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DUSHANBE SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DSUDP)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF) & ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR SOLID WASTE COLLECTION
SYSTEM, AND FOR LANDFILL IN DUSHANBE

Contract No: TJ-SUE SMART CITY-410935-CS-CQS

RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

September 2025



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ABBREVIATIONS

DSUDP	Dushanbe Sustainable Urban Development Project
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESSs	Environmental and Social Standards (of World Bank)
FS	Feasibility Study
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MRF	Material Recovery Facilities
MSW	Municipal solid waste
PAPs	Project-affected persons
PAHs	Project-affected households
PIG	Project Implementation Group
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPZ	Sanitary protection zone
SUE	State Unitary Enterprise
ToR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY

Involuntary Resettlement	<p>Impact caused either by project-related land acquisition or by restriction of access to land or natural resources. Impacts covered by “involuntary resettlement” include both “physical displacement” (relocation or loss of shelter) and “economic displacement” (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood).</p> <p>Resettlement is considered <i>involuntary</i> when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement (e.g., in case of expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain and negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation).</p>
Project Affected Person (PAP)	Person or enterprise experiencing either physical or economic displacement.
Cut-off Date	Date prior to which the occupation or use of land plots in the Project area makes residents/users of the Project area eligible to be categorized as PAPs. In other words, this is the deadline for the eligibility / right to receive compensation.
Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost. This is typically understood to include all forms of compensation, including the provision of replacement land and housing. For clarity, compensation should be used only in the context of the loss of assets. It does not include allowances paid or provided in respect of various inconveniences not directly related to the loss of an asset or vulnerability, nor should it include livelihood restoration allowances or activities.
Replacement Cost	Method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.
Allowance	Cash paid in respect of losses or resettlement related expenses other than losses of assets (thus, if distinguished from ‘compensation’). For instance, a “moving allowance” or “transportation allowance” can be paid to PAPs who have to relocate as a result of Project land acquisition.
Entitlement	A range of measures comprising compensation in cash or in kind, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to PAPs, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Grievance Mechanism	The process established under law and World Bank requirements, local regulations, or administrative decisions to enable property owners and other PAPs to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.
Household	All persons living together as a single social unit. They are identified in a census being an instrument of their recognition and legitimacy to receive compensation, rehabilitation

	and assistance under the Project.
Livelihood	A full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wages from employment; cash income earned through an enterprise or through sale of produce, goods, handicrafts or services; rental income from land or premises; income from a harvest or animal husbandry, share of a harvest or livestock production; self-produced goods or produce used for exchange or barter; self-consumed goods or produce; food, materials, fuel and goods for personal or household use or trade derived from natural or common resources; pensions and various government allowances.
Livelihood Restoration	Specific allowances or activities intended at supporting PAPs efforts to restore their livelihoods to pre-project levels. Livelihood restoration should preferably be distinguished from compensation. Livelihood restoration measures typically include a combination of cash or other allowances and support activities such as training, agricultural assistance or business enhancement.
Disadvantaged or vulnerable persons or groups	Those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon whom they depend.
Vulnerable Household	A household, which might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement such as a household living below the poverty line; female-headed households with fewer than two adult income-earners; large household with four or more children below 18 years; household with disabled members; elderly with no family support.
Legalizable PAP	A PAP who has no registered ownership or other property rights toward the affected land and/or adjacent building/asset but is legally eligible to obtain such by the force of law (including customary and traditional rights recognised under national laws).
Non-legalizable PAP	A PAP who does not have legal right or claim to the affected land and adjacent asset that he/she occupies and uses.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	9
1.1	BACKGROUND INFORMATION	9
1.2	RATIONALE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK.....	10
1.3	OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK	11
1.4	ASSOCIATED FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES	11
2	LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ANALYSIS OF GAPS BETWEEN THE REGULATORY ACTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE WB REGARDING RESETTLEMENT AND PROPOSED MEASURES TO ELIMINATE DISCREPANCIES	11
2.1	NATIONAL LEGISLATION.....	11
2.2	WB REQUIREMENTS.....	13
2.3	COMPARISON OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND WB REQUIREMENTS/POLICIES IN THE FIELD OF INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	13
3	POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS: PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT	18
3.1	COMPONENT 1 - UPGRADING SOLID WASTE COLLECTION IN DUSHANBE.....	18
3.2	COMPONENT 2 – EXPANSION OF THE LANDFILL	18
4	POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS: ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT	20
4.1	COMPONENT 1 - UPGRADING SOLID WASTE COLLECTION IN DUSHANBE.....	20
4.2	COMPONENT 2 – LANDFILL EXPANSION	23
5	COMPENSATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION STRATEGY	27
5.1	KEY PRINCIPLES	27
5.2	ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION AND CUT-OFF DATE.....	27
6	PRELIMINARY MATRIX OF TYPES OF COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE DUE	29
7	CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS.....	37
7.1	CONSULTATIONS PROVIDING INFORMATION FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK.....	37
7.2	DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION AND CONSULTATIONS AS PART OF THE RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT	37
7.3	CONSULTATIONS WITHIN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK, DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAP / LRP	37
8	GRIEVANCE MECHANISM.....	38
9	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS AND BUDGET	40
9.1	STAGES OF THE RAP AND LRP PREPARATION AND ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MAIN PARTICIPANTS	40
9.2	BUILDING THE NECESSARY CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT THE RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK, RAP AND LRP.....	42
9.3	BUDGET	42
10	MONITORING AND REPORTING	43
10.1	INTERNAL MONITORING BY THE PIG.....	43
10.2	PROJECT MONITORING BY THE WB.....	44
10.3	INDEPENDENT COMPLETION AUDIT OF THE RAP OR LRP IMPLEMENTATION.....	44
	ANNEX 1. RESETTLEMENT SCREENING FORM	45

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1. Normative SPZ of the Dushanbe municipal landfill 19

Table 1. Summary of gap analysis between the Republic of Tajikistan legislation and the WB resettlement requirements 14

Table 2. Number of years of work in waste collection among respondents..... 22

Table 3. Approximate share of income from waste collection in the monthly budget of households of the surveyed waste pickers 23

Table 4. Approximate share of income from waste collection in the monthly budget of households of the surveyed waste pickers 26

Table 5. Preliminary matrix of entitlements for compensation and livelihood restoration assistance 30

Table 6. Brief description of responsibilities and roles for the implementation of the Resettlement Framework..... 40

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The Government of Tajikistan and the State Unitary Enterprise (SUE) “Smart City”¹ (the Client) are preparing the Dushanbe Sustainable Urban Development Project (DSUDP, P179630), that is aligned with the policies and requirements of the World Bank (WB). Within the framework of the DSUDP, Smart City intends to establish an integrated solid waste management (ISWM) for the city of Dushanbe (the Project).

The proposed Project is aimed at addressing financial and operational challenges in Dushanbe’s solid waste sector through a series of capital and institutional measures. Through such measures, DSUDP will facilitate ISWM and promote financial and social sustainability of operations to ensure lasting results of facility and operational improvement. The Smart City and WB teams conducted a Rapid Assessment of Existing Solid Waste Management System in Dushanbe² in 2022-2023. Its findings were used to formulate the proposed Project comprising the following four components:

Component 1: Solid Waste Collection Efficiency (tentatively USD17 million). This component will improve the adequacy and efficiency of solid waste collection services operated by the four collection SUEs in Dushanbe. This component will include the following improvements: i) upgrade municipal solid waste (MSW) container sites, vehicles and equipment to meet minimum standards, ii) optimise waste collection system to maximise efficiency through innovative use of technology and equipment, and iii) implement pilot projects for source separation covering households, enterprises and public entities and including the provision of separate containers for different waste types, composting initiatives and public awareness raising actions encouraging behavioural change.

Component 2: Solid Waste Treatment and Disposal (tentatively USD17 million). This component will upgrade and remediate the physical and operational aspects of Dushanbe’s landfill, while also improving environmental performance, contributing to climate change mitigation, increasing resource recovery, and meeting the needs of waste pickers.

This component will finance i) structural and engineering improvements at the existing landfill site, construction of new landfill cells and purchase of appropriate landfill equipment, and ii) small-size material recovery facility (MRF) featuring a basic waste sorting line to recover recyclable components from waste.

Component 3: Institutional Strengthening (tentatively USD5 million). This component will strengthen the broad institutional aspects of integrated solid waste management in Dushanbe, enhancing the necessary institutional capacity, while also improving performance management within an adequate policy framework. It will involve developing and implementing i) an integrated long-term integrated solid waste management framework and plan in Dushanbe, ii) performance improvement plans for SUEs, iii) public awareness raising/behaviour changing campaigns, iv) adequate tariffs/fees for waste collection and management services and improved billing systems, and v) a roadmap to greener, climate conscious and technologically feasible urban development in Dushanbe.

¹ State Unitary Enterprise (SUE) “Smart City”. <https://dsc.tj/ru/glavnaya/>

² City Climate Finance Gap Fund, World Bank Group (WBG). Rapid Assessment of Solid Waste Management Sector in Dushanbe: Current Situation and Challenges – 2023.

Component 4: Project Management Support (tentatively USD1 million). This component will support the incremental operating costs for the Project Implementation Group (PIG) within the Smart City SUE, and project management consultants.

1.2 Rationale for the development of the Resettlement Framework

The implementation of investment projects within Components 1 and 2 can be associated with land allocation, restrictions on land use, and loss of sources of income.

1.2.1 Component 1

Potential sub-projects may entail i) upgrading waste collection points and ii) pilot sub-projects for separate waste collection at source. It is envisaged that the upgrading of waste collection points will be implemented within existing sites. If land is needed for new collection points or other pilot projects, it will be allocated from the free state lands within the city. As of August 2025, the sub-projects with their location and description have not been determined yet, the Feasibility Study (FS) is just being developed. Accordingly, it is impossible to determine the likelihood of the occurrence of risks of economic displacement, their nature and location. Given the uncertainties, this framework document, the Resettlement Framework, has been developed. It covers potential impacts such as displacement or loss of housing and structures (very unlikely) and loss of assets (e.g., land or trees). In addition, this Component may negatively impact the income sources/livelihoods of informal waste pickers³ who select valuable components from waste within the city, as well as informal waste recycling companies and scrap traders (who depend on the informal activities of waste pickers).

1.2.2 Component 2

The landfill reconstruction and expansion will require land plots acquisition, which could lead to economic displacement and even physical displacement. The latter can and should be avoided by making decisions that do not affect residential development. The Environmental and Social (E&S) Consultant assumes that resettlement impacts will be less significant if the landfill expansion is proposed in the direction of the east and northeast, while more significant resettlement impacts can be expected if the landfill expands to the west, south and southwest. As of August 2025, decisions on the landfill have not yet been made, and the FS is only just beginning to be developed. Therefore, at this stage, various potential impacts that may be associated with the expansion of the landfill are included in the Resettlement Framework. It also reflects the issues of the Project's impact on informal waste pickers operating at the landfill, as well as informal waste recycling companies and scrap traders. According to the Terms of Reference (ToR), in the future, based on the project information⁴, it is necessary to draw up a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and a Livelihood Restoration Action Plan (LRP).

It is important to note that the need for resettlement may already arise in the existing situation – due to the presence of residential development in the standard 500-meter sanitary protection zone (SPZ) of the operating landfill (**Figure 1**). However, the Client and designers are working towards proposing the closure and recultivation of the worked-out cells in the western part of the landfill, so that the resettlement can be avoided or minimized as much as possible.

³ Especially if there is no access to new containers at the upgraded sites.

⁴ The necessity and possible extent of resettlement will depend, among other things, on the adopted design decisions, both on the reclamation of existing maps and on the expansion of the landfill. The level of detail of the RAP and LRP will be determined taking into account the size of the possible SPZ.

1.3 Objectives of the Resettlement Framework

Since the exact nature and extent of land acquisition or land use restrictions are unknown at this stage of preparation of Components 1 and 2, this Resettlement Framework has been developed. Its purpose is to define the framework and guiding principles and procedures that will guide the processes of land acquisition, assessment of affected assets and lost livelihoods, compensation payments, livelihood restoration and other resettlement impacts associated with both Dushanbe subprojects and the landfill expansion (including associated projects, if any). The Resettlement Framework sets the framework for the subsequent development of the RAP and the LRP under the Project.

Project activities involving physical displacement and/or economic displacement will not commence until specific plans (RAP and LRP) have been completed and approved by the WB.

1.4 Associated facilities and activities

The WB defines “associated facilities” as “facilities or activities that are not financed under the project and that, in the judgment of the Bank, are: (a) directly and significantly related to the project; and (b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and (c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist”⁵. According to the WB, Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) “Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement” applies to associated facilities to the extent that the Borrower controls or influences them.

According to the design approach accepted for the Project, any road, energy or other infrastructure facilities will be part of the Project, so no associated facilities have been identified.

2 **LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ANALYSIS OF GAPS BETWEEN THE REGULATORY ACTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE WB REGARDING RESETTLEMENT AND PROPOSED MEASURES TO ELIMINATE DISCREPANCIES**

This Resettlement Framework has been prepared in accordance with:

- Legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan (RT).
- ESS 5 WB: “Alienation of land, restrictions on land use and forced resettlement”,
- WB Guidance Note to ESS 5 from 2018⁶,

The resettlement framework also considers the recommendations of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement: Good Practice Guide” (2023)⁷.

2.1 National Legislation

The legal framework of the RT in the area of land ownership, land use and property valuation is quite developed and includes the Constitution, a system of laws and by-laws, the main ones of which are discussed below.

⁵ The definition and requirements for associated facilities are discussed in detail in the ESMF.

⁶ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/811931548277200104/Guidance-Note-for-Borrowers-ESS5-Land-Acquisition-Restrictions-on-Land-Use-and-Involuntary-Resettlement.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2023/ifc-handbook-for-land-acquisition-and-involuntary-resettlement.pdf>

The Constitution of the RT (1994 with subsequent amendments) is the supreme legislative act, setting out that land is the exclusive property of the state (Article 13). It also guarantees the right of citizens to health and a favourable environment (Article 44).

The Land Code of the RT of December 13, 1996⁸ is the main act regulating land relations, including the acquisition of land for state and public needs. The Land Code establishes that land is the exclusive property of the state, and citizens and organizations own land plots on the basis of use rights (long-term, short-term or lifelong inheritable possession). The right to use a land plot with the right of alienation may be the subject of purchase and sale, donation, exchange, lease, pledge and other transactions, and may also be transferred to another person by inheritance or universal succession (Article 2.2).

The Land Code specifies grounds for terminating land tenure rights including land acquisition (alienation) for public needs with compensation. Article 24 of the Land Code states that non-agricultural land should be used as much as possible for projects not related to agriculture (including sanitary landfills), and Article 29 emphasises the need to minimise acquisition of valuable agricultural land for non-agricultural uses.

The Land Code (Articles 41–43) and regulations issued by the Government detail the land acquisition and compensation procedure for national needs. According to Article 40 of the Land Code, the land user must be notified in writing no later than one year before the actual alienation of the land. Pursuant to Article 43 of the Land Code, the land compensation procedure is established by the RT Government which, in turn, issued the Regulation of 30 December 2011 No. 641⁹, prescribing that those whose land tenure rights are terminated are entitled to compensation for the affected land and associated losses (cost of improvements, harvest and structures on this land) and provision of alternative land of equal value (where possible) before the termination of land tenure.

The RT Civil Code of 24 December 2022 No. 1918¹⁰ complements the land legislation with provisions on protecting property rights in situations involving property alienation. In particular, Article 310 requires that an affected property owner (or other title holder) be compensated at market value for this property and associated losses. The Code also requires that a fair acquisition procedure be followed with the right to claim an adequate compensation in court. In combination with the land law provisions, this forms a national equivalent of protecting the rights of project-affected persons (PAPs) in the event of forced alienation of property.

The RT Law on Land Valuation of 12 May 2001¹¹ (as amended by the RT Law of 12.05.2007) introduces the state cadastral valuation system and land pricing policy. It describes the procedures for defining cadastral zones, estimating land value and updating information required for taxation, lease and land management purposes.

The RT Law on Valuation Services of 7 August 2020 No. 1720¹² outlines the legal and organisational framework for professional land valuation: who can be a valuator, how are valuation services licensed, what standards and methods are used, how the report is prepared

⁸ Land Code of the RT dated December 13, 1996 (as amended by the Law of the RT No. 199 dated July 28, 2006, No. 357 dated January 5, 2008, No. 405 dated June 18, 2008, No. 704 dated March 25, 2011, No. 819 dated April 16, 2012, No. 891 dated August 1, 2012, No. 1363 dated November 14, 2016, No. 1823 dated December 23, 2021, No. 1824 dated December 23, 2021, No. 1825 dated December 23, 2021, No. 1902 of 07.19.2022, No. 1974 of 06.22.2023) https://www.adlia.tj/show_doc.fwx?rqn=132093&conttype=2

⁹ RT Government Resolution of 30 December 2011 No. 641 “On the Approval of Land Compensation Procedure for Land Users and Other Title Holders Affected by Land Acquisition”. http://portali-huquqi.tj/publicadliya/view_qonunhoview.php?showdetail=&asosi_id=13474

¹⁰ RT Civil Code. Approved by the MN MORT Resolution of 23 November 2022 No. 915 - https://adlia.tj/show_doc.fwx?rqn=143977

¹¹ RT Law on Land Valuation of 12 May 2001 No. 18 https://www.adlia.tj/show_doc.fwx?Rqn=2048

¹² RT Law on Valuation Services of 7 August 2020 No. 1720 https://www.adlia.tj/show_doc.fwx?rqn=137072

and what are the responsibilities of the parties. The law mandates an independent and transparent market valuation for all transactions involving both state and private property.

The relevant requirements of the RT legislation are considered in **Table 1** below.

2.2 WB Requirements

ESS5 recognizes that land acquisition and land-use restrictions associated with projects may have negative impacts on communities and individuals. Land acquisition or land-use restrictions may result in physical displacement (relocation to another location, loss of residential land, loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, property, or access to property, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to such negative impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to object to the land acquisition or land-use restrictions, resulting in their physical displacement or economic displacement.

The objectives of ESS5:

- Preventing forced displacement or, if unavoidable, minimizing it by considering alternative project options;
- Preventing forced evictions;
- Minimizing the inevitable adverse socio-economic impacts resulting from land acquisition or land use restrictions by: (a) providing timely compensation for lost assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards in real terms to their pre-resettlement levels or to their pre-project levels, whichever is higher;
- Improve the living conditions of poor or socially vulnerable physically displaced persons by providing them with adequate housing, access to services and amenities, and legal security of tenure;
- Design and implementation of resettlement activities in a manner similar to sustainable development programmes, with investment resources allocated in sufficient quantities to enable resettled persons to directly benefit from the implementation of the project, to the extent that the nature of the project allows;
- Ensure adequate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation and informed participation of affected persons in the planning and implementation of resettlement activities.

The relevant WB requirements are discussed in **Table 1** below.

2.3 Comparison of the national legislation and WB requirements/policies in the field of involuntary resettlement

Table 1 summarizes the main differences between Tajikistan legal requirements and the WB requirements regarding involuntary resettlement and suggests measures to bridge the gaps within the framework of the Project.

Table 1. Summary of gap analysis between the Republic of Tajikistan legislation and the WB resettlement requirements

Topic/issue	Requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan	WB requirements (ESS5)	Proposed actions to bridge the gaps
Preventing and minimizing displacement. Preventing forced evictions	The principle of preventing or minimizing impacts on land resources, as well as preventing forced evictions, is enshrined in legislation (Civil and Land Codes, relevant government regulations).	The Borrower has an obligation to consider feasible alternative project options in order to avoid or at least minimize physical and/or economic displacement. Forced eviction is not allowed.	This Resettlement Framework requires that alternatives be considered in the RAP and LRP for those projects and Components where it is necessary to avoid or minimise physical and/or economic displacement. The principles for land acquisition set out in this Resettlement Framework for the Project aim to minimise displacement (unless this is inconsistent with national legislation to protect public health). It is envisaged that any additional land required for the landfill and for Component 1 sub-projects will be allocated from unused reserve or non-agricultural land. In exceptional cases, land may be appropriated for national or public use in accordance with established procedures.
Framework documents/Resettlement plans	There are no specific provisions for the resettlement planning process, but commissions are being created to determine the type and amount of compensation.	Resettlement instruments (framework documents/Resettlement Plans etc.) must be prepared and implemented before any resettlement can take place.	This Resettlement Framework is designed to bridge this gap. Further RAPs and LRP will be developed for those Project activities where necessary, in particular for Component 2 – landfill expansion.
Providing assistance to Project-affected persons (PAPs), especially vulnerable persons	There are no specific laws or provisions for livelihood restoration in relation to land acquisition and the impact of forced resettlement. No resettlement assistance is provided under the law.	For projects that result in economic displacement of people and impact on livelihoods or income generation, the RAP provides for additional measures aimed at improving or restoring livelihoods.	This Resettlement Framework provides guidelines for the identification of affected groups and PAPs who should be provided with special assistance to restore/improve their standard of living or restore their pre-project livelihoods. Vulnerable groups will be given special attention during the implementation of the Project.
Census of the affected population, inventory of affected property, socio-economic survey of the PAPs/ Project-affected households (PAHs)	The legislation provides for an inventory of the affected property, including land, buildings, trees, crops, etc., with drawing up a report signed by the parties. A population census and socio-economic research are not required. Existing regulations do not contain requirements for the restoration of the livelihoods of PAPs in connection with the alienation of land plots.	A census of the affected population and an inventory of assets are conducted to identify the persons who will be affected by the project and determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance.	To bridge these gaps, this Resettlement Framework requires the development of a RAP/LRP where involuntary resettlement is envisaged, including through consultation with PAPs, socio-economic surveys, census and vulnerability assessment of PAPs to, for example, ensure inclusion of female-headed households. Approaches and potential preliminary livelihood restoration measures are proposed in this Resettlement Framework.

Topic/issue	Requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan	WB requirements (ESS5)	Proposed actions to bridge the gaps
			Activities will be implemented in cooperation with the relevant executive authorities.
Cut-off date (expiry dates of the right to compensation)	There are no specific requirements.	<p>The cut-off date is the date after which compensation for lost property is no longer provided. This deadline is set as the date of commencement or completion of the census of PAPs and/or the inventory of the affected property and/or the closest stage of the process in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Persons who acquired or started using land/resources after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation.</p>	<p>For different sub-projects of the Project, if they may lead to involuntary resettlement, cut-off dates may be set either as the date of the start or completion of the inventory, or as the date of the decision to alienate the property.</p> <p>Another option that can be accepted as the cut-off date is the date of the adoption of the Decision by the local hukumat or the Government “on the acquisition of land plots for state or public needs”, which is issued after the approval of the design documentation and is the legal basis for all subsequent actions (Article 38.1 of the Land Code).</p> <p>The concept / definition of the cut-off date will be communicated to the public through the disclosure of this Resettlement Framework and, when developing individual RAPs within the sub-projects, to potential PAPs.</p>
Right to receive compensation	<p>Compensation is only available to registered landowners, users, tenants or owners with legal rights to land who have suffered losses due to the alienation, purchase or temporary occupation of their land.</p> <p>As per the Land Code (art. 41), compensation for land is provided to the PAPs as an “allocation, at their request, of an equivalent land plot” and not as cash compensation. Compensation is determined at a market value (not replacement cost).</p> <p>Land within a SPZ is not expropriated.</p> <p>Questions on the legality of compensation due to land use rights restrictions in connection with the establishment of SPZ are subject to review and consultation with authorities.</p>	<p>The lack of formalized title to property is not a serious obstacle to receiving assistance or alternative forms of assistance. PAPs, without formally registered or recognized rights to land, are entitled to receive assistance for relocation and for the loss of their property located on land that does not belong to them. The borrower is required to offer PAPs with formal land rights the opportunity to make an informed choice between compensation in kind (land for land; a plot of land and a house in place of the plot and house affected by the project) or monetary compensation, as well as monetary compensation for lost property (other than a plot of land) for those PAPs who do not have a legally</p>	<p>It is assumed that the land that may be needed for Component 1 is not private property and is not in permanent or temporary use by private individuals, so the state executive authority of Dushanbe (hukumat) will manage them.</p> <p>If alienation of privately owned/used land plots is required, the affected PAPs will be offered alternative plots or cash compensation for the alienated plots and other assets in accordance with the requirements of ESS5. If informal users of the land plots are affected, they will be identified and provided with assistance to restore their livelihoods in accordance with this Resettlement Framework.</p>

Topic/issue	Requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan	WB requirements (ESS5)	Proposed actions to bridge the gaps
		recognized right to land.	
Physical displacement	The Land Code (Article 41) provides, prior to the acquisition of land, for the allocation of an equivalent land plot at the request of land users or users of other registered rights, as well as the construction in a new location by individuals and legal entities for whom the land plot is allocated, of residential, industrial and other buildings similar in purpose and equivalent to those acquired, or monetary compensation. A consent of an asset owner is required on the asset listing and valuation before any withdrawal of land.	In the case of physical resettlement, the displaced persons receive assistance during their relocation; they are provided with housing with legal guarantee of ownership and, if necessary, agricultural land that is at least equivalent in quality to the old land plot or monetary compensation at replacement cost. The World Bank also requires assistance in resettlement, considering the needs of each group of resettled citizens.	The matrix of entitlements for compensation and assistance (see below in this Resettlement Framework) provides for additional measures to achieve compliance with ESS5.
Restoring livelihoods	Relocation assistance and allowance, loss of jobs, social subsidies, rehabilitation measures are not mentioned in the RT Government Resolution No. 641.	Economically displaced persons are provided with an allowance or other support based on the time it is estimated they will need to improve or at least restore their income potential, productivity levels and standard of living. In addition to cash assistance, alternative development assistance such as land preparation, credit, training or employment opportunities is provided.	The matrix of entitlements for compensation and assistance (see below in this Resettlement Framework) provides for additional measures to achieve compliance with ESS5 (to restore livelihoods to pre-project levels or above (where possible)).
Relocation timeline / transfer of rights	The right to use a land plot may be cancelled after the land user has been provided with an equivalent land plot or compensation has been paid for other damages.	The acquisition of land and associated property can only take place after resettlement measures have been taken and compensation has been paid and, where necessary, relocation assistance has been provided.	There are no discrepancies. Compensations must be paid before the land acquisition. Livelihood restoration measures may take quite a long time. Overall, RAP and the LRP will guide these issues and ensure that compensation is paid before land acquisition and the Livelihood restoration is initiated as per LRP.
Consultations, disclosure of information	The legislation does not fully regulate public consultations with PAPs on resettlement options. However, it does require that agricultural production losses be determined by local land committees with the participation of land users.	PAPs should be informed and consulted about resettlement options and should be given the opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement. They should be informed about the resettlement aspects of the	The Project will be implemented in accordance with the requirements of ESS 5 and 10. Consultations will be carried out in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (2025) and this Resettlement Framework (and later, in accordance with the developed RAP / LRP).

Topic/issue	Requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan	WB requirements (ESS5)	Proposed actions to bridge the gaps
	<p>The land user or user of other registered rights related to land must be notified in writing by the local executive body of state authorities no later than one year before the upcoming land plot acquisition.</p> <p>Decisions on a land plot acquisition for state or public purposes are published in national newspapers within five working days from the date of the decision taken by the executive body of state authorities.</p>	<p>project at an early stage and their views should be taken into account in the process of designing.</p> <p>The draft resettlement document should be posted in a place that is accessible to PAPs. When the Borrower and WB approve the document (tool) of resettlement, they place it on their websites.</p>	<p>The PAPs will also participate in the inventory of affected property, and in the census and socio-economic survey (baseline study) of the PAPs (see also Section 7.3).</p>
Grievance mechanism	<p>State organizations must follow the requirements of regulatory legal acts governing the procedure for receiving and considering grievances and appeals. The legislation does not require the creation of a special mechanism for filing and considering grievances for individuals/entrepreneurs affected by the process of acquiring or using land plots. In the event of disagreements regarding the assessment of the value of the alienated land, the landowner and the project developer may file a lawsuit in court.</p>	<p>A free, independent and publicly known grievance mechanism, including formal and informal means, should be developed and made available to all PAPs. The Borrower should establish such a mechanism as early as possible to ensure that grievances and appeals concerning physical/economic displacement are received and addressed in a timely manner.</p>	<p>The grievance mechanism has already been proposed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (2025). The mechanism is supplemented by specific activities to support the process of land acquisition and the establishment of land use restrictions (e.g. within the SPZ of the landfill). The grievance mechanism will be published as part of this Resettlement Framework, and the general grievance mechanism will be published as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (2025). This Project-specific grievance mechanism will specifically look at issues related to the PAPs.</p>
Monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process and audit of the resettlement plan implementation	<p>Partial regulation - monitoring of compensation for losses of agricultural production is carried out by the State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy. Other measures for compensation for resettlement are not regulated by national legislation.</p>	<p>Internal monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities is required. The Client is responsible for the implementation of the mechanism and must inform the WB about the progress of resettlement. For all projects with significant impacts in the form of forced resettlement, the Borrower will commission an external independent audit of the RAP implementation after the completion of mitigation measures. If necessary, corrective measures must be developed and implemented.</p>	<p>The principles of monitoring are described in this Resettlement Framework, the monitoring itself will be carried out in accordance with the details in the RAP / LRP.</p> <p>It is assumed that for the landfill expansion project, after the implementation of its RAP, it may be necessary to conduct an audit of the RAP implementation.</p>

3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS: PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT

3.1 Component 1 - Upgrading solid waste collection in Dushanbe

Under Component 1, no physical displacement of PAPs is expected.

However, if a risk of physical displacement is identified due to a subproject in the city (using the screening form in **ANNEX 1**), this subproject should be modified so that the impact is avoided via micro-siting or other design measure(s).

Physical resettlement due to waste collection points or other Component 1 subprojects can only be acceptable if the dismantling of the inhabited house is dictated by the Master Plan of Dushanbe or by the state of the house (e.g., if the house is in disrepair / dilapidated / does not comply with the national housing safety standards). In such cases, the provisions of this Resettlement Framework will apply.

3.2 Component 2 – Expansion of the landfill

Within the framework of Component 2 (landfill expansion), the risk of physical displacement of the PAPs already exists due to the presence of residential buildings within the normative SPZ of the existing solid waste landfill (**Figure 1**). According to the regulations, the SPZ of the solid waste landfill is set at 500 m (SNiP RT 30-11-2019¹³ and SN 245-71¹⁴). However, the SPZ has not been officially established at this landfill. So, while initially the landfill site was selected in line with the normative provisions, the land use restrictions have not been enforced, and reportedly local authorities had no official reasons to restrict the activities of the local population. This is a legacy issue, that is, the historical analysis of Google-images provide evidence that many of the buildings within the SPZ were built between 2012 and 2016 as the villages of Boloshakhr and Teppai Samarkandi¹⁵ started expanding and approaching the landfill. A further wave of infrastructure and housing development occurred in 2019 and has continued since then.

It is important to note that even without the planned expansion of the landfill, its current activities do not comply with the legislation regarding the status and use of the territory of the sanitary protection zone: its boundaries have not been established, and a large number of residential buildings, gardens and social facilities fall within the regulatory SPZ. According to the requirements of the WB, any activity financed by it must comply with national legislation and then adjusted by additional E&S measures to achieve compliance with the applicable provisions of the WB ESS. If there are discrepancies with national legislation, the Borrower is expected to demonstrate the possibilities and ways to resolve these discrepancies.

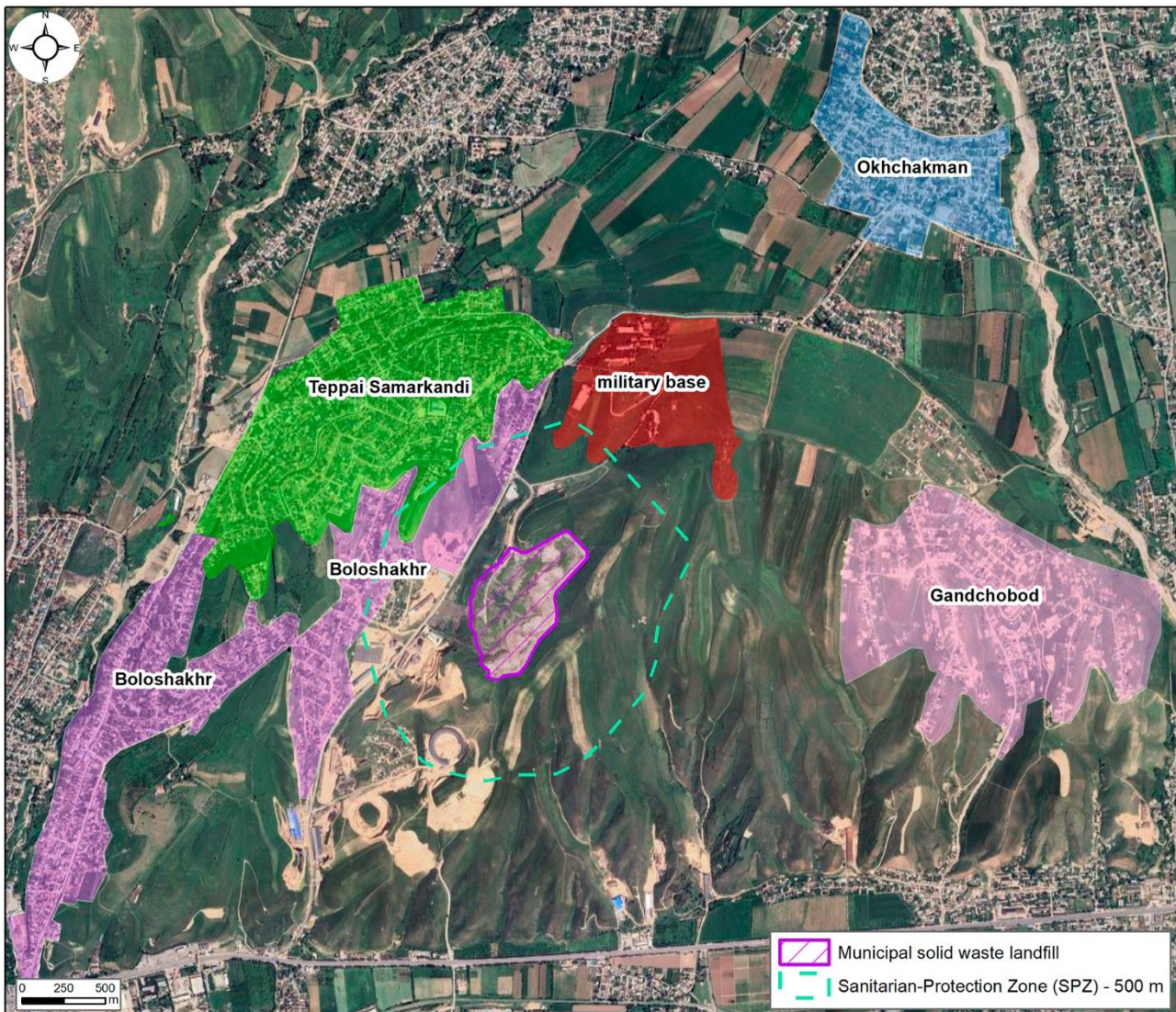
The figure below shows that the regulatory SPZ (500m from the fence of the landfill) includes some 80-90 residential buildings and over 10 businesses in two villages - Boloshakhr and Teppai Samarkand. According to the Urban Development Code¹⁶, in the SPZ of "industrial, municipal and warehouse facilities, it is not allowed to place residential buildings, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, recreation, tourist facilities, physical education and sports facilities, gardening and viticulture and vegetable gardening associations, as well as the production of agricultural products". Moreover, according to SNiP RT 30-11-2019, "it is not allowed to place residential buildings, preschool institutions, comprehensive schools, healthcare and recreation institutions, sports facilities, gardens, parks, vegetable gardens" in the SPZ.

¹³ Building codes and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan (SNiP RT) 11/30/2019. "Procedure for functional zoning and use of territories", approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated March 3, 2014, No. 150, http://www.portali-huquqi.tj/publicadliya/view_gonunhoview.php?showdetail=&asosi_id=23804

¹⁴ GosStroy USSR. 1972. Sanitary standards for the design of industrial enterprises. SN 245-71.

¹⁵ In 2009, a part of the PAPs from the Rogun HPP Project area were resettled to Tepai-Samarkandi village.

¹⁶ Art. 34. Urban Development Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (2012, as amended on 02.01.2020)



Prepared by E&S Consultant based on data provided by Rudaki District Khukumat and open data, 2025

Figure 1. Normative SPZ of the Dushanbe municipal landfill

Depending on the direction and the boundaries of the landfill expansion within the Project, the boundary of the SPZ may change and include new residential buildings. The E&S Consultant predicts that expanding the landfill to the west, south and southwest can cause physical displacement of the PAPs, whereas expansion to the east and northeast will allow to avoid this type of impact.

In principle, there are only two fundamentally different ways to bring the current situation into line with the current legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan:

- Option A. Relocate existing sources of impact, moving them away from residential development, which will minimize the impact on residents and users/owners of land plots falling within the regulatory sanitary protection zone, or
- Option B. Calculate the boundaries of the SPZ of the operating landfill¹⁷, taking into account all the sources of impact actually existing at the landfill, thus obtaining the

¹⁷ Actual SPZs can be established both within the framework of the development and approval of the Draft EIS or EIS project, and through a separate approval procedure with the sanitary authorities. It is possible that the sizes of actual SPZs can be reduced relative

estimated boundary of the SPZ, where the concentrations of pollutants should reach values acceptable for a residential area, and remove all residential buildings, gardens and social facilities from these boundaries. It should be considered that in the absence of reclamation measures, taking into account the presence of uncontrolled sources (spontaneous combustion) at the operating landfill, achieving compliance with the sanitary and hygienic legal requirements at the boundary of existing residential area may be very problematic; moreover, achieving the established maximum admissible concentrations may require significantly larger territories.

In general, option B seems to be very expensive and unacceptable from E&S points of view, and generally ineffective. Therefore, the E&S Consultant proposes to provide technical solutions aimed at landfill reclamation within the Landfill Expansion Project. As a priority measure (stage 1), it is necessary to provide for the reclamation of the territory adjacent to the existing residential areas and the cessation of waste storage in this part of the landfill. This issue is considered in more detail in the document "Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Scoping Report for the Dushanbe Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Expansion Project".

Currently, the Client and designers are working towards proposing the closure and recultivation of the worked-out cells in the western part of the landfill, so that the resettlement can be avoided or minimized.

4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS: ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

4.1 Component 1 - Upgrading solid waste collection in Dushanbe

4.1.1 Pre-construction stage and preparation for construction / implementation of sub-projects

Depending on technical solutions, land acquisition may be required prior to the commencement of construction of Component 1 sub-projects under i) upgrading of waste collection points and iii) pilot sub-projects for separate waste collection at source. Whether this will impact private landowners, tenants or land users in the city will be determined when conducting a 'preliminary assessment' to identify land parcels, assets and livelihoods that may be affected by specific sub-projects (**ANNEX 1**).

The needs for the provision of temporary use sites for the period of construction of the subprojects of Component 1 have not been determined yet. These needs must be provided in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank before the start of construction works.

The allocation of land and preparation for construction will not affect the activities of informal waste pickers in the city.

4.1.2 Construction stage

Any unforeseen damage caused to land, trees and other property of private individuals during construction or operation of construction equipment is subject to assessment and compensation in accordance with the requirements of national legislation and the World Bank.

to the normative ones, with due justification, in agreement with the sanitary authorities. The sizes of actual SPZs can be established from the sources of emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere (and not from the boundaries of the facilities).

4.1.3 Operation

4.1.3.1 Impact on informal waste pickers

People who may be affected by economic displacement in Dushanbe city are primarily informal waste pickers. According to rough estimates by the E&S Consultant, there may be around 900-1300 waste pickers in the city, although the number may vary greatly¹⁸. Below is a profile of this group of PAPs, based on the survey results. It provides an idea of the age of the waste pickers; the frequency, duration and seasonality of their activities; income from waste collection and its share in the household budget; place of residence; cases of sexual harassment and/or violence related to their activities; their marital status; satisfaction with their current activities and willingness to undergo training and officially work at the landfill/with waste, etc.

It should be noted that according to the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 279 of June 2, 2011 "Procedure, conditions and methods of collection, use, disinfection, transportation, storage and disposal of industrial and household waste in the Republic of Tajikistan"¹⁹ "the selection of secondary raw materials from garbage chutes and garbage containers is prohibited". If unauthorized persons are engaged in this activity, they face a fine²⁰. Potential impacts on the livelihoods of informal waste pickers associated with the implementation of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan (without the intervention of the Project) may be similar to those that may arise as a result of closing access to waste under Component 1.

Whether the commissioning of the upgraded collection points and pilot sub-projects will impact the activities of informal waste pickers in the city will be determined through a "preliminary assessment" to identify land, assets and livelihoods that may be affected by specific sub-projects (**ANNEX 1**).

For example, if the upgrading concerns only 100 waste collection points out of 1803, operated by SUEs as of February 1, 2025, and they are on the outskirts of the city and above ground (as they are now), then the scale of economic displacement will be negligible (or it will be absent altogether). If the upgrading concerns, for example, 40-50% of collection points and includes the installation of underground containers (without access to them), then economic displacement will take place and may be quite large-scale.

4.1.3.2 Socio-economic characteristics of informal waste pickers in Dushanbe city

On April 4-7, 2025, E&S Consultants conducted interviews with 50 informal waste pickers (including 13 women)²¹ observed at 30 collection points in different areas of Dushanbe city:

- 14 people in Firdavsi (including 4 women),
- 18 people in Sino (including 6 women),
- 7 people in Somoni (including 2 women),
- 11 people in Shokhmansur (including 1 woman).

¹⁸ The calculation is based on the fact that there are 1803 points in the city. On average, 3 people can process 5 containers (and bins in the area), taking into account the time needed to select before the garbage truck arrives and to move around the area. Thus, it turns out to be approximately 1080. It should be taken into account that about 100 points are located on the outskirts or in areas that are unattractive from the point of view of "valuable finds", so there may be fewer waste pickers there. At the same time, in more prosperous areas of the city, where consumption is higher, the chance of finding valuable items is higher, which means the number of collectors may be higher. As a result, considering variations (+/- 200 waste pickers), there may be about 900 - 1300 waste pickers in the city.

¹⁹ http://portali-huquqi.tj/publicadliya/view_qonunhoview.php?showdetail=&asosi_id=12910

²⁰ According to the Code of Administrative Offences (2008), Article 232. Violation of environmental protection requirements during transportation, placement, use, disposal (burial) of industrial, household and other waste. http://portali-huquqi.tj/publicadliya/view_qonunhoview.php?showdetail=&asosi_id=10710

²¹ The sampling was based on the number of waste collection points in the area: the more points, the more interviews were conducted. Naturally, the field team had to adapt and make adjustments on the spot, since not all waste pickers were ready to answer questions (approximately 10% refused to answer, "in order not to waste time"), often had to wait a long time at the points, if a group of 3-5 people came, then the more active ones, 1-2 people made contact, and the rest were engaged in collection. Interviews were conducted during the daytime from 9:00 to 17:00, on weekdays and weekends.

Age and gender. The age of male waste pickers varies from 21 to 75 years old, and that of female waste pickers from 37 to 58 years. 42% of respondents are 21-39 years old (21 people), 44% are 40-59 years old (22 people), 14% are 60-75 years old (7 people).

Child waste pickers. During the interviews and while waiting near the collection points (5 days, April 4-7, 2025), no child waste pickers were noticed. Out of the 50 interviewed, no one except two women had their children help them pick out valuable fractions (the waste pickers themselves forbid their children to do this). 21 waste pickers mentioned seeing children, out of these 21 waste pickers, 6 reported that children appear (very) rarely. One respondent noticed a family of Roma waste pickers with children.

Family status: 64% of pickers (32 people) have families living with them. 24% (12 people) have families living in other places in Tajikistan or in other countries (Russia, Uzbekistan). 6 pickers do not have families.

Place of residence: 33 waste pickers have permanent housing, of which 18 people have such housing in Dushanbe city, and 15 – in other villages/districts of the country. About 60% rent housing in Dushanbe city, several people live with relatives, three people are homeless.

Purposes of waste collection. Most waste pickers (95%) collect various valuable fractions to sell to buyers for recycling. But there are also a few people who collect something for personal purposes, for example: "Once a week I look for clothes and dry bread", "I collect clothes and things that can be sold at the market", "I trade what I find at the market" (spare parts for equipment).

Reasons that motivate waste pickers to engage in this activity. In most cases, waste pickers engage in this activity due to the lack of employment opportunities – due to the lack of (suitable) jobs, lack of education/craft, criminal record, their own illness, illness of family members who need to be looked after at different times of the day, alcoholism. A small number of pickers earn extra money in addition to their main or seasonal job, pension, disability benefits, etc. (see below).

Number of years in waste collection: half of the waste pickers have been sorting and selecting valuable fractions from waste for 2 to 5 years, only one person has been doing it for less than a year, and 10 people have been doing it for more than 10 years (**Table 2**).

Table 2. Number of years of work in waste collection among respondents

Number of years of work in waste collection	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	From 5 to 10 years	10 years and more	Total
Number of waste pickers, people	1	25	12	10	50
%	2	50	24	20	100

Source: Compiled by the Consultant based on social research (April 2025).

The problem of sexual harassment and/or violence due to work. Out of 50 respondents, only 2 (men aged 47 and 65) mentioned that they had experienced insults due to their occupation.

Main and alternative activities and frequency/seasonality of waste collection. For 76% (38 people), waste sorting is the main activity that they do on a regular basis. 6 collectors pick waste "one-time" (once a week or when they consider it necessary and are not busy with other more regular work (loader, painter, security guard, cleaner, janitor), another 5 people sort waste "seasonally", when they are not busy with other work (apiary, construction).

Daily income from waste collection. 32 out of 50 waste pickers named the amount they earn per day. The minimum earnings are 10-20 somoni per day, and the maximum is 80-90 (up to 100) somoni per day. The majority of respondents (20 out of 30 people) earn from 20 to 60 somoni per day. The amount of earnings among men and women is distributed relatively evenly, for example, among 6 collectors earning the maximum amount per day (over 60 somoni), there are 2 women.

Share of income from waste collection in the household budget. 23 out of 49 waste pickers who answered the question about the share of income reported that their income is the only one in the family and makes up 100% of the budget. The approximate share of income from waste collection in the monthly household budget is presented below (**Table 3**). There are many waste pickers

among women whose income is the only one in the household or makes up the basis of its budget – 8 out of 13.

Table 3. Approximate share of income from waste collection in the monthly budget of households of the surveyed waste pickers

Share of income from waste collection, %	0-24%	25-50%	51-75%	76% and more	Totally
Number of waste pickers, people	1	14	3	31	49
Including women	1	3	1	8	13
% of waste pickers	2	29	6	63	100

Source: Compiled by the Consultant based on social research (April 2025).

According to interviews, other sources of income in 27 households include:

- pensions of the waste pickers themselves and/or members of their families,
- disability benefits for family members,
- salaries and other earnings of the waste pickers and/or members of their families,
- remittances from their children who live abroad.

Satisfaction with current activities: 27 out of 50 waste pickers said they liked their job and were willing to continue sorting and collecting waste in the future.

Willingness to undergo training and work at a landfill/with waste officially. 27 out of 50 waste pickers expressed interest in working with waste (most of them are those who are satisfied with their current occupation). According to the waste pickers, the amount of the possible salary at an official job is the main consideration that can influence their decisions (it cannot be lower than the current income). Some waste pickers mentioned that it makes sense to consider working as a sorter at a landfill if they are provided with housing, as well as food if possible.

All those who have shown interest in employment opportunities in the waste/landfill sector have also shown willingness to undergo training. Women are equally interested in formal work and education (7 out of 13). Almost all pensioners refused to consider the possibility of employment and education. Interestingly, 7 waste pickers who receive 100% of their income from waste collection, including those who would like to continue to deal with waste, showed no interest in employment or willingness to undergo training. 2 persons did not have a clear position regarding training and employment.

4.1.3.3 Formal and/or informal buyers of recyclable materials

Indirectly, the sub-projects may also impact formal and/or informal waste buyers who purchase valuable fractions from informal waste pickers. There is no data yet on the informal group of buyers who resell waste to officially registered recycling companies.

It is known that some informal waste pickers sell waste directly to recycling companies.

As of March 2025, there are 19 recycling facilities in Dushanbe city and several more in the surrounding areas. The potential impact on these facilities can range from negligible to moderate, depending on what percentage of their daily waste comes from informal waste pickers.

4.2 Component 2 – landfill expansion

4.2.1 Pre-construction stage and preparation for construction/expansion of the landfill

According to the available information, the land plot on which the landfill is located, is on the balance sheet of the city of Dushanbe. The lands adjacent to it to the east, northeast and southeast, where the landfill expansion may take place, belong to the lands of Rudaki district. At present, there is no data on the size of the possible land allocation for the expansion. The land allocation must be completed before the start of construction and the ownership rights must be

transferred to the city of Dushanbe after the implementation of the appropriate mitigation measures. For example, if, during the development of the RAP for the landfill expansion, it is established that any land plots belong to private individuals or are used by them on a leasehold basis, these PAPs will be offered alternative land plots or monetary compensation for the alienated plots and other losses in accordance with the requirements of ESS5 (Table 5).

If necessary, easement agreements²² will be concluded for the right-of-way (roadside strips) along the roads that will be built/reconstructed as part of the landfill expansion project in accordance with the requirements of ESS5.

4.2.2 Construction stage

The needs for temporary use of land for the period of landfill expansion have not yet been determined. These needs must be met in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank before construction work begins. Any unforeseen damage caused to land, trees, crops and other property of individuals during construction or operation of construction equipment is subject to assessment and compensation in accordance with the requirements of national legislation and the World Bank.

Once construction work begins, access to the land allocated for the landfill expansion will be lost. However, as site visits in February, March and April 2025, as well as consultations with local authorities and residents, showed, no grazing of livestock has been observed in these areas. These lands have little vegetation cover and their value for livestock is low.

4.2.3 Operation

With putting the expanded landfill into operation, two main types of impact will arise, leading to economic displacement (if we do not take into account the existing situation, which no longer complies with the legislation of Tajikistan):

- creation and operation of a SPZ around the landfill (500 m according to the standard), which will lead to restrictions on land use within the SPZ;
- restriction of unauthorized access to waste, which will lead to the loss of a source of income for informal waste pickers collecting recyclable materials at the landfill.

Both types of economic displacement are briefly discussed below.

4.2.3.1 Restrictions on land use within the SPZ

During the operational phase, impacts associated with displacement will consist of establishing restrictions on the use of lands located within the boundaries of the SPZ of the solid waste landfill. The law does not require the allocation or acquisition of land plots to establish the SPZ, which means that land ownership rights will not be affected.

However, the creation of a SPZ with a special land use regime around a solid waste landfill may lead to economic losses, since the SPZ does not allow the placement of gardens, parks, vegetable gardens, or the production of agricultural products. If household plots with vegetable gardens or farms fall within the SPZ, they will suffer losses. These impacts should be studied and analyzed as part of the RAP development.

It is also necessary to study the possibility of producing industrial crops (for example, cotton, flax or energy crops that are raw materials for industrial production) within the boundaries of the SPZ of the solid waste landfill. The possibility of growing industrial crops within the boundaries of the SPZ and the corresponding conditions must be confirmed in the EIA materials or other sanitary

²² Easement is the right of a person and (or) persons to limited use of a land plot that is in the use of another person, which has undergone state registration in the established manner.

documentation prepared in accordance with the requirements of national legislation and approved by the authorized bodies.

4.2.3.2 Informal waste pickers at the landfill

According to interviews with the landfill management, the number of waste pickers at the landfill may be as high as 200. According to interviews with landfill waste pickers, the total number of "regular" waste pickers is up to 40. It is assumed that most of the waste pickers are non-permanent/occasional. In any case, the impact on livelihoods due to the loss of access to waste for waste pickers may be significant, especially for those who have no other source of income. Indicative measures to provide assistance in restoring livelihoods are proposed in the Matrix of compensation and assistance entitlements (see below).

The selection of valuable components from the waste delivered to the landfill is carried out by an individual entrepreneur under a contract with the State Unitary Enterprise "Municipal Landfill of Dushanbe city". The waste pickers of recyclable materials who directly carry out this activity do not have legally executed contracts (with very rare exceptions) and work without special clothing. Nevertheless, the work is of an organized nature. "Regular" collectors hand over valuable components to the individual entrepreneur. It is assumed that the majority of non-permanent / periodically coming waste pickers also hand over the found secondary raw materials to the same individual entrepreneur. However, there is also a small number of waste pickers who enter the landfill without permission and work independently.

Below is a summary of the socio-economic characteristics of informal waste pickers at the landfill (based on the survey results). As part of the development of the RAP for the landfill expansion Project, additional studies of the livelihoods of recyclables collectors will be conducted.

In general, waste sorting and recycling collection activities at an existing solid waste landfill are considered legal if they are carried out with permission (under a contract) with an organization providing solid waste management services. However, hiring workers must also comply with the law. In any case, formalization and a solution to this problem are required.

4.2.3.3 Socio-economic characteristics of informal waste pickers at the landfill

On March 4, 2025, a team of 3 E&S Consultant specialists interviewed 36 informal waste pickers (including 13 women and 23 men) at Dushanbe solid waste landfill. Another survey is planned to be carried out in the warm season (May-June).

First of all, it should be noted that a significant number of respondents answered only some of the questions asked, preferring not to answer the rest. For example, 9 out of 36 respondents did not give their names, 14 respondents did not indicate their age, etc., obviously not wishing to give out their personal data. At the same time, everyone readily indicated their place of residence, marital status, their attitude to waste collection and other information.

Age and gender. The age of male waste pickers varies from 18 to 52 years old, and that of female ones from 25 to 60 years old. 59% of those who provided this data are aged 18-39 (13 people), 36% are 40-59 years old (8 people), and 5% are 60-75 years old (1 person).

Child waste pickers. Out of 36 respondents, 9 respondents (25%) reported that their children (constantly or sometimes) help to select valuable fractions. 11 waste pickers (31%) mentioned that they saw children from other families who collect plastic and cardboard. One respondent said that almost all waste collectors come to the landfill with children. The rest of the respondents preferred to refrain from answering this question.

Place of residence: waste collectors live in different (mostly neighboring) villages/settlements (villages of Zartepa, Darebod, Makhvali, Shakhriston, Vahdat, Boloshakhr, Teppai-Samarkandi). Of these, 16 people live there permanently, and 20 - temporarily. None of the respondents indicated Dushanbe city as their place of residence. At the same time, 9 respondents answered that they do not have permanent housing.

Family status: most of the respondents – 31 people (86%) have families, of which 10 families live together with the respondents. The remaining families live separately in other settlements of Tajikistan or in other countries (Russia, Uzbekistan). 5 pickers do not have families.

Period of work at the solid waste landfill. 11 out of 35 waste pickers (31%) who answered this question reported that they have been collecting waste at the landfill for 2 years or more, 5 people (14%) - about 1 year, 17 people (49%) - from several days to several months.

The problem of sexual harassment and/or violence due to work. The majority of respondents (20 people out of 22 who responded) answered negatively to the question of whether they had to face the problem of sexual harassment and/or violence due to work. 2 people (a man and a woman) said that “there are rumors.”

Main and alternative activities and frequency/seasonality of waste collection. For 12 people (38% of 32 people), waste sorting is the main activity that they do on a permanent basis, for one person (3%) it is temporary. 9 respondents (28%) collect waste “one-time” (once a week or when they consider it necessary and are not busy with another more regular job), another 10 people (31%) sort waste “seasonally”, when they are not busy with other jobs (in agriculture, construction). 4 respondents did not answer this question.

Daily income from waste collection. 31 out of 36 waste pickers named the amount they earn per day. The minimum earnings are 20-30 somoni per day, and the maximum is 100-150 somoni per day. Most of the respondents earn from 40 to 60 somoni per day. Men earn more on average than women, for example, among 9 waste pickers who earn a “large” amount per day (over 50 somoni), only 2 are women.

Share of income from waste collection in the household budget. Only 14 respondents answered this question. 3 waste pickers out of 14 respondents reported that their income is the only one in the family and makes up 100% of the budget. The approximate share of income from waste collection in the monthly household budget is presented below.

Table 4. Approximate share of income from waste collection in the monthly budget of households of the surveyed waste pickers

Share of income from waste collection, %	0-24%	25-50%	51-75%	76% and more	Total
Number of waste pickers, people		10	1	3	14
including women		2		1	
% waste pickers		72	7	21	100

Source: Compiled by the E&S Consultant based on social research (March 2025).

According to interviews, other sources of income in the households are:

- agriculture,
- construction,
- sewing,
- remittances from their relatives who live abroad.

Satisfaction with current work. 32 waste pickers answered the question whether they like this work. Only 7 (22%) of those who responded answered affirmatively and said that they want to continue working provided that the working conditions improve. 3 (9%) said that they got used to it, but there is no other work, and the majority – 22 people (69%) said that they do not like waste collection, but are forced to do it due to the lack of other work.

Willingness to undergo training and work at the landfill/waste disposal site officially. 19 out of 31 waste pickers (61%) expressed interest in working with waste in the future. According to the waste pickers, the amount of the possible salary in the official job is the main consideration that can influence their decisions (it cannot be lower than the current income). All those who expressed interest in the possibility of employment in the waste/landfill sector also expressed willingness to undergo training. Women are equally, if not more, interested in formal work and education (8 out of 13 women).

The number of people working at the landfill on a permanent basis. According to the respondents, on average, 30 to 40 people collect recyclable materials at the landfill on a permanent basis.

5 COMPENSATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION STRATEGY

5.1 Key principles

This Resettlement Framework and future RAP / LRP are and will be guided by the requirements of the World Bank and the regulatory and legal acts of the Republic of Tajikistan, described in 9.2 in accordance with the following principles:

- Displacement will be avoided and minimized, and its impact mitigated and compensated.
- Measures will be taken to prevent and mitigate all impacts, including those that arise directly at the Project sites, within the SPZ boundaries of these sites.
- In cases where land acquisition is unavoidable, the preferred option would be to transfer unused land from the state reserve.
- Compensation for the value of property and losses of PAPs and business entities will be carried out in accordance with applicable national regulations and WB requirements. In case of discrepancies between the norms of national legislation and WB requirements, those that more fully take into account the interests of PAPs will be applied. All types of compensation will be made at full replacement cost in accordance with ESS5.
- PAPs will receive complete and accurate information about the subproject/project, as well as real opportunities to participate in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the process of land acquisition for the needs of the subproject/project, with special attention paid to the needs of vulnerable households and women.
- The property affected by the displacement and the associated losses will be assessed at replacement cost by independent, qualified and certified valuation experts.
- People whose livelihoods will be affected will receive assistance to restore their economic activities, livelihoods, standard of living and income affected by the project.
- The Project will establish a grievance mechanism as envisaged in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (2025) and the World Bank ESS5/ESS10.
- All PAPs will be kept informed of the progress of the compensation and livelihood restoration process, will be consulted accordingly and will be provided with information on the grievance mechanism.
- Vulnerable groups of people will be identified and they will be provided with targeted assistance. This applies to those groups that have the status of vulnerable in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as other groups according to ESS5 WB.

5.2 Eligibility for compensation and cut-off date

5.2.1 Eligibility

According to the ESS5 classification of eligibility, affected persons are defined as follows – persons:

- (a) who have formal legal rights to land or property;
- (b) who have no formal title to land or property but who have a claim to land or property that is or may be recognized under national law; or

(c) who have no legally recognized right or recognized claim to the land or property they occupy or use.

The PAPs eligible for compensation under the Project include:

- Individuals and legal entities whose residential buildings, commercial premises, land plots and/or agricultural lands (or other productive lands) are affected by the project in part or in whole (on a permanent or temporary basis);
- Persons whose enterprises are partially or fully affected by the project (on a permanent or temporary basis);
- Persons whose work or employment, or share lease agreement is affected (on a permanent or temporary basis);
- Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are partially or fully affected by the project;
- Persons whose access to community resources or property is partially or completely affected.

Economically displaced persons are provided with assistance and/or the opportunity to improve or at least restore their income potential, productivity levels and standard of living. They are mainly informal waste pickers and their profile and number vary greatly depending on their individual circumstances. It is therefore desirable to define (a) the criteria by which economically displaced persons are considered eligible for assistance, (b) the types of assistance that can be offered to them and (c) whether the types of assistance should be ranked according to the significance of their impact.

For example, the socio-economic profile allows us to divide informal waste pickers in the city into several groups depending on the regularity of their work (one-time, seasonal, permanent) and the share of income in the household budget (from 20% to 100%). At the same time, there is a partial positive correlation between these two characteristics: the more time a person devotes to collecting recyclable materials, the greater the share of this activity in the family budget. It should also be taken into account that almost half of the respondents are the only breadwinners in their households.

Different assistance and livelihood restoration options for consideration are as follows:

- Full package of assistance and livelihood restoration activities: PAPs who are constantly involved in waste management and for whom this is the only source of income for the household.
- Reduced package of assistance and livelihood restoration activities: PAPs who are regularly and/or seasonally involved in waste management and who have an alternative source of income in the household.
- Minimum package of assistance and livelihood restoration activities: PAPs who occasionally deal with waste and who have multiple alternative sources of income in the household.

Experience suggests that differentiated assistance packages (training, social and other services) should be developed and provided for groups of PAPs with more or less similar characteristics. Individually developed assistance sub-plans are needed for vulnerable PAPs (such sub-plans are developed on the basis of a census and socio-economic research).

5.2.2 Cut-off date

Individual cut-off dates will be set for each sub-project (if some subprojects are expected to be close to each other spatio-temporally, then having a single cut-off date will be reasonable). The RAP and LRP for the solid waste landfill will also propose separate cut-off dates, since the nature and timing of the impacts are different (for example, the loss of sources of income for informal

waste pickers at the landfill is not related to the allocation of land for expansion or the establishment of a SPZ).

Those residents/users who were occupying or using the land plots in the area of the Project Components on or before the cut-off date are eligible for PAP status. Those PAPs who settle in the affected areas (e.g. in the SPZ) after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will be given prior notice to vacate and asked to vacate the premises and remove the affected structures before the project commences.

Eligibility for compensation and economic recovery assistance will be clarified based on the results of the census and the compilation of the property register. People who may be denied compensation (for example, because they were not present at the time of the census and the compilation of the register) will have the right to lodge a complaint after the compilation of the register through the grievance mechanism provided for under the Project (see **Section 8**).

6 PRELIMINARY MATRIX OF TYPES OF COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE DUE

The Preliminary Compensation and Assistance Entitlement Matrix (**Table 5**) sets out the principles for providing compensation and livelihood restoration assistance to different groups of PAPs depending on the assets, real estate and livelihood sources they may lose in connection with the implementation of Components 1 and 2 of the Project. In accordance with WB requirements, this matrix sets out the policy for establishing the types of compensation and assistance entitlements for each of the potential impacts.

This Matrix of due types of compensation and assistance will be clarified and adjusted in the process of developing the RAP or LRP taking into account the data of the working design, the actually established SPZ and the agricultural production regimes within their boundaries.

Since the Compensation and Assistance Entitlement Matrix is being developed in an environment of uncertainty, it considers not only the impacts that have already been identified but also those that may arise in the future in connection with the implementation of Components 1 and 2 of the Project.

Table 5. Preliminary matrix of entitlements for compensation and livelihood restoration assistance

Type of loss / impact	Category of PAPs	The right to receive compensation and assistance to restore livelihoods
A. Impacts associated with the allocation of land plots for the needs of the Project Components		
Permanent loss of lands in the possession, permanent use, lease or ownership of individuals and legal entities	Owners of private garden plots Farms with land lease agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monetary compensation at full replacement cost²³ OR Provision of an alternative (replacement) land plot of equal or better value and with equal or better characteristics. • Payment of all transaction costs, including taxes²⁴.
	Subtenants actually using the affected land plots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the acquisition of land plots will be made public at least three months prior to the transfer of rights to the land plots. • Assistance in finding alternative land plots available for lease. • If movable assets are affected: assistance in relocating / salvaging movable assets.
	Informal land users actually using the affected land plots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of compensation for lost non-land property (including crops, buildings and completed landscaping work) at full replacement cost. • Assistance in finding alternative land plots. • If movable assets are affected: assistance in relocating /n salvaging movable assets.
Permanent loss of crops/trees	Farms with land lease agreements Owners of household plots Subtenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for lost trees and crops at full replacement cost (if possible, PAPs will be given sufficient time to harvest crops on sown areas even if compensation for lost crops is provided for them), in addition to the payment of appropriate compensation for the land itself. • Livelihood Restoration Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of seedlings to replace lost fruit trees (two new seedlings per affected tree). ○ Access (free) to vocational training, including agricultural training, computer courses, etc. (to be determined further).
Loss of access to public grazing lands	Livestock owners/herders	Assistance in accessing alternative grazing lands if necessary
B. Impacts associated with construction work		
Temporary impact on		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for lost non-land assets (including crops, permanent structures, irrigation systems and

²³ Replacement cost means a valuation method that ensures that compensation is paid that is sufficient to replace the asset, plus the necessary transaction costs associated with replacing the asset. (WB ESS5, par. 2). Transaction costs include administrative fees, registration or titling fees, reasonable relocation costs and any similar costs that affected persons must bear.

²⁴ Tax liabilities related to the implementation of the project will be covered by the project. Compensation will be provided in net form, as determined by an independent and licensed valuator in accordance with the methodology of international valuation standards. If taxes are applied to the amount of compensation, the corresponding amount will be increased and covered by the project.

Type of loss / impact	Category of PAPs	The right to receive compensation and assistance to restore livelihoods
land plots	Owners of household plots Farms with land lease agreements Subtenants	completed site improvement works) at full replacement cost will be provided by the construction contractor. • Compensation for temporary suspension of land lease agreements (to be provided by the construction contractor).
Temporary loss of crops		• Compensation for losses or damages due to loss of crops at full replacement cost (if possible, PAPs will be given sufficient time to harvest crops on sown areas even if they are entitled to compensation for lost crops). • Livelihood Restoration Assistance: ○ Providing seedlings to replace lost fruit trees.
Permanent loss of state reserve lands and/or non-agricultural lands	District authorities / government body that owns the land	Compensation is not provided, since it is expected that the rights to state-owned land plots will be allocated free of charge by the state executive authority of the city of Dushanbe (hukumat) or district hukumats (for the needs of the project, which represents state and public interest).
Loss of trees, shrubs and other vegetation belonging to the state	The body responsible for / owning trees, shrubs and other vegetation	Compensatory measures to be determined by competent government authorities.
C. Physical displacement associated with the establishment of a SPZ around the solid waste landfill		
Irreparable loss of residential buildings (resettlement)	Legal owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monetary compensation at full replacement cost (excluding depreciation and materials removed) OR replacement of the housing with another housing of equal or better value and equal or better characteristics with a guarantee of the right of occupancy, and in accordance with national safety, housing and sanitary standards • Provision of a one-time compensation payment in the amount of 5%-10% (to be determined) of the market value of real estate located on a land plot for the inconvenience caused to the owner in connection with the acquisition of the land plot. • Financial assistance for relocation: an allowance for the cost of transporting personal belongings to the new home and loading and unloading work (determined based on market research in the area and provided as a one-time payment as part of the compensation package) OR assistance in kind will be provided for loading/unloading and transporting movable property to the new home. • Providing guarantees of ownership rights²⁵.

²⁵ "Security of tenure" means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are culturally appropriate. (WB ESS5, para. 2).

Type of loss / impact	Category of PAPs	The right to receive compensation and assistance to restore livelihoods
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to restore livelihoods (the list of measures will be specified): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Providing legal advice on real estate purchase and sale processes and step-by-step guidance; ○ Provision of real estate services/assistance in finding alternative land plots and/or housing; ○ Support for registration of residence for all affected registered residents and non-residents and all their dependants, as well as unregistered residents; ○ Support in registration of utilities in new residential and/or actual locations; ○ Support in accessing social infrastructure when changing place of residence (for example, when registering at a new school, kindergarten or clinic); ○ Access (free) to vocational training, including agricultural training, computer courses, etc. (to be determined further).
	Owners whose unregistered rights may be legally recognized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cases specified by law, legalized PAPs will receive compensation as legal owners (see above) in the event of registration of land ownership, as well as livelihood restoration support.
	Registered and unregistered residents and dependents (person other than the owner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are not entitled to additional compensation since they are part of the relevant PAH. • Registered and unregistered residents have the right to support with simplified registration of residence at a new place of residence.
	Registered non-residents (person who is not the owner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not eligible for additional compensation because they do not live in the affected homes (and are therefore not part of the PAHs) and have their primary residence elsewhere. • Entitled to support with simplified registration of the place of residence at actual or new place of residence
Permanent loss of land (under and around residential buildings)	Legal owner Legalized PAPs (after registration of property rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monetary compensation at full replacement cost OR Provision of an alternative (replacement) land plot of equal or better value and with equal or better characteristics • Providing guarantees of ownership rights • All transaction costs, including taxes, paid by the Project
Loss of non-residential buildings (e.g. sheds, shelters)	Legal owner Legalized PAPs (after registration of property rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full replacement cost (excluding depreciation and dismantled materials). • If movable assets are affected: assistance in relocating / salvaging movable assets.
Loss of fruit-bearing trees	Any PAPs/PAHs losing fruit-bearing trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full replacement cost compensation. The value of fruit trees depends on the age category and is calculated as the gross market value of the annual income multiplied by the number of years required to grow the tree to similar productivity, plus the cost of purchasing seedlings and starting materials. • Livelihood Restoration Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of seedlings for lost fruit-bearing trees (two new seedlings per affected tree).

Type of loss / impact	Category of PAPs	The right to receive compensation and assistance to restore livelihoods
D. Impacts associated with restrictions on land use within the boundaries of the SPZ (two scenarios: 1. Ban on any agricultural production and 2. Ban on growing food crops only)		
Loss of crops (including fruit and berry plantations) and income	Owners of private plots, farmers Legalized PAPs (after registration of property rights)	<p>Scenario 1: Ban on any agricultural production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for all crops at full replacement cost if the harvest was not collected before the entry into force of land use restrictions within the boundaries of the SPZ. • Compensation for all losses, including lost profits (taking into taxes and fees due), calculated for the entire period until the closure of the solid waste landfill (approximately 10-15 years of operation and another 1 year for closure and reclamation). • Livelihood Restoration Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of alternative land plots of similar value/productivity, comparable location and agricultural infrastructure. ○ Job placement assistance provided in connection with the project (construction and operation phases) <p>Scenario 2. Ban on growing food crops only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for the cost of crops prohibited for cultivation within the boundaries of the SPZ at full replacement cost if the harvest was not collected before the introduction of land use restrictions within the boundaries of the SPZ. • Compensation for all losses, including lost profits, taking into account taxes and fees payable, for the period required for the reorientation from food to non-food crops, as well as all necessary landscaping work related to the reorientation. • Livelihood Restoration Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Job placement assistance provided in connection with the project (during construction and operation).
Loss of income from business activities	Business entities (farms) with legal entity status	<p>Scenario 1: Ban on any agricultural production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monetary compensation for losses in agricultural production, including lost profits²⁶, • Transfer of production to a new location with support for the relocation process. <p>Scenario 2. Ban on growing food crops</p>

²⁶ The assessment must be based on the tax return or, if there is none, on the cost of living.

Type of loss / impact	Category of PAPs	The right to receive compensation and assistance to restore livelihoods
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monetary compensation for lost profits (net income) for months of downtime - until the activity is reoriented from growing agricultural crops to growing non-agricultural crops and is resumed. • Lost profits in the form of the difference between growing food and non-food crops are subject to assessment and accounting.
Loss of jobs	Farm workers/staff whose employment contracts will be terminated	<p>Scenario 1: Ban on all agricultural production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for loss of employment in the amount of three average monthly salaries upon termination of an employment contract (in accordance with the Labor Code, Article 51). • Assistance in restoring livelihoods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assistance in finding employment for jobs created in connection with the implementation of the project <p>Scenario 2. Ban on growing food crops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for lost wages for months of business/activity downtime (until the activity is reoriented from growing agricultural crops to growing non-agricultural crops)
	Informal (seasonal) agricultural workers (working without employment contracts)	<p>Scenario 1: Ban on all agricultural production</p> <p>Assistance in restoring livelihoods, including assistance in gaining access to vocational training, including training in agricultural or construction skills, computer courses, etc.</p>
E. Impacts associated with land use restrictions within the boundaries of rights-of-way (roadside strips) along roads being constructed/reconstructed within the framework of the project		
Long-term easement	Legal owners or users of non-state property	Compensation under easement agreements at a rate determined by independent valuation
F. Impact on the livelihoods due to receiving compensation/reimbursement for lost income within the framework of the project		
Possibility of collecting income tax on compensation received and loss of state subsidies, social benefits etc.	All PAPs who will receive monetary compensation	Advance arrangements for exemption from income tax on compensation received and avoidance of loss of government subsidies/social benefits. If not possible - inclusion of these costs in the loss assessment and recovery under the project
G. Impact on the livelihoods due to the closure of access to waste in the city and the landfill		
Loss of income from unauthorized collection of recyclable materials	Independent waste pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood Restoration Assistance (an indicative set of measures that can be tailored to different categories of pickers depending on the significance of the impact on their livelihoods) • Official employment at enterprises that will sort solid waste at the Dushanbe landfill, and thus access to waste collection under improved and formalized conditions; • Job placement assistance with jobs created in connection with the implementation of the project (or at

Type of loss / impact	Category of PAPs	The right to receive compensation and assistance to restore livelihoods
		<p>existing facilities/enterprises - State Unitary Enterprise for waste collection, Housing and Utilities Administration, Housing and Utilities Administration - as vacancies arise; if a State Unitary Enterprise for waste processing is created within the framework of the Project, then at this SUE);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to employment/income generation programs available in Dushanbe, provided through city/national level institutions or agencies (including city state utility companies), with job matching for women and men); • Access (free) to vocational training, including agricultural training, computer courses, etc. (to be determined further). • Other options for formalizing the existing illegal practice of collecting and sorting waste in the near future and in a safe way; • Assistance in obtaining personal documents; • Assistance in registering place of residence, • Individual legal consultations, • assistance in accessing social security, health care and education; • other available forms of assistance (for example, provision of temporary free housing in Dushanbe city for those who do not have any place of residence; inclusion of people with disabilities in alcohol addiction rehabilitation programs).
H. Impacts on the livelihoods of vulnerable households		
Disrupted livelihoods of vulnerable PAPs	Households in a vulnerable position	<p>Livelihood restoration assistance (in addition to compensation for lost assets):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash benefit equivalent to six months' average salary²⁷, • Individual meetings to explain eligibility criteria/rights to compensation and assistance, provisions in compensation agreements, grievances pathways; • Assistance in finding employment for jobs created in connection with the implementation of the project and priority in access to employment related to the project (subject to compliance with the qualification requirements). • Additional individual legal advice and assistance in registering land plots, in the process of acquiring land plots. • Assistance in completing vocational training, including training in construction specialties, agricultural

²⁷ The average salary is determined by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Type of loss / impact	Category of PAPs	The right to receive compensation and assistance to restore livelihoods
		<p>specialties, computer courses, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral of PAPs to existing government agencies responsible for social security so that vulnerable PAPs can apply for benefits to which they are entitled under existing government support models. • Other consulting or informational assistance by the Project's own resources (the PIG and its resettlement consultants), according to the individual needs of the PAPs.

7 CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

7.1 Consultations providing information for the preparation of the Resettlement Framework

This Resettlement Framework is based on information obtained during the socio-economic baseline study for the development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for Component 1 and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Component 2 (landfill expansion). This study included interviews and consultations with: the State Unitary Enterprise “Smart City” and the PIG, city sectoral authorities, the State Unitary Enterprise “Dushanbe Municipal Landfill”, waste management units, heads of local governments of the Guliston jamoat and the village of Boloshakhr (which is located 100 m from the landfill), NGOs dealing with waste and environmental issues, as well as surveys of informal waste collectors (women and men) at the landfill and in the city.

7.2 Disclosure of information and consultations as part of the Resettlement Framework development

During the implementation of the Project and the acquisition of land there must be ensured meaningful stakeholder engagement and informed participation of PAPs. In this context, timely disclosure of relevant information is of key importance.

The PIG is committed to providing citizens and PAPs with all necessary information to ensure their informed participation. The process of disclosure, public meetings and consultations with PAPs, local government and city representatives and other stakeholders will be organised in accordance with the draft SEP (2025) developed under the Assignment. This plan provides for ongoing engagement with project-affected stakeholder groups, including vulnerable groups, as well as PAPs in the process of design, implementation and monitoring of the Resettlement Framework.

This Resettlement Framework will be published in Tajik, Russian and English on the Smart City website, simultaneously with the disclosure of the draft SEP and ESMF. Hard copies of the Resettlement Framework, ESMF and SEP will be kept at the office of the SUE Smart City, in Dushanbe city.

A workshop will be held in Dushanbe city to discuss the draft ESMF, SEP and this Resettlement Framework with all stakeholders. Following the discussion, the documents will be updated and their final versions will be published by the World Bank in English on the World Bank website, as well as on the Smart City website (in Tajik, Russian and English).

7.3 Consultations within the implementation of the Resettlement Framework, development and implementation of the RAP / LRP

Consultations are an important element of the process of development and implementation of the Resettlement Framework and subsequently of individual RAP/LRP. The PIG, in cooperation with the consultant for development and implementation of individual RAPs/LRPs and with the support of local authorities and self-government bodies, will be responsible for organizing and conducting consultations with various groups of PAPs (physically displaced PAPs, land owners, informal waste pickers, owners of household plots, vulnerable households, female-headed households, low-income households, etc.).

Below is information on how PAPs will be informed and involved in each stage of the subproject. While the stages will remain the same in principle, the methods and means of communication for information sharing and consultation, as well as the composition of PAPs and their roles, may change and will be specified for each subproject of the project where a RAP or LRP is required. The schedule of consultations will be agreed upon with local governments (jamoats) in advance.

There have been identified the following key stages of development and implementation of the RAP or LRP, requiring interaction with the PAPs and key stakeholders:

- Preparatory stage: preliminary consultations to determine the need to develop a RAP or LRP,
- If the need to develop a RAP or LRP is confirmed, then:
 - Preliminary disclosure of information,
 - Meetings with PAPs and local authorities to introduce the process of developing the RAP or LRP, survey timelines, resettlement timelines and entitlements to compensation and assistance; introduce the grievance mechanism; explain the concept of “cut-off date”,
 - Participation of the PAPs in the socio-economic baseline studies, census and compilation of the register of affected property (inventory),
 - Verification of information obtained from the study through individual consultations,
 - Consultations of the PIG and the consultant on the development of the RAP or LRP with the competent authorities regarding the size of the SPZ, the establishment and observance of restrictions within the SPZ.
- Development, disclosure and discussion of the draft/s of the RAP or LRP:
 - Meetings with PAPs to present the RAP or LRP draft/s and discuss the compensation process, resettlement timeframes and entitlements to compensation and assistance; present the grievance mechanism; announce the “cut-off date”, discuss methods for valuating property and calculating compensation, discuss types of assistance,
- Finalizing the RAP or LRP and publication.
- Implementation of RAP or LRP
 - Individual meetings to discuss individual compensation packages and respond to any questions that the PAPs may have,
 - signing of contracts for sale, provision of compensation and assistance, etc.
- Monitoring of RAP or LRP: participation of PAPs in surveys and studies within the framework of internal (by the PIG) and external monitoring (by the WB).
- Audit of completion of the RAP or LRP: participation of the PAPs in surveys and studies as part of an independent audit.

In addition, communication with the PAPs as well as other stakeholders is possible at all stages through the grievance mechanism.

Where possible, the RAP or LRP consultants will use tools such as information booklets, phone calls, email and messaging applications (e.g., WhatsApp, Telegram), as well as disseminating general information through the media and placing advertisements on information stands of local authorities.

8 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The Project’s Grievance Mechanism is being developed as part of the 2025 ESMF and SEP. It will be applicable to the Resettlement Framework and to the development and implementation of future RAPs or LRPs, and its key features are mentioned below. However, it only provides for one level of review of grievances submitted and offers recourse to the court in case of dissatisfaction with the proposed solution. In line with international best practice, the Resettlement Grievance Mechanism should include the possibility of re-appealing the same issue to a higher level of decision-making.

The Resettlement Framework therefore establishes a two-tier Resettlement Grievance Mechanism for out-of-court, peaceful resolution of disputes:

The first level of handling grievances and appeals:

- The PAP may file a grievance by contacting the State Unitary Enterprise "Smart City" (and subsequently - any construction site of the Project, to representatives of the group engaged in the development and implementation of the RAP or LRP). The grievance may be filed with the SUE "Smart City" in person or by phone, by e-mail or in writing using the Grievance Form provided in the SEP, through the feedback form on the website of the SUE "Smart City" or in any other way.

Contact information:

Address:	State Unitary Enterprise "Smart City", 25 M. Kurbonov st., Dushanbe city, Republic of Tajikistan.
Telephone:	(+992 37) 227 47 45
E-mail:	info@dsc.tj.
Web-platform:	http://www.dsc.tj.

- The PIG (in the SUE "Smart City") will use the existing grievance registration procedure provided by the SEP. Registration and confirmation of receipt of any grievance will be carried out within three working days of its receipt.
- An attempt will be made to reach a settlement on the subject of the grievance at the level of the PIG employees and, if necessary, the construction contractor, the relevant local government body, a lawyer or other employees of the SUE Smart City.
- Within 15 days of receiving the grievance, the PIG will prepare a letter of settlement with proposed measures to resolve the issues that are the subject of the grievance (if necessary, this period can be extended to one month or even 45 days, provided that the complainant is notified of this).
- The PIG will prepare a letter on the closure of the grievance proceedings, one copy of which will be sent to the complainant after he/she agrees with the results of the measures to resolve the issues that are the subject of the grievance by signing the corresponding letter.

The second level of handling grievances and appeals

- If a settlement is not reached at the first level and the PAP's grievance is received again (or the PAP has expressed dissatisfaction with the proposed solution of the problem), the grievance will be referred to the Resettlement Committee. The Committee may be formed and may hold its meetings at the initiative of the PIG or city/district/local authorities. The Committee will include representatives of the PIG and the Smart City top management, the PIG authorized officials, a representative(s) of the consultant for the development and implementation of the RAP or LRP, relevant PAPs, representatives of the relevant city/district/local authorities.
- The Committee will have 15 days to decide on the grievance. If the grievance is complex and requires the opinion of an independent resettlement expert, the PIG will ensure that such an expert is involved. If mediation is required for the work of the Committee, the PIG may involve a competent NGO representative or another independent expert. The ways of resolving the dispute will be proposed by the Committee so that the parties can come to a mutually acceptable settlement, if possible without resorting to judicial dispute resolution mechanisms.
- A letter of settlement will be sent to the complainant with additional steps to resolve the issues that are the subject of the complaint and, if an agreement is reached, a letter of closure of the case will be prepared.

9 IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS AND BUDGET

9.1 Stages of the RAP and LRP preparation and roles and responsibilities of the main participants

The Table below lists the activities to implement the Resettlement Framework, along with an indicative distribution of responsibilities to ensure that the requirements of this Resettlement Framework are met (taking into account the need to develop and implement a RAP or LRP). The distribution of responsibilities and functions is based on the institutional structure that existed at the time the Resettlement Framework was written. If the institutional structures change, the PIG will make appropriate changes to the table below.

Table 6. Brief description of responsibilities and roles for the implementation of the Resettlement Framework

Activities to implement the Resettlement Framework	Responsibilities and roles
Determining the need to develop a RAP or LRP (preliminary assessment)	<p>The preliminary assessment is carried out by the PIG Social Development Specialist and the PIG Engineer with the support of the Design Consultant (with a site visit) (ANNEX 1). The action is carried out in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, authorities and the WB.</p> <p>The final approval of the preliminary assessment results is carried out by the PIG Director and the authorized WB officer.</p>
Socio-economic survey, census of the PAPs, compilation of a register of affected property (inventory), valuation of affected property and other losses/damages	<p>If the need for development of a RAP or LRP is confirmed, the census, socio-economic survey and property inventory are carried out by the PIG Social Development Specialist and the PIG Engineer with the support of consultants and other relevant bodies (such as local governments, district land committees, Dushanbe city land management committees, etc.).</p> <p>The PIG Social Development Specialist, the PIG Engineer and other relevant staff of the PIG/Smart City (e.g. lawyer) interact with the PAPs and local authorities in identifying and valuating the property in accordance with the consultation scheme (see Section 7).</p> <p>To valuate the affected property and other losses/damages, the PIG engages a licensed valuation company. The PIG Social Development Specialist supervises the valuation process and accepts reports from the valuation consultant (if necessary, with the involvement of a lawyer from the SUE Smart City).</p>
Development of draft RAPs or LRPs	<p>The PIG Social Development Specialist is responsible for organizing the development of the RAP or LRP, as well as for supervising and monitoring the activities of consultants in the development of the RAP or LRP.</p> <p>The RAP or LRP is developed by an external consultant (who will be selected and hired; the terms of reference must be agreed with the WB in advance). The consultant will analyse the collected baseline socio-economic data, assess resettlement impacts and prepare all relevant sections of the RAP or LRP.</p> <p>The PIG Social Development Specialist reviews and provides comments on the draft RAP or LRP, collaborates with the consultant to finalize the RAP or LRP.</p> <p>The WB specialist reviews and provides comments on the draft RAP or LRP.</p> <p>The Social Development Specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is responsible for the disclosure of RAP or LRP drafts on the website of the SUE "Smart City" • checks/ensures the availability of printed drafts of the RAP or LRP in the PIG office, as well as the availability of RAP or LRP booklets in the administrative units where the RAP or LRP will be carried out.

Activities to implement the Resettlement Framework	Responsibilities and roles
Preparation of final versions of RAP or LRP, their disclosure and approval	<p>The consultant for the development of the RAP or LRP updates the draft RAP or LRP in accordance with the comments of the PIG and the WB, as well as based on the results of consultations with the PAPs, district and city authorities and local governments.</p> <p>The PIG and the WB review and approve the final versions of the RAP or LRP.</p> <p>The PIG Director and the management of the SUE “Smart City” approve the RAP or LRP.</p> <p>The Social Development Specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is responsible for the disclosure of RAP or LRP final versions on the website of the SUE "Smart City". • checks / ensures the availability of printed drafts and final versions of the RAP or LRP in the PIG office, as well as the availability of RAP or LRP booklets in the administrative units where the RAP or LRP will be carried out. <p>The World Bank publishes the final versions of the RAP or LRP on its website.</p>
Organization and coordination of consultations	PIG with the support of consultants for the development of RAP or LRP, State Unitary Enterprises for waste, local government bodies and relevant authorities
Maintaining the grievance mechanism	PIG Social Development Specialist, other relevant specialists of the PIG and SUE “Smart City”, relevant authorities, resettlement consultant and contracting construction organization (see also Section 7).
RAP or LRP implementation	<p>PIG Social Development Specialist with the involvement of other relevant employees of PIG and SUE “Smart City” (engineers, lawyers, financiers):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is responsible for negotiating individual compensation packages, • responds to any questions that may arise for the PAPs, • supervises the signing of sales contracts, • is responsible for overseeing and coordinating (with relevant authorities, stakeholders and PAPs) the timing and payment of compensation so that all payments are made before the start of construction work, • is responsible for overseeing and coordinating (with relevant authorities, stakeholders and PAPs) the timing of assistance and livelihood restoration activities.
Development of institutional capacity	The Consultant is hired by the PIG to conduct trainings on resettlement issues as proposed in Section 9.2 .
RAP or LRP monitoring	<p>According to the monitoring procedure (Section 10):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Social Development Specialist is responsible for internal monitoring. • Monitoring is carried out by the WB staff. • The monitoring reports are reviewed by the management of the PIG and the SUE “Smart City”, as well as the WB. <p>If additional land is required during construction, the Social Development Specialist of the PIG, with the involvement of other relevant employees of the PIG and the SUE “Smart City”, will conduct an additional Preliminary Resettlement Assessment (see the first activity in this Table).</p>
RAP or LRP Completion Audit	<p>The audit is carried out by an independent resettlement/livelihood restoration expert (auditor) (Section 10.3).</p> <p>The need for an audit for the RAP or LRP is determined in consultation with the WB on a case-by-case basis, depending on the scale of the impacts associated with resettlement, and is specified in the RAP/LRP.</p>

9.2 Building the necessary capacity to implement the Resettlement Framework, RAP and LRP

The Social Specialist in the PIG should have sufficient knowledge and experience in resettlement issues, as he/she will be responsible for determining the need to develop RAP or LRP for subprojects, conducting internal monitoring, as well as supervising and monitoring the activities of Consultants in developing RAP or LRP. The additional training program for the Social Specialist in the PIG (as well as other specialists of the PIG and the State Unitary Enterprise "Smart City" involved in planning and implementing resettlement) may include the following topics:

- Principles and procedures for the acquisition of land plots (provided for by national legislation and the WB);
- Organizations involved in the process of land acquisition and resettlement and their functions;
- The process of consultations and public participation;
- Types of compensation due, mechanisms for providing and paying compensation;
- Economic displacement, types of assistance to restore livelihoods;
- Grievance mechanism;
- Monitoring and reporting on activities for the implementation of RAP or LRP.

9.3 Budget

The cost of developing RAPs / LRPs will lie with the Project (via the WB funding) and the cost of implementing RAPs / LRPs will be borne from the state budget, as discussed below.

9.3.1 Development of resettlement documentation

Costs for the development of future RAPs and LRPs for sub-projects of Component 1 (if needed) will be included in the overall budget of the Project and will be financed from the WB funds.

Costs for the development of the draft RAP and LRP for Component 2 have been included in the budget of the Consultant for the Development of the ESMF and ESIA on a limited scale, based on an assumption that there will be very little physical displacement and impacts will only be on the livelihoods of informal waste pickers (inventory and valuation of affected assets and a census are not part of the assignment).

Once the boundaries of the SPZ around the landfill are established by the state authorities, a separate budget can be drawn up, which will be required for the development of detailed RAP and LRP, including conducting a cadastral assessment, inventory of affected property, census of PAPs, property valuation with the involvement of a licensed valuation company, conducting relevant consultations, and developing additional measures to restore livelihoods. The costs of developing detailed RAP and LRP will be included in the overall Project budget and will be financed from the WB funds.

The RAP and LRP drafts for the landfill expansion and for the Component 1 subprojects will include detailed budgets for both the design and implementation of the resettlement (including estimated costs for external audit, contingencies and administrative costs). These budgets will be prepared after the completion of the census, inventory, surveys, property valuation.

9.3.2 Implementation of resettlement

The PIG is responsible for the implementation of all RAPs and LRPs, including the monitoring of compensation payments, provision of other types of assistance, and the implementation of the grievance mechanism.

The implementation of all RAPs and LRPs is financed from the state budget allocated by the RT Government for this resettlement.

Now it can be noted that the costs of resettlement will be higher, the larger the size of the SPZ for the solid waste landfill. The lowest costs can be expected if the SPZ for the solid waste landfill is minimized owing to the reclamation and other technical decisions, and within it a ban on growing only food crops is established (see scenarios 1 and 2 in the "Entitlement Matrix").

10 MONITORING AND REPORTING

The main objective of monitoring will be to assess the progress of the RAP or LRP implementation, the achieved results of the implementation of measures on resettlement and livelihoods restoration, their impact on the standard of living of the PAPs, the degree of achievement of the RAP or LRP goals and the need for corrective measures.

10.1 Internal monitoring by the PIG

Specific monitoring activities and indicators will be developed as part of the RAP or LRP. Monitoring indicators will include qualitative and quantitative indicators characterizing the resources expended and the results obtained, as well as the proposed stages of compliance assessment, the frequency of monitoring, the functions/responsibilities for conducting monitoring, evaluating its results and making decisions on the need for corrective measures, if necessary. The following may be used as monitoring indicators:

- The implementation of the RAP or LRP objectives and the degree of completion of all tasks for which resources were allocated in these plans.
- Evaluation of the implementation of mitigation measures, their effectiveness and degree of compliance with the requirements of national legislation and the WB.
- Total costs of implementing resettlement and livelihood restoration activities and compliance with the schedule for the use of funds.
- Number of individual contracts for the provision of compensation.
- Number of PAPs who applied for assistance during the transition period and types of assistance provided to them.
- Number of PAPs who received monetary compensation and methods of using the funds.
- List of PAPs classified as vulnerable and types of assistance provided to them.
- Reports of experts involved in providing assistance to the PAPs to restore their livelihoods.
- An assessment of the socio-economic situation of PAPs compared to baseline conditions prior to physical or economic displacement (disaggregated by sex and vulnerability level).
- Assessment of the degree of PAPs livelihood restoration.
- Effectiveness of the grievance mechanism:
 - Number of grievances received and resolved at sub-project/Component level and duration of the resolution period.
 - Number of grievances pending review and resolution.
 - Number of grievances brought to court and the time it takes to resolve them in court, etc.
- Agendas and results of consultations with stakeholders involved in the implementation of the RAP/LRP, including:

- Minutes of meetings and lists of participants with their signatures.

10.2 Project monitoring by the WB

PAR / LRP implementation will be monitored by the WB staff as well.

In case of identifying gaps in the implementation process or non-compliance with WB policies, corrective measures will be proposed, and the PIG will propose a schedule and an action plan for their implementation.

10.3 Independent completion audit of the RAP or LRP implementation

The PIG will arrange for an external independent audit of the RAP/LRP implementation for at least the landfill expansion project after compensation has been paid, physical relocation has been completed, and livelihood restoration activities have been completed or are nearing completion. This audit should be carried out by an independent resettlement/livelihood restoration expert (auditor).

The need to conduct an audit for other RAPs or LRPs will be determined in consultation with the WB on a case-by-case basis, depending on the scale of the impact associated with resettlement (physical displacement or economic displacement).

ANNEX 1. RESETTLEMENT SCREENING FORM

Introduction and instructions

Resettlement screening allows determining the need for the application of ESS5 for a specific subproject. Based on the screening, a decision is made on the need to develop a LRP (physical displacement is initially excluded). Further studies (ownership/land use rights to the subproject site, census of PAPs, inventory of affected property, socio-economic survey of PAPs) will be carried out after a decision is made on the need to develop a plan.

Screening will be carried out by the PIG Social Development Specialist and PIG Engineer, supported by the Design Consultant, using the checklist template below. Detailed design solutions are required to carry out this screening.

The team completing the template will use the following methods of information collection (which should be adapted to each case): field observations, review of secondary data, examination of the detailed subproject design, land ownership inventories, drawings or maps (if available/requested from the cadastral office); interviews with key informants; group meetings, consultations with local authorities.

Potential sources of information include: Design consultant, State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy, District Department of the Committee, Land Cadastre, relevant State Unitary Enterprise for Waste, relevant Housing and Utilities Office, relevant Housing and Utilities Office, district administration, jamoat administration, mahalla committees, respected members of the community (including women), the Chief District Architect.

Indicative resettlement screening form

Subproject title and reference number (ID)	
Checklist prepared by: (names of specialists)	
Date (day, month, year)	

Types of resettlement impacts	Yes/No (only 1 answer is possible)	Temporary/permanent (both answers are possible)	Quantity	Comments
Land acquisition				
Is it required for the subproject to acquire land?			hectare	
Is there any right of use on this land?				
Is the status of land tenure known?				
Are there people who do not have specific legal right or entitlement to claim the land they occupy?				
Is the current use of the land being acquired known?				
Loss of commercial land (estimated area)?			hectare	
Loss of housing and living quarters (estimated area)?			hectare	
Are vulnerable ²⁸ land users affected by land acquisition known?				
Loss of crops, fruit trees and other agricultural production				
Will the project result in temporary or permanent loss of agricultural crops?				
Will the project result in temporary or permanent loss of fruit trees?				
Will the project result in temporary or permanent loss of other agricultural production? (specify)				
Would any vulnerable PAPs be affected by the loss of agricultural production?				
Loss of income sources or livelihoods				
Will the project reduce people's access to their businesses or enterprises?				
Will the project reduce people's access to other sources of income				

²⁸ People living below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities or other displaced persons who may not be protected by Tajikistan's land compensation legislation.

Types of resettlement impacts	Yes/No (only 1 answer is possible)	Temporary/permanent (both answers are possible)	Quantity	Comments
or livelihoods?				
Will vulnerable PAPs be affected by the loss of access to production assets?				
Access to public services and public or community resources				
Will the project affect the access to drinking water?				
Will the project affect access to educational facilities?				
Will the project affect access to medical facilities?				
Will the project affect access to electricity supply?				
Will the project affect access to other utilities or resources?				
Will the project affect access to other public services or resources?				
Will vulnerable PAPs be affected by the reduced access to public services?				

Brief summary:

Is PAR/LRP required? Yes/ No

Short justification _____