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MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS



Trans Hindukush Road Connectivity Project (THRCP)

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

for

Segment 4B (86+640 – 107+040)

Baghlan to Bamyan Highway (B2B) Subproject

April 2021

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ACRONYMS

AoI	Area of Influence
B2B	Bamyan to Baghlan
CDC	Community Development Council
DML-ARAZI	Deputy Ministry of Land Affairs
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMU	Environmental and Social Management Unit
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDA	International Development Association
KM	Kilometer
MIS	Management Information System
MEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIC	National Identity Card
OP	Operational Policy
PAPs	Project-Affected Persons
PAF	Project Affected Families
PMT	Project Management Team
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right-of-Way
ToR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank

DEFINITION OF WORDS AND PHRASES

Affected Persons (APs), for the purposes of this RPF, mean all the people directly affected by project-related land acquisition that leads to their physical relocation or loss of assets, or access to assets, with adverse impacts on livelihoods. This includes any person, household (sometimes referred to as project affected family), firms, or public or private institutions who on account of project-related land acquisition would have their, (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, artisanal mining, agricultural, plantations, forest and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement. APs therefore include; i) persons affected directly by the acquisition or clearing of the right of-way or construction work area; (ii) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as mining, trees or crops are affected; (iii) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income due to project-related land acquisition impacts; (iv) persons who lose work/employment as a direct result of project-related land acquisition ; and (v) people who lose access to community resources/property as a result of project-related land acquisition.

Census means the pre-appraisal population record of potentially affected people, which is prepared through a count based on village or other local population data or census.

Compensation means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement costs.

Cut-off-date – The date the project area was delineated, prior to the census survey. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

Displacement means either physical relocation or economic displacement directly caused by project-related land acquisition.

Detailed Measurement Survey means the detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground.

Encroachers persons who extend their property beyond that for which they hold a title are encroachers and would not be eligible for compensation for land for which they do not possess a title.

Entitlement means the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to /business restoration which are due to APs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Livelihood Restoration means the measures required to ensure that APs have the resources to *at least* restore, if not improve, their livelihoods. Restoration of livelihood of all APs is one of the key objectives of the World Bank's resettlement policy. It requires that people are given the means and assistance necessary for them to improve, or at least restore, their livelihood and living conditions to pre-project levels.

Inventory of Losses means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.

Jerib means the traditional unit of measurement of Afghanistan. One Jerib is equivalent to 2,000 square meters of land. One hectare is equivalent to 5 jeribs.

Land Acquisition means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns, possesses, or uses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for

public purposes, in return for prompt and fair compensation. This includes direct acquisition and easement.

Non-titled means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant.

Poor-those falling below the UN poverty line of 1 dollar per person per day or equivalent to 75 Afghanis (as of November 2018).

Relocation means the physical shifting of APs from his/her pre-project place or residence, place for work or business premises.

Rehabilitation means the assistance provided to severely affected APs to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre-project living standards and quality of life to pre-project level.

Replacement Cost means the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g., access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to mining, fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.

Resettlement means all social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are (i) caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets, (ii) by change in the use of land, or (iii) restrictions imposed on land as a result of the project.

Resettlement Plan means the time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

Sever Impact means PAPs are (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing more than 10 percent of their productive assets (income restoration measures are required).

Sharecropper and/or Tenant cultivator is a person who cultivates land they do not own for an agreed proportion of the crop or harvest.

Structures mean all structures affected, or to be acquired, by the project such as living quarters, wells, hand pumps, agricultural structures such as rice bins, animal pens, stores/warehouses, commercial enterprises including roadside shops and businesses.

Squatters mean the same as non-titled person i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. World Bank policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied assistance to restore livelihoods and living conditions based on the lack of title.

Temporary displacement means displacement where an occupier or owner of land is required to vacate land for a limited period to enable public works to be carried out on the land but can then return to the land and use it as before the displacement.

Vulnerable means any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement i.e.; (i) single household heads with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households; (iv) elderly households with no means of support; (v) the landless or households without security of tenure; and (vi) ethnic minorities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for segment 4B, from CH 86+640 to CH 107+040 km of the B2B section, Trans-Hindukush Road Connectivity Project (THRCP), funded by World Bank. The World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12) requires preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to address issues related to involuntary resettlement and/or the loss of assets or income as a result of the land acquisition, resettlement and or physical and economic displacement. Ministry has developed a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which has been followed for this project, guiding this RAP preparation for segment 4B of the B2B subproject. This RAP gives a description of national legislations and World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement, provides assessment of impacts, describing eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix and calculation of compensation to the project affected people (PAP)/, details about budget, institutional arrangements, timeline for RAP implementation, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and monitoring and reporting .

The national legislations with respect to land acquisition and resettlement were reviewed along with World Bank OP 4.12 and Land Acquisition Law (2017) and findings of the review are reflected in the RPF of this project. The review and land clearance process and PAPs identification for segment 4B conducted based on the new Law of Land Acquisition (LLA-2017), Land Management Law (LML) and Regulation on Land Acquisition for Linear Projects (2017).

A series of consultations have been carried out during ESIA and RAP preparation with local communities, including affected people. The key focus of the consultations was seeking information about socio-economic conditions, information sharing relating to land acquisition and seeking participants' views on land verification, land clearance, compensation, and resettlement processes. Consultations were also conducted with local communities on draft design with route selection and their views were incorporated in the final design for segment 4B- details are included in the ESIA that was cleared by the WB dated November 28, 2018.

Information on eligibility criteria and entitlements were shared with local communities and details are given in *Annex 3: Consultation details with information dissemination for segment 4*. Furthermore, brochures on eligibility criteria included contact details (telephone numbers) to inform local people to contact PMT's staff for information relating to project design, land acquisition management and complaints lodging.

Public awareness raising sessions conducted on GRM services through dissemination of grievance posters (*see GRM poster in annex 4*).

The printed copies of the draft RAP were disseminated in December 2020 at accessible places, (i.e. CDC offices, district office) to the displaced persons and other stakeholders. The final RAP (including the translated versions) will be re-disclosed at a place accessible to displaced persons and stakeholders. The final versions will also be re-disclosed on MPW and the WB website.

The RAP is in line with the WB OP 4.12 and approved RPF for THRCP where efforts were made to avoid land acquisition to the extent possible.

General eligibility as PAP is defined as, "people who stand to lose land, houses, structures, trees, crops, businesses, income and other assets as a consequence of the project prior to a cut-off date has been considered as project affected persons (PAPs)" A cut-off date was established October 14, 2019 (prior to the valuation survey) after which no one coming into and obtaining land or a house in the potential project area will be entitled to any compensation or resettlement benefits. The following eligibility criteria have been followed:

- All PAPs losing land with or without title, formal land-use rights, or traditional land use rights
- Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and
- PAPs losing business, income, and salaries

The following categories of the PAPs are entitled for compensation for loss of land:

Legal Title Owners: Owners having written evidences of land ownership under the formal system of property rights like different kinds of deeds or legal documents with copies in the Court Registries or any other official documentation issued by or on behalf government, establishing their right as an owner of the land in question.

Titles with Customary documents: Owners having documents recognized by both official and customary law as giving rise to ownership rights.

Other Occupants of land: Limited to only those persons who have had open, continuous, and interrupted possession of land over a very long time which effectively vests in them legal rights over the lands they occupy through acquisitive prescription.

Agricultural land leaseholders, sharecroppers, and workers: PAPs having lease of agriculture land or rented in land, if acquired are entitled to receive cash compensation amounting to one year's crop yield of land lost. Sharecroppers will receive their share of harvest at market rates and additional one crop compensation. Contracted workers, where their contracts are interrupted, will be provided indemnity in cash corresponding to their salary in cash and/or kind or both as applicable, for the remaining part of the harvest.

The following categories of the Persons will NOT be entitled for compensation for loss of land:

Other occupants of lands or Squatters: Persons outside of the classifications of legal ownership and occupancy or possession mentioned above, will not be entitled for compensation for the lands that they occupy, but will be compensated for the permanent improvements or structures they may have introduced or built in the affected lands before the cut-off date.

Encroachers: Persons who extend their property beyond that for which they hold a title are encroachers and would not be eligible for compensation for land for which they do not possess a title.

PAPs are entitled to various types of compensation and resettlement assistances. The values determined as compensations have been estimated by a committee called technical panel (valuers) consists of professional engineers of the acquiring agency, such as MUDL or the city municipality (Amlak office in urban areas), owners or representative of owners.

The replacement rates for land have been estimated considering factors such as recent sales, agricultural productivity and market rates as reported by the community members. In addition to the land, PAPs will also be eligible for compensation for loss of buildings and structures, trees, crops and other land and non-land assets. An estimation of replacement cost has been done by the valuation committee as under:

Land Assets:

1. Agricultural land cultivated and used for standing fruits trees and other horticulture products or orchards - AFN 635,300 ¹per 2,000 m² (1 Jerib)
2. Any other land including used for residential/commercial purposes - AFN 635,300 per 2,000 m² (1 Jerib)

¹ The valuers have applied the same rate to all three types of land (orchard, non-orchard & agricultural)- They have used the highest market price for category I land plus transaction cost- the market price for Category I land is about AFN-600,000.

Structures/other non-land assets:

1. Structures like residential rooms, shops, other buildings, and structures with roof - AFN 630 per meter square (m²) of built up area
2. Boundary wall - AFN 630 per meter (m) in length

Severe Impacts:

1. In case a PAP is losing more than 10 percent of his/her total agricultural landholding will be entitled to get an additional amount for severe impacts equal to the market value of a year's net income crop yield of the land lost. It has been estimated at AFN 12.5 per square meter (m²) of land lost.
2. Affected families required to relocate their houses will be eligible for relocation allowance - AFN 10,000 per PAF.

Summary of key gaps between national laws and OP 4.12

The following are some key gaps with measures to bridge such gaps:

Table 1: Legal gaps with measures to cover such gaps

Legal Gap	Measure to cover such gap
The LAL does not provide for other than market-estimated value of structures, farms, trees, and business and rental losses, to be replaced. Neither specific provisions for inclusion of transaction cost in compensation to purchase replacement land are considered nor is there indication if and what measures other than compensation in land-for-land or cash equivalent at market rates will be provided to those affected to help improve living standards.	To meet the requirement of the World Bank OP 4.12, the project applied compensation to the affected people at replacement cost, including provision of other assistance to restore the living standard of the affected people.
There is no legal obligation in the land laws to engage affected persons throughout the process or document this in project plans and assess engagement in monitoring.	to cover this gap, ministry has adopted an effective engagement approach with all stakeholders during the life cycle of the project. This RAP under tables 12 and 13 and 14 provides detailed information about stakeholder engagement activities.
The prevailing law does not provide an independent audit to assess the performance of the resettlement action plan.	This RAP includes an independent audit to assess RAP implementation for segment 4B. The procurement plan of the Project already includes budget for an independent audit company.
The law does not appear to provide an opportunity for those who are not lawful owners or possessors to present dissatisfaction with their exclusion to the expropriating authority.	To fill this gap, the project has established a multi-tier GRM system to ensure that all affected persons are eligible for submitting grievances on compensation offers, land ownership and entitlement issue.

Summary of consultations and feedback on the RAP preparation

The chapter four provides detailed information about consultation and stakeholder engagement, and the following is a summary of consultation with feedback on RAP:

A series of consultations have been carried out during RAP preparation with local communities, vulnerable groups, including the affected people. The key focus of the consultations was information sharing about: (i) route selection; (ii) land acquisition impacts; and (iii) entitlement and eligibility criteria; (iv) valuation, pricing, and compensation. Consultations were also conducted with local communities on route selection and their views were incorporated in the final design for segment 4B- details are included in the approved ESIA.

The major concerns of the local community during consultation were about disruption of irrigation canals and water flow for both agricultural and domestic purposes. The Project activities under segment 4B are expected to disturb some irrigation canals- detailed in the ESMP, which will be a part of the bidding documents. The ESMP includes necessary measures to avoid, minimize/reduce or compensate such impacts in close consultation with local communities. These include: (i) any interference work with the flow of irrigation waters to be carried out at such times that will cause the least disturbance to irrigation operations; (ii) provision of alternative water channels for water diversion- this need to be built by the contractor prior to demolition of the existing canal; and (iii) the contractor will be responsible to restore all affected irrigation canals. Furthermore, the ESMP mandates contractor to provide compensation to the affected farmers for crops losses, if contractor fails to apply measures outlined in the ESMP.

The GRCs structure for THRCP project has the following levels:

- Local GRC or Sub-project level GRC (Segment 4B).
- Provincial level GRC (Bamyan & Baghlan provinces). This Provincial is responsible to address all grievances escalated at provincial level.
- THRCP (Headquarter) level GRC.

Chapter 9 (GRM) provides details about grievance handling for this project.

Institutional arrangement for implementation of the RAP and completion Audit.

The table below defines institutional responsibility for RAP Implementation and completion Audit:

Table 2: Institutional Responsibilities of the RAP implementation

Tasks	Government institutions	Timeline/milestones
a) Institutional responsibilities for RAP implementation		
Re-disclosure of final RAP: dissemination of the approved RAP (including translated version) at CDC ² level, district level, provincial level (including re-disclosure on ministry's website. A link with disclosure details will be sent to the World Bank, so that the final RAP will also be disclosed on the World Bank's external website.	PMT-MPW	After the World Bank has approved the final RAP
Release payment of compensation including land transfers. Payment to PAPs will be through their bank accounts	Ministry of Finance (MoF), provincial Mastufiyat (revenue department) and MPW	Release of payment will be prior to land taking of the affected families
Transfer state land to Project- the land clearance dept has identified some land as	MUDL – deputy ministry of land affairs	Prior to commence civil work

² CDC means community development council (male and female)- there are 10 CDCs already in place in segment 4B.

state land and needs to be transferred to project.		
Facilitate RAP implementation process with complaints handling	Provincial government/district authorities and GRCs	During RAP implementation
Submission of implementation completion report on RAP	PMT-MPW	After completion of RAP implementation
b) Completion Audit (external monitoring)		
Engage an external monitor on RAP implementation.	PMT-MPW	ASAP
External Monitor to provide an independent report on RAP implementation.	External monitor	Throughout RAP implementation period

Compensation Costs

There are 193 PAFs with land, structures and other non-land impacts identified in segment 4B of the B2B. The annex 1 provides a list of PAPs with compensation details.

RAP Budget

Total budget estimated for Segment 4B, Trans-Hindukush Road Connectivity Project is AFN **39,869,747.63** as per the description below:

1. Compensation for loss of land: 30,720,887.63
2. Compensation for loss of structures: 9,148,860

Note: Detailed Budget for RAP is available under Section 8 (Table 20 RAP budget).

Other Features of RAP

- Community structures and public utilities will be fully replaced to satisfy their pre-project functions.
- Establishment of a comprehensive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure that views and concerns of those PAPs are heard and their issues are addressed in a timely, effective and a transparent manner.

1 INTRODUCTION

Background

Trans-Hindukush Road Connectivity Project (THRCP) is very crucial for not only economic development of Afghanistan but also its national integration. Salang Highway built almost half a century before carries almost all the traffic from North to South and vice-versa. It connects the Baghlan-Kunduz region to Jalalabad-Kabul region with almost ten thousand vehicles transporting goods and passengers every day, the Salang highway is one of the highest motor-able roads and gets frequently affected by heavy snowfall and landslides etc. The traffic disruptions cause huge economic costs and losses. Only alternative route to Salang highway is the unpaved Bamyan to Baghlan highway, which due to its limitations only is used by smaller vehicles. The Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoIRA) has identified the Bamyan to Baghlan Corridor also called the Bamyan-Sheber Road, located within the Provinces of Bamyan and Baghlan, as a national highway requiring significant construction maintenance because of its strategic importance in providing an alternate route for Salang highway. The World Bank has decided to provide funds for THRCP having the following two subprojects:

- Upgrading the Bamyan to Baghlan (B2B) highway (152 Km) as an alternative route when Salang highway is closed due to weather related disruptions and maintenance works.
- Long term rehabilitation of Salang highway including repairs to the tunnels and construction of a new reinforced heavy-duty concrete pavement for about 86 Km length, located between 2,500 to 3,400 meters altitude above sea level.

The total estimated cost of THRCP (US\$ 250 million) consist of the following main components:

Component 1: Road Construction

This includes:

- Civil works for rehabilitation and upgrading of B2B road and the Salang highway.
- Consulting services, for supervision of works for these roads and regular technical audits.
- Goods, which will include small equipment items which MPW may need to keep the two roads open during construction.

Component 2: Institutional support and project management

This include provisions for road safety arrangements, effective O&M of the upgraded roads, information and communication campaigns, training & capacity building, and management support cost of the PMT.

The B2B road passes along the districts of Doshi, Tala Wa Barfak, Kahmrad, Saighan and Shibar in Baghlan and Bamyan provinces. The B2B segment (152 Km) has been divided into following 7 segments.

Table 3: Various Segments of the B2B

Segments	Location			Length/KM	RAP Status
	Province/District	From	To		
Segment 1	Baghlan /Doshi	0+000	24+000	24.00	Implemented
Segment 2	Baghlan/ Doshi	24+000	47+040	23.040	Implemented
Segment 3	Baghlan/ Tal Barfak	47+040	60+760	13.720	In progress
Segment 4A	Baghlan// Tal Barfak	60+760	85+575	24.820	under Preparation
Segments 4B	Bamyan /Kuhmard	86+640	107+040	20.400	This RAP
Segments 5	Bamyan /Sheber	107+040	126+620	19.580	implemented
Segments 6	Bamyan /Sheber	126+620	151+400	24.780	implemented

Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

This RAP aims at:

- Identification of PAPs/PAFs
- Identification of the potential land, assets, income, and livelihood related impacts
- Socio-economic information and vulnerability analysis
- Analysis of national legal framework, WB OP 4.12 and RPF for prepared for this project
- Eligibility and entitlement for compensation and restoration of income and livelihood
- Institutional and implementation arrangements and budget for RAP implementation
- Establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- Monitoring and Report

Scope and Methodology for RAP Preparation

This RAP covers segment 4B, from CH 86+640 to CH 107+040), 20+400 km of the B2B section of Trans-Hindukush Road Connectivity Project. The existing road width is between 5 to 12 meters and the planned road width is 10 m (with two 3.5 m lanes with 1.5 m road shoulder on either side).

This RAP covers compensation details for both land and non-land related impacts and restoration of incomes. No PAFs are losing more than 10% of their total agricultural land holding and thus no livelihood restoration considered for the agriculture land losses. For shops, the calculated amount comprises of compensation cost with rental allowance for the duration of six months.

This document describes the overall land impacts of the segment 4B of B2B subproject, provisions under national legislation, WB OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement), RPF of THRC, eligibility and entitlement, institutional arrangement, the total budget and monitoring and reporting mechanism for the RAP implementation process.

There are 10 villages falling within the segment-4B road alignment, where total 193 families are directly affecting in terms of land loss, loss of buildings/ structures, houses and shops and walls etc. The affected people will sustain partial loss of their land and structures within the proposed road alignment (the road segment does not involve physical displacements). Detail of villages and number of PAFs in each village are available in table below.

Table 4: List of villages and Number of PAFs

S. No.	CDC/ Village	No. of PAFs
1.	Dahan e Sighan	10
2.	Dawab e Mikh e Zareen	83
3.	Nawabad Mikh e Zareen	13
4.	Sia Reg	8
5.	Baba Shikh	4
6.	Char Taq	26
7.	Karimak	29
8.	Nati	3
9.	Sialiak	9
10.	Kafter Khana	8
Total		193

The methodology adopted begins from identification of the PAPs, PAPs categorization in terms of type of loss, assessment of their socio-economic conditions and calculation of an equitable and just

compensation for their losses. The activities taken up for preparation of this action plan included the following:

1. Consultation with communities and affected people, including setting up local Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
2. Socio-economic and baseline survey that covered 10 percent of the communities within the project areas and vulnerability analysis
3. Identification of the potential land, assets, income, and livelihood related impacts
4. Conduct census and inventory of asset surveys of the PAPs/PAFs
5. Dissemination of eligibility criteria and entitlement in the project area
6. Conduct land clearance and valuation surveys
7. RAP preparation with detailed budget for compensation

Report Presentation

This document is presented in the following chapters:

1. Project baseline & Socio-Economic profile of PAFs
2. Legal framework for resettlement
3. Public Consultations and disclosure
4. Institutional arrangement for RAP implementation
5. RAP implementation mechanism and Schedule
6. Resettlement Action Plan & Mitigation hierarchy
7. RAP Budget
8. Grievance redress mechanism
9. Monitoring and Evaluation

2 BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE AFFECTED PEOPLE

Baseline information on socio-economic conditions of the population living in the Zone of Influence (ZOI) was conducted by PMT survey team during ESIA preparation in 2018. In order to monitor the adverse and or positive impacts of the road project, it is required to collect the pre-project baseline data of PAPs/PAFs under this RAP. A detailed survey carried out to assess the status of the affected families under Segment 4B. Structured formats used for collecting data during the survey provided. Further to this, a detailed census and inventory of assets surveys carried out during ESIA preparation covered all 193 affected households.

The survey carried out in all 10 villages located in the ZOI of segment 4B of B2B. The survey finding shows that there are 193 PAFs who are directly affected by the project in terms of loss of land, structures (residences, shops etc.) and other assets. The baseline socio-economic survey includes information relating to demographic information of the project area, livelihood and income data expenditure patterns, access to education and health facilities and status of land tenure. All PAFs belong to Tajik, Hazara and Pashtun communities and list of PAPs/PAFs identified. The land clearance (Tasfiya) survey was carried out by Deputy Ministry of Land Affairs/ARAZI's Land clearance team during January- August 2019 and Annex 6: Institutional responsibilities towards Land Acquisition provides details about land clearance survey.

2.1 Demography

All the 193 affected families belong to the following 10 villages/CDCs of Kuhmard district of Bamyan province mentioned in table 4 under chapter one.

With total population of 1351 individuals, comprise of 52% male and 48% female. 53% of the family members are below 14 years of age. Only 22 male and female members in these families are old aged (above 65 years).

Table 5: Number of identified PAPs, by gender, by age category

Gender	Age Category				Total
	0-14 Years	15-18 Years	19-65 Years	Above 65 Years	
Male	377	145	185	9	716
Female	350	137	135	13	635
Total	727	282	320	22	1351

Out of the 193 PAFs, 171 families have at least one boy(s) in the age group of 6 to 18 who is going to school. While 125 families have at least one of their girls in the age group of 6 to 18 who are attending school.

Table 6: Number of identified PAPs, by gender, by school going children

Boys and Girls Attending School	Number of PAFs
Number of families where at least one boy attends the school	171
Number of PAFs where at least one girl attends the school	125

2.2 Dwelling Unit (house)

All 193 PAFs own a house; have a title and all the houses have permanent walls and roofs. They have sufficient water supply for their needs and almost all PAPs have access to electricity, they have solar and micro hydropower system.

2.3 Ownership of Assets

The table below provides information about asset ownership of the affected people in segment 4B

Table 7: Ownership of Assets

Asset Type	No. of Families owns the asset
Television	27
Radio	77
Generator	14
Car	37
Bicycle	8
Motorcycle	62
Other Vehicles	41
Tractors	5
Other Agricultural Equipment's	5
Irrigation/ Water Pump	7

2.4 Livestock Ownership

The table below presents information about various livestock owned by the affected people in segment 4B.

Table 8: Ownership of Livestock, No. of PAFs

Livestock	No. of Animals/Birds	No. of Families
Cow	1	48
	2 to 4	52
	More than 4	12
Goat	2	13
	2 to 4	9
	5 to 6	5
	More than 6	17
Poultry	2	50
	2 to 4	40
	5 to 10	30
	More than 10	10

2.5 Employment

Agriculture is the main livelihood source for 40.4 % of the PAPs and the next most popular activity was livestock (25%). 4.9 % PAPs engaged in service related to government and 8.2% in Trade/Shopkeeper. Majority of the PAPs have an employment round the year. Average number of days employed for wage laborers varies between 150-250 days in a year.

Table 9: Primary Occupation of PAPs, by Type of Activity and Gender

Primary Occupation	Project Affected Persons (Nos.)			% of PAPs
	Male	Female	Total	
Farmer	112	26	138	40.4
Livestock	69	18	87	25.5
Agricultural Laboring	13	0	13	3.8
Skilled Wage Laboring	29	0	29	8.5
Semi/Unskilled Laboring	0	0	0	0

Service - Private Sector	29	0	29	8.5
Service – Government	17	0	17	4.9
Trader/Shopkeeper	28	0	28	8.2
Small Entrepreneur	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	297(87 %)	44(13%)	341	100.00

2.6 Income

Data analysis of the income reported by the PAFs reveals an average annual income of AFN 156,000, which approximately is AFN 13,000 per family per month for the employed population.

Table 10: Annual Income of PAFs (AFN.), by Type of Activity

	Agriculture	Wage/ Salary	Livestock	Other	Total
No. of PAFs	93	31	47	24	193
Average	35,000	58,500	30,000	32,500	156,000
Minimum	20,000	45,000	20,000	15,000	100,000
Maximum	50,000	72,000	40,000	50,000	212,000

2.7 Expenditure

Respondents were requested to provide expenditure incurred per month on various needs. On an average a household spends AFN 20050 per month on food expenses (43.9 % of their total monthly expenditure). Next biggest expenditure is on education, health, and transportation.

Table 11: Average Monthly Expenditure of PAFs (AFN)

Household Needs	No. of PAFs	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Food Items	156	9000	6000	12000
Health and Medicine	56	5000	3000	7000
Clothes	80	750	500	1000
Education	140	1000	300	700
Agricultural inputs and farming related	90	750	500	1000
Maintenance of house and building	40	750	500	1000
Maintenance of livestock	72	300	200	400
Cultural and Religious expenses	150	500	500	1000
Fuel and Electricity	120	1000	1000	2000
Travel and Transport	95	1000	1000	1000
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0

3. Legal Framework for Resettlement

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has already been developed by the PMT (MPW) for THRCF which includes resettlement and rehabilitation principles and approach to be followed to avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensate the adverse impacts likely to be caused by this project. The approved RPF has been followed for preparation of this RAP for segment 4B.

All the applicable acts and policies of Government of Afghanistan and relevant World Bank policies in the context of this project are discussed below. The PMT, MPW will ensure that project implementation is consistent with the local laws and World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and RPF for this project. A brief description of applicable laws and policies is provided below:

3.1 Afghanistan's Laws & Policies on Land

3.1.1 Land Acquisition Law (2017)

The Land Acquisition Law (2017) is one of the most pertinent and applicable Laws in the THRCF project. The Law is in accordance with Articles 40 of the Constitution of Afghanistan and has the following objectives.

- Allowing fair acquisition of individuals' property
- Regulating methods of determination of properties acquired
- Allowing implementation of urban master plan and all other plans for project of public interest
- Determining standards for appraisal of fair compensation for properties under acquisition
- Allowing transfer of governmental properties for implementation of projects of public interest
- Resettlement of owners of acquired properties in major national project
- Compensation to owner and all other people affected by the process of expropriation
- Increasing positive impact of the expropriation on people.

The Law extrapolates clear procedures for land acquisition and compensations to the affected people, including preparation of Resettlement Plan.

3.1.2 Land Management Law (2017)

The Land Management Law (2017) constitutes the overall framework for land management; defines the various categories of ownership; sets aside protected areas as unavailable for lease; and serve diverse land interests of society ranging from farmers, pastoralists to private sector and government. The Land Management Law covers such fundamental subjects as: how private property is defined, identified and formalized in legal ways; how the government may lease lands to investors or allocate it to landless persons; and how state power over land holding is vested. Law on Managing Land Affairs permits leasing between private parties, subject to requirements for written leases that describe the land and set forth the agreement of the parties regarding the length of the lease and payment terms. Arazi can lease virgin and arid land for non-agricultural investment purposes, e.g. such as extractive industries, with the agreement of other departments and consistent with considerations of land type and proportion.

3.2 World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)

This policy provides that involuntary resettlement should be addressed in the following manner:

- a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs
- b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to

enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs

- c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods in standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher

Displaced persons may be classified and include:

- a) Those with formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional rights recognized under the law of the country
- b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the survey begins but have a claim to such land or assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the law or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and
- c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying

As mentioned earlier the segment 4B of the B2B road involves land acquisition impacts where the affected people will sustain partial loss of their land and structures within the proposed road alignment (the road segment does not involve physical displacements). Therefore, OP 4.12 has been triggered to deal with their resettlement issues. Entitlements for compensation on responses to the adverse impacts due to project implementation is presented further in this document.

3.3 Comparison between Afghan Laws and WB OP 4.12

Taking cue from the similar resettlement frameworks prepared for various development projects in the past, a comparison of existing national laws and World Bank's OP 4.12 was done. As further specified the major reconciliation issues identified between Afghan Laws and OP 4.12 are as under:

- a) A structured Resettlement Action Plan
- b) Participation of PAPs in the process of acquisition
- c) Ascertaining title and ownership of assets
- d) Valuation and assessment of compensation amounts
- e) Capacity building and livelihood restoration support
- f) Grievance redress mechanism
- g) Monitoring and Evaluation

The comparison table is a part of the approved RPF for THRCP.

The whole process for land clearance, cadaster survey, PAPs identification and compensation process for this segment occurred based on the new regulation for the linear projects and recently, the entire responsibility to provide all these process has been decentralized to provincial government for linear project.

3.4 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Comparing the model of land acquisition and resettlement provided for by OP 4.12 and the law and practice in Afghanistan, the reconciliation is achieved in a draft framework already prepared for dealing with resettlement issues with respect to the Trans-Hindukush Road Connectivity Project. This RPF provides for a more detailed framework which not only justifies the WB policy's objectives but also the inherent spirit of it, which entails a sensitive, transparent, and inclusive process of acquisition, displacement, and resettlement.

The RPF of THRCP is customized from the RPF approved by Government of Afghanistan for the World Bank funded CASA 1000 project by MoEW. This RPF sets out the principles and policies to guide development of RAPs of all the Segments of the Trans-Hindukush Road Connectivity Project.

The framework for mitigating a plan of resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected persons by the THRCP has been adopted in the following approach.

First Step: Avoiding acquisition to the extent possible

The OP 4.12 is avoidance of land acquisition and resettlement, if possible. Land acquisition and resettlement should not be the easy first option; rather it should be a last resort.

To meet this objective, a comprehensive Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been undertaken to assess alternatives to avoid acquisition and the financial implications to it. This includes an assessment of the project baseline data and collecting detailed information on the socio-economic profile of all the affected families on the alignment of Segment 4B of the road project.

A participatory consultative process to allow the affected persons and other stakeholders to deliberate upon the project's benefits, its negative impact, resultant acquisition and displacement issues etc. has been undertaken in the Segment 4B with the communities living on and around the alignment of Segment 4B of the project.

A cut-off date was determined October 14, 2019 after which no one coming into and obtaining land or a house in the potential project area will be entitled to any compensation or resettlement benefit.

Structured formats and processes to take up the activities described in the first step have been finalized and completed for the Segment 4B of the road and the same will be having to be replicated for each of the Segment thereafter.

Second Step: Preparing a detailed Resettlement Action Plan and disseminating it adequately

The next step followed was to develop a detailed Resettlement Action Plan guided by the principles established in the approved RPF. This RAP includes provisions to provide for:

1. Timely information dissemination to all the PAPs about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and compensation
2. Ensuring that all the PAPs are advised about the offered choices and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives
3. Consistent and objective valuation of loss of income and assets
Disbursement of full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to project-related land acquisition and the amounts are paid promptly to the rightful owners in a transparent manner

In case of physical relocation or displacement of the affected persons, the resettlement plan must include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- a) Provided adequate and timely assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and
- b) Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages they had at the previous site

To compensate for the displacement drudgery and consequential costs, the RAP should also have provisions to provide to the affected persons:

- a) Sufficient financial assistance for a reasonably estimated transition period to enable them to restore their livelihood and standards of living
- b) Appropriate development assistance in addition to the compensation measures such as land preparation, training, or job opportunities
- c) Capacity building and training opportunities so that they can either take up a new form of livelihood by virtue of being trained to a higher skill standard

The above provisions require a very judicious estimation of financial and other assistance and needs to be dealt with very carefully. The RAP should also establish clear and transparent processes to

provide for just, fair, and equitable distribution of assistance to minimize discretionary and biased approach in the decision-making processes

The RAP document and the arrangements to implement it effectively should have structured and clear information on the following aspects:

- a) List of projects affected persons including detail socio-economic information of the household
- b) Total ownership and quantum of loss of the assets to be acquired for each PAP
- c) Details of persons to be displaced and the information on their incomes, pre and post displacement in measurable quantities
- d) Detailed information about title, possession and use of the land to which each displaced person/family will be relocated. The RAP should also provide information on inventory of support infrastructure and facilities at the previous site and the site to which they would be resettled
- e) All necessary arrangements made by the project implementing agency to facilitate resettlement and disbursement of moving allowances etc.
- f) The procedures to estimate compensation amounts with clear definitions of categories of land to be acquired and mechanisms to decide on land prices.
- g) Participation of PAPs in the design, execution, and monitoring of RAP implementation.
- h) Establishment of a Grievance Redressal Mechanism for PAPs and other stakeholders.
- i) A comprehensive monitoring mechanism and information management system.
- j) Appropriate Institutional arrangements to implement the RAP.

Third Step: Implementation of RAP

The third and final step is the execution of the RAP, which is further divided into three subsets:

- i. **Notifying acquisition:** To ensure public notifications and intensive personal contact with owners and occupiers of land and oral explanations of what is happening and what owners and occupiers should do in order to ensure that they obtain recognition for their occupation of land and compensation for same. Acquisition of land will also necessitate full and clear documentation of what is happening. In the case of temporary displacement (if any), full explanation of the circumstances of such displacement including period for which and where will the occupiers be temporarily located and in what form of accommodation including their eligibility for compensation, if any will have to be recorded. In case of voluntary donation of Land, the donor should be clearly made aware of his/her right to receive compensation and the process should be clearly documented to avoid any future claims or objections.
- ii. **Determination of claims and their payments:** To determine the claim amounts payable to each affected person and their speedy disbursements. OP 4.12 distinguishes between compensation and assistance, financial or otherwise, in connection with resettlement. This is perfectly logical as it makes clear that persons are entitled to compensation for lost assets etc. whether they are being relocated or not. However, if compensation is understood as money, money's worth or land and/or other assistance to put a person back into the position as close as may be as he/she was prior to having his/her land (including buildings and natural resources on the land) acquired and or the value of retained land diminished and or having to vacate his/her land and move elsewhere, then we can deal with monetary compensation for loss of assets along with what may be called resettlement expenses.

To comply with OP 4.12, the content of this sub-step should include:

- making claims for compensation
- provision of assistance to PAPs in making claims
- assessment of claims
- determining claims and dealing with appeals
- the payment of compensation

Compensation will include:

- Full replacement cost of land taken at its market value plus transaction costs (e.g. registration fees, selling/buying taxes, etc.)
- alternative land of the same quantity and quality if possible
- resettlement expenses (which for these purposes includes temporary displacement) which in turn may include
 - financial and other assistance in provision of housing
 - Training & Capacity Building for livelihood replacement

iii. **Taking possession:** To ensure a peaceful and sensitized approach towards taking over of the land – the entering possession of the land by the acquiring authority – and the departure and resettlement of PAPs.

Assistance with resettlement and displacement will include

- assistance with packing up and moving including moving back on to the land after temporary displacement including working with and providing additional resources for the 'host' community
- advice and assistance to those being resettled
- preparation of land, provision of accommodation and facilities

4. Public Consultations, participation, and disclosures

This chapter documents consultation and information dissemination with stakeholder on RAP preparation. It also outlines procedure for RAP disclosure.

A series of consultations have been carried out during ESIA and RAP preparation with local communities, including affected people. The key focus of the consultations was seeking information about socio-economic conditions, information sharing relating to land acquisition and seeking participants' views on land verification, land clearance, compensation, and resettlement processes. Consultations were also conducted with local communities on draft design with route selection and their views were incorporated in the final design for segment 4B- details are included in the ESIA that was cleared by the WB dated November 28, 2018.

The key discussion points during public consultations were as follows:

- Awareness raising about Project activities and route selection
- Explain the importance of community's role in supporting/facilitating the preparation and implementation of RAP and other safeguard measures
- Inform PAPs falling within the proposed zone of influence and about the extent of impacts on individual and community assets – agricultural land, trees, dwellings, shops, schools or etc.
- Understand the views of the affected persons with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property and its due compensation
- Inform persons who will be economically or physically displaced regarding the entitlements and eligibility, under national laws and WB policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12)
- Get a feedback from the PAPs about the adequacy of the entitlements; inform them of the grievance redress mechanism and allay any apprehensions about not receiving compensation or full amount, free of cumbersome procedures.
- Ensure the involvement of affected persons and key informants in valuation exercises to arrive at replacement costs of different types of impacted infrastructure, average incomes of road side businesses, market value of timber and harvested fruit, the market prices of agricultural inputs, annual crop yields and net income from different types of land in the project area.
- Introduce the role of the PMT/ESMU, field staff, GRCs and role of the field team that will stand by the PAPs during the project.
- Provide support to the RAP preparation team by creating a secure working environment to help document a comprehensive inventory of lost assets, identify the displaced persons, and confirm their ownership/occupancy of the impacted asset.

It is essential to maintain the communication initiated throughout RAP preparation and implementation process. Participation, information disclosure and liaison will be particularly important in RAP implementation phase, particularly relating to the following points:

- Compensation payment and clearance of the Right of Way (ROW)
- Restoration or adjustment phase of PAPs with impacted houses, shops, or farmland
- Construction period of the road to ensure an interface between the project and affected persons.

Consultations and information disclosure took place on the individual level with PAPs on farms, in homes and in shops, while conducting the census of AHs, and carrying out measurements of impacted assets. On the group level the process was replicated with key informants and during focus group discussions to extract rates for entitlements at project area specific replacement costs. On the community and other stakeholder levels information was exchanged regarding the project's impact and alternative options to minimize impact and incorporate stakeholder preferences during public meetings held in public offices, along the road and in marketplaces.

Consultations were also conducted with the stakeholder, including direct consultation with all affected families regarding the land acquisition and compensation options. Other key issues were also discussed during these consultations, such as timing of resettlement and the GRM system.

The views and concerns of the PAPs were taken into consideration during the RAP development process. Public awareness raising sessions, distribution of published materials (posters and brochures) and establishment of a functional GRM system were other tools used during consultation.

Information on eligibility criteria and entitlements were shared local communities and details are given in *Annex 3: consultation details with information dissemination for segment 4B*. Furthermore, brochures on eligibility criteria included contact details (telephone numbers) to inform local people to contact PMT's staff for information relating to project design, land acquisition management and complaints lodging.

Feedback was provided, and concerns were recorded, while conducting the census of PAFs, and carrying out measurements of impacted assets. On the group level the process was replicated with key informants and during focus group discussions to extract rates for entitlements at project area specific replacement costs. On the community and other stakeholder levels information was exchanged regarding the project's impact and alternative options to minimize impact and incorporate stakeholder preferences during public meetings held in public offices, along the road and in marketplaces. Feedback was provided, and concerns were recorded.

Once approved, the final RAP (including the translated versions) will be re-disclosed at a place accessible to displaced persons and stakeholder. The final RAP versions will also be disclosed on the MPW website and the WB website.

4.1 Stakeholders Consultation

The important stakeholders have been identified and most of these stakeholders have been consulted for the purpose of designing the resettlement processes. The annexes 2 and 3 provide consultation details with PAFs.

The major issue concerns of the local community during consultation were about disruption of irrigation canals and water flow for both agricultural and domestic purposes. The Project activities under segment 4B are expected to disturb water flow in about 22 irrigation canals- details are given in the approved ESMP which will be a part of the bidding documents. The approved ESMP includes necessary measures to avoid, minimize/reduce or compensate such impacts in close consultation with local communities. These include: (i) any interference work with the flow of irrigation waters to be carried out at such times that will cause the least disturbance to irrigation operations; (ii) provision of alternative water channels for water diversion- this need to be built by the contractor prior to demolition of the existing canal; and (iii) the contractor will be responsible to restore all affected irrigation canals. Furthermore, the ESMP mandates contractor to provide compensation to the affected farmers for crops losses, if contractor fails to apply measures outlined in the ESMP. Annex 9 provides photos from various consultation meetings with local communities and other stakeholders during RAP preparation.

4.2 Women Consultation in Segment 4B

of the Project conducted consultation with women in Segment-4B in Sighan village on February 26, 2018, where female's representatives from all 10 villages attended. During consultation, the PMT Gender Officer explained the salient project features, the land acquisition impacts, resettlement and compensation processes, and project benefits. Female's representatives from all 10 villages expressed their satisfaction with the land acquisition and compensation process in segment 4B with their support to the project

During consultation, women's representatives shared their opinions and concerns about the project. The team received their valuable feedback and suggestions regarding their needs, their concerns, and their satisfaction, which have been incorporated into this RAP and other site-specific plans, such as ESMP.

According to the prevailing law, there is no legal barrier exist to prevent women to get compensation for their losses. However, according to the land clearance report for this segment, none of the affected owners is identified to be female headed households. As per the existing land law, compensation can only be transferred to the affected owners with legal or customary titles (male or female).

Based on reports by ALASP (the World Bank supported Project), less than two percent of female own land (titleholders) in Afghanistan. Female PAPs are eligible to receive compensation if they are recognized legal titleholders or customary owners.

During census survey, female households agreed that compensation can be transferred to their family male members, as due to cultural and security constraints it is not possible for them to receive compensation through banks.

The SIA findings for this segment reveals that attitudes towards women remain ultra-conservative in Segment-4B. Some families did not allow their female member/s to attend meetings or to express their opinions about the project.

The women presented their feelings of happiness with construction of their road which will connect them with other villages, districts, and cities. The women illustrated that the pavement of the road can provide the soonest access to clinics and public services. The participants stated that lack of schools especially girl's school in their area is a major problem. During the consultation meetings, they stated their problems and key barriers as summarized below:

- Lack of accessible roads and access to various resources and opportunities, such as schools/education, health, and local markets.
- Unemployment and mobility constraints for women

They stated that the improved B2B highway will enhance women's access to employment and other economic opportunities. It will also reduce gender inequality and improve the socio-economic status of women, in the time of public consultation the women have suggestion and requested for land acquisition and resettlement. Consultations were conducted with the Project Affected women on route selection, including information about eligibility criteria, entitlement matrix and compensation payments - details are given in annex 3: consultation details with information dissemination for segment 4B.

4.3 Consultation Process

A multipronged, multilevel consultation process has been adopted under the project. Consultation with women are generally challenging in the current Afghan context, as direct consultations need to be gender segregated for cultural reasons. Women of the project area was consulted at different stages of the project – directly through the Baseline study, later through the survey of PAPs (census survey), and indirectly through community leaders at different stages of the consultation process. Framework of the consultation process adopted is described below:

Table 12: Dates and Locations - Information Disclosure Events and Consultations

No	Completion Date	Key Activities	Participants/Audience	Targeted Population	Location
c) Information Disclosure Sessions/surveys					

No	Completion Date	Key Activities	Participants/Audience	Targeted Population	Location
1	March 2018	Transect-walk survey	ESMU Officers and assistants, District Governor, CDC members	All 193 PAPs	Kuhmard District Segment 4B
2	September 2018	Socio-economic survey (HH survey)	Covered 10 percent of households (HHs) within the project areas	10 % of HHs	Segment 4B
3	October 2018	Census and inventory of asset surveys (and separate consultation with each PAP)	100 percent census and inventory of asset surveys	All 193 PAFs	Segment 4B
4	November 2018	Dissemination of grievance posters	CDCs/Local stakeholder offices, District office and communities along the road	Stakeholders	Segment 4B
5	January 2019	Public notification on land clearance	Kuhmard District Governor, village elders, CDCs members and regional ESM officer	All PAPs	Segment 4B
6	January 2019	Dissemination of eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix with PAPs	CDCs/Stakeholders/PAPs representatives	All 193 PAPs	Segment 4B
7	January to August 2019	Land clearance survey	Provincial land clearance team with collaboration of PAPs/PAFs, community leaders, and ESMU field staff	All affected people- covering all parcels within the RoW	Segment 4B
8	March 15,19	Pillars installation within the selected ROW	GRCs, CDC members of segment 4B and PAPs	Social and technical team with community	Segment 4B
9	October 14, 19	Cutoff date announcement	Dissemination of posters within the project areas	Local community	Segment 4B
10	February 2020	Valuation and endorsement of entailment certificate by PAPs	Vulnerable, PAPs representatives, community leaders	All 193 PAPs	Segment 4B
d) Public consultation, participation, and disclosure of documents					

No	Completion Date	Key Activities	Participants/Audience	Targeted Population	Location
11	December, 2018	ESIA disclosure on MPW's website	MPW's website	MPW	MPW
12	February, 2018	GRCs establishment (including female GRCs)	ESMU Officers and assistants, District Governor, CDC members	Project level GRC	Kuhmard District /Bazar e Mikh e Zareen
13	September, 2019	Coordination meeting on RAP preparation	Kuhmard District Governor, village elders, CDCs members and regional ESM officer	22	Kuhmard District, Bazar e Dawab
14	February, 2021	Disclosure of draft RAP in the project area (including on MoPW's website)	CDC, district office, provincial office and MoPW's website	All accessible locations	Kuhmard District, Bazar e Dawab
e) Capacity building and training					
15	October 26, 2018	GRM Training for segment-4B	Local GRM focal, GRC for segment 4b (male and female)	Local GRCs (male and female)	Kuhmard District, Segment 4B

The multilevel consultation approach also informed the public about project benefits thereby creating an enabling atmosphere; it also resulted in improved participation in the further consultation process at the next stage.

The open consultations were facilitated after adequate and transparent disclosure of information, meetings were held in the project area in local Masjid and villages along with local leaders and community members.

These meetings created the much-needed entry point trust for the field teams to be able to start an effective consultation process, the feedback of field level consultations also got reflected in the higher-level meetings held at MPW level frequently.

Table 13: Summary of consultation

Level 1: Baseline Survey Stage
<p>The initial rounds of consultation were carried out at the baseline survey stage during ESIA preparation by PMT; and final survey of land clearance and Cadaster survey carried out from January to August 2019 by ARAZI. The ESM team performed a comprehensive consultation with relevant stakeholders to assess the potential direct and indirect impacts of the project. During consultation, the team met the following stakeholders in Bamyan Province</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governor 2. Deputy governor 3. District Governors of Kuhmard. 4. Villagers (representatives from all 10 villages along the roadside of segment 4B)

5. Shopkeepers at Dawab Bazar
6. Farmers in the AOI
7. Drivers and Shopkeepers at Dawab Bazar
8. Direct consultation with affected families

The Summary of the consultation reflects an overwhelming support and appreciation of the project and everyone believed that the road rehabilitation project will bring huge social and economic benefits to the region. Some of the inhabitants though also raised the issue of resettlement and compensation. The key focus of consultations was:

- To inform public about and discuss the nature and scale of adverse impacts of the project on their livelihoods in a more transparent and direct manner and seek their participation in the project cycle.
- To give affected communities a chance to have a say and express their views in the planning and implementation of the project that affects them directly.
- Explain to the public about project salient features and compensation mechanisms for loss of their lands, trees, and properties
- To obtain qualitative as well as quantitative information on viable income generation and livelihood interventions.
- To inform local authorities/stakeholder (including communities) about the cut-off date, solicit their views on the project.
- To provide information on eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix through brochures and other communication means.

The consultation team also visited communities and held direct meetings and interacted with elders, men, youth, and women as separate groups. In communities where CDCs and other visible organizations were identified, there was interaction with those groups as well.

Level 2: PAFs Identification Stage

The PMT conducted a survey to identify affected families likely losing their lands and structures due to road construction. Lands and structures were identified and marked using GPS tools based on required width of road from the centerline of the road alignment. The owners of the land based on names provided by the ARAZI team were interviewed to seek their opinions. During the survey, the ESM team realized the number of affected families losing land, houses, shops, walls and other structures.

Level 3: Census and inventory of asset Survey Stage

During July-October 2018, a detailed census and inventory of asset survey of all 193 PAFs was carried out and information were collected -details are given under section 2. These 193 PAFs belong to Dahan e Sighan, Dawab e Mikh e Zareen, Nawabad Mikh e Zareen, Sia Reg, Char Taq, Karimak, Nati, Sialiak and Kafter Khana villages in Kuhmard district of Bamyan province.

At this level the resettlement planning was also initiated at the PMT level and efforts were made to make all the PAFs aware of the planning for resettlement and their views were solicited on the compensation amounts. Information was also collected about the prevailing market rates of land in the area. Measurements of area to be acquired were done in the presence of community representatives and concerned PAPs.

Level 4: Valuation & compensation assessment Stage

As required under the LAL (2017), the provincial government established a valuation committee in December 2019, to assess market rates of land and assets to be acquired for the project in segment 4B. This committee consisted of provincial representatives, and owners or representative of

owners (see committee members below). The valuers prepared entitlement matrix for each of the 193 PAPs with PAPs endorsement on rates. The valuers completed their report in February 2020³.

The committee consist of the following members:

- 1) Representative of provincial Governor/Bamyan
- 2) Mastofyat Representative/Bamyan
- 3) Directorate of Public Works/ Bamyan
- 4) Representative of ARAZI/Bamaya
- 5) Representative of Energy and Water/Bamyan
- 6) Representative of Kahmard District/Bamyan
- 7) Owners or representative of owners

Level 5: Release payment of compensation and land taking Stage

After RAP approval, information dissemination will be conducted in the project area to inform PAPs about release of compensation payment and land taking. The affected people will also be consulted about RoW clearance (structures demolition). The approved RAP (including translated version) will be re-disclosed at CDC level, district level, provincial level (including re-disclosure on ministry's website. A link with disclosure details will be sent to the World Bank, so that the final RAP will also be disclosed on the World Bank's external website.

The external monitor to be engaged by ministry will also take into consideration the views and concern of the affected people.

People living in the villages along the proposed road came up with their own expectations and concerns from this road improvement project. Majority of them are as under:

- a. This Road enhance connectivity and access between Bamiyan to Kabul and other parts of Afghanistan.
- b. Better public transport and load carriage facilities will be available after the road built.
- c. Significant increase in land prices along the road.
- d. Better security environment.
- e. Increase in small enterprises and trade opportunities.
- f. Improved access to health and medical facilities.
- g. Improved access to education facilities.
- h. Improved average price realization for crops/fruits.
- i. Overall sustainable economic development of the area.
- j. Improved all season access to other parts of country.
- k. Improved quality of life for women & children.

An effective implementation of RAP will maximize the positive impacts of this road investment.

4.4 Vulnerable people/Households:

4.4.1 Engagement of vulnerable peoples/households

Vulnerable Households: the project has identified vulnerable groups who consist of widows and poor women, people with disabilities and senior people/aged person in the project list- details about this vulnerable people are given in annex 8. Vulnerable group such as these widows & poor women, people with disabilities will be given priority in employment in project related activities, and also the External

³ Related to inflation and reappraisal of rates due to more than one year time span between valuation survey and actual compensation (which is yet to be made), It is important to mention that the valuers have recently appraised the rates of properties in segment 4A, which is in the same geographic area of segment 4B, where the rates for various properties remain unchanged. Therefore, reappraisal of rates in this segment will not materialize any change to the existing prices. During RAP disclosure in the project areas in February 2021, PAPs had raised no concerns about rates.

Monitoring Agency (EMA) will assess the status of vulnerable groups. None of the affected landowners is female headed household.

Table 14: Engagement of Vulnerable Persons and Groups

No	Vulnerable Groups and Individuals	Characteristics/Needs	Preferred means of notification/consultation	Additional Resources Required
1	Widows and poor women who seek employment in project (21 widows and poor women who seek employment)	Low level of education and skill. Cannot engage directly in construction activities due to cultural restriction but can fulfil household-based activities for contractor (e.g. site clearance/demolishing of the affected structures of their own structures, food preparation, laundry, store keeping, roadside businesses, etc.). Need information on eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix, livelihood restoration and GRM	Individual and group consultation (separate consultation with widows and poor women), leaflets and information through information cell	Need special attention through a dedicated female social officer
3	Senior people/aged persons (total 6 people in segment 4B)	Need awareness on GRM to report their grievances linked to land acquisition impacts	Individual and group consultation. Grievance posters to be disseminated in accessible locations	Accessible GRM system
4	People with disabilities (16 persons are identified in segment 4B with disabilities)	Low level of education. Can engage in informal business activities/roadside activities	Individual and group consultation.	Mobilize external resource agencies who work with this group

Separate consultations were conducted with vulnerable people during ESIA preparation, their concerns with feedbacks have been incorporated in the ESIA report, and detailed list is given in *Annex 8*. Most of the female vulnerable people are not willing to work outside of their homes due to cultural and insecurity restriction. However, they can engage in household-based employment activities to support their families. They also support this project, as they will have access to the local markets, education, and health after completion of this important road. They also want to set businesses along highway.

5. Institutional arrangements for RAP implementation

The following sections provide details about institutional responsibilities for RAP preparation, implementation, and monitoring. The existing legal framework outlines responsibilities of the implementing agency, acquiring agency(s) at both central and provincial level systems and other relevant stakeholders.

The table below lists various entities with their responsibilities relating to RAP management. The existing legal framework form the basis to develop this table.

5.1. Institutional Responsibilities for RAP Management

The table below provide institutional responsibilities for RAP implementation.

Table 15: Institutional Responsibility for RAP Preparation and Implementation

Government institutions/stakeholders	Responsibilities
Directorate Land clearance (Tasfiya) of Ministry of Urban Development and Land or MUDL's	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducts cadastral survey and land clearance (Tasfiya) to identify titleholders, non-titleholder and affected person, including the enumeration of the affected properties.• Share the land clearance report with the implementation ministry• The Deputy Ministry Land – or Arazi is also responsible for Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation management (including allocation of replacement land.
Technical Panel (valuers) consists of professional engineers of the acquiring agency, such as MUDL or the city municipality (Amlak office in urban areas), owners or representative of owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determines compensation values of the affected land parcels with other immovable properties• Submit valuation report to the implementing ministry
Ministry of Public Works -MPW (Implementing Agency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MPW has overall responsibility for THRC project, including management of land acquisition and resettlement and RAP preparation and implementation.• MPW has established a PMT that consists of social safeguard team – see section 5.3.
Cabinet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Budget approval to the affected people.• Issuing instructions to the relevant central and provincial entities for PAPs opening Bank accounts.• Issuing instruction for RAP implantation.
MoF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allocating budget for compensation• Issuing instruction to local Mastufiyat (Provincial Revenue Directorate) for transferring budget.
Mastufiyat (Provincial revenue directorate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transferring budget to the PAPs/individual through their bank accounts.
Provincial Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issuing instruction to the relevant departments for PAPs compensation and RAP implementation.• The provincial offices of Governors of Bamyan and Baghlan Provinces are stakeholders and assist PMT in the consultation process with local communities and support the resettlement process.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The governors or their representatives head GRC committees at provincial levels -all site issues, including disputes relating to land/assets valuation, PAPs compensation and other concerns are being recorded and shared with local government representatives to help dispute⁴ resolution.
District authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosing information and observation on compensation process. The district governors are important stakeholders as they will be very closely involved in their entire process of land acquisition and payment of compensation to PAPs.
PMT's ESMU unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the whole required documents for the relevant departments such as PAPs identification list, PAPs Bank accounts, Compensation list- this also include preparation of ESIA and RAP through consultant.
DPW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuing letter to Mastufiyat for PAPs compensation
Independent Monitoring Agency on RAP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an independent monitoring on RAP implementation with report
Population living in the Zone of Influence (Aol)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All local communities along the highway are stakeholders and will be positively (due to regional connectivity and temporary employment) or negatively affected by project due to losing of their land and other assets. Consultation were conducted with communities, including women representatives within the Aol of the Project.
Provincial Council Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can help to resolve disputes linked to project activities.
Local civil society or community-based organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local NGO have greater role and can report local concerns, including non-compliance issues. Local CSOs attended consultation on ESIA

5.2 Project Management Team (PMT)

The PMT under MoPW already exists with some administrative staff and an ESM team. Complete responsibility of ensuring implementation of the RAP will rest with the PMT of THRC at MPW. The PMT, managed by the executive director will be assisted by an Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU), headed by a Manager, ESMU with specific task as described further herein, will be outsourced to a partner implementing NGO. Primary responsibility of PMT will be to ensure smooth land acquisition, resettlement process and disbursement of compensation amounts. The PMT, in addition to the roles prescribed at the time of its formation will now also be entrusted with the following responsibilities:

- Co-ordination with all Ministries, provincial and district offices for implementation of RAP
- Facilitate a fair and transparent process of disbursement of compensation amounts to all the eligible affected persons.
- Monitor and supervise roles and functions delegated to ESMU and implementing NGO.
- Capacity building of PMT, ESMU staff and other stakeholders.

⁴ In cases of disputes regarding land ownership, land records go through three offices at district level, (1) District administrator, (2) Revenue collector (Mustowfiet) and (3) the District Court. These offices have the jurisdiction on any matters related with land acquisition and verification of land entitlements.

- Overall monitoring of RAP implementation and ensuring compliance of all social safeguards in co-ordination with contractors.
- Post project impact assessment.
- Effective dissemination of RAP document.

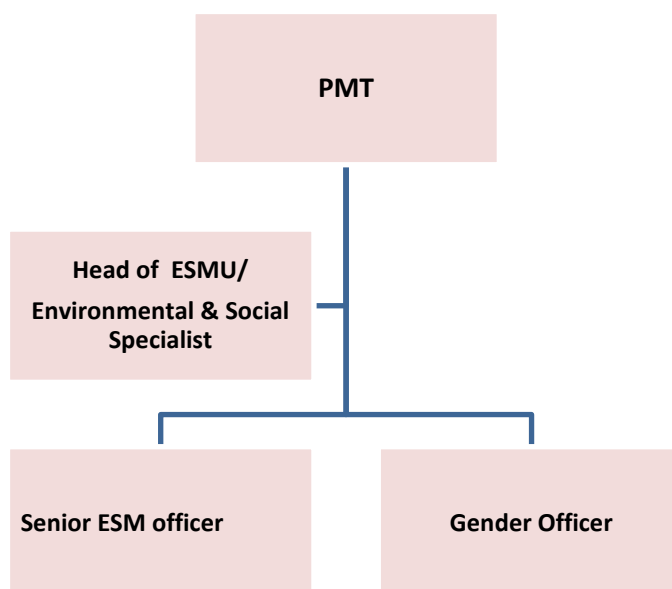
5.3 Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU)

The role prescribed for ESMU is management of all environment and social safeguards, management of land acquisition and resettlement process, including implementation of the RAP. Key responsibility of ESMU are as follows:

- Conduct of socio-economic survey of potential PAFs
- Stakeholder consultations
- Stakeholder consultations at Level 6 described at the previous chapter.
- Development of RAPs
- Monitoring of the roles assigned to the implementing NGO
- Ensure implementation of gender considerations
- Development and management of a MIS for information on PAFs
- Monitoring the implementation of RAP
- Public disclosure of all resettlement activities under the project

will be ensured by the ESMU, proposed to be formed under the PMT of MPW for this project. Figure below describes the ESMU setup.

Figure 1: RAP implementation by ESMU under PMT



6. RAP implementation mechanism and Schedule

To ensure smooth and timely implementation of the project, it is necessary that resettlement processes are completed on time and in order, as prescribed in this document. The following activities initiated and completed in the timeframe suggested below. The process for land valuation & pricing were conducted by provincial pricing committee (PPC) which were consisted the representatives of the following members:

- 1- Provincial government (team lead)
- 2- Provincial department of ARAZI
- 3- Provincial department of Information and Culture
- 4- Provincial department of Justice
- 5- Provincial Department Agriculture, irrigation, and livestock
- 6- Provincial department Mastofyat (Finance)
- 7- Provincial department mine
- 8- Provincial Department MPW
- 9- Provincial Department Municipality

Table 16: RAP implementation schedule

S. No.	Activities	Responsibilities	Timeframe
1.	PAPs identification and consultation	PMT/THRCF and ARAZI	February 2019
2.	disclosure of draft RAP	PMT/THRCF	February, 2020
3.	Disbursement of compensation	MPW/MOF	April 2021
4.	RoW clearance (structures demolition)	Affected people	May 2021
5.	RAP completion report	PMT/THRCF	July 2021
6.	An independent audit report on RAP implementation	Third Party	July 2021

6.1 Disclosure of RAP

Information on eligibility criteria and resettlement entitlements were disseminated through brochures, large and small meetings, and separate consultation with all affected families by PMT staff. Furthermore, the printed copies of the draft RAP have been disseminated at accessible places (i.e. CDC offices, district office) to displaced persons and other stakeholders- the final RAP will be disclosed on ministry website after the approval.

Once approved, the final RAP (including the translated versions) will be re-disclosed at a place accessible to displaced persons and stakeholder. The final versions will also be disclosed on MPW website and the WB website.

Focus group discussions and public meetings with community were conducted to ensure sufficient information flow on all aspect of the resettlement processes detailed table 13- details about FGDs were given in the approved ESIA dated December 2018.

6.2 Disbursement of compensation

Based on the final verification of PAFs, entitlement certificate (valuation template) has already been issued to each of the affected person through valuation team. The annex 7 is a standard format of entitlement matrix issued to each eligible person:

Upon release of compensation payments through individual bank account every PAP will be issued a payment release certificate prior to taking of their affected land. Compensation budgeted already approved by the cabinet and PAPs will receive their compensation amount through their individual bank accounts after Bank approval. The affected people have recently established their Bank accounts.

7. Resettlement Action Plan & Applying Mitigation Hierarchy

The project implementation is determined to involve significant impact on agriculture land, housing settlements in the villages and other structures or buildings. The RoW clearance for the project has required acquisition and demolition of houses, shops, walls, and other structures of the proposed alignment. This chapter discusses the potential impact, efforts to avoid them and mechanisms to ensure a fair and just compensation to all the affected persons under this project.

As discussed in the previous chapters, during the SIA and consultations conducted, various options in terms of design alternatives and impact mitigation measures were explored and the most suitable and feasible options have been adopted in developing this RAP. All the options discussed and finalized were considered with due diligence to ensure compliance of local laws and principles of World Bank's resettlement policy. Wherever feasible, the views and considerations of the community at large and affected persons have been incorporated in developing this RAP.

Principles of the approved RPF adopted for developing of this RAP are discussed below:

7.1 Avoiding acquisition to be extent possible

The OP 4.12 requires avoidance of land acquisition, if possible. Land acquisition and resettlement should not be the easy first option; rather it should be a truly last resort.

To meet this objective, an exhaustive ESIA has been undertaken to assess alternatives to avoid acquisition and the financial implications to it. The assessment by the ESIA and followed up consultations with all important stakeholders concluded that after incorporating all possible design alternatives, this road project which primarily is a rehabilitation of an existing road, the limited amount of acquisition and resultant impacts are unavoidable.

7.2 Cut-off date

The cut-off date for eligibility for Segment 4B of B2B was announced on October 14, 2019 - 4B (see annex 5 that provides public notification on cutoff date. The affected people in segment 4B were notified with the key message that those in the area before the census begins are eligible for compensation and assistance and those who encroach on the area after the cutoff date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. The posters on cutoff date were disseminated/displayed in the project area with detailed information on cutoff date. Community were informed that no transfer of ownership, changes and additions in structures built therein will be entitled for any compensation after this date.

7.3 Relocation and Resettlement alternatives

Keeping the spirit and principles of national legislations and World Bank's policy the resettlement alternatives were explored during the consultation process. The following issues justify the selection of final alternatives adopted in this resettlement plan.

- Option of relocation at a resettlement site for potential PAFs losing houses was also discussed during the consultations. It was concluded that for a reasonably low number of PAPs eligible for such resettlement, it will not be economically wise to develop a resettlement site with necessary civic infrastructure and community services. Afghanistan being a war-torn country and still very underdeveloped lacks these facilities even in its major towns. In the absence of such facilities provided, if a resettlement site will be offered, will lead to many questions on fundamental components of the right to an adequate standard of living provided by the Government.
- Majority of the stakeholders therefore suggested a fair and 'just' component of cash compensation ascertained at market rates for enabling the PAFs to relocate their residences at a site of their choice, according to their convenience and preferences. The compensation of

losses will be made without deducting depreciation and salvage value in case of structures and other immovable assets.

- Payment of allowances to compensate for transitional period in case of livelihood relocation was also considered. Moving a step beyond compensation, it has been decided to adopt a new paradigm of resettlement action, where through this project, enabling initiatives should be taken up to not only help in developing livelihoods but also improve them. The coverage will be expanded to not only the affected persons but any willing person living in the project area. The priority however will be for affected persons and efforts will be made to inform, educate, and communicate to them for their participation. Capacity building and training on livelihood options, carefully selected and professionally designed will go a long way much beyond 'just' the restoration of their livelihoods to an improved livelihood.

7.4 Continued Consultations

The RAP entails a continued consultation with PAPs and stakeholders. An effective and systematic dissemination of RAP has been provided and the issues raised grievance redress mechanism will also be used as inputs for better resettlement planning in the future RAPs in this project and other such projects in the country.

7.5 Restoration of community's structures

The project activities are expected to affect some community owned facilities and structures, of which details are given believe. The ESMP for segment 4B provides budget details for restoration. The contractor companies will be responsible to restore all affected structures during implementation to ensure community's access to services without disruption. It is important to notice that the road widening will affect a total of 16 public utilities which will sustain partial affect.

The ESMP is a part of the bidding and contract documents and the restoration work will be implemented by the contractor in close coordination with relevant parties.

Table 17: Public Structure to be affected under Segment 4B

Name of Structures	Village	KM
water well	Be Kena /Kahumurd	
Char Taq Girls & boys school structure	CharTaq	93+800
Char Taq Girls & boys' school boundry wall	CharTaq	93+800
Ashpeshta Police check point	Ashpeshta	86+640
Masjed (Mosque)	Dahan e Sighan	103+840
Masjed (Nawabad Ghorbandi)	Nawabad	98+0120
Masjed e Jamee Mikh e Zareen	Bazar e Mikh e Zareen	99+180
Masjed	Bad Rawaq	
Wooden bridge	pol -e Karimak	90+200
Wooden bridge	Pol e Sabza chartaq	93+200
Wooden bridge		103+850
Water well	Bazar e Dawab	
Water well	Khan M.Sadeq	
Water well	khan e Ghulam sahi karimak	
Micro Hydropower (MHP)	Dahan e Sighan	103+860
100 MHP Canal	Dahan e Sighan	103+860

7.6 Eligibility for compensation

7.6.1 General eligibility

General eligibility is defined as, “people who stand to lose land, houses, structures, trees, crops, businesses, income and other assets as a consequence of the project prior to a cut-off date has been considered as project affected persons (PAPs)”.

The following criteria for eligibility of affected persons has been determined/followed for segment 4B:

1. All PAPs losing land with or without title, formal land-use rights or traditional land use rights
2. Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and
3. PAPs losing business, income, and salaries.

The cut-off date for inclusion as PAPs has been fixed on October 14, 2019. Those in the area prior to a cut-off date are eligible for compensation and assistance, and those who arrive after the cut-off date are not. As mentioned previously, PMT had informed local communities regarding this cut-off date through dissemination of posters in the project area and other communication means. In addition, the ROW of the proposed road in segment 4B has been demarcated. Those that settle after the cut-off date 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.

(i) Land Tenure and Compensation Entitlements

The largest number of PAPs in the case of Trans-Hindukush Road Connectivity Project will be those who will lose a part or whole of their land.

The following categories of the PAPs will be entitled for compensation for loss of land:

1. **Legal Title Owners:** Owners having written evidences of land ownership under the formal system of property rights like different kinds of deeds or legal documents with copies in the Court Registries or any other official documentation issued by or on behalf government, establishing their right as an owner of the land in question.
2. **Titles with Customary documents:** Owners having documents recognized by both official and customary law as giving rise to ownership rights.
3. **Occupiers of Land for a long period:** Persons who with oral and other evidence with probative value can prove that they or their family have been in occupation of the land for at least 35 years.
4. **Other Occupants of land:** Limited to only those persons who have had open, continuous, and interrupted possession of land over a very long time which effectively vests in them legal rights over the lands they occupy through acquisitive prescription.

The following categories of the Persons will NOT be entitled for compensation for loss of land:

1. **Other occupants of lands or Squatters:** Persons outside of the classifications of legal ownership and occupancy or possession mentioned above, will not be entitled for compensation for the lands that they occupy, but will be compensated for the permanent improvements or structures they may have introduced or built in the affected lands before the cut-off date.
2. **Encroachers:** “Persons who extend their property beyond that for which they hold a title are encroachers and would not be eligible for compensation for land for which they do not possess a title”.

(ii) Entitlements to Compensation & Livelihood Restoration

The PAPs in the project are entitled to various types of compensation and resettlement assistance that will assist in the restoration of their livelihoods, at least, to the pre-project standards. They are entitled to a mixture of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. All PAPs are equally eligible for cash compensation and rehabilitation assistance (albeit with differences in entitlements), irrespective of their land ownership status, to ensure that those affected by the project shall be at least as well off, if not better off, than they would have been without the project. The compensation package reflects replacement costs for all losses (such as land, crops, trees, structures, etc.) as detailed below:

1. **Loss of Agricultural land:** Cash compensation at replacement value of land in cash based on current market rates after due consultation was ascertained by a committee described at Chapter 4. The committee considered the following inputs and views of the members to conclude on the rates of compensation for land.
 - Current market rates quoted by local community members
 - Appraising recent sales and transfers of similar type of land in the nearby area within the district.
 - Agriculture productivity rate for land based on market rate values of 20 years yield

Considering the above factors, the committee established the following rates of compensation payable for the orchard land and non-orchard land.

- a) Orchard land, which include various types of standing fruitful trees (Mulberry, Apricots, Peach and Almond) -**AFN 635300** per Jerib. Compensation for the affected trees based on the prevailing market price and was agreed in consultation with PAFs.
- b) **The price of residential land per sq. M is AFN 317.65-**
2. **Severe Agricultural Land Impacts:** Based on the approved RPF, in case of a PAP losing more than 10% of his/her total agricultural landholding, PAPs (owners and other occupiers defined as eligible herein), in addition to the compensation explained above, will be entitled to get an additional amount for severe impacts equal to the market value of a year's net income crop yield of the land lost. Also, these PAPs will be having access to the capacity building and training program on a priority basis for development of an alternative sustainable livelihood. However, none of the affected people will lose more than 10% of the total landholdings and there is no severe land impacts in segment 4B.
3. **Loss of Residential/commercial land:** These impacts will be compensated at replacement value in cash at current market rates, similarly, established by the committee mentioned before. The committee decided on the rate for such land as under:
 - a) Any other land including land for residential/commercial purposes-AFN 317.65 per square meter
4. **Loss & damages to Houses, buildings, structures:** These impacts will be compensated in cash at replacement cost free of depreciation, salvaged materials, and transaction costs deductions. An estimation of replacement cost has been done by the valuation committee as under:
 - a) Structures like residential rooms, shops, other buildings, and structures with roof-AFN **630 per square meter of built up area**
 - b) Boundary wall-AFN **630 per meter in length**

5. **Income from crops losses:** In case of a land being acquired with standing crops, the owner will be allowed to harvest the crop within the period till such time the road construction activity is not affected. In case of an urgent need and if the crop is being lost due to the construction related activity, the affected person will be compensated through cash compensation at current market rates for the full harvest of 1 agricultural season.
6. **Tree losses:** Ascertainment of compensation of loss of trees was also attempted however conflicting information was reported by various persons in terms of age, size of trees, weight of wood and yield of fruit bearing trees. It was also reported that some potential PAFs realizing the probability of land acquisition, cut their trees and would now lose on compensation if trees were to be counted for compensation. The committee therefore suggested two land rates as described at 1) above to cover for the losses of trees.
7. **Business losses:** In the absence of any substantial and verifiable system to calculate incomes of such small businesses in the rural areas of Afghanistan, the compensation for business losses cannot be ascertained. However, these businesses will be entitled to compensation for any loss of asset similar to as described above, such affected persons or members of their families will also be entitled to avail the capacity building and training opportunities made available to the others PAPs as mentioned at 2 above. Shop owners losing their shops will be entitled to preferential allotment of shops in the proposed shopping arcades to be constructed on the roadside. The cost for developing/construction of these shopping arcades has been incorporated in the budget provided in the ESMP.
8. **Income losses for workers and employees:** Such affected persons will also be entitled for the capacity building & training opportunities on a priority basis. These PAPs shall also be given priority in employment in project related activities.
9. **House owners:** House owners/renters who are forced to relocate their houses will be provided with a lump sum relocation allowance of AFN 10,000 per **resident PAF** to cover for their relocation expenses for moving to an alternative accommodation. This is in addition to their entitlement for compensation in lieu of loss of land and building as described above.
10. **Community Structures and Public Utilities:** Will be fully replaced or rehabilitated to satisfy their pre-project functions.
11. **Vulnerable Households:** Vulnerable people like women household heads, mentally/physically challenged will be given priority in support and rehabilitation for suitable employment opportunities in project related activities. Additionally, the project will provide training for the affected shop owners, including vulnerable households on establishing roadside businesses and exploitation of development opportunities, such as accessing local markets for selling of their local products.
12. **Impacts on irrigation canals:** Project will ensure that any irrigation channels are diverted and rehabilitated to previous standards.

(iii) Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix to address impacts and define entitlements has been developed and is provided below:

Table 18: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Eligibility	Compensation/ Assistance	Responsibility
Loss of Agriculture land	PAFs losing their agriculture land (Orchard and Standing trees and/or Non-Orchard or unplanted land)	Cash compensation @ AFN 635300 per Jerib for Orchard/Standing fruitful trees land	PMT/ District Governor, Kuhmard
Loss of Residential Structure	PAFs losing their house structures/ Buildings	Cash compensation @ AFN 630 per Sq. Mtr. of built-up area is payable to them.	PMT/ District Governor, Kuhmard
Loss of other structures	PAFs losing their shops and other building/ structures	Cash compensation @ AFN 630 per Sq. Mtr. of built-up area is payable to them.	PMT/ District Governor, Kuhmard
Loss of boundary walls	PAFs losing their boundary walls	Cash compensation @ AFN 630 per Mtr. of wall length is payable to them.	PMT/ District Governor, Kuhmard
Loss of income and livelihood due to severe agricultural land impacts	PAPs losing more than 10% of their total agricultural land holding and are vulnerable to loss of income and livelihood	In addition to compensation for loss of land, these PAPs will be entitled for an additional allowance of AFN 12.5 per sqm of the land lost. Also, these PAPs will be provided training and capacity building support and priority. This is not applicable in this segment, as none of the affected families will sustain losing more than 10% of their productive land.	PMT/ District Governor, Kuhmard
Any other loss not identified	Owners	Not anticipated impacts, will be compensated at market/replacement value	PMT/ District Governor, Kuhmard

Table 19: Type of Loss and Number of PAFs Affected

Type of Loss	Description	Join Total	No. of PAFs
Loss of Agriculture land	Only 66 PAFs are losing their agriculture land.	66	193
Loss of income and livelihood due to severe agricultural land impacts	No PAFs are losing more than 10% of their total agricultural land holding and therefore, no need to consider livelihood restoration measures for loss of agricultural land, as the impacts are minor.		
Loss of Structure s (partial residential structures with loss of other structures, such as cattle yards and boundary wall)	127 PAFs are losing their house structures/ shops, boundary walls and cattle yards	127	
Loss of income due to temporary disruption	Out of 127, 28 PAPs will experience disruption to their businesses due to shifting of their shops. for		

of business (shifting of shops)	which, the calculated amount comprises of compensation cost with rental allowance for the duration of six months.		
Total number of PAFs			193

PAFs along this segment are constructed their house close the existing B2B road far from their agricultural lands, almost all of the houses are constructed in the mountains hills (Beland Abaa) areas where is not possible for surface irrigation to have cultivation are agriculture activities in such an areas.

8. RAP Budget

Based on the entitlements and rates established in the previous Chapter, the final compensation values for the losses to affected persons at Segment 4B of the road project are as under:

Table 20: RAP Budget

S. No.	Type of Loss	Compensation Amount (In AFN)		
		Loss of Land	Loss of Structures	Total
1.	Agriculture Land (Orchard)	-	-	-
2.	Agriculture Land (Non-Orchard)	30,720,887.63	-	30,720,887.63
3.	Other homestead Land (Yard-for-cattle)	-	-	-
4.	Other homestead Land (Kitchen Garden)	-	-	-
5.	Other homestead Land (Other uses)	-	-	-
6.	Residential	-	4743270	4743270
7.	Shops	-	4088700	4088700
8.	Walls	-	130410	130410
9.	Other Buildings/Structures	-	186480	186480
Total		30,720,887.63	9,148,860	39,869,747.63

The total budget is AFN- **39,869,747.63**. Description of compensation amounts payable to each of the identified PAFs is provided in Annex 1.

Budget for administrative costs including Audit report and GRM

Ministry will engage an external monitor to provide an independent monitoring on RAP implementation. The Project procurement plan already includes budget for audit report to be carried out by an independent monitoring agency, including cost for GRM management and consultations. Therefore, this budget for RAP only covers the compensation cost for the affected people and does not cover cost for RAP implementation audit or any other activities to be carried out during this period.

9. Grievance Redress Mechanism

THRCP has established a three-tier Grievance Redressal Structure (local, provincial, and ministry) with Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs), including GRC for segment 4B constituted at all three levels. The GRCs are responsible to address grievances related to project activities, including land acquisition and resettlement issues.

THRCP has also developed grievance guidance notes that set out procedures, roles with standard forms to facilitate the due process in effective handling of grievances relating to the THRCP activities.

The procedure in the guidance notes is developed in accordance with established national & international good practices and as well as the procedures set out in the Land Acquisition Law (2017) of the GoIRA.

The guidance note is intended to serve the THRCP staff, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) and the contractors in handling grievances with effective good practices and standards. The GRM is an effective tool and it provides avenue to identify issues and areas for further improvement of the project and ensuring transparency and accountability in the fair and equal treatment of all users and the project affected people.

The guidance notes provide clarity and predictability on how complaints are received, sorted/segregated assessed, and resolved, and monitored.

This note also includes grievances handling procedures linked to land acquisition process and as well as complaints relating to other series cases, such as sexual harassment/discrimination or workplace injuries.

The grievance mechanism for THRCP will be in place throughout the entire project cycle, until the end of the project life.

The current finding indicates that most grievances appear to be resolved on the spot, meaning immediately after receiving of the complaints. THRCP-PMT has taken measures to strengthen functionality of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The key measures included: (i) finalization of grievance guidance note; (ii) establishment of multiple grievance uptake channels; (iii) conduct public information sessions among the affected people to use grievances service; (iv) GRM trainings for the relevant staff and GRCs were conducted the GRC for segment 4B is now able to address local concern in an effective and efficient way; (v) there is also logbook in place for registration of complaints; and (vi) registration of all grievances in the central excel-sheet.

The GRCs structure for THRCP project has the following levels:

- Local GRC or Sub-project level GRC (Segment 4B).
- Provincial level GRC (Bamyan & Baghlan provinces level). This GRC (Provincial level) is responsible to address all grievances (except labor issues). There has been separate GRC in place for workers, who are responsible to address labor management issues, i.e. late payment of wages, labor compliance management issues, etc.
- THRCP (Headquarter) level GRC.

The GRC includes members from the affected communities, local government's agencies (district & provincial), local NGOs and ministry staff. Annex 4 provides details about male and female members of local GRC.

9.1 Objectives

The primary objective of this Grievance Redress Mechanism is to ensure that the views and concerns of those affected by project activities are heard and acted upon in a timely, effective, and transparent manner. Further it will be to provide a forum to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation,

which often delays the projects. It will also facilitate people who might have objections or concerns regarding the project activities to raise their objections and through conflict resolution so that these can be addressed adequately. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will be transparent, accessible to all, inclusive, participative, and unbiased. PAPs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures for making a grievance. All grievances need to be recorded in central grievance excel-sheet/database along with outcome of grievance redress – and closely monitored and analyzed in terms of category of grievances of speed of resolution.

9.2 Grievance Handling Procedure

The table below provides steps with responsibilities of grievances relating to the complaint handling linked to labor issue. The key purpose of this exercise is to present GRM process in an effective & user-friendly manner.

Table 21: GRM Procedures for Complaints Handling Process

Steps	Complainants	GRC/ GRM Focal Officer functions	timeframe
Local or community/segment level GRC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Affected Person/workers /complainant (or his/her representative) may submit his/her complaint in several ways e.g. by written letter, phone, SMS messages and email to the GRC or, alternatively, raise his/her voice in a public or individual meeting with project staff. 			
1	Submission of complaint to the local or community level GRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct public information sessions among the affected communities to use grievance service. Registering a grievance in the project logbook and grievance database. Segregate/sort and process Acknowledge and follow up of grievance. Verify investigate, and act Provide written response to the complainants. 	7- 14 days
Provincial level GRC: (a) Provincial Level GRC If resolution at local/community level is unsuccessful, or the Affected Person (AP) can take his or her complaint to a Provincial level GRC.			
2	Submission of grievance to the Project level GRC through one of the channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct coordinating meetings among complainants/ public and relevant administrations including, but not limited to; Arazi Department at provincial level. Provide written response to the complainant. Provide written response to the complainant 	10 days

<p>(b) GRC for Workers:</p> <p>The project workers (all three categories, direct workers, contracted workers, and primary supply workers) can directly register their complaints with the GRC for workers. The members of this GRC will be trained to be capable to address grievances by workers, including workplace complaints in an efficient and effective manner to meet national regulations on labors and WB-ESS2.</p>			
3	Workers or labor association will submit their grievance to the GRC for Workers through one of the channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer workers related complaints to the Workers GRC. • Registration, classification and analysis of grievances. • Convene the GRC for workers meeting to analyze and resolve the complaint. • Provide written response to the complainant/contractor/gas company. • Provide guidance with recommendations to the gas companies/contractor to improve working condition/labor management issues. • 	10 days
<p>Ministry level/HQ GRC:</p> <p>In case the complaint is not resolved within 10 days of its receipt or it is unattended, the complainant can approach the ministry level GRC or directly to the Minister- of MPW in Kabul. Ministry-GRC and/or minister will then examine the complaint and address the complaint within 20 days.</p>			
4	Workers, labor associations or the AP can refer the complaint to the ministry GRC or directly to the Minister's office of MPW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct coordinating meetings/ resolution sessions between complainant relevant administrations at • Investigate the complaints • Provide written response to the complainant 	20
5	If all above fails, the last recourse is the stipulations in the Labor Law, Art 89.	<p>a) In the ministries, state institutions, private and joint enterprises, and ventures in which the state share is more than 50%, the authorized authorities with participation of MoLSA.</p> <p>(b) In social and cooperative organizations and private and joint sector in which the state share is less than 50%, the disputes will be resolved by involved parties under supervision of MoLSA.</p>	

9.3. Functions of GRC

- Elect among themselves their Chairman who will preside over the meetings of GRC.
- Representative of PMT will be the Member Secretary and will be responsible record and report the proceedings of the meetings. In his/her absence, the Safeguard officer of ESMU will be responsible for this role.
- The GRC will have meetings every two weeks to meet the community who have grievances so as to redress them on a regular basis; dates of the next two meetings will be informed in the project area.
- Ensure that handling of grievances is in accordance with Afghan law and World Bank procedures.
- Ensure that follow-up actions in response to grievances are taken within an agreed timeframe. Maintain a database of all registered grievances, along with details on the nature of the issues raised the case history, and actions taken.
- Report on resolved/unresolved grievances on weekly basis to the PMT.
- Coordinate with Government departments, at district, provincial and national level and civil society organizations for resolving the grievances of the local communities.
- Coordinate with community representatives on the efficacy and usefulness of grievance redress procedures and recommend changes if any required to MPW.
- Assign member(s) to undertake site visits to assess issues raised as and when needed.

9.4 How to Register a complaint or submit a complaint form?

There are a variety of channels in place to submit complaints:

- a) The complaints are submitting to the village elders/CDC, the district or provincial representative to whom the community people might have easy access.
- b) They can also submit their complaint directly to project authorities.
- c) The complainants can put their grievances into the complaint's boxes, which then will be opened during the GRC meeting.
- d) The local GRC/or Sub-project Level GRC will refer all labor related complaints to the GRC for workers.
- e) Received complaints that might be of any grievance or which would be submitted to any source should be registered in the Complaint Registration Form or complaints registration books at the first stage and signature or finger print should be taken on the form from the person complaining.
- f) The project local staff will acknowledge the receipt of complaints and log them into a central register book. There may be complaints that might be solved before reaching to the GRC meetings. The complaint form and details of the case solved should be recorded and maintained for future uses.
- g) The implementing agency has the responsibility to provide a complaint registration form and a complaint register book. They should also assist the complainant in filling of the form. They will also inform complainant about the timeframe in which a response can be expected.

Note: There is separate session considered on how to register complaint or fill the complaint registration form.

Complaints can be submitted either at site level or at project level, and if possible be resolved at this level. If resolution fails or the complainant want to appeal a decision, then the complaint will be transferred to the higher level (i.e. to project level to Ministry level, where the final decision will take place.

9.5 Women GRC

A separate sub-committee (female GRC) has been established in the area of segment B (Dahane Baghak village)- The female GRC consists of 6 members who were appointed by CDCs to play this important role- see annex 4 below that provides names with details of the male and female GRCs. The female GRC, established on February 2, 2018, has received training and capacity building support on grievance handling. The key responsibilities of this female GRC include: (i) conduct information sessions among female members to use grievance service; (ii) support female- community members, especially the affected female HHs on grievance linked to the project; (iii) registration of complaints by female in a grievance logbook; (iv) share the registered grievances with local GRC (segment B) for resolution; and (v) provide feedback with written responses to the complainants.

Note. Due to some cultural constraints and as well as insecurity, it is not possible to have join male and female GRC meetings. The female GRC play a bridge role between female-community members, GRC and project staff. Annex 4 (section c) provides details about local female GRC.

9.6 GRM Awareness raising and Training

PMT- Social team has developed posters that contains information on grievance handling with contact details- The posters in local languages have already been disseminated among the affected communities in segment-4B. The key purpose of this initiative was to inform local communities and stakeholder to use grievance service.

PMT-social team has also disseminated the translated versions of the eligibility criteria and resettlement entitlement in the affected communities.

The diagram below presents various levels of GRM committees for THRC. The project team disseminated GRM posters in the project area to inform the affected people and other stakeholders about GRM service. Annex 4 includes GRM posters in local languages disseminated in the project area.

The local GRC members both male and female (including local staffing) were trained on GRM handling. Annex 3: consultation details with information dissemination for segment 4B provides details about GRC training.

9.7 World Bank's Grievance Redress

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, because of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. The process to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS) is provided at <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. The process on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel is provided at <http://www.inspectionpanel.org>.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

the national legislations, including the World Bank's policy require development of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system to ensure that the RAP is being implemented, in line with its objectives, principles and implementation procedures. M&E system will also generate alarm signals for the management in case of an unpredictable impacts and risks.

The monitoring of RAP for this project requires a two-pronged approach along with a systematic data management protocol.

10.1 Monitoring at PMT Level

Internal monitoring will be carried out routinely by the PMT through the ESMU and results will be communicated to World Bank and the MPW through the regular project implementation reports. Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to process, immediate outputs and results. This information will be collected directly from the field and reported monthly to the PMT to assess the progress and results of RAP implementation, and to adjust the work program, if necessary. The monthly reports will be consolidated every quarter in standard supervision reports and submitted to the World Bank. Specific monitoring benchmarks will be:

- Information campaign and consultation with PAPs.
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation.
- Compensation for affected structures and other assets.
- Temporary displacement of PAPs
- Relocation of PAPs.
- Payments for loss of income.
- Income restoration activities.
- Grievance received and status of redress

10.2 External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

The implementation of the THRCP might take several years. Therefore, an external monitoring company on RAP implementation will be engaged to carry out independent monitoring with the results to be communicated with Ministry and the World Bank through a bi-annual compliance report. The TPM will be responsible for the preparation of the completion report confirming that all compensation and related resettlement assistance in cash or kind are being delivered to the affected households. Based on the results of the compliance report, the TPM will recommend to MPW/the World Bank if the necessary civil engineering works can commence. A copy of the compliance report and its recommendations will be submitted to the PMT, supervising consultant and the World Bank simultaneously.

The EMA will also assess the status of project affected vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled/elderly and poor families. The following will be considered as the basis to develop the indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the project:

- Socio-economic conditions of the PAPs in the post-resettlement period.
- Communications and reactions from PAPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments, and relocation timetables etc.
- Changes in housing and income levels.
- Effectiveness of arrangements for temporary displacements.
- Rehabilitation of squatters (if any).
- Valuation of property
- Grievance procedures and outcomes

- Disbursement of compensation; and
- Level of satisfaction of PAPs in the post resettlement period.

For each specific section of the project, the EMA will carry out a post-implementation evaluation of the RAP about 1 year after its implementation to find out whether the RAP objectives were attained or not. The socio-economic survey baseline will be used to compare pre- and post- project conditions. The EMA will recommend supplemental assistance for the PAPs in case the outcome of the study shows that the objectives of the RAP have not been attained.

MPW has already engaged an independent external consulting firm to conduct monitoring of RAP implementation of all 7 segments of B2B, including segment-4B. Aside from this, there is a separate TPM agent called “ MSI” engaged who provides regular monthly and quarterly monitoring report on overall project activities, including RAP implementation.

10.3 Monitoring Indicators

A list of suggestive indicators to monitor the progress of RAP implementation is suggested below: These will include primarily the activities and the entitlements due to the displaced people. These include among others:

- Frequency and number of consultations held with various stakeholders; parties engaged in grievance redress and participating in the project such as Community Development Council (CDCs)
- Grievances filed by the PAPs and nature of the grievances including the time it has taken to resolve them
- Procedures in the operations such as asset verification and valuation procedures including effectiveness of compensation delivery system
- Number of land parcels to resettle the affected persons and amount of compensation proceeds released to the target group
- Number of assets compensated, and the amounts paid out to the individuals and public facilities restored
- Number and category of people paid their compensation and rehabilitated including vulnerable groups receiving assistance
- The growth in number of settlements, market areas and the change in standard of living of the displaced persons.

List of Annexes

Annex 1: list of PAPs with compensation details

Note: The names and contact details of the affected people have been taken out due to privacy of information purposes in the publicly disclosed version of RAP.

CDC/Village	PAP Name	Affected Land (m2)	Affected Structures (m2)	Affected Land cost (AFN)	Affected Structures Cost (AFN)	Total
Kapeter Khan	PAP 1	1380		438357.00		438357
Kapeter Khan	PAP 2	2010		638476.50		638476.50
Kapeter Khan	PAP 3	703.5		223466.78		223466.78
Kapeter Khan	PAP 4	1092.1		346905.57		346905.57
Kapeter Khan	PAP 5	2994.9		951329.99		951329.99
Kapeter Khan	PAP 6	2012.25		639191.21		639191.21
Kapeter Khan	PAP 7	2542.05		807482.18		807482.18
Kapeter Khan	PAP 8	1675		532063.75		532063.75
Dahane Sighan	PAP 9	2231.1		708708.92		708708.92
Dahane Sighan	PAP 10	1797.5		570975.88		570975.88
Dahane Sighan	PAP 11	1654.23		525466.16		525466.16
Dahane Sighan	PAP 12	5241.41		1664933.89		1664933.89
Dahane Sighan	PAP 13	1427.1		453318.32		453318.32
Dawab	PAP 14	1608		510781.20		510781.20
Dawab	PAP 15	5114.78		1624709.87		1624709.87
Dawab	PAP 16	572.85		181965.80		181965.80
Dawab	PAP 17	16.75		5320.64		5320.64
Dawab	PAP 18	164.15		52142.25		52142.25
Dawab	PAP 19	804		255390.60		255390.60
Dawab	PAP 20	3162.4		1004536.36		1004536.36
Dawab	PAP 21	368.5		117054.03		117054.03
Dawab	PAP 22	350		111177.50		111177.50
Dawab	PAP 23	214.4		68104.16		68104.16
Dawab	PAP 24	182.91		58101.36		58101.36
Dawab	PAP 25	150.75		47885.74		47885.74
Dawab	PAP 26	180		57177.00		57177
Dawab	PAP 27	268		85130.20		85130.20
Dawab	PAP 28	120.6		38308.59		38308.59
Dawab	PAP 29	314.9		100027.99		100027.99
Dawab	PAP 30	14		4447.10		4447.10
Dawab	PAP 31	1636.06		519694.46		519694.46
Dawab	PAP 32	1571.15		499075.80		499075.80
Dawab	PAP 33	4694.69		1491268.28		1491268.28
Chartaq	PAP 34	301.5		95771.48		95771.48
Chartaq	PAP 35	284.75		90450.84		90450.84
Chartaq	PAP 36	314.9		100027.99		100027.99
Chartaq	PAP 37	1385.2		440008.78		440008.78
Chartaq	PAP 38	435.5		138336.58		138336.58
Chartaq	PAP 39	358.45		113861.64		113861.64
Chartaq	PAP 40	90.45		28731.44		28731.44
Chartaq	PAP 41	103.85		32987.95		32987.95
Chartaq	PAP 42	167.5		53206.38		53206.38
Chartaq	PAP 43	496.75		157792.64		157792.64
Chartaq	PAP 44	696.8		221338.52		221338.52

CDC/Village	PAP Name	Affected Land (m2)	Affected Structures (m2)	Affected Land cost (AFN)	Affected Structures Cost (AFN)	Total
Karimak	PAP 45	335		106412.75		106412.75
Karimak	PAP 46	770.5		244749.33		244749.33
Karimak	PAP 47	680.05		216017.88		216017.88
Karimak	PAP 48	67		21282.55		21282.55
Karimak	PAP 49	134		42565.10		42565.10
Karimak	PAP 50	603		191542.95		191542.95
Karimak	PAP 51	2077		659759.05		659759.05
Karimak	PAP 52	2616.35		831083.58		831083.58
Karimak	PAP 53	400		127060.00		127060.00
Karimak	PAP 54	472.35		150041.98		150041.98
Karimak	PAP 55	402		127695.30		127695.30
Karimak	PAP 56	6211.5		1973082.98		1973082.98
Karimak	PAP 57	4455		1415130.75		1415130.75
Karimak	PAP 58	2100.45		667207.94		667207.94
Karimak	PAP 59	4153.8		1319454.57		1319454.57
Karimak	PAP 60	4892.48		1554096.27		1554096.27
Karimak	PAP 61	4288		1362083.20		1362083.20
Karimak	PAP 62	4542.6		1442956.89		1442956.89
Karimak	PAP 63	1474		468216.10		468216.10
Karimak	PAP 64	670		212825.50		212825.50
Karimak	PAP 65	871		276673.15		276673.15
Karimak	PAP 66	1591.25		505460.56		505460.56
Karimak	PAP 67		104		65520.00	65520.00
Karimak	PAP 68		35		22050.00	22050.00
Dahan e Sighan	PAP 69		31		19530.00	19530.00
Dahan e Sighan	PAP 70		216		136080.00	136080.00
Dahan e Sighan	PAP 71		32		20160.00	20160.00
Dahan e Sighan	PAP 72		28		17640.00	17640.00
Dahan e Sighan	PAP 73		15		9450.00	9450.00
Dahan e Sighan	PAP 74		109		68670.00	68670.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 75		69		43470.00	43470.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 76		14		8820.00	8820.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 77		14		8820.00	8820.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 78		14		8820.00	8820.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 79		28		17640.00	17640.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 80		126		79380.00	79380.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 81		72		45360.00	45360.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 82		77		48510.00	48510.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 83		56		35280.00	35280.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 84		94		59220.00	59220.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 85		28		17640.00	17640.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 86		28		17640.00	17640.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 87		32		20160.00	20160.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 88		32		20160.00	20160.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 89		54		34020.00	34020.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 90		32		20160.00	20160.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 91		32		20160.00	20160.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 92		64		40320.00	40320.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 93		76		47880.00	47880.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 94		28		17640.00	17640.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 95		28		17640.00	17640.00

CDC/Village	PAP Name	Affected Land (m2)	Affected Structures (m2)	Affected Land cost (AFN)	Affected Structures Cost (AFN)	Total
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 96		28		17640.00	17640.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 97		72		45360.00	45360.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 98		56		35280.00	35280.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 99		64		40320.00	40320.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 100		32		20160.00	20160.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 101		84		52920.00	52920.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 102		16		10080.00	10080.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 103		68		42840.00	42840.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 104		148		93240.00	93240.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 105		16		10080.00	10080.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 106		2871		1808730.00	1808730.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 107		124		78120.00	78120.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 108		16		10080.00	10080.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 109		16		10080.00	10080.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 110		15		9450.00	9450.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 111		70		44100.00	44100.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 112		40		25200.00	25200.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 113		132		83160.00	83160.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 114		300		189000.00	189000.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 115		150		94500.00	94500.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 116		64		40320.00	40320.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 117		34		21420.00	21420.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 118		34		21420.00	21420.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 119		15		9450.00	9450.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 120		12		7560.00	7560.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 121		12		7560.00	7560.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 122		12		7560.00	7560.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 123		12		7560.00	7560.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 124		126		79380.00	79380.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 125		14		8820.00	8820.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 126		80		50400.00	50400.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 127		72		45360.00	45360.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 128		44		27720.00	27720.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 129		24		15120.00	15120.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 130		24		15120.00	15120.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 131		24		15120.00	15120.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 132		21		13230.00	13230.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 133		40		25200.00	25200.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 134		24		15120.00	15120.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 135		24		15120.00	15120.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 136		24		15120.00	15120.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 137		15		9450.00	9450.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 138		48		30240.00	30240.00
Bazar e Dawab	PAP 139		150		94500.00	94500.00
Nawabad	PAP 140		154		97020.00	97020.00
Nawabad	PAP 141		21		13230.00	13230.00
Nawabad	PAP 142		225		141750.00	141750.00
Nawabad	PAP 143		40		25200.00	25200.00
Nawabad	PAP 144		150		94500.00	94500.00
Nawabad	PAP 145		214		134820.00	134820.00
Nawabad	PAP 146		274		172620.00	172620.00

CDC/Village	PAP Name	Affected Land (m2)	Affected Structures (m2)	Affected Land cost (AFN)	Affected Structures Cost (AFN)	Total
Nawabad	PAP 147		200		126000.00	126000.00
Nawabad	PAP 148		20		12600.00	12600.00
Nawabad	PAP 149		48		30240.00	30240.00
Nawabad	PAP 150		66		41580.00	41580.00
Nawabad	PAP 151		32		20160.00	20160.00
Nawabad	PAP 152		80		50400.00	50400.00
Nawabad	PAP 153		80		50400.00	50400.00
Nawabad	PAP 154		100		63000.00	63000.00
Nawabad	PAP 155		92		57960.00	57960.00
Sia Reg	PAP 156		140		88200.00	88200.00
Sia Reg	PAP 157		147		92610.00	92610.00
Sia Reg	PAP 158		84		52920.00	52920.00
Sia Reg	PAP 159		86		54180.00	54180.00
Sia Reg	PAP 160		125		78750.00	78750.00
Sia Reg	PAP 161		115		72450.00	72450.00
Baba Shaikh	PAP 162		98		61740.00	61740.00
Baba Shaikh	PAP 163		72		45360.00	45360.00
Baba Shaikh	PAP 164		210		132300.00	132300.00
Baba Shaikh	PAP 165		330		207900.00	207900.00
Char Taq	PAP 166		196		123480.00	123480.00
Char Taq	PAP 167		146		91980.00	91980.00
Char Taq	PAP 168		105		66150.00	66150.00
Char Taq	PAP 169		182		114660.00	114660.00
Char Taq	PAP 170		139		87570.00	87570.00
Char Taq	PAP 171		80		50400.00	50400.00
Char Taq	PAP 172		152		95760.00	95760.00
Char Taq	PAP 173		24		15120.00	15120.00
Char Taq	PAP 174		55		34650.00	34650.00
Char Taq	PAP 175		260		163800.00	163800.00
Char Taq	PAP 176		138		86940.00	86940.00
Baba Shaikh	PAP 177		136		85680.00	85680.00
Karimak	PAP 178		163		102690.00	102690.00
Karimak	PAP 179		65		40950.00	40950.00
Karimak	PAP 180		270		170100.00	170100.00
Karimak	PAP 181		172		108360.00	108360.00
Karimak	PAP 182		176		110880.00	110880.00
Karimak	PAP 183		365		229950.00	229950.00
Natie	PAP 184		128		80640.00	80640.00
Natie	PAP 185		96		60480.00	60480.00
Natie	PAP 186		312		196560.00	196560.00
Natie	PAP 187		168		105840.00	105840.00
Natie	PAP 188		150		94500.00	94500.00
Sia Lek	PAP 189		160		100800.00	100800.00
Sia Lek	PAP 190		348		219240.00	219240.00
Sia Lek	PAP 191		78		49140.00	49140.00
Babak e Baghak	PAP 192		70		44100.00	44100.00
Babak e Baghak	PAP 193		150		94500.00	94500.00
		96713.01	14522	30,720,887.63	9,148,860	39,869,747.63

Annex 2: A summary of the views and suggestions during consultations with PAPs

Name of the Villages in segment 4B of the B2B Road	
Name of the villages Covered during Consultation Meetings	Kafter Khana, Dahan e Sighan, Bazar e Dawab, Chartaq, Karimak and Anar Dara
Name of the districts	Kuhmard
Name of the provinces	Bamyan
Number of participants:	28
Consultation meetings (Local people and PAPs)	July 13 - 17,2019
Separate meetings with PAPs	July 13 - 17, 2019 (individual meetings with PAPs)
Issues Discussed	People Views and Suggestion
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed (Rehabilitation of 20+400 Km of road in Kuhamrd, district in Dawab Bazar of Bamyan province)	They have favorable opinion about the project. People were partially aware about the project, but they became more aware during the consultations and meetings. Local people expressed their readiness for (loss of structure/asset, removal of orchard and land acquisition) and cooperation about project rehabilitation and would like the project to start as soon as possible.
Support of local people for the proposed project	All the participants urged that they would extend full support to the project. They assured their support and security and also promised locally available skilled and unskilled labor and local raw materials like stone and sand for construction at reasonable cost.
Identification of Environmental & Social sensitive location	During the transect walk with the community, no environmental/socially sensitive location along the roadside was identified.
Choices during the project design, construction and operation stages	The community suggested that their viewed should be considered during the follow up of the existing road alignment in the new design. No major change was suggested by them. They also opined that there should be continuous consultations with the local people. The skilled and un-skilled labor and local available machinery should be hired on preference from the surrounding villages if needed.
Land acquisition	Community and PAPs were informed that a comprehensive RAP is being prepared and the land acquisition and compensation process were explained properly to all of them. Also, individual consultations were conducted with each individual PAPs.
Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	Grievance Redress Committee was established having representation of PMT, District authorities and representatives of community and PAFs.
Tree removal	Many trees will have to be removed and the community demanded plantation of new trees. As mentioned in the ESMP, 2000 new tress will be planted along the road corridor in the segment 4B
General socio-economic impact	The main economic activity is agriculture. Farmers are engaged in cultivation of potatoes, rice and wheat are major crops in the area. Due to small land holdings and acute poverty some people are engaged in small business and employment opportunities in Shibar district. The proposed road is expected to benefit all the economic activities directly or indirectly.

Other benefits of Project	The community expressed that the road rehabilitation project will provide easy access for local inhabitants to markets, schools, clinics, and other facilities.
Availability of land mine	According to MACCA, there is no mine along or close to this road.
Views of women	All women were happy and welcomed the road project. Improve road access to schools and clinics were the highlights. Some women requested job provisions for them in the road project and demanded support for economic activities like tailoring, livestock etc.

Annex 3: Consultation details with information dissemination for segment 4B

No	Discussion topics	Audience/target groups	Date	No. of Attendance	Summery Points
1	RoW information	Kupter Khana, Dahan e Sighan, Bazar e Mikh e Zarin, Chartaq and Karimak	15-Mar-19	23	ESM unit had public consultation with community, PAPs and elders for Identification of the right of way in segment-4B for Land clearance and cadaster survey
3	GRM Training	Bazar e Mikh e Zarin, Chartaq and Karimak	27-Jun-2019 & 26 October 2020	27	Grievance Redress Mechanism Training in segment 4B
4	Information sharing on eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix	PAPs in segment 4B	January 2019		Information sharing with PAPs on eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix and Dissemination of posters in the project areas
5	Meeting with Arazi	ARAZI land clearance and Cadaster survey team Reg. ESM.	20-Sep-2019	7	To accelerates land clearance and cadaster survey
6	Meeting with valuers and Technical Panel	Land pricing team, PMT director, Head of ESM unit, and regional ESM team.	25-Jun-2019	12	To discuss land pricing issues and accelerate land pricing of segment-5 and 4B, (including the issue of logistic support to Arazi staffing)
7	Coordination Meeting	Dawab, Cahrtaq, Karimak and Sighan PAPs and Regional ESM Associate	Sep, 2019	19	Coordination meeting on RAP preparation with PAPs and ARAZI Team
8	Cross-checking of PAP names	Kafetar Khan, Bazar e Dawab, Dahan e Sighan and Chartaq village	18-Jul-2019	31	Communication with people to help land pricing team, and correcting name of PAPs according their ID cards (or Tazkira)
9	Finalization of the eligible PAPs for compensation	Bazar e Dawab, Dahan e Sighan, Chartaq and Karimak	21-Sep-2019	18	Final PAPs identification Survey, land acquisition, setting up of bank accounts for eligible PAPs to transfer their compensation payments

Annex 4: Grievance Redress Mechanism for Segment 4B

a) GRM Poster disseminated in the project areas in segment 4B

د افغانستان اسلامي جمهوریت - جمهوري اسلامي افغانستان
د ټولګټو وزارت فواید عامه
 ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN
 MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
 پروژه سرک اتصال ترانس هندوکش
 د بيارتمت مصونیت اجتماعی و محیط زیست

په اطلاع شما رسانیده می شود در رابطه به فعالیت های پروژه سرک اتصال ترانس هندوکش هر نوع شکایت خویش را می توانید به کمیته رسیدگی به شکایات به سطح سورا محل به شیوه های ذیل ثبت نماید.

نامو ټولو ته خبر ورکول کیږي چه د ترانس هندوکش د پروژې عملی کیدو پر مهال خپل شکایات د شکایاتو د څیړنې کمیټې ته چه د سیمه یز سوراګانو او ولایت په کچه شتون لري خپل شکایات په لاندې ټولو ثبت کړي.

صندوق شکایات.....
 تلفون..... +93 791 327 151
 ایمیل..... grievances@thrcp.gov.af
 ویب سایت..... www.mopw.gov.af

b) Local GRC (male)

No	Name	Father Name	Village Name	Contact No
1	Member 1	Member 1	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX
2	Member 2	Member 2	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX
3	Member 3	Member 3	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX
4	Member 4	Member 4	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX
5	Member 5	Member 5	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX
6	Member 6	Member 6	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX
7	Member 7	Member 7	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX
8	Member 8	Member 8	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX
9	Member 9	Member 9	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX
10	Member 10	Member 10	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX
11	Member 11	Member 11	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX
12	Member 12	Member 12	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX
13	Member 13	Member 13	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX
14	Member 14	Member 14	do Ab Mekhzareen	07XX XXX XXX

Note: The names and contact details of local GRC for females have been taken out due to privacy of information purposes in the publicly disclosed version of RAP.

c) Local GRC (Female)

no	Name	Father Name	CDC name	Position (GRC)
1	GRC member 1	GRC member 1	Dahane e Sighan	Head of Women GRC
2	GRC member 2	GRC member 2	Dahane e Sighan	member
3	GRC member 3	GRC member 3	Dahane e Sighan	member
4	GRC member 4	GRC member 4	Dahane e Sighan	member
5	GRC member 5	GRC member 5	Dahane e Sighan	member

Note: The names and contact details of local GRC for females have been taken out due to privacy of information purposes in the publicly disclosed version of RAP.

Annex 5: Public Notification on cut-off date

[illegible]

Translated version of public notification on official cutoff date

Date: **October 14, 2019**

To: the attention of **local population** in segment 4B

Subject: Public notification on an official cut-off date for eligibility

Through this notification, Ministry of Public Work announce October 14, 2019 as an official cut-off-date for eligibility for segment 4B. We notify all local people that any person who encroach the subject area after the cutoff date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. The planned area to be acquired has already been demarcated by pillars (30m RoW) installed along the full length of segment 4B.

The land clearance team has identified PAPs in close consultation with the affected people, local councils, and district officials. The PAPs' list along with GRM posters and entitlement and eligibility criteria disseminated in the project area. The GRM poster provides procedure with contact information about compliant registration.

Annex 6: Institutional responsibilities towards Land Acquisition

A. Land Clearance (Tasfiya)

Summary: There are two distinct phases for transferring land for infrastructure projects. This involves cadastral survey/land clearance (Tasfiya) to be followed with Land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation. The role of ARAZI (Land clearance and Cadastral team), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Provincial agencies (local municipality DEW, DAIL), Presidential Office and Requiring agency is clearly defined. There is an underlying assumption that with the implementation of IDPL, one of the key services of ARAZI on transfer of land for infrastructure will become efficient. Accurate cadastral maps and clear title to property is a critical action, however, that alone will not expedite transfer of land for projects. It requires other Institutions to work together with ARAZI as described below:

Phase 1 - ARAZI's responsibility towards providing reports on cadastral survey and land clearance covered request for all infrastructure projects. Mobile team from Kabul, representing cadastral and Land clearance, MAIL, MEW, MoF, visits the province to process the request. Before finalization of the report, the cadastral team prepares map indicating location, shape and size of the property required. Recently, the responsibility to provide cadastral survey and land clearance reports has been decentralized to provinces for linear project, except for some rare cases, such as CASA 1000 transmission-line in which the land acquisition impact is larger. For other development projects, it is retained with the Kabul office.

The Requiring Agency shall, after approval of the plan by the Arazi evaluation committee and approval of project by the government (Presidential Office), inform the property owner and affected persons under expropriation, six months prior to its implementation through mass media and local competent administrative source regarding the detailed plan of the project plus information relating to land acquisition (objective of expropriation, type and adequate size of property needed for expropriation, estimation of value of property needed for expropriation on the basis of minimum and maximum value of the land, ensuring allocation of prior and just payment of compensation and starting date of project)-[article 9 of the LAL 2017).

- (1) **Phase 2** – After the land clearance report is approved by the Presidential Office, the requiring body submits request to ARAZI to initiate the process of acquisition. The cadastral and land clearance report is submitted to the Provincial government that constitutes a land valuation team. A report on valuation of the property is prepared which the provincial government submits to ARAZI that for approval by Council of Ministers (CoMs). Following the approval of the plan by the evaluation committee and approval of the plan by the CoMs, it is sent to Ministry of Finance for release of budget and to Requiring body to disburse the compensation and issue notice to people for evacuation 1 months after receiving compensation- [article 10 of the LML]. Whenever buildings and establishments are constructed on the expropriated land, the owner may destruct it and transfer the construction materials within a period of three months- [article 13 of the LML].

Phase-1

Table: Processes/procedures with steps for land clearance (Tasfiya)

Steps	Action	Responsibility	Duration
1	Submit request of land requirement for a project to Arazi (Clause 48 of LML)	Requiring body (i.e. IDLG, MoMP, MoEW, etc.)	days

2	Prepare a report on the requirement of land for the project, for which the team carries readiness filter of whether the project is in the plan, budget is allocated, land is required or not.- (Clause x-x LML)	Land clearance Department/Arazi- at HQ level	2-3 days
3	Submission of the report to the President for approval- Clause x-x LML	Arazi Office	2 weeks
4	President gives consent or decline	President office	Week time
5	Inform the property owner and affected persons under expropriation, six months prior to its implementation through mass media and local competent administrative source regarding the detailed plan of the project plus information relating to land acquisition	Requiring body	6 months prior to its implementation
6	Constitution of land clearance team of representing MoEW, MAIL, MoF, Cadastral and Tasfiya team. Clause 40 of LML.	Arazi	3 weeks
7	For development projects, the mobile team constituted under step 5 send to the province. They meet the Governor and inform him/her regarding the project and land requirement and their role in land clearance and office is provided to them by the Governor.	Land clearance Mobile team	4 weeks
8	For linear project, the team is constituted at the province level and the members are the same indicated in step 5. Clause- xx	Provincial government	2 weeks
9	Information dissemination regarding the nature of type of project, location, area required and other basic information via TV, radio, posters, mosques and other means.	Land clearance	4 weeks
10	Submission of ownership documents to the land clearance team. The minimum requirement is one of the documents out of the 11-listed (see annex 1 A) in clause 80 of the LML. It should meet the conditions stipulated in the LML.	The affected owner of the concerned land	3 weeks
11	The document submitted is verified for history of ownership, checking for court approval, etc.	Land clearance	2 weeks
12	Meeting the cadastral team to check whether maps are available to verify the location of the land on the cadastral map and owner of the property.	Land clearance	2 weeks
13	If map is available form is filled to calculate size of each parcel of land required for the project, including geometric shapes of the parcels, and submitted to the land clearance team.	Cadastral team	2 weeks
14	Four-page form is filled, which include personal information of the owner, qualitative/quantitative information of the land, own assessment of balance land to make whether it is grabbed land, additional land, etc. Each member of the land clearance team will include their own observations in the form and sign. This is	Land clearance team	4 weeks

	submitted to Arazi and Amlak or Arazi provincial office for their review/processing.		
15	Submit the report to the requiring agency indicating that land clearance is completed.	Arazi	2 weeks

Phase 2

Processes/procedures with steps for land acquisition and resettlement

steps	Action	Responsibility	Duration
1	Submit request for land acquisition to Arazi (Clause xx of LAL)	Requiring body (i.e. IDLG, MoMP, MoEW, etc.)	June 2019
2	Analysis the land clearance report and request for acquiring and submit it to the provincial Governor to value at the land.	LAD of Arazi	2 weeks
3	Land valuation team is constituted representing DAIL, DoEW, local municipality and community representatives. (Article 22 LAL). The price is fixed by provincial government which is verified by the land valuation team in some cities. If the price is not determined, then the valuation team fixes the price for which standards are stipulated. However, there is no land price in rural and some urban areas. Article 24 of LAL according to which the requiring body constitutes the team (Engineers, and landowner) to collect prices and market value to determine the rate of compensation.	Provincial governor council	4 weeks
4	Report prepared and submitted the report on the value of land and other properties to provincial governor.	Land valuation team	May 2019
5	Report reviewed and approved.	Provincial government council	1 week
6	Report submitted to Arazi for certification	ARAZI	2 weeks
	Certified report submitted to Requiring body	ARAZI	1 week
7	Certified report/document submitted to Council of Ministers (CoMs) for approval.	Requiring body	1 week
8	Report with approval sent to requiring body to make payment and MoF to allocate budget.	CoMs	2 weeks
9	Disbursement of compensation paid to the affected people.	Requiring body	8 weeks
10	Public notice issued to evacuate 1 month after receiving compensation (RAP implementation).	Requiring body	4 weeks
11	Land deeds from owners deposited to requiring body	Owner	2 weeks
12	These deeds submitted to ARAZI	Requiring body	2 weeks
13	Change in landowner and use completed of acquired land	ARAZI	2 weeks
14	Land allocation for relocation	ARAZI	4 weeks

Annex 7: Entitlement Certificate

Trans-Hindukush Road Connectivity Project (Segment 4B) Project Affected Family-Compensation Entitlement Certificate						Unique ID
Name of Head of Family						Photograph
Village/CDC		District		Province		
Age		Sex		Occupation		
Acquisition and Compensation for Land						
S. No.	Type of Land	Area (In Sq. Mtrs.)		Amount (In AFN)		
1.	Homestead Land					
2.	Orchard Land					
3.	Non-Orchard Agriculture Land					
4.	Other Land					
	Sub Total (A)					
Acquisition and Compensation for Structures						
S. No.	Type of Structure	Area (In Sq. Mtrs.)		Amount (In AFN)		
1.	Residential Buildings					
2.	Shop					
3.	Wall					
4.	Other Structures/Buildings					
	Sub Total (B)					
	Total (A+B)					
Signature of Head of Family				Signature of Surveyor, PMT, MoPW		

Annex 8: List of vulnerable people

No	Name of vulnerable person	Gender	Villages	Potential vulnerability
1	Vunlunerable 1	Female	Baba Shikh	Widow / householder
2	Vunlunerable 2	Female	Baba Shikh	Widow / householder
3	Vunlunerable 3	Female	Baba Shikh	Widow / householder
4	Vunlunerable 4	Female	Baba Shikh	Widow / householder
5	Vunlunerable 5	Male	Baba Shikh	Aged person/householder
6	Vunlunerable 6	Male	Baba Shikh	Aged person/householder
7	Vunlunerable 7	Male	Dahan e Sighan	Aged person/householder
8	Vunlunerable 8	Female	Dahan e Sighan	Widow / householder
9	Vunlunerable 9	Female	Dahan e Sighan	Widow / householder
10	Vunlunerable 10	Male	Dwab	Disabled/ householder
11	Vunlunerable 11	Female	Dawab	Widow / householder
12	Vunlunerable 12	Male	Dwab	Disabled/ householder
13	Vunlunerable 13	Female	Dawab	Widow / householder
14	Vunlunerable 14	Male	Babaka	Disabled
15	Vunlunerable 15	Female	Dawab	Widow / householder
16	Vunlunerable 16	Female	Dawab	Widow / householder
17	Vunlunerable 17	Female	Dawab	Widow / householder
18	Vunlunerable 18	Male	Dawab	Aged person/householder
19	Vunlunerable 19	Female	Dawab	Widow / householder
20	Vunlunerable 20	Male	Dawab	Aged person/householder
21	Vunlunerable 21	Male	Kafeter Khan	Disabled/ householder
22	Vunlunerable 22	Female	Kafeter Khan	Widow / householder
23	Vunlunerable 23	Female	Dawab	Widow / householder
24	Vunlunerable 24	Male	Dawab	Disabled/ householder
25	Vunlunerable 25	Male	Dawab	Disabled/ householder
26	Vunlunerable 26	Female	Dawab	Widow / householder
27	Vunlunerable 27	Male	Chartaq	Disabled/ householder
28	Vunlunerable 28	Female	Chartaq	Widow / householder
29	Vunlunerable 29	Female	Chartaq	Widow / householder
30	Vunlunerable 30	Male	Chartaq	Disabled/ householder
31	Vunlunerable 31	Male	Chartaq	Disabled/ householder
32	Vunlunerable 32	Female	Chartaq	Widow / householder
33	Vunlunerable 33	Female	Chartaq	Widow / householder
34	Vunlunerable 34	Female	Chartaq	Widow / householder
35	Vunlunerable 35	Male	Chartaq	Under aged/ householder
36	Vunlunerable 36	Male	Chartaq	Disabled/ householder
37	Vunlunerable 37	Male	Chartaq	Disabled/ householder
38	Vunlunerable 38	Female	Chartaq	Widow / householder
39	Vunlunerable 39	Male	Kafeta Khan	Disabled/ householder
40	Vunlunerable 40	Male	Karimak	Disabled/ householder
41	Vunlunerable 41	Male	Karimak	Disabled/ householder
42	Vunlunerable 42	Male	Karimak	Disabled/ householder
43	Vunlunerable 43	Male	Karimak	Disabled/ householder

Annex 9: photos from various consultations with stakeholders



Phot 1 identification of PAPs with local authorities (CDC Members and Elders (July, 2019)



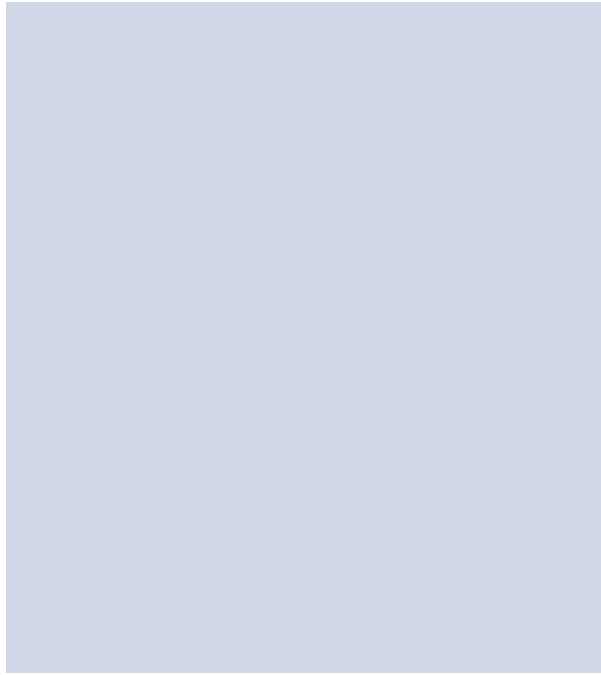
Phot 2-socio-economic survey (July, 2019)



Phot 3-Consultations with Shibar District authorities



Phot 4-Consultations with PAPs in the time of PAPs identification



Phot:5 Women consultation in Syghan village (Bamyan province) (2018)



Phot: 6-Consultations segment Level GRC regarding land clearance and aquization April,2019



Phot: 7 census Survey Jan, 2019



Phot :8 -Consultations with PAPs Jan, 2019