

Resettlement Plan

November 2014

AFG: Transport Network Development Investment Program (Baharak–Eshkashim Road Project) Tranche 4

Prepared by Ministry of Public Works, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan for the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

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



د افغانستان اسلامي جمهوریت
د فواید عامی وزارت
د آسیایی پراختیا بانک د پروژو د تنظیمولو دفتر

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وزارت فواید عامه
دفتر تنظیم برنامه های بانک انکشاف آسیایی



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Ministry of Public Works
Program Management Office (PMO)

Date: 28/Oct/2014

NO :

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Transport and Communications Division
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Manila, Philippines

**Subject: Transport Network Development Investment Program
— Proposed Tranche 4 -Government's Endorsement of the LARP and IEE**

Dear Ms. Yang:

The Government of Afghanistan (Government) has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide funding under Tranche 4 of the established Multitranchise Financing Facility (MFF), Transport Network Development Investment Program to implement the Beharak to Eshkashim section (108 km) in line with the MFF's roadmap. In this regard, the Government endorses and approves the disclosure of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plans (LARP) and the Initial Environment Examination (IEE).

The LARP follows the entitlements matrix in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF), which was revised and updated when Tranche 2 was processed in late 2012. The LARP will be disclosed by the Government to the affected households, both in English and local languages.

Yours sincerely

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CC:

H.E. Dr. Mustafa Mastoor, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Finance
Mr. Joji Tokeshi, Country Director, ADB Afghanistan Resident Mission

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 12 November 2014)

Currency Unit	–	Afghani (AFN)
AFN 1.00	=	\$.0173
\$1.00	=	57.65 AFN

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	affected household
AP/s	affected person/s
COI	corridor of impact
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DDT	Due Diligence Team
DP	Displaced Person
DPC	Displaced Persons Committee
EA	Executing Agency
EMA	External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency
GoA	Government of Afghanistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
INGO	Implementing Non-governmental organization
IRS	International Resettlement Specialist
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
jarib	Afghan unit of land measurement = 2000 m ²
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometer
LAL	Land Acquisition Law
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition & Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition & Resettlement Plan
m	Meter
MFF	Multitranches financing facility
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PFR	Periodic financing request
PMO	Project Management Office
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
ROW	Right-of-Way
TNDIP	Transport Network Development Program

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	I
DEFINITION OF TERMS	4
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	10
A. GENERAL.....	10
1) <i>LARP Finalization Status</i>	11
2) <i>LAR-Related Conditionality</i>	11
3) <i>Description of the Project</i>	12
4) <i>Scope of the LARP</i>	12
5) <i>Objective of the LARP</i>	13
6) <i>Eligibility cut-off date</i>	13
CHAPTER 2: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	14
B. INTRODUCTION	14
C. IMPACTS ASSESSMENT.....	14
7) <i>Land Impacts</i>	14
8) <i>Crops impacted</i>	15
9) <i>Trees impacted</i>	15
10) <i>Impact on Structures</i>	15
11) <i>Relocation of Affected Households</i>	16
12) <i>Business/Income Losses</i>	16
13) <i>Households with Severely Affected Agricultural Land</i>	16
14) <i>Vulnerable Households</i>	17
15) <i>Summary of the Census</i>	17
CHAPTER 3: SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	19
D. GENERAL.....	19
E. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	19
1) <i>Gender Composition</i>	19
2) <i>Literacy</i>	20
3) <i>Ethnicity</i>	20
F. LIVELIHOOD STREAMS	20
4) <i>Income from Various livelihood Streams</i>	20
G. HOUSEHOLD STANDARD OF LIVING AND WELL-BEING	20
5) <i>Access to Amenities</i>	20
H. ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND EDUCATION	21
CHAPTER 4: RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT.....	22
I. GENERAL.....	22
J. LAND ACQUISITION LAW IN AFGHANISTAN (AFGHANISTAN’S LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON LAND ACQUISITION)	22
K. ADB’S SAFEGUARDS POLICY STATEMENT	23
L. COMPARISON OF POLICIES	24
M. PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES ADOPTED FOR THIS PROJECT	26
N. COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS.....	27
6) <i>Eligibility</i>	27
7) <i>Entitlements</i>	27
O. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES	31
CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.....	32
P. GENERAL.....	32

Q.	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATIONS DURING LARP PREPARATION	33
R.	PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE UP TO PROJECT COMPLETION	34
S.	DISCLOSURE OF LARP	35
CHAPTER 6: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS		36
T.	. GENERAL	36
U.	EXECUTING AGENCY	36
V.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36
W.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT OFFICE IN MPW	36
X.	DUE DILIGENCE TEAM AT PMO LEVEL	37
Y.	RESETTLEMENT SPECIALIST (INTERNATIONAL) AT PMO LEVEL	37
Z.	CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION CONSULTANT	38
AA.	IMPLEMENTING NGO	38
BB.	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF VARIOUS AGENCIES	39
CC.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (GRC)	40
CHAPTER 7: COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES REDRESS		42
CHAPTER 8: RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING		44
DD.	GENERAL	44
EE.	COMPENSATION VALUATION	44
	8) <i>Assets Valuation</i>	44
	9) <i>Income Restoration / Other Allowances</i>	46
FF.	LARP IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPPORT COST	47
GG.	COST ESTIMATE AND BUDGET	47
HH.	SUMMARY OF TOTAL COST	48
II.	SUMMARY OF BUDGET (FUNDING SOURCE-WISE)	49
CHAPTER 9: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE		51
JJ.	GENERAL	51
KK.	LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	51
LL.	COMPENSATION DELIVERY MECHANISM	54
CHAPTER 10: MONITORING AND EVALUATION		56
MM.	GENERAL	56
NN.	INTERNAL MONITORING	56
	10) <i>Monitoring Progress</i>	56
	11) <i>Internal Monitoring Indicators</i>	56
OO.	EXTERNAL IMPACT MONITORING & EVALUATION	56
PP.	EMA TASKS	57
QQ.	REPORTING	57

APPENDIX

Appendix 1 Rehabilitation Information Booklet

Appendix 2 Resettlement Information Pamphlet

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected persons (APs)	means all of the people affected by the project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and include any person, household (sometimes referred to as project affected family), firms, or public or private institutions. APs therefore include; i) persons affected directly by the right-of-way acquisition, or construction work area; (ii) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees or crops are affected; (iii) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income due to the project impact; (iv) persons who lose work/employment as a result of project impact; and (v) people who lose access to community resources/property as a result of the project.
Compensation	means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.
Cut-off-date	means the date after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation, i.e., they are not included in the list of APs as defined by the project census. Normally, the cut-off date is the start date or the end date of the detailed measurement survey.
Detailed measurement survey	means the detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground.
Encroachers	mean those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. Also those who illegally extend their legal title holding on to the public land.
Entitlement	means the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to business restoration due to APs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Inventory of losses	means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
Jerib	means traditional unit for measurement of land in Afghanistan. One Jerib is equivalent to 2000 square meter of land. One hectare consists of 5 jeribs.
Land acquisition	means the process through the eminent domain law of the

country whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.

Non-titled	means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant, i.e., those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied compensation for any developments they may have made on the land that they occupy, although they are not required to be compensated for the land.
Poor	means those falling below the official national poverty line which is 1 USD per day person as income in this case.
Replacement cost	means the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.
Sharecropper	means the same as tenant cultivator or tenant farmer, and is a person who cultivates land they do not own for an agreed proportion of the crop or harvest.
Significant impact	means 200 people or more will experience major impacts, which is defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing ten per cent or more of their productive assets (income generating).
Squatter	one who illegally occupies public land.
Vulnerable	means any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes; (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households (within the meaning given previously); (iv) landless or those without title to land; (v) elderly households with no means of support; (vi) households without security of tenure; (vii) ethnic minorities; and (viii) marginal farmers (with landholdings of five Jeribs or less).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared by the Ministry of Public Works based on preliminary engineering design as part of the Periodic Financing Request (PFR) to ADB for processing Tranche 4 of the MFF. Field work to inform the document was conducted over 19 weeks from May to September 2014, impacted by frequent security related delays. **This document will need to be updated after the detailed/final design is completed by the design and build contractor.** This LARP covers the impacts of the 108 Km road to be built in the north-eastern periphery of Afghanistan from Baharak to Eshkashim, financed by ADB under the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) for the Transport Network Development Investment Program (TNDIP). The 108 km Baharak-Eshkashim road passes through the Baharak, Warduj, Zebakand Eshkashim districts of Badakhshan province. The major settlements located along the Project road are Baharak, Arder, Adam Beki, Poshusstan, Oshkhan, Wahil, Murkhan, Passebagh, Chakaran, Zu, Ekshire, Kosang, Tigaran, Gulkhana, Dashte Khan, Dandzebok, Razrak, Netsunh and Eshkashim.,

2. The road will be designed to be a two lane major road with a carriageway width of 7.0 meter, and on both sides a minimum shoulder and verge width of 1 meter and 1 meter, respectively, as per the Interim Road and Highway Standards of MPW. In addition, the works will also involve construction and rehabilitation of bridges, culverts and viaducts to two-lane standards. The Executing Agency (i.e. Ministry of Public Works, MPW) has prepared this resettlement plan for the Project as per *ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009 (SPS 2009)* and the updated LARF for the MFF accepted by ADB in 2012, and Afghanistan's Land Acquisition Law. This LARP assessed the extent of impact caused by land acquisition to accommodate a total of 11 meter general highway cross section, as detailed above, and an additional 3.5 meters on both sides as safety zones. The LARP spells out the compensation and rehabilitation of the affected households (AHs) and affected persons (APs). The LARP has been prepared in consultation with stakeholders and the affected people. There are no indigenous peoples in the project area as defined for ADB's operational purposes in the SPS 2009.

3. The project will affect a combined total of **1,239,842 (sq. m.) of private irrigated agricultural and non-agricultural lands; 54,445 (sq. m) residential and commercial building structures and boundary walls; 12,983 private fruit and non fruit trees** and a total of **1,477 households** comprising **10,339 affected persons**. Out of the total of 1,477 AH, **601 households (with 4,207 persons) will experience major involuntary resettlement impact, by losing their dwelling (153 houses) and/or business (448 shops) and consequent relocation.** All of these will relocate backwards on their own respective land plots from their present locations along the road. There are no encroachers or squatters.

Table 1: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Impacts	No./Qty.
I. Land (m²)	
Agricultural Land - Irrigated	1,133,261.00
Residential Land	59,889.00
Commercial Land	46,692.00
Total Land(m ²)	1,239,842.00
II. Structures (m²)	
Residential Structures	23,346.00
Commercial Structures	23,604.00
Boundary walls	7,495.00
Total Structure (m ²)	54,445.00

Impacts	No./Qty.
III. Trees (No.)	
Timber trees	8,789
Productive Fruit trees	4,194
Total Trees	12,983
IV. Households Affected	
No. of households affected	1477
No. of households losing irrigated land	876
No. of households losing residential land and structure	153
No. of households losing commercial land and structures	448
No. of dwellings relocating to available adjacent land	153
No. of businesses relocating to available adjacent land and suffering business/income loss	448
No. of women headed Households	24
V. Households/Persons experiencing Major IR Impact	
Total No of households experiencing major impact	601
Total No of persons experiencing major impact	4207

4. The basic compensation principles and policies applicable in this LARP are: (i) avoid negative impacts of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement on persons affected by the Project to the extent possible; (ii) AH/APs losing assets, livelihood or other resources will be fully compensated and/or assisted. Compensation will be provided at full replacement cost, free of depreciation, transfer costs or eventual salvaged materials; (iii) the final compensation eligibility cut-off date is the last day of the impact survey (census and assets inventory).; (iv) compensation will include not only immediate losses, but also temporary loss of business and livelihood, and employment on project civil works; (v) as lands to be acquired from farmers is only a portion of their respective plots, land-for-land compensation will not be considered; (vi) lack of formal legal land title will not be a bar to compensation or rehabilitation; (vii) particular attention will be paid to AH headed by women and other vulnerable groups, and appropriate assistance will be provided to improve their status. Other compensation/ rehabilitation provisions will equally apply across gender lines and (viii) the full compensation of affected assets will be a condition for the initiation of civil works. No objection for the contractors' mobilization in the field will be given only if compensation/ rehabilitation have been provided in full to the APs in road sections where work is to commence. Various entitlements provided under the plan are described below in Table 2, in line with the updated LARF.

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
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.	Cash compensation at replacement cost either through replacement plots or in cash based on full replacement cost to be approved by the council of ministers. All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project
Residential and commercial buildings loss	Residential/commercial structure 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. If more than 25% of the building's floor area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building.
Crops losses	Crops on affected land	Owners of crops / sharecroppers	Cash compensation equal to replacement cost of crop lost plus cost of replacement seeds for the next season.
Trees Losses	Trees on affected land	Owner of trees (including informal settlers)	Fruit bearing trees will be compensated at the value of 1 harvest multiplied by the number of years needed to re-grow a tree at the same productive level of the tree lost. Non-fruit bearing/timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The compensation of the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.
Business losses by shop owners and employees	Permanent / temporary business losses along the ROW	Business / shop owners (including informal settlers), employees	Cash compensation for net income loss for the duration of business stoppage (maximum up to 3 months for temporary loss and an equivalent of 6 months income for permanent loss). The compensation for business loss will be calculated based on tax receipts or when these are not available based on fixed rates ¹ . Employees: indemnity for lost wages equivalent to three months income
Transitional Livelihood Allowance	Residential/Commercial Structures affected	All Ahs	Relocated owners/renters will receive a transitional allowance for livelihood losses at AF5,200 for 3 months
Assistance to vulnerable AH	Affected by land acquisition, resettlement etc.	AH which are: female-headed; poor (below poverty line) or headed by handicapped/disabled	Vulnerable households will be provided an additional three months of average household income allowance (AF28,500) as assistance.

¹ This fixed rate is based on the average net income of road businesses in project areas as determined by surveys conducted during LARP preparation.

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
		persons	Preferential employment in the project construction.
Severe agricultural land impact allowance	Agricultural land	Agricultural land owners, leaseholders or sharecroppers losing 10% or more of their holdings	Allowance for severe land impacts equal to replacement cost of a year's net income from crop yield of land lost
Loss of Community, Cultural, Religious, or Government Sites	Temporary or permanent loss due to the Project activities	Community/ Affected households	Conservation, protection and cash compensation for replacement (Schools, communal centers, markets, health centers, shrines, other religious or worship sites, tombs). Cash compensation for affected structures based on the above structures entitlements
Impact on irrigation channels	Temporary or permanent loss due to the Project activities	Community/ affected households	Irrigation channels are diverted and rehabilitated to previous standards
Temporary loss of land	Temporary use of land during construction	AP with title, formal/customary deed, or traditional land right as vouched by local Jirga, elders or Community Development Council.	Cash compensation based on local land rental rates for the duration of use and restoration at the end of the rental period.
Unidentified Impacts		AH or individuals	Unforeseen impacts compensated based on above entitlements during project implementation by the EA.

5. MPW is the executing agency (EA) for the Project. The already established Program Management Office (PMO) will implement resettlement activities. For the task of resettlement implementation, MPW will have a Due Diligence Team (DDT). In addition, MPW will engage an Implementing Consultant (NGO) who will be involved in the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement plan and an independent External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency (EMA) who will provide external monitoring services.

6. **The cut-off date for the entitlement for compensation is 23 September 2014.** This corresponds with the end of the census and detailed measurement survey and was communicated in the project area through the respective district governments. Preliminary information about the LARP was already disclosed at the time of census and assets inventory exercise. After a LARP based on final detailed engineering design is approved by the Government and ADB, relevant information from the same shall be disclosed to the affected persons before implementation. **Those affected by a new/revised alignment will not be subject to the cut-off date provision and a new cut-off date will be declared for them.**

7. The total estimated cost for land acquisition and resettlement for this road Project is **AF607,135,925 (US\$10,651,507)**. This estimate will be verified for the updated LARP.

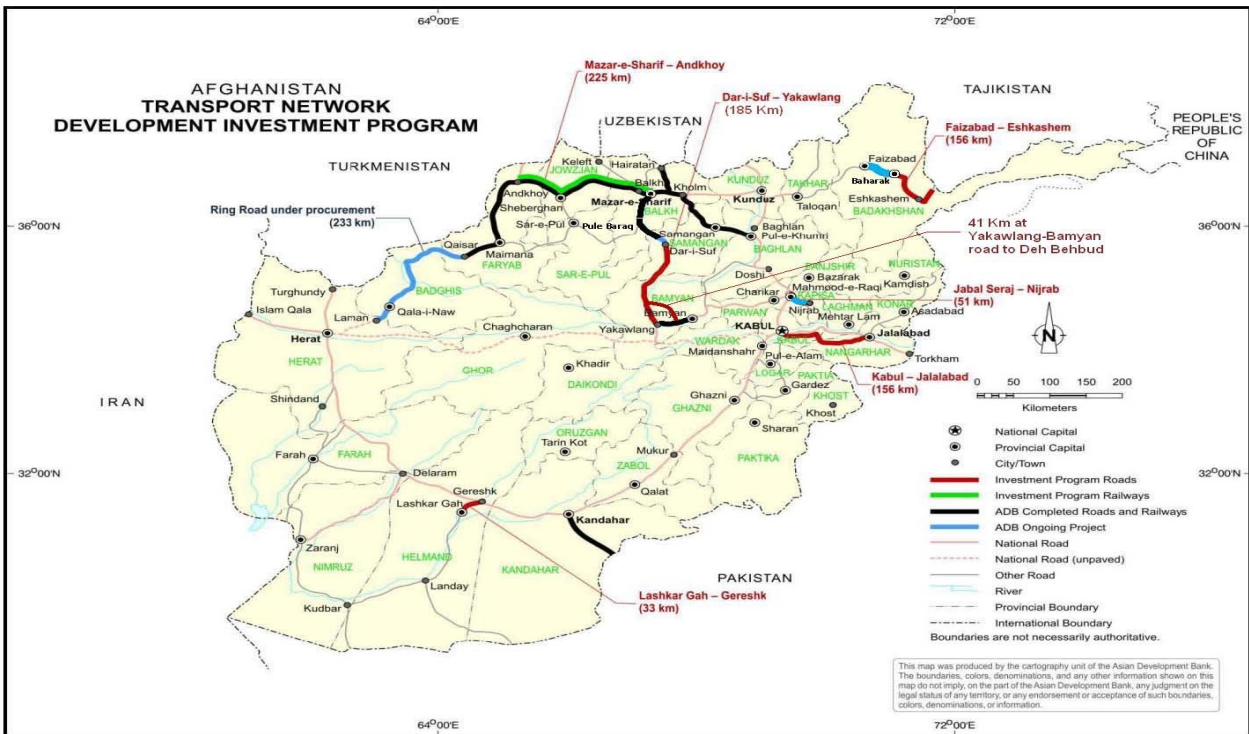
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. General

8. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to provide the Government of Afghanistan with a Multi-tranche Financial Facility (MFF) for the Transport Network Development Investment Program (the Program). The Program, to be implemented in four tranches, targets the construction and improvement of several roads across the country. Tranche 4 of the program covers the construction of the Baharak-Eshkashim Road Project.

9. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the Baharak-Eshkashim Road Projection the Baharak, Warduj, Zebak and Eshkashim districts of Badakhshan province by the Ministry of Public Works (MPW), the Executing Agency (EA), as part of the feasibility studies supporting PFR approval of Tranche 4 of the Program. The location of the Project is shown below in Figure 1. The LARP provides an assessment of the road's LAR impacts and costs and details an action plan for further LAR actions required for the delivery of a final and implementation-ready LARP based on the detailed/final engineering design of the road. The LARP addresses the requirements of the relevant Afghan laws, *ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009* (SPS 2009) and the Program's updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF), 2012. Its preparation involved: (i) detailed measurement surveys, (ii) asset valuation/documentary research on affected plots, (iii) consultation with the AH; (iv) an AH census; and (v) a socio-economic assessment of the AH. All of these activities are based on the preliminary design of the road alignment. Based on the detailed final design, when available, the detailed measurement, inventory of lost assets, and AH census will need to be revised. There are no indigenous people in the project area as defined for ADB's operational purposes in the SPS 2009.

Figure 1.1: Location Map of the Project



1) LARP Finalization Status

10. This LARP is based on a preliminary design of the alignment. The impacts assessment is therefore not yet considered final. The final impacts assessment shall be done during the final detailed design phase where the corridor of impact will be defined with a higher degree of finality. The land compensation rates for the affected land are still preliminary, emerging from community consultations, subject to approval by both the local and central governments and for further discussion with the affected parties. In the event the compensation is delayed, even after the final approval of rates, for more than one year beyond the schedule provided in this LARP, the rates for all affected items will be reviewed and if necessary revised.

11. The road alignment and corridor of impact will be finally defined during the detailed engineering design, and the LARP will be reviewed and updated at that time prior to implementation. This review will account for any design changes and consequent changes in impacts and compensation amounts. Hence, this LARP is not considered to be implementation-ready. The review and update of the LARP at that time will:

- Consider impacts brought about by design changes;
- Undertake additional detailed measurement surveys, census and socio-economic surveys, to meet data gaps required for an implementation ready LARP based on the final design and a clearly marked zone of impact; and
- Determine the final entitlements and land acquisition and resettlement budget.

12. The LARP can be considered to be implementation-ready only after the impacts of the approved final detailed engineering design have been assessed, valued and incorporated. The LARP will require further updates if there are significant delays (say, more than two years) between the review and construction.

2) LAR-Related Conditionality

13. Based on ADB policy and practice for MFF financing, fund release for each tranche is subject to the submission of a Periodic Financing Request (PFR) to be approved by ADB based on the implementation readiness of the tranche feasibility study (including the needed LARPs). The conditionality for Tranche 4 processing includes:

(i) Approval of Program Tranche and contract awards Phase One (design) conditional to a) the approval of a draft LARP by the ADB and the Government, including a comprehensive income and livelihood restoration program; and b) disclosure to the public of this LARP and of the information pamphlet as shown in Attachment 1.

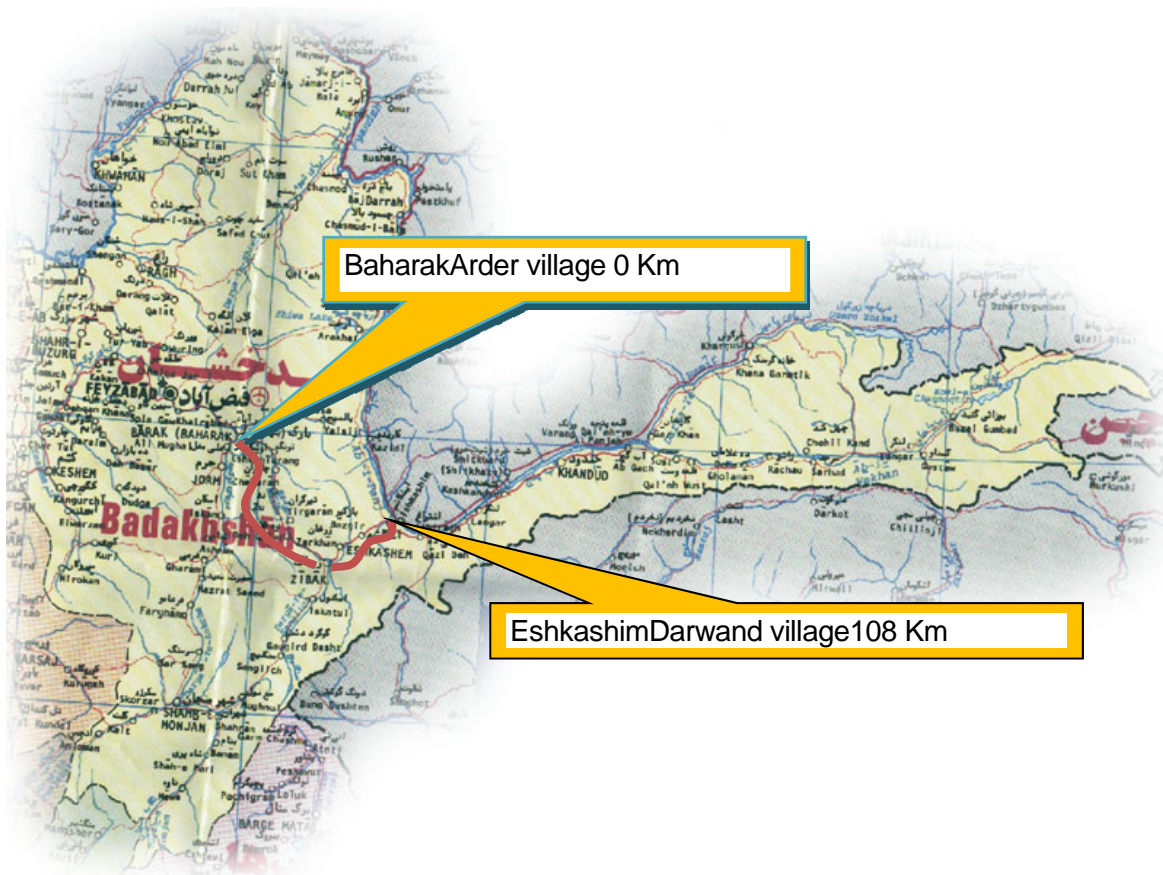
(ii) Contract awards (approval of Phase Two: civil works implementation): Conditional to full preparation of an implementation ready LARP (including allocation of finances for eventual updates, and hiring of the external monitoring agency); and

(iii) Provision of notice to proceed to contractors: Conditional to full implementation of the LARP (full delivery of compensation/rehabilitation) to be vouched by a Compliance Report prepared by the External Monitoring Agency (EMA). Such a condition will be clearly spelled out in the text of the civil works contract.

3) Description of the Project

14. The Baharak-Eshkashim road project located in north-eastern Afghanistan passes through the Baharak, Warduj, Zebak and Eshkashim districts of Badakhshan province. The proposed road off takes from Ardervillage, Baharak, and will head south and south-east for 108 km to Eshkashim, utilizing the route of the existing mud and gravel track. The major settlements located along the Project road are Baharak, Arder, Adam Beki, Poshusstan, Oshkhan, Wahil, Murkhan, Passebagh, Chakaran, Zu, Ekshire, Kosang, Tigarán, Gulkhana, Dashte Khan, Dandzebok, Razrak, Netsunh and Eshkashim. The Project road is designed as a two lane major road with a carriageway width of 7.0 meters, and a minimum shoulder and verge width of 1 meter and 1 meter, respectively, on both sides.

Figure 1.2: Map of the Project



4) Scope of the LARP

15. This LARP has been prepared as per the requirement of ADB's *Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009* (SPS 2009), and the Borrower's Law on Land Acquisition, for the implementation of the 108 km proposed road. The roadway project is designed along the existing gravel and earthen track that it will be taken as the reference point requiring widening and straitening. For upgrading and widening the road to the required design standards mentioned above, the project will require acquiring 123.98 ha of privately owned land. To this end, the Project will affect 1, 477

households, variously losing irrigated agricultural land, home/dwelling and shop structures, associated businesses, and trees and crops. From amongst these impacted entities 601 AH will be relocating and rebuilding their houses (N=153) and shops (N=448) because of the demolition of their existing structures.

16. Stakeholder consultations, focus group discussions, and interviews with the affected communities, AHs and DPs were conducted to prepare the LARP. The assessment of losses and land acquisition has been done based on preliminary design and is subject to update after the preparation and approval of a final/detailed engineering design.

5) Objective of the LARP

17. The aim and objective of this LARP is to compensate all unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project, to resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. The LARP also provides a guideline on the implementation of land acquisition through proper compensation and assistance as per the safeguard policy requirements of ADB and the relevant laws of Afghanistan. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Assessment of the type and extent of loss of land and non-land assets, loss of livelihood or income opportunities and collective losses, such as common property resources and social infrastructure;
- Identification of impacts on vulnerable groups and assessment of other social issues related to the Project;
- Public consultation and peoples participation in the Project;
- Assessment of existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the Project;
- Development of an entitlement matrix, provisions for relocation assistance and restoration of businesses/income;
- Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) cost estimate including provision for fund, and institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including costs for consultations, grievance redress and monitoring and evaluation.

6) Eligibility cut-off date

18. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date based on the end of the survey (detailed measurement survey, and census of APs). Therefore, the compensation eligibility cut-off date, widely communicated through respective district governments along the road alignment, is September 23, 2014 which coincides with the end of the surveys. Any additional impacts, eligible DPs and entitlements as a result of the final design will be incorporated in the final LARP. Those affected by a new/revised alignment will not be subject to the cut-off date provision and a new cut-off date will be declared for them.

CHAPTER 2: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

B. Introduction

19. The proposed Project will be constructed on the existing gravel and earthen track upgrading it to a two lane asphalted road of a major road standard. The width of the existing road track mostly varies between 6 and 8 meters. The minimum general highway cross section required for the Project road to meet the standard of a major road is 11 meters which will be accommodated through the acquisition of a ROW corridor 30 meters wide, 15 meters on both sides from the center line of the existing track. A detailed inventory of all the properties and assets has been done for the area of impact.

20. During the course of the present survey, a total of 1,477 affected households (10,339 affected persons) have been identified. These affected households include 448 shops/businesses. All affected households claim to be legal and/or customary title holders of their properties.

21. Detailed information through a project corridor census and assets inventory was collected on the affected persons and properties. The objective of the census was to identify the affected persons and to generate an inventory of all affected assets including land, fruit and timber trees, and structures/buildings and to compile a list of all affected families and people. Information collected through the census included: (i) type and extent of impact by physically measuring the size of affected land and structures; (ii) number of affected trees, crop; and (iii) unit rates for land, crops, trees, and structures for compensation. The major findings and magnitude of possible impacts are discussed in the following sections.

22. The following section deals in detail with the findings of the census and the impact of land acquisition and resettlement.

C. Impacts Assessment

7) Land Impacts

23. Private and: The total land acquisition required for the project is 1,239,842m² (619.92Jeribs, 1 Jerib=2,000 m²). The type of land is presented in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Details of Land to be lost permanently by Type

Type of Land	No of AHs	Total Affected Area (m ²)
I. Agricultural Land		
Irrigated Land	876	1,133,261.00
Non-irrigated Land	-	-
II. Non- Agricultural Land		
Residential	153	59,889.00
Commercial	448	46,692.00
Total	1477	1,239,842.00

24. **Temporary Land Impacts:** These are not yet identified at this time of LARP preparation. This may become evident during the detailed engineering design and prior to or during civil works construction. In case of temporary land acquisition during construction, compensation shall be based on local land rental rates in the project area for the duration of use. Any standing crop in temporarily impacted land will be compensated at the value of replacement cost. The temporarily impacted land shall be restored by the construction contractor(s) at the end of the rental period.

8) Crops impacted

25. No impact on crops is anticipated during the acquisition of 1,133,261sq m irrigated land since there are no perennial crops planted in the area. Land will only be taken into possession **after the standing crop is harvested** for which the AHs will be facilitated. On locations where possession of land becomes necessary for construction related emergencies while the crop is still standing compensation for loss of crop will be paid in accordance with the project entitlement matrix.

9) Trees impacted

26. A total of 12,983 trees planted as fruit orchards on irrigated land or on the fringes as timber trees are going to be impacted by the land acquisition for the road. Out of the 12,983 impacted trees 4194 are productive fruit trees and 8789 are timber trees. See Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2: Details of Affected Trees

Type of Trees	Number of Trees
Productive Fruit Trees	
Apricot, Peach, Cherry, Berry, Apple, Pear	4,194
Non Fruit Timber Trees	
Maple, Poplar, Willow	8,789
Total Trees (Fruit + Non Fruit Trees)	12,983

10) Impact on Structures

27. 601 structures comprising homes and shops will be affected by the Project. These comprise the premises of 153 homes, and 448 shops. These privately owned structures are located on lands where the AHs claim to have a recognizable right. No squatters or encroachers were identified. Details of affected housing and commercial structures by type of construction and occupancy status are given in the Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Details of Affected Home, Shop and Community Structures

Type of Construction Material	Total Area of Structure (m ²)	Number of Structures	Occupancy Status	
I. Houses				
Traditional area construction (mud/brick)	23,346.00	153	Owners	153
			Tenants	0
II. Shops				
Traditional area construction (mud/brick)	23,604.00	448	Owners	448
			Tenants	0
Total	46,950.00	601		

28. In addition to the above, a combined total of 7495 sq. m of boundary walls will be impacted by the land acquisition. These are highlighted in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Details of other Affected Structures

Type of Structures	Total (m ²)
Boundary walls(mud/brick)	7,495

11) Relocation of Affected Households

29. A total of 601 AH (153 dwellings and 448 shops) will lose residential and commercial structures and the land these structures are constructed on and will need to relocate. The project will not require the preparation of a relocation plan because the displaced shops and homes will be able to move back to the edge of the new ROW to available land owned by the respective households. The LARP Implementation NGO will organize a Displaced Persons Committee (DPC), which will liaise with town authorities and village shuras to assist with suitable locations for those DPs that may not want to relocate to the edge of the new ROW.

12) Business/Income Losses

30. The 448 shops, mentioned above, are losing their building structures. They are considered to be temporarily losing business at the present location, even though moving a few meters from their present positions and will be able to resume operations after the reconstruction. They are entitled to compensation for permanent business loss. These businesses are owner operated and no employees are identified. The partially impacted agricultural land is also owner operated and not given out on sharecropping or leasing arrangements. There are no workers employed on impacted agricultural land who will have their contracts terminated. All AH whose livelihoods are affected are supported for income losses, including additional allowances for the poor and vulnerable DPs. To further abet livelihood improvements the implementing NGO will assist interested DPs in identifying and providing access to livelihood linkages for which the NGO will carry out necessary surveys and studies to take stock of existing skills, local demand, and what additional skills may be required. This exercise has been appropriately budgeted.

Table 2.5: Details of Business/Income Loss

Business/Income Losses	AH
Business Loss (Owners)	448
448 Assorted Shops	
Total	448

13) Households with Severely Affected Agricultural Land

31. None of the 876 AHs losing agricultural land are losing more than 10% of their land. None of them are considered as severely affected. However, since this information was obtained from AH through a simple “yes or no” response in the census, during subsequent update processes required for an implementation ready LARP after the final design, due diligence will be exercised to confirm the total land holdings of individual AH. If the impacted land of an AH is more than 10% of their total holding, they will be eligible to receive a severe agricultural land impact allowance, in accordance with the requisite entitlement specified in the Entitlement Matrix.

14) Vulnerable Households

32. From amongst a total of 1477 entities that will be displaced by the road there are a total of 48 vulnerable households affected by the project. These include 24 women headed households who in addition to being vulnerable because they are women headed also fall under the below-poverty-line threshold along with another 24 AH. A minimum per capita income of US\$ 1 per day was taken as the poverty line for assessing poverty by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Afghanistan for its Nationwide Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Sample Survey (NRVA) in 2005. The same benchmark was followed at current conversion rates to determine vulnerability due to poverty. While this was based on a consultant's estimate, the number (3% of the AH) seems very low given the extremely high poverty levels in the province (around 60%) therefore budgetary provision has been made for up to 60%, and this and many other estimates are to be verified during RP implementation.

33. Details of vulnerable households are given in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Details of Vulnerable Households

Type of Vulnerability	No. of Ahs
Women headed households	24
Below poverty line households	24
Total Vulnerable HHs	48

15) Summary of the Census and Assets Inventory

34. The census enumerated 1477 impacted households approximating 10,339 affected persons belonging to the AHs. Details of the impacts by category are given in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9: Summary of Affected Households/ Entities and APs by Category of loss

Impacts	No./Qty.
I. Land (m²)	
Agricultural Land - Irrigated	1,133,261.00
Residential Land	59,889.00
Commercial Land	46,692.00
Total Land(m ²)	1,239,842.00
II. Structures (m²)	
Residential Structures	23,346.00
Commercial Structures	23,604.00
Boundary walls	7,495.00
Total Structure (m ²)	54,445.00
III. Trees (No.)	
Timber trees	8,789
Productive Fruit trees	4,194
Total Trees	12,983
IV. Households Affected	
No. of households affected	1477
No. of households losing irrigated land	876
No. of households losing residential land and structure	153

Impacts	No./Qty.
No. of households losing commercial land and structures	448
No. of dwellings relocating to available adjacent land	153
No. of businesses relocating to available adjacent land and suffering business/income loss	448
No. of women headed AP Households	24
V. Households/Persons experiencing Major IR Impact	153
Total No of households experiencing major impact	601
Total No of persons experiencing major impact	4207

35. Besides receiving compensation at replacement cost and the requisite allowances, the displaced households will be facilitated by the MPW LARP implementation NGO, if they so wish, to help identify and purchase residential land in their preferred localities in collaboration with local shuras. To further abet the resettlement process and livelihood improvements of these displaced households the LARP Implementation NGO will organize a Displaced Persons Committee (DPC) and if there is an interest the NGO will attempt to link the DPC with existing micro credit or livelihood development programs in the area. Another avenue that could be explored would be to establish a market for the displaced businesses in collaboration with town authorities or relevant shuras.

36. Separately from the LARP and the compensation, income restoration and relocation allowances provided therein for physically and economically DPs, the Baharak Eskashim road project includes a US\$ 6 million provision for a community infrastructure facility managed by the contractor, in order to enhance the community benefits of the road project. Communities, including those with APs along the road will identify needed infrastructure, such as water systems, access roads or school rooms/clinics, and the contractor constructs such basic facilities up to a predetermined budget limit. Additionally, under the community development component an NGO will be hired to conduct a community led total sanitation (CLTS) program in the 57 villages located within two kilometers of the road alignment from Beharak to Eshkashim. A key feature of the CLTS methodology is the training of family health action groups, typically of women, to raise awareness among women, as well as religious and community leaders to raise awareness among men. Although these efforts at the macro-level are not specifically targeted at the identified DPs, the community development component does not exclude them.

CHAPTER 3: SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

D. General

37. The information below, drawn from provincial surveys and verified by the feasibility study as representative of communities along the project road and of project AH, provides an understanding of the social and economic conditions of the APs. It provides profiles and information around the general demographic characteristics of DP households, their livelihood streams; standard of living and well being, and health and wellness, including education, and access to related services.

38. In addition, the DMS survey/census covered all impacted assets by households (N=1477) and location on the entire 108 km road. However, a statistical socioeconomic survey of a sample of the DP households was not planned. Instead, a FGD with the help of a semi-structured questionnaire was designed to cover 9 village communities within a roughly 2 km radius of the road. However, this was only used in one community in the beginning of the road and then discontinued due to security reasons and not wanting to attract attention by avoiding assemblies. Instead, the LARP team parsimoniously focused on the DMS to get vital land acquisition impact information and identify the AHs. They moved rapidly along the length of the road, when it was safe, with the technical road survey team and their security detachment. For this same reason, there is no assessment of income or expenditure, or food availability - all of which would have provided some background for poverty and vulnerability. The questionnaire used is attached as Appendix 1.

39. The project area is located in the Northeastern Highland agro-pastoral zone of Afghanistan. Most households rely on livestock for food and income. Crop production is also of key importance for the livelihood of all groups and strata. Besides income from crop, livestock and livestock product sales an additional key source of income for the poor is selling their labour, while for the better-off it is trade.

E. Characteristics of the Population

40. The following section highlights characteristics of the provincial (including the project area) population by gender, literacy and ethnicity.

1) Gender Composition

41. The total number of people affected by the Project is 10339 comprising 1477 households, based on an average household size of 7 persons². A break down by gender is given in Table 3.1. Given the male female ratio of the province the number of males affected by the project is estimated to be only slightly more than the females.

Table 3.1: Composition by Gender

Sex	Number of APs	Percentage
Male	5273	51.00
Female	5066	49.00
Total	10339	100.0

² Joint Venture of BETSs-SARM: Socio economic Baseline Survey Report (SEBS) and Initial Social Impact Assessment Report Feasibility Study for the Baharak-Eshkashim Road, May- September 2014

2) Literacy

42. The overall literacy rate (age 6+) is **29%**, school enrollment (age 6-13) is **68%**. While nearly two in five men are literate (38%), this is true for just over one in five women (22%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is better with 46.1% literacy, and for women the figure rises to just over a quarter (26.5%).

3) Ethnicity

43. Ethnic groups comprising the project area population and APs, is given in Table 3.3. The area is overwhelmingly inhabited by the Tajik (over 90% of the population). They are followed by the Uzbek comprising overall less than 10 % of the population. There are a small number of Pashtun and Hazara in Baharak.

F. Livelihood Streams

4) Income from Various livelihood Streams

44. Agriculture is assessed as the major source of revenue of the households in the project area. The provincial data as detailed in table below estimates agriculture as the primary source of income for 56% of the households. This data also shows that 47% of all households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots. In addition nearly one in three households (32%) derives income from trade and services. More than a quarter of the households (29%) earn income through non-farm related labor. Livestock also accounts for income for a fifth of rural households (21%). The USAID information shows that the poor have access to 4 months of their wheat requirements and one month of potato from agriculture: wheat for the remaining 8 months has to be bought. The poor can manage 4 to 5 months of livestock product requirements from their own produce. The better off have access to 7 months wheat requirement, 3 months of potato and 6 months of livestock products from their own produce, requirements for the remaining months need to be purchased.

Table 3.2: Major Source of Income

Source	Percentage
Agriculture	56
Livestock	21
Trade & Service	32
Manufacture	4
Non Farm Labour	28
Remittance	2
Others	7

G. Household Standard of Living and Well-being

45. This assessment uses household amenities like nature of access to water, and type of sanitation facilities available as primary indicators for assessing standard of living and well being

5) Access to Amenities

Drinking Water

46. Only **21%** of households have access to safe drinking water. About two in three households (68%) have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their own community, however one in six households (16%) has to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water, and for 12% travel to access drinking water can take up to 6 hours as the table below shows ...

Table 3.3: Time required for accessing main source of drinking water

	Within the community	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	3-6 hours
%	68	16	4	12

Sanitation

47. Overall percentage of households having access to safe toilet facilities is only 4.3%; the following table shows the kinds of toilet facilities used by households in the province.

Table 3.4: Access to Sanitation Facility at household level

Toilet facilities used by households					
Open field defecation	Residential compound but not pit	Open pit	Traditional covered latrine	Improved latrine	Flush latrine
% 0	14	4	27	51	4

H. Access to Health Services and Education

Assistance during Childbirth

48. Birth attended by skill birth attendant is only **2.5%**. This area is the highest rates of maternal mortality in the world due to the lack of health infrastructure, inaccessible locations, and bitter winters of the province.

Immunization

49. Full immunization rate among children age 1-2 years is **39.7%**.

Education

50. On average 68% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school. Of those enrolled in primary schools, 52% are boys and 48% girls. From those enrolled in secondary schools 56 % are boys and 44% girls. From those enrolled in high school 60% are boys and 40% girls.

CHAPTER 4: RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT

I. General

51. This LARP along with the compensation policy framework and entitlements is based on ADB's *Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009* (SPS 2009) as well as the Borrower's domestic policy instruments and laws, particularly the provisions made under the Law on Land Acquisition in the constitution of Afghanistan. This LARP fits with the provisions of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) approved for the MFF. This chapter provides a comparison between Afghanistan's laws and policy relating to involuntary resettlement and SPS 2009 and subsequently highlights the entitlements and eligibility for compensation and other resettlement entitlements as agreed under the LARF.

J. Land Acquisition Law in Afghanistan (Afghanistan's Legal Framework on Land Acquisition)

52. There is no country specific resettlement policy in Afghanistan. A comprehensive land policy was approved in 2007 by the Cabinet; however, it has to be made fully operational. Ratified in early 2004, the new Constitution of Afghanistan has 3 articles that closely relate to compensation and resettlement. The Law on Managing Land Affairs 2008—the statute under which land relations and land matters, including titles, types of land, ownership, and tenure are formally regulated—only indirectly bears on land acquisition. The Law on Managing Land Affairs defines what legally constitutes ownership and defines the conditions and process of how customary ownership, which is mostly the case in Afghanistan, can be converted to a legal title. For the purpose of public interest, such as the establishment/ construction of public infrastructure and facilitation for acquisition of land with cultural or scientific values, land of higher agricultural productivity, large gardens, primarily the Law for Appropriation of Property for the Public Welfare in Afghanistan (Land Acquisition Law, LAL) is relevant. This law provides that:

- The acquisition of a plot or a portion of plot, for public interest is decided by the Council of Ministers and will be compensated at fair value based on the current market rates (section 2).
- The acquisition of a plot or part of it should not prevent the owner from using the rest of the property or hamper its use. If this difficulty arises, the whole property will be acquired (section 4).
- The right of the owner or user will be terminated 3 months prior to start of civil works on the project and after the proper reimbursement to the owner or person using the land has been made. The termination of the right of the landlord or the person using the land would not affect their rights on collecting their last harvest from the land, except when there is emergency evacuation (section 6).
- In case of land acquisition, the following factors shall be considered for compensation: value of land; value of houses and buildings; value of trees, crops and other assets on land (section 8).
- The value of land depends on the category and its geographic location (section 11).
- A person whose residential land is subject to acquisition will receive a new plot of land of the same value. He has the option to get residential land or a house on government property in exchange, under proper procedures (section 13).

- If a landowner so wishes his affected plot can be swapped with unaffected government land. If the new plot is worth less than the old the difference will be reimbursed to the owner (Section 15).
- The values of orchards, vines and trees on land under acquisition shall be determined by the competent officials of the local body (section 16);
- A property is evaluated at the current rate at the locality concerned. The owner or his representative must be present at the time of measuring and evaluation of the property.
- It is Afghan practice to recognize traditional land rights.
- Compensation and rehabilitation will be provided before the land is acquired.

K. ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement

53. The ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS 2009) aims to avoid or minimize the impacts on people affected by a project, and to provide support and assistance for those who lose their land and property, as well as for others whose livelihood is affected by the acquisition of land or temporary construction activities. Resettlement planning has the objectives of providing APs with a standard of living equal to, if not better than, that which they had before the project. The three important elements of the involuntary resettlement policy are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. Some or all of these elements may be present in a project involving involuntary resettlement. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with as follows:

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

integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.

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

L. Comparison of Policies

54. A comparison between ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009 and Land Acquisition Law (LAL) of Afghanistan are presented in the updated (2012)TDNIP LARF and are reproduced in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Comparison of ADB’s Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009 (SPS 2009) and Land Acquisition Law in Afghanistan

ADB SPS (2009)	AFG Land Acquisition Law	Measures to Address Gap
Affected persons (APs) are to be fully informed and consulted on compensation options.	National legislation does not provide for public consultation.	The investment program LARF requires consultation and information dissemination during LARP preparation and implementation of specific projects.
APs should be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost.	Land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) for public interest is to be compensated based on equal/fair value according to current market rates. In case of residential land, land for land is offered. Affected crops and trees will be valued by the competent authorities.	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 bar to compensation/rehabilitation.	Although not clearly stipulated in law, in practice, traditional land rights are recognized. However, those without formal or traditional land rights are not entitled compensation for non-land assets	The LARF provides for compensation at replacement cost for titled and customary users, and rehabilitation for non-title holders. Non-titled land users will receive compensation for non-land assets.
APs should be compensated in a timely manner.	Land owners/users rights on a plot will be terminated three months prior to start of civil works and after compensation is given. The termination of the owner/user rights will not affect the rights to collect the last harvest except in the case of an emergency.	The LARF provides for crops compensation whether they have been harvested or not to avoid civil works delays and pressures on land users to harvest a crop before it is fully ripe. Land users harvesting their crops after notification of the land occupation date will not lose any part of their due compensation.
APs 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.
Requires the establishment of a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs’ concerns about displacement and other impacts	No specific requirements for the establishment of project-specific grievance redress mechanism	A grievance redress mechanism shall be established and operationalized as part of LARP and project implementation.

ADB=Asian Development Bank; AH=affected household; AP=affected person; LAL=Land Acquisition Law; LARF/P=land acquisition and resettlement framework/plan; no.=number; SPS=Safeguards Policy Statement.

M. Principles and Policies Adopted for this Project

55. Based on the above analysis of national provisions and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009 (SPS 2009), the broad resettlement principles for this project shall be the following:

- The negative impact on AP 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 resettlement plan will be disclosed to all stakeholders and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation. All LARPs for the roads with resettlement impacts will be disclosed to the APs;

56. 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. APs 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 and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in accordance with the provision described in this document;
- An entitlement matrix for different categories of people affected 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 district 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; and
- Consultations with the APs will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- Compensation and rehabilitation is to be provided before the land is acquired.
- All activities compensated under the LARP, specifically any necessary realignment of utilities or community infrastructure, will be undertaken consistent with the RF and the SPS.

57. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the Program, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages (i) compensation for the loss of land, crops/trees at their replacement value; (ii) compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost; (iii) assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage

income; (iv) assistance for shifting, and (v) rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

N. Compensation Eligibility and Entitlements

58. The following section describes the eligibility and entitlement of the APs

6) Eligibility

59. AHs entitled to land compensation are AHs with (i) title, (ii) official deed, (iii) unofficial written deed, or (iv) AHs that in the absence of these documents are declared as legitimate traditional land holders of the land they use by the shura, jirga or elders of the local village. All AHs, no matter what their land occupation status, will be compensated for the loss of structures, crops and trees and business losses. No squatters or encroachers are identified as being impacted by the new ROW.

60. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date as discussed earlier, i.e., **23 September 2014**. However, any additional impacts as a result of the final design will be incorporated in the final LARP. Those affected by a new/revised alignment will not be subject to the cut-off date provision and a new cut-off date will be declared for them. Should there be considerable design changes during the detailed engineering design and implementation, this cut-off date shall be changed to permit any construction of or alteration to structures or land sales after the cut-off date in the ROW of the new design. In the event realignment may be pursued during the detailed engineering design to avoid or minimize impacts, any current DPs on the basis of the first alignment that will no longer be impacted due to the realignment shall be accordingly informed, individually. Moreover, those newly affected by a new/revised alignment will not be subject to the current cut-off date provision and a new cut-off date will be declared for them. Following the delivery of compensation all APs will be given three months to vacate their properties and remove their houses if they wish to retain salvaged materials.

7) Entitlements

61. Entitlements for DPs losing land, houses, and income include provisions for permanent and temporary land losses, house and building losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation subsidy, allowances for the vulnerable and a business losses allowance based on tax declarations and/or lump sums. These entitlements based on the updated (November 2012) TNDIP LARF and therein required project area specific prevailing rates, are detailed below:

- **Acquisition of land** will be compensated at replacement cost either through replacement plots or in cash based on replacement cost to be approved by the Council of Ministers. MPW will shoulder all fees, taxes, issuing of new titles, and other charges, as applicable under relevant laws incurred in the acquisition and resource establishment. As discussed earlier, the house/shop structures will be relocated beyond the new RoW in the respective lands of the owners. As regards the partial loss of agricultural lands, if the affected persons so wish, the project will facilitate identifying and purchasing titled land nearby.
- **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 MPW engineers and AP and will not include depreciation or salvaged materials which can be used for free by the AH. A lump sum relocation allowance of AF5,000 will be paid to each resettled AH in addition to building compensation. In case of

partial impacts, cash compensation will be provided to restore the remaining structure. Moreover, buildings losing more than 25% of the floor area are considered as fully affected and are provided with cash compensation equal to the entire building.

- **Loss of crop** will be compensated at current market rate along with additional assistance for purchase of seeds and restoration of future crop activities. APs will be given sufficient time to harvest their crops prior to the start of construction works to avoid impact on standing crops.
- **Loss of trees:** Fruit bearing trees will be compensated at the value of 1 harvest multiplied by the number of years needed to re-grow a tree at the same productive level of the tree lost. Non-fruit bearing/Timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The compensation for the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.
- **Loss of business** will be compensated based on tax receipts/other valid documents or, if these are not available, based on a fixed rate computed on the average net income of typical road businesses in project areas as determined by surveys conducted during LARP preparation. Compensation for permanent business losses will amount to six month of net income loss. Compensation for temporary business losses will cover income losses during the interruption period³.
- **Vulnerable Households**– Vulnerable people (APs below the poverty line, women household heads, mentally challenged headed households, etc.) will be provided an additional allowance equivalent to 3 months of average household income as determined during the LARP census as assistance and will be given priority in employment in project-related jobs.
- **Severe agricultural land impacts**–When greater than 10% 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**⁴ — AHs forced to relocate, whether due to dwelling or business premises loss, will receive a livelihood allowance of AF6,500 a month for 3 months.
- **Community structures and public utilities**— Will be fully replaced or rehabilitated so as to satisfy their pre-project functions.
- **Impacts on irrigation channels** — The project will ensure that irrigation channels are diverted and rehabilitated to previous standards.
- **Temporary Impacts.** In case of temporary land acquisition during construction, compensation shall be based on local land rental rates in the project area for the duration of use. The land shall be restored by the construction contractor(s) at the end of the rental period.

³ It is estimated that permanently affected road side business will be able to re-establish in another location within a period of 6 months, while those temporarily affected will be able to continue their operations within a period of 3 months. However, if the impacts continue beyond three months, AHs will be compensated accordingly.

⁴ Transitional livelihood allowance is computed based on the prevailing wage rate in the project area of AF250 per day by 26 days or AF6, 500 per month. This is also the basis for cash compensation on lost wages. This rate was determined in accordance with the TNDIP LARF which requires basing this allowance on the current wage rates (September 2014) prevailing during LARP preparation.

62. The determination of replacement cost is 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, there is generally no such market price for the land and assets available in Afghanistan thus the replacement value will be mutually decided by the DPs and the competent authority. The land rates payable to the affected households is determined based on extensive consultations with the local shuras and the affected households. The Council of Ministers approves the replacement value of the land. Assessment of value for other assets is determined by concerned departments through consultation and joint valuation and calculations with the affected persons and local shuras. Based on the above, the Entitlement Matrix, as also found in the LARF for the TNDIP is given in Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Entitlement Matrix

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Agricultural / residential/ commercial land loss	Land affected by right-of-way (ROW)	AP with formal/customary traditional land right vouched by local elders or Community Development Council.	Cash compensation at replacement cost either through replacement plots or in cash based on full replacement cost to be approved by the council of ministers. All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project
Residential and commercial buildings loss	Residential/commercial structure 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. If more than 25% of the building's floor area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building. Right to salvage material from demolished structure
Crops losses	Crops affected land	Owners of crops / sharecroppers	Cash compensation equal to replacement cost of crop lost plus cost of replacement seeds for the next season.
Trees Losses	Trees affected land	Owner of trees (including informal settlers)	Fruit bearing trees will be compensated at the value of 1 harvest multiplied by the number of years needed to re-grow a tree at the same productive level of the tree lost. Non-fruit bearing/timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The compensation of the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.
Business losses by shop owners and employees	Permanent / temporary business losses along the ROW	Business / shop owners (including informal settlers), employees	Cash compensation for net income loss for the duration of business stoppage (maximum up to 3 months for temporary loss and an equivalent of 6 months income for permanent loss). The compensation for business loss will be calculated based on tax

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
			receipts or when these are not available based on fixed rates ⁵ . Employees: indemnity for lost wages equivalent to three months income
Transitional Livelihood Allowance	Residential/Commercial Structures affected	All AHs	Relocated owners/renters will receive a transitional allowance for livelihood losses at AF6,500 for 3 months
Relocation Allowance	Residential/Commercial Structures affected	All Ahs	Relocated owners/renters (including informal settlers) will receive a relocation allowance of AF5,000
Assistance to vulnerable AH	Affected by land acquisition, resettlement etc.	AH which are: female-headed; poor (below poverty line) or headed by handicapped/disabled persons	Vulnerable households will be provided an additional three months of average household income allowance (AF 28,500) as assistance. Preferential employment in the project construction.
Severe agricultural land impact allowance	Agricultural land	Agricultural land owners, leaseholders or sharecroppers losing >10% of their holdings	Allowance for severe land impacts equal to replacement cost of a year's net income from crop yield of land lost
Loss of Community, Cultural, Religious, or Government Sites	Temporary or permanent loss due to the Project activities	Community/affected households	Conservation, protection and cash compensation for replacement (Schools, communal centers, markets, health centers, shrines, other religious or worship sites, tombs. Cash compensation for affected structures based on the above structures entitlements
Impact on irrigation channels	Temporary or permanent loss due to the Project activities	Community/affected households	Irrigation channels are diverted and rehabilitated to previous standards
Temporary loss of land	Temporary use of land during construction	AP with formal/customary traditional land right vouched by local elders or Community Development Council.	Cash compensation based on local land rental rates for the duration of use and restoration at the end of the rental period.
Unidentified Impacts		AH or individuals	Unforeseen impacts compensated based on above entitlements during project implementation by the EA.

ADB=Asian Development Bank; AF=Afghanistan currency; AH=affected household; AP=affected person; LAL=Land Acquisition Law; LARP=land acquisition and resettlement plan; no.=number; SPS=Safeguards Policy Statement.

⁵ This fixed rate is based on the average net income of road businesses in project areas as determined by the surveys conducted during LARP preparation.

O. Livelihood Restoration Measures

63. In addition to livelihood restoration entitlements, AHs will be given preference for non-skilled jobs during the construction phase of the project. The implementing NGO will also hold crop specific agriculture extension workshops for AH losing land considering there is potential to increase yields and grow high value crops. This will be carried out before and during crop season for the first year. Small business workshops will also be arranged for interested impacted shop owners in the first year. Following these, the implementing NGOs will assist the DPs in identifying and providing access to livelihood linkages. The NGO will carry out necessary surveys and studies to take stock of existing skills, local demand, and what additional skills may be required. Linkages to regular agriculture extension and marketing programs and other demand driven community infrastructure, enterprise development programs or micro credit and social programs in the area will also be facilitated.

64. Livelihoods, particularly of the 448 shops will be affected to the degree that they will need time to move back to the edge of the new ROW alignment and reconstruct their shops before restoring their pre-project income levels. In the interim the loss of income and transitional allowances will keep them sustained at previous levels. Budget allocation has been made to support potential skills development activities as well as to carry out studies related to livelihood or income restoration. Agricultural land being lost is less than 10% of the APs' holdings, so there is no loss of agricultural livelihood.

CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

P. General

65. Consultation, participation and information disclosure formed an integral part of the formulation of this LARP involving the people affected by the road project. This chapter documents the consultation, information process and outcomes during LARP preparation. At the same time it outlines the information disclosure and participation process that will be followed during LARP implementation.

66. Public information, consultation and participation during LAR surveys and LARP preparation, a process expected to continue throughout the life of the project, has been organized to:

- Raise awareness about Government of Afghanistan's plan to widen and redesign the existing earthen and gravel track and construct, with funding from ADB ,a 2 lane asphalt highway of major road standard, from Bharak to Eshkashim;
- Place into context ADB and Government of Afghanistan land acquisition and resettlement requirements and introduce the purpose and content of the safeguards documents.
- Explain the importance of the community's role in supporting/facilitating the implementation of the safeguard measures foreseen for the project.
- Inform affected people falling within the proposed design corridor about the extent of impact on individual and community assets - agricultural land, trees, dwellings; shops, schools or mosques;
- Understand the views of the affected persons with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property and its due compensation.
- Inform persons who will prospectively be economically or physically displaced regarding the entitlements and eligibility, based on Afghanistan law and ADB SPS (2009) contained in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework for the Transport Network Development Investment Program.
- Get a feed- back from the DPs about the adequacy of the entitlements; inform them of the grievance redress mechanism and allay any apprehensions about not receiving compensations or full amounts, free of cumbersome procedures.
- Minimize probable adverse impacts of the project by soliciting least impact alignment alternatives such as constructing bye-passes to circumvent congested road side markets or at certain locations to utilize minimum easement if viable and safe, and assess in a participative manner the feasibility and stakeholder preference of options.
- Ensure the involvement of affected persons and key informants in valuation exercises to arrive at replacement costs of different types of impacted infrastructure, average incomes of road side businesses, market value of timber and harvested fruit, the market prices of agricultural inputs, annual crop yields and net income from different types of land in the project area.
- Introduce the role of the PMO, and the people centered approach and role of the LARP implementing NGO that will stand by the DPs during the project
- Provide support to the LARP preparation team by creating a secure working environment to help document a comprehensive inventory of lost assets, identify the displaced persons and confirm their ownership/occupancy of the impacted asset.

67. It will be essential to maintain the communication initiated during LARP preparation within affected communities. Participation, information disclosure and liaison will be particularly important in LARP implementation during:

- Final calculation of individual entitlements based on the final design;
- Compensation payment and subsequent clearance of the ROW;
- Restoration or adjustment phase of DPs with impacted houses, shops or farm land,
- Construction period of the road to ensure an interface between the project and affected persons.

Q. Information Disclosure and Consultations during LARP preparation

68. Consultations and information disclosure took place on the individual level with DPs on farms, in homes and in shops, while conducting the census of affected households, and carrying out measurements of impacted assets. On the group level the process was replicated with key informants during focus group discussions to extract rates for entitlements at project area specific replacement costs. On the community and other stakeholder levels information was exchanged regarding the project's impact and alternative options to minimize impact and incorporate stakeholder preferences during public meetings held in public offices, along the road and in market places (Table 5.1). Feedback was provided and concerns were recorded. The feasibility consultants on a face to face interactional level consulted with 1477 AH, farmers and shop keepers while executing the DMS. The names, location on the road, and inventory of lost assets is recorded. Interaction with respective shura members facilitating the survey who served as key informants was conducted on the go. Consultation assemblies were avoided. Three official meetings are reported.

Table 5.1: Major Information Disclosure, Consultation and Validation Events

S.no	Date and venue	Participating groups	Conducted by
1	29 May 2014 Fayzabad/Baharak	Provincial Government, District Government, District Police, road corridor Shura/ Jirga, road corridor community and AP representatives	Feasibility Consultants*
2	10 June 2014 Baharak	District Government, District Police, road corridor Shura/ Jirga, community and AP representatives	Feasibility Consultants
3	10 June 2014 Warduj	District Government, District Police, road corridor Shura/ Jirga, community and AP representatives	Feasibility Consultants

*Joint Venture of BETSs-SARM: Socio economic Baseline Survey Report (SEBS) and Initial Social Impact Assessment Report Feasibility Study for the Baharak-Eshkashim Road, May- September 2014

Table 5.2: Summary of Consultation Discussions

Issue/ perspective	Main points
Adequacy of compensation for lost land, assets and income	While welcoming the road the DPs sought reassurances for proper compensation. Assurance was provided giving reference to the program LARF which specifies that construction will not be allowed to proceed, as an ADB SPS (2009) condition, until all compensation has been paid and DPs have had the required stipulated time to shift their belongings, harvest their crops, and salvage building materials from the zone of impact.
Restriction of the road to the current right of way and existing alignment.	They emphasized that the road should follow the current alignment and as far as possible minimize the ROW. But they accepted the planned standard design section and also a provision for safety, if necessary. Assurances were provided that due consideration to this point will be given during the detailed design which may result in a reduction in the number of assets being impacted in the concept design. The communities realize that the road is of a regional nature connecting with Tajikistan and promises to usher in economic growth.
Road safety	The affected communities showed concern for the safety of women and children in particular due to the sudden switch from slow and sparse traffic to fast moving and increased flow of vehicles on a high speed road. They were assured that low speed limits will be achieved with a mix of enforcement and speed breakers in populated areas.

R. Participation, Consultation and Information Disclosure up to Project Completion

69. **Consultations with APs will continue all throughout the project cycle.** The effectiveness of resettlement implementation will be ensured by the continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Several additional rounds of consultations with the APs will be required during the detailed engineering design, LARP updating and revision, and subsequently during the LARP implementation. Consultations during the detailed engineering design and LARP implementation will involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration. The other round of consultations will occur when compensation and assistance are provided and actual resettlement begins. Information disclosure will be pursued for effective implementation and timely execution of the LARP. For the benefit of the community in general and DPs in particular, the LARP shall be made available at the concerned offices of MPW. The Program Management Office (PMO) will provide information on resettlement policies and features of the LARP. For continued consultations, the following steps are envisaged in the project

- The INGO to be involved in implementation of the LARP will organize public meetings and will apprise the communities about the progress in the implementation of resettlement, social and environmental activities.
- The project will organize DPs to form Displaced Persons Committees (DPCs) for various sections of the road.
- There will be the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC). The APs will be associated with such committee along with their representatives.

- The NGO will organize public meetings to inform the community about the compensation and assistance to be paid. Regular update of the progress of the resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the PMO and in the field offices.
- All monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as the LARP.
- Key features of the entitlements will be displayed along the project corridor.
- Together with the NGO, the PMO will conduct information dissemination sessions at major intersections and solicit the help of the local community leaders to encourage the participation of the APs in LARP implementation.
- Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account.

S. Disclosure of LARP

70. A resettlement information pamphlet (attached as Appendix 2) containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the Project has been made available in Dari and distributed to all DPs. Each DP has been provided information regarding specific entitlements. DPs, including the illiterate were informed orally regarding the entitlements they are to receive by surveyors during the detailed measurement survey of their assets. The LARP implementation NGO will keep DPs informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances. **They will hold special meetings to orally brief those who are illiterate regarding their entitlements, the compensation methods and means of recourse to grievances redress mechanisms established for the Project.** In addition, literate members of the community will be encouraged to provide the same assistance to the less literate DPs. Copies of the LARP are available at the PMO and district governments, and will be provided to APs on demand. A copy of the LARP and the summary pamphlet has been disclosed on ADB's website in English. Moreover, as required by ADB's public communications policy, monitoring reports on the LARP implementation will also be posted on the ADB website.

CHAPTER 6: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

T. . General

71. The implementation of LARP requires involvement of various institutions at different stages of the project cycle. The MPW has the experience of LARP implementation conducted by implementing NGOs. This office has designated a Resettlement Manager⁶ to oversee the implementation of resettlement activities. There is a need for continuing capacity building activities within the MPW and all the stakeholders engaged in regard to this matter as field conditions vary from project to project and as LAR policy continues to evolve. MPW LAR team often finds itself in a situation where it needs to explain to other ministries, MOF and commissions appointed to respond to queries raised by the council of ministers, the rationale for pursuing a particular asset or allowance valuation approach. This section deals with roles and responsibilities of various institutions for a successful implementation of the LARP. The primary institutions to be involved in the process are as follows:

- Ministry of Public Works (MPW)
- Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
- District Government
- Program Management Office (PMO)
- Due Diligence Team (DDT) at PMO Level
- Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)
- Implementing Non-government Organization (NGO)
- Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

U. Executing Agency

72. MPW will be the EA for this project. The minister and the deputy minister will be responsible for the overall policy level decision making, planning, implementation and coordination of the project activities. The EA will have proper coordination with other departments in the Government of Afghanistan, *i.e.*, Ministry of Finance.

V. Local Government

73. District governments are key implementing agencies for the LARP. They are responsible for establishing compensation rates and validation of surveys and in delivering compensation. District government is represented by representatives of villages (Shura) and headed by the district Governor, who is appointed by the provincial Governor. Each village elects a Village Committee (Shura) in a village meeting. The Shura consists of village elders and representatives of Shura of sub-villages or hamlets.

W. Program Management Office in MPW

74. A Program Management Office (PMO) has been established in MPW to handle implementation of the ADB financed projects. The PMO is headed by a Director. It has separate teams to oversee different aspects of the MFF and liaise with stakeholders. These teams oversee technical and engineering functions under each contract, legal matters, due diligence on new projects, safeguards, finance and administration, evaluation, monitoring and reporting, and results measurement and capacity development (training, policy advisory, management information systems and procedures). The PMO engages the services of national and international staff. The

⁶ The position is currently vacant but PMO is in the process of recruiting a replacement

budget to run it caters for a core team of experts and leaves sufficient contingencies to engage short-term advisors to undertake specific jobs at short notice. The services of advisors are secured from firms and directly from individuals. The PMO has a Due Diligence Team (DDT) consisting of social and environmental specialists for safeguard monitoring of the MFF.

X. Due Diligence Team at PMO Level

75. The Due Diligence Team (DDT) for the Baharak-Eshkashim project will be formulated as part of the PMO, and comprise of i) the Project Manager, who will be the DDT team leader and have the ultimate responsibility for impact mitigation and safeguards in the project; ii) the PMO Resettlement Manager, who will liaise with the provincial and district governments, the staff of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice and the council of ministers for LAR issues and also monitor LARP revisions and implementation; and iii) the PMO Environmental Manager who during construction will schedule monitoring trips to the project area jointly with Resettlement Manager to identify and resolve any concerns and issues impacting affected people. The DDT will work closely with other staff of the PMO and will be specifically looking after the safeguards issues. The DDT will assist the PMO for getting all the necessary clearances and implementation of the resettlement activities prior to start of any civil work. The DDT will be supported by an International Resettlement Specialist (IRS) (intermittently for 6 person months) and a National Resettlement Specialist (NRS). Similarly, there will be one International Environment Specialist (IES) who will be assisted by a National Environmental Specialist (NES). Both the international and national resettlement specialists will work closely with the PMO.

76. For better implementation facilities in resettlement, it is proposed that the national resettlement specialist will work closely with the PMO engineers and implementing NGO at the Project's site level. The staff of PMO was recently trained in safeguards issues through an ADB Capacity Building TA. Attempts have been made to involve those trained engineers in this project to deal with the safeguards issues. Follow-up training of key units on LAR-related activities is being organized through learning-by-doing and hands-on training to further strengthen capacity under the ADB Grant 0327/0328-AFG Transport Network Development Investment Program Tranche 2 Capacity Building for MPW (44482-023)

Y. Resettlement Specialist (International) at PMO Level

77. The candidate to be selected as IRS is desired to have similar experience in resettlement and social development planning and implementation and LAR capacity building. The IRS will be assisted by PMO staff, and the implementing NGO, for planning and implementation of resettlement activities in the project. The specific functions of the PMO with regards to resettlement management are:

- Responsible for overall planning, implementation and monitoring of R&R activities in the Project;
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- Liaison with line agencies related to the preparation and implementation of the LARP;
- Select and appoint the implementing NGOs;
- Coordinate with line departments, implementing NGO and Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC),
- Provide training and mentoring on LAR matters.

Z. Construction Supervision Consultant

78. The Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will closely work with the PMO to support monitoring, supervision and coordination of all activities related to resettlement implementation. The CSC will deploy sufficient local and international expertise on resettlement.

79. The CSC will:

- Supervise the project implementation.
- Ensure that project-specific social mitigating measures are incorporated into the contract documents.
- Work in close coordination with PMO and the engineering team.
- Verify implementation and assess impacts of the LARP through the conduct of necessary surveys and investigations

AA. Implementing NGO

80. The NGO will play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link between the PMO and the APs. Further the NGO will educate the APs on the need to implement the Project, on aspects relating to land acquisition and R&R measures and ensure proper utilization of various compensations extended to the APs under the R&R entitlement package. The major LARP implementation responsibilities will be with NGOs. The NGO will be the link between the PMO and APs. The NGO will:

- Work under close coordination of the PMO, and DDT to implement the LARP.
- The INGO will specifically update, revise and finalize the LARP after the finalization of the design and marking of the alignment on the ground. In the process they will:
 - verify the scale of impacts
 - verify the numbers of vulnerable people
 - oversee relocations
 - oversee the disbursement of allowances
- Involve the shura and local leaders, wherever necessary to implement the LARP to facilitate transparency in the process and public participation.
- Assist the PMO in dissemination of the LARP and other resettlement related information.
- Take lead in joint verification and identification of APs.
- Identify AHs whose lands can be acquired through negotiated purchase and those that will require expropriation
- Identify absent AHs
- Carry out a census of the APs, socioeconomic survey and identify vulnerable households, including those considered severely impacted for losing more than 10 % of their total irrigated land.
- Identify training needs of APs for income generation activities and ensure that they are adequately supported
- Counsel, generate awareness and resolve the grievances of the affected persons
- Put forth the unresolved grievances of the APs to the GRC
- Generate awareness about livelihood restoration activities, and help the APs make informed choices, including assisting APs in participating in government development programs
- Prepare sub-project level plans for implementation of LARP and issue ID cards

- Assist APs in opening an account at the nearest local bank for transferring compensation payments
- Organize and assist displaced persons committees (DPCs)
- Participate in public meetings as and when required
- Submit periodic LARP implementation reports to the PMO

BB. Roles and Responsibilities of Various Agencies

81. The MPW will do the overall coordination and planning. District Governments, with the help of MPW through its PMO and NGO, are responsible for implementation of LARP and delivering compensation. Local Governments are also responsible for establishing compensation rates and validation of surveys. The PMO will maintain all databases, work closely with APs and other stakeholders. The role of ADB will be to review the Resettlement Plans and their proper implementation. The monitoring reports will also be reviewed by ADB. ADB will also approve the award of the civil works contract along with the no objection to initiate the civil work. The roles and responsibilities of various agencies to be involved in implementation of resettlement activities are summarized in Table: 6.1.

Table 6.1: Roles and Responsibilities of Agencies in Resettlement Implementation

Sl No	Activity	Agency Responsible
1	Setting up of DDT	MPW
2	Hiring of implementing NGO	MPW/Supervision Consultant
3	Hiring of Supervision Consultant	MPW
4	Updating the resettlement plan including verification survey, identification of APs, fixing of replacement cost, fixing of assistance and disclosure of resettlement plan.	DDT, PMO, NGO, and District Government
5	Establishing compensation rates	District Government
5	Review and Approval Resettlement Plan	ADB
6	Approval for award of civil work contracts	ADB, PMO and MPW
7	Compensation award and payment of compensation	District Government with the help of MPW through PMO and NGO
8	Takeover the possession of acquired land/houses following procedures consistent with the requirements of Afghan Land Law and Civil Code	District Government
9	Hand over acquired land to contractors for construction	District Government
10	Notify construction starting date to APs	NGO, District Government
11	Beginning of the civil work	Contractor
12	Restoration of temporarily acquired land to its original state including restoration of private or common property resources	Contractors subject to monitoring by Implementing NGO and PMO
13	Income restoration activities, particularly for vulnerable groups	DDT and Implementing NGO
14	Internal monitoring	District Government, DDT, PMO and Implementing NGO
15	External Monitoring during and immediately after LARP implementation to ascertain whether	External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency (EMA)

compensation was provided correctly to everyone. In addition, one year after the end of LARP implementation to carry out a study to document the effect of LARP implementation.

16 Capacity building for LAR

PMO, International Resettlement Specialist and implementing NGO

ADB=Asian Development Bank; DDT= Due Diligence Team; AH=affected household; AP=affected person; LARP=land acquisition and resettlement plan; MPW=Ministry of Public Works; no.=number; NGO=non-government organization; PMO= program management office; SPS=Safeguards Policy Statement.

82. An organizational chart for this LARP implementation is given in Figure 6.1, which shows the relevant agencies to be involved in the process.

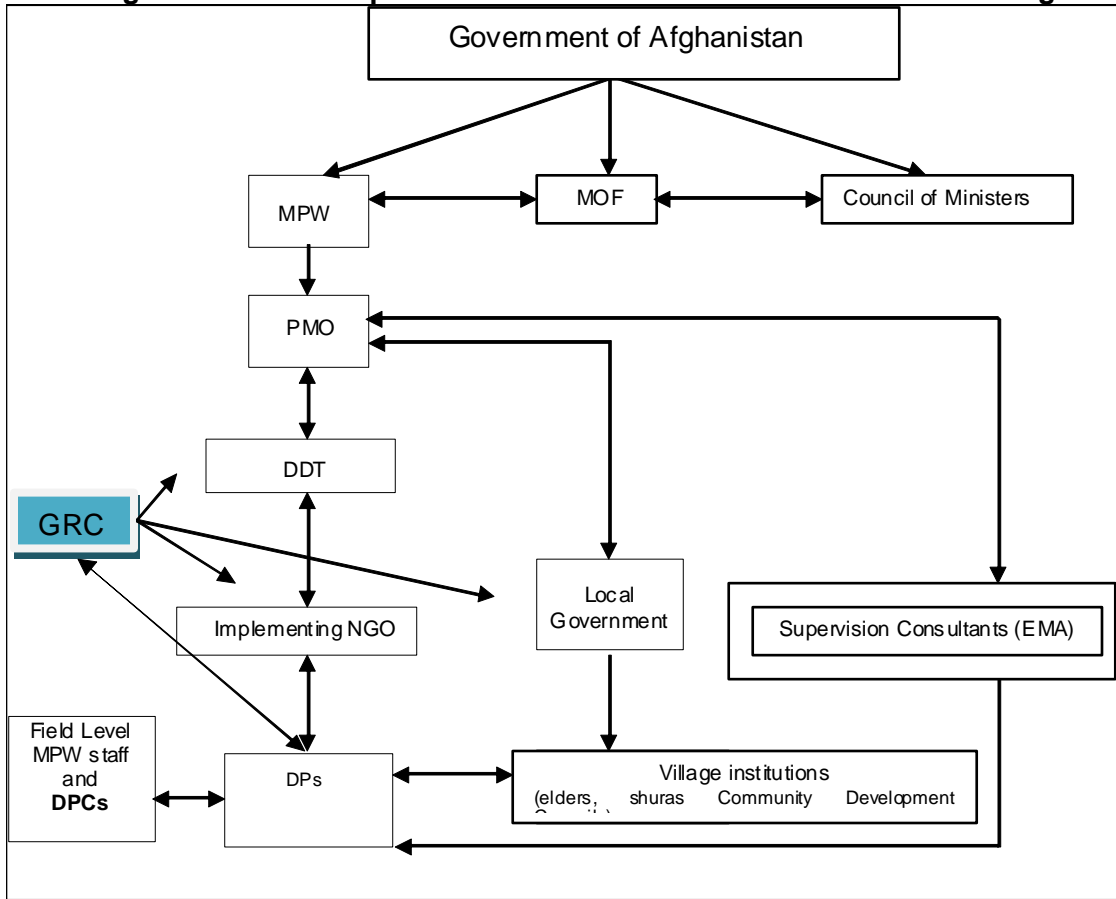
CC. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)⁷

83. The GRC provides a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down lengthy litigation process. It is tasked to provide people, who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The GRCs will continue to function, for the benefit of the APs, during the entire life of the Project including the defects liability periods. The GRC comprises district government with representatives from MPW, PMO, DPs and NGO etc. The GRC will:

- Provide support to the DPs on problems arising out of land/property acquisition like award of compensation and value of assets;
- Record the grievances of the DPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the Committee and solve them within a month;
- Inform PMO of serious cases within an appropriate time frame; and
- Report to the aggrieved parties all developments regarding their grievance and decision.

⁷ Details of the GRC mechanism are provided in the following chapter –Chapter 7

Figure 6.1: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan Institutional Arrangements



CHAPTER 7: COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES REDRESS

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

- APs not enlisted;
- Losses not identified correctly;
- Compensation/assistance inadequate or not as per the entitlement matrix;
- Dispute about ownership;
- Delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance; and improper distribution of compensation/ assistance in case of joint ownership.

85. An efficient grievance redress mechanism will assist the APs in resolving queries and complaints. A redress mechanism will avoid potential delays in the commencement of construction works for the project; address and resolve issues and complaints raised by the APs. The APs should be aware of the procedures on the resolution of grievances, which the resettlement team will inform to project stakeholders during project disclosures and public consultations.

86. The DDT will design a pro-forma letter to be used by APs for filing their complaints or grievances. The DDT will also establish liaison with the Office of the District Governor to receive a copy of each complaint filed, track the complaint and prepare monthly reports on the status of the filed complaints, to be included in the regular progress reporting of the Project. Additionally, the implementing NGO will help the APs in preparing the grievance and sending it to the concerned authority, at the appropriate level, and in pursuing it. For this purpose the NGO will establish a Grievance Redress Unit that will rotate, between 4 central locations along the road length, at least once a month at each location.

87. There will be four-stage procedures for redress of grievances and complaints, however **DPs will have the right to move a court of law at any stage**. These are as follows:

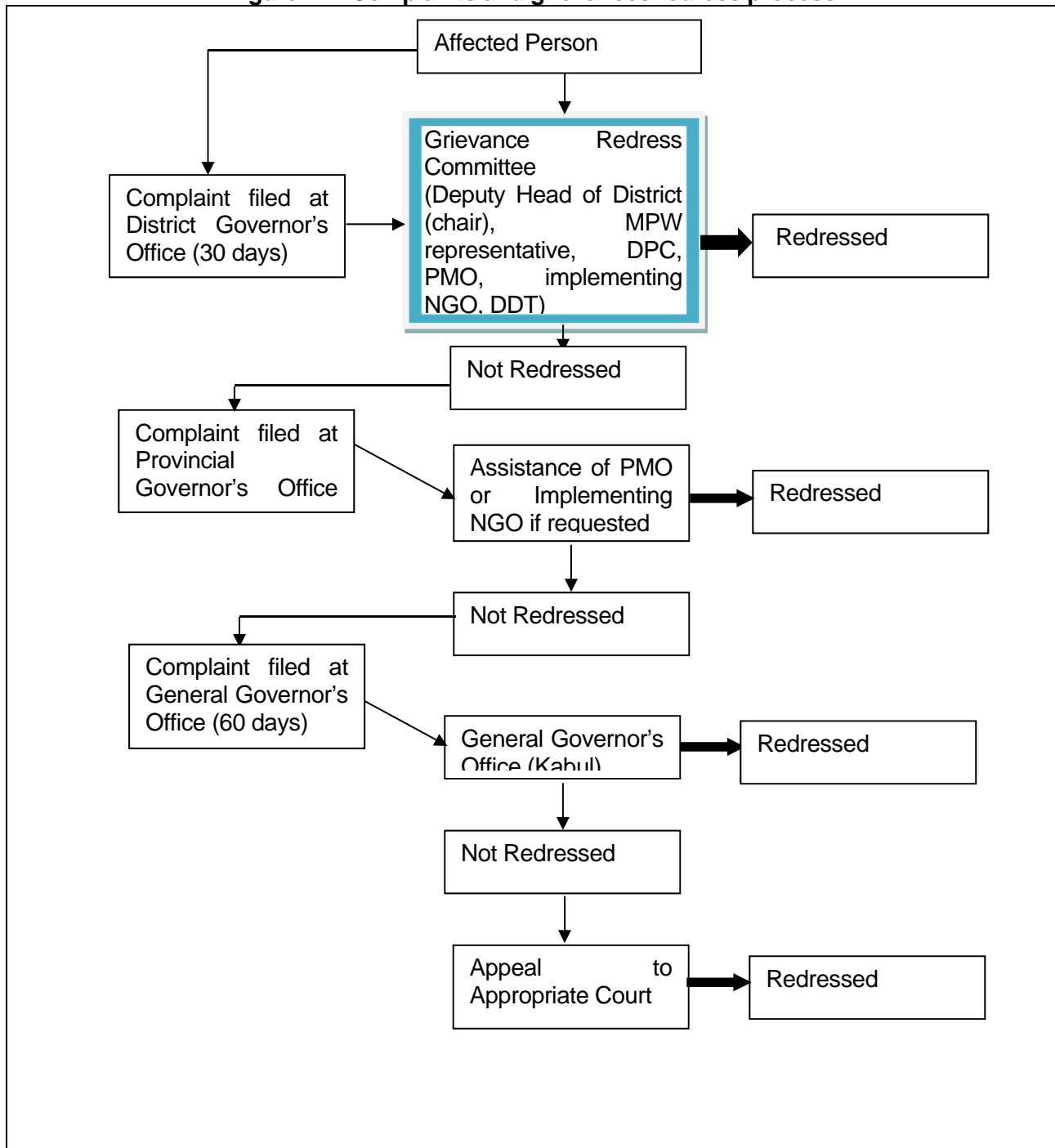
88. Complaints are to be filed at the district governor offices. This is a formal mechanism that supplements the mediation by Shuras where most grievances in the Afghanistan context are known to be effectively resolved. The district government with the help from Shura, NGO and PMOs resettlement team is obliged to reply and explain the decision within 30 days from the date the complaint was received. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will assist the district governor offices in the mediation and resolution of conflict. If AP is unsatisfied or has no reply from the district governor office, grievances can then be lodged with the Province Governor offices. The Governor office will issue the final decision within 45 days.

If AP is unsatisfied or has no reply from the provincial governor's office, grievances can then be lodged with the General Governor's Office in Kabul. The General Governor's office will issue the final decision within 60 days.

89. The AP always has recourse at any stage through Afghanistan's legal channels and referred to the appropriate courts; however, every effort will be made to avoid this since the system is presently critically weak. Should the AP want to pursue legal recourse, in a court of law at anytime, MPW through its DDT and implementing NGO will ensure that support is given to the AP to prepare a case.

90. The complaints and grievance redress process is shown in Figure 7.1. The AP has recourse to a court of law at all stages.

Figure 7.1: Complaints and grievances redress process



CHAPTER 8: RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

DD. General

91. The resettlement cost estimate for this Project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance, and support cost for LARP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and evaluation, involvement of an NGO in project implementation, and other administrative expenses, including cost of carrying out consultations, disclosure and grievance redress are part of the overall project cost. The unit costs for land and other assets in this budget have been derived through rapid field appraisal and consultation with affected households and other community members, relevant local authorities and with reference to previous practices. Contingency provisions have also been taken into account to cover any variations from this estimate. Some of the features of this R&R cost estimate are outlined below:

- Compensation for acquired land at the rates approved by the local governments
- Compensation for all structures and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- Compensation for crops and trees on all kinds of acquired land
- Assistance in lieu of loss of business/ wage income/ employment and livelihood
- Assistance for shifting of the structures
- Assistance for the documentation and administrative fees
- Assistance for vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration
- Cost for implementation of LARP.

92. As agreed between the Government and ADB, the Government will bear the cost of land and ADB will provide funding for resettlement assistance.

EE. Compensation Valuation

8) Assets Valuation

93. **Land valuation** has been done based on assessment and consultations and the initial social impact assessment report of the feasibility study which was conducted in close collaboration with the district governments. Land for the purposes of this LARP is divided into 2 categories for valuation, (i) Agricultural Irrigated land, and (ii) residential and commercial land. Only impacted titled land owners or those recognized as owners by custom [DPs with (i) titles, (ii) official deeds, (iii) unofficial written deeds, or (iv) a declaration from the Shura, or elders of the village] are considered eligible for land compensation. Others are provided commensurate allowances for relocation, transition, and loss of business if applicable. In Afghanistan, there are no open markets for sale or purchase of land. Generally, very negligible land registration takes place officially in respect of sale/purchase of land. Moreover, there are no established official rates for various types of lands. As such, determining the optimum rate payable to the affected households losing lands becomes an important task. The location and type of land influences the actual price per square meter. Surveys in the field indicate that the nearer land is to build-up area (e.g. village proper), the higher the valuation and perception of the affected households of the land's worth. The land and other rates payable to the affected households were based on full replacement cost and were verified through consultations with the local shuras and the affected households. Land rates will require subsequent endorsement by the respective District Governor's Office and paid after the final approval of the council of ministers. The land rates presented in Table 8.1 were determined during the feasibility

study of the project conducted earlier this year⁸, based on extensive consultations with the local shuras, the affected households and district governments. These rates were found reasonable by the affected communities in consultations during LARP preparations. It is further noted that the land rates for land acquisition were proposed as replacement cost based rates, by respective shuras. The shuras handle customary land rights, inheritance matters, and manage grazing lands as representatives of constitutive sub groups in village estates. DPs were informed about the proposed rates for their proposed lost land during the detailed measurement survey facilitated by shura members of respective areas. There was no indication that the APs found these rates unreasonable.

Table 8.1: Land Rates

Type of Land/ Classification of Land	Location	Rate (AF) Per m ²
(i) Agricultural Land Irrigated Land	Baharak, Warduj, Zebak and Eshkashim Districts	250
Non-irrigated land* (ii) Non-Agricultural Land Residential	Baharak, Warduj, Zebak and Eshkashim Districts	500
Commercial	Baharak, Warduj, Zebak and Eshkashim Districts	500

AF=Afghanistan currency; m²=square meter.

*No privately owned non-irrigated land is being impacted/ acquired

94. **Structure** loss valuation was done based on 'replacement cost' free of depreciation and other costs. Replacement costs are calculated in consultation with the local governments and provincial MPW engineers. The replacement costs are arrived at by assessment of market value for replacement of structures and include costs of material, labor and transport. Unit rates for the replacement cost of these traditional structures is given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Details of Structure Compensation

Item	Unit	Rate (AF)
Residential and Commercial Structures –traditional (mud/brick)	Sq.m	2000
Boundary walls-traditional (mud/brick)	Sq.m	1000
RCC Structures	Sq.m	4000

AF=Afghanistan currency; m²=square meter.

95. **Crop compensation:** Irrigated land is cropped only in the summer, wheat, barley and potatoes. Gross income (which includes seed and land preparation costs) from a jareeb (2000 sq. m) in the project averages AF10000 , as determined during consultations with affected persons and communities. On this basis compensation for impacted crops was determined at AF5 per sq. m, which includes the provision of seed and tillage for restoration of future crop activities.

⁸Joint Venture of BETSs-SARM: Socio economic Baseline Survey Report (SEBS), Initial Social Impact Assessment Report and LARP Assessment with Detail Costing on Present Market Price; Feasibility Study for the Baharak-Eshkashim Road, May- September 2014

96. **Tree compensation** for fruit trees are calculated for each main tree type at annual average production multiplied by value/kg at market prices and number of years needed to re-grow the tree to the same productive level. Preliminary assessment shows that all DPs losing trees have sufficient remaining land to replant trees. The detailed calculations are given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3: Compensation of Fruit Trees

S.No.	Tree	Average Annual Yield, Kg	Rate, AF/kg (Market prices)	Years to re-grow to productive level	Rate per tree (AF)
1	Apricot	30	50	4	6,000
2	Berry	70	40	2	5,600
3	Almond	35	45	4	6,400

AF=Afghanistan Currency; kg=kilogram; no. =number.

97. Based on these calculations it was found that the rates of fruit trees vary from AF 5,600 to 6,400. A uniform rate of AF6,000 is considered for all productive fruit trees in consultation with the DPs.

98. Compensation for non-fruit (timber) trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. Communities consulted proposed a uniform compensation for all varieties, soft wood and hard wood, at AF3000 per tree. The compensation of the trees will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.

9) Income Restoration / Other Allowances

99. The following allowances will be paid to eligible households:

- **Income Restoration Allowance for Business Losses** -- compensation for permanent business losses will be in cash for the period deemed necessary to re-establish the business (6 months). Business losers will receive AF6,000 a month based on the average monthly business income of road side shops that are more or less similar obtained during the LARP Census. The sum of this allowance will be adjusted if necessary in light of information collected during the final LARP Census. Documented and verified income from the business, if any, will be reimbursed on actual.
- **Vulnerability Allowance** -- Vulnerable people (APs below the poverty line, women household heads, mentally challenged headed households, etc.) will, in accordance with the LARF, be given assistance in the form of a one-time allowance for vulnerable AHs equivalent to AF28,000 and priority in employment in project-related jobs.
- **Transitional Allowance**-- Affected owners or renters forced to relocate will in accordance with the LARF receive a transitional allowance for livelihood losses for 3 months at AF5000 per month.
- **Relocation Allowance**—Affected households and businesses forced to relocate will in accordance with the LARF receive a relocation allowance for transportation of AF5000.

FF. LARP Implementation and Support Cost

100. Implementing NGO: The unit cost for hiring the implementing NGO, over a period of three years has been calculated on a lump sum basis at AF5,000,000/-. An allocation of AF2,954,000 based on AF 2000 for 1477 AH has been made for skill development activities to be organized by the INGO.

101. External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency: The unit cost for hiring an EMA during the two year period has been calculated on a lump sum basis at AF1,500,000/-.

102. Costs will be updated, if necessary, in the final LARP after the final engineering design. A 10% contingency has been added.

GG. Cost Estimate and Budget

103. The detailed cost estimate for each type of compensation has been derived based on the above unit rates. The total compensation payable for each type of loss/allowance is as under.

104. Compensation for Land: The total compensation payable for land works out to AF336,605,750.00 . The details are shown in Table 8.4

Table 8.4: Compensation for Land

Type of Land/ Classification of Land	Location	Rate (AF) Per m ²	Affected Area (m ²)	Total (AF)
I. Agricultural Land Irrigated Land	Baharak, Warduj, Eshkashim Districts	250	1,133,261.00	283,315,250.00
II. Non-Agricultural Land	Baharak, Warduj, Eshkashim Districts	-	-	-
Residential		500	59,889.00	29,944,500.00
Commercial		500	46,692.00	23,346,000.00
Total			1,239,842.00	336,605,750.00

AF=Afghanistan currency; m²=square meter.

105. Compensation for Houses/shop structures: The total compensation payable for houses and shop structures works out to **AF101,395,000.00**. The details are shown in Table 8.5

Table 8.5: Compensation Payable for Structures: All 4 Districts

Type of Construction	Structure	Unit	Rate (AF)	Affected Area (m ²)	Total (AF)
Houses and Structures(mud/ brick)	Commercial	Sq.m	2000	46,950.00	93,900,000.00
Boundary walls (mud/ brick)		Sq.m	1000	7,495.00	7,495,000.00
RCC Structures		Sq.m	4000	-	-
Total				54,445.00	101,395,000.00

AH=affected household; AP=affected person; m² =square meter; no.=number.

106. Compensation for Trees: The total compensation payable for the trees amounts to AF51,531,000.00. The details are shown in Table 8.6

Table 8.6: Compensation for Trees

Type of Trees	No. of Trees	Average Unit Rate (AF)	Total (AF)
Non -Fruit Timber Trees	8,789	3,000	26,367,000.00
Fruit Trees	4,194	6,000	25,164,000.00
Total (All Trees)	12,983		51,531,000.00

AF=Afghanistan currency.

107. Compensation for Business Loss: The total compensation payable for business loss amounts to AF**16,128,000.00**. The details are shown in Table 8.7

Table 8.7: Compensation for Business Loss

Type of Loss	No./ AH	Rate (AF)	Total (AF)
Business Loss (Owners)	448	6000x6	16,128,000.00
Total			16,128,000.00

AF=Afghanistan currency; AH=affected household.

108. Allowances: The total amount payable for allowances amounts to AF**36,828,000.00**. The details are shown in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8: Details of Allowances

	AH	Rate (AF)	Total (AF)
Vulnerability Allowance for households below poverty line and women headed families	886	28,000	24,808,000.00
Transitional Allowance (153 homes and 447 shops)	601	5000 x 3	9,015,000.00
Relocation Allowance (153 homes and 447 shops)	601	5,000	3,005,000.00
Total			36,828,000.00

AH=affected household.

HH. Summary of Total Cost

109. The total estimated resettlement cost for the Project is **AF607,135,925.00** equivalent to **USD\$10,651,507.00(1 USD=57AF)**. Details of the LARP cost are given in Table 8.9 Resettlement Budget.

Table 8.9: Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Rate per Unit (AF)	Quantity	Cost (In AF)
A	Land				
	Agricultural Irrigated Land	m ²	250	1,133,261.00	283,315,250.00
	Non-agricultural Land Residential/Commercial	m ²	500	106,581.00	53,290,500.00
	Sub Total (A)				336,605,750.00
B	Structures				
	Traditional construction (mud/brick)	m ²	2000	46,950.00	93,900,000.00
	Boundary/retaining walls	m ²	1000	7,495.00	7,495,000.00
	Sub Total (B)				101,395,000.00
C	Trees				
	Non-fruit Timber Trees	No.	3000	8,789	26,367,000.00
	Fruit Trees	No.	6000	4,194	25,164,000.00
	Sub Total (C)				51,531,000.00
D	Business/Income Loss	AH	6000 X 6	448	16,128,000.00
E	Other Allowances				
	Relocation Allowance	AH	5,000	601	3,005,000.00
	Transition Allowance	AH	5,000 X 3	601	9,015,000.00
	Vulnerability Allowance	AH	28,000	886	24,808,000.00
	Severe Agricultural Land	AH	-	-	-
	Sub Total (E)				36,828,000.00
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)				542,487,750.00
F	Support Cost for LARP Implementation				
	Implementing NGO	Lump sum	5,000,000		5,000,000.00
	External Monitoring Agency	Lump sum	1,500,000		1,500,000.00
	Skill development activities	LS	2,954,000		2,954,000
	Sub Total (F)				9,454,000.00
	Total Cost				551,941,750.00
	Contingency at 10 %				55,194,175.00
	Total LARP Budget (in AF)				607,135,925.00
	Grand Total in US\$ (@1USD=AF57)				10,651,507.00

AH=affected household; AP=affected person; no.=number; NGO=non-government organization.

II. Summary of Budget (Funding Source-wise)

110. The following table summarizes the budget as per the source of financing. As agreed between ADB and the Government, the cost for land will be met by the Government and the cost of resettlement shall be met out of the funds provided by ADB under the Grant. The details are shown in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10: Summary of Budget Source-wise

Purpose	Amount (AF)
Funding by the Government of Afghanistan	
Land	336,605,750
Total(I)	336,605,750
Funding by ADB	
Structures	101,395,000
Trees	51,531,000
Business/Income Losses	16,128,000
Relocation Allowance	3,005,000
Transition Allowance	9,015,000
Vulnerability Allowance	24,808,000
Skill development activities	2,954,000
Fee for implementation NGOs and External Monitoring Agency	6,500,000
Sub-total (II)	215,336,000
Contingency (10%)	21,533,600
Total (II) in AF	236,869,600
Total (II) in USD	4,155,607

CHAPTER 9: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

JJ. General

111. The implementation schedule for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. (Table 9.1). The construction period for the Project is tentatively scheduled for three years. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that the compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. The climate conditions in Badakhshan will be kept under consideration during the LARP revision/finalization and implementation. The road alignment will tend to be snow bound between November and February. The peak rainfall comes for a three month period between March and May and floods are expected to cause disruption resulting in implementation delays. There is seasonal out-migration of labor typically between January and April when APs may not be available. (See Table 9.2) This only leaves a window for AH to relocate between June and October avoiding the harsh winter and the rains. Displacement from agricultural land will only take place after the harvest, which is just before the onset of winter. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. As part of advance actions following loan negotiations the EA will establish a GRC and appoint a NGO for resettlement implementation. A Project Manager for the Baharak-Eshkashim road project is already designated and operational at the PMO.

KK. LARP Implementation Schedule

112. A timeline for LAR implementation is provided in Table 9.1. This is all tentative, especially in the context of conflict and fragile conditions that Afghanistan is in at present.

Table 9.1: LARP Implementation Schedule

No.			
A) Draft LARP Finalisation for PFR Approval			
1	Initial engineering and design	Feasibility Consultant	2014
2	Initial LAR impact surveys/ consultation	Feasibility Consultant	May –Sep '14
3	Preliminary LARP surveys and draft LARP	Feasibility Consultant	Sep '14
3	Re drafting of LARP based on ADB comments	PMO	Oct'14
4	ADB review and approval of draft LARP	ADB	Nov'14
5	Government approval of draft LARP	MPW-PMO	Oct' 14
6	Disclosure	MPW PMO (NGO)/ADB	Oct'14
7	Project appraisal	ADB	Nov'14
8	PFR approval	ADB	Nov'14
B) Review, Update and Finalisation of Implementation Ready LARP			
1	Contract Awards –supervision consultant (implementation NGO sub contract); design and build contractor	MPW –PMO	End of 2014 or early 2015 after project readiness
2	Contractor's verification survey and centre line marking	Design and Build Contractor	month 1-3
3	Final road alignment	MPW-PMO	month 3
4	Review LARP surveys and valuation data	Supervision Consultant	month 3

No.			
		+implementation NGO (INGO)	
5	Re-surveying to fill DMS data gaps	SC+ INGO	month 1-3
6	Mutual concurrence and sign off on compensation package between each DP and MPW based on LARF entitlements and government approved replacement cost rates for lost assets	PMO/INGO/DPC	' month 1-4
7	Updating resettlement leaflet and distribution to Ahs	SC- INGO	month 4
8	Livelihood analysis study	INGO	Month 4-5
9	LARP update and MPW approval	SC- INGO/PMO/MPW	' month 5
10	ADB review and approval of LARP	ADB	' month 5
11	Government approval of LARP	Council of Ministers	' month 6-7
12	GRC becomes operative	INGO / PMO / ADB	month 1
13	Disclosure		month 7
14	Allocation of LAR funds	MOF/ MPW	' month 8
15	Staffing of PMO/ DDT in place	MPW	' month 8
16.	Consultations and information disclosure	SC-INGO / PMO	6 month 1--8
C) LARP Implementation			
1	Compensation delivery	PMO, District Government , INGO	month 8-10
2	Internal monitoring	SC, PMO	month 1-12
3	Preparation of compliance report	External Monitoring Agent	month 11
4	No-Objection from ADB to start civil works only in non impacted sections	ADB	when such sections are identified subject to compliance monitoring
5	Consultations and information disclosure	SC-INGO / PMO	month 8-11
D) Start of Civil Works			
1	Start of civil works	Construction Contractor	month 12
2	Preparation of bi annual evaluation reports and semi annual monitoring reports for submission to ADB and disclosure	EMA	month 1-24
3	Consultations and information disclosure	SC-INGO / PMO	month 12-24

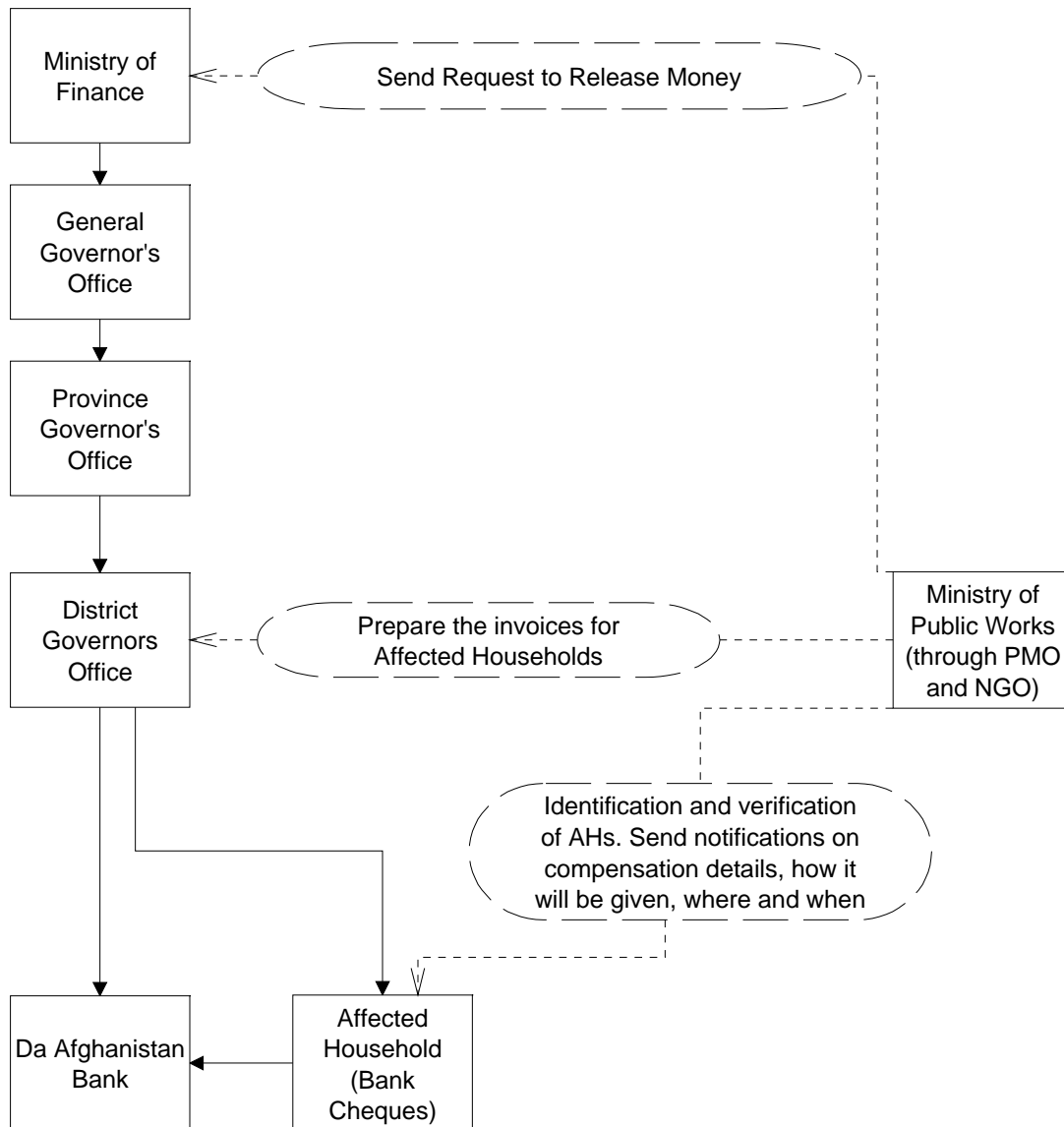
Table 9.2: LARP Preparation and Implementation Risks in Badakhshan

Seasons	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Rains			█									
Peak Snow	█										█	
Floods			█									
Labour migration	█		█									

LL. Compensation Delivery Mechanism

113. MPW through its PMO and NGO are responsible for identification and verification of AHs and submission of invoices to the district government. District government will pay all the compensation through bank cheques. The compensation delivery mechanism approved by the local government and MPW is presented in Figure 9.2. MPW will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for compensation and assistance to the affected households and for the smooth implementation of Project LAR activities.

Figure 9.2: Compensation Mechanism for Affected Households



Affected Household (AH) refusing to move

114. In case, an AH refuses to move, MPW (through its PMO and NGO) will arrange a meeting with the village shura and elders to attempt last conciliation.

If the above meeting fails, another meeting will be held with District Shura and the Governor
District Governor will give expropriation order and compensation will be paid to AH

Absentee AH and AH that cannot be compensated for some administrative reasons

115. MPW (through its PMO and NGO) will try to locate absentee AH or solve outstanding problems of AH in consultation with village Shura and local government.

116. In cases where the above efforts failed, the compensation will be kept with the district government under a separate head of account (Escrow) and will be paid to AHs when they returned or the conditions were met.

CHAPTER 10: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MM. General

117. LARP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMO with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PMO. Monthly progress reports will be prepared and submitted to the PMO. The EA will appoint an independent agency to undertake external monitoring. The independent agency will monitor the projects twice a year and submit reports to the EA. The EA will submit all monitoring reports to ADB for review. Broadly, the monitoring and evaluation system will involve:

- Administrative monitoring including but not limited to: daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual DP file maintenance, progress reporting;
- Impact evaluation monitoring including but not limited to income standards restored or improved.

NN. Internal Monitoring

118. Internal monitoring for LARP implementation will be carried out during the entire project period. Regular monitoring of resettlement progress will identify potential difficulties and problem areas. After 3 months of project initiation, monitoring will be performed with an inception report detailing how the compensation process has been planned and an evaluation at the end. The DDT through the NGO will undertake internal monitoring and reports will be submitted to the PMO documenting actual achievements against targets fixed and identifying reasons for shortfalls, if any.

10) Monitoring Progress

119. Internal monitoring will involve the following:

- Administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis, including progress of the LARP implementation, usage of grievance redress mechanism, disbursement of compensation amounts and all assistance.
- Substantive monitoring during and after the relocation process to ensure that AH are settled and recovering.
- Overall monitoring whether recovery has taken place successfully and on time.

11) Internal Monitoring Indicators

120. The indicators for achievement of objectives during LARP implementation are of two kinds:

- Process Indicators: indicating project inputs, expenditure, staff deployment, etc.
- Output Indicators: indicating results in terms of numbers of APs compensated, area of temporarily occupied lands restored with topsoil (and other pre-project features), number of APs provided with skills training, etc.

OO. External Impact Monitoring & Evaluation

121. External monitoring will occur in two phases: a) Due diligence validation of LARP implementation through the preparation of a Compliance Report; and b) final evaluation of the rehabilitation program (one year after the end of LARP implementation). The objectives of the external evaluation during and immediately after LARP implementation are to:

- assess whether all AH have received their compensation and entitlements. The EMA will review all compensation tallies and ascertain whether compensation was provided correctly and to everyone. EMA will verify the EA's monitoring information, identify any safeguards issues that may have arisen and advise on necessary corrective actions.
- prepare a compliance report based on which ADB will decide whether to provide no objection to the beginning of civil works.

122. One year after the end of LARP implementation:

- assess how APs have fared in their living standards, in terms of income, housing, access to basic amenities, ownership of land and material assets;
- monitor schedules and achievement of targets.

123. The EMA will monitor the entire process of LARP implementation and submit at its end the compliance report directly to the EA which will then transmit it to ADB.

PP.EMA Tasks

124. The EMA will closely monitor the implementation of the LARP and engage in the following tasks: (i) review of LARP and Information pamphlet disclosure; (ii) review of action taken by the PMO to compensate the APs with particular attention to the way this action fits the stipulation of the LARP; (iii) review all compensation tallies; (iv) verify whether the compensation is provided thoroughly to all APs and in the amounts defined in the LARP and in the AP contracts; (v) assess the satisfaction of the APs with the information campaign and with the compensation/rehabilitation package offered to them; (vi) review complaints & grievances cases; (vii) carry out an AP satisfaction survey with a sample of the APs. Immediately after the implementation of the LARP the EMA will prepare the Compliance Report.

125. The EMA will carry out its activities in close communication with the PMO and will hire an appropriate number of assistants to carry out the AP satisfaction survey and to review the compensation tallies. The monitoring activities assigned to the consultant will start immediately after Government approval of the LARPs and will last until LARP implementation is concluded.

QQ. Reporting

126. Internal monitoring will be reflected in the standard project implementation reports submitted quarterly to ADB. The EMA compliance report will be sent to ADB as a stand-alone document. The final Evaluation study will be included in the standard project implementation report a year after LARP implementation is concluded.

**Rehabilitation Information Booklet
Bharak – Eshkashim Road Project**

I. Introduction

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to provide the Government of Afghanistan with a Multi-tranche Financial Facility (MFF) for Transport Network Development Investment Program (the Program). The Program, to be implemented in four tranches, targets the construction and improvement of several roads across the country. Tranche 4 of the program covers the construction of the 108 km Bharak – Eshkashim Road Project, passing through Baharak, Warduj, Zebak and Eshkashim districts of Badakhshan province.

2. A Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the Bharak – Eshkashim Road Project by the Ministry of Public Works (MPW), the Executing Agency (EA) as part of the feasibility studies supporting PFR approval of Tranche 4 of the Transport Network Development Investment Program (TNDIP). The LARP provides an assessment of the road's LAR impacts and costs and details an action plan for the delivery of the LAR compensation/rehabilitation measures to the affected persons (AP) and households (AH). The LARP fits relevant Afghan laws, the ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009 (SPS 2009) and the Program's Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF). Its preparation involved: (i) detailed measurement surveys, (ii) asset valuation/documentary research on affected plots, (iii) consultation with the AH; (iv) and census of APs along with a detailed measurement survey of impacted assets.

3. MPW has prepared this information booklet summarizing the main provisions of the LARP.

II. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

Table 1: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Impacts	No./Qty.
I. Land (m²)	
Agricultural Land - Irrigated	1,133,261.00
Residential Land	59,889.00
Commercial Land	46,692.00
Total Land(m ²)	1,239,842.00
II. Structures (m²)	
Residential Structures	23,346.00
Commercial Structures	23,604.00
Boundary walls	7,495.00
Total Structure (m ²)	54,445.00
III. Trees (No.)	
Timber trees	8,789
Productive Fruit trees	4,194
Total Trees	12,983
IV. Households Affected	
No. of households affected	1477
No. of households losing irrigated land	876
No. of households losing residential land and structure	153
No. of households losing commercial land and structures	448

Impacts	No./Qty.
No. of dwellings relocating to available adjacent land	153
No. of businesses relocating to available adjacent land and suffering business/income loss	448
No. of women headed Households	24
V. Households/Persons experiencing Major IR Impact	
Total No of households experiencing major impact	601
Total No of persons experiencing major impact	4207

m² =square meter; no.=number.

III. PRINCIPLES FOR COMPENSATING AND/OR REHABILITATING THE AH/AP

4. The Principles followed by MPW for the compensation/rehabilitation of the Affected Households (AH) and People (AP) are:

- The negative impact on AP 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 resettlement plan will be disclosed to all stakeholders and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation. All RPs for the roads with resettlement impacts will be disclosed to the APs;

5. 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. APs 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 and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in accordance with the provision described in this document;
- An entitlement matrix for different categories of people affected 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 district 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; and
- Consultations with the APs will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- Compensation and rehabilitation is to be provided before the land is acquired.

IV. COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

5. The people/households eligible to compensation/rehabilitation for impacts caused by the road are all those residing in affected areas and holding the affected assets/incomes before the eligibility cut-off date for the project which is 23rd September 2014 (the date of the end of the impact survey). Any additional impacts, eligible DPs and entitlements as a result of the final design will be incorporated in the final LARP. However, should there be considerable design changes during the detailed engineering design and implementation, this cut-off date shall be changed to permit any construction of or alteration to structures or land sales after the cut-off date in the ROW of the new design. In the event realignment may be pursued during the detailed engineering design to avoid or minimize impacts, any current DPs on the basis of the first alignment that will no longer be impacted due to the realignment shall be accordingly informed, individually. Those not impacted by the previous alignment but impacted because of the final alignment will be informed during the marking of the realignment and in greater detail during the final DMS and census.

This includes:

All APs holding/using land under formal title, formal/customary deed, or traditional land right as vouched by local Jirga, elders or the Community Development Council.

All tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;

All owners of affected buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land (including those with no legal rights to the land); and

All APs losing business, income, and salaries (including those with no legal rights to the land).

8. Table 2 below details the entitlements for each type of loss

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
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.	Cash compensation at replacement cost either through replacement plots or in cash based on full replacement cost to be approved by the council of ministers. All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project
Residential and commercial buildings loss	Residential/commercial structure 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. If more than 25% of the building's floor area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building. 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 for the next season.

Trees Losses	Trees on affected land	Owner of trees (including informal settlers)	Fruit bearing trees will be compensated at the value of 1 harvest multiplied by the number of years needed to re-grow a tree at the same productive level of the tree lost. Non-fruit bearing/timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The compensation of the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.
Business losses by shop owners and employees	Permanent / temporary business losses along the ROW	Business / shop owners (including informal settlers), employees	Cash compensation for net income loss for the duration of business stoppage (maximum up to 3 months for temporary loss and an equivalent of 6 months income for permanent loss). The compensation for business loss will be calculated based on tax receipts or when these are not available based on fixed rates ⁹ . Employees: indemnity for lost wages equivalent to three months income
Transitional Livelihood Allowance	Residential/Commercial Structures affected	All Ahs	Relocated owners/renters will receive a transitional allowance for livelihood losses at AF5,200 for 3 months
Relocation Allowance	Residential/Commercial Structures affected	All Ahs	Relocated owners/renters (including informal settlers) will receive a relocation allowance of AF5,000
Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Assistance to vulnerable AH	Affected by land acquisition, resettlement etc.	AH which are: female-headed; poor (below poverty line) or headed by handicapped/disabled persons	Vulnerable households will be provided an additional three months of average household income allowance (AF28,500) as assistance. Preferential employment in the project construction.
Severe agricultural land impact allowance	Agricultural land	Agricultural land owners, leaseholders or sharecroppers losing >10% of their holdings	Allowance for severe land impacts equal to replacement cost of a year's net income from crop yield of land lost
Loss of Community, Cultural, Religious, or Government Sites	Temporary or permanent loss due to the Project activities	Community/ Affected households	Conservation, protection and cash compensation for replacement (Schools, communal centers, markets, health centers, shrines, other religious or worship sites, tombs,. Cash compensation for affected structures based on the above structures entitlements

⁹ This fixed rate is based on the average net income of road businesses in project areas as determined by the surveys conducted during LARP preparation.

Impact on irrigation channels	Temporary or permanent loss due to the Project activities	Community/ households affected	Irrigation channels are diverted and rehabilitated to previous standards
Temporary loss of land	Temporary use of land during construction	AP with title, formal/customary deed, or traditional land right as vouched by local Jirga, elders or Community Development Council.	Cash compensation based on local land rental rates for the duration of use and restoration at the end of the rental period.
Unidentified Impacts		AH or individuals	Unforeseen impacts compensated based on above entitlements during project implementation by the EA.

AF=Afghanistan currency; AH=affected household; AP=affected person; EA=executing agency.

V. COMPENSATION RATES

8. Table 3 below details the compensation rates for land, buildings and crops/trees. The LARP will be updated in consultation with affected people prior to any civil works commencing on the road. In so far as the replacement cost of land during LARP update will again be determined by mutual agreement between local governments and impacted communities and be subject to final approval by the Council of Ministers, the following rates of land remain indicative

Table 3 Compensation Rates

Asset/ Allowance	Item	Unit	Rate(AF)
	Agricultural Land		
	Irrigated Land Baharak, Warduj, Zebak, Eshkashim Districts	m ²	250
Land	Non-Agricultural Land		
	Baharak, Warduj, Zebak, Eshkashim Districts	m ²	
	Residential		500
	Commercial		500

		m ²	
Structure	Traditional House/Shop(mud/brick)	construction-	2000
	Boundarywalls (mud/brick		1000
	RCC structures		4000
Tree	Productive Fruit tree	Tree	6000
	Non-fruit Timber tree	Tree	3000
	Business losses	Per business	AF 6000 X 6 months = 36000
Rehabilitation Allowance	Transitional livelihood allowance	Per AH	AF5000 up to 3 months = 15000
	Relocation Allowance	Per AH	5,000
	Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	Per AH	28000 lump sum

AF=Afghanistan currency; AH=affected household; m² =square meter.

VI. Grievance Redress

The APs will have the right to file complaints and/or queries on any aspects of land acquisition compensation, and resettlement. In order to ensure that grievances and complaints are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances, following mechanism for grievances will be set up.

There will be four-stage procedures for redress of grievances and complaints, however, DPs will have the right to move a court of law at any stage. These are as follows:

Complaints are to be filed at the district governor offices. The district government with the help from Shura, NGO and PMOs resettlement team is obliged to reply and explain the decision within 30 days from the date the complaint was received. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will assist the district governor offices in the mediation and resolution of conflict.

If AP is unsatisfied or has no reply from the district governor office, grievances can then be lodged with the Province Governor offices. The Governor office will issue the final decision within 45 days.

If AP is unsatisfied or has no reply from the provincial governor's office, grievances can then be lodged with the General Governor's Office in Kabul. The General Governor's office will issue the final decision within 60 days.

The AP always has final recourse through Afghanistan's legal channels and referred to the appropriate courts; however, every effort will be made to avoid this since the system is presently critically weak. Should the AP want to pursue legal recourse, in a court of law at anytime, MPW through its DDT and implementing NGO will ensure that support is given to the AP to prepare a case.

For further information please contact:

The Project Manager, Baharak-Eshkashim Road Project, PMO Ministry of Public Works, Kabul

**PRELIMINARY SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE DATA
COLLECTION**

**RR. CHECKLIST FOR SETTLEMENT
PROFILE:**

(Selected Community Socio Economic Surveys- FGDs)

12) **Instructions:**

1. The FGDs was undertaken in the following communities.
Baharak District – Arder, Adam Beki, Yazkhchan, Chapak Sarrk, Poshusstan, Stain, Oshkhan, Wahil, Murkhan.
Warduj District – Tarang, Azakhcha, Awji, Passebagh, Eshtakhan, Khessraw, Wakhiani, Chakaran, Warduj, Kuch, Awar, Objan, Ghanew, Zu, Isterb, Umowl, Ekshire, Payzh, Bashanabad, Kosang, Sufian, Nulan, Tirgaran, Kazdai, Alezhgerew, Sarask.
Zebak District – Gulkhana, Dasthe Khan, Zarkhan, Dandzebok, Abdaw, Kabek, Robate Cheltan, Dagkhana, Razrak, Netsun.
Eshkashem District – Ujling, Bazgir, Kangarak, Teshken, Kushpak, Wahdatabad, Eshkashim, Nechem, Qasdae, Saeyad, Sukumal, Darwand.
2. Surveyors and specialist on-site selected communities within 2Km of the Baharak - Eshkashim Road.
3. ALL questions answered fully and completely with community leaders and those who recorded of the data we were asking for from the specific community identified.
4. The Surveyors did not change format of questionnaire and the data required in the following questions

PRELIMINARY SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

SS.Baharak - Eshkashem (108 Km) Road Project

13) CHECKLIST FOR SETTLEMENT PROFILE:

(Selected Community Surveys)

14) Date: 25 May to 24 September, 2014

Name of the Consultant/Engineer	AKM Shahid Ullah		
Name of the Community			
Name of the District		Contract No.	
Other Names the community is known			

A. Composition of The Settlement

Livelihood Group	Ethnic Group 1	Ethnic Group 2	Ethnic Group 3	Ethnic Group 4	Ethnic Group 5	Total
→ Ethnic Group						
Total population in The Settlement (no.)						
Total in Attendance in Shura (no.)						
Livelihood Group	Ethnic Group 1	Ethnic Group 2	Ethnic Group 3	Ethnic Group 4	Ethnic Group 5	Total
Land Owning Farmers						
Livestock Herders						
Share Croppers						
Landless Farm Laborers						
Non Farm Laborers						
Government Employees						
Private Sector Employees						
Shopkeepers and Traders						
Transporters						
Working and Living in Other Towns/Cities						
Working and Living in Other Countries						
Educated Unemployed						

Skilled Unemployed						
Unskilled unemployed						

B. What are the 5 main employment opportunities available

No	Type of Employment opportunity	% population	Average income (Per Year) (Afg)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

C. Average Income

Type	AFs
Professional	
Government	
Farm Labor	
Road Labor	
Other Non-farm labor	
Remittance	
Farmers - Livestock	
- Crop	
- Fruit/vegetable	
Other	
Other	

D. How many of the following are in the community

Institution	Number inside
High School	
College	
Clinic	
Hospital	
Pharmacy	
Market / Trade centre / Bazaar	
Other	
Other	

E. Distance of the Settlement from the Physical and Social Infrastructure and Other Institutions

	Institution	Km	Minutes and hours
1	Provincial Centre		
2	District Centre		
3	Community Centre		
4	Primary School		
5	Middle School		
6	High School		
7	College		
8	Clinic		
9	Hospital		
10	Pharmacy		
11	Market / Trade Centre		
12	Madressah		
13	Other		
14	Other		

F. Demography and Literacy

Description	Total		Above 60 years		Between 15 and 60 years		Between 5 and 15 years		Less Than 5 years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Number of Households										
Number of persons per household (Average)										
Total Population										
% of Children going to school										
Literacy %										

G. Rank the reasons for Children in the community not going to school (1 being most common and 6 being least common):

Reason for not going for Education	Male	Female
Expensive		
Distance too far		
Facility inadequate		
Not gender separate		
Security Problem		
Domestic work		
Help with household income		

Reason for not going for Education	Male	Female
Education not necessary		
Inadequate sanitation facility		
Teacher Gender		
Feel ashamed		
Other (Specify)		

H. Perceived Poverty Profile

Type of Household	% of households	Perceived Characteristic (please specify)
Very Rich		
Well Off		
Poor		
Very Poor		

(Community definition of the 4 Wealth Levels)

I. Drinking Water Sources in the Settlement – Type; How Many (%)

Piped	Bore	Unprotected Spring	Protected well	Unprotected Well	Canal	River

Shared by village people

J. Sanitation Facilities – % No. of each type of latrine in the village; Latrine facilities that are outhouses, not internal to house/apartment structure.

Flush to Sewerage	Pit (traditional)	Open Pit	Bush/ Field / None	Other	% of Total that are “outhouse”

K. Energy Sources

Energy source	Light	Cooking	Heating
Electricity (hour/day)			
Wood			
Oil			
Gasoline			
Other			

L. Health:

Illness	Perceived Cause	Mortality from Illness (adult/child & M/F)	Treatment Sought (Y/N)	Type of medical facility	Cost
Malaria					
Tuberculosis					

M. Average Traveling/Commuting Fare, and Cost of Transportation of Goods (In Afghani)

Institution	Price	Foot or bicycle	Motor-cycle	Taxi / car	Pick-up	Bus	Truck	Other
Provincial HQ	Cost/Trip							
	Cartage / 5 Seer							
District HQ	Cost/Trip							
	Cartage / 5 Seer							
Hospital	Cost/Trip							
Clinic	Cost/Trip							
Pharmacy	Cost/Trip							
Primary School	Cost/Trip							
Middle School	Cost/Trip							
High School	Cost/Trip							
College	Cost/Trip							
Other Towns	Cost/Trip							
	Cartage / 5 Seer							
Other	Cost/Trip							
	Cartage / 5 Seer							
Other	Cost/Trip							
	Cartage / 5 Seer							

N. Agriculture Area, Productivity, Extent of Surplus/Deficit

	Unit	Quantity Amount
Irrigated area	Ha	
Rainfed Area	Ha	
Cultivated Area (crops)	Ha	
Cultivated Area (vegetables)	Ha	
Cultivated Area (fruits)	Ha	
Wheat	Ha	
Crop Cotton	Ha	
Others	Ha	

Total Village Area and Production of Main Crops/Livestock Output		
CROP	Unit	Amount
Wheat	Ha	
Zob	Kg	
Crop Barley	Ha	
Potato	Kg	
Crop Cotton	Ha	
	Kg	
Crop	Ha	
	Kg	
Crop	Ha	
	Kg	

O. Livestock Population and Productivity

Type of Animal/Product	Unit	Number or Quantity	Number or Quantity Sold
Cows	number		
Goats	number		

Type of Animal/Product	Unit	Number or Quantity	Number or Quantity Sold
Sheep	number		
Horses/Mules	number		
Camel	number		

**P. Perceptions about Impact of Road Rehabilitation
(Please attach separate sheets for the responses)**

1. In what ways has the road been negative to the community and lifestyle?
2. In what way has the Road development been positive to the community and lifestyle
3. What other negative issues do you think the road will bring once it is complete.
4. What other positive impacts do you think the road will bring once it is complete.
5. Has the road development helped increase farm and livestock incomes? How?
6. Has your cropping pattern diversified and are high value crops being grown?
7. What increase/created employment opportunities, (within the or near the settlement or elsewhere) possibly as a result of the road project?
8. Would the road encourage increased mobility?
9. What is the impact on women and children?
10. Would it increase access to social services (education and health) to men and women alike?
11. Have disputes and grievances related to the Project been adequately resolved and redressed?

Q. General Observations

12. Any other comments.

S.N	Question	Answer
1	In what ways has the road been negative to the community and lifestyle?	
2	In what was has the road development been positive to the community and lifestyle?	
3	What other negative issues do you think the road will bring once it is complete?	
4	What other positive impacts do you think the road will bring once it is complete?	
5	Has the road development helped increase farm and livestock incomes? How?	
6	Has your cropping pattern diversified and are high value crops being grown?	
7	What increase/created employment opportunities, (within the or near the settlement or elsewhere) possibly as a result of the road project?	
8	Would the road encourage increased mobility?	
9	What is the impact on women and children?	
10	Would it increase access to social services (education and health) to men and women alike?	

Data Enumerator/Surveyor

Social Sector/ Benefit Monitoring Specialist