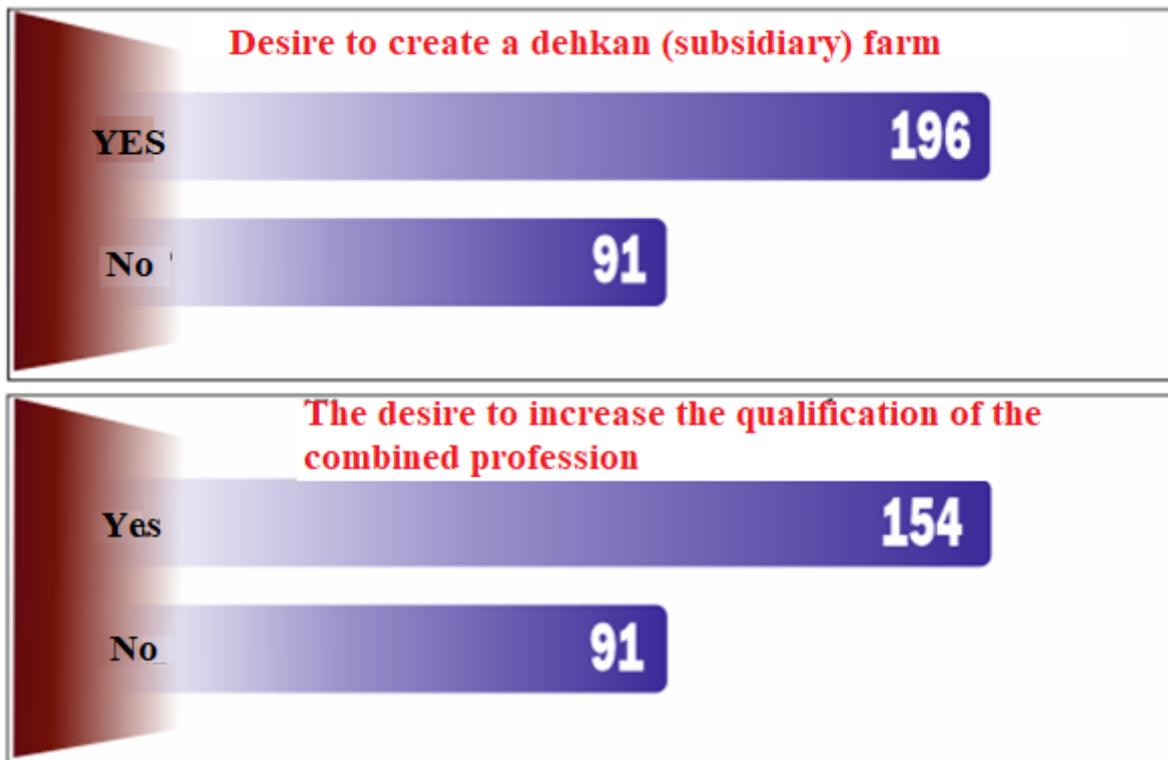
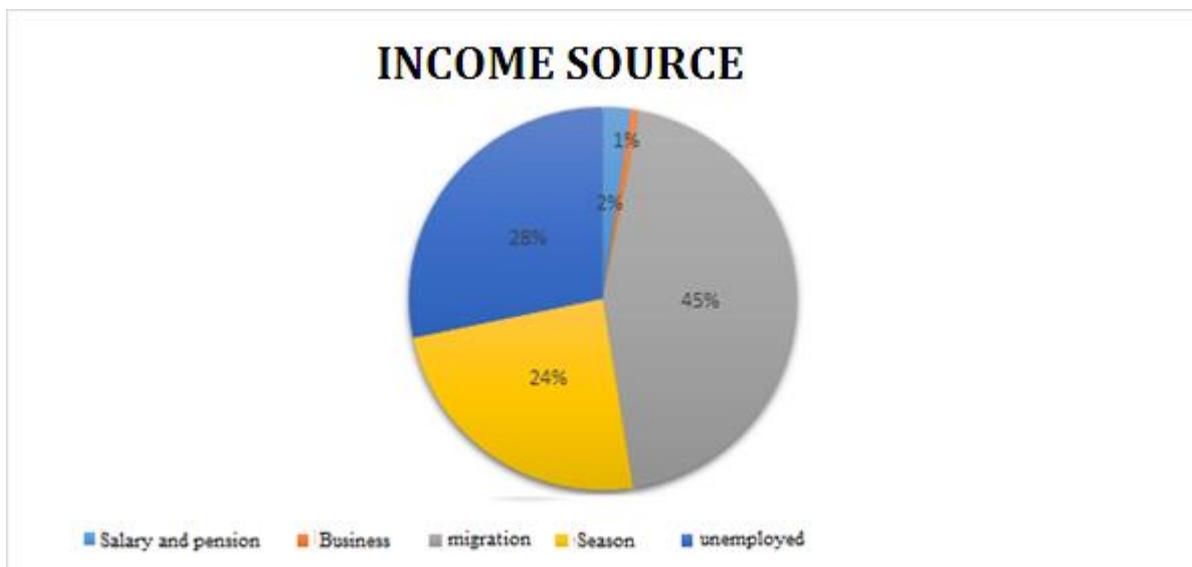


Figure 15. Sources of income of the population of stage I of the flood zone of the Rogun HPP (see sample questionnaire on page 48)



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Table 18. Table of accounting of household appliances⁷
(determined by surveying: survey questionnaire are attached – see Annex 3)

Villages Talkhakchashma and Sech of Rogun city			Village Toichi Tursunzade		Chorsada, Nurabad		T. Samarkandi Moinkach Rudaki district	
Description	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
TV	42	74	98	81	93	60	234	91
Phone	21	37	98	81	34	22	248	96
Refrigerator	—	—	74	61	21	14	183	71
Heater	—	—	76	63	—	—	216	84
Heating	57	100	45	37	155	100	42	16
Family quantity	37		121		155		258	
Village Mirog of Rogun city			Village Yoli Garmoba		Tagi Kamar, Tagi Agba villages		Village Saidon	
TV	18	49	62	97	34	77	56	97
Phone	20	54	54	84	28	64	54	93
Refrigerator	—	—	17	27	—	—	31	53
Heater	—	—	41	62	—	—	42	72
Heating	37	100	24	38	44	100	36	62
Family quantity	33		64		44		58	

When conducting a survey on household appliances with heads of households and families, it became clear that the standard of living had improved much, in particular, if 100 percent of residential houses were heated with wood fires in the village of Kishrog and Mirog of Rogun town, then in the new settlements of Yoli Garmoba, heaters and other electrical appliances are used. Reliable supply of and access to electricity has allowed households to no longer rely on alternate fuel sources such as wood, which was often scarce in previous locations (in more detail in Table 18).

5.1.3 Education

More than half of all respondents in the census (60 percent) reported completing secondary education, or 9th or 11th grades, and an additional 19 percent have primary education. Only a small number of family members reported that they have higher education, either through vocational education or a degree, and 9 percent of respondents have no formal education at all.

⁷ Household goods provide an indicator of improved standard of living, as well as improved income levels as households can now afford more luxury goods.

Resettlement Audit of the Flooding Zone of Rogun Hydro Power Plant

Figure 16: Proximity of schooling facilities at earlier settlements

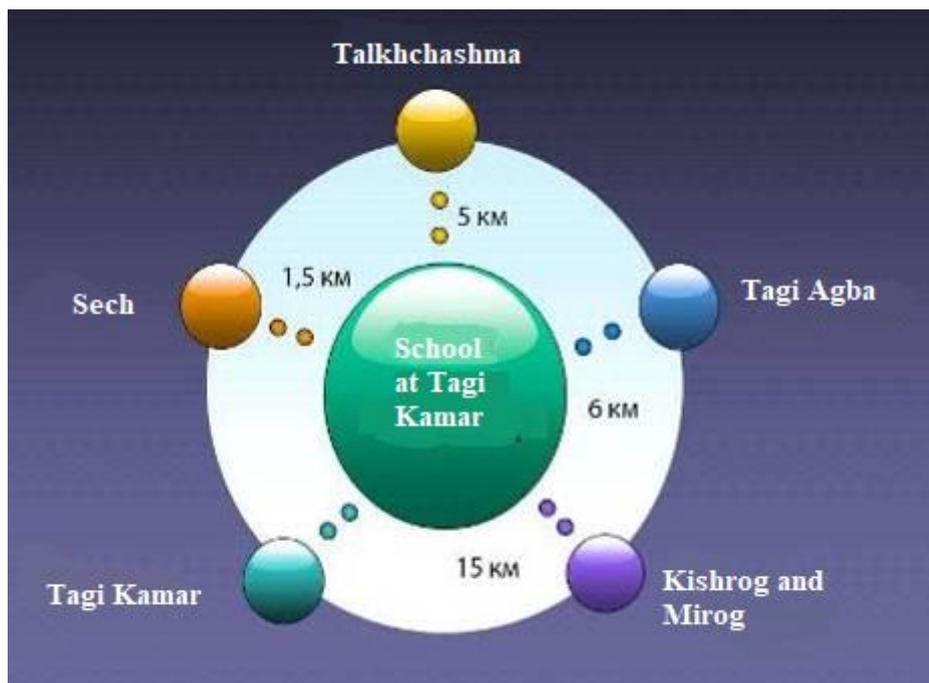
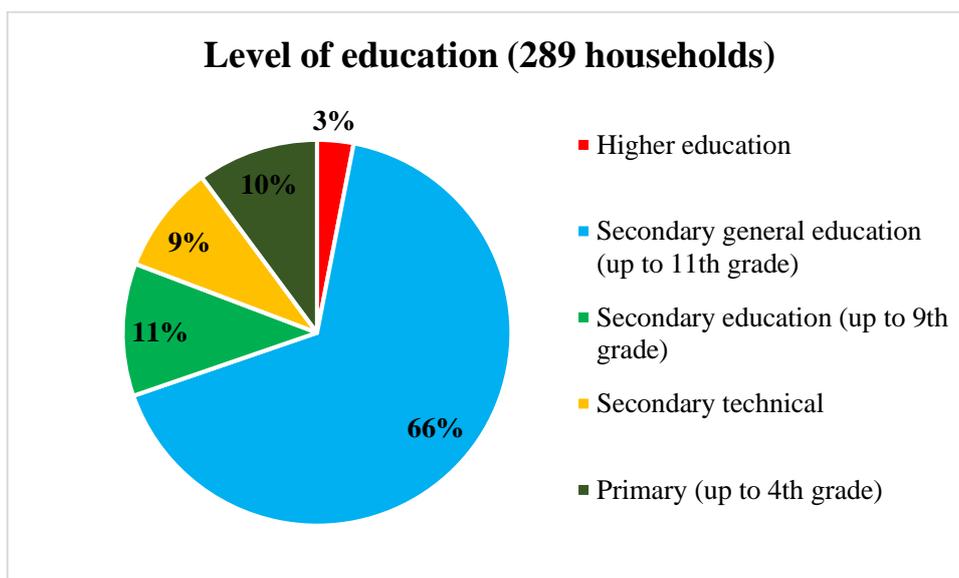


Figure 17. Level of education in resettled households



The level of education in the original villages was associated with the remote location of schools, as well as the lack of good specialists and the financial condition of schools. In the town of Rogun, in the villages of Tagi Kamar, Tagi Agba, Sech, Talkhchashma, Mirog, and Kishrog there was only one secondary school in the village of Tagi Kamar. The average distance from these villages to the school was from 1 km to 15 km. (See Figure 16). In total, there are 901 students in 5 new schools. Of them, 490 are boys, and the remaining 411 are girls.

The mechanism for handling complaints and applications

The World bank had recommended that resettlement offices be built in the affected areas to assist with the relocation process, serve as a repository of information, provide a local area by

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which to receive beneficiary feedback, and report any grievances. In response, the RU designated resettlement offices, in particular, in Teppai Samarkandi village of Rudaki district, in Toichi village of Tursunzade city and in Rogun town. Offices were staffed by 2 social citizen engagement employees who permanently work in each office, which closely cooperate with settlers and timely solve issues arising from settlers. These employees have medical and pedagogical backgrounds.

In offices in the places of resettlement, complaints and applications are registered in special journals. The format of the record is:

1. Name of the applicant
2. Type of complaint of the head of HH
3. Type/topic of complaint (land, construction, and rail)
4. Date of registration
5. Solution

Also booklets have been developed, which talk about the frequently occurring issues among the settlers and to whom and how to apply. For example, applications must be filled in and submitted to the local authorities.

Training as part of improved livelihood initiatives

The RU has continued its training initiatives which will be an ongoing for stage 2 of resettlement.

The RU provides PAPs with a list of trainings that can be made available to interested parties. To date, only women have requested training in the field of sewing, embroidery, and handmade crafts.

Training courses (sewing skills) were organized by the RU in close cooperation with the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the RT in Tursunzade city and Rudaki town for resettled women and girls. As a result, a total of 40 women and girls were engaged in training and received certificates (designer, sewer) upon completion of the course. These training opportunities are an ongoing Rogun initiative allowing additional people to participate in continued future training activities.

As of today, of those who were trained, a total of 10 women and girls have permanent jobs in local public sector organizations (schools, medical center, and so on), and another 30 women and girls have home-based jobs with a monthly income ranging from 900 to 1000 somoni, which is equivalent of US\$100. In the local context, it is considered good income. These training courses (designing, sewing) were organized again in August 2018 and a total of 20 resettled women and girls attended them.

Conclusion

1. All 289 households received funds in full on the receipt of monetary compensation for residential buildings and outbuildings, including payments of credit benefits and assistance. All payments are certified by the State bank of the RT 'Amonatbank'.
2. All 289 households are fully relocated to new places of residence, including from village Chorsada of Nurabad district to the village of Teppai Samarkandi, Moinkach; from Talkhakchashma, Sech, and Mirog villages to Toichi village of Tursunzade city;

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from the villages of Tagi Kamar and Tagi Agba in the village of New Saidon; and from the villages of Kishrog and Mirog to Yoli Garmoba of Rogun city. No household was forced 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.

3. All resettled HHs built replacement homes, while families which had no assets prior to relocation, but received land plots as an added benefit, continue to build their homes in new places of residence.
4. In accordance with the approved master plans of new settlements, engineering communication facilities, health centers, as well as educational institutions were built and commissioned.
5. At the request of the World Bank, offices were set up in new resettlement areas and qualified community specialists recruited.
6. Five options for resettlement areas were presented to affected households, however no household chose one option presented. These options were consulted on with households and they were aware which ones were rural and peri-urban.
7. The standard of living in the new resettlement areas has improved much. (see Annex 1: Social Indicators Pre- and Post- Resettlement).
8. The children of the migrants are fully involved in studying, especially girls, as in the old villages because of the remote distance of schools there was no possibility to continue their education.
9. As reported in the survey, women in former places of residence mainly engaged only in housekeeping, and in new places of residence in Tursunzade, more than 180 women were involved in social work, small business, crop production, and seasonal work (harvesting of raw cotton, grapes, and other crops).
10. The Resettlement Unit provided training courses for females who had not received any education (sewing courses). After completing the course, 40 students received certificates and are employed in the formal sector or work out of their homes.
11. It is necessary to support the initiative to involve women in public and seasonal work. Since this significantly positively affects the standard of living and the source of income.
12. Multiple training opportunities are available, but only women have requested training on sewing and handmade craft.
13. Most of the settlers from Chorsada moved to Teppai Samarkandi and Moinkach district of Rudaki, because they are close to the capital, and found sources of income.
14. Audit also found that some of the allocated land is used (about 90 percent) for growing agricultural crops and fruit trees. Of the relocated HHs, 90 percent grow agricultural crops and fruit trees in household gardens adjacent to their newly built homes.

As per the legislation mandate, the RU will continue to carry out the activities listed in Table 19.

Table 19. Activities to be continued by the RU

No.	Unsolved questions	Performer	Result
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Resettlement Audit of the Flooding Zone of Rogun Hydro Power Plant

1.	Employment	Employment and Migration Agency Local state authorities (Rudaki district, Tursunzade City, and Rogun City) target resettled persons as priority in hiring	Reduction of the unemployment rate and the acquisition of income sources
2.	Refresher courses	Employment and Migration Agency	Acquisition of other skills and specialties
3.	Allotment of land for the cultivation of crops	Local state authorities (Rudaki, Tursunzade, Roghun) Committee on Land Building	Full use of lands provided to those who requested land
4.	Allotment of land plots for families of migrants	Local state authorities (Rudaki district, Tursunzade city)	Improving the standard of living
5.	Support for vulnerable people	Local state authorities (Rudaki district, Tursunzade city) give priority to employment opportunities	Improving the standard of living

The RU continues to be committed to assisting affected persons in LR for all persons affected by the Rogun HPP, as spelled out in the ‘Livelihood Restoration Plan for Stage 1’ finalized in January 2015. Although the plan was created for resettlement in the vicinity of the dam, the principles and process from this plan will serve as a basis for implementing LR activities in subsequent resettlement phases, which the RU expects to last for a period of 16 years. The RU understands that LR will continue beyond the physical relocation of households and families.

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Annex 1. Social Indicators: Pre- and Post- Resettlement⁸

Rogun	Education Level	Electricity	Roads
Vicinity of Dam Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3% had higher education • 10% secondary education • Females had only primary education 	All households had access to electricity prior to relocation, however there were availability limitations throughout all of Tajikistan and not limited to the Rogun HPP region. Limitations were lifted in 2017. All relocated households have access to electricity without limitations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravel and soil • No pedestrian walkway

Original community	HHs (number)	Families (number)	Average house size ⁹ (m ²)	Moved to	School	Water	Medical
Aligalaboni ¹⁰				Rudaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traveled 3 km to Aligalaboni Bolo up to grade 9 • Traveled 10 km to Chorsada for grade 10+ 		Twice a week - medical team from district center village of Komsomolabad (20 km to 26 km away)
Chorsada	147	260	8	Rudaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 secondary school for 200 students • Clay, no foundation • Students mostly from Chorsada • Nearest communities 5 km to 15 km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water from Vakhsh River and untreated spring water • Irrigation spring water and river along temporary canals 	All communities traveled to Obi Garm, a distance of 10 km to 15 km
Mirog	5	62	3.98	A total of 4 households from Mirog and Kishrog moved to Tursunzade while the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school for 20 students • Distance traveled < 200 m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water from untreated spring • Temporary irrigation canals 	
Kishrog	33		3.98		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel to Tagi Kamar - 15 km for secondary school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water from untreated spring 	

⁸ Table created by the World Bank's Social team based on data from the final RA Report

⁹ Constitution states standard of 12 m² per person

¹⁰ Aligalaboni consisted of 14 households and was not originally identified as a resettlement community in the vicinity of the dam. However, Aligalaboni households requested to be relocated with Chorsada as many households had family members in Chorsada and they wanted to maintain the family network connections. Rogun accepted this request and included Aligalaboni in the relocation of Chorsada households.

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				remaining households moved to Yoli Garmoba.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary irrigation canals 	
Sech	6	11	8	Tursunzade	Travel to Tagi Kamar for primary and secondary schools - 1.5 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water from untreated spring • Temporary irrigation canals 	
Tagi Agba	6	18	11.55	Tursunzade	Travel to Tagi Kamar for primary and secondary schools - 6 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water from untreated spring • Temporary irrigation canals 	
Tagi Kamar	39	78	8.95	Tursunzade	Primary and secondary schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180 students • Clay walls, no foundation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water from untreated spring • Temporary irrigation canals 	
Talkhakchashma	53	98	8	Tursunzade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school for 20 students • Attend Tagi Kamar after primary - 5 km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water from untreated spring • Temporary irrigation canals 	
Total <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,263 male • 1,255 female • 899 under 18 years • 1,619 over 18 years • 162 pensioners • 85 unemployed • 16 disabled 	289						

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Post Resettlement Community	Pre-move village	Average House Size (m ²)	School	Infrastructure	Water	Medical	
TURSUNZADE (peri-urban): Toichi Jamoat and Jamoat J Rohmon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sech • Tagi Agba • Tagi Kamar • Talkhakchashma • Partial - Mirog • Partial - Kishrog 	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,176 students • Grades 1–11 • Maximum distance traveled - 300 m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asphalt roads • Separate pedestrian walkway • Tray curvettes for drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean drinking water from artesian wells • Irritation network access through chute nets 	1 medical point for 25 patients per day	
RUDAKI (peri-urban)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chorsada • Aligalaboni? 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asphalt roads • Separate pedestrian walkway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean drinking water from artesian wells • All HHs connected to well supply 		
Teppai Samarkandi		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 640 students • Grades 1–11 • Maximum distance traveled - 300 m 				1 medical point for 25 patients per day	
Moinkach Jamoat Rohati		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 320 students • Grades 1–11 • Maximum distance traveled - 300 m 				1 medical point for 25 patients per day	
ROGUN¹¹				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asphalt roads • Separate pedestrian walkway • Tray curvettes for drainage 	‘Water User Associations’ formed - maintain water supply network		
Yoli Garmoba (rural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kishrog • Mirog 	15.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 320 students • Grades 1–11 • Maximum distance traveled - 300 m 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to clean water • All HHs connected to water supply 	1 medical point for 25 patients per day
Saidoni Nav (rural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tagi Kamar • Tagi Alba 	19.31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 320 students • Grades 1–11 • Maximum distance traveled - 300 m 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring water intake • All HHs connected to water supply 	1 medical point for 25 patients per day

¹¹ Those who resettled to the neighborhoods of Saidoni Nav and Yoli Garmoba, HHs moved a distance of 1 to 10 m. The RU considered this an “internal resettlement” inside Rogun. As a result, the RU did not consider these HHs needing assistance with adaptation or LR as employment remained the same.

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Annex 2. List of constructed facilities in new settlement sites of settlers

No.	Name of the object	Total power/length/	Cost (TJS)	Operational organization	Note
1	2	3	4	5	6
District Rudaki villages Teppai Samarkandi and Moinkach.					
1.	Construction of water supply line (Moinkach)	3.2 km	308,440	Rohati of Rudaki district	
2.	Construction of water supply line Section №1	0.7 km	38,140		
3.	Construction of water supply line Section №2	0.2km	111,840		
4.	Construction of water supply line Section №4	2.1 km	141,397		
5.	Construction of water supply line Section (№1,2,3)	1.9 km	137,633		
6.	Construction of water supply line Section №3	40 km	717,349		
7.	Construction of water supply line Section №4	40 km	593,109		
8.	Construction of power transmission line 10 KW (1,2,3)	3.5 km	523,441	Barqi Tojik	
9.	Construction of power transmission line 10/0.4 KW Section №1	7.2 km	1,364,240		
10.	Construction of power transmission line 10 KW (4)	3.1 km	271,256		
11.	Construction of power transmission line 10/0.4 KW	7.2 km	410,410		
12.	Construction of first-aid post Section 3	25 patients a days	284,838		
13.	Construction of first-aid post Section 4	25 patients a days	290,004		
14.	Construction of water intakes №3	125 m ³	417,759		
15.	Construction of water intakes №4	125 m ³	349,752		
16.	Construction of road in the village Section №1	1.44 km Crosswalk	222,394		
17.	Construction of power transmission line 0,4KW Section №4	0.48 km	502,000		
18.	The refurbished irrigation canal Section 2	0.9 km	4,699,100		
19.	Construction of road in the village Section №2	2.48 km road	15,345,600		
20.	Construction of school for 640 students - Section (1,2,3)	640 pupils	7,279,100		
21.	Construction of school for 320 students - Section 4	320 pupils	4,839,628		
22.	Construction of road in the village Section №3		1,585,425		
23.	Construction of road Moinkach village to main highway of Kulob		2,020,043		
24.	Office		290,000	Directorate	

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25.	Construction of artesian wells section 3		1,429,860		
26.	Construction of road and crosswalk in the village		5,158,413		
27.	Total		52,357,384		
Saidon bolo and Yoli Garmoba villages of Rogun city					
1.	Construction of Saidon road		3,727,410	Directorate	
2.	Construction of road	2.2 km	471,870		
3.	Construction of first-aid post	25 beds	325,500	Rogun city	
4.	Office	1	11,565,530	Directorate	
5.	Construction of water supply lines	1.3 km	377,303	Tojikobdehot	
6.	Construction of school №-2 Rogun city	1,296 pupils	22,559,280	Rogun city	
7.	Construction of power transmission line 6/0.4 KW with the transformer (3 items)	0.4–4.04 KW 6–0.645 KW	1,137,151	Barqi Tojik	
8.	Construction of power transmission line 10/0.4 KW with transformed (3 items)	8.4 KW	2,059,593		
9.	Construction of water supply line Yoli Garmoba	8.1 km	2,187,621	Tojikobdehot	
10.	Construction of school Saidon	320 pupils	8,531,900	Rogun city	
11.	Construction school in Yoli Garmoba	320 pupils	10,814,300		
12.	First-aid post	25 beds	464,900		
13.	Construction of road		6,829,462		
	Total		71,051,820		

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Annex 3. Sample questionnaire

- Family members: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, more than 10
 - Number of rooms in the house ready for living: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 more than 5 rooms
 - Hygiene conditions: Yes No
 - Power supply connection: Yes No
 - Drinking water supply: Yes No
 - Road conditions for transport: Yes No
 - Present job by specialty or profession: _____
 - Retraining courses attended: Yes No
 - Type of assistance provided:
 - Livelihood:
 - Baking bread (*kulcha* (round bread), samosa and etc.)
 - Confectionery
 - Sewing (dress, suzani and etc.)
 - Floriculture
 - Crop cultivation, melon growing
 - Beauty salon
 - Preparation of salads, jams, tomato pasta, drinks
 - Atlas and adras weaving
 - Carpet weaving
 - Sewing large and small matrasses
 - Production of dairy products
 - Other type of activity
- _____
- _____
- _____

“ ___ ” _____ 201__ Signature _____

INFORMATION

-
- Family members: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, more than 10
 - Able bodied members:
 - Disabled:
 - Teenagers:
 - Number of rooms in the house ready for living: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 more than 5 rooms
 - Availability of power supply: Yes No
 - Drinking water supply: Yes No
 - Availability of irrigation water: Yes No
 - Road conditions for transport: Yes No
 - Present job by specialty or profession: _____

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- Income source: salary entrepreneur hired labor other
- Education: _____
- Children covered by education: Yes No
- Livestock: cow sheep goat horse chicken other
- Transport: truck car passenger transportation machinery
- Household appliances: Refrigerator TV set Washing machine
 Computer Mobile phone Heating devices Other

Notes (recommendations):

Information on houses built in present places of residences

(Three room apartment - 60 m², four room apartment - 75–80 m², five room apartment - 90–100 m²)

Foundation	Basement	Walls	Ceiling	Roof	Floor
Concrete	Available	Brick	Solid mass	Asbestos sheets	1
Rubble concrete	Not available	Clay	Wood planks	Metal sheets	2
		Cement blocks	Wood		3
					4

Auxiliary rooms: _____ Toilet: _____

“ ___ ” _____ 201__ Signature _____