

Resettlement Plan

October 2016

AFG: Energy Supply Improvement Investment Program–Tranche 2

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Afghani (in combination with figures AFxxx)
AH	affected household
cf.	see quoted source/s
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DABS	Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (Afghanistan
Electricity	Company)
DDT	Due Diligence Team
DES	Domestic Environment Specialist
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	Displaced Person
DRS	Domestic Resettlement Specialist
EA	Executing agency
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
ha	hectare
HH	households
HVTL	High Voltage Transmission Line
IES	International Environment Specialist
IRS	International Resettlement Specialist
IPSA	Initial Poverty and Social Assessment
<i>Jirga</i>	traditional Afghan local and regional council
kg	kilogram
kV	kilovolt
LAL	Land Acquisition Law of Afghanistan
LAR	Land acquisition and resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARFS	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Field Survey
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFF	Multitranches Financing Facility
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MW	Mega Watt
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OHL	Overhead Line
PMO	Project Management Office
PVCC	Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committee
ROW	Right Of Way
<i>Shura</i>	modern councils on various levels
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
S/S	Substation

1. Executive Summary

- 1- Tranche 2 of the ADB's MFF-0090 (Multitranches Financing Facility) — Energy Sector Development Investment Program for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan proposes to finance the construction of a 220 kV Overhead Transmission Line Doshi-Bamyan, a new 220/20 kV Bamyan Substation (S/S), the extension of the existing 220/20kV Doshi S/S, and a 500 MW Back to Back Converter Station in Dasht-e-Alwan.
- 2- This draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared based on a site visit survey and on information from the Preliminary Technical Design Report (Pre-design Report). All the proposals and recommendations of the draft LARP have to be discussed in the further planning process.
- 3- During the initial design of the route, measures have been adopted to minimize project impacts: non-agricultural government-owned land is used wherever possible; built-up areas are avoided wherever possible; the shortest feasible crossing distance is sought on privately owned land; where tower placement allows it, suitable land is sought from a land user with a large plot to minimize the number of displaced persons (DPs).
- 4- Land acquisition and resettlement field survey (LARFS), including measurement of affected assets, census of affected households (AHs) and community consultations were initially carried out from 3rd to 9th of September 2016.
- 5- The LARF, together with interpretation of satellite imagery revealed that some land acquisition and resettlement impacts (LAR impacts) are expected to be felt by the 253 AHs, namely:
 - 108,000 m² of land permanently lost
 - 1,750,000 m² of productive land temporarily affected
 - 1,700 m of walls, fences and water channels lost
 - 14 houses to be physically relocated
 - 28 houses to be partially damaged
 - 1,100 fruit trees and 3,900 timber trees lost.

The final impacts may be minimized during the final design stage.

- 6- Compensation and assistance to be provided to people affected by the project will be guided by the provisions in the approved Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework for the MFF (October 2015), which are based

on national legislation and ADB's requirements found in the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009).

- 7- A consultation process was carried out in September 2016 with the potentially displaced people/public for sharing of information related with the project planning and execution activities. All the people asked along the line corridor indicated that they would be happy to pay for electricity. The people have the opinion that the traditional (tribal) *shura*, the government established *shura*, or (in fewer cases), the Community Development Councils shall organize the valuation of losses, fix the compensation, and conciliate in case of grievances. The predominant concerns of the interviewed people are related to a possible unfairly distributed supply network, and to problems with the compensation values. Complaints and grievances can be directed to Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) to be established for each affected district.
- 8- The draft LARP will be finalized by the Project Management Office (PMO) of DABS and the turnkey contractor. This will be made based on the detailed design of the project. A Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and a census of Displaced Persons (DP) will be conducted by a Resettlement Team based on the final location of the towers and other project structures. Based on this, a final, implementable LARP will be prepared.
- 9- The project supervision consultant and is obliged to carry out the land acquisition assessment prior to construction and in full compliance with the final LARP. LARP implementation will be monitored internally by the PMO and externally by the construction supervision consultants (CSC).
- 10- The total LARP implementation cost is estimated at US\$ 1,636,518. This includes the payment of compensations, the work of the PVCC and of the LARP coordinator, training costs, management costs and contingencies.

2. Introduction

2.1 Background

11-The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has supported the Energy Sector of Afghanistan since 2001. In December 2015 ADB approved the Tranche 2 of the MFF-0090 (Multitranche Financing Facility) — Energy Sector Development Investment Program for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Afghanistan). One important component under MFF - 0090 is the consultancy package for preparation of Subprojects. The Consultancy Contract includes Projects that have been selected for implementation within the next years. This selection is based on the Master Plan for Afghanistan financed by ADB.

The following sub-projects of Tranche 2 are object of the present report:

- 500 MW Back to Back Converter Station at Dasht-e-Alwan
- 220 kV Overhead Transmission Line Doshi-Bamyan
- new 220/20 kV Bamyan S/S & extension 220/20kV Doshi S/S

12-The Project Executing Agency (EA) and Employer is Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (“DABS”), Kabul. Fichtner has been selected as the Employers’ Engineer.

2.2 Objectives

13-This draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (draft LARP) has been prepared for the Subproject E Packages 1 and 2 as above described, in accordance with provisions of the laws in Afghanistan, the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) for the MFF Program (October 2015).

14-As noted in the LARF, impacts are considered severe when 200 or more DPs are physically displaced or suffer 10% or more loss of productive assets (income-generating), a subproject is classified as category “A”, for which a LARP is to be prepared. Conversely, when losses are minor or non-significant, i.e. < 200 APs are to be resettled or lose 10% or more of productive assets, a subproject is classified as category “B” and a LARP is to be prepared.

15-This draft LARP is based on information collected by the tranche preparation consultants in September 2016 in consultation with the stakeholders, especially community

leaders and householders in the alignment land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impact zone.

16-The LARP contains estimates of the affected households (AH) and displaced persons (DPs), types of impacts, and compensation procedures. The implementation arrangements, monitoring, reporting, and grievance redress procedures are also documented in this LARP in accordance with the LARF for the overall MFF Program (October 2015).

17-The key objective of the LARP is to guide the PMO of DABS, consultants and the turnkey contractor on LAR procedures specific to this Project that must be complied with. The key tenets that will guide the compliance with LAR aspects during the Project phases are:

- a) land acquisition will be avoided or at least minimized
- b) compensation will ensure maintenance of pre-project living standards of DPs
- c) DPs will be fully consulted/informed on compensation options
- d) DPs socio-cultural institutions will be supported/used
- e) LAR procedures will equally apply to women and men
- f) lack of formal title will not prevent compensation rights under the entitlements matrix
- g) LAR will be conceived and executed as an integral part of the Project and budgets for LAR will be included in the Project costs
- h) impact to structures will be avoided at all costs and
- i) All LAR and compensation payments will be completed and LARP implementation compliance report submitted to ADB prior to civil works commencement in the impact area.

18-The transmission line component will be implemented through a turnkey contract, wherein the turnkey contractor will prepare the detailed design. Based on the detailed design, the specific locations (spotting) of towers and poles, which have been identified in the previous planning and optimization process, will be confirmed. The LARP will be finalized by the turnkey contractor upon completion of the detailed design after the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) which aims at providing a detailed inventory of all losses. The final LARP will provide precise valuation and compensation amounts.

19-The LARP requires approval of ADB and disclosure to the ADB website and DPs. The external monitor will also issue a no-objection certificate (NOC) when all compensations have been fully implemented in the areas identified with LAR impacts. The turnkey contractor will not be permitted to commence civil works in impact areas until the NOC has been issued and endorsed by the PMO and ADB.

2.3 LAR-related Project Appraisal and Implementation Conditions

20-Based on ADB procedures for MFFs, the Investment Program appraisal is carried out together with the appraisal of the first tranche of subprojects, collectively referred to as Project 1. The following tranches are appraised once the EA sends to ADB a Periodical Financing Request (PFR) accompanied by the final documents and technical studies for each subproject/component under the respective tranche.

21-The appraisal of the MFF and each tranche, and subsequent approval of subproject/component implementation will be based on the following LAR-related conditions:

- a) MFF and Project 1 appraisal:
Conditional to the preparation and disclosure of: a) LARF acceptable to ADB; b) IPSA; and c) LARPs acceptable to ADB for Project 1 subprojects/components requiring LAR.
- b) Approval of PFR for following tranches:
Conditional to: a) LARF review, update, re-disclosure, and b) preparation and disclosure of LARPs consistent with the revised LARF and acceptable to ADB and Government for each tranche subproject/component with LAR.
- c) Implementation – Start of Contract (construction) for subprojects with LAR impacts:
Conditional to the finalization and disclosure of —implementation-ready LARPs acceptable to ADB and reflecting final impacts, displaced persons (DP) lists, and compensation rates.
- d) Initiation of physical civil works in subproject sections with LAR Impacts:
Conditional to the full implementation of the relevant LARP including full delivery of compensation and rehabilitation. Such a condition will be clearly spelled out in the text of the civil works contract.

2.4 Description of the Transmission Line, Substations and Converter Station

22-The required load transfer can be accommodated by a double circuit **220 kV overhead line** connecting Doshi and the (future) Bamyan substations. The proposed line will be approximately 178 km long. It generally bypasses inhabited zones, except on the approach to Bamyan. There is a good network of regional and country roads which should enable relatively easy access to the line. Its main characteristics are presented as follows:

- Line length: 178 km
- Nominal span: 250 m
- Est. number of towers: 750
- Voltage level: 220 kV
- Number of circuits: 2
- Phase configuration: 2 x ACSR158 (Wolf)
- Earthwire: 1 ACS 75 mm²
1 OPGW48
- Insulator: Composite, alternatively cap and pin toughened glass or porcelain;
- Type of tower: Steel lattice, self supported, 3 pairs of cross-arms, 2 EW supports at top
- Foundations: Concrete, cast in-situ, concrete shaft or pad
and chimney; or concrete cap with rock anchors for firm rock sub-base
- Altitudes: Av. 1500 m, min. 1000 m, max. 2000 m
- Right of Way: 40 m
- Soil types: Silty, fine sands; deleterious, dusty, Deleterious rock, rocky, gravelly, sandy tills (mountainous area)
Silty clay (farmland)
- Design Code: EN 50341-1:2012; relevant IEC standards

23-The line routing was determined regarding technical and economic aspects as well as environmental and social aspects. Considered environmental and social aspects are:

- avoiding traversing or close by-passing of urban areas, densely populated areas, settlements, schools, public buildings and market places
- avoiding traversing or close bypassing of shrine, historical places, national parks and protected areas
- avoiding traversing of forest and water catchment zones
- keep electrical field, magnetic field, audible noise and TV interference as far as possible below national/ international accepted levels
- keep impact on flora, fauna, nesting places, animal trails, migration zones and sensitive ecological areas to a minimum
- apply selected bush clearing, minimize access tracks.

24-The detailed design including final land survey is shifted to the construction contractor and will be part of the tender documents. The final location of the towers will be fixed by the constructing contractor after conducting the final land survey.

25-The source substation for the 220 kV double circuit transmission line to Bamyan is the **Doshi 220/20 kV AIS substation**. Doshi 220/20 kV substation is located at

35°35'47.08"N, 68°49'59.99"E. Space for the extension is currently available in Doshi 220/20 kV AIS switchyard for the two additional line bays required for the double circuit OHL feeders to Bamyan.

26-The **Bamyan 220/20 kV AIS substation** is to be located at 34°49'13.2"N 67°52'47.0"E. Bamyan 220/20 kV substation will be sized for the load of Bamyan city which will require two power transformers.

27-The **Back to Back Converter Station** (including the HVDC Converter and the necessary switchyards to connect the 500 kV systems) will be integrated into the Dasht-e-Alwan Substation. The Dasht-e-Alwan Substation is currently a greenfield location (approx. 300 x 1,400 m) and is located approx. 25 km north of Pul-e-Khumri, Baghlan Province, Afghanistan along the ring road connecting Kabul with Mazar-e-Sharif. At this location a 500/220 kV substation is currently under procurement.

2.4.1 Right of way and clearance

28-Regarding the planned 220 kV line, the Right of Way (ROW) is calculated to be 40 m (20 m on both sides of the centre line) on the basis of the span-width, the proposed line swinging and the electrical safety distance. However, there is no national standard available in Afghanistan for RoW in Afghanistan.

29-The minimum safety distance to conductors to respect international standards for electric and magnetic fields (EMF) is 15 m in view of the public.

30-Complete clearing of the ROW would be required in the centre strip of 25 m (12.5 meters on both sides) allowing for stringing of conductors. Outside this strip but still inside the ROW vegetation above 7 m height needs to be cleared, including possible tall danger trees outside but nearby the ROW corridor.

31-Concerning ground clearance, Table 4-1 shows the transmission line standards for the Soviet Union (PUE) which is applicable to the Project.

Table 2-1: Clearance as per PUE for 220 kV transmission lines

Clearance	220 kV Line
Above normal ground	7.0
To roads	8.0
To other OHLs	3.0

2.5 Project Area

- 32-The planned transmission line, substations and converter station are located in central Afghanistan in the provinces of Bamyan and Baghlan. The terrain is from mild to highly mountainous, mostly rocky and barren.
- 33-The line is in close proximity to the highway from Doshi Bridge to the existing substation in Khinjan. In Doshi bi-way the line turns south and follows the road from Doshi to Bamyan crossing the Bamyan center, Shibar, Saighan and Kahmard of Bamyan, as well as the Tala-Barfak and Doshi districts of Baghlan. Most of the tower locations are across the road.
- 34-The line generally takes four directions: from Khinjan SS to the Doshi bridge, it runs north; from Doshi bi-way to Kahmard, it runs north-east to south-west; from Sang Safid to Saigan, it run north to south-east; and from Shiabar pass to Bamyan center it runs from east to west.
- 35-From where the line turns towards south up to Sang Safid (about 70 km), it passes a mix of agriculture land, rocky hills of high slope, rivers and residential areas. This is a mix of mildly mountainous and highly hilly area which ends with a highly mountainous terrain. This is located in the south east areas of Kahmard district belonging to Bamyan province. This area also passes in the vicinity (2 km) of the biggest coal mine in Baghlan.
- 36-The third part starting from the center of the Kahmard district is a very mountainous area, with high slopes, cuts of rocky hills and a river. This is a very difficult terrain in terms of access, erection of towers, and will maybe pose difficulties to the maintenance works. Although the towers will be placed close to the road, the river crossing during construction and tower erection may imply a temporary road construction or installation of a temporary bridge.

37-The most valuable crops between Bamyan center and Shash pul area, Sang safid and Tajikan area of Kahmard district, and the center of Tala-Barfak and south parts of Doshi Districts are wheat, rice, maize and fodder plants like alfalfa. An estimated maximum of 11% of the land is planted with fodders alfalfa (cf. survey data of 6-2016). Yields of wheat are 2.8 t/ha on irrigated in Baghlan, and 2.08 t/ha in Bamyan. Grain makes 40% of total agriculture in Bamyan while in Baghlan it is replaced by fruits, so reduced wheat share to 37. Yield of barely is 1.3 t/ha in Baghlan and 1.2 t/ha in Bamyan, rice only 2.4 t/ha in Baghlan and 2 t/ha in Bamyan and maize yield is 2 t/ha in both Bamyan and Baghlan. Totally vegetables makes 47%, grain 40%, fodder 11% and fruit 2%. There is a difference between Bamyan center and the Kahmard district belong to it.

38-Other agricultural products include melons, watermelons, maize, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, garlic, and a few other vegetables in small or marginal quantities. Melons and watermelons have the largest share amongst these crops with average yields of 2.8 to 3.5 ton for each type per ha.

39-Fruit trees, such as pomegranates, peaches, apples, cherries, mulberries, quince, almonds and grapes, etc. might only be affected in exceptional cases as it is easy to avoid the few, mainly small, orchards during the planning of the sites for the towers. Yields for fruit trees and grapes are as follows: peaches 9.0 t/ha, almonds 6.0 t/ha, pomegranates 14.0 t/ha, apples 8.0 t/ha, and grapes 11.0 t/ha.

2.6 Measures to Reduce LAR-related Impacts

The following measures have been adopted to minimize project impacts:

- non-agricultural government-owned land is used wherever possible
- if the HVTL has to traverse agricultural land, the shortest feasible crossing distance is sought
- where tower placement allows it, suitable land is sought from a land user with a large plot to minimize the number of DPs and impact magnitude on any single DP
- built-up areas are avoided wherever possible.

40-In some areas there are empty places along the line corridor. If possible, the towers shall be installed in these empty spaces, even if it goes out of the corridor alignments.

3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

41-This chapter has been written based on a site visit to the project area and on the project's preliminary design. As a general strategy, the identification and layout of the site and a technical drawing showing the line profile with complete tower spotting have been made as pre-requisites for carrying out the **land acquisition and resettlement field survey (LARFS)**.

42-The LARFS involved impact assessment by quantifying and estimating the costs for the losses/disturbances to land, structures and other assets (crops, etc.). Through a participatory approach, socio-economic data on affected households (AHs) was collected, and consultation with the occupants of AHs and the affected communities was undertaken.

43-The LARP's team, comprising two Social Safeguard specialists, male field surveyors, and the technical surveyors, conducted the LARFS in the project area between **4th and 10th of September 2016**.

44-This LARP will need to be updated upon finalization of detailed design by the PMO and CSC.

3.1 Potential LAR Impacts

45-The project will have various impacts on the local population. Apart from the positive impacts of rural electrification, some adverse impacts cannot be avoided, such as permanent land acquisition for the 220 kV towers, temporary land use during civil works, some limited losses of properties such as houses, adjoining buildings, walls, irrigation channels, small hydro power networks and other properties, marginal impacts on business (in exceptional cases a person might be obliged to move his workshop, shop or other type of business).

46-The new substation in Bamyān is planned to be located in an empty land composed of sand and soil. DABS has allocated the plot and excavated the boundary of the substation area (300×600 m) (Figure 3-1). For the extension of the substation in Doshi, there is no need to acquire additional land (Figure 3-2). Neither economic nor physical displacement impacts are therefore expected from this component of the project.



Figure 3-1: Plot for the future Bamyān Substation

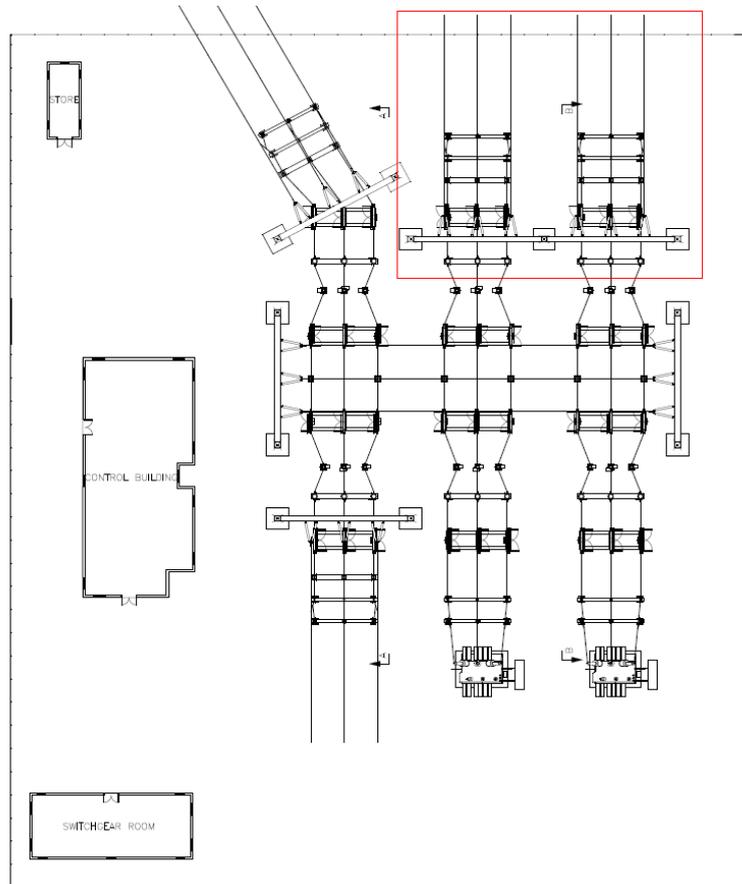


Figure 3-2: Planned extension of the Doshi Substation (red square)

47-In a similar way, no land acquisition is required for the back-to-back converter station, as the land is owned by DABS. Besides, it is located outside of the municipal limits of Pul-e-Khumri identified for further expansions.

48-Land owners/users affected by the project belong to two groups (which may overlap in a few cases):

- a) farmers planting crops or trees in agricultural lands
- b) owners of plots with provisional walls, houses, workshops, stables and other adjoining buildings.

49-Herders using land along the corridor are not expected to be affected. The adverse impacts on public lands which are used for pasture will be minimized. The long term impacts are limited to the little space taken by towers which has almost no impact on the utility of the land. Temporary impacts are also unimportant as the land requirements are extremely small. Inconvenience during construction, if at all, will last only for some weeks, probably at least partially during summer and autumn when pastures are almost deserted.

50-A total of **253 households** are estimated to be affected. Loss of houses will be avoided wherever possible. It is estimated that in the worst case up to **14 houses will be moved** either onto land already belonging to the owners of the dwellings, or to another site to be provided. **28 houses will partially be affected**. In some cases other properties such as channels, garden walls and field paths could be damaged during stringing.

51-So far, there is no evidence of any potential adverse impacts on business along the HVTL route. The field survey identified some shops, workshops, storage houses or farm buildings which must be moved due to the civil works within the line corridor. Consequently, only in exceptional cases, which currently seem not to exist, can a person be obliged to relocate the site of his business.

52-Losses to agricultural production may occur on irrigated land. As vegetable gardens (only irrigated) are small and take up only a small percentage of the area used, it would be possible to avoid the destruction of such lands during construction works. Sufficient clearance shall be provided below the transmission lines to ensure access by tractors, allowing the affected farmers continued and unhindered cultivation of their land.

53-Apart from possible damage to the land, construction works have little effect on the living conditions of the local population.

Construction will only be conducted close to living areas in Bamyan city and in some villages of Kahmard and of Tala wa Barfak. Adverse impacts in such areas could be: additional traffic with some danger for children, emission of dust from the construction vehicles on unpaved roads, noise from construction works and some pollution e.g. from welding.

3.1.1 Impacts of towers

54-Of the total 750 towers foreseen for the 220 kV line, most will be located on private or public productive lands. Few of the towers will be located in urban areas, where they could hinder housing development. No tower will have a low-bar to restrict future cultivation of the farmlands. Therefore, minimal land compensation will be applicable to the lands under the towers.

55-The construction of towers on agricultural land will require compensation for crops and trees lost immediately below the tower and also in a small area surrounding it. The area included in this perimeter has been assessed as 144 m² per 220 kV tower, requiring **a total of 108,000 m² of land which will be acquired permanently.**

56-In addition to the permanent losses of land under the towers, the farmland around these structures will be affected temporarily by the loss of crops and trees during a 3-tier process of tower construction, i.e.; 1) construction of foundations, 2) erection of towers, and 3) stringing of power lines. The whole process is usually completed in a period of 15 to 20 months thereby causing crop losses for a total of two cropping seasons within two years. Accordingly, cash compensation will be paid to the affected farmers for the loss of agricultural crops for two seasons. The HVTL will cross roughly **70 km of agricultural land**. A 25 m corridor would be required for the 3-tier process and, in the worst case, all works would be made during the cropping seasons of spring and summer (this shall, however, be avoided). For 70 km of affected agricultural land, **1,750,000 m² of productive land would be affected temporarily.**

57-Crop cultivation within the corridor can continue after the stringing of lines has taken place. However inside the ROW vegetation above 7 m height needs to be permanently cleared, including possible tall danger trees outside but nearby the ROW corridor. A total of **3,900 timber trees and 1,100 fruit trees** shall be lost.

3.1.2 Summary of impacts

58-The project will have various impacts on the local population. Apart from positive impacts from rural electrification, some adverse impacts cannot be avoided. In the worst case scenario, such adverse impacts are:

- losses of structures such as houses, adjoining buildings, walls, irrigation channels, and other properties
- permanent land acquisition for towers (the new substation in Bamyan, the extension of the existing substation in Doshi, and the converter station in Dasht-e-Alwan do not imply land acquisition)
- temporary land acquisition during civil works for the transmission line
- temporary impacts of construction works such as additional traffic, noise from construction work, social imponderability and health hazards from a larger number of workers moving into the area
- minor impacts on business (in an exceptional case, a person could be obliged to move his workshop, a shop or other type of business).

59-Only 2 AHs are headed by widowed/unmarried women who manage their owned farmlands through sharecroppers who are also close relatives. A total of 23 persons were reported as disabled youths and another 32 as bed-ridden elderly persons, but they have their families to look after their needs and none of them is unattended.

Table 3-1 presents the summary of the above described impacts.

Table 3-1: Summary of the LAR-related impacts of the project

Permanent losses of land	108,000 m ²
Productive land temporarily affected	1,750,000 m ²
Losses of walls, fences, water channels	1,700 m
Losses of houses	14
No of people	80
Houses partially damaged	28
Total number of AHs (direct and indirect)	253
Losses of fruit trees	1,100
Losses of timber trees	3,900

60-The final impacts may be minimized as towers may be constructed with priority on islands of barren land within

agricultural areas¹, on public space along streets and channels, and on other types of government owned land in order to avoid interference into private land ownership rights.

61-The highest possible figures are taken to be on the safe side with the land acquisition and resettlement budget. Detailed figures can only be presented after the final route design by the civil works contractor. With regard to the definite losses it is also important if construction works could be done during autumn and winter. During this time no damages at all or almost no damages of crops (apart from winter wheat) would be caused.

¹ According to Fichtner's experience in Afghanistan, most of the baren lands within agricultural areas are privately owned.

4. Socio-economic Profile of Affected People

4.1 Background

62-This chapter presents the socioeconomic profile of the population along the tentative route of the alignment. The socioeconomic surveys specific to the affected households will be conducted as part of the final LARP preparation once the alignment of the transmission line has been fixed, after the detailed design of the project is completed by the turnkey contractor.

63-As the HVTL route crosses the Baghlan and Bamyan provinces, the focus of the socio-economic field study has been on these two provinces. The data is based on national statistics and interviews by the local research team during the field survey in September 2016.

4.2 Provinces Traversed by the Transmission Line

64-The 2 provinces traversed by the transmission line are Baghlan and Bamyan:

- Baghlan province: is situated in the Northern part of Afghanistan, bordering Samangan province in the North, Kunduz Province in the East, Parwan Province in the South and Bamyan Province in the West. The province covers an area of 5,717 km². Less than half is mountainous and semi-mountainous and more than half is flat area. The ruins of a Zoroastrian fire temple, the Surkh Kotal, are located in Baghlan.
- Bamyan Province: is located in the central highlands of Afghanistan. Bamyan borders to the east with the provinces of Baghlan, Parwan and Wardak, with Ghazni and Diakundi in the west, with Ghor in the south, Samangan and Sare-e-Pul in the north. Bamyan is divided into seven administrative districts, which totally encompasses 18,292.25 km². Out of that, 96,808.28 ha are used for agricultural purposes. Bamyan has 2,403 villages.

4.3 Census of Affected Households

65-Preliminary Land acquisition and resettlement field survey (LARFS), including measurement of affected assets, Census of AHs and community consultations were initially carried out from the 3rd to the 9th of September 2016. Detailed census will be undertaken at the detailed design stage.

66-The Census included questions about the socio-economic characteristics of AHs in order to obtain necessary information

about their livelihood conditions. A preliminary assessment of the population, land and other assets that would potentially be affected by the implementation of the project has been based on the primary and secondary data collection. The sources of data and information are described in the following:

a) Reconnaissance of the Affected Area

A thorough reconnaissance of the route of the transmission line corridors was conducted to develop a broad understanding of the area and to identify social issues likely to emerge in the implementation of the project. A walkthrough survey of the area was also undertaken to study the ground realities and the nature of developments that may have taken place. Detailed LARP will be prepared once the detailed design is conducted.

b) DABS Department Records

No official records as such about the land owners are available with the DABS. However, many meetings were held with the staff and information was obtained as to number of affected people and land holding.

c) Satellite Image

Imagery of the route of the TL area was used in making the preliminary assessment and estimation of the land utilization, terrain characteristics, etc. Very minimal differences were found in the area estimated by using satellite images and the assessment on site.

4.4 Socio-Economic Surveys

67-A preliminary socio-economic survey of the affected area was undertaken in order to generate a benchmark for the evaluation/monitoring of the implementation of the LARP.

68-In order to have comprehensive and detailed information, the socio-economic data of the affected people was collected using different tools including group discussions, walk-over surveys, consultative meetings, structured questionnaires, etc. Interviews with the heads of the affected HHs were undertaken - 7 in Bamyan center and 27 along the line from Kahmard to Doshi. Before starting the survey, the questionnaire was pretested in the field and modified in the light of field observations.

69-After data collection, this was scrutinized and subjected to qualitative as well as to quantitative analysis. Quantitative analysis was made using spread sheet software, whereas qualitative analysis was conducted to relate the results of quantitative analysis to the socio-economic conditions.

70-The main villages located along the transmission line from Bamyan center to Doab Mikhzarin are Guzar, Kaj Char Aab, Safid Kala, Maidani, Koshandiz, Dawlat big, Qara-e-Payen, Bazar-e-Tala, Shakra-e-Sagan), and from Doab Mikhzarin to Doshi are Tokhta, MashiNegary, Khasapaz, Kodo Bark, Sharabad, Aliabad Kheerbabad, Deh Dady and Nahre e Shahi.

800 to 1,100 houses including 11,000 - 15,000 persons were surveyed. The majority of the population is composed of farmers, traders, labourers, and unemployed persons. Almost 50% have access to schools and health clinics. Some of the villagers along the line route live far from maternity hospitals, therefore the risk of infant and maternal mortality is very high.

71-The survey revealed that the total number of DPs is 253, of which severely affected will be close to 80. A summary of the affected houses and their household members is given in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Preliminary number of affected houses and household members, according to location

Location	Number of AHs	Number of household members (APs)
Between center and Kahmard	58	290
Between Kahmard and Doab Mikhzarin	43	215
Between Doab Mikhzarin and Dasht el Barfak	78	
Between Barfak and Khinjan SS	74	390
Total	253	1265

72-During field surveys, DPs reported that they had been working on their lands for many years - not giving them to lease or hiring wage earning farmers.

73-The survey results regarding socio-economic conditions and the impact assessment in the affected area are described briefly below.

4.4.1 Demographic characteristics

74-The first part of the questionnaire concerns the demographic details of the APs.

Age distribution

The major proportion of the respondents (43.20%) are in the 36-50 age group, and 27.27% are between 20 and 35 years old. 20.45% of the respondents are between 51 and 60, while 11.34% are over 60 years old.

Household Members

The total number of houses affected by the project is 253 with an average family size of 5. The affected population is 51.2% male and 49.8% female.

Education Level

The data shows that 88.5% of the respondents are illiterate, while the other 11.5% has different educational levels: 12% have primary education, 9.5% have middle education, and 3% have graduate education degrees.

Ethnic composition

75- The survey revealed that the affected population is comprised of Hazara Pashtuns, Tajiks and Tatars. Out of the 253 affected households, 78 were Hazara, 73 Tatar, 2 Pashton, 40 Tajik and 58 Isamaili. Hazara makes up for 31%, Tatar 29%, Pashton 1% Tajik 16% and Isamili 23% of the affected people.

4.4.2 Socio-economic characteristics

Economic Activities

76-The main economic activity of the 253 AHs is agriculture. The second important activity is either businesses or labour. The economic activities of a sample of approximately 10% of the total APs is shown in Table 4-2 below.

Table 4-2: Economic Activities of the Sample Affected People

Economic activity	No. of APs	%
Agriculture	68	46
Business	29	24
Labor	20	16
Employment (public and private)	13	10.5
Livestock raising	4	3.5
Total	124	100

Cropping Pattern

77-The affected area is mainly a wheat, rice and vegetable growing area. The main crops during the winter season are wheat, vegetables and fodder. Summer crops in all affected locations are cotton, vegetables and watermelons.

Borrowing Status

78-During the survey, respondents were asked about amounts borrowed during recent years from any source. The results

indicated that none of the respondents had borrowed money from any source.

Non-Governmental Organizations

79-TENT-O is an active NGO in the project area.

4.4.3 Gender issues

80-In the project provinces, men and women are economically active and contribute to the household economy. Men are the main responsible for agricultural activities from cultivating to irrigation and for looking after the crops up to collecting the harvest. Women support the men of their family in agriculture mainly during the cultivating time (weeding) and during the harvest. Women also contribute to agro processing (prevailing with regard to their family's own products).

81-In case of purchasing food and clothes, a recent study shows that the majority of the decision is made by women. Men mainly decide if household devices, agriculture inputs and utensils or animals are purchased. The men are also the main decision makers for school enrolment for both boys and girls. Men control the major household assets. The man is the owner of the house, the agricultural land, the farming equipment and the animals (larger animals like cows, horses, and donkeys, and small animals like sheep and goats). Only chicken and ducks often belong to the women. For the LARP, the men will likely receive the cash compensation for affected assets.

4.5 Project Impact Assessment Surveys

82-Project impact identification and assessment related to population, land and land-based assets to be affected by the construction is carried out through field surveys i.e., the Focused Census Surveys (FCS). It numbers the affected people and registers them according to location and landholdings.

83-In order to economize on time, the census and impact assessment survey were carried out simultaneously by a team comprising a sociologist, a resettlement expert, enumerators and DABS staff. A copy of the tool used is attached as Annex 2. In this way, a comprehensive databank has been collected through field surveys/investigations and analyzed. Consequently, various types of impacts have been quantified and assessed.

84-There are six major project impacts: 1) temporary loss of access to land, 2) damages to crops, 3) permanent losses of land, 4) impacts on residences 5) impacts on fruit and wooden trees, and 6) impacts on other assets. These have been described in Section 3.

5. Legal and Policy Framework

85-This LARP is prepared following the provisions of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) for the Investment Program updated in October 2015. This chapter discusses the national legislation of Afghanistan and the differences and/or gaps in relation to the ADB safeguards. A synthesis of both systems of standards/safeguards is also provided in detail. A description of the various entitlements for different types of impacts and displaced persons is finally given.

5.1 Afghanistan's Legal Framework on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

86-The 2004 Constitution of Afghanistan provides that property shall be safe from violation, that is, that no one shall be forbidden from owning and acquiring property except by law and private property can only be confiscated by legal order.

87-In 2007, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a new Land Policy that allows for the formalization of land rights in informal settlements, and addresses bottlenecks in land rights administration as well as the overlap in different institutions' authority over questions of land rights (USAID, 2010).

88-The 2008 Law on Managing Land Affairs sets out definitions for various land types and classifications, requirements for land deeds, and principles governing allocations of state land, land leasing, land expropriation, settlement of land rights, and restoration of lands. The law recognizes Shari'a, and defers to applicable principles of Shari'a in some areas. Issues that are not covered by the Law on Managing Land Affairs are governed by the country's Civil Code, which in large measure also reflects the Shari'a. Islamic law governs when the Civil Code is silent on an issue (USAID, 2010).

89-Customary Law dominates in Afghanistan, and the Civil Code recognizes its application with regard to land rights. The Ministry of Justice estimates that, due to lack of trust and confidence in formal judicial institutions, 90% of Afghans rely solely on customary law. The Constitution is silent on the authority of customary law but prohibits the adoption of laws that are inconsistent with the tenets of Islam (USAID, 2010). According to Chapter 16, Article 193 of the Customary Law (Draft February 17, 2005), if any provisions from this law are in conflict with the provisions of any other legislation, its provisions shall prevail.

90-The Land Acquisition Law (LAL - Official Gazette No. 849, published in 2005/04/20) addresses the land expropriation process and legal rights in relation to the process. For public interest purposes, such as construction of public infrastructure and acquisition of land with cultural or scientific values, land of higher agricultural productivity, or large gardens, the law provides that:

- The acquisition of a plot or part of it for public purpose is decided by the Council of Ministers and is compensated at fair value based on current market rates (Section 2).
- The acquisition of a plot or part of it should not prevent the owner from using the rest of the property or hamper its use. If this happens, the whole property will be acquired (Section 4).
- The right of a land owner or user will be terminated three months prior to start of civil works and after proper compensation to them has been made. The termination of the right of landlords and land users would not affect their rights on collecting their last harvest from the land, except when there is emergency evacuation (Section 6).
- In case of land acquisition, the following factors shall be considered for compensation: value of land; value of houses and buildings; value of trees, crops and other assets on land (Section 8).
- The value of land depends on the category and its geographic location (Section 11).
- A person whose residential land is subject to acquisition will receive a new plot of land of the same value. He has the option to get residential land or a house on government property in exchange, under proper procedures (Section 13).
- If a landowner so wishes his affected plot can be swapped with unaffected government land. If the new plot is worth less than the old the difference will be reimbursed to the owner (Section 15).
- The values of orchards, vines and trees on land under acquisition shall be determined by the competent officials of the local body (Section 16).
- When a property is evaluated at the current rate at the locality concerned, the owner or his representative must be present at the time of measuring and evaluation of the property.
- It is Afghan practice to recognize traditional or informal land rights.
- Compensation and rehabilitation is provided before the land is acquired.

91-There is no country specific resettlement policy in Afghanistan.

5.2 The ADB Safeguard Policy

92-The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009, applies to losses due both to physical and economic displacement caused by involuntary acquisition of land and is based on the following basic principles:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever feasible.
- Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by providing viable livelihood options.
- Replacing what is lost: if individuals or a community must lose all or part of their land, means of livelihood, or social support systems, so that a project might proceed, they will be compensated and assisted through replacement of land, housing, infrastructure, resources, income sources, and services, in cash or kind, so that their economic and social circumstances will be at least restored to the pre-project level. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. ADB and executing agencies or project sponsors, during project preparation, assess opportunities for DPs to share project benefits. The affected people need to be provided with sufficient resources and opportunities to re-establish their livelihoods and homes as soon as possible, with time-bound action in coordination with the civil works.
- DPs are to be fully informed and closely consulted. DPs are to be consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options, including relocation sites and socioeconomic rehabilitation. Pertinent resettlement information is to be disclosed to the affected people at key points, and specific opportunities provided for them to participate in choosing, planning, and implementation options. Grievance redress mechanisms for affected people are to be established. Where DPs are vulnerable, resettlement planning decisions will be preceded by a social preparation phase to enhance their participation in negotiation, planning, and implementation.
- Social and cultural institutions: institutions of the DPs, and, where relevant, of their hosts, are to be protected and supported. DPs are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.

- No formal title: indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, pastoralists, people who claim for such land without formal legal rights, and others, who may have usufruct or customary rights to affected land or other resources, often have no formal legal title to their lands. The absence of a formal legal title to land is not a barrier to ADB policy entitlements. DPs who neither have formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to land should be compensated for all non-land assets and for other improvements to the land.
- Identification: DPs are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
- The poorest: particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected people, and vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include those without legal title to land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled and other vulnerable groups, particularly indigenous peoples. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- The full resettlement costs are to be included in the presentation of the project costs and benefits. This includes costs for compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the without project situation (which are included in the presentation of project costs and benefits). The budget also includes costs for planning, management, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, land taxes, land fees, and physical and price contingencies. Where loans include subprojects, components or investments prepared only after project approval and loans through financial intermediaries that are likely to cause involuntary resettlement, sufficient contingency allowance must be allocated for resettlement prior to approval of the loan. Similarly, resettlement plans should also reflect the timeframe for resettlement planning and implementation.
- Eligible costs of compensation: relocation and rehabilitation may be considered for inclusion in the ADB loan financing for the project, if requested, to assure timely availability of the required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation.
- Compensation and rehabilitation is to be provided before the land is acquired.

5.3 Identification of Gaps between the ADB Policy and the Afghanistan Law

93-The Land Acquisition Law (LAL) of Afghanistan and the ADB policy diverge on some key points related to the compulsory acquisition of land. The LAL does not require adequate consultation with affected parties; it simply requires that declaration and notice be given about temporary use of land or acquisition or resumption of land (lease) and the purposes for which it is required. Nor does the LAL require preparation of a documenting process, consultations with DPs, or any specification of procedure for the acquisition and compensation. Finally, the LAL does not entitle to compensation DPs without title nor provides compensation for income losses caused by LAR. Table 5-1 presents the differences between the LAL and the ADB safeguards, and identifies the resolutions taken on this LARP to reconcile the gaps.

Table 5-1: Comparison of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the LAL of Afghanistan

ADB SPS 2009	Land Acquisition Law (LAL)	Remarks/Agreed Reconciliation Measures
DPs are to be fully informed and consulted on compensation options.	National legislation does not provide for public consultation.	The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) provides for consultation and information dissemination.
DPs should be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost.	LAR for public interest is to be compensated based on equal/fair value according to current market rates. In case of residential land, land for land is offered. Affected crops and trees will be valued by the competent authorities.	The LARF specifies that affected land will be compensated at replacement cost, free of transaction cost, while buildings/structures are compensated without deducting for depreciation. Crops or trees will also be compensated in cash at replacement rates.
Lack of formal title should not be a barrier to compensation/rehabilitation.	Provides compensation to DPs with formal or traditional/customary rights to land. DPs without such rights on the land are not compensated for non-land assets	The LARF provides compensation at replacement cost for titled and customary users, and rehabilitation for non-title holders.

ADB SPS 2009	Land Acquisition Law (LAL)	Remarks/Agreed Reconciliation Measures
DPs should be timely compensated.	Land owners/users rights on a plot will be terminated three months prior to start of civil works and after compensation is given. The termination of the owner/user rights will not affect the rights to collect the last harvest except in the case of an emergency.	The LARF provides for crops compensation whether they have been harvested or not to avoid civil works delays and pressures on land users to harvest a crop before it is fully ripe. Land users harvesting their crops after notification of the land occupation date will not lose any part of their due compensation.
DPs should be compensated and/or assisted, to guarantee at least the maintenance of their pre-project livelihood level.	Compensation at replacement rate will be given for land, house, crops, or trees losses. Compensation for income losses/relocation costs is not considered.	General rehabilitation for income losses and for relocation costs will be given if these impacts occur.

6. Entitlements

6.1 Principles for Entitlement and Eligibility

94-The compensation eligibility and entitlements for this LARP are detailed below:

- The negative impact on DP must be avoided or minimized as much as possible.
- Where negative impacts are unavoidable, the persons affected by the project and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living.
- Information related to the preparation and implementation of the LARP will be disclosed to DPs and all key stakeholders and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation.
- Land acquisition for the project would be done as per the Land Acquisition Law of Afghanistan. The Act specifies payment of adequate compensation for the properties to be acquired. Additional support would be extended for meeting the replacement value of the property, that includes all transactions costs and without deduction for depreciation, and salvageable materials. DPs who neither have titles nor recognized or recognizable claims to land will be compensated for their structures and for other improvements to the land.
- Widening and strengthening work will take place mostly on the existing alignment except at locations where the existing alignment may require shifting to accommodate bridges reconstructed in new locations adjacent to existing structures.
- Before taking possession of the acquired lands and properties, compensation and resettlement assistance will be paid in accordance with the provision described in this document.
- An entitlement matrix for different categories of people displaced by the project has been prepared and provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of census survey. However, people moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. In case of land acquisition the date of notification for acquisition will be treated as cut-off date. For non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by the executing agency will be considered as cut-off date.

- Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the project level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups.
- Consultations with DPs will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- Compensation and rehabilitation is to be provided before the land is acquired.

DPs entitled to compensation or rehabilitation under the Investment Program are:

- all DPs with formal title, formal or customary deed, or traditional land right as vouched by the local Jirga, elders or Community Development Council;
- tenants and sharecroppers, whether registered or not
- owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land (including those with no legal rights to the land) and
- DPs losing business, income, and salaries (including those with no legal rights to the land).

95-Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date to be set on the completion day of the impacts assessment and DP census. All DPs settling in affected areas after that date and who cannot prove that they are displaced users of affected plots will not be eligible for compensation.

6.2 Entitlements and Valuation

96-DPs are entitled to various types of compensation and resettlement assistance as detailed below. Some of these impacts have not been noted in the preliminary assessment and may not be applicable for the transmission line component, but were included in case these are identified during the LARP finalization:

- **Acquisition of land** will be compensated at replacement cost either through replacement plots of similar value² and condition or in cash based on replacement/current market to be approved by the council of ministers. DABS will shoulder all fees, taxes, and other charges, as applicable under relevant laws incurred in the acquisition and resource establishment.

² The value of the land will be determined by the Agricultural Department

- **Houses, Structures and Buildings** will be compensated in cash at replacement cost free of depreciation or transaction costs. Replacement costs are calculated in consultation with local governments, provincial DABS engineers and AP and will not include depreciation or salvaged materials which can be used for free by the AH. A lump sum shifting allowance of AF 5,000 will be paid for each resettled AH in addition to building compensation.
- **Loss of crops** will be compensated at market rate along with additional assistance for purchase of seeds and restoration of future crop activities.
- **Loss of trees:** Fruit bearing trees will be compensated at the value of 1 harvest multiplied by the number of years needed to re-grow a tree at the same productive level of the tree lost. Non-fruit bearing/timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The compensation for the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.
- **Loss of business** will be compensated based on average net income of similar typical businesses in project areas as determined by surveys through consultations with communities and DPs. Compensation for permanent business losses will amount to 6 month of net income. Compensation for temporary business losses will cover income losses during the interruption period.
- **Income losses for workers and employees** — Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of three months.
- **Sharecroppers and agricultural workers** — Sharecroppers will receive their share of harvest at market rates plus one additional crop compensation. Agricultural workers, with contracts to be interrupted, will get a cash indemnity corresponding to their salary in cash up to a maximum of three months.
- **Vulnerable Households** – Vulnerable households (AHs below the poverty line, women household heads, mentally challenged headed households, etc.) will be provided an additional three months of average household income allowance (AF 28,500) as assistance and will be given priority in employment in project-related jobs.
- **Severe agricultural land impacts** – When 10% or more of an AP's agricultural land is affected, the AP will get an additional allowance for severe impacts equal to the market value of a year's net income crop yield of the land lost.

- **Transitional livelihood allowance**³ — AHs forced to relocate will receive a livelihood allowance of AF 5,200 a month for 3 months.
- **Community structures and public utilities** — Will be fully replaced or rehabilitated so as to satisfy their pre-project functions.
- **Impacts on irrigation channels** — The project will ensure that irrigation channels are diverted and rehabilitated to previous standards.

97-The determination of replacement cost will be based on a detailed assessment undertaken to verify local market rates from local people (based on land transactions done in the area in the last three years) and government rates (if any) prevalent in this region. The government-registered price will be ascertained from the revenue papers. However, in Afghanistan there may be situations where land or building markets are insufficiently developed and land sales prices are not systematically recorded. In these cases valuation will be based on local government revenue rates and will then be negotiated with the local communities. The replacement value rates payable to the affected households will be determined based on extensive consultations with the local Jirgas and the affected households. These negotiated rates will be adopted once endorsed by the Governor’s Office. The final LARP will detail the consultation and negotiation activities that led to the definition of the final land rates so as to document the fairness and transparency of the land valuation process and the final agreement of the DPs.

98-The above described entitlements are summarized in the Entitlements Matrix provided in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Entitlements Matrix

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
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³ Transitional livelihood allowance is computed based on the prevailing wage rate of AF200 per day by 26 days or AF 5,200 per month. This is also the basis for cash compensation for lost wages. This rate will be adjusted based on the current prevailing wage rate during LARP finalization.

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent agricultural/residential/commercial land loss	Land affected by right-of-way (ROW)	AP with title, formal/customary deed, or traditional land right as vouched by local Jirga, elders or Community Development Council.	- Compensation at replacement cost either through replacement plots of similar value or in cash based on replacement/current market to be approved by the council of ministers. All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project
Structure loss	Residential/commercial or auxiliary structures affected	Owners of structures (including informal settlers)	- Cash compensation for affected structure and other fixed assets at replacement cost of the structure free of depreciation, taxes/fees and salvaged materials. - In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure. - Right to salvage material from demolished structure
Crops losses	Crops on affected land	Owners of crops / sharecroppers	- Cash compensation equal to replacement cost of crop lost plus cost of replacement seeds and restoration of future crop activities.
Trees Losses	Trees on affected land	Owner of trees (including informal settlers)	- Fruit bearing trees will be compensated at the value of 1 harvest multiplied by the number of years needed to re-grow a tree at the same productive level of the tree lost. - Non-fruit bearing/timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. - The compensation of the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.
Business losses	Permanent / temporary	Business / shop owners (including informal settlers)	- Owners: Business compensation based on monthly income from that business by month of business stoppage. The compensation for business loss will be calculated based on tax receipts or when these are not available based on fixed rates ⁴ . -Employees: indemnity for lost wages up to 3 months income

⁴ The fixed rate will be based on the average net income of similar businesses in the project areas as determined by the surveys conducted during LARP preparation.

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Transitional Allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters and informal settlers)	-transitional allowance per household for livelihood losses at AF 5,200 multiplied by 3 months
Relocation Allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters and informal settlers)	-Relocation allowance per household of AF5,000
Assistance to Vulnerable Affected Households	Affected by land acquisition, resettlement, etc.	AH which are: female-headed; poor (below poverty line) or headed by handicapped/ disabled persons	-Additional cash assistance equivalent to 3 months average household income (AF28,500) -Preferential employment in project related jobs.
Severe Loss of Agricultural Land	Agricultural land		-Allowance for severe land impacts equal to replacement cost of a year's net income from crop yield of land lost.
Temporary land occupation		Title holders (formal and informal) lease holders	-Rent for duration of use equal to potential crop loss plus plot rehabilitation. Tenants to share the lump-sum with land-use certificate holders as per their contract
Unidentified Impacts			-Unforeseen impacts compensated based on above entitlements during project implementation by EA.
Loss of Community, Cultural, Religious, or Government Sites	Temporary or permanent loss due to the transmission line component activities		-Conservation, protection and cash compensation for replacement (schools, communal centres, markets, health centres, shrines, other religious or worship sites, tombs. Cash compensation for affected structures based on the above structures entitlements
Impact on irrigation channels	Temporary or permanent loss due to the Project activities	Community/affected households	-Irrigation channels are diverted and rehabilitated to previous standards

7. Consultation and Disclosure

7.1 Introduction

99-A consultation process was carried out with the potentially displaced people/public along the transmission line routing from Doshi to Bamyan (the only project component where LAR-related impacts are expected). The objective was sharing of information related with the project planning and execution activities. The information shared included project activities and their expected impacts on the physical, biological and socio-economic conditions. Accordingly, the concerns/issues of the affected population/locals associated with the project were documented and understood.

100- The public consultations conducted in September 2016 included scoping sessions with stakeholders and focused group discussions with local communities.

7.2 Identification of Stakeholders

101- Possible stakeholders of the project are: the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, the World Food Programme, the National Solidarity Programme working with Community Development Councils, the National Area Based Development Programme developed by District Development Assemblies. NGOs active mainly in the water and sanitation sector, in health care, education, women's empowerment, agricultural development, human rights, child care, socio-economic development, cultural and community development.

102- In addition to the above, the local government, local electricity departments, and the Departments for Women's Issues at provincial level are quite active and it would be possible to involve them in supporting the project. Local units of DABS and the Ministry of Energy are the overall responsible organizations for all electricity-related issues: planning, development and operation of the existing properties. They are also key players when addressing supply issues and conflicts.

103- In general, when it comes to the impacts of the project the primary stakeholders are the people in the two provinces who are affected in different ways according to the type of losses to be expected and by the construction works themselves. Most negative impacts are small and short term so that the positive impacts of the project will most probably

compensate the people for the nuisance caused by the civil works (apart from the compensation payment for losses).

7.3 Stakeholder Consultation

104- During the field survey, some preliminary consultations were held in the Bamyan center, and others along the line corridor with regional and local stakeholders from Kahmard down to Doshi. The meetings focused on the collection of information on the socio-economic conditions in the wider areas of the planned line corridor. At the same time, information on the project was provided to those stakeholders who, until that point, had not been informed. With regard to the primary stakeholders, apart from many individual interviews, 11 focus group discussions (FGD) were held in various districts (Kahmard, Tala Wa Barfak and Doshi).

7.4 Results from the Preliminary Consultation Process

105- The communities along the line corridor (apart from the Bamyan center and some villages in Doshi district) are connected to either the grid or stand-alone public electricity networks. The rest of the communities are either not connected to any type of electricity, or connected to a mini hydropower network. The mini hydropower network supplies power from 20 to 150 HHs without any or with very low technical standards, privately run by untrained people.

106- All the people asked along line corridor indicated that they would be happy to pay for electricity.

107- When asked who should organize the valuation of losses, fix the compensation, and conciliate in case of grievances, most people favored either the traditional (tribal) *shura* or the government established *shura*. In some cases Community Development Councils (CDC) were also mentioned.

108- The predominant concern is that the future supply would not be fair (i.e. that their village would not be included in the public network - as it had been left out once before). Some groups expressed the fear that compensation payments would not be made at all, or that the compensation money would not cover losses adequately.

109- The majority of the people would not have any problems with land acquisition and compensation procedures.

However, they all pointed out that there were vulnerable households living in their communities (not affected by the ROW though). The areas where a relatively high number of very poor and vulnerable people were reported are between Shash Pula and Dasht-e-Safid of Bamyan, and between Barfak and Ismaily area of Baghlan provinces.

7.5 Conclusions and Further Proceedings

110- One conclusion from the social survey is that the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement process requires an improved gender approach. As far as security conditions allow for the integration of female staff members into the contractor's and the consultant's teams, contacts with women as land owners and women as heads of households in general should be made by female social experts.

111- With regard to the next steps, after the initial consultations with various stakeholders and especially with members of the possibly affected communities, the following activities will be carried out:

- After agreement of the LARP between DABS and ADB, both reports will be put onto the homepage of the concerned organizations.
- DABS will also in parallel provide a translation of the summary of the principles of the LARP, and the land acquisition and compensation process to the concerned district administrations for further distribution to the possibly affected communities.
- With the start of the final HVTL design with the Detailed Measurement Survey, a leaflet will be elaborated and printed with a summary of the land acquisition and compensation process (including the grievance redress mechanism and all addresses of concerned institutions) and distributed to all persons identified as owners of affected land and other properties. A draft leaflet is shown in Annex 1.

112- The involvement of the affected population and their representatives will be ensured by their participation in the Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committees (PVCC) and in the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC), respectively. Apart from the institutional participation of representatives of the population, all affected persons are invited at any time to apply to the PMO and their Due

Diligence Team (DDT). Phone numbers and other information about the concerned institutions will be provided in the project leaflet mentioned above.

8. Grievance Redress Mechanism

113- In accordance with ADB safeguards, great care is taken in the project to prevent grievances. The special situation in the conflict marked Afghanistan requires special attention in order to avoid any additional development of conflicts.

114- Prevention of grievances will be achieved mainly through careful land acquisition design and implementation, by ensuring full DPs participation and consultation; and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the community, the PMO and their consultants and coordinators, and the local governments. In order to include women, the team for the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement (and compensation) process will be gender-sensitive and culturally-adapted.

115- This notwithstanding, complaints are sometimes unavoidable if, for example, a different understanding of the value of losses and consequently of compensation payment arises. Therefore, a grievance redress mechanism is being adopted for the project to allow the DP the opportunity to appeal against any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from valuation of losses and the compensation/rehabilitation process. Efforts to make DPs fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints will continue during the updating of the LARP and at the time of compensation.

116- The various queries, complaints and problems that are likely to be generated among the DP and that might require mitigation, include the following:

- DP not listed as affected
- losses not identified correctly
- compensation/assistance considered inadequate or not as provided by the entitlement matrix
- dispute about ownership
- internal dispute amongst owners, leaseholders, and /or sharecroppers
- delay in disbursement of compensation payments/assistance
- improper distribution of compensation payments/assistance in case of joined ownership of land and other properties
- rehabilitation work not properly done by contractor.

117- Complaints and grievances will be addressed through the following steps and actions (see Figure 8-1). However, such steps shall not prevent any complainant to seek redress of his or her complaint directly to the court. These are only offered as an alternative complaint resolution.

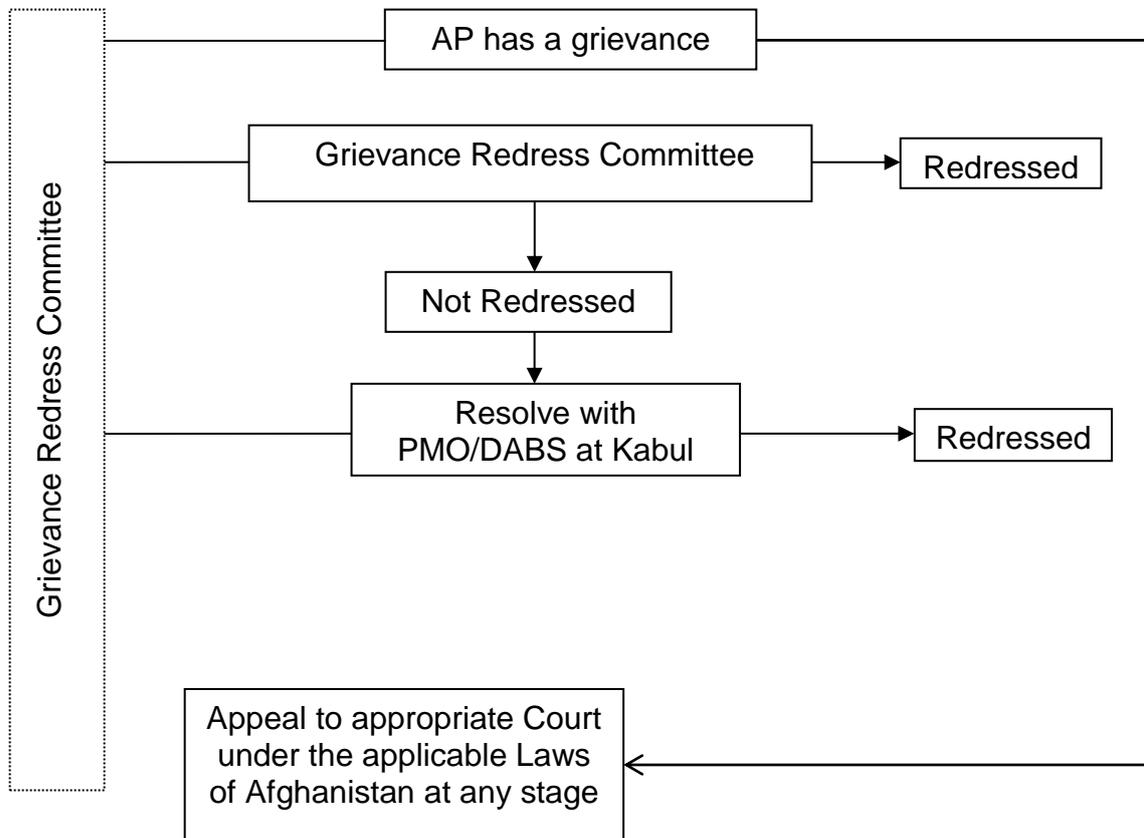


Figure 8-1: Grievance Redress Mechanism

First Step: A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established for each concerned district. It includes two members of the community along the HVTL corridor (preferably one DP and one non-directly affected person from two different villages concerned) to be elected by the regional *jirga*, one representative of the district governor with juridical experience, one representative of the concerned district DABS office, and one representative of a regionally active NGO (who will act as a civil society organization), preferably with experience in mediation/conflict management.

The committee is chaired by the representative of the concerned district governor. Grievances should be sent in written form to the committee and must be heard and resolved within 21 days of submission of the complaint.

Second Step: If the district-level GRC is not able to resolve the grievance within a 21-day period, the complaints should be presented via the local DABS representative to the DABS General Manager on the central level. The elected representatives of the DP at the provincial level will have the opportunity to mediate by providing their written comments and proposals to the manager. A final decision will be made by the Director of DABS after the assessment of the case and a careful preparation of the decision by the PMO/Due Diligence Unit representative. Grievances should be sent in a written form and must be heard and resolved within 14 days of submission of the complaint.

- 118- While applying the Grievance Redress Mechanism, the DP can seek support from the representative of the coordinator who may also be assisted by the national and international consultants. The contact addresses/phone numbers will be disseminated via the project information leaflet to be distributed amongst all possibly affected HH.
- 119- If the cause of a grievance is the contradiction between traditional law and modern legislation, the DP may also seek support from the local *jirga* and/or from elders which may hear the legal position of the DP.
- 120- If the issue or complaint remains unresolved through the grievance redress mechanism, the case can be referred to the appropriate court for resolution.
- 121- The PMO will design a pro-forma letter to be used for filling complaints. A representative of the coordinator or a member of the DDT will help in filling the form and transmitting it to the appropriate committee/authority and will assist the DP at every stage of the complaint process.
- 122- If grievances cannot be resolved at the local level, the DABS will nevertheless pay the amount laid down by the PVCC to the DP. Additional compensation may be paid later upon decision of the DABS general manager or the court appealed to in accordance with the final entitlements of the DP.

9. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

- 123- The initial assessment shows that the impact of the transmission line component on the income of most AHs is negligible and can be covered by the compensation for loss of assets.
- 124- Households below the poverty line and otherwise vulnerable households may lose their livelihood base if impacted by the Project / loss of land or relocation. In this case, a special livelihood support program shall be implemented.
- 125- So far, not a single case has been identified where a business could be affected, and the probability that the final design may result in more than very few (exceptional) cases is also very low. The only significantly affected are the few households (14) who may be displaced from their residence. For these households, the transition and relocation allowances provided in the entitlement matrix would be sufficient to help them cope with resettlement to the locations they would purchase with the compensation money.

10. Institutional Arrangements

126- The institutional arrangements for the finalization and implementation of this LARP follow the provisions described in the approved LARF.

10.1 Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS)

127- Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS) is the executing agency (EA) for the project and the primary responsible for LAR planning, implementation and financing. Within DABS, the Project Management Office (PMO) will have day to day responsibility for LAR and, within it, a Due Diligence Team (DDT). The PMO has overall responsibility of planning, implementation and monitoring of LAR activities in projects under the MFF. It is tasked to:

- ensure availability of a budget for LAR activities
- select and appoint organizations and consults for specific activities
- coordinate with line departments, implementing organization and the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)
- train resettlement team; and,
- manage tasks involving local or central government or the affected communities shuras.

128- The DDT will work closely with other staff of the PMO and will specifically look at safeguards issues. The DDT will assist the PMO in getting all the necessary clearances and implement the resettlement activities prior to start of any civil work. The DDT will be supported by an International Resettlement Specialist (IRS) and one Domestic Resettlement Specialist (DRS). Similarly, there will be one International Environment Specialist (IES) who will be assisted by a Domestic Environmental Specialist (DES). The IRS/DRS will work closely with the PMO engineers, turn-key contractor and implementing NGO at the project site level. The candidate to be selected as IRS is desired to have similar earlier experience in resettlement and social development planning and implementation.

129- The EA staff dealing with LAR impacts will require training on safeguards issues. This will be provided by the project supervision consultant's national and international resettlement specialists Training will be budgeted in the LARP.

130- The draft LARP will be finalized by the PMO (through the DDT) and the turnkey contractor based on the detailed design of the transmission line component. DMS and DP census will be conducted based on specific tower spotting. A Resettlement Team (or specialist) is a requirement for the

PMO and turnkey contractor to conduct the DMS, DP census and survey and implement the final/implementation-ready LARP.

10.2 The Turnkey Contractor

131- The Turnkey Contractor is obliged to carry out the land acquisition assessment prior to construction and in full accordance with the final LARP. The contractor will identify, with support of the coordinator/facilitator, the owner/land use right holders of the land for all temporary losses from construction work and all permanent losses and he will notify the coordinates of the land, the full name of the owner and the size of the land for all areas of the same owner required on a permanent and/or temporary basis and send the document with signature of the land owner / land use right holder to the PVCC.

10.3 LARP Coordinator/Facilitator

132- DABS will engage a local organization (NGO or consultant) to assist the implementation of the LARP. The NGO will play the role of coordinator/facilitator and will work as a link between the PMO and the DPs. The LAR coordinator/facilitator will educate the DPs on the need to implement the Project, on aspects relating to land acquisition and LAR measures and ensure proper utilization of various compensations extended to the DPs under the entitlement package. Specific tasks of the coordinator/facilitator are as follows:

- work under close coordination of the PMO and DDT to implement the LARP
- involve the shura and local leaders, wherever necessary to implement the LARP to facilitate transparency in the process and public participation
- assist the PMO in dissemination of the LARP and other resettlement related information
- take lead in joint verification and identification of DPs
- identify AHs whose lands can be acquired through negotiated purchase or through expropriation
- identify absent AHs
- carry out a census of the DPs and identify the vulnerable households (if required)
- identify training needs of DPs for income generation activities and ensure that they are adequately supported
- counsel, generate awareness and resolve the grievances of the DPs

- put forth the unresolved grievances of the DPs to the GRC
- generate awareness about the livelihood restoration activities, and help the APs to make informed choices. Including assisting APs in participating in government development programs
- prepare sub-project level plans for implementation of LARP and issue ID cards
- assist in disbursement of compensation checks
- participate in public meetings as and when required
- submit periodic LARP implementation report to the PMO.

10.4 The Construction Supervision Consultant

133- The LARP implementation will be monitored by the construction supervision consultants (CSC) who, will also provide for the required compliance reports. The CSC will have local and international staff to carry out LAR-related monitoring and capacity building tasks.

10.5 Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committee

134- The assessment of all damages and losses will be done and the valuation of compensation will be decided by the Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committee (PVCC). The Committee consists of the following members (i.) one representative of the Province governor responsible for land affairs, (ii.) one representative of the PMO (preferably a member of Due Diligence Team), (iii.) one representative of the coordinator/facilitator, (iv.) one representative of the land users where lands are taken permanently or temporarily, (v.) one representative of the District Jirga, preferably coming from the most relevant District regarding land acquisition of the respective Province, and (vi.) one representative of the contractor, responsible for the identification of losses, is also a member of the sub-commission without right to vote.

10.6 Other Agencies and Institutions

135- Several other agencies and institutions will have a role in the preparation and implementation of the LARP. These are:

- **Community Shuras, Local Jirgas and Community Development Councils.** These local entities will assist in various ways the communication between DABS and the affected communities. This includes facilitating public consultation, monitoring the management of complaints and grievances, vouching as needed for the land occupation status of the APs and assisting in the definition of land compensation rates where no clear land markets are established.

- **Provincial Governments.** This entity will ensure government functions at the provincial level, and following the land valuation survey or negotiation, will provide official endorsement of land compensation rates
- **Ministry of Finance (MOF).** The MOF will be responsible to coordinate the approval of the LARP by the Cabinet of Ministers and, once the LARP is approved, deploy the finances needed for LARP implementation.
- **Women's groups** may be an additional stakeholder if present in the districts. They may support the team of the coordinator and the constructor in direct information, consultation, and negotiation with women. This will only be applied if such women's groups exist in the neighbourhood of the women affected by the project so that they know their situation and have close contact with them.

10.7 Capacities of DABS/PMO and Training Requirements

136- The capacity of DABS and especially PMO and the Due Diligence Task unit regarding three key components of adequate project planning and implementation is relatively low:

- participatory planning, implementation and monitoring of projects has, at least so far, little relevance in the day-to-day business
- communication techniques are poor and
- the involvement of women in projects does not play a major role.

137- Especially, a gender-sensitive implementation would require inputs from the side of the international consultant and his resettlement specialist and their national counterparts.

138- Some training should be carried out for the field staff of the PMO with regard to understanding the particular disadvantage of women as heads of households in the land acquisition and resettlement process, and for the DABS management concerning the long-term challenge to recruit women for administrative and even managing functions within their organization.

139- The EA staff dealing with LAR and LAR impacts will also require training on safeguard issues (health, occupational safety, social aspects, danger from traffic, noise and pollution, etc.). This training will be provided by the IRS prior to the final line routing by the contractor for civil works. In parallel to this final line routing, intensive training measures will be provided to the coordinating NGO/consultant.

140- Training will also be provided for the staff members assigned for land acquisition and identification of other types of losses, compensation and resettlement of the contractor immediately after the completion of the final routing.

141- Prior to the valuation and compensation process for all losses, three training courses will be held for the PVCC in each of the three concerned provinces. Training costs will adequately be budgeted in the final LARP. In Chapter 11 some cost indicators are provided.

11. Resettlement/Compensation Budget

11.1 Basic Provisions

- 142- Funds for the implementation of the LARP are part of the overall project budget. In this chapter the budget is indicated in a preliminary manner based on a rough calculation of the number and type of transmission towers to be constructed, on the estimated market price rates in 2016 of major crops grown in the two provinces traversed by the transmission line, and the value of other assets to be lost as been described in the LARF.
- 143- The budget includes administration charges, inclusive of fees for the coordinator, contingencies, and monitoring expenses. Budget for the engagement of the resettlement team by the CSC and training budget will be included in the CSC contract.
- 144- Due to the preliminary status of the design for the transmission line, only very rough estimations of land acquisition and resettlement costs can be provided. The cost of LARP implementation will be finalized after the elaboration of the final engineering design by the contractor and the Detailed Measurement Survey.
- 145- Funds for the implementation of the LARP are part of the overall project budget. DABS/ADB will ensure sufficient fund allocation prior to the LARP implementation.

11.2 Compensation for Permanent Land Losses

- 146- As previously discussed, no land acquisition is necessary for the substations and the converter station. The total permanent land requirement for towers will be 108,000 m². From the available data, the land value remains unclear, but average figures which are derived through review of various prices, are as follows:
- good agricultural land is valued at US\$ 40,000/ha or US\$ 4.4/m²
 - construction land is valued at US\$ 10,000/ha to US\$ 15,000/ha in periurban areas, and US\$ 25,000/ha to US\$ 30,000/ha in central urban areas. An average of US\$ 3.00/m² was computed.
- 147- Out of the 108,000 m² of land permanently required for towers, an estimated 40% (43,200 m²) will be agriculturally used areas, and ca. 4% (4,320 m²) will be located in village/urban areas (the remaining towers will be located in desert and unused barren land). The following compensation to be paid for permanent land losses applies:

- 43,200 m² at US\$4.4 = US\$ 190,080
- 4,320 m² at US\$3.00 = US\$ 12,960
- total costs for permanent land acquisition: = US\$ 203,040

11.3 Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation

148- Approximately 1,750,000 m² or 170 hectares of land would be used temporarily for the construction of the towers, stringing and temporary access to sites.

149- Although the impact on standing crops can be avoided or minimized during the temporary use of land (if construction work will be done during spring and summer), rent for the temporary use of land would be provided calculated based on the average crop value for different kinds of land. The average crop value has been calculated with US\$ 3,000 for one ha of wheat as a minimum, and US\$ 2,200 for one ha of melon as a maximum value. An average figure of US\$ 2,600 was used for the preliminary calculations of compensation costs for temporary losses of crops. From this assumption the following compensation budget may be necessary:

- for approx. 175 ha of land at US\$ 2,600/ha = US\$ 455,000
- total costs for temporary land acquisition/damages to crops = US\$ 455,000

11.4 Houses, Other Structures and Trees

150- Stringing may damage some walls, trees, and other properties. With a careful design damages may be minimized and the ADB's safeguard to avoid negative impacts as much as feasible may be therefore observed.

151- Up to 14 houses may be moved and their inhabitants resettled in the worst case of an appropriate HVTL design. These houses are made of mud, brick, wood and concrete. Average construction cost for such houses is estimated at AF 1,000,000 or approx. US\$ 15,200⁵. In addition, for the surrounding walls which are about 150 cm high, approx. AF 15,000 (US\$ 230) are usually paid. Relocation allowances will be provided to the APs to self-relocate themselves to their preferred locations.

152- For the LARP budget purposes, it was estimated that 1,100 fruit trees and 3,900 timber trees (average price US\$60) will be damaged. In addition, approximately 1,700 m of walls,

⁵ A currency conversion of 1 US\$/66 AF is used (value of October 2016)

fences and smaller irrigation channels will be destroyed with average costs of US\$8.00/m. The following is the estimated budget for potential structure losses:

- houses: 14 houses at AF 1,000,000 (US\$ 15,200)/ha = US\$ 212,800
- walls, fences, irrigation canals 1,700 m at US\$ 8/m = US\$ 13,600
- trees: 5,000 trees × US\$ 60 = US\$ 300,000
- TOTAL = US\$ 526,400

11.5 Allowances

For the allowances, the following calculations were made:

- transitional livelihood allowance
14 households x AF 5,200 (US\$ 79) = US\$ 1,103
- relocation allowance
14 households x AF 5,000 (US\$ 76) x 3 months = US\$ 3,192
- TOTAL = US\$ 4,295

11.6 Work of PVCC

153- For roughly 253 households affected, 200 field visits of committee will be required with no more than 4 visits (incl. negotiations) possible per day. 90 field visit days are calculated with an additional 25% for complicated cases requiring a second visit. A total of 113 trips is assumed.

154- For 3 out of the 6 committee participants (the representatives of the consultant, PMO, and the coordinator are not taken into account in this calculation) per day AF 3,500 for per diems are required for a total of 100 days.

155- Transport to reach the DPs will be provided by the contractor who knows the concerned persons and the affected areas. However, for individual transport to meet for the trips per day AF 1,000 is calculated.

156- In some cases support from local elders, *jirga*, etc. may be required. These people will not be paid but will be compensated for transport. A lump sum will be provided for such transport.

The work of the committee will require the following budget:

- per diems of committee AF 350,000 = US\$ 5,325
- transport of committee members for meetings AF 33,000 = US\$ 500
- lump sum for transport of supporting local people = US\$ 800

- total estimated cost for the work of the committee = US\$ 6,625

11.7 Work of the LARP Coordinator/Facilitator

157- The coordinator/consultant for local support to LARP finalization and implementation will be recruited in one of the project provinces. It is assumed that 6 months of work for a team of 2 men and 1 woman during the valuation and compensation process, and 18 months of one person (male) permanently and one person (woman) 50% part-time during the construction period is required. In total, 50 person months are calculated (based on a salary of US\$ 750 on average).

158- Transport for the coordinator/facilitator will be provided by the contractor (for the assessment of losses and all compensation related issues) and by DABS/PMO for all assignments related to monitoring and control work. There is the requirement for additional transport with regard to training, support to DP in case of resettlement and to vulnerable HH, for grievances, other unscheduled interventions, etc.

Estimated total costs for the team are:

- salaries for 50 months = US\$ 37,500
- costs for extra transport 24 months = US\$ 24,000
- total estimated cost for coordinator/consultant = US\$ 61,500

11.8 Training Costs

159- Training for the DABS/PMO staff will be made in one of the regional headquarters and be paid from the management costs. Training for the coordinator/consultant will be made in the DABS local headquarter, too. For board and lodging US\$ 700 are calculated.

160- Training for the PVCC will be made in the provincial capitals in the DABS headquarters with no accommodation costs for the local participants. Costs for the external members will be paid by DABS and the international consultant. For per diems and board AF 50,000 are provided. Total costs for training to be paid by the LARP budget amount to approx. US\$ 2,000.

11.9 Contingencies

161- Complex land acquisition and resettlement procedures bear always the risk of unforeseen problems. One issue is the possibility that some DP might apply to the court in order to get a better compensation payment. For contingencies, 15%

of the items 1 to 7 in Table 11-1 (summary of costs) are calculated and amount to US\$ 188,829.

11.10 Management Costs

162- Inputs of DABS, PMO and the Due Diligence Unit to the land acquisition and resettlement process are covered by the management costs. This includes activities related to the finalization of the LARP, grievance redress, regular monitoring and evaluation. For management costs of DABS, 15% of the items 1 to 7 in Table 11-1 (summary of costs) are calculated and amount to US\$ 188,829.

11.11 Total LARP Finalization and Implementation Costs

163- Total LARP implementation cost is estimated at **US\$ 1,636,518**, which has been confirmed with DABS. This includes the payment of compensations, the work of the PVCC and of the LARP coordinator, training costs, management costs and contingencies which will be paid by DABS. See Table 11-1 below.

Table 11-1: Summary of the costs for LARP finalization and implementation

No.	Budget title	Amount in US\$
1	Losses of land, permanent	203,040
2	Losses of land, temporarily	455,000
3	Losses of structures and trees	526,400
4	Allowances	4,295
5	Work of PVCC	6,625
6	Work of LARP coordinator/facilitator (1 year)	61,500
7	Training costs (1 training with a total of maximum of 20 participants)	2,000
8	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>1,258,860</i>
9	Contingencies (15% of items 1-7)	188,829
10	Management costs for GRM (15% of items 1-7)	188,829
Total		1,636,518

12. Implementation Schedule

164- DABS will not allow construction activities in specific sites of the alignment where land has to be acquired from private people to begin until land acquisition and payment of compensation and cash assistance have been satisfactorily completed, and the site is free from encumbrances.

165- The LARP finalization, implementation and review will take approximately 12 months to complete. Table 12-1 shows the LARP finalization and implementation schedule in its relative time order. The absolute dates will be inserted once the deadline for the start of the engineering design is definitively provided.

Table 12-1: Implementation Schedule for the Land Acquisition and Compensation Procedure

Date and Period of Time	Activities	Results
<i>Detailed design preparation</i>		
Day of start of final line design An estimated 90 – 120 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor starts final identification of HVTL with definite location of towers - Contractor distributes information leaflets to all possibly affected households - Detailed assessment of areas required on a permanent base and of temporary losses of crops - Identification of all affected land owners or land use right holders by contractor (with support of local administration and village/clan elders) - Agreement upon identified land sizes by representatives of affected households and contractor and affirmation of usage rights by DPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some hundreds of leaflets distributed to the population along the planned HVTL - Detailed line design available with all affected plots registered including names of the owners or the shareholders of usage rights - Complete list sent to the responsible Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committees
<i>LARP finalization, approval and disclosure</i>		
Day of acceptance of final HVTL design of contractor by PMO Estimated 60 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Detailed measurement surveys, census, socioeconomic surveys, and follow-up consultations to be implemented:</i> - Commissions for Valuation of Losses and Compensation (CVLC) work in parallel in all three provinces together with DPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All agreements regarding the magnitude and the value of the losses and the compensation amount to be paid signed by AP and Committee. - All agreements sent to the PMO within five days

Date and Period of Time	Activities	Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land sizes required are to be confirmed and valuation of compensation payments arranged -final LARP is prepared and submitted to ADB and government for approval 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> after completion of the valuation process. -final LARP is approved by government and ADB and disclosed
LARP implementation		
<p>Day of getting the documents from CVLC</p> <p>Estimated 30 days</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DABS PMO and working group (Monitor, PMO Due Diligence Team, international/national resettlement specialists, ADB representative) check all documents - PMO assigns payment either directly through its local staff, via Ministry of Finance local structure, of external implementation coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DABS/working group confirms agreements - Payment orders by PMO are delivered to concerned institutions and money is transferred for pay-offs. - Start expropriation procedures in case of disputes or problem cases. For cases referred to the court, money is deposited in an escrow account or similar modalities.
<p>10 days after money transfer from PMO/Ministry of Finance to concerned institutions for pay-offs</p> <p>Estimated 20 days</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affected households are informed and come to village meetings of AP with project representatives in order to collect their compensation money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) - All AP receive the agreed amounts of money for compensation of losses. (ii) - All affected household representatives confirm with their signature that payment has been made according to the agreements.
LARP compliance monitoring		
<p>20 days after money transfer to local structures</p> <p>Estimated 15 days</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External Monitor checks payment to the affected households by village or urban living area level meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No complaints have been raised and no irregularities reported
<p>Subsequently within three working days</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor prepares short report with the recommendation to start the construction work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report handed to PMU
<p>Subsequently within three working days</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMU sends Monitor report to ADB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report handed to ADB
Commencement of physical works		
<p>Subsequently within one week</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADB and DABS PMO agree upon start of civil works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor gets release order
<p>on a long standing basis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cases pending in court are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional payment is

Date and Period of Time	Activities	Results
	resolved	made by concerned institutions

13. Monitoring and Evaluation

166- The implementation of the LARP will be monitored regularly to help ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigation measures designed to address the Project's adverse social impacts are adequate and effective.

13.1 Monitoring

167- Monitoring will be conducted by the PMO. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) reporting will cover the following:

- compliance with land acquisition and resettlement compensation policies
- adequacy of the organizational mechanism for implementing the LARP
- fair and judicious handling of complaints and grievances
- compensation payments to AP made as mandated by the LARP and
- success in restoring the APs incomes to pre-project levels.
- Grievance cases.

13.2 Monitoring Reporting

168- Monitoring will be carried out on a monthly basis by the Due Diligence Team and will be reported to ADB on a semi-annual basis until the end of the compensation and rehabilitation process. The PMO will be responsible for determining if any follow-up actions are necessary and ensuring these actions are undertaken.

169- Prior to the delivery of compensation payments to the AP, the PMO will announce the compensation dates, including a detailed compensation schedule community by community. The DDT will monitor to ensure that no construction in the affected areas will commence until the payment of compensation has been fully completed and that concerns from DPs are identified timely and addressed effectively.

14. References

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15. Annexes

15.1 Annex 1: Project Information Leaflet

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: Regional Power Interconnection
 Funded by the Asian Development Bank
 Executing Agency: Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS)
 Expected Implementation Period: 2018

Project Description

- 500 MW Back to Back Converter Station at Dasht-e-Alwan
- 220 kV Overhead Transmission Line Doshi-Bamyan
- New 220/20 kV Bamyan S/S & extension 220/20kV Doshi S/S

Expected Impact and Indicative Entitlements

Transmission line route and location of towers and poles will be designed further in detail during detailed design through full consultation with the displaced persons. The expected impact due to the Project and indicative entitlements are as follows:

Entitlements Matrix

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent agricultural/residential/commercial land loss	Land affected by right-of-way (ROW)	AP with title, formal/customary deed, or traditional land right as vouched by local Jirga, elders or Community Development Council.	- Compensation at replacement cost either through replacement plots of similar value or in cash based on replacement/current market to be approved by the council of ministers. All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project
Structure loss	Residential/commercial or auxiliary structures affected	Owners of structures (including informal settlers)	- Cash compensation for affected structure and other fixed assets at replacement cost of the structure free of depreciation, taxes/fees and salvaged materials. - In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure. - Right to salvage material from demolished structure

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Crops losses	Crops on affected land	Owners of crops / sharecroppers	- Cash compensation equal to replacement cost of crop lost plus cost of replacement seeds and restoration of future crop activities.
Trees Losses	Trees on affected land	Owner of trees (including informal settlers)	- Fruit bearing trees will be compensated at the value of 1 harvest multiplied by the number of years needed to re-grow a tree at the same productive level of the tree lost. - Non-fruit bearing/timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. - The compensation of the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.
Business losses	Permanent / temporary	Business / shop owners (including informal settlers)	- Owners: Business compensation based on monthly income from that business by month of business stoppage. The compensation for business loss will be calculated based on tax receipts or when these are not available based on fixed rates ⁶ . -Employees: indemnity for lost wages up to 3 months income
Transitional Allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters and informal settlers)	-transitional allowance per household for livelihood losses at AF 5,200 multiplied by 3 months
Relocation Allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters and informal settlers)	-Relocation allowance per household of AF5,000
Assistance to Vulnerable Affected Households	Affected by land acquisition, resettlement, etc.	AH which are: female-headed; poor (below poverty line) or headed by handicapped/ disabled persons	-Additional cash assistance equivalent to 3 months average household income (AF28,500) -Preferential employment in project related jobs.
Severe Loss of Agricultural Land	Agricultural land		-Allowance for severe land impacts equal to replacement cost of a year's net income from crop yield of land lost.

⁶ The fixed rate will be based on the average net income of similar businesses in the project areas as determined by the surveys conducted during LARP preparation.

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Temporary land occupation		Title holders (formal and informal) lease holders	-Rent for duration of use equal to potential crop loss plus plot rehabilitation. Tenants to share the lump-sum with land-use certificate holders as per their contract
Unidentified Impacts			-Unforeseen impacts compensated based on above entitlements during project implementation by EA.
Loss of Community, Cultural, Religious, or Government Sites	Temporary or permanent loss due to the transmission line component activities		-Conservation, protection and cash compensation for replacement (schools, communal centres, markets, health centres, shrines, other religious or worship sites, tombs. Cash compensation for affected structures based on the above structures entitlements
Impact on irrigation channels	Temporary or permanent loss due to the Project activities	Community/affected households	-Irrigation channels are diverted and rehabilitated to previous standards

Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance redress mechanism will be established commencing detailed design stage for redress of grievances and complaints. The indicative mechanism is as follows:

- Complaints may be filed at district DABS offices in project areas. Grievances should be sent in written form to the project level Grievance Redress Committee for each concerned district which will hear and try to resolve the complaint within 21 days upon receipt; the fixed rate will be based on the average net income of similar businesses in the project areas as determined by the surveys conducted during LARP preparation.
- If the AP is unsatisfied or has no reply from the Grievance Redress Committee, she/he can send her/his complaints via the provincial DABS representative to the DABS General Manager on the central level;
- If no solution is reached within 14 days at DABS central level, the AP can further submit their case to the appropriate court of law.

Contact Details for Inquiry during Pre-Implementation Stage:

- DABS Kabul Office
- DABS Bamyān
- DABS Baghlan

Prepared: October 2016

Inherited Yes No
 Possession Only Yes No

Q.1 Are you aware that implementation of Transmission line Project is starting shortly?

Yes No

(If respondent is not aware about the implementation of the project, brief him about the project implementation.)

Q.2 Is your homestead/house likely to be affected by the Project?

Yes No

Q.3 Do you know how the project will compensate and resettle your family?

Yes No

Q.4 How much your land will be affected?

Description	Cultivated Land (Acres)		Un-cultivated Land (Acres)		Approximate Price (Rs)
	Irrigated	Rain	Irrigated	Rain	
Total (in and outside project area)					
Affected					

Q.5 Nature of Farming:

Self-Cultivation Contract/Lease Share Cropping/Tenant

Q.6 If not self-Cultivation then name of the Contractor/Sharecropper/Tenant:

Q.7 Yields and income from crops:

Crop	Cultivated Land (Acres)		Yield (Kgs/Acres)		Rate (Rs/40K)	Expenditures* (Rs./Kanal)	Net Benefits (income - expenditures) (Rs.)
	Irrigated	Rain	Irrigated	Rain			
Rice							
Cotton							
Maize							
Millets							
Vegetable-1							
Vegetable-2							
Orchards							
Kharif Total:							
Wheat							
Vegetable-1							
Vegetable-2							
Vegetable-3							
Vegetable-4							
Orchards							
Rabi Total:							
Overall							

*Expenditures included cost per Acres of seed, fertilizer, pesticides, ploughing, harvesting, labour etc.

Q.8 What livestock/animals do you have?

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. Cows | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Buffalo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Sheep | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Goat | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Oxen | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Calve | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Horse | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Donkey | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Camel | <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Chicken | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

k. Dogs/Cats

l. Others (specify)

Q.9 What type of fruit trees, forest trees and ornamental plants would be affected by the land acquisition for the project?

Sr. No	Fruit Trees					Sr. No	Forest Trees			
	Name	Age	Fruit Bearing /or not	Fruit Bearing /or not	Estimated Cost (Rs)		Name	Girth (ft)	Fuel wood Cost (Rs.)	Estimated Cost (Rs)
		1-5	5-10	>10						
1.	Date					1.	Sheshum			
2.	Oranges					2.	Kikar(Babar)			
3.	Lemon					3.	Neem			
4.	Pomegranate					4.	Safeda			
5.	Lemon					5.				
6.	Guava					6.				
7.	Jaman					Sub Total:				
8.	Bair					Ornamental Plants				
9.						1.	Rose			
10.						2.	Jasmine			
11.						3.				
Sub Total:						Sub Total:				
Grand Total:										

Q.10 Size of the residential plot, type

Q1: What facilities are available at your house?

- a. Electricity Yes No
- b. Septic tank/sewerage system Yes No
- c. Kitchen Yes No
- d. Bathroom Yes No
- e. Water Supply Yes No
- f. Telephone Yes No
- f. Others (specify) Yes No

Q.12 Sources of water for drinking:

- a. Water supply b. Hand Pump
- c. Well + Electric Motor d. Electric Motor/Turbine
- e. Well f. Others (specify)

Q.13 Sources of water for animals:

- a. River b. Water Chanel
- c. Well/Sump d. Electric Motor/Turbine
- e. Others (specify)

Q.14 What types of other structures will be affected in your house?

Sr. No	Infrastructures	No	Area	Status	Estimated Replacement Cost (Rs)	Remarks
1.	Water tank		(sq.ft)			
2.	Power generator room		(sq.ft)			
3.	Hand pumps		-	-		
4.	Drains/Drainage/ Sewerage		(ft.)			
5.	Graves		-	-	-	
6.	Any Other					

Status

- a. Pacca
- b. Semi-Pacca
- c. Katcha
- d. Others(specify)

Q.15 Do you have any other place of residence to move?

Yes No

Q.16 If 'Yes' to Q.15 then, how far away from this place? _____ (km)

Q.17 Do you own that place?

Yes No

Q.18 If 'No' to Q.15 then, preference of relocation?

- a. Site developed by DABS Deptt.
- b. Our Town
- c. Within our District
- d. Don't Know
- e. Others(specify)

Q.19 Please identify suitable relocation site in the area _____

Q.20 Do the relocation site be developed in consultation with the affectees?

Yes No

Q.21 In your opinion level of acceptance by the host population or surrounding settlements:

- a. Fully accepted
- b. Partially accepted
- c. Not accepted
- d. Don't know

Q.22 Do you expect assistance from the Project for relocation?

Yes No

Q.23 If yes to question 22, then what kind of assistance do you expect?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

Q.24 In your opinion, what are appropriate livelihood restoration options?

- a. Land based income generating activities
- b. Employment opportunities in the Project
- c. Business/skill development opportunities
- d. Vocational training program
- e. Small credit facilities
- f. Providing fishing rights in the river

Q.25 Perceived impacts of the project

- | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. Livelihood: | Improved | <input type="checkbox"/> | Same | <input type="checkbox"/> | Worse | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Quality of housing: | Improved | <input type="checkbox"/> | Same | <input type="checkbox"/> | Worse | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Quality of health | Improved | <input type="checkbox"/> | Same | <input type="checkbox"/> | Worse | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Education | Improved | <input type="checkbox"/> | Same | <input type="checkbox"/> | Worse | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Basic amenities | Improved | <input type="checkbox"/> | Same | <input type="checkbox"/> | Worse | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Access to social/
Cultural structures | Improved | <input type="checkbox"/> | Same | <input type="checkbox"/> | Worse | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q.26 Do you want that your affected land should be compensated with land?

Yes No

Q.27 If yes to question 26, then location of the compensated land: _____

Q.28 Is there any NGO working in the area?

Yes No

Q.29 If yes to question 28, then name of the NGO:

(i) _____

(ii) _____ (iii)

Q.30 Shall any NGO be involved in the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) process?

Yes No

Q.31 If No to question 30, then reason of rejection:

Q.32 Is there should be some monitoring and evaluation mechanism in the R&R implementation?

Yes No

Q.33 If yes to question 32, then type of monitoring and evaluation system you propose?

Q.34 Sources of family income.

Sr. No	Source	Income (Rs/month)
1.	Agriculture	
2.	Business	
3.	Employment	
4.	Livestock	
5.	Fish Catch	
6.	Others(specify)	
Total		

Q.35 Do you own shop or small business activity? Yes No
(If No to question 35, then skip to Q.49)

Q.36 Ownership status of the business activity
Self-owned Joint Rented

Q.37 What is the nature of your business activity?

a. Karyana store	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Medical store	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Fruit/Vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Auto workshop	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Clinic/Quack/Hakeem	<input type="checkbox"/>	f. Plumbing/Hardware	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Fire Wood Store	<input type="checkbox"/>	h. Others (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q.38 Size of plot, nature of construction and estimated cost of shop/built-up property.

Shop No.	Size of Plot (Sq.ft)	Nature of Construction	Year of Construction	Covered Area (Sq. ft)	Estimated Replacement Cost (Rs)	Remarks
1						
2						

Construction

- Pacca
- Semi-Pacca
- Kacha
- Wooden Cabin(khokha)

Q.39 For how many years you are running the business here? _____

Q.40 Estimated value of present stock of goods and fixture Rs. _____

Q.41 Persons working in the business activity (No.) _____

Q.42 Nature of deployment of the persons working.
a. Self b. Family members c. Employed

- Q.43 If employed to question 42, then salary of employees (Rs/month)_____
- Q.44 Estimated average daily sale of goods/ services of the business (Rs)_____
- Q.45 Average profit in a month (Rs/M)_____
- Q.46 If your land /shop is to be acquired for the Project. Do you have any other source of income?
- Yes No
- Q.47 If 'Yes' to question 46, then specify sources:
- Q.48 If No to question 46, then type of assistance do you expect from the project?
- Q.49 What is the average rate of land (unit price) in the village?

Sr. No.	Land	Revenue Rate (Rs/ Acres)	Market Rate (Rs/ Acres)
1	Residential		
2	Commercial		
3	Agricultural		
4	Barren		

- Q.50 What mode of compensation for land would you expect from the Project?
- a. Cash b. Alternate land c. Other (specify)
- Q.51 If cash is selected in question 50, then expected utilization pattern of the money:
- a. To establish business b. Purchase of property
- c. Purchase of agricultural land d. Others (specify)
- Q.52 Have you borrowed credit from any NGO /financial institution?
- Yes No
- Q.53 If yes to question 52, then give detail as under:

No	Institutions /Sources	Amount Borrowed (Rs)	Year Borrowed	Purpose	Amount Yet to be Returned (Rs.)	Sources a. Relative b. NGO c. Financial Institution d. Others (specify)
1.						Purpose a. Marriage b. Purchase of land
2.						
3.						
4.						

						c. Purchase of property d. Business e. Others(specify)
Total:			—	—		

Q. 54 What are health and environmental related issues of your village?

Sr. No	Nature	Proposed Solution (if any)
1.		
2.		

Q. 55 Prevailing social conflict resolution mechanism in the village.

a. Jirga/Punchiat b. Elders c. Imam d. Other(specify)

Q.56 Number of graves going to be affected in the village _____

Q.57 Suggestions of the Respondents for improvement of the R&R process:

Resettlement Planning Process:

Resettlement Implementation process:

Q.58 Other affected public infrastructure in the village?

Sr. No.	Infrastructure	No. /Unit	Area (Kanals)	Construction Type	Estimated Cost (Rs)
1.	Mosques				
2.	Schools				
3.	Shrines				
4.	Roads/tracks				
5.	Culverts				
6.	Dispensary				

7.	Offices				
8.	Electric poles				
9.	Telecommunication poles				
10.	Any other(specify)				

Construction Type

- a. Pacca
- b. Semi-Pacca
- c. Kacha

Comments of the interviewer:

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____

CNIC: _____

CNIC: _____

(Respondent)

(Community Representative)

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____

CNIC: _____

CNIC: _____

(Interviewer)

(Representative from DABS)

Date: _____

(The respondent shall be shown in at least two Photographs)