

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

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ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN
DA AFGHANISTAN BRESHNA SHERKAT (DABS)

**AFG: Energy Supply Improvement Investment
Program – Tranche 6**

**Draft LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN
(LARP)**

500 kV Surkhan - Pul Khumri (Khwaja-Alwan) Transmission Line

August 2019

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Afghani Currency
AH	Affected household
Cf	See quoted source/s
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DABS	Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (Afghanistan Electricity Company)
DDT	Due Diligence Team
DES	Domestic Environment Specialist
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	Displaced Person
DRS	Domestic Resettlement Specialist
EA	Executing agency
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
ha	hectare
HH	households
HVTL	high voltage transmission line
IES	International Environment Specialist
IRS	International Resettlement Specialist
IPSA	Initial Poverty and Social Assessment
<i>Jirga</i>	traditional Afghan local and regional council
Kg	kilogram
kV	kilovolt
LAL	Land Acquisition Law of Afghanistan
LAR	land acquisition and resettlement
LARF	land acquisition and resettlement framework
LARFS	land acquisition and resettlement field survey
LARP	land acquisition and resettlement plan
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MFF	multitranche financing facility
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MUDL	Ministry of Urban Development and Land
MW	megawatt
NGO	nongovernment organization
OHL	overhead line
PMO	Program Management Office
PVCC	Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committee
ROW	right-of-way
Shura	Modern councils on various levels
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
S/S	substation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The project consists of extension of a new bay in an already existing substation at Khwaja-Alwan (Pul-Khumri), Baghlan province with a capacity of 1,000 MV which will be connected from Surkhan, Uzbekistan at about 187km distance via a 500-kV transmission line. The construction of the line bay will not entail any LAR impact as the substation is already under construction through another ADB project for which adequate due diligence has been conducted and a due diligence report has been prepared. The Khwaja-Alwan sub-station proposed site is at the Pul-Khumri district of Baghlan province, Afghanistan. The principal goal of the construction of 500-kV Surkhan - Pul-Khumri (Khowaja-Alwan) is to secure export capacity in scope 1,000 MW of electricity from the Republic of Uzbekistan (RUz) towards the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (IRA), to increase stability Afghanistan power grid system, to release limitation of power transfer to the North grid system of Afghanistan, to provide electricity for new open end-users of the region, to increase efficiency and secure power supply to industries and population.

2. The power will be transferred by a 187 km transmission line from Surkhan, Uzbekistan to Khwaja-Alwan (Pul-Khumri), Afghanistan crossing Amo river (Border line between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan). Most of the lands along the transmission line route is governmental. This transmission line will include construction of a total 692 towers, most of the towers will be placed in public unused land in the deserts of Hairatan, only 62 towers will be located on private agricultural and residential lands. This design is a preliminary design stage.

ES-1: Introduction

3. Surkhan – Pul Khumri (Khwaja-Alwan) transmission line route passes through 2 provinces, Balkh and Samangan and ending at the Khwaja-Alwan area of Pul-Khumri city of Baghlan province. Total length of the route is 187 km., which are passing via the provinces: Balkh – 89.7km., Samangan -91.6km., Baghlan – 5.7 km.

4. Baghlan province is located in north of the north region of Afghanistan and surrounded by Bamian, Parwan, Takhar, Kunduz and Samangan provinces. It lies on the main route to the north and Northeastern regions of Afghanistan. Nearly half of the province is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain while one third of the area is made up of flat land. The province is divided into 15 Districts. The provincial capital is Pul-I-Khumri which has a population of about 79,883 inhabitants. Baghlan has a total population of 741,690 and around 80% of the population of Baghlan lives in rural districts while 20% lives in urban areas.

5. Samangan province is located in northern Afghanistan and shares provincial borders with Balkh, Sar-i-Pul, Kunduz, Baghlan and Bamian. The Province is well positioned on the main trade road between Mazar-e-Sharif and Pul-e-Khumri, Salang and Kabul. However, a large part of the Province is geographically isolated and has not yet received the development funding required to allow a more positive prospect. 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. The city of Samangan serves as the provincial capital.

6. Balkh province is situated in the northern part of Afghanistan, bordering Uzbekistan in the North, Tajikistan in the North-East, Kunduz province in the East, Samangan province in the South-East, Sar-ePul province in the South-West and Jauzjan province in the West. The capital city of the province is Mazar-e-Sharif, one of the biggest commercial and financial centers of

Afghanistan. Nearly half of the province is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain (48.7%) while half of the area (50.2%) is made up of flat land. The province is divided into 15 districts.

7. The provincial capital is Mazar-e-Sharif. Balkh has a total population of 1,123,948. The Transmission line from Uzbekistan is crossing via Amo river is fixed on 1835 m above the bridge Hairatan.

8. Further the route, passes around the facilities of the Hairatan port in Hairatan city of Balkh province, on the length about 55 km is passing via sands of desert of Kacha-Kum alongside of existing motorway and railways up to SP Naibabad. Taking into account the route of OHTL 500kV to be planned from Turkmenistan, the route is considered OHTL from SP Naibabad in order to avoid the crossing two lines of OHTL 500 kV, it is designed to the north part in the one direction. The both line of OHTL are passing around 20 km via fortified sand of desert of Kacha-Kum, further pass foothills, rise by spurs of ridge and after having passed via comb, it is coming down by spur to the mountain valley. Further the route of OHTL 500 kV Surkhan – Khowaja Alwan up to Khowaja-Alwan is passing alongside of motor-way AH-76 and OHTL 220kV taking into account the route coming from Turkmenistan. 83% of the route from the State border is passing via non arable lands, 17% via arable lands.

9. The geological conditions of route are various. 71 km is covered by the sands, other soils in the mountain conditions – limestone, sandstones, siltstones, mudstone and conglomerate to be covered by the boulder-pebble stone and slack-detritus soils, as well as the loams and clay sand. On the site with rock soil it will be required blasting-explosion works in order to construct temporary roads and installation of the foundation for the towers.

10. There is no industrial area along the transmission line route.

11. There are no historical areas along the transmission line to be affected by the project.

12. The main source of income in Balkh, Samangan, Baghlan are reported to be Agriculture, Livestock, Opium, Trade and services, Manufactures, Non- Farm Labour respectively. However, people in the areas along transmission line path are mostly busy on agriculture, live-stocks, handicrafts and some of them are working with government

13. People in these provinces are mostly busy with Agriculture and farming. The common cultivated crop in this area are: Wheat, barely, rice, maize, rapeseeds and flax. And the most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit, nut trees, vegetables and produce such as grapes, potatoes, beans, cotton, melon and watermelon.

14. The agricultural lands in these provinces are both irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Some of these lands are also being used by Kuchi tribes for feeding their livestock and poultry. However, the lands along TL route are mostly barren lands and government owned.

15. No animal live or other species are in danger along transmission line route due to this project.

16. Most of the terrain along transmission line path passes through flatted barren dessert, hills and mountains. Hence, agricultural lands or residential lands are affected in very small amount. In the worst case, only 4 structure will be damaged.

17. People of Samangan and Baghlan suffer from lack of electricity. Specially, residence of Samangan province mostly suffer from lack of power, only small percentage has access to governmental power. Most of people are using solar or fuel generated powers for the purposes of lighting. Therefore, this project can bring a huge impact on electric accessibility of people in these provinces and increase stability of Afghanistan power grid system, to release limitation of power transfer to the North grid system of Afghanistan, to provide electricity for new open end-users of the region, to increase efficiency and secure power supply to industries and population.

18. TL will pass through districts and villages of Balkh province like Hairatan city from starting point of Afghan territory, continues to districts and village of Samangan province like Ghaznegag and Feroz-Naghcheer districts and will end at Khwaja-Alwan area of Pul-Khumri city of Baghlan province.

ES-2: Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Impacts

19. Most parts of the transmission line path passes through barren deserts, hills and mountains. Land route of Transmission Line connecting Hairatan city, Dorahe-Naybabad, Khulm district, Saighanche village, Wolgato village, Ghaznegag, Feroz-Naghcheer, Hazrat-Sultan, Rabatak and Khawaja-Alwan. There is need of 6,430 m² of private residential and agricultural lands, 69,700 m² of governmental land to acquire for the project.

20. The number of affected persons reach 434 and severely affected persons are 28 persons.

21. The precise location of transmission towers will be ascertained during the detailed design stage by the contractor to be procured. It is pertinent to note that the location of towers can safely be adjusted by 10–15 meters to minimize resettlement impact as the average distance between two transmission towers ranges from 200–225 meters. The project will affect a total of 62 households (HH) who will all lose land on permanent basis. In addition to land, some of these HH will also lose trees, crops and structures. The summary of the impact is provided in the table below:

Table 1: Land Acquisition on Permanent Basis for the Proposed Transmission Line Project

Type of Tower	No. of Towers	Affected Land m ²
A (150 sq.m/tower)	116	17,400
B (120 sq.m/tower)	317	38,040
C (80 sq.m/tower)	259	20,720
Total	692	76,160
		Affected Households
Total No. of AHs		62
No. of AHs losing land (There is no AH losing >10% of agricultural land)		62
No. of AHs losing crops in addition to land		55
No. of AHs HH losing trees in addition to land		12
No. of HH losing residential structures (severely affected households)		4
No. of HH needing relocation		4
Vulnerable HH		27
		Affected Persons
No. of affected persons		434 persons
No. of severely affected persons (due to physical displacement)		28 persons

22. This draft land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) has been prepared based on site visit survey and on information from the preliminary technical design report (pre-design report).

All proposals and recommendations of the draft LARP have to be discussed during further planning process.

23. During the initial design of the route, measures have been adopted to minimize project impacts: non-agricultural government-owned land is used wherever possible; built-up areas are avoided wherever possible; the shortest feasible crossing distance is sought on privately owned land; where tower placement allows it, suitable land is sought from a land user with a large plot to minimize the number of affected households (AHs).

24. Land acquisition and resettlement field survey (LARFS), including estimated measurement of affected assets, estimated census of AHs and community consultations were initially carried out between **01/08/2019 to 22/08/2019**.

25. The LARFS, together with interpretation of satellite imagery revealed that **62 AHs** will be affected by this transmission line that will lose land, crop, fruit and non-fruit trees, residential structures and partial perimeter walls. The affected residential structures and perimeter walls can be avoided by adjusting the towers during construction. And detailed design will consider to avoid such impact. The impact magnitude is summarized as follows:

Table 2: Summary of Impact Magnitude

Impact Type	Quantity
Private agricultural lands	5,930 m ²
Private residential lands	500 m ²
Loss of crops (Wheat)	1,880 m ²
Fruit and Non-fruit trees	172 fruit and 83 non fruit trees

26. The final impacts will be minimized during the final design stage.

27. A consultation process was carried out in 05/Aug/2019–22/Aug/2019 with the potentially affected people/public for sharing of information related to the project planning and execution activities. The people have the opinion that the traditional (tribal) Shura, the government established Shura, or (in fewer cases), the Community Development Councils shall organize the valuation of losses, fix the compensation, and conciliate in case of grievances. The valuation will start by Shura the Community Development Councils with the help of government and will be finalized, approved by the provincial governor in consultation to the APs. The predominant concerns of the interviewed people are related to a possible unfairly distributed supply network, and to problems with the compensation values. Complaints and grievances can be directed to grievance redress committees (GRC) to be established for each affected district in case if the issue or complaint remains unresolved through the grievance redress mechanism.

28. The draft LARP will be finalized by the Project Management Office (PMO) of DABS. This will be updated based on the detailed design of the project. A detailed measurement survey (DMS) and a census of the AHs will be conducted by a resettlement specialist based on the final location of the towers and other project structures. Based on this, a final and implementation-ready LARP will be prepared and submitted for ADB review and approval, before implementation.

29. The project supervision consultant is obliged to assist the DABS to carry out full implementation of the land acquisition prior to construction and in full compliance with this LARP and the program LARF. LARP implementation will be monitored by the PMO and a compliance report will be submitted substantiating full LARP implementation.

ES-3: Compensation for Losses

30. Compensation against losses and impacts will be provided in accordance with the entitlement matrix as provided in Table below. This entitlements matrix contains provisions for the actual impacts of this subproject.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent agricultural/ residential/ commercial land loss	Land affected by right-of-way (ROW)	AP with title, formal/customary deed, or traditional land right as vouched by local Jirga, elders or Community Development Council.	- Compensation at replacement cost either through replacement plots of similar value or in cash based on replacement/current market value. All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project
Structure loss	Residential/ commercial or auxiliary structures affected	Owners of structures (including informal settlers)	- Cash compensation for affected structure and other fixed assets at replacement cost of the structure free of depreciation, taxes/fees and salvaged materials. - In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure. - Right to salvage material from demolished structure
Crops losses	Crops on affected land	Owners of crops / sharecroppers	- Cash compensation equal to replacement cost of crop lost plus cost of replacement seeds and restoration of future crop activities.
Trees Losses	Trees on affected land	Owner of trees (including informal settlers)	- Fruit bearing trees will be compensated at the value of 1 harvest multiplied by the number of years needed to re-grow a tree at the same production 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. -Employer: indemnity for lost wages up to 3 months income

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
			-Employees: indemnity for lost wages up to 3 months income. It will be paid directly.
Transitional Allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters and informal settlers)	-Transitional allowance per household for livelihood losses at AF7,500 multiplied by 3 months
Relocation Allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters and informal settlers)	-Relocation allowance per household of AF7,500
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 at district level as per the national statistics data (AF45,000) -Preferential employment in project related jobs, if qualified for the position.
Severe Loss of Agricultural Land (loss of >10% of agricultural lands)	Agricultural land	APs losing more than 10% of their agricultural land plots	-Additional allowance for severe land impacts equal to replacement cost of a year's net income from crop yield of land lost.
Temporary land occupation		Title holders (formal and informal) lease holders	-Rent for duration of use equal to potential crop loss plus plot rehabilitation. Tenants to share the lump-sum with land-use certificate holders as per their contract
Unidentified Impacts			-Unforeseen impacts compensated based on above entitlements and in accordance with SPS 2009 during project implementation by EA.
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

ES-4: Determination of Land Price

31. Affected land will be compensated in cash based on replacement cost. The primary replacement cost rate has been estimated based on assessment of the market which will eventually need to be updated during LARP update and finalization. Price which were assessed was ranging from AF320 per m² to AF120 per m².

ES-5: Cut-off-Date

32. Compensation eligibility will be limited by the cut-off date that has been established on **30 Aug. 2019**. The AHs that settle in the RoW of transmission line after this cut-off-date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however, be given a notice requesting them to vacate the premises/corridor and dismantle the affected structures and/or other establishments (if any) prior to project implementation.

ES-6: Significance of Impacts

33. The impacts on permanent land loss and loss of crops will be manageable or non-significant for all AHs. The number of households affected by this subproject is 62 AHs with a total population of 434 affected persons (APs). However, the magnitude of impact is not very

significant and nobody will lose >10% of agricultural lands. There will be 4 HHs that need to be relocated due to loss of structure. However, during the detailed design stage, this impact will be decreased as much as possible.

ES-7: Consultation and Disclosure

34. The LARF for this MFF has been prepared and endorsed by DABS and uploaded to ADB's website. For the preparation of this LARP, DABS with assistance from project preparation consultant conducted field surveys in 05/08/2019 and held a number of consultation meetings with local government agencies and affected households. Further consultations will be held during update of this LARP upon award of turnkey contract and detailed design where exact tower locations would be ascertained and actual HH are identified. The final LARP will be disclosed to the AHs in local language and an English copy will also be disclosed on ADB website.

ES-8: Grievance Redress Mechanism

35. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established during the update/finalization of the LARP process upon completion of detailed design to allow APs appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other asset compensation. The main objective of the grievance redress procedure would be to provide a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down lengthy litigation which may delay this development project.

36. In light of the GRM, Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established for the project in order to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the project's LAR performance. A GRC will be proposed, established and functionalized as part of the surveys for LARP finalization e composed of the following members:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| • Representative from DABS | Convener |
| • (from the respective DABS office in the Province) | |
| • Representative of the local administration | Member |
| • (from the respective office of the Governor) | |
| • Representative from DABS/ESU | Member |
| • Representative from Directorate of Agriculture | Member |
| • Representative from Provincial Council | Member |
| • Representative from project supervision consultant | Member |
| • Affected person or his/her duly appointed Representative | Member |

ES-10: Resettlement Budget

37. The total LARP cost is estimated as **AF7,427,160.00 or \$92,839.50**. This includes the payment of compensations, LARP cost and 10% contingencies cost.

Table 4: Resettlement Budget

Item	Total (AF)
Compensation for permanent land loss	1,316,000.00
Compensation for structures	1,792,700.00
Compensation for trees	1,708,000.00
Compensation for crops	37,600.00
Allowances	1,335,000.00
Sub-Total Compensation	6,189,300.00
LARP implementation cost @ 10%	618,930.00
Contingency 10% of the total	618,930.00
Sub-Total Implementation Costs	1,237,860.00
Total Estimated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget	7,427,160.00

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

38. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has supported the Energy Sector of Afghanistan since 2001. In December 2015 ADB approved the MFF Energy Supply Investment Improvement Program (ESIIP for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan). The tranches 1–5 have already been approved and are being implemented. Under this tranche (Tranche 6), the planned project comprises the construction of 187 km of new 500 kV single transmission line from the Surkhan, Uzbekistan up to Khawaja-Alwan (Pul-khumri), Baghlan province, Afghanistan.

39. The Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS - Afghanistan Electricity Corporation), established as an independent and autonomous corporation for the generation, import, transmission and distribution of power across the country, is responsible as the executing agency (EA) to implement the project.

40. TL will pass through districts and villages of Balkh province like Hairatan city from starting point of Afghan territory, continues to districts and village of Samangan province like Ghaznegag and Feroz-Naghcheer districts and will end at Khwaja-Alwan area of Pul-Khumri city of Baghlan province.

41. Transmission line path passes through barren desserts, hills and mountains. Land Route of transmission line connecting Hairatan city, Dorahe-Naybabad, Khulm district, Saighanche village, Wolgato village, Ghaznegag, Feroz-Naghcheer, Hazrat-Sultan, Rabatak and Khawaja-Alwan.

42. The geological conditions of route are various. 51 km is covered by the sands, other soils in the mountain conditions – limestone, sandstones, siltstones, mudstone and conglomerate to be covered by the boulder-pebble stone and slack-detritus soils, as well as the loams and clay sand. On the site with rock soil it will be required blasting-explosion works in order to construct temporary roads and installation of the foundation for the towers.

43. The TL starts in Surkhan Province of Uzbekistan and will continue inside Uzbekistan soil for 45 kilometers across Termez city toward the Hairatan-Termez bridge crossing Amo river into Afghanistan.

44. The first tower is located beside Amo river inside Afghanistan's soil, 500 meters east of the railway at the Cheshma area.

45. Further the route, passes around the facilities of the Hairatan port, on the length about 55 km is passing via sands of desert of Kacha-Kum alongside of existing motorway and railways up to SP Naibabad. Taking into account the route of OHTL 500 kV to be planned from Turkmenistan, the route is considered OHTL from SP Naibabad in order to avoid the crossing two lines of OHTL 500 kV, it is designed to the north part in the one direction. The both line of OHTL are passing around 20 km via pontificated sand of desert of Kacha-Kum, further pass foothills, rise by spurs of ridge and after having passed via comb, it is coming down by spur to the mountain valley. Further the route of OHTL 500 kV Surkhan – Khodja-Alwan up to SS Khodja-Alwan is passing alongside of motorway AH-76 and OHTL 220kV taking into account the route coming from Turkmenistan.

46. In the route of TL, in the areas of Ghaznigag and Hazrat-Sultan of Samangan province 62 towers need to be placed on agricultural and residential lands. Therefore, 4 structure will be affected too. The rest of the terrain to the substation of Khwaja-Alwan is mountainous areas and hills owned by government.

47. Total length of the route is 187 km, which are passing via the provinces: Balkh – 89.7 km, Samangan -91.6 km, Baghlan – 5.7 km. 83% of the route from the State border is passing via non arable lands, 17% via arable lands.

48. This draft land acquisition and resettlement plan (draft LARP) has been prepared for the transmission line from Surkhan of Uzbekistan to Khwaja-Alwan (Pul-Khumri), Baghlan Province of Afghanistan which will be financed from the MFF Energy Supply Improvement Investment Program, in accordance with provisions of the laws in Afghanistan, the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the land acquisition and resettlement framework (LARF) for the MFF program (October 2017).

49. Based on ADB's OM section F1/OP (2013) impacts are considered significant when >200 DPs are physically displaced and/or lose >10% of their productive assets (income-generating). In these cases, a project is classified as category "A" for the involuntary resettlement safeguard, for which a LARP is to be prepared. Conversely, when losses are minor or insignificant i.e. < 200 DPs are to be physically displaced or lose < 10% of productive assets, a subproject is classified as category "B" and a LARP is to be prepared. This subproject is therefore categorized as IR category B for which this LARP is prepared. This draft LARP is based on information collected by the safeguards consultant in August 2019 in consultation with the stakeholders, especially DABS and community leaders and households along the alignment of the transmission line impact zone.

50. The LARP contains estimates of the affected households (AHs) and displaced persons (DPs), types of impacts, and compensation procedures. The implementation arrangements, monitoring, reporting, and grievance redress procedures are also documented in this LARP in accordance with the LARF for the overall MFF Program which was updated and disclosed in October 2018.

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

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

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

53. The LARP requires approval of ADB and disclosure to the ADB website and AHs.

B. LAR-Related Project Appraisal and Implementation Conditions

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

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

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

C. Description of the Transmission Line

56. The proposed project involves construction of 187 km of new 500 kV transmission line from Surkhan, Uzbekistan, up to new substation of Khwaja-Alwan (Pul-Khumri), Baghlan province of Afghanistan with a capacity of 1,000 MVA.

57. The line routing was initially determined taking into account technical and economic aspects as well as environmental and social aspects.

58. The detailed design will be the responsibility of the turnkey contractor. The final location of the towers will be fixed by the constructing contractor after conducting the final design.

59. TL will pass through districts and villages of Balkh province like Hairatan city from starting point of Afghan territory, continues to districts and village of Samangan province like Ghaznegag and Feroz-Naghcheer districts and will end at Khwaja-Alwan area of Pul-Khumri city of Baghlan province.

60. Total length of the route is 187 km, which are passing via the provinces: Balkh – 89.7 km, Samangan -91.6 km, Baghlan – 5.7 km. 83% of the route from the State border is passing via non arable lands, 17% via arable lands.

61. Transmission line path passes through barren deserts, hills and mountains. Land Route of transmission line connecting Hairatan city, Dorahe-Naybabad, Khulm district, Saighanche village, Wolgato village, Ghaznegag, Feroz-Naghcheer, Hazrat-Sultan, Rabatak and Khawaja-Alwan.

62. The geological conditions of route are various. 51 km is covered by the sands, other soils in the mountain conditions – limestone, sandstones, siltstones, mudstone and conglomerate to be covered by the boulder-pebble stone and slack-detritus soils, as well as the loams and clay sand. On the site with rock soil it will be required blasting-explosion works in order to construct temporary roads and installation of the foundation for the towers.

63. Space for the new line bay and gantry at the existing substation at Khwaja-Alwan (Pul-Khumri) is fully available and the substation land is fully owned by government. The coordinates of the existing substation are:

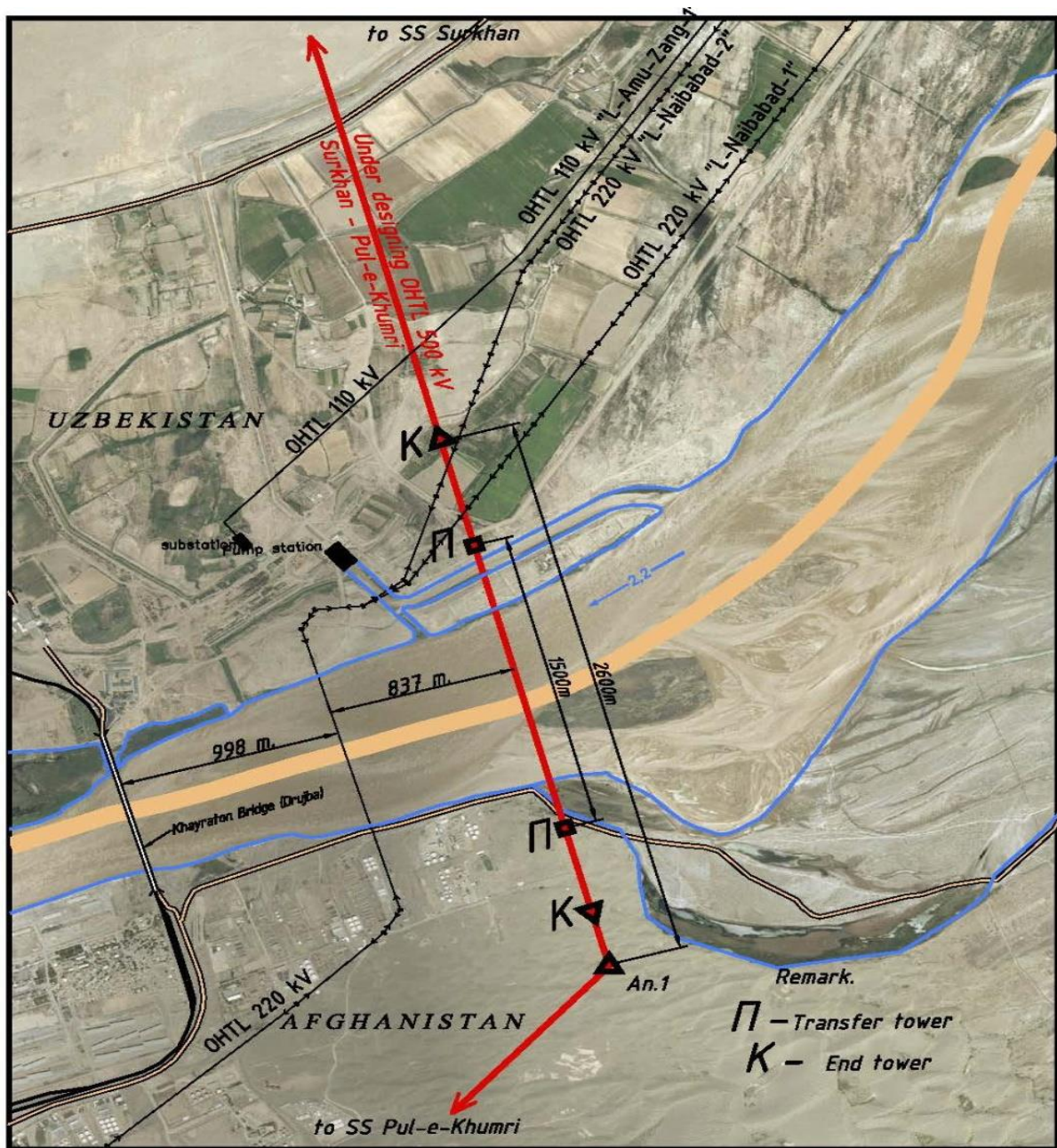
Point1: Lat-36°5'50.82" N, Long>68°32'25.50" E

Point2: Lat-36°6'3.16" N, Long>68°32'44.40" E

Point3: Lat-36°5'32.77" N, Long>68°33'14.36" E

Point4: Lat-36°5'20.39" N, Long>68°32'55.28" E

64. Satellite images of transmission line route starting from crossing Amo river up to Khwaja-Alwan substation are shown below:



Crossing of 500 kV via Amo river



D. Right-of-Way and Clearance

65. Regarding the planned 500 kV line, the right-of-way (RoW) is calculated to be 50 m (12.5 m on both sides of the center line) on the basis of the span-width, the proposed line swinging and the electrical safety distance. However, there is no national standard available in Afghanistan for RoW.

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

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

68. Concerning ground clearance, below table shows the transmission line standards for the Soviet Union (PUE) which is applicable to the project.

69. Clearance as per PUE for 500 kV transmission lines

Clearance	500 kV Line
Above normal ground	7.0
To roads	8.0
To other OHLs	3.0

E. Project Area

70. The planned transmission line TL will pass through barren desserts, hills and mountains. Land Route of Transmission Line connecting Hairatan city, Dorahe-Naybabad, Khulm district, Saighanche village, Wolgato village, Ghaznegag, Feroz-Naghcheer, Hazrat-Sultan, Rabatak and Khawaja-Alwan. The terrain is mostly desert areas, hills and mountains.

71. The geological conditions of route are various. 51 km is covered by the sands, other soils in the mountain conditions – limestone, sandstones, siltstones, mudstone and conglomerate to be covered by the boulder-pebble stone and slack-detritus soils, as well as the loams and clay sand. On the site with rock soil it will be required blasting-explosion works in order to construct temporary roads and installation of the foundation for the towers.

72. Transmission line path passes mostly through dessert and less agricultural areas. However, 255 productive and nonproductive trees will be affected.

73. The transmission line route passed through agricultural land with common cultivated crops, with 50 m of right way it passes and covers about 6,430 m² private agricultural and residential lands.

74. Project implementation will damage the crops that should be considered and compensate to venerable household that lose crops.

75. According to transmission line route nature it contains low slope or flat lands so it easy in some points to extend or build access road to project. But, in mountainous areas it will be required

blasting-explosion works in order to construct temporary roads and installation of the foundation for the towers.

76. No specific data and document about land mine clearance exist, but according to locality, it has been observed that there is no mine danger in this path.

77. Transmission line path passes through dessert and cultivated areas so it makes no danger to plant and animal species lives.

78. The project area along transmission line route is free of flood danger.

79. According to Earthquake Intensity Modified Mercalli scale Balkh, Samangan and Baghlan Transmission line path is located in Degree I-V.

80. There is no historical or Archeological site along transmission line path.

81. No tourism site is available along the transmission line path.

82. Transportation is not a concern in most of transmission line path because it is flatted area and it is easy to form new access route to the transmission line path.

83. 83% of the route from the State border is passing via non arable lands, 17% via arable lands. Total length of the route is 187 km, which are passing via the provinces: Balkh – 89.7 km, Samangan -91.6 km, Baghlan – 5.7 km.

84. The crossing via the river Amu-Darya is fixed on 1,835 m above the Termez-Hairatan bridge.

85. Further the route, passes around the facilities of the Hairatan port, on the length about 55 km is passing via sands of desert of Kacha-Kum alongside of existing motorway and railways up to SP Naibabad. Taking into account the route of OHTL 500 kV to be planned from Turkmenistan, the route is considered OHTL from SP Naibabad in order to avoid the crossing two lines of OHTL 500 kV, it is designed to the north part in the one direction. The both line of OHTL are passing around 20 km via fortified sand of desert of Kacha-Kum, further pass foothills, rise by spurs of ridge and after having passed via comb, it is coming down by spur to the mountain valley. Further the route of OHTL 500 kV Surkhan – Khodja-Alwan up to SS Khodja-Alwan is passing alongside of motor-way AH-76 and OHTL 220 kV taking into account the route coming from Turkmenistan.

86. The transmission line path passes through villages and districts of Balkh and Samangan that some structures occurs in transmission line route, so vulnerable HHs should be compensating in Final LARP procedure. during the feasibility survey of the route people and responsible authorities are informed about project right of way to avoid resettlement activities in project corridor.

87. Transmission line path length is approximately 187 km.

88. Most of people in along transmission line are busy with Agriculture and farming. The common cultivated crop in transmission line area are wheat, barley, potato, pea, melon and watermelon. These are containing both fruit and non-fruit trees which common fruitless trees are eucalyptus.

F. Measures to Reduce LAR-Related Impacts

89. The following measures have been adopted to minimize project impacts during this preliminary route selection stage:

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

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

CHAPTER 2

SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

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

92. The LARFS involved impact assessment by quantifying and estimating the costs for the losses/disturbances to land, structures and other assets (crops, etc.) based on consultations with various stakeholders including affected households (AHs). Through a participatory approach, socioeconomic data on AHs was collected, and consultation with the occupants, AHs and the affected communities was undertaken.

93. The LARP team, comprising social safeguard specialist and a field surveyor, conducted the LARFS in the project area between **01/08/2019 – 22/08/2019**.

94. This LARP will need to be updated upon finalization of detailed design by the PMO and construction supervision consultant.

B. Potential LAR Impacts

95. The project will have various impacts on the local population. Apart from the positive impacts of rural electrification, some adverse impacts cannot be avoided, such as permanent land acquisition for the 500 kV towers, crops and fruit and non-fruit trees during civil works, some limited losses of properties such as houses, adjoining buildings, walls, and other properties with marginal and partial impacts.

Table 5: Potential LAR Impacts

Type of Tower	No. of Towers	Affected Land m ²
A	116	17,400
B	317	38,040
C	259	20,720
Total	692	76,160
Affected Households		
Total No. of AHs		62 Ahs
No. of AHs losing land (No AHs will >10% of agricultural lands)		62 Ahs
No. of AHs losing crops in addition to land		55 Ahs
No. of AHs losing trees in addition to land		12 Ahs
No. of households losing structure (Severely affected due to physical displacement)		4 Ahs
No. of Households needing relocation		4 Ahs
Vulnerable AHs		27 AHs

96. The space for 500 KV new bay/gantry at substation at Khwaja-Alwan, Baghlan province is flat ground with soft type of soil. It is a government owned land with longitude of the space for 500 KV new substation at Khwaja-Alwan, Baghlan province is flat ground with soft type of soil. It is a government owned land with coordinates of:

Point1: Lat-36°5'50.82" N, Long>68°32'25.50" E

Point2: Lat-36°6'3.16" N, Long>68°32'44.40" E

Point3: Lat-36°5'32.77" N, Long>68°33'14.36" E

Point4: Lat-36°5'20.39" N, Long>68°32'55.28" E

Currently, the substation is under construction.

97. Landowners/users affected by the project belong to two groups (which may overlap in a few cases):

- a. Farmers planting crops or trees in agricultural lands
- b. Owners of plots with provisional walls, houses and other adjoining buildings.

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

99. A total of **62 households** are estimated to be affected. Loss of houses will be avoided wherever possible. It is estimated that in the worst case up to **4 houses will be moved**. And **67 m² perimeter wall (mud/brick) will be affected** and in case this impact is not avoided during the detailed design, the houses will need to be relocated due to the long-term impacts of electromagnetic fields on the residents. In some cases, other properties such as garden, walls, shops and field paths could be damaged during stringing.

100. So far, there is no evidence of any potential adverse impacts on business along the HVTL route. The field survey identified some houses, agriculture land, mud buildings which must be moved due to the civil works within the line corridor.

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

102. 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 Feroz-Nakhcher and Ghaznegag villages of Samangan province. Adverse impacts in such areas could be additional traffic with some danger for children, emission of dust from the construction vehicles on unpaved roads, noise from construction works and some pollution e.g. from welding.

C. Impact on land

103. Of the total 591 towers that will be required to be installed for the 500 kV line from Surkhan to Khwaja-Alwan of Baghlan province, most will be located on governmental lands. Few of the towers will be located in private lands comparing to governmental lands. No tower will have a low-bar to restrict future cultivation of the farmlands. Therefore, minimal land compensation will be applicable to the lands under the towers.

104. 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 depends on the type of towers. As per the preliminary design, there are three types of towers requiring different areas of land. Type A tower will require 150sqm of land and a total of 116 towers of this type most of them will be installed on governmental lands. Type B tower will require 120sqm of land and 317 towers of this type will be installed on private lands and governmental lands. Type C tower will require 80sqm of land and 259 towers of this type will be installed on private and governmental lands. Out of 692 towers in total 62 towers will be placed in private lands and remaining towers will be placed in governmental lands. requiring a total of 76,160 m² of lands. 6,430 m² of these lands will be private agricultural and residential lands and the remaining of these lands are owned by government which will need to be acquired permanently.

Table 6: List of Towers and its Impact

Type of Tower	No. of Towers	Affected Land m ²
A	116	17,400
B	317	38,040
C	259	20,720
Total	692	76,160

105. **Impact on Crops:** In addition to the permanent losses of land under the towers, the farmland around these structures will be affected temporarily by the loss of crops and trees during a 3-tier process of tower construction, i.e.; (i) construction of foundations, (ii) erection of towers, and (iii) stringing of power lines. The whole process is usually completed within a period of 18 to 24 months thereby causing crop losses for a total of two cropping seasons within two years. Accordingly, cash compensation will be paid to the affected farmers for the loss of agricultural crops for two seasons. A 25 m corridor would be required for the 3-tier process and, in the worst case, all works would be made during the cropping seasons of spring and summer (this shall, however, be avoided). For the affected agricultural land, **1,880 m² of wheat crops would be affected.**

106. **Impact on Trees:** Crop cultivation within the corridor can continue after the stringing of lines has taken place. Inside the RoW vegetation above 7 m height needs to be permanently cleared, including possible tall trees outside but nearby the RoW corridor. A total of **172 fruit and 83 non fruit** will be lost.

107. **Impact on Structures:** A total of **567 m² (Mud houses – 432 m², Brick houses – 68 m²) (49 m² mud wall, 18 m² brick wall)** of structures will also be affected which include houses and perimeter walls. All the affected structures are made of mud and brick. Details of the affected structures is provided in the table below:

Table 7: Impact on Structures

Type of Structure	Area (m²)
Houses/Buildings (Mud/brick/wood)	500.00
Perimeter Walls (Mud/Brick/Wood)	67.00
Total structures	567.00

108. **Vulnerable AHs:** A total of **27 AHs** were considered to be vulnerable households living below poverty line while there were no women-headed households among AHs. These AHs has been considered to be vulnerable household living below poverty line by close survey of them and each AHs has been interviewed personally. The poor living conditions and daily income of less than a dollar made them to be vulnerable households living below poverty.

109. The final impacts may be minimized as towers may be constructed with priority on islands of barren land within agricultural areas, on public space along streets and channels, and on other types of government owned land in order to avoid interference into private land ownership rights.

110. The highest possible figures are taken to be on the safe side under the land acquisition and resettlement budget. Detailed figures can only be presented after the final route design by the civil works contractor is completed. With regard to the definite losses, it is also necessary to explore if construction works could be organized during autumn and winter to minimize loses. During this time, the probability of crop loses will be minimized (barring winter wheat crop).

CHAPTER 3

SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

A. Background

111. This chapter presents the socioeconomic profile of the population along the tentative route of the alignment. The detailed socioeconomic surveys specific to the affected households will be conducted as part of the final LARP preparation once the alignment of the transmission line has been fixed and affected households are ascertained.

112. As the TL route crosses the districts and villages of Balkh, Samangan and Baghlan province, the focus of the socioeconomic data has been gathered for both provinces. The data is based on national statistics and interviews by the local research team during the field survey during 01/08/2019 to 22/08/2019.

B. Provinces Traversed by the Transmission Line

113. The provinces traversed by the transmission line are Balk, Samangan and Baghlan.

- TL will pass through districts and villages of Balkh province like Hairatan city from starting point of Afghan territory, continues to districts and village of Samangan province like Ghaznegag and Feroz-Naghcheer districts and will end at Khwaja-Alwan area of Pul-Khumri city of Baghlan province.
- Transmission line path passes through barren desserts, hills and mountains. Land Route of Transmission Line connecting Hairatan city, Dorahe-Naybabad, Khulm district, Saighanche village, Lacha village, Ghaznegag, Feroz-Naghcheer, Hazrat-Sultan, Rabatak and Khawaja-Alwan.

C. Census of Affected Households AHs

114. Land acquisition and resettlement field survey (LARFS), including estimated measurement of affected assets, estimated census of AHs and community consultations were initially carried out during **01/08/2019 to 22/08/2019**.

115. The census included questions about the socioeconomic characteristics of HHs to obtain necessary information about their livelihood conditions. A preliminary assessment of the population, land and other assets that would potentially be affected due to implementation of the project has been estimated on the basis of relevant information sourced from primary and secondary data. The sources of data and information are described in the following section:

- a. Reconnaissance of the Affected Area. A thorough reconnaissance of the route of the transmission line corridors was conducted to develop a broad understanding of the area and to identify social issues likely to emerge in the implementation of the project. A walkthrough survey of the area was also undertaken to study the ground realities and the nature of developments that may have taken place.
- b. DABS Department Records No official records as such about the landowners are available with the DABS. However, many meetings were held with the staff and information was obtained as to number of affected people and their land holdings that would be affected.

- c. Satellite Image Imagery of the route of the TL area was used in making the preliminary assessment and estimation of the land utilization, terrain characteristics, etc. It is interesting to note that very minimal differences were found in the area estimated by using satellite images and by the physical assessment on site.

D. Socioeconomic Surveys

116. In order to have comprehensive and detailed information, the socioeconomic data of the affected people have been collected using different tools including relevant statistics of the province, personal discussions with the stakeholders and affected people, walk-over surveys and consultative meetings.

117. The survey found that a total number 62 HHs. A summary of the affected houses and their household members is given in Table Below.

Table 8: Number of Affected Houses and Household Members

Location	Number of HHs	Number of household members (APs)
Between Naibabad Substation of Hairatan City up to Ghaznigag District of Samangan province	28	196
Between Hazrat-Sultan District of Samangan province up to Khwaja-Alwan of Baghlan province	34	238
Total	62	434

118. During field surveys, AHs reported that they had been working on their lands for many years - not given on lease or hiring out to wage earning farmers.

119. The survey results regarding socioeconomic conditions and the impact assessment in the affected area are described briefly as below.

1) Demographic characteristics

120. The first part of the questionnaire concerns the demographic details of the APs.

Table 9: Distribution by Age of People Along Surkhan-Khwaja Alwan TL Route

Age of Head of Household (years)	Population %
From 1–20	32
From 20–35	18
From 36–50	25
From 51–60	20
Over 60	5
Total	100

Household Members

121. The total number of households affected by the project is 62 with an average household size of 7. Within the affected population, 234 persons are male and 200 persons are female.

Education Level

122. The overall literacy rate in Balkh province is 44%, however, while more than half of men are literate (54%), this is true for just about one-third of women (32%). However, in the population

aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is slightly better with 58.3% literacy, and there is a smaller improvement for women (35.4%). The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 6.1% of men and none of women able to read or write.

123. The overall literacy rate in Baghlan province is 21%, however, while nearly one third of men are literate (29%), this is true for just over one tenth of women (12%). However, in the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is significantly better with 40% literacy, whereas for women the figure shows little change (13.5%). The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 6.6% of men and 0.3% of women able to read and write.

124. Educational facilities in Samangan province is at low level with literacy rate recorded at only 19% for the province as a whole, with 28% literacy rate among men and a low of 10% among women. The Kuchi people are the least literate, recording a literacy rate of only 3%, that too among men only. The province has 159 primary and secondary schools with attendance of 59,915 students. 83% of schools are boy's school with 68% students. While the village schools are within easy reach, the high schools are generally about 10 km away from the villages.

Ethnic Composition

125. The major ethnic groups living in Baghlan province are Tajiks and Pashtuns followed by Hazaras and Uzbeks. This includes major tribes such as Hussainkhil (Pashtun) located in Baghlan Jadeed and north of Pul-I-Khumri Ahmadzai (Pashtun) located in Dahana Ghuri village, Pul-I-Khumri, Gadi (Pashtun) located in Baghlan Jadeed and Baghlan Khonjan, Aimaq (Tajik) located in Dahana Ghuri district and Arab (Tajik) located in Baghlan Jadeed / Nahreen and Dahana Ghuri districts. Dari is spoken by 70% of the population and 73% of the villages. The second most frequent language is Pashtu, spoken by the majorities in 528 villages representing 22% of the population. Baghlan province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 97,500 individuals, or 4% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Baghlan living in 6 communities. Half of these are short-range partially migratory, and the other half are long-range partially migratory. Overall, for both categories, less than half of the community migrates. In the winter both groups stay mostly in one area and don't move around during the season. In the summer season, some 820 long range migratory Kuchi households come from Parwan and Kapisa provinces to the Khenjan and Doshi districts of Baghlan province. The Kuchi population in the summer is 59,776 individuals.

126. The ethnic groups of Samangan province are: Hazaras, Tajiks, Uzbeks, some Arabs and Pashtuns. Hazaras make up almost 35 percent of the total population and districts such as Darah-Sof Balla are entirely Hazara ethnic. Roughly 72.5% people of the province speak Persian following by Uzbeki and Pashto languages. All inhabitants follow Islam, with majority being Sunni while the Shias make up the minority.

127. Around 66% of the population of Balkh province lives in rural districts while 34% lives in urban areas. The major ethnic groups living in Balkh province are Tajiks and Pashtuns followed by Uzbek, Hazaras, Turkman, Arab and Baluch. Dari is spoken by about 50% of the population and 58% of the villages. The second most frequent language is Pashtu, spoken by the majorities in 266 villages representing 27% of the population, followed by Turkmani (11.9%) and Uzbeki (10.7%). Balkh province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 52,929 individuals, or 2.2% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Balkh living in 80 communities. Half of these are short-range partially migratory, another third are long-range partially migratory, and 18% are settled. Overall, for long and short range migratory

categories, less than half of the community migrates. In the winter both groups stay mostly in one area and don't move around during the season. In the summer season, some 120 long range migratory Kuchi households come from Saripul province to Balkh province. The Kuchi population in the summer is 59,776 individuals.

2) Socioeconomic characteristics

Economic Activities

128. The main economic activity of these 62 HHs is agriculture. The second important activity is either livestock raising or manual labor job. The economic activities of a sample of approximately 17% of the total APs are shown in Table below.

Table 10: Economic Activities of the Sample Affected People

Economic Activities of the Sample Affected People		
Economic activity	No. of APs	%
Agriculture	25	33.7
Business	10	13.5
Labor	15	20.2
Employment (public and private)	10	13.5
Livestock raising	14	18.9
Total	74	100

Cropping Pattern

129. Two cropping patterns exist. The most common cultivated crops of Agricultural lands are in these provinces are: Wheat, barely, rice, maize, rapeseeds and flax. And the most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit, nut trees, vegetables and produce such as grapes, potatoes, beans, cotton, melon and watermelon. The main crops are wheat, vegetables.

Borrowing Status

130. During the survey, respondents were asked about the amount they have borrowed from different sources during recent years. The results showed that a small number of people have borrowed from the banks but have not repaid to the bank. And also, from relatives and friends that some are unpaid.

E. Gender issues

131. In the project provinces, men and women are economically active and contribute to their household economies. Men are the principally responsible for agricultural activities which include irrigating, cultivating, and for looking after the crops up to completion of harvest. The women support men in the family, in agriculture mainly during the cultivation time (weeding) and during harvest time. The women also contribute in processing (prevailingly with regard to their family's own products) of the agricultural products.

132. In case of purchasing food and clothes, a recent study shows that the majority of the decision is made by women. Men mainly decide if household devices, agriculture inputs and utensils or animals are to be purchased. The men are also the main decision makers for school enrolment for both boys and girls. The men control the major household assets. The man is the owner of the house, agricultural land, farming equipment and animals (larger animals like cows,

horses, and donkeys, and small animals like sheep and goats). Only chicken and ducks are often associated with the women who could on decode on these animals. For the LARP, the men will likely receive the cash compensation for affected assets.

F. Project Impact Assessment Surveys

133. Project impact identification and assessment related to population, land and land-based assets to be affected by the construction has been carried out through the field survey.

134. There are four major project impacts: (i) damages to crops, (ii) permanent losses of land, (iii) impacts on residences, and (iv) impacts on fruit and wooden trees.

CHAPTER 4

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. General

135. This LARP is prepared following the provisions of the land acquisition and resettlement framework (LARF) for the investment program prepared in October 2017. This chapter discusses the national legislation of Afghanistan and the differences and/or gaps in relation to the ADB safeguards. A synthesis of both systems of standards/safeguards is also provided in detail. A description of the various entitlements for different types of impacts and displaced persons is finally given.

B. Afghanistan's Legal Framework on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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

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

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

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

140. Verification of the ownership of the property located in the direction of linear projects can be referred to Article the Regulation on Land Acquisition for Linear Projects approved under official gazette No. 1283, dated 21 February 2018.

- These Regulations facilitate the ground for acquisition of land and properties located in the direction of linear projects and payment of compensation to people affected by acquisition and implementation of the project. The linear projects have been explained as Linear projects: The total number of activities under taken to construct planned facilities, the implementation of which is with less width and more length including construction and extension of highways, general and smaller roads, power lines, pipelines, telecommunication lines, fiber optic networks, railways and metro,

canalization networks, water scheme networks, irrigation canals, streams, tunnels and erection of power and telecommunication towers and others.

141. The amended Land Acquisition and Law (amended LAL - approved in mid-2017) addresses the land expropriation process and legal rights in relation to the process. The 2005 Land Acquisition Law (LAL) has been amended to align it with international best practices in land acquisition and resettlement. This amended law also covers resettlement and rehabilitation. For public interest purposes, such as construction of public infrastructure and acquisition of land with cultural or scientific values, land of higher agricultural productivity, or large gardens, the amend law provides that:

- Private lands will only be acquired for the purpose of pre-defined types of projects for public interest. (Article 5, amended LAL)
- Limitations in land acquisition: Lands with historic, cultural values and protected areas will not be expropriated. (Article 6, section 1, amended LAL). Expropriation of are in conflict with the provisions of any other legislation, its provisions shall prevail agricultural and orchard lands, forests, agricultural farms and green areas with environmental values will require state approval. (Article 6, section 2, amended LAL).
- In case parts of the private land is expropriated in a way that the remaining parts are useable by the owner, these remaining parts will not be expropriated. (Article 15, section 3, amended LAL).
- In case the remaining part is not usable by the owner, subject to owner's agreement, the expropriating agency will need to expropriate the remaining parts as well. (Article 15, section 4, amended LAL).
- The expropriating agency can acquire/purchase land, out of the city master plan area, upon settlement and agreement of the owner. (Article 18, section 1, amended LAL).
- The expropriating agency will need to pay the compensation for the expropriated assets to the affected person before commencement of the project. (Article 37, section 1, amended LAL).
- Resettlement: The expropriating agency will need to take necessary measures in accordance with the Law of Mines, Electricity provision law and other relevant laws, to resettle those families living out of the city master plan area losing houses in a collective manner and for this purpose a resettlement committee is proposed. (Article 38, sections 1 & 2, amended LAL).

C. The ADB Safeguard Policy

142. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009, applies to losses due both to physical and economic displacement caused by involuntary acquisition of land. The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguard policy are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. SPS IR safeguards is based on the following basic principles:

- Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

- Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout subproject implementation.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions, and the results of resettlement monitoring, and disclose monitoring reports.

D. Identification of Gaps between the ADB Policy and the Afghanistan Law

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

Table 11: Comparison of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the LAL of Afghanistan

ADB SPS 2009	Amended Land Acquisition Law (LAL, 2017)	Remarks/Agreed Reconciliation Measures
DPs are to be fully informed and consulted on compensation options.	The amended LAL provides for full information and compensation options to be discussed with the AHs.	No reconciliation required.
DPs should be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost.	LAR for public interest is to be compensated based on equal/fair value per current market rates. In case of residential land, land for land is offered, subject to availability and AH agreement. Affected crops and trees will be valued by the competent authorities.	The LARF specifies that affected land will be compensated at replacement cost, free of transaction cost, while buildings/structures are compensated without deducting for depreciation. Crops or trees will also be compensated in cash at replacement rates.
Lack of formal title should not be a barrier to compensation/rehabilitation.	The amended LAL provides for compensation to the users without any legal/formal documentation.	No Reconciliation required.
DPs should be timely compensated.	The amended LAL provides for compensation to be paid prior to commencement of project works.	The LARF provides for crops compensation whether they have been harvested or not to avoid civil works delays and pressures on land users to harvest a crop before it is fully ripe. Land users harvesting their crops after notification of the land occupation date will not lose any part of their due compensation.

ADB SPS 2009	Amended Land Acquisition Law (LAL, 2017)	Remarks/Agreed Reconciliation Measures
DPs should be compensated and/or assisted, to guarantee at least the maintenance of their pre-project livelihood level.	Compensation at replacement rate will be given for land, house, crops, or trees losses. Compensation for income losses/relocation costs is not considered.	General rehabilitation for income losses and for relocation costs will be given if these impacts occur.

E. Entitlements

1) Principles for Entitlement and Eligibility

144. The compensation eligibility and entitlements for this LARP are detailed below:

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

- Consultations with DPs will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- Compensation and rehabilitation are to be provided before the land is acquired.

145. DPs entitled to compensation or rehabilitation under the Investment Programs are:

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

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

2) Entitlements and Valuation

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

- **Acquisition of land** will be compensated at replacement cost either through replacement plots of similar value and condition or in cash based on replacement/current market to be approved by the council of ministers. DABS will shoulder all fees, taxes, and other charges, as applicable under relevant laws incurred in the acquisition and resource establishment.
- **Houses, Structures and Buildings** will be compensated in cash at replacement cost free of depreciation or transaction costs. Replacement costs are calculated in consultation with local governments, provincial DABS engineers and AP and will not include depreciation or salvaged materials which can be used for free by the AH. A lump sum shifting allowance of AF7,500 will be paid for each resettled AH in addition to building compensation.
- **Loss of crops** will be compensated at market rate of the crops lost.
- **Loss of trees:** Fruit bearing trees will be compensated at the value of 1 harvest multiplied by the number of years needed to re-grow a tree at the same productive level of the tree lost. Non-fruit bearing/timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The compensation for the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.
- **Vulnerable Households** – Vulnerable households (AHs below the poverty line, women household heads, mentally challenged headed households, etc.) will be provided an additional three months of average household income allowance

(AF45,000) as assistance and will be given priority in employment in project-related jobs.

- **Severe agricultural land impacts** – When 10% or more of an AP's agricultural land is affected, the AP will get an additional allowance for severe impacts equal to the market value of a year's net income crop yield of the land lost.
- **Transitional livelihood allowance** – AHs forced to relocate will receive a lump sum livelihood allowance of AF22,500.
- **Community structures and public utilities** – Will be fully replaced or rehabilitated so as to satisfy their pre-project functions.

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

149. The above described entitlements are summarized in the entitlements matrix provided in Table 12.

Table 12: Entitlements Matrix

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

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Trees Losses	Trees on affected land	Owner of trees (including informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 production 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. -Employer: indemnity for lost wages up to 3 months income -Employees: indemnity for lost wages up to 3 months income. It will be paid directly.
Transitional Allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters and informal settlers)	-Transitional allowance per household for livelihood losses at AF7,500 multiplied by 3 months
Relocation Allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters and informal settlers)	-Relocation allowance per household of AF7,500
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Additional cash assistance equivalent to 3 months average household income at district level as per the national statistics data (AF45,000) -Preferential employment in project related jobs, if qualified for the position.
Severe Loss of Agricultural Land (loss of >10% of agricultural lands)	Agricultural land	APs losing more than 10% of their agricultural land plots	-Additional allowance for severe land impacts equal to replacement cost of a year's net income from crop yield of land lost.
Temporary land occupation		Title holders (formal and informal) lease holders	-Rent for duration of use equal to potential crop loss plus plot rehabilitation. Tenants to share the lump-sum with land-use certificate holders as per their contract
Unidentified Impacts			-Unforeseen impacts compensated based on above entitlements and in accordance with SPS 2009 during project implementation by EA.
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

CHAPTER 5

CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Introduction

150. A consultation process was carried out with the potentially affected people/public along the transmission line routing from Surkhan – Khwaja Alwan (Pul-Khumri) (the only project component where LAR-related impacts are expected). The objective was sharing of information related with the project planning and execution activities. The information shared included project activities and their expected impacts on the physical, biological and socioeconomic conditions. Accordingly, the concerns/issues of the affected population/locals associated with the project were documented and understood.

Findings During the Consultation Meetings with the People and Governmental Offices of the Area:

151. At most of consultation meetings along transmission line route, the participants were asking similar questions like (i) Why the imported electric of Uzbekistan is being used instead of producing and constructing our own substations (ii) Will the compensation be enough for the loss of lands, **structures** and crops (iii) The new substation in Khwaja-Alwan will be able to provide enough power for the area?

152. In addition, the people were of the opinion that the electricity produced in Afghanistan would be cheaper than buying from other countries. This will affect savings in energy costs in our families. According to them, “in order to make our production system competitive we require cheap electricity so that we **produce** the goods and services cheaper than the world process and can compete with the imported goods and strengthen our country”.

153. Some of the affected people wanted to know about the norms decided for compensating different components. For instance, they wanted to know how land loss will be compensated, loss on standing crops will be estimated, damage to fruit and non-fruit trees will be evaluated and paid to the AHs etc. Their query also covered such areas as basis of determining dislocation compensation, **construction** loss, if the compensation amount would be adequate or not and how compensation will be released and the process of receiving the compensation.

Answer to the Questions of People:

154. In response to their questions, it was explained that this is a capital-intensive project and it would require time to complete the construction process.

155. The extension of these lines is necessary to carry electricity through these lines. In addition, these lines would smoothly transmit power from one part to another part of Afghanistan. “Through these lines we would even be able to supply electricity to the neighboring provinces”. Through all these clarifications, it was possible to draw people’s attention to the main points of the proposed project and win their trust and confidence.

156. Regarding the compensation given to the affected people, the citation was made to the previous projects funded under ADB assistance, and how ADB has devised transparent policy, oversight and how they monitor release of such payment was explained to them to their satisfaction. In addition, it was also mentioned that the process generally involves time as ADB

has a process in place and they carry out complete due diligence and upon their satisfaction, clearance is given for full release of compensation.

157. In the meeting, adequate explanation was given to the participants about the compensation policy and norms of compensation of ADB. Furthermore, the experiences from other completed ADB project regarding the compensation money was fully explained to the participants. It was clarified that the compensation money was paid in a very clear and transparent manner; compensation package was estimated on the basis of norms decided component wise, which has again been decided by taking into account prevailing market rates and replacement cost.

158. The consultation meeting was very helpful as both sides discussed issues in a free and frank environment, appreciating each other's perspectives. For the AHs, it was an opportunity wherein they could escalate their worries, concerns and more importantly, desired to know about the project, appreciated the economic benefit that the project would make in individual life as well as for the country as a whole. Regarding the compensation package, they required clarities, wanted to know ADB policies of compensation packages—all these were explained.

159. The participants appreciated the utility of such infrastructural project, economic benefit that it would generate in the society which were the positive take away messages. Alongside, it was emphasized that the cooperation of the local people is a must, and government too has important role to play to make the project implementation a smooth experience.

B. Identification of Stakeholders

160. Possible stakeholders of the project are: The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, the, Community Development Councils (CDCs) and the National Area Based Development Program developed by District Development Assemblies.

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

162. In general, when it comes to identifying impact of the project, the primary stakeholders are the people in the districts of these 3 provinces who are affected in different ways, type of losses, compromises and adjustments to be made during the construction phase of the project. 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).

C. Stakeholder Consultation

163. During the field survey, some meetings were held with people along the line corridor with regional and local stakeholders from 3 provinces. At the same time, information on the project was provided to those stakeholders who, until that point, had not been informed, formally. During the sessions, scope of the project was explained to the stakeholders and their cooperation with the project was solicited. Further, details were shared with all the stakeholders about the

compensation payments to the AHs as per ADB policy, tentative timeline of the project commencement and they were informed of the next steps which will include conduct of detailed surveys and consultations with the AHs in order to update/finalize the LARP for payment of their compensation. The stakeholders welcomed the government and ADB efforts in constructing the transmission line and involving and consulting them prior to project commencement.

D. Results from the Preliminary Consultation Process

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

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

166. The majority of the people would not have any problems with land acquisition and compensation procedures. However, they all pointed out that there were vulnerable households living in their communities (not affected by the ROW though).

167. The transmission line route passes through some villages of Samangan province affecting 4 structure below the transmission line and need to relocated due to electromagnetic field impact on the health of the residents.

168. Consulting meetings were held and the list of consultations conducted along the transmission line route including the number of participants is provided in (Annex 2).

E. Conclusions and Further Proceedings

169. One understanding and conclusion that the consultation efforts and social survey enabled is that the preparation and implementation of draft and final the land acquisition and resettlement process will ensure women involvement throughout the process As far as security conditions permit, for integration of female staff members into the contractor’s and the consultant’s team, contacts with women as land owners and women as heads of households in general will be made by female social experts.

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

- With the start of the final HVTL design with the Detailed Measurement Survey, a leaflet will be prepared by the PMO DABS with assistance from the project supervision consultant mentioning summary of land acquisition and compensation process (including the grievance redressal mechanism and all addresses of concerned institutions) and distributed to all persons identified as owners of affected land and other properties. A draft leaflet is shown in Annex 1.
- The involvement of the affected population and their representatives will be ensured by their participation in the Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committees (PVCC). After agreement of the LARP between DABS and ADB, the approved LARP

will be uploaded onto the homepage of ADB and will be made available in the local offices of DABS in local language.

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

171. Apart from the institutional participation of representatives of the population, all affected persons are encouraged to apply to the PMO and their Due Diligence Team (DDT) about any matter related to the project that they might have. Phone numbers and other information about the concerned institutions will be provided in the project leaflet mentioned above.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism

172. In accordance with ADB safeguards, care will be taken under the project to minimize escalation of grievances. This is all the more necessary since Afghanistan is already labeled as “conflict” and requires special attention to avoid any further emergence of conflicts.

173. 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. By including women in the team, implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement (and compensation) process will be made gender-sensitive and culturally adapted.

174. Notwithstanding the above safeguard and protocol, complaints are sometimes unavoidable. For instance, it is possible that understanding of the value of losses and consequently of compensation payment could arise. Therefore, a grievance redress mechanism is being adopted for the project to allow the DP the opportunity to appeal against any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from valuation of losses and the compensation/rehabilitation process. Efforts to make DPs fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints will continue during the updating of the LARP and at the time of compensation.

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

- DP not listed as affected
- Losses not identified correctly
- Compensation/assistance considered inadequate or not as provided by the entitlement matrix
- Dispute about ownership
- Internal dispute amongst owners, leaseholders, and /or sharecroppers
- Delay in disbursement of compensation payments/assistance
- Improper distribution of compensation payments/assistance in case of joined ownership of land and other properties
- Rehabilitation work not properly done by contractor.

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

177. **First Step:** A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established for each concerned district during the conduct of detailed measurement surveys and consultations for update/finalization of the LARP which will occur after completion of detailed design. It would include two members of the community along the HVTL corridor (preferably one DP and one non-directly affected person from two different villages concerned) to be elected by the regional *jirga*, one representative of the district governor with juridical experience, one representative of the concerned district DABS office, and one representative of a regionally active NGO (who will act as a civil society organization), preferably with experience in mediation/conflict management.

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

179. **Second Step:** If the district-level GRC is unable 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 the central level. The elected representatives of the DP at the provincial level will have the opportunity to mediate by providing their written comments and proposals to the manager. A final decision will be made by the Director of DABS after the assessment of the case and a careful preparation of the decision by the PMO representative. Grievances should be sent in writing and must be heard and resolved as soon as possible on the spot or within 14 days of submission of the complaint.

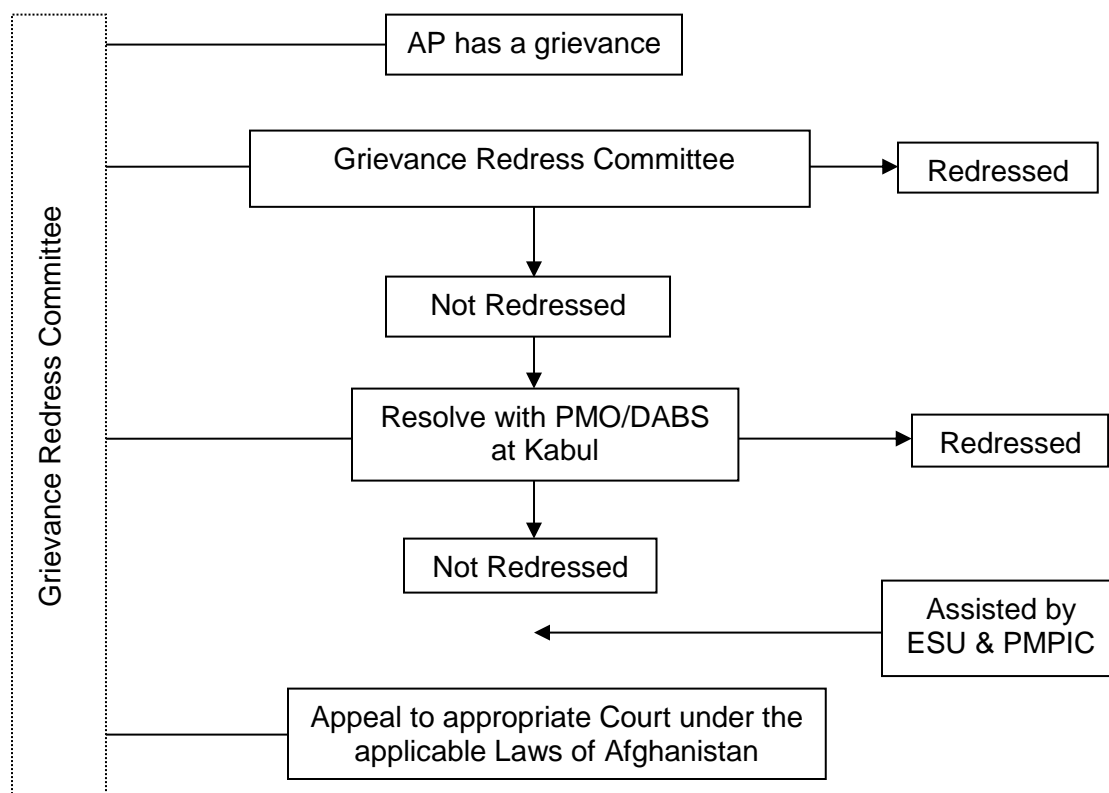
180. While applying for Grievance Redress Mechanism, the DP can seek support from the representative of the coordinator who may also be assisted by the national and international consultants. The contact addresses/phone numbers will be disseminated via the project information leaflet to be distributed amongst all possibly affected HH.

181. If the cause of a grievance is the contradiction between traditional law and modern legislation, the DP may also seek support from the local Jirga and/or from elders which may hear the legal position of the DP.

182. If the issue or complaint remains unresolved through the grievance redress mechanism, the case can be referred to the appropriate court for resolution.

183. The PMO will design a pro-forma letter to be used for filling complaints. A representative of the coordinator or a member of the DDT will help in filling the form and transmitting it to the appropriate committee/authority and will assist the DP at every stage of the complaint process.

184. If grievances cannot be resolved at the local level, the DABS will nevertheless pay the amount laid down by the PVCC to the DP. Additional compensation may be paid later upon decision of the DABS general manager or the court appealed to in accordance with the final entitlements of the DP. A schematic of the proposed GRM is provided below:



G. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

185. 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.

186. Households below the poverty line and otherwise vulnerable households may lose their livelihood base if impacted by the project / loss of land or relocation. In this case, a special livelihood support program may be considered.

187. So far, not a single case has been identified where a business could be affected, and the probability that the final design may result in more losses than estimated (exceptional cases) is very low. However, only 4 HHs are likely to be displaced from their residences which will be considered to be avoided or decreased through design options in detailed design stage. In case this impact cannot be avoided, the dislocation allowances provided in the entitlement matrix should be sufficient to help these AHs to cope with resettlement to the new locations where they would propose to be relocated. This needs to be ensured through adequate/routine consultations with the AHs and monitoring of the process by DABS and the project supervision consultant.

H. Institutional Arrangements

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

1) Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS)

189. Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS) is the executing agency (EA) for the project and primarily 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) will be constituted. The PMO has overall responsibility of planning, implementation and monitoring of LAR activities in projects under the MFF. It is tasked to:

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

190. The EA staff dealing with LAR impacts will require further training on safeguards issues. This will be provided by the project supervision consultant's national and international resettlement specialists.

191. The draft LARP will be finalized by the PMO based on the detailed design of the transmission line component. DMS and HHs census will be conducted based on specific tower spotting. A Resettlement Team (or specialist) is a requirement for the PMO and contractor to conduct the DMS, HHs census and survey and implement the final/implementation ready LARP.

2) The Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)

192. The LARP will need to be updated by the construction supervision consultant upon completion of detailed design. The CSC will also be responsible to monitor LARP implementation and prepare monthly reports.

3) Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committee

193. The assessment of all damages and losses will be done and the valuation of compensation will be decided by the Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committee (PVCC) in consultation with APs. The Committee would consist of the following members (i) one representative of the Province governor responsible for land affairs; (ii) one representative of the PMO (preferably a member of Due Diligence Team); (iii) one representative of the coordinator/facilitator; (iv) one representative of the land users where lands are taken permanently or temporarily; (v) one representative of the District *Jirga*, preferably coming from the most relevant District regarding land acquisition of the respective Province; and (vi) one representative of the contractor, responsible for the identification of losses, is also a member of the sub-

commission without right to vote. During project implementation land ownership documents and valuations will be approved by administrative meeting of provincial governor.

4) Other Agencies and Institutions

194. Several other agencies and institutions would have a role in the preparation and implementation of the LARP. These are:

- **Community *Shuras*, Local *Jirgas* and Community Development Councils.** These local entities will assist in various ways the communication between DABS and the affected communities. This includes facilitating public consultation, monitoring the management of complaints and grievances, vouching as needed for the land occupation status of the APs and assisting in the definition of land compensation rates where no clear land markets are established.
- **Provincial Governments.** This entity will ensure government functions at the provincial level, and following the land valuation survey or negotiation, will provide official endorsement of land compensation rates.
- **Ministry of Finance (MOF).** The MOF will be responsible to coordinate the approval of the LARP by the Cabinet of Ministers and, once the LARP is approved, deploy the finances needed for LARP implementation.
- **Women's groups** may be an additional stakeholder if present in the districts. They may support the team of coordinator and constructor in direct information, consultation, and negotiation 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.

5) Capacities of DABS/PMO and Training Requirements

195. The capacity of DABS and especially PMO regarding three key components of adequate project planning and implementation is relatively low. They are identified as:

- Participatory planning, implementation and monitoring of projects has, at least so far, little relevance in the day-to-day business;
- Communication techniques are poor, and
- Involvement of women in projects is not sufficiently represented.

196. Especially, a gender-sensitive implementation would require inputs from the side of the international consultant and resettlement specialist and their national counterparts. The IRS will be recruited under the project supervision consultant's team and will be the primary person preparing the LARP taking into account all the requirements of the SPS. The PMO team will be provided on-the-job training by the IRS on conduct of surveys and consultations and preparation of LARP. This will be included in the ToR of the IRS.

CHAPTER 6

RESETTLEMENT/COMPENSATION BUDGET

A. Basic Provisions

197. Funds for the implementation of the LARP are part of the overall project budget. In this chapter, the budget is indicated in a preliminary manner based on a rough calculation of the number and type of transmission towers to be constructed, at the estimated market price of 2019 (current price) of major crop (wheat) grown in the two provinces to be covered by the transmission line, and the value of other assets to be lost as has been described in the LARF.

198. The budget includes administration charges, inclusive of fees for the coordinator, contingencies, and monitoring expenses.

199. Due to the preliminary status of the design for the transmission line, only very rough estimations of land acquisition and resettlement costs can be provided. The cost of LARP implementation will be finalized after the elaboration of the final engineering design by the contractor and the Detailed Measurement Survey.

200. DABS will ensure funds availability upon finalization of this LARP based on detailed design.

B. Compensation for Permanent Land Losses

201. The total permanent private lands requirement for towers will be 6,430.00 m². The agricultural lands were divided into 3 categories for valuation. The valuation process included consultations with various landowners and assessment of land transactions in the area.

Table 13: Compensation for Permanent Land Losses

Type of Land	Rate (AF per m ²)
Agricultural lands	
Category 1	320
Category 2	200
Category 3	120
Residential land	
Residential land	320

C. Compensation for affected structures

202. Structure loss valuation was done based on 'replacement cost' free of depreciation. Replacement costs are calculated in consultation with the local governments and provincial DABS personnel. The replacement costs are arrived at by assessment of market value for replacement of structures and include costs of material, labor and transport.

Table 14: Compensation for Affected Structures

Item (structure)	Unit	Rate (AF)
Houses/Buildings (Mud/brick/wood)	m ²	500
Perimeter Walls (Mud/Brick/Wood)	m ³	67

D. Compensation for crops

203. Compensation for crops was valued based on market value of affected crop and on the basis of per sqm productivity of land. As per the assessments conducted, from each sqm of land, 1–2 kg of wheat can be harvested. So, on average, 1.5 kg of wheat per each m² of land was calculated.

Table 15: Compensation for Crops

Affected area of crops (Wheat) m²	Rate (AF)
1,880.00	20

E. Compensation for trees

204. Fruit bearing trees were valued 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 trees were valued at the commercial value of the wood x its volume. There are 172 number of fruit trees and 83 non-fruit trees. The assessed rates for the various affected trees range from AF4,000–AF8,000.

F. Allowances

205. Relocation Allowance: The 4 AHs who will need to be relocated, will be provided a lump sum amount of AF7,500 per AH.

206. Transitional Allowance: The 4 who will need to be relocated, will also be provided a lump sum amount of AF22,500 per AH.

207. Vulnerable AH allowance: The 27 AHs who were considered to be below poverty line, will receive a lump sum allowance of AF45,000 per HH.

Summary of total cost

Land (A)	Affected Area/m2	Unit Rate	Amount (AF)	Amount (\$)
1- Private Land				
Agricultural irrigated land				
First Category	1,430.00	320.00	457,600.00	5,720.00
Second Category	1,980.00	200.00	396,000.00	4,950.00
Third Category	2,520.00	120.00	302,400.00	3,780.00
Residential Land	500.00	320.00	160,000.00	2,000.00
Subtotal	6,430.00		1,316,000.00	16,450.00
Structure (B)	Affected Area	Unit Rate	Amount	
Houses/Buildings (Mud/brick/wood)	432	2,500	1,080,000.00	13,500.00
Houses/Buildings (Mud/brick/wood)	68	10,000	680,000.00	8,500.00
	500		1,760,000.00	22,000.00
Walls	Affected volume	Unit Rate		
Perimeter Walls (Mud/Brick/Wood)	49	300	14,700.00	183.75
Perimeter Walls (Mud/Brick/Wood)	18	1,000	18,000.00	225.00
Subtotal	67		32,700.00	408.75
Trees (C)	Affected Area	Unit Rate	Amount	
Nonproductive Trees	83	4,000	332,000.00	4,150.00
Productive Trees	172	8,000	1,376,000.00	17,200.00
Subtotal	255		1,708,000.00	21,350.00
Crops Loss (D)	Affected Area	Unit Rate	Amount	
Crops	1,880	20	37,600.00	470.00
Subtotal			37,600.00	470.00
Allowance (E)	Household /Area	Unit Rate	Amount	
Transitional Allowance	4	22,500.00	90,000.00	1,125.00
Vulnerable AHs allowance	27	45,000.00	1,215,000.00	15,187.50
Relocation AH Allowance	4	7,500.00	30,000.00	375.00
Subtotal			1,335,000.00	16,687.50
Total (A+B+C+D+E)			6,189,300.00	77,366.25
Other Cost				
LARP Operation cost 10%			618,930.00	7,736.63
Contingencies cost 10%			618,930.00	7,736.63
Subtotal			1,237,860.00	15,473.25
Total Project Cost			7,427,160.00	92,839.50

CHAPTER 7

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

208. The turnkey contract for this project will be awarded during the first half of 2020. DABS will begin the update and finalization of this LARP immediately upon award of civil works turnkey contract and will eventually implement the updated LARP after review and approval by ADB. Figure 4 presents the update, finalization and implementation of this LARP.

Table 16: LARP Finalization and Implementation Schedule

LARP Implementation Tasks	Feb 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020	Jun. 2020	July. 2020	Aug. 2020	Sep. 2020
Tentative award of civil works	—							
Detailed design completion		—						
LAR field surveys and consultations			—					
LARP update and finalization based on detailed design			—	—				
DABS and ADB review of final LARP					—			
Approval of LAR budget by Council of Ministers (CoM)					—	—		
LARP implementation and compensation payment								
Commencement of civil works in areas without LAR impact							—	
Grievance Redress		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notice to proceed for Civil Works in LAR-affected areas								—
Internal / External Monitoring: Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reporting						—	—	—

CHAPTER 8

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

209. The update, finalization and 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.

A. Internal Monitoring

210. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PMO. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reporting will cover the following:

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

211. Monitoring will be carried out on a monthly basis by the PMO and will be reported to ADB on a semiannual basis. The PMO will be responsible for determining if any follow-up actions are necessary and ensuring these actions are undertaken.

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

Reporting

213. Biannual social safeguard monitoring reports SMR will be sent to ADB along with regular progress reports. The monitoring reports will be posted on ADB website, and relevant information from these reports will be disclosed in the project areas in local languages. ADB will issue notice to proceed (NTP) for commencement of civil works only upon receipt, review and approval of LARP implementation compliance report. As the project is turnkey (design build) the initial NTP for mobilization of the contractor will be issued for detailed design only while the second NTP will be issued for construction which will be conditional to final LARP implementation and acceptance of compliance report by ADB.

Annex 1: Project Information Leaflet

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: Regional Power Interconnection funded by the Asian Development Bank

Executing Agency: Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS)

Expected Implementation Period: 2020–2021

Project Description: The principal goal of the construction of OHTL 500 kV SS «Surkhan» - SS «Pul-e-Khumri» (Khodja-Alwan) is to secure export capacity in scope 1000 MW of electricity from the Republic of Uzbekistan (RUz) towards the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (IRA), to increase stability Afghanistan power grid system, to release limitation of power transfer to the North grid system of Afghanistan, to provide electricity for new open end-users of the region, to increase efficiency and secure power supply to industries and population.

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

- With the start of the final HVTL design with the detailed measurement survey, a leaflet will be prepared by the PMO DABS with assistance from the project supervision consultant mentioning summary of land acquisition and compensation process (including the grievance redressal mechanism and all addresses of concerned institutions) and distributed to all persons identified as owners of affected land and other properties. A draft leaflet is shown in Annex 1.
- The involvement of the affected population and their representatives will be ensured by their participation in the Provincial Valuation and Compensation Committees (PVCC). After agreement of the LARP between DABS and ADB, the approved LARP will be uploaded onto the homepage of ADB and will be made available in the local offices of DABS in local language.
- DABS will also on a parallel way provide a translation of the summary of the principles of the LARP, and the land acquisition and compensation process to the concerned district administrations for further distribution to the possibly affected communities.

Expected Impact and Indicative Entitlements:

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

Entitlements Matrix

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent agricultural/ residential/ commercial land loss	Land affected by right-of-way (RoW)	AP with title, formal/customary deed, or traditional land right as vouched by local Jirga, elders or Community Development Council.	- Compensation at replacement cost either through replacement plots of similar value or in cash based on replacement/current market value. All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project
Structure loss	Residential/ commercial or auxiliary structures affected	Owners of structures (including informal settlers)	- Cash compensation for affected structure and other fixed assets at replacement cost of the structure free of depreciation, taxes/fees and salvaged materials. - In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure. - Right to salvage material from demolished structure
Crops losses	Crops on affected land	Owners of crops / sharecroppers	- Cash compensation equal to replacement cost of crop lost plus cost of replacement seeds and restoration of future crop activities.
Trees Losses	Trees on affected land	Owner of trees (including informal settlers)	- Fruit bearing trees will be compensated at the value of 1 harvest multiplied by the number of years needed to re-grow a tree at the same production 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. -Employer: indemnity for lost wages up to 3 months income -Employees: indemnity for lost wages up to 3 months income. It will be paid directly.
Transitional Allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters and informal settlers)	-Transitional allowance per household for livelihood losses at AF7,500 multiplied by 3 months

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Relocation Allowance	Relocating households	All relocating households (including renters and informal settlers)	-Relocation allowance per household of AF7,500
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 at district level as per the national statistics data (AF45,000) -Preferential employment in project related jobs, if qualified for the position.
Severe Loss of Agricultural Land (loss of >10% of agricultural lands)	Agricultural land	APs losing more than 10% of their agricultural land plots	-Additional allowance for severe land impacts equal to replacement cost of a year's net income from crop yield of land lost.
Temporary land occupation		Title holders (formal and informal) lease holders	-Rent for duration of use equal to potential crop loss plus plot rehabilitation. Tenants to share the lump-sum with land-use certificate holders as per their contract
Unidentified Impacts			-Unforeseen impacts compensated based on above entitlements and in accordance with SPS 2009 during project implementation by EA.
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 right from the detailed design stage for redress of grievances and complaints. The indicative mechanism is as follows:


Complaints may be filed at district DABS offices located in the 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.

Annex 2: Record of the Consultations Conducted Along the Transmission Line Route as Part of Field Surveys.

Below is attendance sheet of the consultation meeting with Balkh province and Hairatan district DABS



لست اشتراك كنده گان جلسه هم آهنگي پروژه برق انتقالی 500 كيلووات سرخان - پلخمری بابت تكيت خساره متضررين و مطالعات احتمالي



List of Meeting member for Resettlement work In the Surkhan-Pul-e-Khumri Dasht Khuja Alwan sub station Project

محل میزبانی	موضوع میزبانی	تاریخ	شماره	اسم	وظیفه	نمبر تلفون	امضا	ملاحظات
Meting place	Agenda	Date	No	Name	Position	Phone No	Signature	Remarks
Hairatan DABS Balkh province	coordinating meeting	07 / Aug / 2019	1	انجمن	نماینده مردم	0799 447941		
		1398 / 16 / 3	2	انجمن	رئیس هیئت مدیره	0799 101901		
		7 / Aug / 2019	3	انجمن	رئیس هیئت مدیره	0700 501234		
			4	انجمن	رئیس هیئت مدیره	0799 234338		
			5	انجمن	رئیس هیئت مدیره	0799 234340		
			6	انجمن	رئیس هیئت مدیره	079 0062097		
08-Aug-2019			7	انجمن	رئیس هیئت مدیره	0791336699		
08-Aug-2019			8	انجمن	رئیس هیئت مدیره	0729 003135		

لست اشتراك كنده گان جلسه هم آهنگي پروژه برق النقلي 500 كيلوالت سرخان - پلخمرى بابت تثبيت خساره متضررين و مطالعات اجتماعي

List of Meting member for Resettlement work in the Surkhan-Pul-e-Khumri Dasht Khuja Alwan sub station Project

Meting place Hazrat-e-Sultan District محل ميٽنگ دفتري و سوال خوت سلطان

Agenda Samangra pr... موضوع ميٽنگ آهنگي جلسه سرخان

Date 20 / Aug / 2019 تاريخ ۲۰ / ۸ / ۱۳۹۸

Remarks ملاحظات	Signature امضا	نمبر تيلفون Phone No	Position وظيفه	Name اسم	شماره No
		0799447961	تقصي سرالتر	انجنيئر سليم	1
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		0729004016	انجنيئر محمد يوسف	انجنيئر محمد يوسف	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	
		۰۷۷۵۸۴۲۶۲	سوال	محمد بيگ	

Below is picture of Consultation meeting with Samangan province ARAZI



[illegible]

Below is attendance sheets of the consultation meeting with APs in Hazrat-Sultan District of Samangan Province

805-1

ADB

List of Meeting member for Resettlement work in the Surkhan-Pule-Khumri Dasht Khujia Aliwan sub station Project

لست اشراك كننده گان چيشه اگاني دهی پروژه تسيولين انتقال 500 كيلو ولت برق سرخان، چلغري پلوت تثبيت خسترو مقهورين و مطايعات احداثي

Meeting Place: District of Hazrat Sultan Samangan Province. Chitgarh Sub Station

Date of meeting: 21-Aug-2019

Agenda of meeting: موضوع چيشه: ٢٠١٩ ٢١ ٨

شماره No	اسم Name	پدر Father Name	قرية Village	ولایت District	ولایت Province	موقعیت Position	امضاء Signature	تلفون Phon No	توضیحات Remarks
1	عبداللہ	بابا	آسیار	چیتگار	سمنگان	مفتی		۰۷۷۲۲۸۲۴۱	
2	شیر احمد	شیر علی	کوکرد بلان	"	"	مفتی		۰۷۷۴۵۲۴۴	
3	محمد هاشم	عبدی خان	سیراباد	"	"	مفتی		۰۷۷۵۹۱۴۹	
4	محمد آصف	محمد حسن	مفتی	"	"	مفتی		۰۷۷۹۹۸۴	
5	عبدالله	سید داد	طوگتی	"	"	مفتی		۰۷۷۲۲۴۴	
6	جهانگیر	گلر	طوگتی	"	"	مفتی		۰۷۷۹۹۱۱	
7	نصیر احمد	مرو خان	دولت آباد	"	"	مفتی		۰۷۷۵۵۱۵	
8	ملا مولی	خاندر	چیتگار	"	"	مفتی		۰۷۷۴۴۱۹	
9	محمد رحمان	محمد	کاکر	"	"	مفتی		۰۷۷۴۴۱۹	

لست اشتراك كننده گان جلسه آگاهي دهی پروژه تحديپاين انتقال 500 كيلو ولت برق سرخان بهخسري بابت تثبيت خساره متضررين ومطالعات اخلاصی



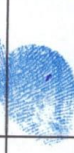






List of Meeting member for Resettlement work in the Surkhan-Pul-e-Khumri Dasht Khuja Alwan sub station Project

Meting Place: District of Hanoi surface of Baomangh province

Date of meting: 21-Aug-2019

Agenda of meeting:

موضوع جلسه :

شماره No	اسم Name	نام پدر Father Name	قریه Village	ناحیه District	ولایت Province	موقعیت Position	امضاء Signature	تاریخ Date	ملاحظات Remarks
۱۵	علاءالدین	محمد اسم	قزاق	خوارزم	منگل	رئیس کسب		۱۳۸۲/۰۱/۲۵	
۱۱	عبیدالله	محمد اسم	سوارمول	خوارزم	منگل	رئیس کسب		۱۳۸۲/۰۱/۲۵	
۱۲	محمد اسماعیل	محمد اسم	قزاق	خوارزم	منگل	رئیس کسب		۱۳۸۲/۰۱/۲۵	
۱۳	محمد اسماعیل	محمد اسم	قزاق	خوارزم	منگل	رئیس کسب		۱۳۸۲/۰۱/۲۵	
۱۴	محمد اسماعیل	محمد اسم	قزاق	خوارزم	منگل	رئیس کسب		۱۳۸۲/۰۱/۲۵	
۱۵	محمد اسماعیل	محمد اسم	قزاق	خوارزم	منگل	رئیس کسب		۱۳۸۲/۰۱/۲۵	
۱۶	محمد اسماعیل	محمد اسم	قزاق	خوارزم	منگل	رئیس کسب		۱۳۸۲/۰۱/۲۵	
۱۷	محمد اسماعیل	محمد اسم	قزاق	خوارزم	منگل	رئیس کسب		۱۳۸۲/۰۱/۲۵	
۱۸	محمد اسماعیل	محمد اسم	قزاق	خوارزم	منگل	رئیس کسب		۱۳۸۲/۰۱/۲۵	

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لست الشراک کنندگان جلسه آگاهی پروژه تسدیدین انتقال 500 کیلو ولت برق سرخان بلخسوی بابت تثبیت خساره منقرنین ومطامعات احتفای

ADB

List of Meeting member for Resettlement work in the Surkhan-Pul-e-Khumri Dasht Khujia Alwan sub station Project



Meeting Place: District of Hazrat Sultan Saemang Province

Date of meeting: 21-Aug-2019

بخوانا

محل جلسه
تاریخ جلسه

Agenda of meeting:

موضوع جلسه :

ملاحظات	Remarks	شماره	No
نام	Name	نام پدر	Father Name
قریه	Village	ولایت	Province
موقعیت	Position	امضاء	Signature
تلفون	Phon No		
19	غلامرضا	لعلعلی	لوربان کهر
20	بابا	دوستدار	کابلجی بیک
21	عزیزخان	حاتی الله	جوجی بیک
22	تاجعلی	کنیر	خواجه بیک
23	حبی الله	حبی الله	حبی الله
24	حبی الله	حبی الله	حبی الله
25	قربانی	حبی الله	حبی الله
26	مرد	مرد	مرد
27	عادل	عادل	عادل

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Below are the pictures of Consultation meetings with APs in Hazrat-Sultan District of Samangan Province

