

# Resettlement Plan

---

October 2015  
(Draft)

## AFG: Energy Supply Improvement Investment Program – Tranche 1

Prepared by Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat of the Government of Afghanistan for the Asian Development Bank.

This Resettlement Plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1	Introduction	6
1.2	Likely Affected Area	6
1.3	Project Impacts	6
1.4	Socio Economic Conditions	8
1.5	Consultation and Disclosure	8
1.6	Grievance Redress Mechanism	9
1.7	Institutional and Implementation Arrangements	9
1.8	Income Restoration and Rehabilitation	9
1.9	Resettlement/Compensation Budget	10
1.10	Implementation Schedule	10
1.11	Monitoring and Evaluation	11
<b>2.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1	Description of the Project	12
2.2	Objectives of the LARP	13
<b>3.</b>	<b>SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT</b>	<b>13</b>
3.1	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Field Survey	13
3.2	Description of the Transmission Line	14
3.3	Impacts of the 550 kV and the 220 kV Transmission Lines	14
3.4	Scope of Impacts of the Project	15
	3.4.1 Impacts of towers	16
	3.4.2 Impacts of stringing	17
	3.4.3 Significance of impacts	17
<b>4.</b>	<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PEOPLE</b>	<b>19</b>
4.1	Provinces Traversed by the Transmission Line	19
4.2	Census of Affected Households	19
4.3	Socio-Economic Surveys	20
4.4	Demographic Characteristics	21
4.5	Socio-Economic Characteristics	22
4.6	Project Impact Assessment Surveys	23
<b>5.</b>	<b>LEGAL POLICY FRAMEWORK, ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS</b>	<b>24</b>
5.1	Afghanistan's Legal Framework on Land Acquisition	24
5.2	Labour Law of Afghanistan	25
5.3	The ADB Safeguard Policy	25
5.4	Identification of Gaps between ADB Policy and Afghanistan's Law	26
<b>6.</b>	<b>CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE</b>	<b>28</b>
6.1	Introduction	28
6.2	Identification of Stakeholders	28
6.3	Stakeholder Consultation	28
6.4	Results of the Preliminary Consultation Process	29
6.5	Conclusions and further Proceedings	30
<b>7.</b>	<b>GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION</b>	<b>33</b>
8.1	Institutional Arrangements	33
8.2	Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS)	33

8.3	The Turnkey Contractor	34
8.4	LARP Coordination/Facilitator	34
8.5	The Construction and Supervision Consultant	35
8.6	Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committee	35
8.7	Other Agencies and Institutions	35
8.8	Capacities of DABS/PMO and Training Requirements	36
<b>9.</b>	<b>RESETTLEMENT/COMPENSATION BUDGET</b>	<b>37</b>
9.1	Basic Provisions	37
9.2	Compensation for Permanent Land Losses	37
9.3	Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation	38
9.4	Houses, other Structures and Trees	38
9.5	Allowances	38
9.6	Work of PVCC	39
9.7	Work of the LARP Coordinator/Facilitator	39
9.8	Training Costs	40
9.9	Contingencies	40
9.10	Management Costs	40
9.11	Total LARP Finalization and Implementation Costs	40
<b>10.</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>	<b>45</b>
11.1	Internal Monitoring	45
11.2	External Monitoring	45
<b>12.</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>ANNEXES</b>	<b>50-74</b>

## List of Tables

Table 1-1: Entitlements Matrix.....	7
Table 1-2: Summary cost for LARP finalization and implementation .....	10
Table 3-1: Summary of Impacts of the Project.....	14
Table 4-1: Number of affected houses and household members, according to location ...	21
Table 4-2: Age of the Respondents.....	21
Table 4-3: Household Members .....	22
Table 4-4: Educational Level of Respondents .....	22
Table 4-5: Respondents' Tribes .....	22
Table 4-6: Economic Activities of the Affected People.....	22
Table 5-1: Comparison of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and LAL .....	27
Table 9-1: Summary Costs for LARP Finalisation and Implementation .....	40
Table 10-1: Implementation Schedule for Land Acquisition & Compensation Procedure..	43

## List of Figures

Figure 2-1: Satellite picture showing the Project Area.....	13
---	----

## List of Abbreviations

<b>ADB</b>	<b>Asian Development Bank</b>
AHs	Affected households
AM	Angular Marker (Angular Tower)
APs	Affected Persons
DPs	Displaced Persons
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
AFG	Afghanistan
kV	Kilovolt (Unit of Power)
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARFS	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework Survey
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit (DABS)
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
RFS	Resettlement Field Surveys
ROW	Right-of-way
CF	See quoted source/s
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DABS	Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat
DDT	Due Diligence Team
DES	Domestic Environment Specialist
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DRS	Domestic Resettlement Specialist

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 Introduction

1. The project is expected to increase the power transmission capacity on the north-south route in Afghanistan which conveys energy from imports and domestic power plants in the north to the load centers at the eastern and southern end of the transmission line. The existing 220 kV north-south transmission lines have reached its capacity limits, thus severely restricting the supply to the load centers in northern, eastern and southern provinces in Afghanistan, including Kabul. The project serves to lift these supply constraints.

2. The 500 kV single-circuit line from the close vicinity of the Sheberghan substation to the Dasht-e-Alwan converter station would, for the most part, be located close to existing lines and pass through predominantly flat terrain. The line length is 308 km. The 220 kV double-circuit line from Andkhoy to the Sheberghan substation will be 64.5 km long. Throughout its length it will be aligned with the Phase-A 500 kV single-circuit line between Andkhoy and Sheberghan, on average at 100 m offset.

3. Less than 200 people are expected to be severely affected (i.e., physically displaced or losing 10% or more of their productive assets) by the project, which justifies the classification of this project under **category "B"** for ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguard. This LARP has been prepared for the two subprojects under Tranche 1 of the MFF to fit the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) prepared for the program as a whole and for the subprojects as well.

### 1.2 Likely Affected Area

4. Impact from the transmission line component will be related to the permanent acquisition of land for the towers, temporary land use during construction, damage and possible relocation of around 19 houses, damage to around 1,500 m of walls, fences and irrigation channels, damage to around 1,600 fruit-bearing trees, 800 grapevines and potential damage to standing crops during construction.

### 1.3 Project Impacts

5. A focused Census Survey carried out in the project area as a whole (substation and transmission line area) reveals that, in total, the line corridor may cross up to approx. 60 km of economically-used land which is 100% irrigated. Impacts from the transmission line can be minimized through adjustments to the route and the location of towers and the proper timing of construction activities so as not to impact on standing crops.

6. Approximately 368 households with a total membership of 3,312 people of these are directly and indirectly affected. However, only around 19 households may potentially experience severe impacts in terms of physical displacement.

7. Compensation and assistance to be provided to people affected by the component will be guided by the provisions in the approved Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework for the MFF. Entitlements for various categories of impacts and displaced persons are summarized in an entitlement matrix shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: 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 for 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 & salvaged materials. In the case of partial impacts full cash assistance to rest or remaining structure. Right to salvage material from demolished structure
Crop losses	Crops on affected land	Owners of crops/share-croppers	Cash compensation equal to replacement cost of crop lost plus cost of replacement seeds and restoration of future crop activities.
Tree 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. Employees: indemnity for lost wages up to 3 months' income
Transitional allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters & informal settlers)	Transitional allowance per household for livelihood losses at AF5,200 <sup>1</sup> multiplied by 3 months
Relocation allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters &	-Relocation allowance per household of AF5,000

<sup>1</sup> This fixed rate is based on average household income in the affected areas

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
		informal settlers)	
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 & 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 & cash compensation for replacement (schools, communal centers, 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

8. 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. A summary of the impacts is given below.

Permanent Loss of Land	Land Temporarily will be Acquired	Loss of Walls, Fences, Water Channels	Loss of Residential Huts	Loss of Trees	
				Fruit	Grapevines
13.4 acres or 54,270 m <sup>2</sup>	1,334 acres or 540,000 m <sup>2</sup>	1,500 meters	19	1,600	800

#### 1.4 Socio Economic Conditions

9. The information on socio-economic conditions of the affected area has been derived from primary data collection. In order to obtain comprehensive and detailed information, socio-economic data of all affected households (AHs) was collected through a questionnaire survey.

#### 1.5 Consultation and Disclosure

10. The consultation process was carried out with the potentially displaced people/public to share information related to the project planning and execution activities. The information shared included project activities and their expected impacts on physical, and socio-economic conditions. Accordingly, the concerns/issues of the affected population/locals associated with the project were documented and taken into consideration. In this respect, a series of consultations were held with the local population/those affected and other stakeholders. The public consultations conducted in October 2014 included scoping sessions with stakeholders and focused group discussions with local communities.

## **1.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

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

12. Prevention of grievances will mainly be effected through careful land acquisition design and implementation, by ensuring full DP 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.

13. 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 contested decision, practice or activity arising from the valuation of losses and the compensation/rehabilitation process. Efforts to make DPs fully aware of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints will continue during the updating of the LARP and at the time of compensation.

## **1.7 Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

14. 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 this, a Due Diligence Team (DDT). The LARP will be finalized by the PMO (through the DDT) and the turnkey contractor based on the detailed design of the transmission line component. A DMS and DP census will be conducted based on specific tower spotting. A Resettlement Team (or specialist) is a requirement for the PMO and a turnkey contractor to conduct the DMS, DP census and survey and implement the final/implementation-ready LARP. An LARP coordinator/facilitator will be engaged to serve as a link between PMO and the DPs. The LAR coordinator/facilitator will instruct the DPs on the need to implement the project, on aspects relating to land acquisition and LAR measures and to ensure proper utilization of various compensations extended to the DPs under the entitlement package.

## **1.8 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation**

15. 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. So far no case has been identified where a business could be affected and the probability that the final design may result in more than a very few (exceptional) cases is also very low. **The only ones significantly affected are the few households which 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 the displacement.

16. Vulnerable households will receive an additional allowance equivalent to 3 months of their/an average household income. As an additional measure to help them improve their livelihood, able members of vulnerable households will also be given priority in project-related employment. Skills and experience gained from such opportunities may help improve their long-term employability and income.

### 1.9 Resettlement/Compensation Budget

17. Before land acquisition and payment of compensation and cash assistance have been satisfactorily completed, and the site is free from encumbrances DABS will not allow construction activities to begin in specific sites of the alignment where land has to be acquired from private people. The budget is indicated in a very elementary manner based on:

a calculation of the number and type of transmission towers to be constructed as per the pre-design report;

the estimated market price rates in 2014 of major crops grown in the four provinces traversed by the transmission line and

the value of other assets to be lost as described in the LARFs.

Table 1-2: Summary cost for LARP finalization and implementation

No.	Budget title	Amount in US\$
1.	Losses of land, permanent	215,819
2.	Losses of land, temporary	287,525
3.	Losses of structures and trees	587,500
4.	Allowances	78,956
5.	Work of PVCC	10,112
6.	Work of LARP coordinator / facilitator	61,500
7.	Training costs	2,000
8.	Sub-total	1,243,412
9.	Contingencies (15% of items1-7)	186,512
10.	Management costs (15%of items1-7)	186,512
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,616,436</b>

### 1.10 Implementation Schedule

18. LARP finalization, implementation and review will take approximately 12 months. Table 10-1 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 can be provided definitively.

## **1.11 Monitoring and Evaluation**

19. The key objectives of the LARP monitoring system are to ensure implementation of the LARP procedures and the effectiveness of the LARP in minimizing the project's impacts related to involuntary resettlement. To achieve the above objectives, two types of monitoring have been proposed for the project: internal and external. Internal monitoring includes performance monitoring and will be made by the PMO-DDT, while external monitoring will be made by an External Monitoring Agency (EMA).

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Description of the Project

1. Afghanistan is a net energy and electricity importer and reliable interconnections with neighboring countries are the prerequisite to manage importation. The development of a unified Afghanistan grid is planned installing asynchronous inter-connections with neighboring countries using High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) technology. This project is the Stage B of the Tranche 1 of Afghanistan Energy Sector. It is part of the Multi-tranche Financing Facility, with objective to enable power trade between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan by provision of the 500 kV overhead line connecting the Turkmenistan electricity network with a new Back to Back converter station Dasht-e-Alwan. In the Stage B that this project covers, the above stated objective will be achieved by implementation of the following sub-projects:

**Subproject 1:** 500 kV Single Circuit line built in Stage A from TKM border via Andkhoy to Sheberghan, shall be extended for ca 308 km to Dasht-e-Alwan;

**Subproject 2:** 220 kV Double circuit line Andkhoy to Sheberghan (64.5 km).

2. The sub-projects are expected to increase the power transmission capacity on the north-south route which conveys power from imports and domestic power plants in the north to the load centers at the southern end of the transmission line. The existing 220 kV north-south transmission line across the Hindukush Mountains has reached its capacity limits, thus severely restricting the supply to the load centers in Kabul and south of Kabul. The project serves to lift these supply constraints.

3. The 500 kV single-circuit line from the close vicinity of the Sheberghan substation to the Dasht-e-Alwan converter station (**sub-project 1**) would, for the most part, be located close to existing lines and pass through predominantly flat terrain. The line length is 308 km. Some difficulty is expected in a section of ca. 10 km long passing through the mountain chain south-west of Khulm, and in the section bypassing the city of Mazar-e-Sharif on the north side.

4. The 220 kV double-circuit line from Andkhoy to Sheberghan substation (**sub-project 2**) will be 64.5 km long. Throughout its length it will be aligned with the Phase-A 500 kV single-circuit line between Andkhoy and Sheberghan, on average at 100 m offset. The terrain is flat, semi-desert, and neither access nor other construction difficulties are expected. The design will maintain compatibility with 220 kV double-circuit lines as specified in Stage-A of MFF Tranche 1.

5. **The RoW is 60 m wide for the 500 kV line and 40 m wide for the 220 kV line.** Most of the designated lines (293 km out of the 386 km in total) are located parallel to either existing lines or those procured in stage A effectively showing one joint corridor. The route described above can be seen on figure-1.



Figure 2-1: Satellite picture showing the Project Area

## 2.2 Objectives of the LARP

The objective of this LARP is to minimize and mitigate the impacts and pay compensation to the affected persons at replacement cost.

6. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan has been prepared for the three subprojects according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) prepared for the program as a whole and for the subprojects as well (Annex E to this report). As such the subprojects will meet the following LAR-related implementation conditions:

signing of contracts awards for the subproject's civil works will be contingent to the preparation of a LARP fitting the LARFs and ADB relevant policies;

ADB issuance of notice to proceed for the implementation of the subprojects' civil works will be contingent to the full implementation of the compensation and rehabilitation programs detailed in this LARP.

8. As noted in the LARF and based on ADB's OM section F1/OP (2013), impacts are considered severe when  $\geq 200$  APs are physically displaced or suffer  $\geq 10\%$  loss of productive assets (income-generating) and a project 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  $< 10\%$  of productive assets, a project is classified as category "B" and a LARP is to be prepared. The Tranche 1 of this MFF has been classified by ADB as **category "B"** and this document has been prepared according to the prescribed LARP format.

## 3. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### 3.1 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Field Survey

1. This chapter has been written based on perception of the project impact area and 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 surveys (LARFS). The resettlement survey involved impact assessment by quantifying and costing the affected lands, structures and other assets (crops, trees,

etc.) through a participatory approach, socio-economic data on AHs and consultation with the occupants of AHs and the affected communities. The LARFS team, comprising two Social Safeguard specialists, male field surveyors, and the technical surveyors, conducted intensive fieldwork in the subproject area between the 12<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> of October 2014. This LARP will need to be updated upon finalization of detailed design by the PMO and CSC.

### 3.2 Description of the Transmission Line

2. The planned transmission lines are located in the north of Afghanistan. The terrain is flat to mildly hilly, rocky and barren. The line is generally kept 80 to 100 m south or west of the existing lines. The line is in close proximity to highway A-76 and access is good. A section of approx.4 km of difficult terrain may impose the need to revise and optimize the proposed route once a detailed geodetic survey becomes available. The line passes east of the town of Aybak and through an area of cultivated land, passing afterwards through semi-desert and steppe. In the vicinity of the village of Sayyad the line will depart from the existing lines in order to bypass the Khulm canyon, passing afterwards through a mountain chain.

3. Just west of the Naibabad substation, the line progresses west towards Mazar-e-Sharif. Afterwards it runs parallel to the main road, and possible interference with dwellings still has to be verified in the field. Another section passes 6.5 km away from Mazar-e-Sharif airport, parallel to the runways. Approx.2 km north of the Mazar-e-Sharif substation, the line continues parallel (on the north side) to Stage A 220 kV line, also going to Sheberghan. To save space, the lines are kept 80 m centre line to centre line. Depending on the design of the 500 kV line (if the option of 'pine' tower with three cross arms is adopted instead of 'Y' type) a further reduction in the distance will be possible. The lines pass over mainly agricultural land until the village of Jar-e-Kowni in the vicinity of where they reach semi-desert again and turn west.

4. Afterwards, the lines head west in parallel for about 96 km passing mainly through semi-desert steppe. However, near the village of Salmazan, they pass over agricultural areas again where some infringement with dwellings might be inevitable. The summary of impacts is given below.

Table 3-1: Summary of Impacts of the Project

Permanent Losses of Land	Land that will be temporarily affected	Losses of walls, fences, water channels	Losses of Houses	Total Number of Affected Households	Losses
					Fruit Tress
13.4 acres or ca. 54,230 m <sup>2</sup>	1334 acres or ca. 5,400,000 m <sup>2</sup>	1,500 meters	19	368	1,600

### 3.3 Impacts of the 550 kV and the 220 kV Transmission Lines

#### General Description

5. Of the 804 towers of the 500 kV line, **241 towers will be located on private productive lands**. Few of the towers will be located in urban areas of towns or villages, where it could hinder housing development and none 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 and crop and tree compensation will be

paid to the AHs for the temporary effects of the tower construction on their productive lands. 168 towers will be erected on already acquired land of the DABS.

6. 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 at **225 m<sup>2</sup> for a 500 kV tower and 144 m<sup>2</sup> for 220 kV tower**. Crop cultivation within the corridor can continue after the stringing of lines has taken place. During the construction and stringing operations the loss of tree harvests is expected.



Picture 1: Scrubland along transmission line



Picture 2: Dry lands along transmission line

### 3.4 Scope of Impacts of the Project

7. 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 500 kV towers. No land acquisition is required for the back-to-back converter station and the 220 kV line, as the land is owned by DABS. Temporary land use during civil works, some limited losses of properties such as houses, adjoining buildings, walls, irrigation channels, 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), the impacts of construction works such as additional traffic, noise from construction work, social impounder abilities and health hazards from a larger number of workers moving into the area.

8. Adverse impacts on public lands used for pasture will be minimized during detailed design through seeking alternatives wherever feasible and re-routing the alignment. 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 slight. Inconvenience during construction will, if at all, last only for a few weeks, probably to some extent during summer and autumn when pastures are almost deserted.

9. Loss of houses will be avoided wherever possible. It is estimated that, **in the worst case, up to 19 houses will be moved** either onto land already belonging to the owners of the dwellings or to another site to be provided. In some cases other properties such as channels, garden walls and field paths could be damaged during stringing.

10. 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.

11. Impacts of construction works will be unavoidable although most of the works will be carried out far from any settlement. Even where the line crosses agricultural areas, 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 areas such as northern parts of Andkhoy, some villages of Sheberghan and of Mazar-e-Sharif. Adverse impacts in such areas could be: additional traffic with some danger for children and the discharge of dust from the lorries on unpaved roads, noise from construction work and some pollution e.g. from welding.



Picture 3: Cotton crop along the line corridor near Sheberghan



Picture 4: Structure along the line corridor near Sheberghan

### 3.4.1 Impacts of towers

12. The permanent land losses under the towers are as follows: 225 m<sup>2</sup> for each of the suspension towers of 500 kV, and 144 m<sup>2</sup> for each of the suspension towers of 220 kV. Of the 804 towers required for the 500 kV line, 30% (241) will be constructed on productive lands (on croplands and in fruit orchards), requiring 54,225 m<sup>2</sup> (affecting a total of 368 households, 19 incurring physical displacement and rest marginal impact) of land which will be acquired permanently (no land will be required for 220 kV and converter station which already has been acquired by DABS) to be expropriated or acquired by negotiation. The final land requirements may be less as towers can be constructed with priority on islands of barren land within agricultural areas, on public space along roads and channels, and on other types of government-owned land in order to avoid interference in private land ownership rights.

13. A few of the towers will be located in the villages. They will provide sufficient clearance to ensure access by tractors, allowing the affected farmers continued and unhindered cultivation of their land. The farmland under and around towers will, however, 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 cables. The whole process is usually completed in a period of 20 to 24 months thereby causing crop losses for total 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 60 km of agriculturally-used land, of which it is estimated that 60% is rain-fed land and 40% irrigated land.

### **3.4.2 Impacts of stringing**

14. The largest share of land temporarily needed during construction is for stringing. A 25 m corridor would be required and, in the worst case, all stringing would be made during the cropping seasons of spring and summer. For a maximum of 60 km of productive/ agriculturally-used land, 1,500,000 m<sup>2</sup> of productive land would be affected by stringing.

15. Stringing is usually carried out rapidly, one stretch out of time, and completed in one cropping season in one year, for which one-time crop compensation will be paid to the affected farmers. Cash compensation will also be paid to APs for the loss or removal of their trees and built-up structures within the 60 m wide corridor (whether tower or TL Corridor).

16. Losses to agricultural production may occur on both types of land, irrigated and rain-fed fields: the most valuable crops between Andkhoy and Sheberghan and Dasht e Alwan are fodder plants, mainly alfalfa, with a yield of approx. 14 t per hectare if irrigated. An estimated maximum of 7% of the land is planted with alfalfa (cf. survey data of 10-2014). Yields of wheat are 4.5 t/ha on irrigated lands and less than 0.7 t/ha to approx. 1.5 t/ha on rain-fed fields. Wheat fields may take up approx. 50% of all agriculturally-used areas in the area. For sesame, yields are approx. 0.7 to 1.1 t/ha (non-irrigated land). An estimated 16% of the land crossed by the HVTL between Sheberghan and Dasht e Alwan is used for cotton production. The oil seed Zagher is produced on about 24% of the land in the reference areas, mainly in the rain-fed sector.

17. 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 t for each type per ha. 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.

18. 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, pomegranates 14.0 t, apples 8.0 t, and grapes 11.0 t.

### **3.4.3 Significance of impacts**

19. The impact of loss of crops will be insignificant on all 368 AHs, as none of them will lose more than 10% of the total crop income. The 25 m wide strip of land will be acquired temporarily as a working corridor for the installation of new towers and the stringing of power lines. Fair compensation will be paid to all the affected landowners and sharecroppers for the loss of their crops and trees.

20. Only two AHs are headed by widowed/unmarried women who manage their owned farmlands through sharecroppers who are also close relatives. A total of 17

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. Finally, the overall community impact (i.e. village level) will be insignificant.

## **4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PEOPLE**

1. **Background.** This chapter presents the socio-economic profile of the population along the tentative route of the alignment and converter station. Socio-economic surveys on the affected households were conducted as part of the LARP preparation. The data presented in this section is based on local statistics and interviews by the local research team during the field survey undertaken in October 2014.

### **4.1 Provinces Traversed by the Transmission Line**

2. The planned 500 kV and 220 kV Transmission Lines are located in North of the Afghanistan and they traverse the Provinces of Faryab, Jawzjan, Balkh, Samanghan and Baghlan.

3. Faryab Province is situated in the western part of the northern region of Afghanistan, bordering Turkmenistan in the West and North, Jawzjan and Sar-e-Pul Provinces in the East, Ghor Province in the South and Badghis Province in the South-West. This province covers an area of 20,293 km<sup>2</sup>.

4. Jawzjan Province is situated in North Afghanistan, bordering Turkmenistan to the North, Balkh Province to the East, Sar-e-Pul Province to the South and Faryab Province to the West. The province has an area of 10,326 km<sup>2</sup>. Over one quarter of the province is mountainous or semi-mountainous terrain (29.4%), while more than two thirds of the area is flat land (68.9%). About 80% of the population of Jawzjan lives in rural districts, the other 20% in urban areas (cf. World Food Program 2012c).

5. Balkh Province is situated in North Afghanistan, bordering Uzbekistan to the north, Tajikistan to the north-east, Kunduz province to the east, Samangan province to the south-east, Sar-e-Pul province to the south-west and Jawzjan province to the west. The capital is Mazar-e-Sharif, one of the biggest commercial and financial centers in Afghanistan. The province has an area of 16,840 km<sup>2</sup>. Nearly half of the province is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain (48.7%), the other half (50.2%) is composed of flat land. Around 66% of the population of the Balkh Province lives in rural districts, 34% in urban areas. About 51 % of the population is male, 49% female (cf. World Food Programme 2012a).

6. Samanghan is one of the thirty-four provinces of Afghanistan, located north of the Hindu Kush mountains in the central part of the country. The province covers 11,218 square kilometres and is surrounded by Sar-e Pol Province in the west, Balkh in the north, Baghlan in the east, and Bamyan in the south. Samangan province is divided into 7 districts and contains 674 villages. It has a population of about 368,800 which is multi-ethnic and mostly a rural society. Its capital is named Aybak City.

7. Baghlan is located in the north of the country. Its capital is Puli Khumri, but its name comes from the other major town in the province, Baghlan. The ruins of a Zoroastrian fire temple, the Surkh Kotal, are located in Baghlan.

### **4.2 Census of Affected Households**

8. Resettlement Field Surveys (RFS), including measurement of affected assets, Census of AHs and community consultations were initially carried out from the 12th to the 20th of October 2014. 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 walk-through survey of the area was also undertaken to study the ground realities and the nature of developments that may have taken place.

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

Open-source 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.

The surveys can broadly be classified into three categories:

General assessment of impact;  
Socio-economic conditions of the affected area;  
Census and Impact Assessment survey.

9. For the general assessment of impacts, as stated above, a thorough reconnaissance of the area was conducted. Open source satellite images were also used in the initial assessment of the project area. Another important step, socio-economic and impact identification surveys were carried as detailed below.

### 4.3 Socio-Economic Surveys

10. The information regarding the socio-economic conditions of the affected area, to generate benchmark for LARP implementation evaluation, was derived from **primary data collection as sample based on actual surveys and interviews. 44 affected heads of HHs were interviewed.** In order to have comprehensive and detailed information, the socio-economic data of affected people was collected using different tools including group discussions, walk-over surveys, consultative meetings, structured questionnaire, etc. Before starting the survey, the questionnaire was pre-tested in the field and modified in the light of field observations.

11. 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.

12. Villages located along the transmission line from Mazar-e-Sharif to Naebabad are Koshkak, Tokhta, MashiNegary, Khasapaz, Kodo Bark, Sharabad, Aliabad Kheerbabad, Deh Dady and Nahre e Shahi. Ranges from 800 to 1,100 houses

including 11,000 – 15,000 persons were surveyed. The majority of the population are farmers, taders, laborers, and unemployed. 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.

13. The survey reveals that **the total number of AHs is 368**. Of these 1 is a tenant. Detailed information of all the AHs was obtained and analyzed. A summary of the affected houses and their household members is given below:

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

Location	No.	Household Members (No.)
Between Sheberghan and Mazar-e-Sharif		
AH	00	00
Tenants	00	00
Between Mazar-e-Sharif and Naibabad		
AH	203	1827
Tenants	00	00
Between Naibabad and Dasht el Awan		
AH	164	1476
Tenants	1	8
Between Andkhoy and Sheberghan		
	00	00
<b>Total number of the AHs, including one tenant</b>		
AH	<b>368</b>	3311

14. During field surveys, APs reported that they had been self managing the land for many years. Detailed information regarding the APs was obtained and photographs were taken. The survey results regarding socio-economic conditions and the impact assessment in the affected area are described briefly below.

#### 4.4 Demographic Characteristics

15. The first part of the questionnaire concerns the demographic details of the APs (age, educational level, relationship with the household head, number of household members, occupation and category of the respondents) as detailed below.

16. **Age Group.** The table below shows that the major proportion of the respondents (43.20%) are in the 36-50 age group and 27.27% are between 20 and 35. 20.45% of the respondents are between 51 and 60 while 11.34% were over 60 years of age.

Table 4-2: Age of the Respondents

Count	Years				Total
	20-35	36-50	51-60	Above 60	
No.	12	19	9	5	44
%	27.27%	43.20%	20.45%	11.34%	100%

17. **Household Members.** Information regarding the number of household members was obtained from the respondents and summarized in Table 4-3 below. The total number of the houses affected by the project is 368 with an average family size of 9. The affected population is 46% male and 54% female.

Table 4-3: Household Members

Count	Male	Female	Total
No.	1,523	1,788	3,311
%	46%	54%	100%

18. **Education Level.** The data given in the Table 4-4 shows that 95.45% of the respondents were illiterate, while the other 4.55% had different educational levels. 00% were Primary, 50% were Middle and 50% were Matric 00% of the respondents appeared in the categories Intermediate, Graduate and Post Graduate.

Table 4-4: Educational Level of Respondents

Count	Education							Total
	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Inter	BA/BSc.	MA/MSc.+	
No.	42	00	1	1	00	00	00	44
%	95.45	00	2.27	2.27	00	00	00	100

19. **Ethnic composition.** The survey revealed that the affected population is comprised of Pashtuns, Uzbeks and Tajiks. Out of the 368 affected households, 44 sample respondents were interviewed. 17 (with 102 members) belong to the Pashtoonethnicity. The second biggest group is Uzbek with 16 households and 100 members and the Tajik tribe, 11 households and 75 members. This sample representation of ethnicity may be fairly representative of the project impact area population and of the project beneficiaries.

Table 4-5: Respondents' Ethnicity

Survey No.	Tribe	Household		Population	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Pashtun	17	38%	102	37.5
2	Uzbek	16	36%	100	35.0
3	Tajik	11	26%	75	26.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 4.5 Socio-Economic Characteristics

20. **Economic Activities.** The main economic activity of the 386 AHs is agriculture. Land is mainly cultivated by them and the second important activity is either businesses or labour. The economic activities with respect to occupations of 33% sampled affected peoples are presented in the following table:

Table 4-6: Economic Activities of the Sample Affected People

Survey No.	Occupation	No.	%
1	Agriculture	58	46%
2	Business	29	24%
3	Labor	20	16%
4	Employment (Govt., Semi Govt. and Private Organizations)	13	10.5%
5	Livestock	4	3.5%
<b>Total</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>100%</b>

21. **Cropping Pattern.** The affected area is mainly a wheat, cotton 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. The existing cropping pattern in the affected area as a result of field observations and farmers' feedback is as follows.

22. **Borrowing Status.** 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.

23. **Non-Governmental Organizations.** TENT-O is an active NGO in the project area.

#### 4.6 Project Impact Assessment Surveys

24. Project impact identification and assessment related to population, land and land-based assets to be affected by the construction related activities of a project is carried out through field surveys i.e. the Focused Census Survey. It numbers the affected people and registers them according to location, including landholdings.

25. 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 B. 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.

26. There are five major project impacts: 1) impacts on loss of land use 2) impacts on land development cost 3) impacts on residential huts 4) impacts on fruit trees, and 5) impacts on other assets. These have been described briefly in section three.

## **5. LEGAL POLICY FRAMEWORK, ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS**

1. This chapter discusses the national legislation of Afghanistan and where the ADB safeguards and national legislation do not correspond. A synthesis of both systems of standards / safeguards is also provided in detail and a description of the various entitlements for different types of impact and displaced person.

### **5.1 Afghanistan's Legal Framework on Land Acquisition**

2. There is no country-specific resettlement policy in Afghanistan. The Cabinet approved a comprehensive land policy in 2007, but it has yet to be fully rationalized. Ratified in early 2004, the new Afghan Constitution has three articles closely related to compensation and LAR. For public interest purposes, such as the construction of public infrastructure and the acquisition of land with cultural or scientific value, land of enhanced agricultural productivity, or large gardens, the Law for Appropriation of Property for The Public Welfare in Afghanistan (commonly referred as the Land Acquisition Law (LAL)) provides that:

- i. The acquisition of a plot or part of it for public purpose is decided by the Council Ministers and is compensated at fair value based on current market rates (Section 2).
- ii. 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).
- iii. 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).
- iv. In the 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).
- v. The value of land depends on the category and its geographic location (Section 11).
- vi. 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).
- vii. 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).
- viii. The values of orchards, vines and trees on land under acquisition shall be determined by the competent officials of the local body (Section 16).
- ix. 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.

## **5.2 Labor Law of Afghanistan**

3. This law has been enacted in accordance with Article 48 of the Constitution of Afghanistan to regulate and clarify the obligations, rights, privileges and Social Security of Employees Labor Rules and Standards. The Law appropriates the labor welfare in Afghanistan referred as Labor Law and provides the standards and rules for labor, which are drafted and regulated by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, in cooperation with the relevant Administrations. In order to ensure proper planning of production for the purpose of improving work outputs, measurement of wage and labor costs shall be made in accordance with standards and rules provided for in the Law. Integrated and sample standards and rules can be set for similar work in different areas of production or services, in accordance with international standards as well as the context of the country.

## **5.3 The ADB Safeguard Policy**

4. 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:

- i. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever feasible.
- ii. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by providing viable livelihood options.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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 displaced persons (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.
- v. DPs are to be fully informed and closely consulted. DPs are to be consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options, including relocation sites, and socio-economic 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.
- vi. 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.
- vii. No formal title: indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, pastoralists, people who claim for 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.

- viii. 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.
- ix. The poorest: Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected people and vulnerable groups which 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.
- x. The full resettlement costs are to be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits. This includes costs of 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.
- xi. Eligible costs of compensation: Relocation and rehabilitation may be considered for inclusion in 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.
- xii. Compensation and rehabilitation is to be provided before the land is acquired.

#### **5.4 Identification of Gaps between ADB Policy and Afghanistan's Law**

5 The Land Acquisition Law (LAL) of Afghanistan and ADB policy diverges on some key points on 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 documenting the process, consultations with DPs, project level grievance redress mechanism, and compensation at replacement cost (though it reiterates on market rate) 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 summarizes the differences between the LAL and ADB safeguards, and identifies the resolutions taken for this Program to reconcile the gaps.

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

ADB SPS 2009	Land Acquisition Law (LAL)	Remarks/Agreed Reconciliation Measures
<p>DPs are to be fully informed and consulted on compensation options.</p>	<p>National legislation does not provide for public consultation.</p>	<p>The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Frameworks (LARFs) provide for consultation and information dissemination.</p>
<p>DPs should be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost.</p>	<p>Land acquisition and resettlement (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.</p>	<p>The LARFs specify 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.</p>
<p>Lack of formal title should not be a bar to compensation/rehabilitation.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The LARFs provide compensation at replacement cost for titled and customary users, and rehabilitation for non-title holders.</p>
<p>DPs should be timely compensated.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The LARFs provide 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.</p>
<p>DPs should be compensated and/or assisted to guarantee at least the maintenance of their pre-project livelihood level.</p>	<p>Compensation at replacement rate will be given for land, house, crops or trees losses. Compensation for income losses/relocation costs is not considered.</p>	<p>General rehabilitation for income losses and for relocation costs will be given if these impacts occur.</p>

## **6. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE**

### **6.1 Introduction**

1. The consultation process was carried out with the potentially displaced people/public to share information related to 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. In this respect, a series of consultations were carried out with the local population / those potentially affected and other stakeholders concerned. The public consultations, conducted in October 2014, included scoping sessions with stakeholders and focus group discussions with local communities.

### **6.2 Identification of Stakeholders**

2. Apart from the Ministry of Energy and DABS, stakeholders in these four provinces 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. Most are run by local politicians. In all four provinces they can be more involved in development works but most of them are based in the city itself with limited access to the districts.

3. 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.

4. In general, when it comes to the impacts of the project the primary stakeholders are the people in the four 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).

### **6.3 Stakeholder Consultation**

5. During the field survey, various meetings were held with regional and local stakeholders. The meetings focused on the collection of information with regard to 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, 20 focus group discussions (FGD) were held in various districts (Dehdadi, Mazar e Sharif, NahriShahi, FirozNakhchir, Hazra e Sultan, Ayback, DahanaGhuri, and Pul-e-Khumri).



Photos 5, 6, 7 and 8 focus group discussions and individual interview situation during the social survey in October 2014

#### 6.4 Results of the Preliminary Consultation Process

6. The main problem is not the electricity connection rate, but the quality of the supply. Many villages, and especially areas with low population density, are cut off from the public grid. Where generators are used as an alternative, people complain about the high costs per kWh. The consequence is that both groups would be happy if the project not only supplied urban areas but also linked the rural areas to the new HVTL or, where the networks already exists, provide 24/24 hour supply with a stable voltage. People consider themselves poor, or at least not wealthy, but every group member immediately agreed to pay the tariffs and connections costs themselves and only very few people were not willing and/or able to use electricity if it were available in sufficient quantity. One strong argument in favour of regular payment of the public supply is the current high costs for power produced by generators.

7. When asked who should organize the valuation of losses and fix the compensation, or at least who should conciliate in the case of grievances, most people favoured either the traditional (tribal) shura or the new government-established shura. In three cases Community Development Councils were also mentioned. Nobody expressed concern as to possible damage and losses through the construction of the HVTL. The only two predominant concerns were 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]) and seven groups expressed the fear that compensation payments would not be made at all or that the compensation money would not cover losses adequately.

8. 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 despite this does not have any relation with the land acquisition and they are neither directly nor indirectly affected by the project. In seven focus groups poor or extremely poor people were mentioned and all 20 groups referred to handicapped and women-headed households as vulnerable. In order to show the relation between the three vulnerable groups:

participants mentioned 180 poor households, 50 households depending on handicapped people and 65 women-headed households.

## **6.5 Conclusions and further Proceedings**

9. One conclusion from the social survey and the consultation procedures 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.

10. 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, the LARP will be posted on ADB website for public disclosure.

DABS will in parallel also provide a translation of the summary of the principles of the LARP, the land acquisition and compensation process to the district administrations concerned for further distribution to the communities possibly affected.

With the start of the final TL design and during 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 the institutions concerned) and distributed to all persons identified as owners of affected land and other properties. A draft leaflet is shown in Annex A.

11. The involvement of the affected population and their representatives respectively will be ensured by their participation in the Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committees (PVCC) and in the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC). 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 institutions concerned will be provided in the project leaflet mentioned above.

## 7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

2. 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 DPs the opportunity to appeal against any contested decision, practice or activity arising from the valuation of losses and the compensation/rehabilitation process. Efforts to make DPs fully aware of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints will continue during the updating of the LARP and at the time of compensation.

3. The various queries, complaints and problems likely to be generated among the DPs which might require mitigation include:

- 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 the case of joint ownership of land and other properties;
- Rehabilitation work not properly performed by contractor;

4. Complaints and grievances will be addressed through the following steps and actions. However, such steps shall not prevent a complainant to seek redress of his or her complaint directly to the court. These are only offered as an alternative complaint resolution:

5. **First Step:** A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established for each district concerned. 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 district DABS office concerned, and one representative of a regionally active NGO, preferably with experience in mediation/conflict management.

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

6. **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 at central level. The elected representatives of the DP at 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 written form and must be heard and resolved within 14 days of submission of the complaint.

7. The PMO will design a pro-forma letter to be used for filing complaints. A representative of the coordinator or a member of the DDT will help filling in the form and forwarding it to the appropriate committee/authority and will assist the DP at every stage of the complaint process. If grievances cannot be resolved at local level, the DABS will nevertheless pay the amount laid down by the PVCC (Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committee) 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.

## **8. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

1. 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. So far, not one case has been identified where a business could be affected and the probability that the final design may result in more than a very few cases is also very low. The only ones significantly affected are the few households which 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 the displacement.

2. Vulnerable households will receive an additional allowance equivalent to 3 months of their/an average household income. As an additional measure to help them improve their livelihood, members of vulnerable households will also be given priority in project-related employment, should they be interested. Skills and experience gained from such opportunities may help improve their long-term employability and income.

### **8.1 Institutional Arrangements**

3. The institutional arrangements for the finalization and implementation of this LARP follows the provisions described in the LARF for this MFF Program.

### **8.2 Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS)**

4. 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. Its task is to:

- Ensure availability of a budget for LAR activities;
- Select and appoint organizations and consultants for specific activities;
- Coordinate with line departments, implementing organization and the construction;
- Supervision Consultant (CSC);
- Train resettlement teams;
- Manage tasks involving local or central government or the affected communities' shuras.

5. The DDT will work closely with other PMO staff and will specifically look at safeguards issues. The DDT will assist the PMO in getting all necessary clearances and implementation of the resettlement activities prior to commencement 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 project site level. The candidate to be selected as IRS should have earlier experience in resettlement and social development planning and implementation. The EA staff dealing with LAR impacts will require training on safeguards issues. This will be provided by the IR and will be budgeted in the LARP.

6. The 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,

### **8.3 The Turnkey Contractor**

7. The Turnkey Contractor is obliged to carry out the land acquisition assessment prior to construction and in full accordance with the LARP. The contractor, with the support of the coordinator/facilitator, will identify 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.

### **8.4 LARP Coordination/Facilitator**

DABS will engage a local organization (NGO or consultant) to assist the preparation and implementation of the LARP. The NGO will act as coordinator/facilitator and will be a link between the PMO and the DPs. The LAR coordinator/facilitator will train the DPs 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:

- a. Working in close coordination between the PMO and DDT to implement the LARP;
- b. Involving the shura and local leaders, wherever necessary to implement the LARP to facilitate transparency in the process and public participation;
- c. Assisting the PMO in dissemination of the LARP and other resettlement related information;
- d. Taking the lead in joint verification and identification of DPs;
- e. Identifying AHs whose lands can be acquired through negotiated purchase or through expropriation;
- f. Identifying absent AHs;
- g. Carrying out a census of the DPs and identifying the vulnerable households (if required);
- h. Identifying the training needs of DPs for income generation activities and ensuring they are adequately supported;
- i. Counseling, generating awareness and resolving the grievances of the DPs. Putting forth the unresolved grievances of the DPs to the GRC;
- j. Generating awareness of the livelihood restoration activities and helping the APs to make informed choices. Includes assisting APs to participate in the development programs of the government;
- k. Preparing sub-project level plans for implementation of LARP and issuing ID (identification) cards. Assisting in disbursement of compensation checks;
- l. Participating in public meetings as and when required;
- m. Submitting periodic LARP implementation reports to the PMO.

## **8.5 The Construction and Supervision Consultant**

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

## **8.6 Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committee**

The assessment of all damage and losses will be made and valuation of compensation decided by the Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committee (PVCC). The Committee consists of the following members: 1) one representative of the Province governor responsible for land affairs, 2) one representative of the PMO (preferably a member of Due Diligence Team), 3) one representative of the coordinator/facilitator, 4) one representative of the land users to whom lands are taken permanently or temporarily, 5) one representative of the District's Jirga, preferably coming from the most relevant District regarding land acquisition of the respective Province, and 6) one representative of the contractor, responsible for the identification of losses and who is also a member of the sub-commission without voting rights.

## **8.7 Other Agencies and Institutions**

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 the communication between DABS and the affected communities in a variety of ways, including 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 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 for coordinating the approval of the LARP by the Cabinet of Ministers and, once the LARP is approved, deploying the finances needed for LARP implementation.

### **Women groups:**

Women 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 negotiations with women. This will only be applied if such women's groups exist in the neighborhood of the women affected by the project so that they know their situation and have close contact with them.

The institutional arrangement for planning and implementing resettlement and rehabilitation activities will follow the general envisaged structure as depicted. The LARP will include a section on the scheduling of LAR activities with a clear indication of tasks, roles and responsibilities.

## **8.8 Capacities of DABS/PMO and Training Requirements**

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, so far at least, little relevance in the day-to-day business;

Communication techniques are poor;

The involvement of women in projects does not play a major role.

In particular, a gender-sensitive implementation would require inputs on the part of the international consultant and his resettlement specialist and their national counterparts. Some training should be carried out for the PMO field staff with regard to understanding the particular disadvantages 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 managing functions within their organization.

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. 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 following completion of the final routing.

Prior to the valuation and compensation process for all losses, three training courses will be held for the PVCC in each of the three provinces concerned. Training costs will be budgeted adequately in the final LARP. Some cost indicators are provided in chapter 9.

## 9 RESETTLEMENT/COMPENSATION BUDGET

### 9.1 Basic Provisions

The funds for the implementation of the LARP are part of the overall project budget. DABS/ADB shall ensure sufficient fund allocation prior to the LARP implementation.

In this chapter the budget will be indicated in a preliminary manner based on:

A rough calculation of the number and type of transmission towers to be constructed as per the pre-design report;

The estimated market price rates in 2014 of major crops grown in the four provinces traversed by the transmission line;

The value of other assets to be lost as described in the LARPF.

The budget includes administration charges, inclusive of fees for the coordinator, contingencies and monitoring expenses. The budget for the engagement of the resettlement team by the CSC and the training budget will be included in the CSC contract.

Due to the preliminary status of the design for the transmission line, only very rough estimates 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.

### 9.2 Compensation for Permanent Land Losses

Total permanent land requirement for the towers will be 54,225 m<sup>2</sup>. From the data available, the land value remains very unclear, even after the field survey, but average figures are as follows. The proposed rates will be updated before the LARP is finalized based on final design to reflect the replacement cost.

Good agricultural land is valued at USD 44,000 per hectare or USD 4.4 per m<sup>2</sup>;

Construction land is valued at USD 10,000/ha to USD 15,000/ha in per urban areas, and USD 25,000/ha to USD 30,000/ha in central urban areas. An average of USD 3.00 per m<sup>2</sup> was computed.

Of the 54,225 m<sup>2</sup> of land permanently required for towers, an estimated 70% will be agriculturally-used areas (37,958 m<sup>2</sup>) and 30% will be located in village/urban areas (16,268 m<sup>2</sup>) in with the following compensation to be paid for permanent land losses:

37,958 m<sup>2</sup> @ USD 4.4 = USD 167,015

16,268 m<sup>2</sup> @ USD 3.00 = USD 48,804

Total costs for permanent land acquisition: = USD 215,819

### 9.3 Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation

Approximately 5,400,000 m<sup>2</sup> or approx. 1334 acres of land would be used temporarily for the construction of the towers, stringing and temporary access to sites. Although impact on standing crops can be avoided or minimized during the temporary use of land (if the construction work is done during spring and summer), the rent for the temporary use of land would be provided calculated on the average crop value for different kinds of land. The average crop value has been calculated as USD 1,150 for one acre of wheat and cotton as a minimum, and USD 441.35 for one acre of melons as a maximum value.

An average figure of AF 45,000 (ca. USD 775) was used for the preliminary calculations of compensation costs for temporary losses on agricultural land. From this assumption the following compensation budget may be necessary:

For approx. 1,500,000 m<sup>2</sup> or 371 acres @ USD 775 per acre = USD 287,525

### 9.4 Houses, other Structures and Trees

Most damage caused by stringing will be to walls, trees and other properties. Again, safeguards call for a minimum of damage and affected people. With careful design (and eventually corresponding higher costs) damage may be minimized.

**Up to 19 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. The average construction costs for such houses are estimated at AF 1,000,000 or approx. USD 18,500. In addition, approx. AF 15,000 (USD 300) is usually paid for the surrounding walls which are about 150 cm high. As per the consultations conducted, the DPs preferred self-relocation. Relocation allowances will be provided to them to self-relocate themselves to their preferred locations.

For the LARP budget purposes, it was estimated that **1600 fruit trees** (USD 100 each) and **800 grapevines** (USD 80 each) will be damaged. In addition, approximately **1500 m of walls, fences and smaller irrigation channels** will be destroyed with average costs of USD 8.00/m. Following is the estimated budget for potential structure losses:

- a) 19 houses @ AF 1,000,000 (USD 18,500) = USD 351,525
- b) Walls, fences, irrigation channels 1500 m @ USD 8/m = USD 12,000
- c) Trees: 1600 fruit trees @ USD 100 = USD 160,000  
800 Grapevines @ USD 80 = USD 64,000

**TOTAL = USD 624,500**

### 9.5 Allowances

For the allowances, the following calculations were made:

- a) Transitional livelihood allowance  
19 households @ AF 17,160 @ AF 58/1 USD= USD 5,621
- b) Relocation allowance  
19 households @ AF 5,000 = USD 1,638

- c) Assistance to Vulnerable Households  
(Number of vulnerable households is estimated 145 of the 368) 145 households @ AF 28,500 = AF 4,132,500 = USD 71,697

**TOTAL = USD 78,956**

### **9.6 Work of PVCC**

For roughly 368 households affected, 350 field visits by the 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.

For 3 of the 6 committee participants (the representatives of the consultant, PMO, and the coordinator are not taken into account in this calculation) AF 3,500 per day for per diems (AF 1,000 per person) are required for a total of 113 days.

Transport to the DPs will be provided by the contractor who knows the persons and the affected areas concerned. However, for individual transport AF1,000 per day is calculated.

In some cases support from local elders, jirga, etc. may be required. These 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:

For per diems of committee AF 395,500 = USD 6,899;  
Transport of committee members for meetings AF 130,000 = USD 2,413;  
Lump sum for transport of supporting local people = USD 800;  
Total estimated cost for the work of the committee = USD 10,112.

### **9.7 Work of the LARP Coordinator/Facilitator**

The coordinator/consultant for local support to LARP finalization and implementation will be recruited in one of the project provinces. It is estimated 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) part-time during the construction period is required. In total, 50 person months are calculated (based on an average salary of USD 750).

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 households, for grievances, other unscheduled interventions, etc.

## Estimated total costs for the team are

Salaries for 50 months =USD 37,500  
Costs of extra transport 24 months= USD 24,000  
Total estimated cost for coordinator/consultant =USD 61,500

## 9.8 Training Costs

Training for the DABS/PMO staff will take place in one of the regional headquarters and be paid from the management costs. Training for the coordinator/consultant will also take place in the DABS local headquarter. USD 700 is calculated for board and lodging.

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 external members will be paid by DABS and the international consultant. AF 50,000 is provided for per diems and board. Total costs for training to be paid by the LARP budget amount to approx. USD 2,000.

## 9.9 Contingencies

Complex land acquisition and resettlement procedures always carry the risk of unforeseen problems. One possibility issue is that some DP might apply to court to get a better compensation payment. For contingencies, 15% of the items 1 to 7 depicted in Table 9-1 (summary of costs) is calculated USD 186,512 to cover additional compensation and training costs.

## 9.10 Management Costs

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, depicted in Table 9-1 (summary of costs) compensation and training costs have been calculated amounting USD 186,512.

## 9.11 Total LARP Finalization and Implementation Costs

Total LARP implementation cost is estimated at USD 1,616,436. This includes the work of the PVCC, coordinator, management costs and contingencies. See Table 9-1 below:

Table 9-1: Summary Costs for LARP Finalisation and Implementation

No.	Budget Title	Amount in USD
1.	Losses of land, permanent	215,819
2.	Losses of land, temporary	287,525
3.	Losses of structures and trees	587,500
4.	Allowances	78,956
5.	Work of PVCC	10,112
6.	Work of LARP coordinator / facilitator for the period of 1 year	61,500

No.	Budget Title	Amount in USD
7.	Training costs (1 training with a total of maximum of 20 participants)	2,000
8.	Sub-total	1,243,412
9.	Contingencies (15% of items1-7)	186,512
10.	Management costs (15%of items1-7)	186,512
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,616,436</b>

## **10 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

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

LARP finalization, implementation and review will take approximately 12 months to complete.

Table 10-1 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 can be provided definitively.

Table 10-1: Implementation Schedule for the LARP Implementation

Date and Period of Time	Activities	Results
<p>Day of start of final line design An estimated 90– 20 days</p>	<p><i>Detailed design preparation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor starts final identification of HVTL with definitive location of towers</li> <li>• Contractor distributes information leaflets to all possibly affected households</li> <li>• Detailed assessment of areas required on a permanent base and of temporary losses of crops</li> <li>• Identification of all affected land owners or land use right holders by contractor (with support of local administration and village/clan elders)</li> <li>• Agreement upon identified land sizes by representatives of affected households and contractor and affirmation of usage rights by DPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several hundred leaflets distributed to the population along the planned HVTL</li> <li>• Detailed line design available with all affected plots registered including names of the owners or the shareholders of usage rights</li> <li>• Complete list sent to the Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committees responsible.</li> </ul>
<p>Day of acceptance of final HVTL design of contractor by PMO Estimated 60 days</p>	<p><i>LARP finalization, approval and disclosure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed measurement surveys, census, socio-economic surveys, and follow-up consultations to be implemented;</li> <li>• Commissions for Valuation of Losses and Compensation (CVLC) work in parallel in all three provinces together with DPs</li> <li>• Land sizes required are to be confirmed and valuation of compensation payments arranged</li> <li>• Final LARP is prepared and submitted to ADB and government for approval</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All agreements regarding the magnitude and the value of the losses and the compensation amount to be paid signed by AP and Committee.</li> <li>• All agreements sent to the PMO within five days after completion of the valuation process.</li> <li>• Final LARP is approved by government and ADB and disclosed</li> </ul>
<p>Day of obtaining the documents from CVLC Estimated 30 days</p>	<p><i>LARP implementation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DABS PMO and working group (Monitor, PMO Due Diligence Team,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DABS/working group confirms agreements</li> </ul>
	<p><i>International/national resettlement specialists, ADB representative) check all documents</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMO assigns payment either directly through its local staff, via Ministry of Finance local structure, of external implementation coordinator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payment orders by PMO are delivered to institutions concerned and money is transferred for pay-offs</li> <li>• Start expropriation procedures in the case of disputes or problem cases. For cases referred to the court, money is deposited in an escrow account or similar modalities.</li> </ul>

Date and Period of Time	Activities	Results
10 days after money transfer from PMO/Ministry of Finance to institutions for pay-offs concerned Estimated 20 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Affected households are informed and come to village meetings of AP with project representatives in order to collect their compensation money</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All AP receive the agreed amounts of money for compensation of losses.</li> <li>All affected household representatives confirm with their signature that payment has been made according to the agreements.</li> </ul>
20 days after money transfer to local structures Estimated 15 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>LARP compliance monitoring</i></li> <li><i>External Monitor checks payment to the affected households by village or urban living area level meetings</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No complaints have been raised and no irregularities reported</li> </ul>
Subsequently within three working days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Monitor prepares short report with the recommendation to start the construction work</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report handed to PMU</li> </ul>
Subsequently within three working days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>PMU sends Monitor report to ADB</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report handed to ADB</li> </ul>
	<i>Commencement of physical works</i>	
Subsequently within one week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>ADB and DABS PMO agree upon start of civil works</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor gets release order</li> </ul>
On a long standing basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Cases pending in court are resolved</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional payment is made by institutions concerned</li> </ul>

## **11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

11.1.1.1.1.1 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.

### **11.2 Internal Monitoring**

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

- a) Compliance with land acquisition and resettlement compensation policies;
- b) Adequacy of the organizational mechanism for implementing the LARP;
- c) Fair and judicious handling of complaints and grievances;
- d) Compensation payments to AP made as mandated by the LARP;
- e) Success in restoring the APs incomes to pre-project levels.

3. Internal 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 for ensuring that these actions are undertaken. 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 commences until the payment of compensation has been fully completed and that DPs' concerns are identified timely and addressed effectively.

### **11.3 External Monitoring**

4. DABS will assign an external monitoring agency (EMA) to carry out external monitoring and post-implementation evaluation of land acquisition and resettlement. To enable integrated supervision of the project implementation it is recommended that the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) is charged with the work of external monitor.

5. Scope of Work: The EMA appointed shall undertake the following tasks to externally monitor the implementation of the LARP independently:

#### **Baseline**

6. Validate the results of the internal monitoring reports by a:

Random review of DMS forms for correct inventory of assets and entitlements.

This review is to cover 10% of all the DMS forms.

Random review of entitlement and compensation documents to ensure that the assessment of compensation is based on the agreed entitlement matrix and that all entitlements have been accurately applied.

Random review of status of affected households within the LAR impact areas.

## **Evaluation of Delivery of Entitlements**

7. The delivery of entitlements will be monitored as follows:

Field check, site visits coordinated with the resettlement activities that are taking place;

Evaluation of the quality and timeliness of delivering entitlements.

## **Evaluation of Consultation and Grievance Procedures**

8. Consultation and grievance procedures will be monitored to:

Assess whether grievance procedures are adequately implemented;

Identify, quantify and qualify the types of conflicts and grievances (if any) reported and resolved;

Provide assistance when required to APs to address grievances and act as observers on the grievance procedure.

## **External Monitoring of LARP Implementation and Follow-up Actions**

9. The EMA will conduct semi-annual external monitoring activities until compensation payments are completed. The EMA will:

Confirm in which sections compensation has been paid and which sections still have issues pending;

Make recommendations for the issuance of no-objection to commence civil works in areas with no LAR issues pending or follow-up actions to address;

Non-compliance issues or complaints and identify lessons learned.

## **Reporting**

10. The EMA will be required to submit the following:

Baseline and Inception Report – to be submitted to the PMO and ADB within one week;

Semi-annual Monitoring Reports – to be formally submitted by the EMA directly to the PMO. After compensation has been distributed in each of the affected areas. The EMA will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports to describe the progress of LARP implementation in sections where LARP implementation has not been completed. The semi-annual monitoring reports should focus particularly on:

Description of M&E activities;

Implementation of all aspects of the LARP;

Deviations, if any, from the provisions and principles of the resettlement policy specified in the RP;

Identification of problems, issues and recommended solutions and description of findings in relation to whether the project activities have been completed as planned and budgeted, and recommendations, timetable and budget for addressing outstanding problems.

Compliance report to verify successful LARP implementation to be issued within 1 week after compensation and LAR procedures for all affected areas are completed and prior to construction. This report can also be prepared on a per section basis to allow civil works to start in sections where LARP implementation has been completed.

Post LARP Evaluation Report. The EMA will submit a final evaluation of the LARP two years after its implementation. The report will look into the impact of the

LARP on the AHs, assessing whether the LARP was successful in its objective of helping DPs restore or improve their livelihood and living conditions and focusing on lessons learned which may be applied to similar projects.

### **Participation of Displaced Persons**

The EMA will ensure the participation of DPs by means of:

- consulting the DP representatives in the Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committee with regard to the implementation process;
- carrying out focus group discussions in each of the three more densely-inhabited areas of Baghlan, Parwan and Kabul with representatives of Ahs.

## 12 REFERENCES

Asian Development Bank 2012: Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards: A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook (Draft Working Document) <http://www.adb.org/documents/involuntary-resettlement-safeguards-planning-and-implementation-good-practice-sourcebook-d>

**Cernea, M. (2000):** "Risks, Safeguards, and Reconstruction: A Model for Population Displacement and Resettlement", in M. Cernea and C. McDowell, eds. Risk and Reconstruction: Experience of Resettlers and Refugees. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

**Cernea, M. (1996):** "The Risks and Reconstruction Model for Resettling Displaced Populations", paper presented at the International Conference on Reconstructing Livelihoods: Towards New Approaches to Resettlement. Refugee Studies Programme: University of Oxford.

**International Finance Corporation - IFC (2002):** "Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan".

**Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA) Provincial profile for Balkh.**  
URL:  
<http://www.aisa.org.af/files/publications/brochures/ProvincialProfiles/Balkh.pdf> [Stand 201207-

**BARFIELD, THOMAS 2006.** Informal dispute resolution and the formal legal system in contemporary Northern Afghanistan: Draft report. Washington D.C.: The United States Institute of Peace.

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION, ISLAMIC R. 2011.** Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook

**DESCHAMPS, COLIN & ROE, ALAN 2009.** Land conflict in Afghanistan. Building capacity to address vulnerability. Kabul: Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit. (Issues Paper Series)

**ECHAVEZ, CHONA R. & BAGAPORO, JENNEFER L. 2012.** Does women's participation in the National Solidarity Programme make a difference in their lives?: A Case Study in Balkh Province. Kabul: Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit. (Case Study Series)

**GOMPELMANN, GEERT (2011).** Winning hearts and minds? Examining the relationship between aid and security in Afghanistan's Faryab Province. Feinstein International Center, Tufts University. Online: URL: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/48805830/Winning-Hearts-and-Minds-Examining-the-Relationship-between-Aid-and-Security-Afghanistan%E2%80%99s-Faryab-Province#page18>

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FOUNDATION (ILF) 2004. The customary laws of Afghanistan.

**MINISTRY OF RURAL REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT, AFGHANISTAN (2009).** The national risk and vulnerability assessment (NRVA) 2007/8. Online: URL:

**NEZAMI, BATUL & KANTOR, PAULA (2010).** Afghanistan livelihood trajectories: Evidence from Faryab. Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit: Case Study Series.

**SALTMARSHE, DOUGLAS & MEDHI, ABHILASH 2011.** Local governance in Afghanistan: A view from the ground. Kabul: Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit. (Synthesis Paper Series)

**WILY, LIZ A. (2003).** Land rights in crisis: Restoring tenure security in Afghanistan. Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit: Issues Paper Series.

### **Project-Related Studies and Safeguards**

**ADB. Asian Development Bank (2009):** Safeguard Policy Statement. Manila.

**ADB. Asian Development Bank (2010a):** Operations Manual. Operational Procedures (OP)Manila.

**ADB. Asian Development Bank (2010b):** Operations Manual. Bank Policies (OP). Manila.

**DABS. Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (2011):** project Number: 42094-042. Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework. MFF Energy Sector Development Investment Program – Proposed Tranche 3. Kabul.

**Fichtner Consult (2012a):** project Concept Report for a Transmission Line Link between Turkmenistan and Afghanistan. Stuttgart (for DABS/ADB)

**Fichtner Consult (2012b):** Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and Turkmenistan: Regional Power Interconnection project. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework. Stuttgart.

## **13 ANNEXES**

- Annex A: Project Information Leaflet
- Annex B: LARP Questionnaire - Focused Census Survey
- Annex C: Pictorial View of Project Area
- Annex D: List of Affected Interviewed Households

## **Annex A: Project Information Leaflet**

**Energy Supply Improvement Investment Program – Tranche 1**

**Funded by the Asian Development Bank**

**Executing Agency: Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS)**

**Expected Implementation Period: 2014 – 2015 (including detailed design)**

### **Project Description:**

The project is the construction of:

- 500 kV single circuit transmission line from Sheberghan to Dasht-e-Alwan, 302 km;
- 220 kV Double circuit line from Andkhoy to Sheberghan, 65.5 km;

### **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 for 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 & salvaged materials. In the case of partial impacts full cash assistance to rest or remaining structure. Right to salvage material from demolished structure
Crop losses	Crops on affected land	Owners of crops/share-croppers	Cash compensation equal to replacement cost of crop lost plus cost of replacement seeds and restoration of future crop activities.
Tree 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. Employees: indemnity for lost wages up to 3 months' income
Transitional allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters & informal settlers)	Transitional allowance per household for livelihood losses at AF5,200 <sup>2</sup> multiplied by 3 months
Relocation allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters & informal settlers)	-Relocation allowance per household of AF5,000

<sup>2</sup> This fixed rate is based on average household income in the affected areas

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
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 & 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 & cash compensation for replacement (schools, communal centers, 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 Baghlan

## Annexure (B)

### LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN- LARP Questionnaire - Focused Census Survey

Date:  Questionnaire No:

#### Identification /Demographic Details

Name of the Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Head of H/Hold: \_\_\_\_\_

Respondent's Age (years): \_\_\_\_\_ Education: \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact No: \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship with the Head of H/Hold:

Self  Father  Brother  Son  Others (specify)

Household Members (No.): \_\_\_\_\_ Male: \_\_\_\_\_ Female: \_\_\_\_\_

Settlement/Village: \_\_\_\_\_ Village: \_\_\_\_\_

: \_\_\_\_\_ Hawzah \_\_\_\_\_

District: \_\_\_\_\_ Approximate Village area (Acres): \_\_\_\_\_

Location of the Settlement/Village: Left side  Right side

Houses in the Village (No): Total \_\_\_\_\_ Affected \_\_\_\_\_

Population of the Village (No): Total \_\_\_\_\_ Affected \_\_\_\_\_

Category of Respondent: (Tick relevant)

Resident Land Owner  Absentee Land Owner  Tenant

Business Owner Operator  Business Tenant Operator  Contractor

Squatter  Encroacher  Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Ownership of Land/ Structures

Have legal Documents Yes  No

Have Informal Documents Yes  No



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					<b>Ornamental Plants</b>				
9.						1.	Rose			
10.						2.	Jasmine			
11.						3.				
Sub Total:						Sub Total:				
Grand Total:						Grand Total:				

Q.10 Size of the residential plot, type

e of construction and estimated replacement cost of the house?

Plot Size: -----(Marla)

Total Covered Area:-----(Sq. ft)

Sr. No.	Description	Type of Construction	Ownership	Covered Area (Sq. ft)	Year of Construction	Replacement Cost (Rs./sq.ft)	Total Estimated Replacement Cost (Rs.)	Remarks
1.	Living Room-1							
2.	Living Room-2							
3.	Living Room-3							
4.	Living Room-4							
5.	Living Room-5							
6.	Kitchen							
7.	Store							
8.	Bathroom/Latrine							
9.	Cattleshed/Shelter							
10.	Room for Tractor / Other Farm Implements							
11.	Boundary Wall							
12.	Others(Specify)							

Construction Type

- a.Katcha (Mud masonry)
- b.Pacca (Brick masonry)
- c.Semi Pacca

Ownership

- a.Single
- b.Joint
- c.Other(specify)

**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.  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/<br>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)	
<b>Total</b>		

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  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.)	<u>Sources</u> a. Relative b. NGO c. Financial Institution d. Others (specify)
1.						<u>Purpose</u> 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)**

**Annexure (C) Pictorial View of Project Area**

**General View of topographical Conditions of Project Area RoW**



**General View of topographical Conditions of Project Area RoW**











### Annex D - List of Affected interviewed Households

No	Name	Father's Name	Village	District	Occupation	Age
1.	Sheer Mohammad	Sheer Agha	Khasapaz	Dah dady	farmer	50
2.	Yar Mohammad	Ahmad Jan	Khasapaz	Dah dady	farmer	41
3.	Noor shah	Mohammad karem	Khasapaz	Dah dady	farmer	53
4.	Mohammad juma	Ali juma		Dah dady	farmer	47
5.	babrak	Mohammad Ali	Kouskak	Dah dady	farmer	40
6.	Sheer Ali	Mohamad Housayan		Dah dady	farmer	50
7.	Mohamadallah	Habiballah	Arab new Abad	Nahr shahi	farmer	47
8.	Jalal dean	Eid Mohamad		Nahr shahi	farmer	65
9.	Habiballah	Mohamadallah	Shahr abad	Nahr shahi	farmer	47
10.	Saheeb den	alam gul		Nahr shahi	farmer	34
11.	Ali Ahmad	Moradbik	Ali Abad	Nahr shahi	farmer	45
12.	Mohammad dawod	Khoudadad	Khaerabad	Nahr shahi	worker	33
13.	Haji ahmd shah	Khaja Mahmmod	Ali Abad	Nahr shahi	worker	45
14.	Mohammad Askar	Haji Shawali	Aslamabad	Faroz nakhcher	worker	44
15.	Janat gul	Beasmallah		Faroz nakhcher	farmer	44
16.	Fazal Ahmad	Jan Mohammad	Ali Abad	Hazrat sultan	farmer	28
17.	Saltan aziz	jouma gul		Hazrat sultan	farmer	58
18.	Abdulbaqi	gul shah		Hazrat sultan	representative	45
19.	Abdulbasheer	Noor Mohammad	Ghaznigak	Hazrat sultan	representative	60
20.	Sheer gul	Jahan gul		Hazrat sultan	worker	27
21.	Aziz khan	Ghulam sakhi		Hazrat sultan	worker	60
22.	Mohammad Jan	Joumakhan		Hazrat sultan	farmer	30
23.	Zoulfaqar	Sheerdeel	Gadiha	Hazrat sultan	farmer	38
24.	Shah Karam	Mohammad Akbar	Gadiha	Hazrat sultan	shop keeper	58
25.	Mohammad sadiq	Sayed Mohammad	Gadiha	Hazrat sultan	shop keeper	22
26.	Mohammad ameen	Sheer deel	Sarfea afghanea	Hazrat sultan	village representative	38
27.	balqis	Khaliq	Hazrat balal Mosque Dalkhaki	center Samangan	house woman	35
28.	Khial Mohamad	Mohamad azim	Hazrat balal Mosque Dalkhaki	center Samangan	labour	35
29.	Abdulhamid	Khaliq	Hazrat balal Mosque Dalkhaki	center Samangan	labour	35

No	Name	Father's Name	Village	District	Occupation	Age
30.	Azizallah	Mohamad azim	Hazrat balal Mosque Dalkhaki	center Samangan	labour	39
31.	Meer afzal	Rangin	Zorcot Hasan Khil	center Samangan	farmer	65
32.	Haji Tourab khan	Ghato gul	Zorcot Hasan Khil	center Samangan	representative	70
33.	Gul Nabi	Mohammad ameen	Zorcot Hasan Khil	center Samangan	representative	32
34.	Maskin yar	Mohammad ameen	Zorcot Hasan Khil	center Samangan	farmer	45
35.	Abdulmanan	Saltan Meer	Zorcot Hasan Khil	center Samangan	farmer	65
36.	Saadulla	Asadulla	Zorcot Hasan Khil	center Samangan	farmer	50
37.	Abdulaziz	Asadulla	Zorcot Hasan Khil	center Samangan	student	18
38.	Namatullah	Asadulla	Gaza e zorabi aq mazar	center Samangan	Worker	58
39.	Ameena	Abdul aziz	Gaza e zorabi aq mazar	center Samangan	house woman	59
40.	Asmael	Mohammad khan	Gaza e zorabi aq mazar	center Samangan	farmer	59
41.	Jamsheyd	Mohammad den	Rabatak	center Samangan	shop keeper	20
42.	Sabeir	Adeel Shah	Rabatak	center Samangan	shop keeper	55
43.	Khan Jan	Ghulam sakhi	Rabatak	center Samangan	shop keeper	47
44.	Teemor shah	Adeel shah	Rabatak	center Samangan	shop keeper	47