

Resettlement Plan

July 2016

AFG: Panj-Amu River Basin Sector Project

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**Linked Document 15:
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for
Representative Subproject 3 – Seyaab Irrigation
Scheme**

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFN	Afghani
AH	Affected Household
ALCS	Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey
AP	Affected People
ARBP	Amu River Basin Program
CDC	Commune Development Council
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDT	Due Diligence Team
DH	Displaced Household
DP	Displaced Person
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EA	Executing Agency
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FS	Feasibility Study
GoA	Government of Afghanistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IA	Implementing Agency
IO	International Organization
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPSA	Initial Poverty Social Assessment
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KRBP	Kunduz River Basin Program
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock
MEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
PARB	Panj-Amu River Basin
PARBP	Panj-Amu River Basin Project
PMO	Project Management Office
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
RBA	River Basin Authority
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right of Way
RSP	Representative Sub-Projects
SBA	Sub-Basin Authority
SB	Sub-Basin
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
USD	United States Dollars

WFP
WUA

World Food Program
Water Users Association

Glossary

Affected persons (APs)	All the people affected by the project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and include any person, household (sometimes referred to as project affected family), firms, or public or private institutions. APs therefore include; i) persons affected directly by the right-of-way acquisition, or construction work area; (ii) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees or crops are affected; (iii) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income due to the project impact; (iv) persons who lose work/employment as a result of project impact; and (v) people who lose access to community resources/property as a result of the project. Although this definition of affected person is at variance with the usage in the SPS (2009), this is how it is understood and officially used in Afghanistan, and it is not materially different from 'displaced person' defined in the SPS.
Affected Household (AH)	All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit. It may consist of a single main family or an extended family group. This unit is the most important compensation/rehabilitation recipient.
AFN	Local currency of Afghanistan, which is the Afghani.
Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.
Cut-off-date	The date after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation, i.e., they are not included in the list of APs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off date is the start date of the project census and detailed measurement survey.
Detailed measurement survey	The detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground.
Entitlement	The range of mitigation measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, which are due to the APs by virtue of being displaced by a development project, depending on the type and degree of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Inventory of losses	The pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
Jerib	Traditional unit for measurement of land in Afghanistan. One Jerib is equivalent to 2000 square meter of land. One hectare consists of 5 jeribs.
Jirga	A jirga is a traditional assembly of leaders that make decisions by consensus and according to the teachings of Islam.

Land acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
Non-titled	Those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant, i.e., those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied compensation.
Poor	Based on Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development study of Nationwide Risk and Poverty Assessment of Afghanistan, the latest national poverty line for the period 2011-2012, has been determined as AFN 1,710 per person per month. An updated, corresponding current figure is not available. Therefore, those falling below this benchmark are considered poor.
Replacement cost	The calculation of compensation considering the elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.
Significant impact	200 persons (individuals) or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing ten per cent or more of their productive assets (income generating).
Vulnerable	Any one who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes; (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households (within the meaning given previously); (iv) landless or without title to land; (v) elderly households with no means of support; (vi) households without security of tenure; (vii) ethnic minorities; and (viii) marginal farmers (with landholdings of five Jeribs or less).

I. Executive Summary

1. The proposed Panj-Amu Basin Project will increase agricultural productivity in the Panj-Amu River Basin through improving access and use of water at farm, scheme and river levels. Project interventions will be undertaken in approximately 21 irrigation schemes in the basin. In order to assess the viability of the project, three representative schemes (sub-projects) were chosen from a list of candidate sub-projects as being representative of the type of scheme that will be assisted in the project, and which will be the first to be implemented. Selection of the representative sub-projects was also based on government priority and ease of access from both a security and logistical point of view. Seaab canal, in Badakshan Province (Kokcha sub-basin) is one of these representative sub-projects.

2. As part of the project interventions a number of structures will be built along the canal. Notably the repair of the head work (2 new gates), the construction of four new off-takes and cross-regulators with spill and the construction of four domestic water access points and two livestock water access points.

3. All of these structures will be built along the public right of way (RoW) of the canal. There is no land acquisition requirement and no physical displacement. The only impact constitutes the removal of 145 non-fruit (willow) trees, of which 100 are mature, used by three (farming) households and a mosque. This is a conservative estimate and the final number is likely to be less following updated information from the detailed design. The concept of a public RoW is fairly new in Afghanistan but traditionally farmers whose land is adjacent to such RoW use such land. As the RoW is government land, they are not owners of the trees *per se*, but traditional users. Their livelihoods do not depend on these trees, which are not grown commercially and are simply ancillary. They sometimes use the trees for fuelwood. Willow trees were used in the past for construction materials but this is no longer the case. The households' economic dependence on these trees is less than 1% of their income, as obtained through the stakeholder consultations.

4. For compensation, ADB's replacement cost principle will be followed and the trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The budget for this LARP covers the compensation for the removal of trees and domestic and livestock access points. It is set at US\$88,166. The actual budget needs to be set when this LARP will be finalized. The LARP budget will be met from the ADB-EU grant funding.

5. The amount for compensation for tree removal has been included in the BOQ for the construction contractor who will be tasked with paying this compensation before civil works can begin. During public consultations stakeholders recommended that no compensation is made, since trees are on RoW and compensation may encourage false claims in the future. It was recommended that compensation is instead made for building or enhancing community assets. The project recommends that this could be used for construction of additional domestic or livestock access points, which are already a task of the contractor.

6. If all APs and the mirabs do not agree, then compensation payment will be made directly to the APs. This will be made to their bank accounts if they have one. If they do not then as this is a one-off payment they will not be asked to set-up a bank account for this purpose, so payment will be made as a cash payment to the AP in the presence of the mirab. A payment slip confirming receipt of payment will be signed by the AP.

7. Consultations and the grievance redress mechanism will continue throughout the project cycle. The LARP implementation will be reported to ADB semi-annually.

II. Introduction

A. Panj-Amu River Basin Project

8. The proposed Panj-Amu Basin Project will increase agricultural productivity in the Panj-Amu River Basin through improving access and use of water at farm, scheme and river levels. The project will support the government strategy, which aims to increase per-capita income and reduce poverty among rural and pastoral communities. It will improve cropping intensities, irrigated areas, and crop yields on a command area of 74,500 hectares (ha) and as a result, increase annual farm incomes in the range \$123-615 per household for over 55,000 households, and create approximately 11,000 full-time rural jobs per annum, with an estimated value of \$10.4 million. The project will also improve food security, substitute imports for wheat, and improve self-sufficiency, and increase in exports of high-value products such as fruit and nuts. The project will also create more economic opportunities for agribusiness development, particularly for input suppliers and processors of and market intermediaries for agricultural products. The project is included in ADB's Country Operations Business Plan for Afghanistan, 2016–2018.

9. Project interventions will be undertaken in approximately 21 irrigation schemes in the basin. In order to assess the viability of the project, three representative schemes (sub-projects) were chosen from a list of candidate sub-projects as being representative of the type of scheme that will be assisted in the project, and which will be the first to be implemented. Selection of the representative sub-projects was also based on government priority and ease of access from both a security and logistical point of view. Seyaab canal, in Keshim District in Badakshan Province (Kokcha sub-basin) is one of these representative sub-projects.

B. Seyaab Canal Irrigation Scheme Rehabilitation and Upgrading Sub-Project

10. The impact of the sub-project is aligned with the overall project impact of *“increased per-capita income and reduced poverty among rural and pastoral communities”* (Afghanistan National Development Strategy - Agriculture and Rural Development Cluster ¹).

11. The project outcome is *“Increased agricultural productivity in Seyaab canal irrigation scheme”*.

12. In order to achieve the project outcome the following outputs are proposed. These are aligned with the design logic for the overall project.

13. **Output 1: Water allocation and availability improved.** This output provides the capacity and resources for the Kokcha Sub-Basin Agency (SBA) to: (i) improve the conveyance and allocation of water to the irrigated farm system through rehabilitating and upgrading of water conveyance infrastructure (main canals). This will include the repair of head works (two new gates), construction of four new off-takes (with measuring staff gauges) and cross-regulators with spill weirs, and the construction of four domestic and two livestock water access points. This will improve the availability of

¹ Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. July 2010. Afghanistan National Development Strategy, Prioritisation and Implementation Plan, Mid 2010-2013, Volume 1. Kabul, Afghanistan.

water, particularly for the tail end of schemes, increasing yields, cropping intensity and irrigated areas. To ensure structures are maintained post-project, construction will be subject to water users (through a WUA) signing up beforehand to O&M agreements with the project and government (SBA), while at the end of the construction period water users (through the WUA) will sign hand-over agreements with the project and government (SBA). This will engender sustainable irrigation management and transfer. **(Sub-component 1: Water conveyance infrastructure rehabilitated and upgraded)**. A WUA will be established and strengthened to operate and maintain (O&M) conveyance infrastructure in the scheme thus improving sustainability, to distribute water between the head, middle and tail end of the canal more equitably; and to work with RBA/SBA to facilitate water sharing between schemes along the river. **(Sub-component 2: WUA established and strengthened)**.

14. **Output 2: On-farm water management enhanced.** This output provides the capacity and resources for Badakshan DAIL to: (i) improve irrigation infrastructure (at the secondary and tertiary canal level) in the secondary canals supported by improved offtakes under Output 1, in order to have an integrated approach. To ensure structures are maintained post-project, construction will be subject to water users (through the IAs) signing up beforehand to O&M agreements with the project and government (DAIL), while at the end of the construction period water users (through the IAs) will sign hand-over agreements with the project and government (DAIL). This will engender sustainable irrigation management and transfer. **(Sub-component 1: On-farm Irrigation infrastructure rehabilitated and upgraded)**; (ii) establish and strengthen the capacity of up to four IAs to operate and manage irrigation infrastructure thus improving sustainability, as well as ensuring more equitable distribution of water, increasing yields and cropping intensity, particularly in lower canal reaches, and thus reducing conflict over water use **(Sub-component 2: IAs established and strengthened)**; and (iii) improve water use efficiency at the farm level by improved on-farm water management and agronomic techniques (such as land levelling, bed and furrow irrigation, intercropping...etc) with at least 100 farmers having improved knowledge from a demonstration plot **(Sub-component 3: Efficiency of agricultural water use enhanced)**.

15. **Output 3: Watersheds properly managed and protected.** This output provides the capacity and resources for DAIL to improve community-based watershed management. This will result in the restoration and protection of at least 500 hectares of watershed (forestry/rangeland) around the scheme. This output includes the creation of a community forestry/rangeland association and preparation and implementation of a natural resource management plan. To ensure that works constructed under plan implementation are maintained post-project, construction will be subject to watershed users (through the catchment management association) signing up beforehand to O&M agreements with the project and government (DAIL), while at the end of the construction period watershed users (through the catchment management association) will sign hand-over agreements with the project and government (DAIL). This will engender sustainable management and transfer of works.

16. Under output 1, structures will be rehabilitated or upgraded on the main canal. These will have an impact on the Right of Way (RoW) of the canal, requiring the removal of non-fruit (willow) trees. There is no land acquisition requirement and no physical displacement. As such the sub-project is classified as Category B for resettlement and a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is required.

III. Approach and Methodology

17. In order to determine land acquisition and resettlement impacts and mitigation measures the following methodology was undertaken: (i) Public consultations were conducted to help establish the number of potentially affected persons (APs) and households (AHs) along the alignment of the subproject especially in those areas where project intervention is foreseen, to understand stakeholder concerns to minimize any land acquisition and resettlement impact (and other impacts); (ii) Field visits were conducted along the canal RSP including at the proposed construction sites, to more accurately determine the APs and to assess the potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts at each site, and APs were interviewed using a standard questionnaire; (iii) A market assessment was undertaken to determine compensation values for APs.

18. It must be noted that Seyaab canal lies in an insecure area, and that it was not possible to generate all required field data. The international resettlement specialist for the project design team was not permitted to travel to the field, but provided guidance to national staff who could visit the field site, albeit for short-time periods.

19. **Public consultations.** See section VI.

20. **Field surveys** (from 18th to 20th February 2016) helped to determine the APs at each construction site, the ownership status of the land affected and category of land use, private or community structures (residential, commercial and other) and other assets (e.g. trees) on or near the affected land, and impact that the sub-project would have on these. Structure locations were verified using GPS measurements on site. APs were interviewed using a standard questionnaire. An example of one such questionnaire is given in **Appendix 1**.

21. A **market assessment** was then undertaken to determine compensation values for potential APs (e.g. for tree removal), to mitigate against any negative impacts. Details on valuation methodologies and sources are included in section V.

IV. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

A. Location of Structures

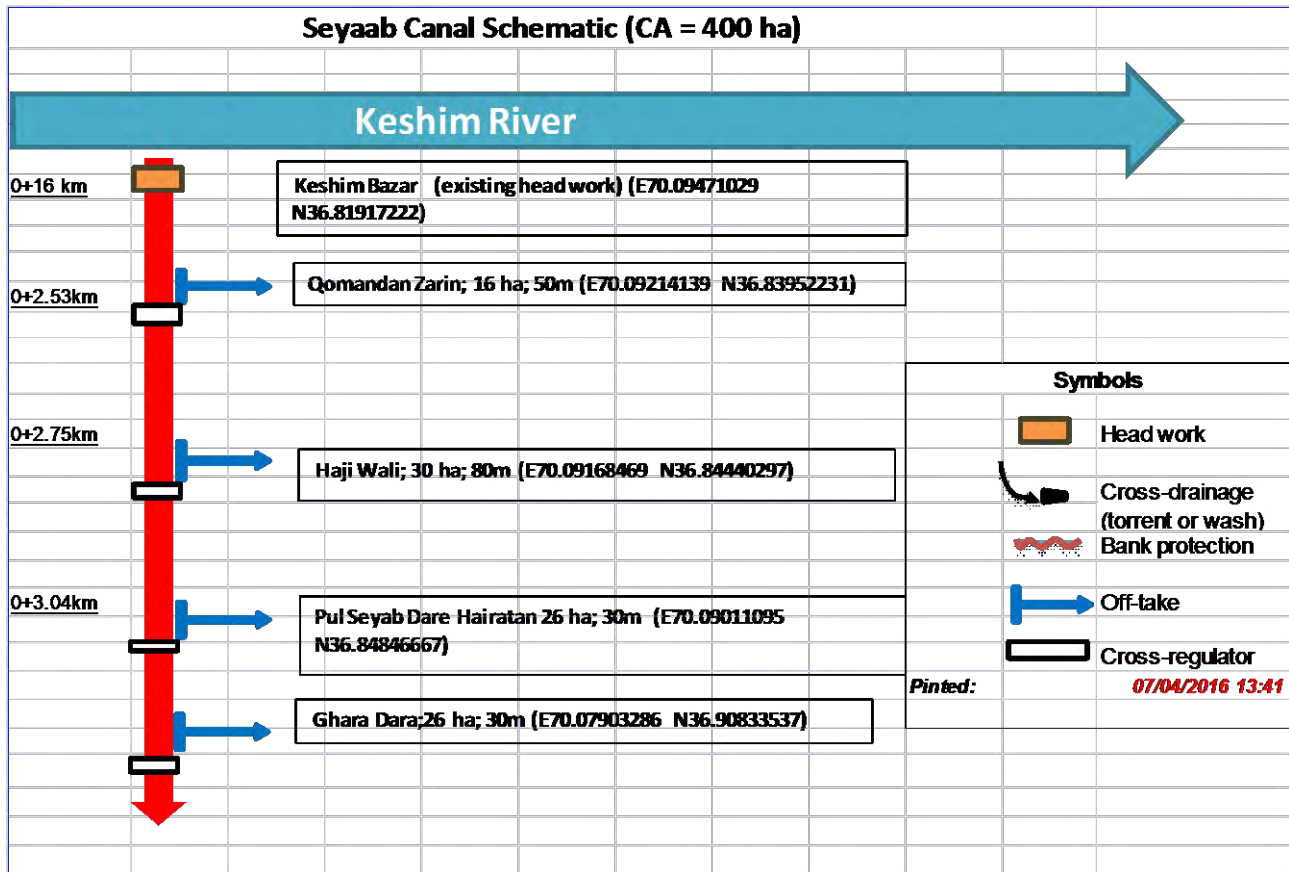
22. Structures to be rehabilitated and upgraded along the canal include the following. As indicated earlier, there is no land acquisition requirement for rehabilitating and upgrading the structures.

1. Repair of head work (2 new gates)
2. Construction of 4 new off-takes and cross-regulators with spill weir at required level considering Q_{min} flow and scour sluice for desilting purpose and maintaining the smooth flow zone for off-take area. To achieve rationale distribution of irrigation water through measurement of discharge measuring devices for each secondary or branch canal are provide - a calibrated staff gauge at each gated off-take and cross-regulator. This fixed gauge will be located sufficiently far upstream of the gate or the weir to avoid the area of surface draw-down, yet it should be close enough for the energy loss between the gauge and the gate to be negligible. In general, the staff gauge location will be at a distance equivalent to two times the depth of flow above the crest of cross regulating and off-take structure

23. In addition, four domestic water access point and two livestock water access point will be constructed on the RoW (i.e. public land). Locations will be selected during the implementation stage. Sites with no impact (Category C) will be identified – i.e. those with no resettlement impacts such as tree removal.

24. A schematic diagram for Seyaab canal system showing the hydraulic structures to be built, including the cumulative distance and the command area of off-takes is shown in the figure below.

Figure 1: Schematic of structures to be rehabilitated by the project



25. These structures are undergoing detailed design. Once the final designs are done and the BOQs confirmed the LARP can be updated.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement at each Structure Location

26. See photos of existing structures in **Appendix 1**.

1. Keshim Bazar Intake

27. The intake structure is located in the right bank of the river neighboring to the village of Sari-pole-Kishm and the nearest house on the right of the intake is Sayeed's house. The structure would be built within its existing location in the RoW. Land acquisition is not expected. About 45 small young aged non-fruit willow trees would need to be cut. These are not used given their age. If they were mature then they may be used by Sayeed, the adjacent land owner.

2. Qomandan Zarin Offtake

28. This structure is located in the left bank of the canal and on the upstream of the offtake there is a locally mud made wall at the distance of less than one meter which is damaged as result of flooding. Around 20 non-fruit willow trees would need to be removed. These are used by Amer Zarin.

3. Haji Wali Off take (2)

29. The recommended structures (two off takes) are located in the village of Baloch Olya and will have no effect on public or private land or other assets. It will be constructed within the RoW, therefore no land acquisition and no resettlement is expected. A number of 50 non-fruit willow trees would need to be removed. These are used by Wali Agha.

4. Pul Seyab Dare Hairatan Off take (2)

30. These structures would be built within the RoW and there will be no affect to private and public land. Around 30 non-fruit willow trees would need to be removed. These trees belong to a mosque.

5. Ghara dara - Required Aqueduct, Offtake Iron Pipe, Offtake

31. There is no impact on anybody's land or other assets. This structure is located in Gheraw Dara village and would be built on its natural location. The neighboring land is communal pasture land. The structure would be built within the RoW.

C. Socio-Economic Information of the Affected Households

32. Three households and one mosque will be affected in terms of loss of trees on the public land that they use. The concept of a public RoW is fairly new in Afghanistan but traditionally farmers whose land is adjacent to such RoW use such land. As the RoW is public land, they are not owners of the trees *per se*, but traditional users. The main source of income for these households is farming. Average land size is 5.4 jeribs. Additional income is obtained through off-farm labour.

D. Summary Impact Assessment

33. Under output 1, structures will be rehabilitated or upgraded on the main canal and intake. There is no land acquisition requirement and no physical displacement. There will be the removal of 145 non-fruit (willow) trees, of which 100 are mature, used by three households and a mosque. All are located within the public RoW. This is a conservative estimate and the final number is likely to be less following updated information from the detailed design. Their livelihoods do not depend on these trees, which are not grown commercially and are simply ancillary. They sometimes use the trees for fuelwood. Willow trees were used in the past for construction materials but this is no longer the case. The households' economic dependence on these trees is less than 1% of their income, as obtained through the stakeholder consultations.

Table 1: Impact assessment table

Construction site	Trees to be removed	Type	Names of affected persons	Land Use	Land Ownership	Main source of income	Economic dependence on trees removed
Keshim Bazar Intake	45	Willow saplings	Sayeed	RoW	Public	Farming	<1%
Qomandan Zarin Offtake	20	Willow	Amer Zarin	RoW	Public	Farming	<1%
Haji Wali Off take	50	Willow	Wali Agha	RoW	Public	Farming	<1%
Pul Seyab Dare Hairatan Off take	30	Willow	Mosque	RoW	Public	N/A	N/A
Ghara dara	0						
Total	145						

34. During the field survey, an assessment of value of various types of lands/ assets were made and accordingly the unit rate of compensation for different types of losses determined, such as land, was made in consultation with the community/affected people. However, it was established that there is no need for any land acquisition requirement, as the subproject will follow the existing alignment. Therefore, no affected households (AHs) will need to be relocated. The impacts will involve the loss of trees on public land.

V. Entitlement

35. Compensation will follow the entitlement matrix included in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework. The relevant part of this matrix to the sub-project is as follows.

Table 2: Entitlement matrix

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation entitlements
Tree Losses (50 non-fruit (willow) trees)	Trees on affected land	User of trees: Rahman Gul Omeral Khan	- Non-fruit bearing/timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume ² . This is calculated as 700kg x Afg10 ³ = Afg7000. - The compensation of the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.

36. In addition, the same number of trees lost will be replanted by the project elsewhere, to mitigate against the negative environmental impact. This will be costed in the environmental management plan of the subproject.

² Generally, the height of non-fruit/wood tree is 10 m and girth of 0.5 m. Thus equals a volume of 1.96m³. The weight of soft wood such as willow is typically about 550kg/m³ but when dried is about 358kg (moisture content reduction from approximately 60% to 25%). Thus the total drywood weight from a mature tree is approximately 700kg.

³ Since MAIL does not collect data on fuelwood prices, a national consultant of the PPTA team visited the local market in Taloquan (the nearest main town) on 5th June 2016 to collect current fuelwood price data which was Afg10/kg.

VI. Public Consultation and Disclosure

37. Due to the insecurity situation, rather than undertake public consultation meetings in the sub-project area, water users and other stakeholders (e.g. CDC and government representatives) were normally invited to the district centre. All stakeholders were free to speak in such meetings, which is evidenced by the in-depth information provided by both men and women. A total of 6 consultation meetings were organized, of which two were exclusively attended by women stakeholders comprising 34% of all stakeholders. A list of consultation meeting is detailed below.

Table 3: List of public consultation meetings for Seyaab canal

Dates	Location of Meeting	No. Participants and Origin	Gender
18 th Feb 2016	Baloch village, Keshim	(11) Head	Men
20 th Feb 2016	Gumbaz, Keshim	(13) Tail	Men
19 th Feb 2016	Baloch village, Keshim	(13) Head	Women
19 th Feb 2016	Baloch-e-Bala village, Keshim,	(13) Mid	Women
18 th Feb 2016	Baloch-e-Bala, Keshim	(13) Head	Men
18 th Feb 2016	Baloch-e-Olia, Keshim	(13) Mid	Men

38. Details of consultation meetings and results are included in **Appendix 3**.

39. As well as to extract information on the socio-economic situation in the sub-project area, the meetings provided an opportunity for stakeholders to consider options and state their opinions. Concerns and requests raised by stakeholders are included below.

- Don't change canal alignment
- Provide a solution to offtake problems
- Provide a solution to canal erosion
- Provide a solution to intake/headworks problems
- Provide a solution to land slides into the canal
- Provide a solution to wash problems
- Improve canal lining to reduce water losses
- Provide a solution to the misalignment of land & water levels in some places
- Don't interrupt irrigation water supply during construction
- Compensate farmers for any crop damage due to temporary construction roads
- Hire unskilled laborers locally
- Contractor should work according to design
- Compensate for tree removal at construction sites
- Construct foot/vehicle bridges
- Women stated that canal water is an important domestic water source, and requested water access points are constructed for domestic water collection, laundry, and livestock watering.
- Stakeholders added that, during the implementation of the project temporary canals will be required for diverting the water from the structure site as well as to provide irrigation water for water users.

Therefore they all agreed to give the land if needed for the temporary canal, but that after completion of the work the land which is used for the temporary canal should be brought back to its original shape.

- Stakeholders recommended that no compensation is made direct to APs for removal of trees, since trees are on RoW and compensation may encourage false claims in the future. It was recommended that compensation is instead made as a community contribution for building or enhancing community assets. This could be used for construction of additional domestic or livestock access points, which are already a task of the civil works contractor.

40. Such concerns and requests have been taken into account in the sub-project design (see further in Supplementary Document 2), except the request to construct foot/vehicle bridges, as this type of civil work is outside the scope of Project financing. In addition, some civil works such as bank protection and canal lining (for the main canal) will not be included in the original BOQ for construction works, but will be added if possible through use of contingencies and if additional budget is available.

41. Details on the project, the impacts, entitlements and eligibility, and details of the GRM have been disclosed to stakeholders via a short booklet in Dari (see English version in **Appendix 4**).

42. Information on the project will continue to be disclosed to the public throughout the project duration, e.g., via the ADB website, and via discussions between PIO staff and stakeholders.

43. The lead farmers, village leaders, mirabs and CDC chairmen agreed on the removal of those trees which are planted in the RoW of the canal. They also agreed to assist in project implementation.

VII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

44. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be available to allow an aggrieved AP appealing any disagreeable decision, practice, or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs have been informed of the GRM through a public disclosure document, and will be further informed of the mechanism by PIO staff during implementation. The GRM will be established prior to compensation payment and commencement of construction.

45. APs will be able to make a complaint in writing to the WUA/IA (or if not set-up then mirabs) by filling in a logbook which will be used to provide complaints and comments. Logbooks will be provided by the PIO. WUAs/IAs or the mirab will be tasked of informing APs as to this process, and the wider community made aware, preferably through a sign board.

46. The WUA/IA heads (or mirabs in their absence) will inform the PIO of new logbook entries within one week, using pro-forma letters prepared by the PMO social safeguards officer.

47. PIO will respond to complaints within 30 days of the complaint registration date. PIO construction supervisors will attempt to address the complaint at field level. If they are unsuccessful, they will refer the matter to the PIO director, who may communicate with or call a meeting of contractors, PMO and PIO staff, and/or ISC consultants. If this is unsuccessful, s/he will refer the matter to PMO for resolution which should respond within 45 days.

48. An aggrieved AP always has final recourse through Afghanistan's legal channels at any stage of the grievance redress mechanism process and may refer to the appropriate courts; however, every effort will be made to avoid this since the legal recourse has the potential to temporarily halt the project implementation

VIII. Budget and Financing

49. All LARP costs will be paid for with ADB/EU grant funding.

50. The budget for this LARP covers the compensation for the removal of trees and domestic and livestock access points. It is set at US\$ 88,166. The actual budget needs to be set when this LARP will be finalized. The table below gives an overview of the budget.

Table 4: LARP budget

Item	Unit	No. of Units	Affected Person	Unit price (\$)	Total
Compensation for tree removal	Big non-fruit tree	20	Amer Zarin	102 ⁴	2,040
Compensation for tree removal	Big non-fruit tree	50	Wali Agha	102	5,100
Compensation for tree removal	Big non-fruit tree	30	Mosque	102	3,060
Domestic Access Points	Access point	4		5,762	23,048
Livestock Access Points	Access point	2		27,459	54,918
					88,166

51. The amount for compensation for tree removal has been included in the BOQ for the construction contractor who will be tasked with paying this compensation before civil works can begin. During public consultations stakeholders recommended that no compensation is made, since trees are on RoW and compensation may encourage false claims in the future. It was recommended that compensation is instead made as a community contribution. The project recommends that this could be used for construction of additional domestic or livestock access points, which are already a task of the contractor.

52. If all APs and the mirabs do not agree, then payment will be made directly to the APs. This will be made to their bank accounts if they have one. If they do not then as this is a one-off payment they will not be asked to set-up a bank account for this purpose, so payment will be made as a cash payment to the AP in the presence of the mirab. A payment slip confirming receipt of payment will be signed by the AP. This will be subject to the compliance monitoring.

53. Monitoring will be done by PIOs with support from the PMO. Since such staff are hired for the overall project their costs are not included in the LARP but in the overall project cost. This includes budget for PIO construction supervisors who will be responsible for monitoring at the field level through checking construction contractor records (see next section) and the hiring of social safeguard officers (project incremental staff) who will be based in the PMOs and contracted by them directly, supported by an international social safeguards consultant contracted by the Implementation Support Consultancy (ISC) firm.

⁴ Based on Afg7000 at an exchange rate of 1 US\$ = Afg68.86 (as of 1st June 2016).

54. An External Monitoring Agent or Individual will be hired by the PMO to review the implementation of the LARP and produce a LARP implementation compliance report (see next section). The cost for this will not be included in the sub-project LARPs but is instead included as a separate contract under MEW (\$30,000 allocation provided) and MAIL (\$30,000 allocation provided) for the whole project.

55. While not a resettlement entitlement, the sub-project will also include a budget for domestic and livestock water access points along the canal, which was raised as a gender concern, as a project benefits enhancement measure. Eleven domestic water access points (at an estimated cost of US\$5,762 each) and five livestock water access point (at an estimated cost of US\$27,459 each) will be constructed. These costs have been included in the BOQ for the construction contractor.

IX. Monitoring and Evaluation

56. M&E comprises:

- On-going monitoring by the PIO;
- Consolidation of such monitoring by the PMO and that of other projects into a semi-annual monitoring report;
- External monitoring of LARP implementation compliance.

57. Details are as follows.

- **On-going monitoring.** PIO staff (construction supervisors) will be responsible for ensuring that the LARP is adhered to, and that the contractor compensates APs before construction work begins (through a review of contractor records and payment slips), as detailed in sections above. This can be phased however such that compensation and work starts on one part of the canal, and is then followed by compensation and construction in another part. The social safeguard officer at PMO level will provide monitoring reports templates and training for this purpose. Such monitoring reports can be included as part of the progress reports that the PIO will submit to the PMO as part of the Project Performance Monitoring System.
- **Semi-annual monitoring reports.** Based on these short monitoring reports (and the LARP implementation compliance reports – see below), the social safeguards officer will then prepare a semi-annual monitoring report to be sent to ADB for review and posting on the ADB website. Initial training and setting up of a template for this will be provided by the international safeguards specialist.
- **LARP implementation compliance report.** Once the LARP has been fully implemented the PMO will engage an External Monitoring Agency (or Individual Specialist) to review the implementation of the LARP and will prepare the LARP implementation report based on which ADB will give the clearance for the civil works. If the sub-project civil works are staggered than compliance can be verified in a staggered process as well by producing short compliance reports so as not to hold up civil work commencement. Once all compensation is undertaken, then a final compliance report can be produced.

X. Implementation Schedule

58. The implementation schedule of this LARP is as follows.

Table 5: Implementation Schedule

Activity	2016						2017				
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May onwards
Public disclosure document disseminated											
Consultation											
Update of LARP following detailed design											
ADB/Government approval of updated LARP											
Disclosure of updated approved LARP											
Set-up GRM. (Log-book for mirabs, awareness raising...)											
Compensation payment (by contractor)*											
GRM in place for full project cycle											
Monitoring by PIOs*											
Semi-annual monitoring report**											
LARP implementation compliance report*											
Civil works commence*											
*Assuming advance procurement allowing a construction contractor start date of March 2017 at the earliest											
** Every six months. Consolidated for all LARPs. Uploaded onto ADB website.											

Appendix 1: Photos



1. Offtake and weir Amanullah



2. Offtake and weir Baghak



3. Rehabilitation of existing offtake Konchi



4. Offtake and weir Haji Musa



5. Offtake and weir Haji Abdul Qayum



6. Cross regulator offtake Abil Ariq

Appendix 2: Sample Questionnaire for APs

Draft Questionnaire for feasibility project

ID Number of Questionnaire: 13

GPS Coordinates'N: 26.49/30 E: 068.90529

Province: Konduz District: Ali abad

1. Canal Name: _____ 2. Structure Name: Haji Hakim

3. Structure location: offtake 4. Name of village: Haji Hakim

5. Location of structure along the canal:

a. up-stream/head section b. mid-stream/ middle section

c. down-stream/ tail end

6. Is the structure within the Row? A. Yes B. O

7. Respondent is Head of Household (HHH):

a. yes b. if not relationship to HHH: _____

8. Are you actively working as a farmer in this scheme? a. no b. yes

9. Size of your Household (HH) 12 members b. Number of families in the HH: 2

10. Personal information about land owner/Farmer's/ Interviewee's:

a. name: Haji Hakim b. father name: Subhan qd c. Village: Laji sufla

d. Mobile No. _____

11. Are you aware of the structure/s going to be constructed close to your land through the Project?

a. yes, fully b. yes, partly c. hardly d. no, I am not aware at all

12. Has the works going to be carried out under the Project on the construction of structures has any effect on your land? If yes, what it will looks like:

a. Lose of irrigated land (12)sqm, non irrigated land (-)sqm., fruit trees(=), non fruit trees(5)

13. Are you the land owner or Share cropper ?

14. Nature of: land (irrigated, non irrigated, rain feed)

15. Value of the land /jerib irrigated-----non irrigated _____

16. Measurement of land under the structure in ()sqm.

Handwritten notes:
1. No Resettlement
2. no land aquisatio
3. ~~root small tree~~
→ 5 trees will remove.

Appendix 3: Public Consultations

Attachment 1: Men's Public Consultation Meeting Agenda and Questionnaire

A. Introduction

B. Opening remarks

Dear Participants, we thank you very much for sparing your valuable time for participating in this important community consultation session, regarding the proposed project <name>. As the first step of our survey and design work, we are conducting field surveys and consultations with you people to obtain your collective views, interests and concerns regarding the design and construction of this project. Please, participate actively in this consultation session so that we clearly understand your views, interests and concerns, and possibly incorporate those in the design and construction of the project.

C. Discussion of project

1. Are you aware of the proposed project? Y/N
2. Do you approve of the construction of the project? Y/N
3. If not, why not? (give reason/s): _____
4. Do you think the construction this project is needed by you? Y/N
5. If yes, what specific difficulties do you face without this project? (for example, difficulties with: irrigation, agriculture water rotation, water losses, social conditions) _____
6. What specific benefits or positive Impacts do you expect from this project? (for example, improvements in irrigation, agriculture, water rotation, water losses, social conditions) _____
7. Approximately, how many villages and their total populations could benefit from this project?
Number of villages/towns: ____ Estimated population: ____
8. Do you think the construction of this canal could cause any negative impacts? Y/N
9. If yes, what specific negative impacts or losses to local people do you foresee? __
10. Do you think the construction of this canal could require land acquisition or resettlement? __

11. If yes, what assets of local people could be affected and how severe would the negative impacts be?

<i>Affected property/asset</i>	<i>Severity of negative impacts (tick)</i>
Productive land (crop, orchard, pasture)	Severe <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input type="checkbox"/>
Land in built-up area (house, shop, etc.)	Severe <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input type="checkbox"/>
Built-up structures (house, shop, etc.)	Severe <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input type="checkbox"/>
Standing crops and wood/fruit trees	Severe <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input type="checkbox"/>
Loss of income (business, employment)	Severe <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	Severe <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input type="checkbox"/>
12. Do you think owners of affected assets may oppose construction of this project?
13. What might they demand in exchange for their cooperation with construction of this project?

14. What suggestions you can make to avoid or minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts?

15. What specific suggestion you can make regarding design and construction of this project? (for example, changes in location or alignment of civil works) _____

Attachment 2: Women's Public Consultation Meeting Agenda and Questionnaire

1. Are you aware of the likely construction of the subproject?
2. What are your ideas about the construction of the subproject?
3. What are the major water-related problems for women's activities, such as washing clothes?
4. What will be the positive impact for women of the subproject?
5. What modifications to the irrigation canals would be helpful (such as water collection, laundry, and animal watering points)?
6. Is the water you use for drinking clean and healthy or not? If not what are the problems and the reasons?
7. Where does your husband get water from? The irrigation canal or a tubewell? Do they get water from different places for different uses? (drinking, washing, animals, watering the household garden)
8. Where do you wash your clothes? In the house? In the irrigation canal?
9. Are there times of the year when not enough water is available? If so, how do you manage?
10. What suggestions do you have regarding design and construction of this subproject?
11. What suggestions do you have to avoid or minimize the water problems you are facing?

Attachment 3: Concerns Expressed in RSP Public Consultation Men Meetings

Concern	Freq*	Seyaab		
		Head	Mid	Tail
Don't change canal alignment	8	X	X	X
Include community structures in the design (animal water and clothes washing points, foot & vehicle bridges)	7	X	X	
Offtake problems	5	X		
Canal erosion	5	X		
Intake/headworks problems	4	X		
Land slides into canal	4	X		
Land & water levels misaligned in some places	2			
Don't interrupt irrigation water supply during construction	2			
Compensate farmers for crop damage due to temporary construction roads	2			
Hire unskilled laborers locally	2			
Provide a spillway at the headworks for flood control	1			
Wash problems	1	X		
Water losses	1			
Contractor should work according to design	1			
Support tree plantation to compensate for tree removal at construction sites	1			

*Note that frequency refers to the frequency that the concern was raised across all three RSPs

Attachment 4: Public consultation with women

Questions Village specifications	Focus groups answers in different villages	
	Baloch Village (Seyaab Canal) 13 participants	Baloch-e-Bala village (Seyaab Canal) 13 participants
Are you aware of the likely construction of Seyaab Canal?	yes	yes
What is your ideas for construction of Seyaab Canal?	should be constructed soon and solve the residents problems	We have problems and have not enough water
What are the major problems regarding access to water for washing the clothes and other activities of women?	No access for wheel, fetching water from far away	There is not enough water in our village and we have problems of water
If Seyaab canal improve the construction what will be positives impact for women?	the construction of canal will have direct impact in agriculture production and people well easily have access for water	we will have access for water and our income will be increased and our problems will be solved
If the canal construction is here will be modifications to the irrigation canals that would be helpful (water collection points, laundry points, animal water points)?	The construction of this canal will help the community to have enough water for power and irrigation	We have problems and have not enough water and fetching water from very away for drinking and washing clothes

is the water you use for drinking clean and healthy or not? Of not what are the problems. reasons?	Yes its clean and we are using for drinking and washing cloths	we are using for drinking and other need of our families
Where does your husband get water from? The irrigation canal or the tube well? Or do they get water from different places for different purposes of drinking ? Washing? Animals? Watering the household garden?	We are using both from well and canal, but mainly from canal because there is not enough wells	we are using canal water
Where do you wash your clothes? In the house? In the irrigation canal?	washing clothes at home	We are washing our clothes at home
Are there time of the year when there is not enough water available? If so, how do you manage?	from 12 month of the year, we will have shortage of water in the month of Saratan,Asad and Mizan	from 12 month of the year, we will have shortage of water in the month of Saratan,Asad and Mizan
What specific suggestions you can make regarding design and construction of this canal from MoEW	We Suggest for ontime construction of canal and building stream from canal to our house and which will facilitate further access for water and irrigation	We Suggest for ontime construction of canal and building stream from canal to our house and which will facilitate further access for water and irrigation
what suggestion you can make to avoid or minimize water problems which you are face along the time from this canal	to minimize water problems, should have wells in house and connect to our house to canal through building stream	we need for wells

Attachment 5: Meeting Minutes

Table 1: Meeting 6 – RSP Seyaab head area, men

Meeting date & time:	20160218, 2pm
Place:	Balock village, Keshim
Topics:	See agenda and questionnaire
Attending:	<i>Proponents:</i> Zahir Nadery, PPTA national environment consultant, Mr Waditullah Wardak, PPTA national resettlement specialist. Mr. Abdullah irrigation Director, Keshim District <i>Stakeholders:</i> per sign-in sheet below
Concerns raised by stakeholders	
<i>Intake problems</i>	1. Stakeholders stated that agricultural land has been lost to erosion in recent years because the intake has migrated laterally. The proposed RSP includes construction of a modern intake. Stakeholders request for this new intake to be located at the site of the previous, pre-erosion intake.
<i>Offtake problems</i>	2. Want reliable control of flows at offtakes
<i>Sliding problems</i>	3. Canal is undercutting higher village land on one side. Stakeholders request physical works to prevent this.
<i>Erosion problems</i>	4. Across the canal from this higher village land, the canal runs along the river, which is eroding towards the canal. Stakeholders request physical works to prevent this.
<i>Wash problems</i>	5. Washes erode the canal in places. Stakeholders request physical works to prevent this.
Actions recommended for project management	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A modern intake structure should be constructed. 2. Modern offtake works should be constructed at all offtakes. 3. Physical works should be constructed to prevent sliding. 4. Erosion damage to canals should be repaired and erosion control measures provided. 5. Wash structures should be provided at each wash. 	
Reported by:	Zahir Nadery, PPTA consultant

Table 2: Meeting 7 – RSP Seyaab tail area, men

Meeting date & time:	20160220
Place:	Gumbaz, Keshim, Badakhshan
Topics:	See agenda and questionnaire
Attending:	<i>Proponents:</i> Zahir Nadery, PPTA national environment consultant, Mr Waditullah Wardak, PPTA national resettlement specialist, Mr. Abdullah Irrigation Director, Keshim District <i>Stakeholders:</i> per sign-in sheet below
Concerns raised by stakeholders	
<i>Don't change canal alignment</i>	1. Stated that the canal alignment is good and they don't want it to be changed. Team reassured them that the proposed RSP would not change the canal alignment.
Actions recommended for project management	
1. Keep canal alignment unchanged in RSP design	
Reported by:	Zahir Nadery, PPTA consultant

Table 3: Meeting 8 – RSP Seyaab head area, women

Meeting date & time:	20160219 (13941201), time not recorded
Place:	Baloch village, Keshim, Badakhshan
Topics:	See women's meeting questionnaire
Attending:	<i>Proponents:</i> Morsal Satarzada, PPTA consultant <i>Stakeholders:</i> 13 women, per sign-in sheet below

Discussion

Participants are aware of the subproject and believe it will benefit the community by increasing water available for power and irrigation, increasing agricultural production, and making water access easier. They mostly use canal water, and also some well water (but there are not enough wells) for drinking and washing clothes; clothes are washed at home. They find the water to be clean. The major water-related problem for women is that water collection points are far from their homes. Water is short in the months of Saratan (Jun-Jul), Asad (Jul-Aug), and Mizan (Sep-Oct) [but not Aug-Sep?]. Specific suggestions were to construct the subproject soon, and to include a feeder canal to bring water to the houses for better domestic water access and for irrigation. Wells in the house areas, or connected to them by a feeder canal, would also improve water access.

Summary

Women face domestic water supply shortages when there is less water in the canal, typically from May to Aug and Sep-Oct [?]. They expect the subproject will result in more water in the canal during this period, which will benefit them. They expressed a need for domestic water supply physical works – a feeder canal to bring water from the irrigation canal to the houses area and wells.

Actions recommended for project management

1. During subproject design / EMP design: Domestic water supply physical works are out of scope for proposed Project financing. Responsibility for development of safe rural water supplies rests with the National Rural Water Supply, Sanitation Irrigation Programme (Ru-WatSIP) of MRRD
2. During construction: Where canal water is used for domestic purposes including drinking, care should be taken to maintain domestic supplies and to safeguard drinking water quality
3. During subproject operation: None. Subproject improvements in water control and efficiency of water use are expected to improve canal water availability for domestic as well as irrigation use

Reported by:	Morsal Satarzada, PPTA consultant
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Table 4: Meeting 9 – RSP Seyaab mid-canal area, women

Meeting date & time:	20160219 (13941201), time not recorded
Place:	Baloch-e-Bala village, Keshim, Badakhshan
Topics:	See women's meeting questionnaire
Attending:	<i>Proponents:</i> Morsal Satarzada, PPTA consultant <i>Stakeholders:</i> per sign-in sheet below
Discussion	
Participants are aware of the subproject. The major water-related problem for women is not enough water in the village. They use canal water. Clothes are washed at home. Water is short in the months of Saratan (Jun-Jul), Asad (Jul-Aug), and Mizan (Sep-Oct) [but not Aug-Sep?]. Specific suggestions were to construct the subproject soon, and to include a feeder canal to bring water to the houses for better domestic water access and for irrigation. Wells in the house areas would improve water supplies.	
Summary	
Women face domestic water supply shortages when there is less water in the canal, typically from May to Aug and Sep-Oct [?]. They expressed a need for domestic water supply physical works – a feeder canal to bring water from the irrigation canal to the houses area and wells.	
Actions recommended for project management	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. During subproject design / EMP design: Domestic water supply physical works are out of scope for proposed Project financing. Responsibility for development of safe rural water supplies rests with the National Rural Water Supply, Sanitation Irrigation Programme (Ru-WatSIP) of MRRD2. During construction: Since canal water is used for domestic purposes including drinking, care should be taken to maintain domestic supplies and to safeguard drinking water quality3. During subproject operation: None. Subproject improvements in water control and efficiency of water use are expected to improve canal water availability for domestic as well as irrigation use	
Reported by:	Morsal Satarzada, PPTA consultant

Table 5: Meeting 10 – RSP Seyaab head area, conducted by Governor of Keshim district, men

Meeting date & time:	20160218, time not recorded
Place:	Baloch-e-Bala, Keshim, Badakhshan
Topics:	General discussion among governor and participants
Attending:	<i>Proponents:</i> Zahir Nadery, PPTA national environment consultant, Mr Waditullah Wardak, PPTA national resettlement specialist, Mr Abdullah, Irrigation Director, Keshim District; Governor of Keshim district <i>Stakeholders:</i> per sign-in sheet below, farmers, elders, teacher, landowner, CDC member
Concerns raised by stakeholders	
<i>Don't change canal alignment</i>	1. Stated that the canal alignment is good and they don't want it to be changed. Team reassured them that the proposed RSP would not change the canal alignment.
<i>Include community structures in the design (a particular bridge)</i>	2. Stated that a community structure, a particular bridge (not named or geolocated in the notes) should be included in the design. Team stated that they would flag it up to the Project.
Outcomes & conclusions	
At the conclusion of the discussion, governor (or his representative) created a hand-written statement of agreement in Dari, that participants each signed and thumb-printed. In rough English translation it says, "During construction of RSP Seyaab, if there is some effect like damage to structures, cutting of trees, damage to house walls, a temporary road through an agriculture area, we all agree / accept that this may happen; and we agree to cooperate with the contractor."	
Actions recommended for project management	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keep canal alignment unchanged in RSP design 2. Consult with the community to agree upon the number, locations, and types of community structures needed and include these in the subproject design 3. Continued communication with the governor and local stakeholders. 	
Reported by:	Gul Md. Baloch, Keshim District Governor

Table 6: Meeting 11 – RSP Seyaab mid-canal area, conducted by Governor of Keshim district, men

Meeting date & time:	20160218, time not recorded (attendance sheet lost)
Place:	Baloch-e-Olia, Keshim, Badakhshan
Topics:	General discussion among governor and participants
Attending:	<i>Proponents:</i> Zahir Nadery, PPTA national environment consultant, Mr Waditullah Wardak, PPTA national resettlement specialist, Mr Abdullah Irrigation Director, Keshim District; Governor, Keshim district <i>Stakeholders:</i> per sign-in sheet below, 13 men - Men: elders, CDC members, farmers
Concerns raised by stakeholders	
<i>Don't change canal alignment</i>	1. Stated that the canal alignment is good and they don't want it to be changed. Team reassured them that the proposed RSP would not change the canal alignment.
<i>Include community structures in the design (bridges, other structures not specified in the notes)</i>	2. Stated that community structures, including bridges and other unspecified structures (not name or geolocated in the notes) should be included in the design. Team said that they would flag it up to the Project.
Outcomes & conclusions	
1. At the conclusion of the discussion, governor (or his representative) created a hand-written statement of agreement in Dari, that participants signed and thumb-printed. In rough English translation it says, "During construction of RSP Seyaab, if there is some effect like damage to structures, cutting of trees, damage to house walls, a temporary road through an agriculture area, we all agree / accept that this may happen; and we agree to cooperate with the contractor."	
Actions recommended for project management	
1. Keep canal alignment unchanged in RSP design. 2. Consult with the community to agree upon the number, locations, and types of community structures needed and include these in the subproject design 3. Continued communication with the governor and local stakeholders.	
Reported by:	Gul Md. Baloch, Keshim District Governor

Attachment 6: Participant Sign in Sheets

Figure PCM 6, RSP Seyaab head area

Minutes of the meeting

Name of Canal: Seyaab Section of Canal: Head of Canal

Date: 18-02-16

Location: Batalashahi Kesham 1 Batali-village

Agenda: Conducting of public Consultation regarding Seyaab Canal

List of Participants:

No	Name	Age	Name of Village	Occupation	Signature
1	Bashir Ahmad	23	Sar-e-pul	Student of university	
2	Hameed	30	Sar-e-pul	Land Owner	
3	M. Zahir	45	Sar-e-pul	Senior Mirab	
4	Haji Safer	65	Chawni	Land Owner	
5	Khaled	30	Balochia	Farmer	
6	Karimullah	35	Balochia	Farmer	
7	AbdulRahim	23	Balochia-e-Ola	Land Owner	
8	Chahum Sarwar	60	Baloch Bala	Land Owner	
9	Said Alam	35	Balochia-e-Sipla	Land Owner	
10	Clania Bai	65	Cembar	Farmer	
11	Muti AbdulRahim	45	Balochia-e-Bala	Chairman of (C)	
12					
13					

Conclusion:

PCM 7, RSP Seyaab tail

Minutes of the meeting

Name of Canal: Seyaab Section of Canal: Fatt of Canal

Date: 20-2-16

Location: Badulikh Shera / Kesham District

Agenda: Conducting public Consultation with Combar village regarding Seyaab Canal Construction work

List of Participants:

No	Name	Age	Name of Village	Occupation	Signature
1	Mula Nimeth	45	Combar	Chairman of CIDC	
2	Hus Ghoshor M	80		Farmer	
3	Khan	40			
4	Esa Khan	40			
5	Funarahman				
6	Quina	60			
7	Dawood	35			
8	Azmi	30			
9	Dador	60			
10	Shir Bory	70			
11	Bud	35			
12	Aziz	45			
13	Hakim	40			

Conclusion:

PCM 8, RSP Seyaab head area, women

Minutes of the meeting

Name of Canal: Seyaab Section of Canal: head of Canal

Date: 19-02-2016

Location: Kashani/Badarli-Shan

Agenda: Public Consultation with women regarding Enormous and project

List of Participators: Construction work and Rules of Women in Water losses and protection

No	Name	Age	Name of Village	Occupation	Signature
1	زلیخا	40	بلوچ		
2	آسیہ	23	بلوچ		
3	امینا	26	بلوچ		
4	خدیجہ	26	بلوچ		
5	گدای بی بی	45	بلوچ		
6	برستہ	16	بلوچ		
7	انیزہ	16	بلوچ		
8	موسیہ	16	بلوچ		
9	ضیرہ	18	بلوچ		
10	روانہ	17	بلوچ		
11	رابیہ	60	بلوچ		
12	فاطمہ	20	بلوچ		
13	منصورہ	50	بلوچ		

Conclusion:

PCM 9, RSP Seyaab, women

Minutes of the meeting

Name of Canal: Seyaab Section of Canal: Medium of Canal 51

Date: 17-02-2016

Location: Badakhshan province / Kesham District - Baboch-e-Bata village

Agenda: Conducting P.C with women

List of Participators:

No	Name	Age	Name of Village	Occupation	Signature
1	مسلمه	60	بلوچ بالا		
2	عاجزہ	36	بلوچ بالا		
3	لہیا	30	بلوچ بالا		
4	زیبا	60	بلوچ بالا		
5	روشن	40	بلوچ بالا		
6	عارفہ	38	بلوچ بالا		
7	سریقا	44	بلوچ بالا		
8	نسیم	30	بلوچ بالا		
9	کاملہ	28	بلوچ بالا		
10	بجوج خاں	60	بلوچ بالا		
11	سورجیلا	22	بلوچ بالا		
12	سلیلا	20	بلوچ بالا		
13	نارینہ	23	بلوچ بالا		

Conclusion:

PCM 10, RSP Seyaab head area, conducted by Keshim district governor

(Handwritten signature)

Minutes of the meeting

Name of Canal: *Seyaab* Section of Canal: *Head of Canal*

Date: 18-52-16

Location: *Budochwe-Bala - Pagan Malum*

Agenda: *Public Consultation with Affected peoples who are will be affected from project construction such as Forest cutting and Resettlement*

List of Participants:

No	Name	Age	Name of Village	Occupation	Signature
14	<i>در نور</i>	50	<i>گند</i>	<i>رئیس شورای</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
15	<i>تاری جرابوون</i>	51	"	<i>عضو شورای</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
16	<i>محمد جان</i>	50	<i>بلوچ مرکزی</i>	<i>مردم دهقان</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
17	<i>محمد طاهر</i>	50	<i>بلوچ مرکزی</i>	<i>دهقان</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
18	<i>محمد طاهر</i>	58	"	<i>دهقان</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
19	<i>حیض الرحمن</i>	60	<i>بلوچ مرکزی</i>	<i>کمان قریب</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
20	<i>حاجی مادی جرابوون</i>	50	"	<i>مندی شورای</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
21	<i>نورمانج محمد البیبر</i>	50	<i>بلوچ وگرم خلاق</i>	<i>کشورکزی</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
22	<i>صنی احمد</i>	50	<i>بلوچ علیا</i>	<i>دهقان</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
23	<i>حاجی محمد علم</i>	70	"	<i>کمان قریب</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
24	<i>ملا حفیظ الله</i>	50	<i>دهقان</i>	<i>معلم</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
25	<i>حاجی محمد نورانی</i>	70	<i>دهقان</i>	<i>مستقیدی</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>
26	<i>محمد علی</i>	50	"	<i>دهقان</i>	<i>(Signature)</i>

Conclusion:

تعمیر کنونی
 در جریان تطبیق پروژہ کمان سیاب از حوض خارہ بما مردم وارد نمودن مایل قبول ما
 از قبیل تحریب دیوار کا کندن و دوقضبان و انداختن مواد ساختمانی در ساحه سا حقان سازی
 بسیار ضرور است ایضا ترانسپورتی ندر داخل زمینهای شخصی و تحریب حوضهای جاری و
 همچنین از حوض تعامل در رابطه به تطبیق پروژہ در کمان مورد بحث مایا محترم است و نظر ما است از طرف
(Handwritten signatures and notes)

Note: Participant numbering was continued at 14 from the sign-in sheet of the previous meeting held by the district governor, PCM 11 at Seyaab mid-canal area. Attendance sheet lost.

Appendix 4: Public Disclosure Booklet

A. The Panj-Amu River Basin Project (P-ARBP)

1. The Asian Development Bank and European Union are funding a follow-on project to the existing P-ARBP, to commence in 2017, with the aim of improving agricultural productivity. The project will rehabilitate and upgrade irrigation infrastructure in 21 irrigation schemes through the Panj-Amu river basin. This will include infrastructure on main canals (and headworks), co-ordinated through Sub-Basin Agencies (SBAs), and at secondary and tertiary canal level, co-ordinated through provincial Departments of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (DAILs). The project will also strengthen community-based water management organisations (such as water user associations and irrigation associations), provide training to farmers on improved on-farm water management and agronomic techniques, and protect hillsides near to irrigation schemes, through for example reforestation and small-scale infrastructure such as check dams, to protect irrigation schemes from washes...etc.

B. Support to Seyaab Irrigation Scheme sub-project

2. Seyaab irrigation scheme will be one of the first schemes (sub-projects) to be supported by the project. Work will start in approximately March 2017 although this is dependent on a number of factors and maybe later. Consultations were conducted with the irrigation scheme community in February 2016 which has helped to design sub-project interventions. The main investment will be for rehabilitation and upgrading of structures along the main canal as follows:

- (i) Repair of head work (2 new gates)
- (ii) Construction of 4 new off-takes and cross-regulators with spill weir and scour sluice
- (iii) Four domestic water access point and two livestock water access point will be constructed on the Right of Way (i.e. public land). Locations will be selected during the implementation stage. Sites with no impact (Category C) will be identified – i.e. those with no impacts such as tree removal.

3. Other structures, particularly for bank protection, for protection against washes, and for smaller off-takes, were also requested by water users during consultations. However, for economic reasons these have not been included, while footbridges were not included as these are not part of the project scope. However, initiatives will be undertaken in nearby hillsides, in agreement with the local community, in order to protect against damage from washes, erosion and flash-flooding (e.g. check dams may be built and reforestation undertaken). In addition, through the Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL), secondary and tertiary canal infrastructure will be upgraded. The prioritization of necessary works will be discussed with water users before designs take place.

4. Discussions will be held with water users as to the benefits of setting-up a water user association for the entire scheme to operate and maintain the headworks and main canal infrastructure, including for more equitable water distribution between secondary canals, and for irrigation associations for the secondary and tertiary canals. If agreed, such associations will be set-up. In addition, a demonstration will be established on improved on-farm water management and agronomic techniques.

C. Impacts and Mitigation Measures

5. The sub-project is expected to improve water availability to users throughout the irrigation scheme, resulting in increased cropped areas and crop yields.
6. During construction however, a small number of willow trees on the canal right of way will need to be removed at the following locations:

Table 6: Trees to be removed and main users

Construction site	Trees to be removed*	Type	Names of affected persons
Qomandan Zarin Offtake	20	Willow	Amer Zarin
Haji Wali Off take	50	Willow	Wali Agha
Pul Seyab Dare Hairatan Off take	30	Willow	Mosque

*Note – exact number of trees to be removed to be determined with a follow-up field visit once detailed designs of structures are finalized.

**In addition approximately 45 willow saplings will need to be removed for Kashim Bazar intake works.

7. During public consultations stakeholders recommended that no compensation is made, since trees are on the right of way and compensation may encourage false claims in the future. It was recommended that compensation is instead made as a community contribution. The project recommends that this could be used for construction of additional domestic or livestock access points, which are already a task of the contractor.

8. If all affected persons, who are the main users as opposed to owners of the trees, and the mirabs do not agree, then payment will be made directly to the affected persons. This will be made to their bank accounts if they have one. If they do not then as this is a one-off payment they will not be asked to set-up a bank account for this purpose, so payment will be made as a cash payment to the affected person in the presence of the mirab. A payment slip confirming receipt of payment will be signed by the affected person. This will be subject to the compliance monitoring. Compensation will be based on the market value of the dry wood volume of the trees. This is calculated as 700kg x AFN10/kg = AFN 7,000 per mature tree. The compensation of the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the affected household. The construction contractor will be tasked with paying this compensation before civil works can begin.

9. The loss of trees also has a negative environmental and aesthetic impact. To compensate, trees will be planted elsewhere. This will be done in surrounding hill sides as part of the watershed protection activities, or if irrigation scheme users disagree, then trees will be planted by the civil works contractor on public land (e.g. the right of way) in locations agreed with water users.

10. During construction, the contractor will follow an environmental management and monitoring plan to mitigate against any negative impacts. No change will be made to the canal alignment and any interruption to irrigation water supply during construction will be minimized.

D. Grievance Redress Mechanism

11. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be available to allow an aggrieved affected person (AP) to appeal any disagreeable decision, practice, or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs will be further informed of the mechanism by project staff during implementation. The GRM will be established prior to compensation payment and commencement of construction.

12. APs will be able to make a complaint in writing to the WUA/IA (or if not set-up then mirabs) by filling in a logbook which will be used to provide complaints and comments. Logbooks will be provided by the project implementation office (PIO). WUAs/IAs or the mirab will be tasked of informing APs as to this process, and the wider community made aware, preferably through a sign board.

13. The WUA/IA heads (or mirabs in their absence) will inform the PIO of new logbook entries within one week. The PIO will respond to complaints within 30 days of the complaint registration date. PIO construction supervisors will attempt to address the complaint at field level. If they are unsuccessful, they will refer the matter to the PIO director, who may communicate with or call a meeting of contractors, Kabul project management staff and PIO staff. If this is unsuccessful, the PIO will refer the matter to Kabul project management staff for resolution, which should respond within 45 days.

14. An aggrieved AP always has final recourse through Afghanistan's legal channels at any stage of the GRM process and may refer to the appropriate courts; however, every effort will be made to avoid this since the legal recourse has the potential to temporarily halt the project implementation.

E. Further Information

15. Project information will be disclosed on the Asian Development Bank website.