

# Resettlement Plan

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July 2011

## AFG: Transport Network Development Investment Program (Jabul Saraj–Nijrab Road Project)

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

The land acquisition and resettlement framework 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 عامې وزارت  
د آسیایي پراختیا بانک د پروژو د تنظیمولو



جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان  
وزارت فواید عامه  
دفتر تنظیم پروژه های بانک انکشاف

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

Dated 9 July 2011

**Mr. Hong Wang**  
Director  
Transport and Communications Division  
Central and West Asia Department  
Asian Development Bank  
Manila

Sub: **Proposed Multi-tranche Financing Facility-2 – Tranche-1**  
- **Government's endorsement of the LARF and LARPs**

Dear **Mr. Wang**,

The Government of Afghanistan (Government) has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide funding under a Multi-tranche Financing Facility - 2 (MFF-2) to implement various road projects. In this regard, the Government endorses and approves the disclosure of the 'Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF)' for the Project and the 'Land Acquisition and Resettlement Reports (LARPs)' for the (i) Jabul Saraj – Nijrab, (ii) Bagramy – Sapary and (iii) Fayzabad – Beharak road projects to be taken up for implementation under Tranche-1 of the proposed MFF-2. The LARPs will also be disclosed by the Government to the affected households (both in English and local language).

Sincerely,

(**Dr. Ahmad Shah Waheed**)  
Deputy Minister, Public Works



Copy to:

H.E. Dr. Mustafa Mastoor, Deputy Minister for Finance  
Mr. R. Rinker, Country Director, AFRM, ADB

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....</b>	<b>VI</b>
<b>DEFINITION OF TERMS .....</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>TABLE 2: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX .....</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>I. CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. GENERAL.....	1
1. <i>LARP Finalization Status</i> .....	1
2. <i>LAR-Related Conditionalities</i> .....	1
B. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT .....	1
<b>FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP OF PROJECT.....</b>	<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>
C. STAGGERED IMPLEMENTATION OF CIVIL WORKS IN AREAS WITH AND WITHOUT IMPACTS ..	2
D. SCOPE OF THE LARP .....	2
E. OBJECTIVE OF THE LARP.....	3
F. ELIGIBILITY CUT-OFF DATE.....	3
<b>II. CHAPTER 2: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT .....</b>	<b>4</b>
A. INTRODUCTION .....	4
B. IMPACTS ASSESSMENT.....	5
1. <i>Private Land Impacts</i> .....	5
<b>TABLE 2.1: TYPE OF LAND TO BE LOST PERMANENTLY.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>TABLE 2.2: TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND TO BE ACQUIRED .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2. <i>Crops</i> .....	6
3. <i>Trees</i> .....	6
<b>TABLE 2.3: DETAILS OF AFFECTED TREES .....</b>	<b>6</b>
4. <i>Houses, Shops and Containers</i> .....	6
5. <i>Business/Income Losses</i> .....	7
C. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS/PERSONS CENSUS .....	7
1. <i>Loss of Land</i> .....	7
2. <i>Crops</i> .....	8
3. <i>Trees</i> .....	8
<b>TABLE 2.7: DETAILS OF AFFECTED TREES .....</b>	<b>8</b>
4. <i>Houses, Shops and Containers</i> .....	8
5. <i>Business/Income Losses</i> .....	9
6. <i>Households with Severely Affected Agricultural Land</i> .....	9
7. <i>Vulnerable Households</i> .....	9
<b>TABLE 2.10: DETAILS OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS.....</b>	<b>10</b>
8. <i>Household Gender Information</i> .....	10
9. <i>Household Ethnicity Information</i> .....	10
10. <i>Summary of Affected Households (AHs) and Affected Persons (APs) by Category</i> 10	
<b>TABLE 2.13: SUMMARY OF AHS AND APS BY CATEGORY .....</b>	<b>10</b>
D. RELOCATION STRATEGY.....	11
<b>TABLE 2.14: DETAILS OF HOUSEHOLDS NEEDING/NOT-NEEDING RELOCATION....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>III. CHAPTER 3: SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE .....</b>	<b>13</b>

A. GENERAL.....	13
B. SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS .....	13
1. <i>Household Composition</i> .....	13
2. <i>Type of Family</i> .....	14
3. <i>Ethnic Composition of Households</i> .....	14
4. <i>Occupation</i> .....	14
5. <i>Women’s Activities</i> .....	15
6. <i>Women’s Participation in Decision Making</i> .....	15
C. ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT POPULATION .....	16
1. <i>Poverty Status</i> .....	16
2. <i>Income and Sources</i> .....	16
3. <i>Annual Expenditure</i> .....	16
4. <i>Indebtedness</i> .....	17
5. <i>Assets Possessions</i> .....	17
D. MIGRATION PATTERN .....	17
E. QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS.....	18
1. <i>Literacy</i> .....	18
2. <i>Sanitation Facilities</i> .....	18
3. <i>Illness</i> .....	18
4. <i>Structures/Building Information</i> .....	19
5. <i>Construction Type of Structure/Buildings</i> .....	19
6. <i>Access to Road Facilities</i> .....	19
7. <i>Willingness to Pay for Transportation</i> .....	20
<b>IV. CHAPTER 4: RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT .....</b>	<b>21</b>
A. GENERAL.....	21
B. LAND ACQUISITION LAW IN AFGHANISTAN .....	21
C. ADB’S SAFEGUARDS POLICY STATEMENT .....	22
D. COMPARISON OF POLICIES .....	23
E. PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES ADOPTED FOR THIS PROJECT .....	24
F. COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS .....	25
1. <i>Eligibility</i> .....	25
2. <i>Entitlements</i> .....	25
<b>TABLE 4.2: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>V. CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE .....</b>	<b>28</b>
A. GENERAL.....	28
B. OBJECTIVE OF THE CONSULTATION .....	28
1. <i>Information Sharing</i> .....	29
2. <i>Appraisal and Assessment</i> .....	29
3. <i>Devising Specific Solutions</i> .....	29
C. METHODS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION.....	29
D. LEVEL AND PROCESS OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION .....	30
1. <i>Individual Consultation</i> .....	30
2. <i>Community Consultation / Focused Group Discussions</i> .....	30
3. <i>Consultation with Government Officials and Officials of Donor Agencies</i> .....	32
E. CONTINUATION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS .....	32
F. DISCLOSURE OF LARP .....	32
G. PROJECT IMPACTS .....	33
1. <i>Positive Impacts</i> .....	33
2. <i>Negative impacts</i> .....	33
3. <i>Perception about the Participation in the Project</i> .....	34
4. <i>Support needed from the Project</i> .....	34

<b>TABLE 5.1: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS AND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>VI. CHAPTER 6: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>36</b>
A. GENERAL.....	36
B. EXECUTING AGENCY.....	36
C. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....	36
D. PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE IN MPW.....	36
E. DUE DILIGENCE TEAM AT PMO LEVEL.....	37
1. <i>Resettlement Specialist (International) at PMO Level</i> .....	37
F. CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION CONSULTANT.....	37
G. IMPLEMENTING NGO.....	38
H. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF VARIOUS AGENCIES.....	38
I. GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (GRC).....	39
<b>VII. CHAPTER 7: COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES REDRESS.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>FIGURE 7.1: COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES REDRESS PROCESS.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>VIII. CHAPTER 8: RESETTLEMENT BUDGET.....</b>	<b>43</b>
A. GENERAL.....	43
B. COMPENSATION VALUATION.....	43
1. <i>Assets Valuation</i> .....	43
<b>TABLE 8.2: DETAILS OF STRUCTURE COMPENSATION.....</b>	<b>44</b>
2. <i>Income Restoration / Other Allowances</i> .....	44
C. LARP IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPPORT COST.....	45
D. COST ESTIMATE AND BUDGET.....	45
<b>TABLE 8.5: COMPENSATION PAYABLE FOR STRUCTURES.....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>TABLE 8.6: COMPENSATION FOR TREES.....</b>	<b>46</b>
E. SUMMARY OF COST ESTIMATE.....	47
F. SUMMARY OF BUDGET (FUNDING SOURCE-WISE).....	48
<b>IX. CHAPTER 9: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....</b>	<b>49</b>
A. GENERAL.....	49
B. PROJECT PREPARATORY STAGE (PRE-IMPLEMENTATION).....	49
C. LARP IMPLEMENTATION PHASE.....	49
D. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERIOD.....	49
E. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	49
F. COMPENSATION DELIVERY MECHANISM.....	50
<b>X. CHAPTER 10: MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....</b>	<b>52</b>
A. GENERAL.....	52
B. INTERNAL MONITORING.....	52
1. <i>Monitoring Physical and Financial Progress</i> .....	52
2. <i>Internal Monitoring Indicators</i> .....	53
C. EXTERNAL IMPACT MONITORING & EVALUATION.....	54
D. EMA TASKS.....	54
E. REPORTING.....	55
<b>TABLE 2: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....</b>	<b>68</b>

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 13 July 2011)

Currency Unit–Afghani (AF)

AF1.00 = \$ 0.021

\$1.00 = AF47.42

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP/s	–	Affected Person/s
AF	–	Afghani Currency
AH	–	Affected Household
COI	–	Corridor of Impact
CSC	–	Construction Supervision Consultant
DDT	–	Due Diligence Team
EA	–	Executing Agency
EMA	–	External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency
FGD	–	focused group discussion
GoA	–	Government of Afghanistan
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
IRS	–	International Resettlement Specialist
km	–	kilometer
kg	–	kilogram
LAL	–	Land Acquisition Law
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
m	–	meter
m <sup>2</sup>	–	square meter
MFF	–	multitranches financing facility
MPW	–	Ministry of Public Works
MRM	–	Management Review Meeting
NGO	–	Non–Government Organization
PFR	–	Periodic Financing Request
PMO	–	Project Management Office
R&R	–	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RoW	–	right-of-way
SPS	–	Safeguards Policy Statement

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

<b>Affected persons (APs)</b>	mean all the people affected by the project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and include any person, household (sometimes referred to as project affected family), firms, or public or private institutions. APs therefore include; i) persons affected directly by the right-of-way acquisition, or construction work area; (ii) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees or crops are affected; (iii) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income due to the project impact; (iv) persons who lose work/employment as a result of project impact; and (v) people who lose access to community resources/property as a result of the project.
<b>AF</b>	means the local currency of Afghanistan, which is the Afghani. One US dollar is equivalent to 45 Afghani.
<b>Compensation</b>	means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.
<b>Cut-off-date</b>	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 census. Normally, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey.
<b>Detailed measurement survey</b>	means the detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground.
<b>Encroachers</b>	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.
<b>Entitlement</b>	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.
<b>Inventory of losses</b>	means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
<b>Jerib</b>	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.
<b>Land acquisition</b>	means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
<b>Non-titled</b>	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.

<b>Poor</b>	means those falling below the official national poverty line which is 1 USD per day person as income in this case.
<b>Replacement cost</b>	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.
<b>Sharecropper</b>	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.
<b>Significant impact</b>	means 200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing ten per cent or more of their productive assets (income generating).
<b>Vulnerable</b>	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; (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 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the Jabul Saraj – Nijrab road project to be financed by ADB under the Multitranchise Financing Facility for Transport Network Development Investment Program. The 50 km road segments passes through the Mahmood Raqi, Hesay Awal, and Hesay Dowom Districts of Kapisa province of Afghanistan and Jabul Saraj District of Parwan.
2. The road is designed to be two lane major road. 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 Borrower's Land Acquisition Law. This LARP assessed the extent of impact caused by land acquisition based on 15m Corridor of Impact (COI) required for construction of the Project and spells out the compensation and rehabilitation of the affected households and affected persons. The LARP has been prepared in consultation with stakeholders and affected people.
3. The impact on land acquisition and resettlement is significant and attempts have been made to minimize the land acquisition and resettlement. However, there are some unavoidable land acquisition and resettlement required considering the engineering viability of Project road. The summary of the impacts are given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Summary Impacts on Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

<b>Impacts</b>	<b>No./Qty.</b>
<b>I. Private Land (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	
<b>Agricultural Land</b>	
<b>Irrigated Land</b>	
Kapisa	31,504.50
Parwan	12,192.00
Sub-total (Irrigated Land)	<b>43,696.50</b>
<b>Non-Agricultural Land (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	
Residential/Commercial Land	
Kapisa	15,166.00
Parwan	996.00
Sub-total (Non-Agricultural Land)	<b>16,162.00</b>
<b>Total (Land)</b>	<b>59,858.50</b>
<b>II. Houses/Shops (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	
Mud/brick/wood, mud/tin roof houses/shops	21,249.20
Concrete houses/shops	300.00
Containers (No.)	259
<b>III. Trees (No.)</b>	
Wood Trees	3,452
Productive Fruit Trees	448
<b>V. Households Affected</b>	
No. of households affected	1,573
No. of households losing Agricultural Land	248
No. of households losing Residential/Commercial Land	499
No. of households losing structures (Mud/brick/wood/tin/concrete)	736
No. of households whose Containers will be affected	259
No. of households losing trees	135
No. of households suffering business/ income loss (Owner)	132
No. of households suffering business/ income loss for businesses run in rented premises	527
No. of households suffering business/income loss for businesses run in Containers	259
Vulnerable Households	261
Households needing relocation	48

m<sup>2</sup> =square meter; no.=number.

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 so that they will be able to improve or at least restore their former economic and social conditions. 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 impact survey (census and inventory) date; (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 are a portion of respective plot, therefore, land-for-land compensation will not be considered, (vi) lack of formal legal land title should 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. Various entitlements provided under the plan are described below in Table 2.

**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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement cost. All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project.</li> </ul>
Residential and commercial buildings loss	Residential/ commercial structure affected	Owners of structures (including informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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. Compensation for temporary structures (brick and mud made) is AF1,000/m<sup>2</sup> for wall and AF. 2,000/m<sup>2</sup> for structure. Compensation for permanent structures (concrete) is AF1,500/m<sup>2</sup> for wall and AF4,000/m<sup>2</sup> for structure.</li> <li>• Right to salvage material from demolished structure</li> </ul>
Crops losses	Crops on affected land	Owners of crops / sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at full gross market rate for full harvest, based on average production of the crops, which is estimated as AF10,000 per jerib. Land owners will share this amount with share croppers based on their agreement (written or verbal).</li> <li>• An assistance grant of AF5,000 for the purchase of agricultural inputs for the next season</li> </ul>
Trees Losses	Trees on affected land	Owner of trees (including informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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. Cash compensation of AF6,000 per tree</li> <li>• Non-fruit bearing/timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume.</li> <li>• The compensation of the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.</li> </ul>
Business losses by shop owners and	Permanent/ temporary business losses along the	Business /shop owners (including informal settlers), employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business compensation based on monthly income from that business by month of business stoppage. The</li> </ul>

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
employees	ROW		<p>compensation for business loss will be calculated based on tax receipts or when these are not available based on a fixed rate of AF9,500 per month<sup>1</sup>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees: indemnity for lost wages up to three months income</li> </ul>
Loss of Community, Cultural, Religious, or Government Sites	Temporary or permanent loss due to the Project activities	Community/ Affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
Transitional Allowance	Residential/Commercial Structures affected	All AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relocated owners/renters will receive a transitional allowance for livelihood losses at AF5,200 for 3 months</li> </ul>
Relocation Allowance	Residential/Commercial Structures affected	All AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relocated owners/renters (including informal settlers) will receive a relocation allowance of AF5,000</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable households will be provided an additional three months of average household income allowance (AF28,500) as assistance.</li> <li>• Preferential employment in the project construction.</li> </ul>
Severe impact allowance	Agricultural land	Agricultural land owners, leaseholders or sharecroppers losing >10% of their holdings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allowance for severe land impacts equal to replacement cost of a year's net income from crop yield of land lost</li> </ul>
Unidentified Impacts		AH or individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unforeseen impacts compensated based on above entitlements during project implementation by the EA.</li> </ul>

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

5. The LARP is prepared to deal with impacts of land acquisition and resettlement issues resulting from the rehabilitation of the said road project. The Plan provides an analysis of the impacts, identifies the nature and types of losses, and establishes an entitlement matrix as a guide to payments for compensation and resettlement benefits. The primary objective of this LARP is to mitigate the adverse social impacts caused by the project such as structure loss (partly or fully), loss of livelihoods and of other assets including restoration of the income and living standards of the affected persons (APs) due to land acquisition within a short period of time without any disruptions in their own economic and social environment.

6. MPW is the executing agency (EA) for the Project. A Program Management Office (PMO) have already been established to implement resettlement activities. For the task of resettlement implementation, MPW will have a Due Diligence Team (DDT). In addition, MPW with the concurrence of ADB has engaged 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.

7. The road project was initially planned to be funded under MFF-1 (Road Network Development Investment Program) and the LARP was finalized based on the survey conducted during May 15–June 14 2009. However, due to other priorities of the Government,

<sup>1</sup> 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.

the funds available under MFF-1 were diverted to another road project and accordingly, the implementation of the Jabul Saraj–Nijrab road project could not be taken up earlier. At the request of the Government, ADB has now agreed to provide funds under a new MFF for implementation of various road projects including the Jabul Saraj–Nijrab road project. Accordingly, the LARP for the project is to be processed and finalized for funding under a new MFF. The earlier LARP was finalized based on the survey conducted about 24 months back and therefore, a survey was again conducted from 15 March to 31 May 2011 to assess the baseline impact and socio-economic profile of the affected people in the project, to update this LARP. The cut-off date for the entitlement for compensation is considered as **31 May 2011**. After this LARP is approved by the Government and ADB, the same shall be disclosed to the affected persons before implementation.

8. During the survey it was observed that the number of AHs, affected structures and trees increased significantly from the previous survey. This was mainly due to three factors—(i) many of the AHs were not present in Afghanistan during the previous survey and had been excluded in the previous survey, (ii) at many locations, re-alignments were proposed by the Survey and Project Department and hence, increase in AHs, affected structures and businesses and (iii) omission of AHs/structures and trees in the last survey due to inadequate interpretation of the entitlement matrix by the surveyors.

9. An inventory of land and assets losses, 100% census and socioeconomic survey were conducted between 15 March and 31 May 2011 and as such, the cut-off date for the eligibility for payment of compensation has been kept as 31 May 2011.

10. The total cost for land acquisition and resettlement works is estimated at **AF153,013,245.00 (\$ 3.40 million)**.

## I. CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. General

11. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to provide the Government of Afghanistan with a Multitrance 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 1 of the program covers the construction of three roads, namely: (i) the Jabul Saraj–Nijrab road; (ii) the Faizabad–Beharak road and (iii) the Bagramy–Sapary Road.

12. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the Jabul Saraj–Nijrab road project by the Ministry of public Works (MPW), the Executing Agency (EA) as part of the feasibility studies supporting PFR approval of Tranche 1 of the Program. 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 People (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) AH census; and (v) a socio-economic surveys of the AH.

#### 1. LARP Finalization Status

13. This LARP is based on detailed design and as such the impacts assessment is considered final. The compensation rates for the affected items are also approved by the both central and local governments and have been discussed with the affected parties. In case the compensation is delayed for more than one year beyond the schedule provided in this LARP the prices will have to be reviewed and if necessary updated.

#### 2. LAR-Related Conditionalities

14. 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 conditionalities for Tranche 1 processing are:

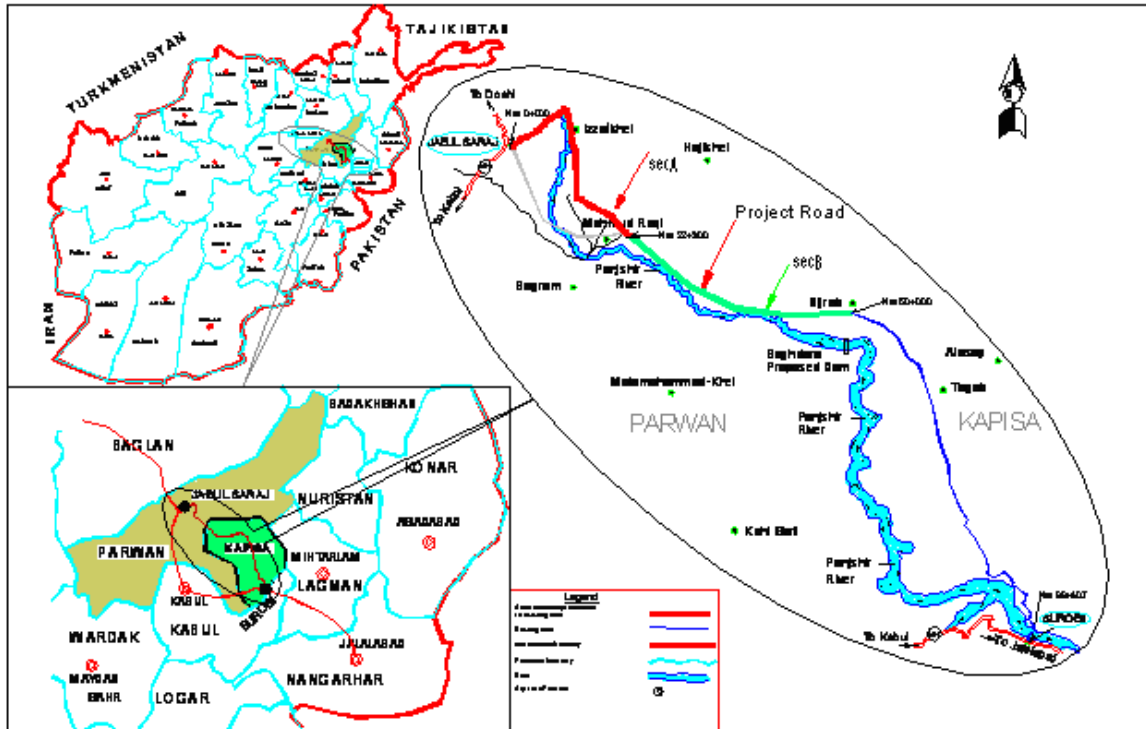
- (i) MFF and tranche 1: Approval: of this LARP by ADB and Government and its disclosure as detailed in Chapter 5.
- (ii) Provision of notice to proceed to contractors for Section A (with impacts): Conditional to full implementation of the LARP (full delivery of compensation/rehabilitation) to be vouched by a Compliance report prepared by the External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency (EMA). Such a condition will be clearly spelled out in the text of the civil works contract.

### B. Description of the Project

15. The Jabul Saraj–Nijrab road passes through 2 provinces in the eastern part of Afghanistan. The 50 km road segments passes through the Mahmood Raqi, Hesay Awal, and Hesay Dowom Districts of Kapisa province of Afghanistan and Jabul Saraj District of Parwan. The Project road is designed to be two-lane major road standard and having other facilities which will result in making the right of way (RoW) up to 15 meters from the central

line. The works will consist of construction of the existing cart track to a two-lane paved (bituminous) road of 7.0 ms width 1.0 m paved shoulder and 1.0 m granular shoulder each side with overall width of 11 ms 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 location map of the Project road is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Figure 1: Location Map of Project



**C. Staggered Implementation of Civil Works in Areas with and without impacts**

16. Civil works will be divided in two phases to be implemented in different periods. Section B will entail construction in areas without impacts (from km 22 to km 51) and will be initiated immediately after the signing of contract awards. Section A will entail construction in areas with impacts (from km 0 to km 22.) and will be initiated only after the compensation program under this LARP is fully implemented. Such a condition has been reflected in the contract awards. The sketch indicating civil works Sections A and B is provided below in figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2: Spread of Civil works for Sections A and B

Section A (km 0.to km 22) with Impacts	Section B (km 22.to km 51) without Impacts
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**D. Scope of the LARP**

17. This LARP has been prepared as per the requirement of ADB's *Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009* (SPS 2009), and the Government of Afghanistan's Law on Land

Acquisition. The Project will affect 1,573 AHs who will lose their land/structures/trees/businesses.

18. To prepare the LARP, a follow-up census of the affected persons and households losing land and assets and 20% socioeconomic survey was conducted between 15 March and 31 May 2011 to assess the baseline impact and socio-economic profile of the affected people in the project. Stakeholder consultations, focus group discussion, and interviews with the local people and AHs were done to prepare and finalize the LARP. The assessment of losses and land acquisition has been done based on the detailed design.

#### **E. Objective of the LARP**

19. 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 implementation of land acquisition through proper compensation and assistance as per the norms of ADB and the relevant policies 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 Indigenous people, 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 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 grievance redress and monitoring & evaluation.

#### **F. Eligibility cut-off date**

20. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date based on the latest census, inventory and socio-economic survey conducted during 15 March 2011 to 31 May 2011. Therefore, the compensation eligibility cut-off date is marked as **31 May 2011**.

## II. CHAPTER 2: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### A. Introduction

21. The proposed Project will rehabilitate or reconstruct existing cart track road to a two lane major road standard. The works will consist of construction of the existing cart track to a two-lane paved (bituminous) road of 7.0 ms width 1.0 m paved shoulder and 1.0 m granular shoulder each side with overall width of 11 ms 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. Existing ROW along the Project road varies from 10 to 12m in the plain areas and 8–10m in hilly areas, while the proposed corridor of impact (COI) is 15m. While most of the project road passes through government land or less populated areas, land acquisition and resettlement will be required at some places along the road. A detailed inventory of all the property and assets has been done within 15m COI based on the engineering design to identify the impacts of Project road and land acquisition, and to develop mitigation measure and resettlement plan accordingly.

22. The road project was initially planned to be funded under MFF-1 (Road Network Development Investment Program) and the LARP was finalized based on the survey conducted during May 15–June 14 2009. However, due to other priorities of the Government, the funds available under MFF-1 were diverted to another road project and accordingly, the implementation of the Jabul Saraj–Nijrab road project could not be taken up earlier. At the request of the Government, ADB has now agreed to provide funds under a new MFF for implementation of various road projects including the Jabul Saraj–Nijrab road project. Accordingly, the LARP for the project is to be processed and finalized for funding under a new MFF. The earlier LARP was finalized based on the survey conducted about 24 months back and therefore, a survey was again conducted from 15 March to 31 May 2011 to assess the baseline impact and socio-economic profile of the affected people in the project, to update this LARP. The cut-off date for the entitlement for compensation is considered as **31 May 2011**. After this LARP is approved by the Government and ADB, the same shall be disclosed to the affected persons before implementation.

23. During the survey it was observed that the number of AHs, affected structures and trees increased significantly from the previous survey. This was mainly due to three factors– (i) many of the AHs were not present in Afghanistan during the previous survey and had been excluded in the previous survey, (ii) at many locations, re-alignments were proposed by the Survey and Project Department; and (iii) omission of AHs/structures and trees in the previous survey due to inadequate interpretations of the entitlement matrix by the surveyors.

24. A census and socio-economic survey was carried out during 15 March 2011 to 31 May 2011 to update the impacts on Project area based on the engineering design of the alignment and its COI. The alignment has not changed after the census survey. Therefore, the cut-off date for the eligibility and entitlements shall be 31 May 2011.

25. A structured questionnaire was used to collect detailed information on affected households and properties at Project area. The census survey forms are presented in Annex 1. The information was collected for a full understanding of the Project impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the Aps. The objective of the census survey was to generate an inventory of all affected assets including land, crops, fruit and non-fruit trees, and structures/buildings and to compile a list of all affected families and people taking into account the social and economic impacts of land acquisition and resettlement. Various information collected through the census include: (i) type and extent of impact by physically measuring the size of affected land and structures; (ii) magnitude of impact with respect to the total land holdings of the AP, (iii) number of affected trees, crop;



(iv) unit rates for land, crops, trees, and structures; and (v) socio-economic data of affected families—household composition and demography; ethnicity, poverty, family income and expenditure, and income from affected assets. The major findings and magnitude of possible impacts are discussed in the following sections.

26. Apart from the census, a sample socio-economic survey was conducted covering 20% Ahs which included socio-demography, family type, size and age structure, occupational pattern, educational status, household income from different sources and consumption pattern, cropping pattern, access to basic services, and preferred use of compensations. This sample socio-economic survey was done to get an overall picture and general characteristic of the affected area and profile of affected households (AHs).

27. Following section deals in details about the findings of census survey and the impact of land acquisition and resettlement.

## B. Impacts Assessment

### 1. Private Land Impacts

28. The total land acquisition required for the project is about 59,858.50 m<sup>2</sup> (29.93 Jeribs, 1 Jerib=2,000 m<sup>2</sup>) affecting 747 plots. The type of land, number of plots and the number of households is presented in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Type of Land to be Lost Permanently**

Type of Land	Location	No. of Plots	Total Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>I. Agricultural Private Land</b>			
<b>Irrigated Land</b>	Kapisa	218	31,504.50
	Parwan	30	12,192.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>43,696.50</b>
<b>II. Non- Agricultural Land</b>			
Residential/Commercial Land	Kapisa	470	15,166.00
	Parwan	29	996.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>16,162.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>747</b>	<b>59,858.50</b>

No. = number; m<sup>2</sup> =square meter.

29. Land compensation will only be given to AHs who have (i) titles, (ii) official deeds, (iii) unofficial written deeds, or (iv) declaration from Shura, Jirgas or elders of the village that they are the traditional owners of the land they use. Most of the affected households have official deeds. Ownership categories of the affected land are in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2: Type of Ownership of Land to be Acquired**

Status of Ownership	Amount of land under each district (m <sup>2</sup> )		Land Total (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of AHs
	Kapisa	Parwan		
Title holder	3,682.30	163.45	3,845.75	34
Official deeds/ Unofficial deeds	42,988.20	13,024.55	56,012.75	629
Encroacher	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Squatter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>46,670.50</b>	<b>13,188.00</b>	<b>59,858.50</b>	<b>663</b>

AH=affected household; m<sup>2</sup> =square meter.

## 2. Crops

30. Although irrigated agricultural lands are affected in the project area, the land owners have not been cultivating the land for the last 3–4 years since these lands were close to the road and due to the movement of vehicles, the area became dusty which is not conducive for agriculture. Instead, they cultivate in other areas away from the road. In view of the foregoing, no compensation is payable to the land owners for crop losses. This was validated by the APs during the surveys and confirmed by the village *shuras*/leaders and the Governor's Office.

## 3. Trees

31. In the previous inventory of affected assets, the trees were inadvertently not included in the LARP. However, during the follow-up inventory, it was noted that about 448 fruit bearing trees and 3,452 wood trees will be affected by the land acquisition. Details of the trees are given in Table 2.3. All the fruit trees are productive.

**Table 2.3: Details of Affected Trees**

Type of Trees	No. of Trees
Wood Trees (Bid)	3,452
Fruit Trees	
Almond	24
Berry	260
Cherry	94
Apricot	66
Grapes	4
Total Fruit Trees	448
Total Trees	3,900

No.=number.

## 4. Houses, Shops and Containers

32. There are 736 houses and shops and 259 containers that will be affected by the Project. The houses and shops are made with mud/brick/wood, mud/tin roof and concrete. There are 77 houses occupied by the owners, 132 shops are used by the owners for business, 426 shops and 101 houses cum shops are used by the renters of the shops for business. A number of structures (124) were put up by the plot owners' married children or renters. Among the permanent/semi-permanent structures, 48 houses will be fully affected and will need to be rebuilt on a different location. Likewise, 259 containers (some located on government land and some on private land with permission from the owner) need to be shifted away from the corridor of impact (COI) (please refer to para 46 below). Details of affected structures by type of construction are given in the Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4: Details of Affected Structures**

Type of Structure/ Type of Construction Material	Number of Structures	Total Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Houses</b>		
Mud/Brick/Wood, Mud/Tin Roof	75	4,775.75
Concrete	2	300.00
<b>Shops (Used by Owners for Business)</b>		
Mud/Brick/Wood, Mud/Tin Roof	132	2,900.00
<b>Shops (Used by Renters for Business)</b>		
Mud/Brick/Wood, Mud/Tin Roof	426	9,906.20

Type of Structure/ Tye of Construction Material	Number of Structures	Total Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Houses cum Shops (Used by Renters for Business)</b>		
Mud/Brick/Wood, Mud/Tin Roof	101	3,367.25
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>21,249.20</b>
<b>Containers</b>	<b>259</b>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>21,249.20</b>

m<sup>2</sup> =square meter; no.=number.

### 5. Business/Income Losses

33. There are 918 business units that will be affected by the Project. Out of this, 659 businesses are run in shops made of mud/brick/wood with mud/tin roof and 259 in containers. These containers are located either on Government land or on private land (with permission of the owners). These are generally small shops managed by the owners and tenants, who do not employ the employees/helpers in their shops. The types of the business that will be impacted are mainly general merchants (a combination of items such as cloths, hardware items, grocery items, etc.), hotels/tea stalls, vegetables and fruits and grocery shops. Tax records on incomes of these businesses are limited. During the census, these businesses reported monthly incomes ranging from 7,000 to 10,000 AFG. Average income is estimated at 9,500 per month. The 659 businesses can be re-established on their remaining plots after the structure has been restored. However, the mobile containers will need to be relocated. It is estimated that it would take about 3 months for the AHs to re-establish their businesses. The details are shown in Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5: Details of Business/Income Loss**

<b>Business/Income Losses</b>	<b>Number</b>
General Merchant	270
Cloth and Dress Merchant	206
Grocery Shop	172
Tea Stall/Hotel	81
Repairing Shops	15
Meat Shop	24
Vegetable and Fruit Shop/Other similar items	118
Stationary Items	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>918</b>

### C. Affected Households/Persons Census

34. 1,573 households with 9,854 persons losing land, structures, trees, business incomes, etc., are affected due to the project. The affected households with type of loss are presented below.

#### 1. Loss of Land

35. The total land acquisition required for the project is about 59,858.50 m<sup>2</sup> (29.93 Jeribs, 1 Jerib=2,000 m<sup>2</sup>) affecting 663 households and 4,247 Aps. The type of land, no. of plots and the no. of households are presented in Table 2.6.

**Table 2.6: Type of Land to be Lost Permanently**

Type of Land	Location	No. of Plots	No. of AHs*	No. of Aps	Total Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected Area > 10%	Affected Area < 10%
<b>I. Agricultural Land</b>							
Irrigated Land	Kapisa	218	218	1,377	31,504.50	0	30,572.50
	Parwan	30	30	192	12,192.00	0	12,192.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>43,696.50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,764.50</b>
<b>II. Non- Agricultural Land</b>							
Residential/Commercial	Kapisa	470	415	2,678	15,166.00	0	15,166.00
	Parwan	29			996.00		996.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>747</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>59,858.50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59,858.50</b>

\* Without double counting

AH=affected household; AP=affected person; m<sup>2</sup> =square meter; no.=number.

## 2. Crops

36. Although irrigated agricultural lands are affected in the project area, none of the land owners have been cultivating the land for the last 3–4 years since these lands were not conducive to agriculture due to the dust problem (being close to the road). Hence, no compensation is payable to the land owners for crop losses. This was validated by the APs during the survey and also been confirmed by the village *shuras*/leaders and the Governor's Office.

## 3. Trees

37. In the previous inventory of assets, the trees were inadvertently not included in the LARP. However, during the recent inventory, it was noted that 135 households will lose about 448 fruit bearing trees and 3,452 wood trees (total 3,900 trees) due to land acquisition for the project. Details of the trees are given in Table 2.7. All the fruit trees are productive.

**Table 2.7: Details of Affected Trees**

Type of Trees	No. of Trees	No. of AH
Wood Trees (Bid)	3,452	82
Fruit Trees		
Almond	24	5
Berry	260	27
Cherry	94	13
Apricot	66	5
Grapes	4	3
Total Fruit Trees	448	53
Total Trees	3,900	135

AH=affected household; AP=affected person; no.=number.

## 4. Houses, Shops and Containers

38. As explained in para 32 above, 736 households will have their permanent/semi-permanent structures affected. Of these, 686 households will only experience partial impacts on their structures and can rebuild these on their remaining plots. However, 48 households will have their structure fully affected and will need to be rebuilt on a different plot. Likewise, owners of the 259 containers used as shops will also need to move their structure (please refer to para 46 below). Details of the affected structures by type of construction are given in Table 2.8.

**Table 2.8: Details of Affected Structures**

Type of Construction Material / Type of Effect	Total Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Number of Structures	No. of AHs	Affected Area <20%	Affected Area >20%
<b>Houses/shops (Mud/brick/wood, mud/tin roof)</b>					
Partially Affected	18,246.20	686	686	18,246.20	0
Fully Affected	2,703.00	48	48	0	2,703.0
<b>Houses (Concrete)</b>	0	0	0	0	0
Partially Affected	300.00	2	2	300.00	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>21,249.20</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>18,546.20</b>	<b>2,703.0</b>
<b>Containers</b>	-	<b>259</b>	<b>259</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,249.20</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>18546.20</b>	<b>2703.0</b>

AH=affected household; m<sup>2</sup> =square meter; no.=number.

## 5. Business/Income Losses

39. 918 business units will be affected by the Project–132 shops in which the owners have been carrying out business, 426 shops and 101 houses cum shops used by the renters of the shops for business and 259 containers used as shops–which need to be compensated as per the entitlement matrix. Except for the 259 containers, all the affected businesses can resume their operations on the remaining plot once the structure has been restored. Some businesses are run by more than 1 AH on partnership basis or as household members. These are generally small shops managed by the owners/tenants, who do not employ any employee/helper in their shops. The types of the business that will be impacted are mainly general merchants (a combination of items such as cloths, hardware items, grocery items, etc.), hotels/tea stalls, vegetables and fruits and grocery shops. It is estimated that it would take about 3 months for the AHs to re-establish their businesses. The details of the businesses are shown in Table 2.9.

**Table 2.9: Details of Business/Income Loss**

<b>Business/Income Losses</b>	<b>No.*</b>	<b>AH*</b>
Business/Income Loss (Owners)	132	132
Business/Income Loss (Renters)	527	527
Business/Income Loss (Business in Containers)	259	259
<b>Total</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>918</b>

\* 1 AH per business

AH=affected household; No.=number.

## 6. Households with Severely Affected Agricultural Land

40. AHs losing more than 10% of their agricultural land are considered as severely affected households and are entitled to an additional allowance for severe impacts equal to the market value of a year's net income crop yield of the land lost. In the project area, there are no households losing more than 10% of their land and hence, no household will be provided this additional allowance.

## 7. Vulnerable Households

41. AHs headed by female or disabled persons, or below the poverty line (BPL) are considered as vulnerable households. The total number of vulnerable households affected by the project is 261. A per capita income of US\$ 1 per day was taken as poverty line for assessing the poverty status in Afghanistan by the 'Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development' for its Nationwide Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Sample Survey (NRVA) in 2005. The same bench mark was considered in the present analysis. Details of vulnerable households are given in Table 2.10.

**Table 2.10: Details of Vulnerable Households**

Type of Vulnerability	No of AHs	% of total AH
Women headed households	9	3.4
Below poverty line households by income	252	96.6
<b>Total Vulnerable HHs</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>100.0</b>

AH=affected household; AP=affected person; no.=number.

### 8. Household Gender Information

42. Total affected population of the Project based on full census survey of 1,573 AHs, including those who are dependent on the affected facilities, is 9,854. Male and female population of the total Aps and their percentages are given in Table 2.11.

**Table 2.11: Male and Female Population of AHs**  
(Total 1,573 AHs)

Sex	Number of APs	Percentage
Male	5,183	52.6
Female	4,671	47.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,854</b>	<b>100.0</b>

AH=affected household; AP=affected person; no.=number.

### 9. Household Ethnicity Information

43. Ethnic groups of the total 1,573 AHs based on census data is given in Table 2.12. There are only two ethnic groups residing in the project area. 92% of AHs are Tajiks, followed by 8% Pashuns. These ethnic groups are very much in the main stream and do not fall under the definition of ADB's indigenous people.

**Table 2.12: Ethnic Composition**  
(Total 1573 AHs)

Ethnicity	Number of AHs	% of AHs (n=515)
Pashun	126	8
Tajik	1447	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>100</b>

AH=affected household; no.=number.

### 10. Summary of Affected Households (AHs) and Affected Persons (APs) by Category

44. The census found that, the total affected households are 1,573 and total affected persons are 9,854. Details of the AHs and APs by category are given in Table 2.13.

**Table 2.13: Summary of AHs and APs by category**

AP Category	Number of AHs		Net AP No.	Remarks
	X impact type	Absolute (without double counting)		
<b>A. Land Type (use of land)</b>				
<b>A1. Agricultural Land (Irrigated)</b>				
Kapisa	218	218	1,377	
Parwan	30	30	192	
<b>A2. Non Agricultural Land Residential/Commercial</b>				
Kapisa	470	415	2,678	
Parwan	29			

AP Category	Number of AHs		Net AP No.	Remarks
	X impact type	Absolute (without double counting)		
<b>Subtotal (A)</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>4,247</b>	
<b>B. Structures</b>				
B1. Houses/Buildings (Mud/brick/wood)	734	124	654	Included in A
B2. Houses/Buildings (Concrete)	2	0	0	Included in A
<b>Subtotal (B)</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>654</b>	
<b>C. Trees</b>				
C1. Wood Trees	82	0	0	Included in A
C2. Fruit Bearing Trees	53	0	0	Included in A
<b>Subtotal (C)</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>D. Business/Income Losses</b>				
D1. Business Loss (Owners)	132	0	0	Included in A
D2. Business/Loss (in renters shops)	527	527	3129	
D3. Business/Loss ( in Containers)	259	259	1824	
<b>Subtotal (D)</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>4953</b>	
<b>E. Households/ Vulnerable Households</b>				
E1. Vulnerable Households	261	0	0	Included in A & D
E2. Households needing relocation	48	0	0	Included in A & D
<b>Subtotal (E)</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>1573</b>	<b>9,854</b>	

AH=affected household; AP=affected person; m<sup>2</sup> =square meter; no.=number

#### D. Relocation Strategy

45. **Houses:** The project will create linear impacts along road alignment. Affected structure owners having impact of more than 20% of the structures will have to relocate since they will not have enough available land to reconstruct their structures. As per the site survey, 48 households with a total affected area of 2,703 m<sup>2</sup> will have to relocate. Cash compensation will be provided to these affected households for their asset losses and will be given a transition allowance (AF5,200/month x 3 months) and a relocation allowance (AF5,000) to help them during the transition period and in transporting their possessions to a new location. During the consultations, these AHs indicated their preference to manage their own relocation. They prefer to buy land at a nearby place convenient to them. For the remaining 688 structures, the AHs will not be required to relocate since they have enough land to carry out repairs/reconstruct their houses/shops. The details are shown in Table 2.14.

**Table 2.14: Details of Households needing/not-needing relocation**

Type of Construction Material	Households having impact of more than 20% on their Structures			
	Structure / Households needing relocation		Structure / Households not needing relocation	
	No.	Structure Area	No.	Structure Area
Houses - Mud/brick/wood, mud/tin roof	48	2,703.00	686	18,246.20
Houses–Concrete	0	0.00	2	300.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2,703.00</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>18,546.20</b>

No.=number.

46. **Containers:** There are 259 transportable containers being used as shops for carrying out businesses. These containers belong to 259 AHs. Some of these containers are located on Government land, while others are situated on private land (with the permission of the land owners). However, due to the construction of the road, all the 259 containers will need to be shifted from their existing location and relocated to other places. During the public consultation, these AHs expressed their preference to manage their own relocation. Some prefer to rent or seek permission from other private land owners or transfer to a vacant government land in the nearby area as per their convenience. The community

leaders/*Shuras* supported the APs preference.. The representatives of the Governor's office expressed that vacant Government land can be used by these AHs to resume their businesses until such time when the Government would need it. It is estimated that the entire process of shifting of the containers and resumption of their business will take about 3 months. The PMO-DDT will monitor the relocation of these containers and provide assistance or coordinate with relevant units as necessary.



### III. CHAPTER 3: SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

#### A. General

47. Socio-economic details of the affected households were collected through a sample survey using a structured questionnaire (Annex 2). 350 AHs (about 23% of the total 1,573 AHs) were randomly selected for this survey. Socioeconomic profile of the AHs are prepared based on this 350 sampled AHs and is presented in this chapter. However, some of the demographic information of the AHs in this chapter is explained based on census of all the affected persons and households losing land and assets. The details presented based on the census data of 100% of AH are:

Type of family  
Ethnic composition  
Poverty status  
Male and female population

#### B. Socioeconomic and Demographic Details

48. The following section deals with various socioeconomic indicators and the socio-economic status of the households at Project area.

##### 1. Household Composition

49. Total population of the sampled 350 AHs is 1,927. The composition of these sample AHs are given in Table 3.1. 45% of population in AHs are children below 10 years of age, 52% are adult and 4% are aged over 60 years.

**Table 3.1: Composition of AHs**  
(Sample Size–350 AHs)

Age Household Member	Male	Female	Total	% of Total Population
Children (below 10 years)	449	414	863	44.8
Adult (10 to 60 years)	504	489	993	51.5
Aged (above 60 years)	38	33	71	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>100.0</b>

50. Total affected population of the Project based on a census of 1,573 AHs, including those who are dependent on the affected facilities, is 9,854. Male and female population of the total APs and their percentages are given in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Male and Female Population of AHs**  
(Total 1,573 AHs)

Sex	Number of APs	Percentage
Male	5,183	52.6
Female	4,671	47.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,854</b>	<b>100.0</b>

AH=affected household; AP=affected person.

## 2. Type of Family

51. Details of family types (whether joint/nuclear/extended) of 1,573 AHs based on census data is given in Table 3.3. Nearly 64% of the total AHs live in joint families followed by 35% in nuclear families and 1% in extended families. A description of each of this family type is explained below.

- Nuclear Families: Nuclear family consists of single family.
- Joint families: Joint family consists of family of two or three generations. It usually consists of a grandfather, sons and their family, and grandsons and their family. The land is usually controlled by grandfather or by his eldest son.
- Extended families: Extended family consists of two or more families of three to four generations. It is a typical to only Pasthun families and these families may consist of up to 50 members living under a same roof. These families usually consists of two or three grand fathers, sons and their families, un married daughters (in some cases daughters with their families), grandsons and families and unmarried granddaughters. The lands are usually controlled by eldest grandfather or by his eldest son.

**Table 3.3: Type of Family**  
(Total 1573 AHs)

Particulars	No of AHs	% of AHs (n=1,573)
Joint	1,004	63.87
Nuclear	554	35.21
Extended	15	0.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>100</b>

AH=affected household; no.=number.

## 3. Ethnic Composition of Households

52. Ethnic groups of the total 1,573 AHs based on census data is given in Table 3.4. There are only two ethnic groups residing in the project area. 92% of AHs are Tajiks, followed by 8% Pasthuns. These ethnic groups are very much in the mainstream and do not fall under the definition of ADB's indigenous people.

**Table 3.4: Ethnic Composition**  
(Total 1573 AHs)

Ethnicity	Number of AHs	% of AHs (n=1573)
Pasthun	126	8
Tajik	1447	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>100</b>

AH=affected household; no.=number.

## 4. Occupation

53. Based on sample survey of 350 AHs, business and trading are the main occupation in the project area. The details are given in Table 3.5.

**Table 3.5: Occupational Pattern of the Households**  
(Sample Size–350 AHs. Multiple Responses)

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>No of AHs</b>	<b>% of AHs (n=350)</b>
Agriculture	22	6.29
Small enterprise	32	9.14
Government & NGO	0	0.0
Business and trading	332	94.86
Daily Wage	15	4.29
Other	1	0.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	
<b>(multiple responses)</b>		

AH=affected household; no.=number.

## 5. Women's Activities

54. Details of activities carried out by the women of the sampled 350 AHs are given in Table 3.6. The predominant activity of women is household work (89%) where they spend most of their time. Additionally, women spend time for cultivation (4%).

**Table 3.6: Type of Activities for Women**  
(Sample Size–350 AHs. Multiple Responses)

<b>Activities</b>	<b>No of AHs</b>	<b>% of AHs (n=350)</b>
Cultivation	13	3.71
Households Work	311	88.86
Others	3	0.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	
<b>(multiple responses)</b>		

AH=affected household; no.=number.

## 6. Women's Participation in Decision Making

55. Details of women participation in decision making of household issues are given in Table 3.7. 122 AHs reported that women usually take part in decision making process of the family. It is found that the households give importance to women in decision making related to family matters such as child education (45%), healthcare (42%), etc.

**Table 3.7: Women's in Decision Making**  
(Sample Size–350 AHs. Multiple Responses)

<b>Details</b>	<b>No of AHs</b>	<b>% of AHs (n=350)</b>
Women play role in decision making	292	83.4
Women has no role in decision making	167	47.7
<i>Particulars of 292 AHs in which women play role in Decision Making (Multiple Responses)</i>		
<b>Issues</b>	<b>No of AHs</b>	<b>% of AHs (292)</b>
Financial matters	31	10.6
Education of child	172	58.9
Health care of child	201	68.8
Purchase of assets	14	4.8
Day to day activities	5	1.7
On social functions	7	2.4
Other	5	1.7

AH=affected household; no.=number.

## C. Economic Profile of the Project Population

### 1. Poverty Status

56. Poverty status of the all the 1573 AHs, collected based on the census survey, is given in Table 3.8. A per capita income of US\$ 1 per day was taken as poverty line for assessing the poverty status in Afghanistan by the 'Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development' for its Nationwide Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Sample Survey (NRVA) in 2005. The same bench mark was considered in the present analysis also. Nearly 84 % of the total AHs are non poor and 257 households are considered as vulnerable households.

**Table 3.8: Poverty Status of AHs**  
(Total 515 AHs)

Poverty Status	Total AHs	% of AHs (n=1573)
Poor	257	16.35
Non Poor	1316	83.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>1573</b>	<b>100.0</b>

AH=affected household.

### 2. Income and Sources

57. Agriculture, labor, service, and business contribute the most to annual income of the 350 sampled AHs. Details of various sources of income and it average annual income from these sources for 350 sampled AHs are given in Table 3.9. 87% of AHs income comes from business followed by agriculture (8%).

**Table 3.9: Average Annual Income from Various Sources**  
(Sample Size=350–Multiple Responses)

Source of Income	Average Annual Income from respective Source (AF)	% of Income
Agriculture	12,850	9.63
Business	112,550	84.38
Labor	2,340	1.75
Other	5,650	4.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,390</b>	<b>100.00</b>

AF= Afghanistan currency. AF45 is equal to 1 USD.

### 3. Annual Expenditure

58. Average annual expenditure of the sampled 350 AHs on various types of items is shown in Table 3.10. Food is the major type of expenditure and contributes to 64% of the total expenditure followed by transportation (8%), health and clothing (4.0% each).

**Table 3.10: Average Annual Expenditure**  
(Sample Size=350)

Type of expenditure	Average Annual Expenditure (AF)	% of Expenditure
Food	79,850	63.95
Transportation	10,135	8.12
Clothing	4,230	3.39
Health	5,950	4.77

Type of expenditure	Average Annual Expenditure (AF)	% of Expenditure
Education	4,120	3.3
Communication	8,510	6.82
Agriculture	5,150	4.12
Consumption of fuel for household	2,560	2.05
Other expenses	4,350	3.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,855</b>	

AF=Afghanistan currency.

#### 4. Indebtedness

59. Indebtedness is quite prevalent in the sampled 350 AHs. Around 61% AHs reported that they took loan from different sources for various households needs. Around 39% of the households reported that they didn't take any loan. Details are given in Table 3.11.

**Table 3.11: Status of Indebtness**  
(Sample Size–350 AHs)

Particulars	No of AHs	% of AHs (n=350)
Indebted Households	212	60.57
Non Indebted Households	138	39.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100.00</b>

AH=affected household; no.=number.

#### 5. Assets Possessions

60. Details of various types of common household assets possessed by the sample 350 AHs are given in Table 3.12. The main common household assets possessed by the AHs are radio (59%), phone (84%), and television (21%).

**Table 3.12: Possession of Durable Goods**  
(Sample Size–350 Multiple Responses)

Item	Number of AHs	% of AHs (n =350)
Radio	198	56.57
Bicycle	46	13.14
Television	210	60.00
Computer	2	0.57
Phone	312	89.14
Washing Machine	2	0.57
Motor cycle/Scooter	5	1.43
Car	7	2.00
Air Conditioner	0	0.00

AH=affected household.

#### D. Migration Pattern

61. Due to unavailability of jobs throughout the year, people usually migrate to other places for employment and earnings. Responses of the sampled AHs when they were asked whether they migrate to work are given Table 3.13. 152 AHs from the 350 surveyed households reported that one of their family members migrate in search of work.

**Table 3.13: Migration Pattern**  
(Sample Size–350)

Migration	No of AHs	% of AHs (n=350)
Yes	152	43.43
No	198	56.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100.00</b>

AH=affected household; no.=number.

## E. Quality of Life Indicators

### 1. Literacy

62. The literacy<sup>2</sup> rate of the APs from 350 sampled AHs is given in Table 3.16. Overall literacy rate of the sampled AHs is about 57%. The male literacy rate (62%) is higher than women literacy rate (53%).

**Table 3.16: Literacy Status**  
(Sample Size–350 AHs)

Particulars	Population	Literate Population	% of Literacy (n=350 AHs)
Male	991	612	61.76
Female	936	498	53.21
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1927</b>	<b>1110</b>	<b>57.60</b>

AH=affected household.

### 2. Sanitation Facilities

63. Type of toilet facilities in the 350 sampled AHs are given in Table 3.17. Most of the sampled AHs (85%) use traditional latrine.

**Table 3.17: Type of Sanitation Facilities**  
(Sample Size–350 AHs)

Type of Toilet	No of AHs	% of AHs (n = 350 AHs)
Flush toilet	52	14.86
Latrine	298	85.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100</b>

AH=affected household; no.=number.

### 3. Illness

64. Responses of 350 sampled AHs whether any of their family members were affected by any major illness in last one year are given in Table 3.18. 271 AHs (77%) reported that they had major illness. These illnesses are generally due to fever, heart disease, malaria, TB, kidney problem, diabetic, hepatitis, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Person who has passed primary school and/or can read and write

**Table 3.18: Responses of AHs on illness in the family members**  
(Sample Size–350 AHs)

Major illness	No of AHs	% of AHs (n =350)
Yes	271	77.43
No	79	22.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100.00</b>

AH=affected household; no.=number.

#### 4. Structures/Building Information

65. Uses of the structures/building in which 350 sampled AHs live are given in Table 3.20. Most (60%) of these structures are being for residential purpose and 140 structures are being used for commercial purposes.

**Table 3.20: Use of Structures/Buildings (**  
Sample Size–350 AHs)

Use of Structure	No of AHs	% of AHs (n = 350)
Residential	210	60.00
Commercial	140	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 5. Construction Type of Structure/Buildings

66. The types of construction of structures/buildings (whiter brick made or mud made) in which sampled 350 AHs live are given in Table 3.21. About 97% of these structures are mud made and 2% are made from other materials.

**Table 3.21: Type of Construction**  
(Sample Size–350 AHs)

Type of Construction	No of AHs	% of AHs (n = 350)
Mud / Brick / Wood / Container	340	97.14
Concrete	10	2.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 6. Access to Road Facilities

67. Details of road facilities available to 350 sampled AHs are given in Table 3.22.

**Table 3.22: AHs Access to Various Approach Roads**  
(Sample Size 350 AHs)

Type of Access Road	No. of AHs	% of AHs (n = 350)
No Road	21	6.00
Village road	91	26.00
District road	76	21.71
Provincial road	162	46.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100.00</b>

AH=affected household; no.=number.

## 7. Willingness to Pay for Transportation

68. Willingness of the 350 sampled households on paying the toll if the road is developed is given in Table 3.23. Nearly 95% of the sampled AHs agreed that they are willing to pay for better road services, while 5% of the AHs are not in favor of paying tax.

**Table 3.23: Willingness to Pay Toll**  
(Sample Size–350 AHs)

<b>Willingness</b>	<b>AHs</b>	<b>% of AH (n=350)</b>
Yes	332	94.86
No	18	5.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100</b>

AH=affected household.



#### **IV. CHAPTER 4: RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT**

##### **A. General**

69. The LARP along with 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 Law on Land Acquisition in the constitution of Afghanistan. The LARP fits with the provisions of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) approved for MFF. The following section deals with these policies with a comparison of two policies and subsequently deals with the entitlements and eligibility for compensation and other resettlement entitlements.

##### **B. Land Acquisition Law in Afghanistan**

70. 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 fully operationalised. Ratified in early 2004, the new Constitution of Afghanistan has 3 articles that closely relate to compensation and resettlement. 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, the Law for Appropriation of Property for the Public Welfare in Afghanistan (Land Acquisition Law, LAL) 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 land 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, buildings and the land; values of trees, orchards 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).
- It can be arranged with the owner if he wishes to exchange his property subject to acquisition with government land. The difference on the values of land will be calculated (section 15).
- The values of orchards, vines and trees on land under acquisition shall be determined by the competent officials of the municipality (section 16); and
- A property is evaluated at the current rate at the locality concerned. The owner of his representative must present at the time of measuring and evaluation of property.
- It is Afghan practice to recognize traditional or informal land rights.
- Compensation is and rehabilitation is provided before the land is acquired.

### C. ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement

71. 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 from:

- 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 preproject 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.
- 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.

#### D. Comparison of Policies

72. A comparison between ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009 and Land Acquisition Law (LAL) of Afghanistan is provided 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	Land Acquisition Law	Remarks/Resolution
APs should be fully informed and consulted in resettlement and compensation options.	National legislation does not provide for public consultation.	This LARP recommends the provision for consultation and information dissemination.
APs should be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost.	Land acquisition for public interest is to be compensated based on equal/fair value based on current market rates. In case of residential land, land x land is offered. Affected orchards, vines, tree values are valued by competent municipal officials.	The LARP 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 land title should not be a bar to compensation or rehabilitation.	LAL provides for compensation only for those who have titles of ownership. LAL does not cover APs who may have usufruct or customary rights.	The LARP provides for compensation at replacement cost for titled and customary users, and rehabilitation for non title holders
APs should be timely compensated.	Land owners/users rights on a plot will be terminated 3 months prior to start of civil works and after compensation is given to them. The termination of the owner/user right would not affect their rights to collect their last harvest from the land, except if there is emergency	This LARP provides for crops compensation whether they have been harvested or not to avoid civil works delays and pressures on land users to harvest a crop before it is fully ripe. Land users harvesting their crops after notification of the land occupation date will not lose any part of their due compensation.

ADB SPS 2009	Land Acquisition Law	Remarks/Resolution
The APs should be compensated and/or assisted, so that their future is generally as favorable as it would have been without the Project.	Compensation at replacement rate will be given for land, house, crops, and trees for economic/social losses. No consideration is given to income losses or relocation costs.	General rehabilitation for income losses and relocation costs will be given if these impacts occur.

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

## E. Principles and Policies Adopted for this Project

73. 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 RPs for the roads with resettlement impacts will be disclosed to the APs;
- 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.

74. 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 value; (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.

## F. Compensation Eligibility and Entitlements

75. The following section deals with eligibility and entitlement of the APs

### 1. Eligibility

76. AHs entitled to land compensation are AHs with (i) title, (ii) official deed, (iii) unofficial written deed, or (iv) AHs that in 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 regardless of their land occupation status will be compensated for structures, crops, trees and business losses.

77. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date, i.e., **31 May 2011**. This survey will also serve the purpose of cut-off-date for the non titleholders as well. People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any kind of compensation or assistance as per provision made herein. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, to vacate premises/dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not pay fines or sanctions. Forced eviction will only be considered if all other efforts are exhausted.

### 2. Entitlements

78. Entitlement provisions for APs losing land, houses, and income losses and rehabilitation subsidies include provisions for permanent and temporary land losses, house and buildings losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation subsidy, and a business losses allowance based on tax declarations and/or lump sums. These entitlements are detailed below:

- **Acquisition of land** will be compensated at replacement value either through replacement plots or in cash based on replacement/current market to be approved by the council of ministers. MPW will shoulder all fees, taxes, and other charges, as applicable under relevant laws incurred in the acquisition and resource establishment.
- **Houses, Structures and Buildings** will be compensated in cash at replacement cost free of depreciation. or transaction costs. Replacement costs are calculated in consultation with local governments, provincial MPW engineers and AP and will not include depreciation or salvaged materials which can be used for free by the AH. A lump sum shifting allowance of AF5,000 will be paid for each resettled AH in addition to building compensation.
- **Loss of crop** will be compensated at market rate along with additional assistance for purchase of seeds and restoration of future crop activities.
- **Loss of trees:** Fruit bearing trees will be compensated at the value of 1 harvest multiplied by the number of years needed to re-grow a tree at the same productive level of the tree lost. Non-fruit bearing/Timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The compensation for the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.
- **Loss of business** will be compensated based on tax receipts/ other valid documents or, if these are not available, based on the average net income of typical road businesses in

project areas as determined by surveys. Compensation for permanent business losses will amount to six months of actual income or of a monthly allowance (AF9,500). Compensation for temporary business losses will cover income losses of the interruption period.

- Other employment and livelihood will be compensated at one-time allowances as 3 months of their salary.
- **Loss of Community or Government Property** will be compensated at full replacement cost.
- **Vulnerable Households** will be given an additional three months of income as assistance.
- **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.

79. 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 asset in Afghanistan available thus the replacement value will be mutually decided by the AP and the competent authority. The council of ministers approves the replacement value of the property. Assessment of value for other assets will be determined by the concerned departments along through discussion with the affected persons. Based on the above, an Entitlement Matrix 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 title, formal/customary deed, or traditional land right as vouched by local Jirga, elders or Community Development Council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement cost. All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project.</li> </ul>
Residential and commercial buildings loss	Residential/ commercial structure affected	Owners of structures (including informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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. Compensation for temporary structures (brick and mud made) is AF1,000/m<sup>2</sup> for wall and AF. 2,000/m<sup>2</sup> for structure. Compensation for permanent structures (concrete) is AF1,500/m<sup>2</sup> for wall and AF4,000/m<sup>2</sup> for structure.</li> <li>• Right to salvage material from demolished structure</li> </ul>
Crops losses	Crops on affected land	Owners of crops / sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at full gross market rate for full harvest, based on average production of the crops, which is estimated as AF10,000 per jerib. Land owners will share this amount with share croppers based on their agreement (written or verbal).</li> <li>• An assistance grant of AF5,000 for the purchase of agricultural inputs for the next season</li> </ul>
Trees Losses	Trees on affected land	Owner of trees (including informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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. Cash compensation of AF6,000 per</li> </ul>

Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tree</li> <li>Non-fruit bearing/timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume.</li> <li>The compensation of the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.</li> </ul>
Business losses by shop owners and employees	Permanent/ temporary business losses along the ROW	Business / shop owners (including informal settlers), employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business compensation based on monthly income from that business by month of business stoppage. The compensation for business loss will be calculated based on tax receipts or when these are not available based on a fixed rate of AF9,500 per month<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>Employees: indemnity for lost wages up to three months income</li> </ul>
Loss of Community, Cultural, Religious, or Government Sites	Temporary or permanent loss due to the Project activities	Community/ Affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>
Transitional Allowance	Residential/Commercial Structures affected	All AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocated owners/renters will receive a transitional allowance for livelihood losses at AF5,200 for 3 months</li> </ul>
Relocation Allowance	Residential/Commercial Structures affected	All AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocated owners/renters (including informal settlers) will receive a relocation allowance of AF5,000</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable households will be provided an additional three months of average household income allowance (AF28,500) as assistance.</li> <li>Preferential employment in the project construction.</li> </ul>
Severe impact allowance	Agricultural land	Agricultural land owners, leaseholders or sharecroppers losing >10% of their holdings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allowance for severe land impacts equal to replacement cost of a year's net income from crop yield of land lost</li> </ul>
Unidentified Impacts		AH or individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unforeseen impacts compensated based on above entitlements during project implementation by the EA.</li> </ul>

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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

## V. CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

### A. General

80. Public participation and consultation are the major keys to any success in infrastructure development. The sustainability of any infrastructure development depends on the participatory planning in which public consultation plays a major role. To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two way process, numerous events were arranged at various stages of project preparation i.e., inception, interim and draft final stages of the project. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various stakeholders i.e., affected persons, government officials, local community, elected representatives of the people and NGO were consulted through focus group discussions, individual interviews and formal consultations. The options of alternative design were also discussed to meet their local needs and to achieve speedy implementation of the project with peoples' participation. The project will therefore ensure that the affected population and other stakeholders are informed, consulted, and allowed to participate actively in the development process. This will be done throughout the implementation, and monitoring of project results and impacts.

81. Public participation and community consultation has been taken up as an integral part of social and environmental assessment process of the Project. Consultation was used as a tool to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed action both before and after the development decisions were made. It assisted in identification of the problems associated with the project as well as the needs of the population likely to be impacted. This participatory process helped in reducing the public resistance to change and enabled the participation of the local people in the decision making process. Initial Public consultation has been carried out in the Project areas with the objectives of minimising probable adverse impacts of the project through alternate design solutions (alignment and cross-sectional) and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing in awareness among the community on the benefits of the project.

### B. Objective of the Consultation

82. The broad objectives of the consultation were as follows:

- Understand the views of the people affected, with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property and its due compensation.
- Identification of road alignment
- Understand views of people on resettlement options, if any.
- Identify and assess major economic and social characteristics of the project area to enable effective planning and implementation.
- Resolve issues related to impacts on community property and their relocation.
- Examine APs' opinions on health safety issues during the construction and selection garbage materials or the waste materials.
- Identify levels and extent of community participation in project implementation and monitoring.
- To establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.



- To develop a thorough coordination between all the stakeholders for the successful implementation of the project.

83. Community consultations in the project was undertaken with specific objectives, which may be grouped into (a) information sharing, (b) appraisal and assessment of the community needs, and (c) development of specific design solutions. These objectives are discussed below:

#### **1. Information Sharing**

- To promote public awareness about the proposed project especially amongst the potentially impacted communities/individuals.
- To educate the potentially impacted communities/individuals about the proposed course of action and the project alternatives.
- To explain the project related terms and definitions for easier understanding of the project, the policy and the safeguards documents.
- To explain to the community the importance of their role in supporting/facilitating the implementation of the safeguards issues in the project.
- To introduce and explain the roles of the safeguards specialist of the PMO, and other officers of the MPW to the APs and the affected communities for developing a mutually supportive working relationship.

#### **2. Appraisal and Assessment**

- To inform APs about the entitlement framework and LARP, and to settle their problems with mutual consent and to assist them during relocation and resettlement.
- Deduce information from the local people about their socio-economic status and the resources they depend upon for their livelihood.
- Collect peoples' perceptions about the project and how the negative effects of the project should be mitigated.

#### **3. Devising Specific Solutions**

- To solicit the views of affected communities/individuals on environmental and social problems.
- Receive suggestions from the villagers/APs with regard to the preferences and options about the project in general, avoidance measures, mitigation/compensation measures, and benefits being provided, in particular.
- To ensure lessening of public resistance to change by providing them a platform in the decision making process.

84. Thus, constructive participation by the affected population can influence not only social impact of relocation, but also the costs, success and duration of the main investment project itself. The possibility of active participation by APs, NGOs and local government staff varies by project and stage of the project

### **C. Methods of Public Consultation**

85. Public consultations in the project area were held at different level. The following methodology has been adopted for carrying out public consultations in this project: Newspaper advertisement for public consultation is not recommended due to security reason and discouraged by the MPW offices.

- Disseminating information and requesting villagers to attend the public consultation meetings at various sensitive places.
- Sharing the opinions and preferences of the APs.
- Involving the APs and all other stake holders in decision-making including implementation of LARP.
- Walk-through / informal consultation along the road.

86. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders were used during project preparation, e.g., in-depth interviews, public meetings, group discussions, etc. To understand the socio-economic profile of the affected persons, questionnaires were designed and information was collected from the affected persons on one-to-one basis. Public consultations were conducted at Jabul Saraj (18 April and 2 May 2011), Jamal Agha (24 April 2011) and Mahmood Raqi (19 April and 27 April 2011). The participants of these events were the district governors, local shura leaders and affected community. Consultations have also been carried out with special emphasis on the vulnerable groups. The key informants during the project preparation phase included both individuals and groups namely:

- Heads and members of households likely to be affected.
- Groups/clusters of APs.
- Village head.
- Government agencies/departments and NGO.
- Other project stakeholders with special focus on APs belonging to the vulnerable group excluding the women since participation of women in public meeting in the rural areas are usually not acceptable by the local community.

#### **D. Level and Process of Community Consultation**

87. The consultation process established for the project has employed a range of formal and informal consultations at this stage. As per the requirement, the present consultation has followed three main levels. They are as: individual consultation through questionnaire, FGDs through structured open ended interview schedule and formal and informal discussion with various government official and stakeholders like civil society and NGO.

##### **1. Individual Consultation**

88. Individual consultations were made with all the affected households whose property fall under the road design. A door-to-door census was done by administering a scientific questionnaire in order to know the socio- economic condition of the APs. Additionally, 20% of the baseline survey was also carried out in the project affected area.

##### **2. Community Consultation / Focused Group Discussions**

89. Community level discussions were held in different sensitive areas by conducting various FGDs. The views of the people on social, environmental and resettlement issues are always essential for suggesting the requisite mitigations. Discussions were also held with the owners and stakeholders of the various cultural properties, such as mosques, burials etc. The benefits of the project were explained in detail to them and solicited their views on relocation of such properties from their present locations. The summary of the public

consultations is presented below and the details of the issues covered in the public consultation is at Annex 3.

90. In the process of public consultation, it was observed that most of the people are concerned about their livelihood issues. The majority fears the loss of the commercial activities which will have direct impact on their livelihood. However, it is noted that the loss of livelihood will be very minimal and can be well compensated by the project. Most of the people welcome the project. The major findings of the consultations held at various locations are summarized as follows.

- Most of the people are aware of the project and are willing to render the support whenever required including the security support.
- The people also suggested a proper compensation package to be granted who are losing their properties.
- Most of the APs know that the commercial activities and structures along the road are mostly on the government land and are considered to be squatters. They are willing to shift from present location but at the same time the people expected that the authorities should be little considerate towards their problems and they seek some assistance to restore their livelihood.
- They were also concerned about the compensation. People requested all the shops displaced should get adequate compensation and advance notice before construction of the project.
- Proper measures need to be taken to restore loss of livelihood by displacement
- Proper safety measures to be adopted for preserving the cultural property like mosques, burial grounds etc. This should be replaced by the project authority if there is any damage. However, this will require the consent of the community and due consultation.
- People advised that there are no such archaeological sites or any protected place in the vicinity of the project area.
- Government Departments should join hands with the NGOs during the implementation of LARP.
- Government should provide the adequate land to the landless people for their relocation.
- The compensation should be based on the current market value.
- They also support the project since they will be getting job during the construction.
- People consented to cooperate if adequate compensation is given.
- Requests for facilities and amenities like drinking water or lighting was advised during the construction phase
- APs requested for local representation in the project activities
- Contractors should be advised by the project authority to employ the local people with due consultation with the local community and with the elected bodies.
- Points were raised to involve the small local contractor during construction period.
- People suggested that adequate safety measures should be provided for uninterrupted social life.
- Participants suggested that the success of the project implementation depends on the security situation also. Therefore, the involvement of local people will be highly advisable so that the security problem may be managed adequately.

### **3. Consultation with Government Officials and Officials of Donor Agencies**

91. Attempts were made to involve the various concerned government officials during the project design. A holistic approach was adopted during the study in order to gather the information about the project area and about the other developmental activities which are going on parallel to the proposed plan. These officials represent from local, district, province and national level. Consultations have been carried out with officials of MPW in order to incorporate their feedbacks to the project planning. Additionally, the team (engineers) trained under ADB's capacity building components, have also been consulted in order to share the proposed project and their potential involvement during the implementation of the project. Focus was given more to the specific officials dealing with the safeguards issues.

#### **E. Continuation of Public Consultations**

92. The consultation will remain continued all through the project cycle. The effectiveness of resettlement implementation is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs will be required during LARP implementation. Consultations during 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 is pursued for effective implementation and timely execution of the LARP. For the benefit of the community in general and APs in particular, the LARP should be made available at concerned offices of MPW and revenue offices. The Project 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 NGOs 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.
- There will be Grievance Redress Committees (GRC). The APs will be associated with such committee along with their representatives.
- NGOs 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 offices.
- All monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of 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.

#### **F. Disclosure of LARP**

93. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders, the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. A resettlement information leaflet containing information

on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the Project will be made available in Pasthu and Dari (local languages) and distributed to APs. Each AP will be provided information regarding specific entitlements. The NGO to be hired for involvement in the implementation activities will keep the affected people informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances. The Project summary Resettlement Plan will be translated in to local language and disclosed to affected persons at local level. The copy of the full Resettlement Plan will be available with PMO and district governments and will be available for the APs as and when asked for. A copy of the LARP will be disclosed in ADB's website in English.

## **G. Project Impacts**

94. Most of the affected persons knew the forthcoming project. This could be so because there were a lot of talks about these impending projects. They also expressed that they knew about it as there were engineers and others measuring the road. Most respondents expressed that road is advantageous for them.

### **1. Positive Impacts**

95. Potential positive impacts of the project as discussed by the respondents are summarized. These perceived advantages in order of importance as expressed by respondents are:

- The project will lead to improved transportation facilities. As of now, there is only seasonal facility of road and only small vehicles run here. The transportation cost (fare) is considered high.
- It was expected that there will be income opportunities created because of the access of the road.
- More employment opportunities will be created because of business and trade.
- The value of land will increase;
- It will be easy to commute with the district, provincial level town, capital Kabul, and market.

### **2. Negative impacts**

96. The negative impacts as expressed by the respondents are in order of their importance:

- There will be loss or damage to their private and community property during the construction of the road.
- There will be disruption in social life during the project construction. The presence of outsiders and many people will lead to such disruption.
- Some of the respondents expressed their concern that they may not get the proper compensation
- There will be some negative impacts on non-title holders such as encroachers and squatters who are living near the immediate corridor. The impacts could be in terms of loss of structures and livelihoods.

### **3.**

#### **4. Perception about the Participation in the Project**

97. A large majority of respondents were eager to get employment opportunity in construction of road, and earn some experience and income. They can participate as construction labors and as petty contractors.

#### **5. Support needed from the Project**

98. Local people had expected training and credit facilities in order to use the opportunity created by the project. Training in the skills needed in the project would be important, and with skills, they can easily participate in the project. Around 6% respondents showed their interest in vocational training.

Table 5.1: Summary of Public Consultation Meetings and Focus Group Discussion

Date	Place	No. of Participants	Main Issues/Concerns Raised	Mitigation Measures
April 18, 2011 and May 2, 2011	Jabul Saraj	123  91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People in general are in favour of the Project</li> <li>▪ Concern for alignment to be followed</li> <li>▪ Concern for loss of land and structure</li> <li>▪ Concern for loss of business units and livelihood</li> <li>▪ Concern for compensation rate and mechanism</li> <li>▪ Concern about the quality of construction</li> <li>▪ Safety for road users and especially school children</li> <li>▪ Preservation of the irrigation canal in the Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed road construction is limited to existing RoW</li> <li>▪ The existing alignment is followed except small realignment to avoid resettlement issues</li> <li>▪ Loss of land and structure shall be compensated and financial assistance shall be provided to overcome the income loss during re-establish period</li> <li>▪ Provision of adequate notice for clearing ROW to avoid mental and psychological trauma</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be paid before work is taken up in the affected ares</li> <li>▪ Adequate provision in the design for safety of road users and necessary safety arrangement at locations like school, hospitals, market area by way of signs, rumble strip etc.</li> </ul>
April 24, 2011	Jamal Agha	87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concern for loss of land and structure</li> <li>▪ Concern for loss of business units and livelihood</li> <li>▪ Concern for compensation rate and mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss of land and structure shall be compensated and financial assistance shall be provided to overcome the income loss during re-establish period</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be paid before work is taken up in the affected ares</li> </ul>
April 19, 2011 and April 27, 2011	Mahmood Raqi	42  39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People welcomed MPW's effort to construct a new road that will benefit the area</li> <li>▪ Concern for loss of land and structure</li> <li>▪ Concern for loss of business units and livelihood</li> <li>▪ Concern for compensation rate and mechanism</li> <li>▪ Concern about the quality of construction</li> <li>▪ Safety for road users and especially school children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed road construction is limited to existing RoW</li> <li>▪ The existing alignment is followed except small realignment to avoid resettlement issues</li> <li>▪ Loss of land and structure shall be compensated and financial assistance shall be provided to overcome the income loss during re-establish period</li> <li>▪ Provision of adequate notice for clearing ROW to avoid mental and psychological trauma</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be paid before work is taken up in the affected ares</li> <li>▪ Adequate provision in the design for safety of road users and necessary safety arrangement at locations like school, hospitals, market area by way of signs, rumble strip etc.</li> </ul>

## VI. CHAPTER 6: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### A. General

99. The implementation of LARP requires involvement of various adequate institutions at different stages of project cycle. 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)
- District Government
- Project Management Office (PMO)
- Due Diligence Team (DDT) at PMO Level
- Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)
- Implementing Non-government Organization (NGO)
- Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

### B. Executing Agency

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

### C. Local Government

101. District governments are key implementing agencies for 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 district Governor, who was appointed by the provincial Governor. Each village will elect a Village Committee (Shura) in a village meeting (Jirga). The shura consists of village elders and representatives of shura of subvillages or hamlets. The head of shura is called, Malek.

### D. Project Management Office in MPW

102. A Project 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 will 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 will engage the services of national and international staff. The budget to run it will cater for a core team of experts and then leave sufficient contingencies to engage short-term advisors to undertake specific jobs at short notice. The services of advisors will be secured from firms and directly from individuals. The PMO will



consist of a Due Diligence Team (DDT) consisting of social and environmental specialists for safeguard monitoring of MFF.

#### **E. Due Diligence Team at PMO Level**

103. The Due Diligence Team (DDT) will be formulated as part of the PMO. 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 International Resettlement Specialist (IRS) and one Domestic Resettlement Specialist (DRS). Similarly, there will be one International Environment Specialist (IES) who will be assisted by a Domestic Environmental Specialist (DES). Both the international and domestic resettlement specialists will work closely with the PMO.

104. For better implementation facilities in resettlement, it is proposed that the domestic 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 the safeguards issues through ADB Capacity Building TA. Attempts have been made to involve those trained engineers in this project to deal with the safeguards issues. These engineers can be deputed by MPW as support staff to look after the resettlement activities at PMO for the smooth functioning of resettlement implementation.

##### **1. Resettlement Specialist (International) at PMO Level**

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

- Overall responsibility of planning, implementation and monitoring of R&R activities in the Project;
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- Liaison lined agencies support for land acquisition and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement
- Selection and appointment of the NGOs.
- Coordinating with line Departments, implementing NGO and Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)

#### **F. Construction Supervision Consultant**

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

- 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.
- Monitor and conduct necessary surveys related to LARP monitoring

## **G. Implementing NGO**

107. MPW has engaged a local NGO named Afghan Bureau Collaboration Office (ABCO) to assist in implementation of LARP. 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. Specific tasks of the NGO are as follows:

- Work under close coordination of the PMO, and DDT to implement the LARP.
- Involve the shura and local leaders, wherever necessary to implement the LARP to facilitate transparency in the process and public participation.
- Assist the PMO in dissemination of the LARP and other resettlement related information.
- Take lead in joint verification and identification of APs.
- Division of different AHs based on whether they can be compensated or need to expropriated
- Identify absent AHs
- Carry out a census of the APs and identify the vulnerable households (if required).
- Identify training needs of APs for income generation activities and ensure that they are adequately supported.
- Through counseling and awareness generation, resolve the grievances of the affected persons.
- Put forth the unresolved grievances of the APs to the GRC.
- Generate awareness about the livelihood restoration activities, and help the APs to make informed choices. Including assisting APs in participating in government development programs.
- Prepare sub-project level plans for implementation of LARP and issue ID cards.
- Assist in disbursement of compensation checks.
- Participate in public meetings as and when required.
- Submit periodical LARP implementation report to the PMO.

## **H. Roles and Responsibilities of Various Agencies**

108. 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 contract along with 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**

SI No	Activity	Agency Responsible
1	Setting up of DDT	MPW
2	Hiring of implementing NGO	MPW
3	Hiring of Supervision Consultant	MPW
4	Updating the resettlement plan (if required) 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	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 compensation was provided correctly to everyone. In addition, one year after the end of LARP implementation to carry out a study to document the affect of EMMP of implementation.	External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

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.

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

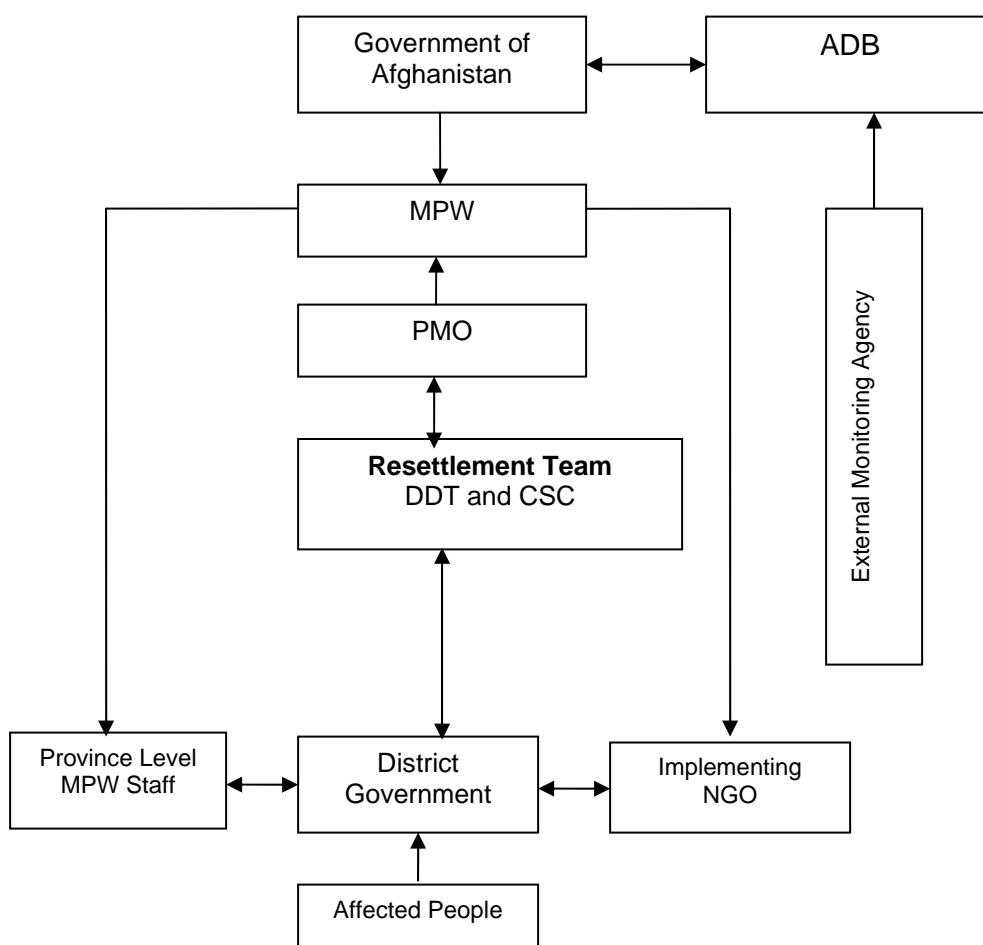
### I. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

110. Formation of GRC is important for addressing the grievance of APs during the implementation of LARP. The GRC will be established at the district level by November 2009 with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation process. It will also 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 will comprise of district government with representatives from MPW, PMO, APs and NGO etc. The specific functions of the GRC will be as following:

- Provide support for the APs on problems arising out of land/property acquisition like award of compensation and value of assets;
- Record the grievances of the APs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that needs 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 about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PMO.

**Figure 6.1: Organization Chart**



## VII. CHAPTER 7: COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES REDRESS

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

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

112. An efficient grievance redressal mechanism will assist the APs in resolving queries and complaints. The main objective of MPW in providing redress mechanism is to avoid potential delays on the commencement of construction works for the project; address and resolve the 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.

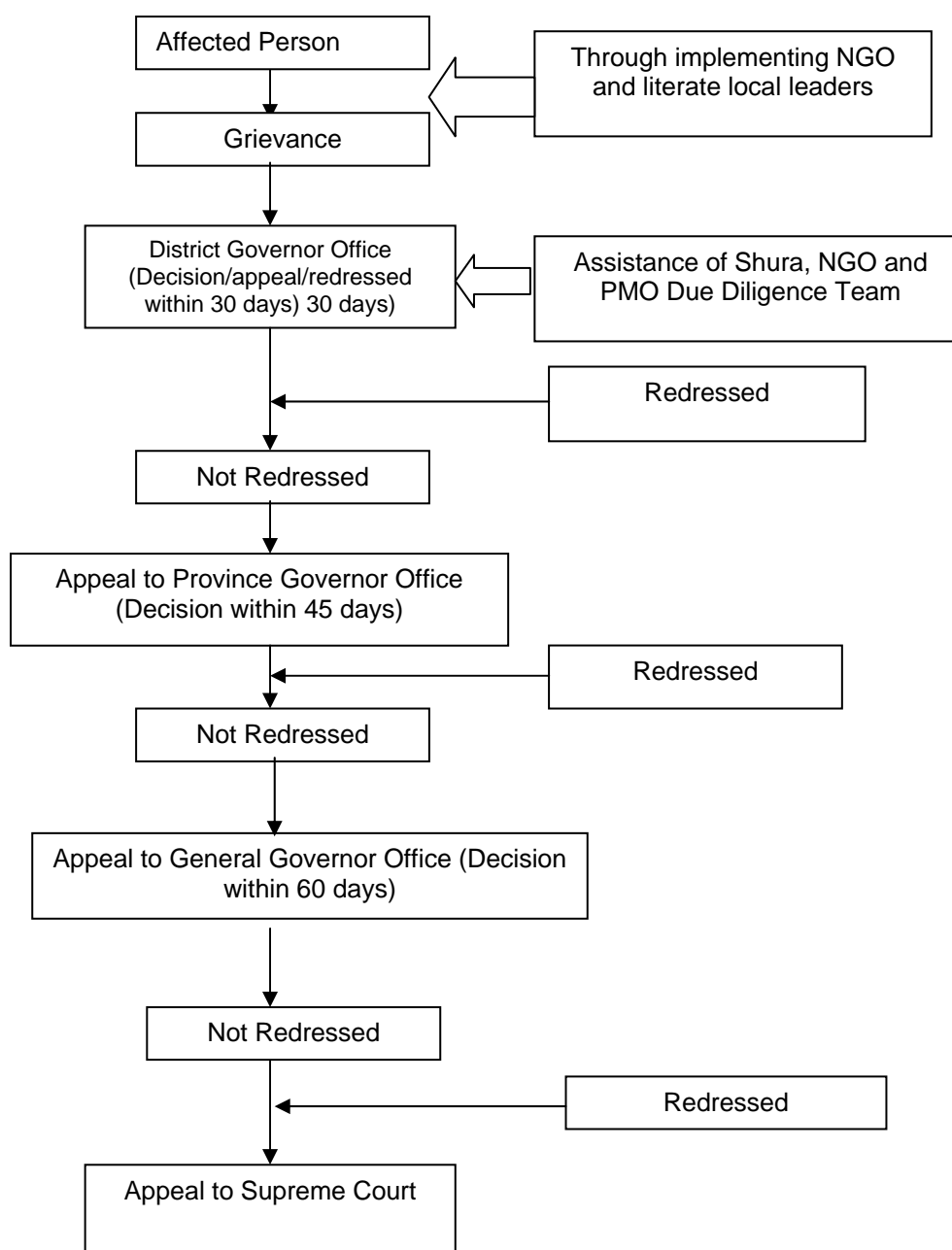
113. As the concept on compensation is new to the Government of Afghanistan, the DDT will design a pro-forma letter to be used by APs for filing their complaints or grievances. Local leaders who are literate will be identified in every project area and made known to APs. These local leaders can assist the APs in filling out the form in every stage of filing the complaint. Additionally, the implementing NGO will help the APs in preparing the grievance and sending it to the concerned authority. The DDT will inform the public of this requirement and the procedures for filing complaints and grievances during public consultations.

114. There will be four-stage procedures for redress of grievances and complaints. 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 province governor office, grievances can then be lodged with General Governor office in Kabul. The General Governor 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, however, MPW through its DDT and implementing NGO will ensure that support is given to the AP to prepare a case.

115. The APs can call upon the support of the NGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC if necessary. The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redress body. The APs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to Judiciary. Taking grievances to Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the level of GRC and MPW will make every effort to solve the issue before going to the court as a last resort. The complaints and grievance redress process is shown in Figure 7.1.

**Figure 7.1: Complaints and grievances redress process**



## VIII. CHAPTER 8: RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

### A. General

116. 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 NGO in project implementation, and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for land and other assets in this budget has been derived through rapid field appraisal, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account 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 for all kind of land acquisition
- Assistance in lieu of the 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.

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

### B. Compensation Valuation

#### 1. Assets Valuation

118. **Land valuation** has been done based on rates approved by the district governments and MPW. The approved copies of land rates and other compensations proposed in LARP are in Annex. For land compensation only legally owned land holders [AHs with (i) titles, (ii) official deeds, (iii) unofficial written deeds, or (iv) declaration from Shura, Jirgas or elders of the village] were considered. 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 was an important task. The location and type of land influence the actual price per square meter. As per the site survey, the nearer the land to a build-up area (e.g. village proper), the higher the valuation and perception of the affected households. The land rates payable to the affected households were determined based on extensive consultations with the local Jirgahs and the affected households. These rates were subsequently endorsed by the Governor's Office. The rates were determined based on the type and location of the land affected. The rates payable for land is presented in Table 8.1.

**Table 8.1: Approved Land Rates**

Type of Land/ Classification of Land	Location	Rate (AF) Per m <sup>2</sup>
<b>I. Agricultural Land</b>		
Irrigated Land	Kapisa	500
	Parwan	1,000
<b>II. Non-Agricultural Land</b>		
Residential/Commercial Land	Kapisa	500
	Parwan	1,000

AF=Afghanistan currency; m<sup>2</sup>=square meter.

119. **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. There are only temporary structures / walls in the Project area. Unit rates for temporary structures and walls payable to the AHs are given in Table 8.2.

**Table 8.2: Details of Structure Compensation**

S.No.	Item	Unit	Rate (AF)
1	Houses/Shops (Mud, brick, wood made)	m <sup>2</sup>	2,000
3	Houses (Concrete)	m <sup>2</sup>	4,000
	<b>Total</b>		

AF=Afghanistan currency; m<sup>2</sup> =square meter; no.=number.

120. **Tree** compensation for fruit trees are calculated for each main tree type at annual average production multiplied with value/kg at market prices and number of years needed to re-grow the tree to the same productive level. 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 regrow to productive level	Rate per tree (AF)
1	Berry	65	45	2	5,850
2	Almond	35	90	2	6,300
3	Apricot	25	60	4	6,000
4	Cherry	20	80	2	5,700
5	Grapes	20	50	3	5,400

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

121. Based on these calculations it was found that the rates of fruit trees vary from AF5,400 to 6,300. A uniform rate of AF.6,000 is considered for all fruit trees in consultation with the affected persons.

122. Compensation for wood trees is calculated based on the cost of reproducing the tree to the level of growth it was cut. The general height of the tree is 10 m and girth of 0.5 m and produce about 1,000 kg of firewood. Cost of firewood per kg is AF4 and hence the cost of tree is calculated as AF. 4,000. The compensation of the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.

## 2. Income Restoration / Other Allowances

123. The project's resettlement strategy is to provide compensation for all lost assets at replacement cost in order that APs' incomes and livelihoods are not adversely affected and where possible improved. All APs whose livelihoods are affected will be supported for income



losses and those whose livelihoods are affected adversely provide them with livelihood restoration measures (including allowances and interventions for severely affected, poor and vulnerable APs):

- **Income Restoration Allowance for Business Losses** -- compensation for business losses will be in cash for the period deemed necessary to re-establish the business (3 months). Business losers will receive AF9,500 for each month of business disruption.
- **Vulnerable Group Allowance** -- Vulnerable people (APs below the poverty line, women household heads, mentally challenged headed households, etc.) will be given assistance in the form of a one-time allowance for vulnerable AHs equivalent to AF28,500 and priority in employment in project-related jobs.
- **Transitional Allowance** -- Affected households or renters forced to relocate will receive a transitional allowance for livelihood losses for 3 months at AF5,200 per month.
- **Relocation Allowance** -- Affected households forced to relocate will receive a relocation allowance for transportation of AF5,000. Similarly, the affected households carrying out business in containers will be paid AF5,000 for shifting their containers to suitable location.
- **Assistance for Buying Agricultural Input** -- For households losing crops, an additional assistance of AF5,000 will be provided for the cost of agricultural inputs for the next season which was calculated based according to the view of the local people and respondents.

### C. LARP Implementation and Support Cost

124. Implementing NGO: The unit cost for hiring the implementing NGO has been calculated on a lump sum basis at AF5,000,000/-. This is based on the informal consultation and feedback received from the local staff.

125. External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency: The unit cost for hiring one EMA has been calculated on a lump sum basis at AF1,500,000/-. This is based on informal consultation and feedback received from the local staff.

126. Costs will be updated during implementation. A 10% contingency has been added.

### D. Cost Estimate and Budget

127. 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.

128. **Compensation for Land:** The total compensation payable for land works out to **AF36,523,250.00**. The details are shown in Table 8.4

Table 8.4: Compensation for Land

Type of Land/ Classification of Land	Location	Rate (AF) Per sqM	Affected Area (SqM)	Total (AF)
<b>I. Agricultural Land</b>				
Irrigated Land	Kapisa	500	31,504.50	15,752,250.00
	Parwan	1000	12,192.00	12,192,000.00
<b>II. Non-Agricultural Land</b>				
Residential/Commercial Land	Kapisa	500	15,166.00	7,583,000.00
	Parwan	1000	996.00	996,000.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>59,858.50</b>	<b>36,523,250.00</b>

AF=Afghanistan currency; m<sup>2</sup>=square meter.

129. **Compensation for Houses/Walls:** The total compensation payable for houses/shops works out to **AF43,698,400.00**. The details are shown in Table 8.5

**Table 8.5: Compensation Payable for Structures**

S.No.	Item	Unit	Rate (AF)	Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total (AF)
1	Houses/Shops (Mud, brick, wood made)	Sq.m	2,000	21,249.20	42,498,400.00
3	Houses/Shops (Concrete)	Sq.m	4,000	300.00	1,200,000.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>21,401.95</b>	<b>43,698,400.00</b>

AF=Afghanistan currency; m<sup>2</sup> =square meter.

130. **Compensation for Trees:** The total compensation payable for the trees works out to **AF16,496,000.00**. The details are shown in Table 8.6

**Table 8.6: Compensation for Trees**

Type of Trees	No. of Trees	Unit Rate (AF)	Total (AF)
Wood Trees	3,452	4,000	13,808,000.00
Almond	24	6,000	144,000.00
Apricot	66	6,000	396,000.00
Berry	260	6,000	1,560,000.00
Cherry	94	6,000	564,000.00
Grapes	4	6,000	24,000.00
Total Trees (Fruit Trees)			2,688,000.00
Total (All Trees)			16,496,000.00

AF=Afghanistan currency.

131. **Compensation for Business Loss:** The total compensation payable for business loss works out to **AF26,163,000.00**. 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)	132	28,500	3,762,000.00
Business Loss (Renters)	527	28,500	15,019,500.00
Business Loss (Business in Containers)	259	28,500	7,381,500.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>26,163,000.00</b>

AF=Afghanistan currency; AH=affected household.

132. **Special Allowances:** The total amount payable for special allowances works out to **AF9,722,300.00**. The details are shown in Table 8.8

**Table 8.8: Compensation for Business Loss**

Type of Allowance	AH	Rate (AF)	Total (AF)
Vulnerable Allowance for households below poverty line and women headed families	261	28,500	7,438,500.00
Transitional Allowance	48	5200 X 3	748,800.00
Relocation Allowance	48	5,000	240,000.00
Relocation Allowance (Containers)	259	5,000	1,295,000.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>9,722,300.00</b>

AF=Afghanistan currency; AH=affected household.

### E. Summary of Cost Estimate

133. The total estimated resettlement cost for the Project is **AF153,013,245.00** equivalent to USD **3.40 million**. Details of the LARP cost are given in Table 8.9.

**Table 8.9: Resettlement Budget**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Rate per Unit (AF)	Quantity	Cost (In AF)
<b>A</b>	<b>Land</b>				
1	Agricultural Irrigated Land				
	Kapisa	SqM	500	31,504.50	15,752,250.00
	Parwan	SqM	1000	12,192.00	12,192,000.00
2	Non-agricultural Land				
	Residential Land				
	Kapisa	SqM	500	15,166.00	7,583,000.00
	Parwan	SqM	1000	996.00	996,000.00
	<b>Sub Total (A)</b>				<b>36,523,250.00</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Structures</b>				
1	Houses/Buildings (Mud/brick/wood)	SqM	2,000	21,249.20	42,498,400.00
2	Houses/Buildings (Concrete)	SqM	4,000	300.00	1,200,000.00
	<b>Sub Total (B)</b>				<b>43,698,400.00</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Trees</b>				
1	Wood Trees	No.	4,000	3,452	13,808,000.00
	Fruit Trees	No.	6,000	448	2,688,000.00
	<b>Sub Total (C)</b>				<b>16,496,000.00</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Business/Income Loss</b>				
1	Business Loss	AH	918	9,500 X 3 months	26,163,000.00
	<b>Sub Total (D)</b>				<b>26,163,000.00</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Other Allowances</b>				
1	Vulnerable Allowance	AH	28,500	261	7,438,500.00
2	Transitional Allowance	AH	5,200 X 3	48	748,800.00
3	Relocation Allowance	AH	5,000	48	240,000.00
4	Relocation Allowance (Containers)	AH	5,000	259	1,295,000.00
	<b>Sub Total (E)</b>				<b>9,722,300.00</b>
	<b>Total (A+B+C+D+E)</b>				<b>132,602,950.00</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Support Cost for RP Implementation</b>				
1	Implementing NGO	Lump sum	5,000,000	1	5,000,000.00
2	Independent Monitoring Agency	Lump sum	1,500,000	1	1,500,000.00
	<b>Sub Total (F)</b>				<b>6,500,000.00</b>
	<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>139,102,950.00</b>
	<b>Contingency at 10 %</b>				<b>13,910,295.00</b>

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Rate per Unit (AF)	Quantity	Cost (In AF)
	<b>Total LARP Budget (in AF)</b>				<b>153,013,245.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total in Million \$</b>				<b>3.40</b>

AF=Afghanistan currency; AH=affected household; AP=affected person; no.=number; NGO=non-government organization; RP=resettlement plan.

#### F. Summary of Budget (Funding Source-wise)

134. 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 assistance 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)
<b>I. Funding by the Government of Afghanistan</b>	
Land	36,523,250.00
	Sub-total
	36,523,250.00
Contingency (10%)	3,652,325.00
	<b>Total (A)</b>
	<b>40,175,575.00</b>
<b>II. Funding by ADB</b>	
Structures	43,698,400.00
Trees	16,496,000.00
Business/Income Losses	26,163,000.00
Vulnerable Allowance	7,438,500.00
Transitional Allowance	748,800.00
Relocation Allowance	240,000.00
Relocation Allowance (Containers)	1,295,000.00
Fees for NGOs and Monitoring Consultant	6,500,000.00
	Sub-total
	<b>102,579,700.00</b>
Contingency (10%)	10,257,970.00
	<b>Total (B)</b>
	<b>112,837,670.00</b>
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>
	<b>153,013,245.00</b>
<b>Grand Total in Million \$</b>	<b>3.40</b>

AF=Afghanistan currency.

## **IX. CHAPTER 9: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

### **A. General**

135. The implementation schedule for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. 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. Public consultation, international 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 the PMO, GRC, and appoint the NGO for resettlement implementation. The proposed LARP activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases are project preparation phase, LARP implementation phase, Monitoring and Evaluation phase.

### **B. Project Preparatory Stage (Pre-Implementation)**

136. Setting up relevant institutions for the resettlement activities will be the major task during the preparatory stage which is pre implementation phase. The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PMO, DDT along with appointment of both international and domestic resettlement specialists in the DDT. Additionally, the implementing NGO needs to be appointed at this stage followed by setting up of GRC.

### **C. LARP Implementation Phase**

137. The LARP, at this stage, needs to be approved by ADB and will be disclosed to the APs. Upon the approval of LARP, all the arrangements for fixing the compensation and the disbursement needs to be done which includes payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of APs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally commencement of the civil work.

### **D. Monitoring and Evaluation Period**

138. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMO, DDT and implementing NGO and will start early during the project when implementation of LARP starts and will continue till the complementation of the project. The independent monitoring and evaluation by an external monitoring and evaluation agency (EMA) will start immediately after the start of the construction and will be carried out intermittently on a half yearly basis.

### **E. LARP Implementation Schedule**

139. A composite implementation schedule for LARP activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in Figure 9.1.

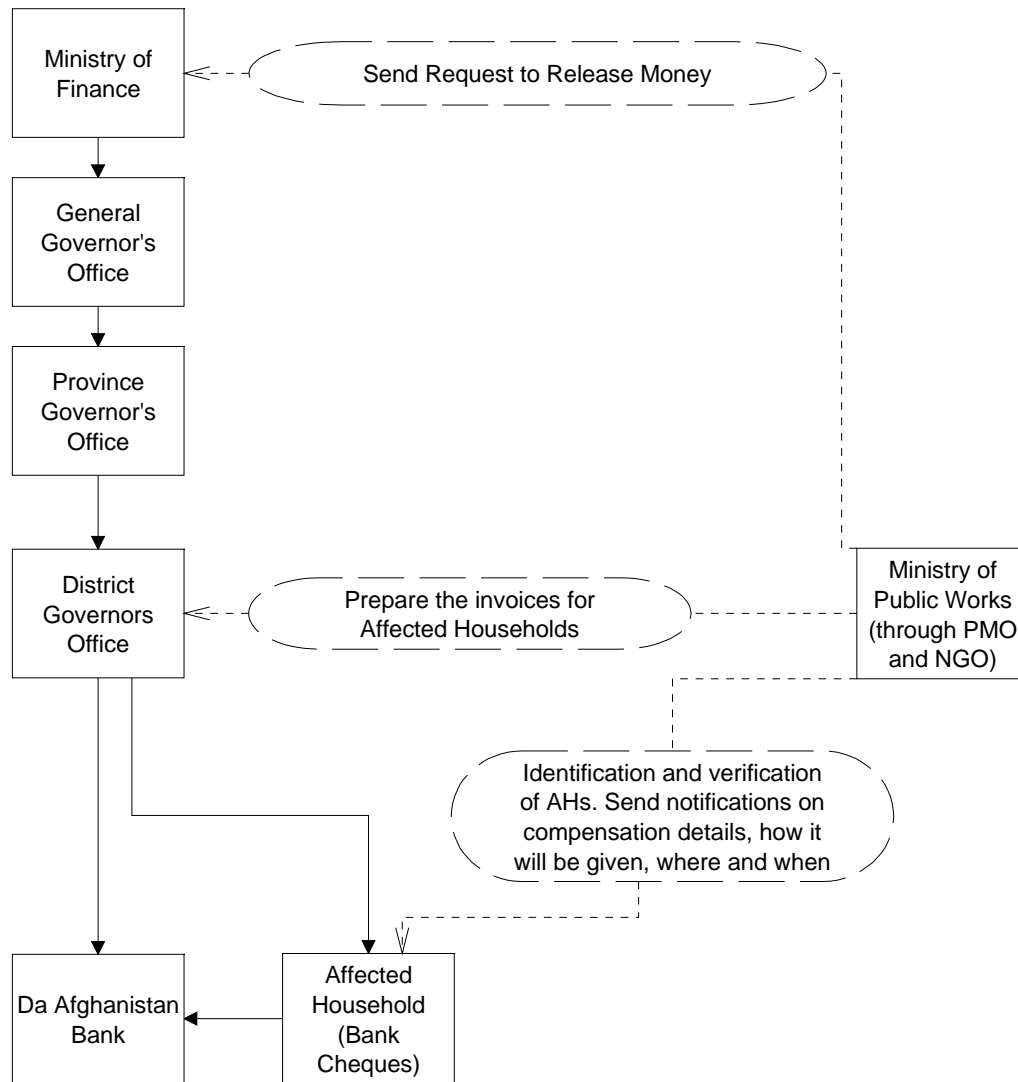
## F. Compensation Delivery Mechanism

140. 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. Compensation mechanism for absentee AHs and expropriated AHs are also shown in the figure. The EA (MPW) will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for compensation and assistance to the affected households and for smooth implementation of the Project R&R activities. MPW will plan in advance in its annual budget to keep this cost for the R&R activities.

**Figure 9.1: LARP Implementation Schedule**

Milestones/Activities	2011												2012											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>LARP Update &amp; Implementation</b>	[Gantt bar spanning Jan 2011 to Feb 2012]																							
1. Survey/Consultation	[Gantt bar: Jan 2011]																							
2. LARP Preparation	[Gantt bar: Jan 2011 to Sep 2011]																							
3. ADB Review/approval of LARP	[Gantt bar: Feb 2011 to Mar 2011]																							
4. Government approval of LARP	[Gantt bar: Apr 2011 to May 2011]																							
5. Disclosure of approved LARP	[Gantt bar: May 2011 to Sep 2011]																							
6. Request for advance LAR funds to ADB and MOF	[Gantt bar: Mar 2011 to Aug 2011]																							
7. Allocation of LAR funds by ADB & MOF	[Gantt bar: Aug 2011 to Sep 2011]																							
8. Preparation of Vouchers	[Gantt bar: Sep 2011 to Feb 2012]																							
9. Compensation delivery	[Gantt bar: Feb 2012 to Jun 2012]																							
10. Monitoring	[Gantt bar: Jun 2012 to Dec 2012]																							
11. Preparation of Compliance Report	[Gantt bar: Dec 2012 to Jun 2013]																							
12. Submission to ADB for liquidation	[Gantt bar: Jun 2013 to Dec 2013]																							
<b>13. No Objection of ADB to start civil works in affected area</b>	[Gantt bar: Dec 2013 to Jun 2014]																							
14. Start of civil works in areas with impacts	[Gantt bar: Jun 2014 to Dec 2014]																							

**Figure 9.2: Compensation Mechanism for affected households (AH)**



**Affected Household (AH) refusing to move**

1. 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.
2. If the above meeting fails, another meeting will be held with District Shura and the Governor
3. 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**

1. 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.
2. In cases where the above efforts failed, the compensation will be kept with the district government under a separate head of account and will be paid to AHs when they were returned or the conditions were met.

## **X. CHAPTER 10: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **A. General**

141. 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 sub-projects twice a year and submit reports directly to the EA. The EA will submit all external 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 AP file maintenance, progress reporting;
- Socio-economic monitoring including but not limited to: case studies, using baseline information for comparing AP socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, communal harmony, dates for consultations, number of grievances and resolutions; and
- Impact evaluation monitoring including but not limited to income standards restored or improved.

### **B. Internal Monitoring**

142. 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.

#### **1. Monitoring Physical and Financial Progress**

143. Internal monitoring will involve the following:

- Administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis.
- Socio-economic monitoring during and after the relocation process to ensure that people are settled and recovering. This will utilize the baseline information established by the socio-economic survey of APs undertaken during sub-project preparation.
- Overall monitoring whether recovery has taken place successfully and on time.

144. Data from baseline socio-economic surveys undertaken during sub-project preparation will provide the benchmark for monitoring to assess the progress and success of LARP implementation. Monitoring will also include the following:

- Communication with and documentation of reactions from APs.
- Information from APs on entitlements, options, alternative developments, etc.



- Valuation of properties.
- Usages of grievance redress mechanism.
- Disbursement of compensation amounts and all assistance.
- Physical progress of the LARP implementation which will include relocation of APs and affected community properties

## **2. Internal Monitoring Indicators**

145. 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.

146. Input and output indicators related to physical progress of the work will include items such as:

- Training of PMO and other staff completed
- Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed
- NGO recruited and trained
- Grievance redress procedures in-place and functionality
- Compensation payments disbursed
- Relocation of APs completed
- Project employment provided to APs
- Infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed
- Income restoration activities initiated
- Skills training of APs initiated
- Number of households displaced and resettled, and
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

147. A set of indicators will be used to monitor project's objectives. These indicators will form the basis of the monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation. The information collected through the household survey will provide benchmarks for comparison on the socio-economic status of the APs in the project implementation period. A key objective will be the estimation of the APs incomes and quality of lives. If monitoring and documentation done during the first 6 months of LARP implementation indicated that these objectives are not being achieved, more resources will be allocated for implementation. During implementation, benchmarks and indicators will be monitored to ensure that comparisons made on socio-economic status including income streams and not just fixed assets lost due to the sub-project.

### **C. External Impact Monitoring & Evaluation**

148. The objectives of the external evaluation are to:

- a. During and immediately after LARP implementation:
  - All AH have received their compensation and entitlement as per this LARP. The EMA will review all compensation tallies and ascertain whether compensation was provided correctly and to everyone.
  - Prepare a compliance report based on which ADB will decide whether to provide no objection to the beginning of civil works.
- b. One year after the end of LARP implementation:
  - assess whether APs have improved living standards, in terms of income, housing, access to basic amenities, ownership of land and material assets;
  - monitor schedules and achievement of targets; and
  - evaluate whether social development objectives of the project are achieved.

149. An external monitoring and evaluation agency (EMA) with prior experience in resettlement implementation monitoring and evaluation will be engaged by the MPW. Immediately after LARP implementation the agency will prepare a compliance report assessing whether all APs have been compensated as required by this LARP. Based on the Compliance report ADB will give no-objection to start civil works.

150. In addition, one year after the conclusion of LARP implementation the EMA will carry out a study to document the following: (i) restoration of income levels; (ii) changes and shifts in occupation patterns; (iii) changes in AP type of housing and asset ownership; (iv) assessment of APs access to amenities, such as water, electricity, and transportation; and (v) performance of the NGO, and PMO in resettlement implementation.

151. 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.

### **D. EMA Tasks**

154. 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 the legalization process and assess its effectiveness; (vii) review complaints & grievances case; (viii) carry out an AP satisfaction survey with a 20% sample of the APs. Immediately after the implementation of the LARP the EMA will prepare the Compliance Report. The report will include well argued sections on the following:

- (i) Assessment of the way the compensation has been carried out in relation to the stipulations of the LARP;

- (ii) Verification that all APs have been compensated in the amounts stipulated in the LARP
- (iii) Assessment of the accuracy of survey and asset valuation
- (iv) Assessment of the effectiveness and thoroughness of the Legalization process
- (v) Review of complaint and grievance cases and of their solution
- (vi) Assessment of the rehabilitation program for severely affected and vulnerable APs
- (vii) Assessment of the satisfaction of the APs
- (viii) Lesson learned to be applied to the next projects, and;
- (ix) General assessment of LARP implementation and recommendations to ADB regarding the provision of No Objection Letter to start the civil works.

155. The EMA will carry out its activities in close communication with the PMO and will engage in desk activities and field activities and for this s/he 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.

#### **E. Reporting**

152. 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 was concluded.

**Annex 1: Census Survey Questionnaire**

**GENERAL**

A. Questionnaire No: ..... B. Subproject Road Name: .....  
 C. Village: ..... D. District: ..... E. Province: .....  
 F. Plot No. .... G. Km/Chainage..... H. Side 1. Left 2. Right

**DETAILS OF LAND**

1. Ownership of the Land 
  1. Private
  2. Government
  3. Religious
  4. Community
  5. Others
2. Type of Land 
  1. Irrigated
  2. Non-Irrigated
  3. Barren
  4. Forest
  5. Other
3. Use of Land 
  1. Cultivation
  2. Orchard
  3. Residential
  4. Commercial
  5. Forestation
  6. Others
  7. No Use/ Barren
4. Affected area of the Land (in square meter) .....
5. Total Area of the Land/Plot (in square meter) .....
6. Rate of the Land (Per sq. m) 1. Market Rate (AF)..... 2. Govt Rate (AF).....
7. Status of Ownership 
  1. Titleholder (Pvt Owner)
  2. Customary Right
  3. Encroacher
  4. Squatter
8. Name of the Owner/Occupier: .....
9. Father's Name: .....
10. Total Land Holding (in Jerib) .....
11. Any of the following people associated with the Land 
  - A. Agricultural Laborer
    1. Yes
    2. No
    - (i) If Yes then How many .....
  - B. Tenant
    1. Yes
    2. No
    - (ii). If Yes then How many .....
  - C. Sharecropper
    1. Yes
    2. No
    - (iii). If Yes then How many .....
12. Number of trees within the affected area
  1. Total.....
  2. Fruit Bearing.....
  3. Non-fruit Bearing.....

**DETAILS OF STRUCTURES**

13. Any structure in the Affected Land
  1. Yes.....
  2. No.....
14. Area of the affected structure (in Square Meter)
  - a) Length .....
  - b) Width .....
  - c) Height .....
15. Area of the total structure (in Square Meter)
  - a) Length .....
  - b) Width .....
  - c) Height .....
16. Distance of structure from center line of the road (in m).....
17. Scale of Impact 
  - 1) 25%
  - 2) 50%
  - 3) 75%
  - 4) 100%
18. Type of Construction of the Structure

- 1. Temporary (buildings with mud/brick/wood made walls, thatched/tin roof)
- 2. Semi-Permanent (buildings, with tiled roof and normal cement floor)
- 3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double storey building)
- 19. Market Value of the Structure (in AF.).....
- 20. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)

<b>A. Residential Structure</b>	1 House	2 Hut	3 Other .....		
<b>B. Commercial Structure</b>	4 Shops	5. Hotel	6 Small Eatery	7 Kiosk	8 Farm House
	9 Petrol Pump	10 Clinic	11 STD Booth	12 Workshop	13 Vendors
	14 Com. Complex	15 Industry	16. Restaurant	17. Others.....	
<b>C. Mixed Structure</b>	18 Residential-cum-Commercial Structure				
<b>D. Community Structure</b>	19 Comm. Center	20 Club	21 Trust	22 Memorials	23 Other....
<b>E. Religious Structure</b>	24 Mosque	25 Shrine	26 Burial	27. Temple	28. Other...
<b>F. Government Structure</b>	29 Govt. Office	30 Hospital	31 School	32 College	33 Other .....
<b>G. Other Structure</b>	34 Boundary Wall	35 Foundation	36 Cattle Shed	37 Well/Tube Well	

- 21. Status of the Structure
  - 1. Legal Titleholder
  - 2. Customary Right
  - 3. Encroacher
  - 4. Squatter

22. Name of the Owner/Occupier: .....

23. Father's Name: .....

- 24. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?
  - A. Tenant
    - 1. Yes
    - 2. No
  - (i) If Yes, How Many?.....
  - B. Employee/ wage earner in commercial structure
    - 1. Yes
    - 2. No
  - (ii). If Yes, How Many?.....
  - C. Employee/ wage earner in residential structure
    - 1. Yes
    - 2. No
  - (iii). If Yes, How Many?.....

- 25. Number of trees within the affected area
  - 1. Total.....
  - 2. Fruit Bearing.....
  - 3. Non-fruit Bearing.....

**SOCIOECONOMIC DETAILS**

26. Social Category	1. Pashton 2. Tajik 3. Uzbek 4. Hazara 5. Others (specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. Religious Category	1. Muslim 2. Hindu 3. Other (specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. Number of family members Total.....	Male.....Female.....	
29. Vulnerability Status of the Household:		
A. Is it a woman headed household?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL)	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
30. Monthly income of the family AF.....		<input type="checkbox"/>
31. Resettlement/ Relocation Option		<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Self Relocation	2. Project Assisted Resettlement	

32. Compensation Option for Land loser   
 1. Land for land loss    2. Cash for Land loss
33. Compensation Options for Structure loser   
 1. House/Shop for House/ Shop loss    2. Cash for House/ Shop loss
34. Income Restoration Assistance (The most preferred option)   
 1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work  
 2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme  
 3. Vocational Training  
 4. Others (specify ..... )

35. Details of Family Members above 18 years old only: (fill appropriate code)

Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Age (in years)	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above 8. NA	Occupation 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labor 7. Unemployed 8. Professional 9. No occupation
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

(Name of the Investigator)

Date: .....

(Signature of the investigator)

## Annex 2: Socio-Economic Questionnaire for Households Survey

Questionnaire No.....

**1. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION**

1.1. Name of the Road Section .....

1.2. Address a. Village/Town: .....

b. District: .....

c. Province: .....

1.3. Settlement Type: 1 Rural 2 Semi- Urban 3 Urban 

1.4. Distance from the district center (Km) .....

1.5. Distance from province centre (Km) .....

**2. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION**

2.1. Name of the head of Household.....

2.2. Household Composition (Population)

SI. No.	Category	Male	Female	Total
1	Children (Below 10 Years)			
2	Adult (10 to 60 Years)			
3	Aged (Above 60 Years)			
4	Total			

2.3. Family Type: 1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Extended 4. Other 2.4. Ethnic Group: 1. Pashtun 2. Tajik 3. Uzbek..... 4. Hazara. 5. Other (Specify)..... **3. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLDS**

3.1. What are the economic activities of household?

SI No	Type of Activities	1. Yes 2. No	
		Main	Allied
1	Agriculture		
2	Working for other farmers		
3	Small enterprise		
4	Government & NGO		
5	Business and trading		
6	Hunting or gathering		
7	Daily Wage		
8	Others (Specify).....		

3.2. Landholding (In Jarib)

Cultivable	Non-Cultivable	Total Land Area

**4. CROPPING PATTERN**

SI No.	Type of Crops	How many seasons per Year	Total Yield (Quintile)	Price per Quintile (AF)
1	Wheat			
2	Barley			
3	Rice			
4	Maize			

5	Vegetables			
6	Fruits and Dry Fruits			
7	Others			

**5. ANNUAL INCOME**

Sl. No.	Source	Monthly Income ( AF)	Annual Income ( AF)
1	Agriculture		
2	Service		
3	Business		
4	Labor		
5	Professional		
6	Any other		
7	Total		

**6. CONSUMPTION PATTERN**

Kindly indicate the consumption/expenditure on different items in last one year.

Sl. No.	Particulars / Source	Expenditure (AF)	
		Monthly	Annual
1	Food		
2	Transportation		
3	Clothing		
4	Health		
5	Education		
6	Communication		
7	Social functions		
8	Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.)		
9	Consumption of fuel for household		
10	Electric Bill		
11	Others (Specify)		
12	Grand total (1-12)		

**7. POSSESSION OF DURABLE CONSUMER ITEMS:**

Do you possess following items?

Sl. No.	Items	1. Yes	2. No
1	Radio		
2	Bicycle		
3	Television		
5	L.P.G Connection/ Gas Cylinder		
6	Computer		
7	Refrigerator		
8	Washing Machine		
9	Motor cycle/Scooter		
10	Car		
11	Air Conditioner		
12	Any other (specify)		



**8. INDEBTEDNESS (AF)**

8.1. Do you have debt or loan? 1. Yes 2. No

8.2. If yes, please indicate your borrowings during last one year (in AF):

SL. No	Source	Amount taken	Amount returned	Balance	Interest Rate
1	Bank (Name).....				
2	NGO (Name)/ Funding Agencies				
3	Relatives				
2	Private money lender				
3	Others (Specify)				
<b>Total</b>					

**9. COVERAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES**

9.1. Have you availed any benefit scheme? 1. Yes 2. No

9.2. If 'Yes', kindly give us the following details

Source	Name of the scheme	Kind of Help 1 Loan, 2 Training, 3 Employments, 4. Grant
Government		
NGO		
Funding Agencies		
Others		

9.3. If '1', kindly indicate the amount: .....

9.4. If '2', kindly indicate the type of training.....

9.5. After availing this scheme did your annual income increase? 1 Yes 2 No

9.6 If 'Yes', how much?: .....

9.7. If 'No', Why .....

**10. HEALTH STATUS**

10.1. Was any member of your family affected by any major illness in last one year? 1 Yes 2 No

10.2. If 'Yes', please indicate the details

No. of Cases	Type of disease/ illness	Treatment Taken*

\* 1. Allopathic 2. Homeopathic 3. Herbal 4. Traditional 5. No treatment

**11. MIGRATION**

11.1. Do you migrate for work? 1 Yes 2 No

11.2. If 'Yes', for how many months in a year.....

11.3. Where do you migrate mostly? 1. Outside the District 2. Outside the Province.

3. Outside the country

11.4. What kind of job do you undertake?

1. Agricultural Labor      2. Non Agricultural Labor      3. Trade & Business  
4. Others (Specify)

11.5. How much do you earn per month? .....

11.6. Trend of Migration 1. Once in a year      2. Twice in a year

3. Every alternative year      4. Once in every three years

5. No regular interval/as and when required

11.7. At what time of the year do you migrate? 1 Summer      2 Winter

3 Rainy Season



## 12. STATUS OF WOMEN

12.1. Kindly indicate what kind of economic/ non-economic activities female members of your family are engaged in?

SI. No.	Economic/Non-economic Activities	1. Yes	2. No
1	Cultivation		
2	Allied Activities*		
3	Collection and Sale of forest products		
4	Trade & Business		
5	Agricultural Labor		
6	Non Agricultural Labor		
7	HH Industries		
8	Service		
9	Households Work		
10	Others (Specify): .....		

\* Dairy, Poultry, Sheep rearing, etc.

12.2. If, engaged in economic activities how much they contribute to total family income of the year: .....

12.3. Does your female member have any say, in decision making of household matters?

1. Yes 2. No

12.4. If 'Yes, give the following details?

SI.No.	Issues	1 Yes	2 No
1	Financial matters		
2	Education of child		
3	Health care of child		
4	Purchase of assets		
5	Day to day activities		
6	On social functions and marriages		
7	Others.....		

## 13. EDUCATION

	School going	Primary	Secondary	Graduate	Illiterate	Total
Male						
Female						
Total						

**14. AMENITIES**

- 14.1. Source of Drinking Water: 1. Piped-water supply 2. Spring 3. Well   
 4. Stream 5. Others
- 14.2. Type of Toilet: 1. Flush toilet 2. Latrine 3. No toilet
- 14.3. Fuel for Heating: 1. Electricity 2. Wood 3. Gas   
 4. Diesel/Kerosene 5. Solar

**15. STRUCTURE/ BUILDING INFORMATION**

- 15.1. Use of Structure 1. Residential. 2. Commercial 3. Residential- cum- Commercial.   
 4. Other
- 15.2. Age of the Structure.....
- 15.3. Type of Construction   
 1 Mud made 2 Brick made 3 Cemented 4 Thatched 5 Wooden  
 6. Others.....
- 15.4. Distance from the project site (Km): .....
- 15.5. Type of Structure 1 Temporary 2 Semi Permanent 3 Permanent
- 15.6. How many rooms are there in your house? .....
- 15.7. How many rooms are lighted in your house? .....
- 15.8. How many rooms are heated in your house? .....

**16. TRANSPORT USAGE**

- 16.1. Is your house immediately connected to road 1. Yes 2. No
- 16.2. If Yes, to which road 1. Village Road., 2 District Road, 3. Provincial road (High Ways),
- 16.3. What is the distance of the village from the main road? .....KM
- 16.4. How is the condition of the connected road? 1. Good, 2. Average, 3. Poor, 4. Very Poor
- 16.5. How much money do you spend per month on transportation? .....(AF)
- 16.6 Will you be willing to pay Toll Tax if the road is built in a developed way? 1. Yes, 2. No

16.6. Transport Uses

Purpose	Starting from	Destination	transport Mode	One-way fare	One-way time	use of main road	use of local road	frequency	Distance Km

**ANY OTHER ISSUES (COMMENTS/ SUGGESTIONS)**

(Name of the Investigator)

Date: .....

(Signature of the investigator)

## Annex 3: Public Consultation and Focused Group Discussions

Issues/concerns raised	Mitigation measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People are in general very happy for improvement of road</li> <li>▪ Concern for proposed width of road</li> <li>▪ Concern for alignment to be followed</li> <li>▪ Worried for loss of structure</li> <li>▪ Worried for loss of business units and livelihood</li> <li>▪ Concern for compensation</li> <li>▪ Concern for start of construction and timing for vacating the property</li> <li>▪ Concern for compensation rate and mechanism</li> <li>▪ Concern for using the remaining portion of structure in case of viable</li> <li>▪ Concern for relocation option</li> <li>▪ Safety for road users and especially school children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed road widening is 4 lane carriageways in the city with 2 lane service at this location.</li> <li>▪ The existing alignment is followed.</li> <li>▪ The concept of corridor of impact is followed to minimise or avoid the impact on structures</li> <li>▪ The local government is very much proactive in terms of providing relocation options and already having couple of places ready where affected people can immediately moved and restore there livelihood as early as possible.</li> <li>▪ Loss of structure shall be compensated and financial assistance shall be provided to over come the income loss during re-establish period</li> <li>▪ Provision of adequate notice period is included for clearing Col to avoid mental and psychological trauma</li> <li>▪ Not clearing the area beyond Col to minimise resettlement effect</li> <li>▪ Adequate provision in the design for safety of road users and necessary safety arrangement at locations like school, hospitals, market area by way of signs, rumble strip etc.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The condition of road is very poor and villagers are very supportive for the road work</li> <li>▪ Concern for proposed width of road</li> <li>▪ Worried for loss of structure and land</li> <li>▪ Worried for loss of business units and livelihood</li> <li>▪ Concern for start of construction and timing for vacating the property</li> <li>▪ Concern for compensation rate and mechanism</li> <li>▪ Safety for road users and especially school children</li> <li>▪ Issues during construction period</li> <li>▪ Concern for public transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed road widening is limited to existing RoW</li> <li>▪ The concept of corridor of impact is followed to minimise or avoid the impact on structures</li> <li>▪ Loss of structure and land shall be compensated and financial assistance shall be provided to over come the income loss during re-establish period</li> <li>▪ Provision of adequate notice period is included for clearing Col to avoid mental and psychological trauma</li> <li>▪ Not clearing the area beyond Col to minimise resettlement effect</li> <li>▪ Adequate provision in the design for safety of road users and necessary safety arrangement at locations like school, hospitals, market area by way of signs, rumble strip etc.</li> <li>▪ Provision of supervision consultant to look in to construction related issues during construction period</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People expressed support for improvement of road</li> <li>▪ Concern for proposed width of road</li> <li>▪ Concern for alignment to be followed</li> <li>▪ Worried for loss of structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed road widening is limited to existing RoW</li> <li>▪ The existing alignment is followed except if required to provide small realignment to avoid resettlement issues</li> <li>▪ The concept of corridor of impact is followed to</li> </ul>

Issues/concerns raised	Mitigation measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Worried for loss of business units and livelihood</li> <li>▪ Concern for compensation since all are within the government RoW</li> <li>▪ To know start of construction and timing for vacating the property</li> <li>▪ Concern for compensation rate and mechanism</li> <li>▪ Concern for using the remaining portion of structure in case of viable</li> <li>▪ Moving backward and continuing business at same location</li> <li>▪ Safety for school children</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">minimise or avoid the impact on structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss of structure and land shall be compensated and financial assistance shall be provided to overcome the income loss during re-establish period</li> <li>▪ Provision of adequate notice period is included for clearing Col to avoid mental and psychological traumas</li> <li>▪ Not clearing the area beyond Col to minimise resettlement effect</li> <li>▪ Adequate provision in the design for general and necessary measures at locations like school, hospitals, market area by way of signs, rumble strip etc.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People expressed support for improvement of road</li> <li>▪ Concern for quality of construction</li> <li>▪ Concern for proposed width of road</li> <li>▪ Worried for loss of business units and livelihood</li> <li>▪ Concern for compensation since all are within the government RoW</li> <li>▪ To know start of construction and timing for vacating the property</li> <li>▪ Concern for compensation rate and mechanism</li> <li>▪ Concern for using the remaining portion of structure in case of viable</li> </ul> <p>The shopkeepers are in favour of leaving the place but appealed for proper compensation for business loss as well as for relocation facility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of international supervision consultant to ensure quality of construction</li> <li>▪ The proposed road widening is limited to existing RoW</li> <li>▪ The concept of corridor of impact is followed to minimise or avoid the impact on structures</li> <li>▪ Loss of structure and land shall be compensated and financial assistance shall be provided to overcome the income loss during re-establish period</li> <li>▪ Provision of adequate notice period is included for clearing Col to avoid mental and psychological traumas</li> <li>▪ Not clearing the area beyond Col to minimise resettlement effect</li> <li>▪ Provision for involvement of NGO in implementation to keep the entire process transparent and effective.</li> <li>▪ RoW width in Beherak is enough to accommodate four lane road, hence loss of property is highly unlikely.</li> </ul>

**Annex 4**  
**IMPACTS COMPENSATION/REHABILITATION: INFORMATION BOOKLET**  
**Jabul Saraj – Nijrab Road Project**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to provide the Government of Afghanistan with a Multitrance 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 1 of the program covers the construction of three roads, namely: i) the Jabul Saraj–Nijrab road; 2) the Faizabad–Beharak road and 3) the Bagramy–Sapary Road.

2. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the Jabul Saraj – Nijrab road project by the Ministry of Public Works (MPW), the Executing Agency (EA) as part of the feasibility studies supporting PFR approval of Tranche 1 of the Program. The LARP provides an assessment of the road's LAR impacts and costs and details an action plan to for the delivery of the LAR compensation/rehabilitation measures to the affected People (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) 100% AH census; and (v) a socio-economic surveys of the AH.

3. The 50 km road segments passes through the Mahmood Raqi, Hesay Awal, and Hesay Dowom Districts of Kapisa province of Afghanistan and Jabul Saraj District of Parwan. The Project road is designed to be two-lane major road standard and having other facilities which will result in making the right of way (RoW) up to 15 meters (m) from the central line. The works will consist of construction of the existing cart track to a two-lane paved (bituminous) road of 7.0 ms width 1.0 m paved shoulder and 1.0 m granular shoulder each side with overall width of 11 ms 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.

4. In addition to the LARPs, MPW has also prepared information booklets summarizing the main provisions of each LARP which will be sent to all parties negatively affected by the relevant road. This information Booklet summarizes the LARP for the Road.

**II. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS**

5. The impacts of the project are summarized in table 1 below.

**Table 1: Summary Impacts on Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

Impacts	No./Qty.
<b>I. Private Land (sqM)</b>	
<b>Agricultural Land</b>	
<b>Irrigated Land</b>	
Kapisa	31,504.50
Parwan	12,192.00
Sub-total (Irrigated Land)	<b>43,696.50</b>
<b>Non-Agricultural Land</b>	
Residential/Commercial Land	
Kapisa	15,166.00
Parwan	996.00
Sub-total (Non-Agricultural Land)	<b>16,162.00</b>
<b>Total (Land)</b>	<b>59,858.50</b>
<b>II. Houses/Shops (sqM / No.)</b>	
Mud/brick/wood, mud/tin roof houses/shops	21,249.20
Concrete houses/shops	300.00
Containers (No.)	259
<b>III. Trees (No.)</b>	
Wood Trees	3,452
Productive Fruit Trees	448
<b>V. Households Affected</b>	

No. of households affected	1573
No. of households losing Agricultural Land	248
No. of households losing Residential/Commercial Land	499
No. of households losing structures (Mud/brick/wood/tin/concrete)	736
No. of households whose Containers will be affected	259
No. of households losing trees	135
No. of households suffering business/ income loss (Owner)	132
No. of households suffering business/ income loss for businesses run in rented premises	527
No. of households suffering business/income loss for businesses run in Containers	259
Vulnerable Households	261
Households needing relocation	48

m<sup>2</sup> =square meter; no.=number.

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

6. The Principles for the compensation/rehabilitation of the Affected Households (AH) and People (AP) are:

- i. The APs are those who stand to lose land, houses, structures, trees, crops, businesses, income and other assets due to the implementation of the project.
- ii. AP losing assets, livelihood or other resources will be fully compensated and/ or assisted so that they improve or at least restore their former economic and social conditions. Compensation will be provided at full replacement cost, free of depreciation, transfer costs or eventual salvaged materials.
- iii. Compensation will include immediate losses and temporary business-income losses
- iv. Lack of formal land title should not be the bar to compensation or rehabilitation.
- v. All possible attention will be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups and appropriate assistance provided to help them to improve their status and other compensation/ rehabilitation provisions will equally apply across gender line.
- vi. All APs are equally eligible for cash compensation and rehabilitation assistance.
- vii. Compensation and resettlement must be satisfactorily completed before a No-Objection Certificate can be provided by ADB for commencement of civil works.
- viii. APs will be systematically informed and consulted about the project, and the LARP will be disclosed in Dari to the affected persons and communities.
- ix. AP customs and culture need to be considered as the basis for the resettlement policy and plan formulation.

### IV. COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

7. 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 31 May 2011 (the date of the end of the impact survey). This includes:

- (i) All APs holding/using land under formal title, formal/customary deed, or traditional land right as vouched by local Jirga, elders or community Development Council.
- (ii) All tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;
- (iii) All owners of affected buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land (including those with no legal rights to the land); and
- (iv) 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement cost. All fees, taxes, or other charges, as applicable under relevant laws are to be borne by the project.</li> </ul>
Residential and commercial buildings loss	Residential/ commercial structure affected	Owners of structures (including informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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. Compensation for temporary structures (brick and mud made) is AF1,000/m<sup>2</sup> for wall and AF. 2,000/m<sup>2</sup> for structure. Compensation for permanent structures (concrete) is AF1,500/m<sup>2</sup> for wall and AF4,000/m<sup>2</sup> for structure.</li> <li>• Right to salvage material from demolished structure</li> </ul>
Crops losses	Crops on affected land	Owners of crops / sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at full gross market rate for full harvest, based on average production of the crops, which is estimated as AF10,000 per jerib. Land owners will share this amount with share croppers based on their agreement (written or verbal).</li> <li>• An assistance grant of AF5,000 for the purchase of agricultural inputs for the next season</li> </ul>
Trees Losses	Trees on affected land	Owner of trees (including informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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. Cash compensation of AF6,000 per tree</li> <li>• Non-fruit bearing/timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume.</li> <li>• The compensation of the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.</li> </ul>
Business losses by shop owners and employees	Permanent/ temporary business losses along the ROW	Business / shop owners (including informal settlers), employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business compensation based on monthly income from that business by month of business stoppage. The compensation for business loss will be calculated based on tax receipts or when these are not available based on a fixed rate of AF9,500 per month<sup>4</sup>.</li> <li>• Employees: indemnity for lost wages up to three months income</li> </ul>
Loss of Community, Cultural, Religious, or	Temporary permanent loss due to the Project activities	Community/ Affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation, protection and cash compensation for replacement (Schools, communal centers, markets, health centers, shrines, other religious or</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> 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.



Item	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Government Sites			worship sites, tombs. Cash compensation for affected structures based on the above structures entitlements
Transitional 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
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 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
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.

**Table 3 Compensation rates**

Asset/ Allowance	Item	Unit	Rate
<b>Land</b>	<b>Agricultural Land</b>		
	<b>Irrigated Land</b>	M <sup>2</sup>	
	Kapisa		AF500
	Parwan		AF1000
	<b>Non-Agricultural Land</b>	M2	
	Residential/Commercial		
	Kapisa		AF500
	Parwan		AF1000
<b>Structure</b>	House (mud/brick/wood, mud/tin roof)	M <sup>2</sup>	AF2,000
	House (concrete)		AF4,000
<b>Tree</b>	Productive Fruit tree	Tree	AF6,000
	Wood Tree	Tree	AF4,000
<b>Rehabilitation Allowance</b>	Business losses	AH	AF9,500 X number of months of business disruption (up to 6 months if permanent)
	Transitional Allowance	AH	AF5,200 X 3
	Relocation Allowance	AH	AF5,000
	Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	Per AH	AF28,500

AF=Afghanistan currency; AH=affected household; m<sup>2</sup> =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.

**Step-1:** 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.

**Step-2:** 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.

**Step-3:** If AP is unsatisfied or has no reply from the province governor office, grievances can then be lodged with General Governor office in Kabul. The General Governor office will issue the final decision within 60 days.

**Step-4:** 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, however, MPW through its DDT and implementing NGO will ensure that support is given to the AP to prepare a case.

All efforts will be made to settle the issues at the PMO level through community consultation, involvement of the consultants and local councils. If not, possible attempts will be made to resolve the issues at the PMO level to avoid the judiciary to minimize litigation as much as possible. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the PMO through the consultants and be available for review and monitoring and evaluation purposes.