



Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS)

Central Asia South Asia Electricity Transmission and
Trade Project (CASA-1000)

Final Updated RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)



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Original version RAP approved by the World Bank: February 2020

Updated version of RAP April 27, 2025

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFN	Afghan currency, Afghani (As of April 19, 2025, one US Dollar is equivalent to 72.04 Afghanis)
AoI	Area of Influence
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
CASA 1000	Central Asia South Asia 1000 Project
CDC	Community Development Council
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CoC	Code of Conduct
CoI	Corridor of Influence
CRLP	Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project
CRGs	Community Representative Groups
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DABS	Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat
DLAR&R	Directorate of Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESSU	Environment and Social Safeguard Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	Households
HVDC	High-Voltage Direct Current
IDA	International Development Association
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IMC	Independent Monitoring Consultants- the ARTF TPMA acts as IMC
IRA	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
KEC	Kamani Engineering Corporation International Ltd.

Km	Kilometer
KPTL	Kalpataru Power Transmission Limited KV Kilowatt
LAL	Land Acquisition Law
LAR Committee	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee
LML	Land Management Law
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
MW	Mega Watt
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OE	Owner's Engineer
OP	Operational Policy
OPL	Official Poverty Line
PC	Provincial Council
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected Person
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
TL	Transmission Line
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPMA	Third Party Monitoring Agent
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Arazi	Land clearance and valuation authority, which is responsible for overseeing the process of land acquisition, clearance, and valuation for development projects.
Census	The survey of all potentially affected persons.
Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement costs.
Cut-off-date	The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation if they are not included in the list of PAHs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off date for the titleholders and non-titleholders is the date of the detailed measurement survey.
Detailed Measurement Survey	The detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground.
Displacement	Either physical relocation or economic displacement directly caused by project-related land acquisition.
Easements	An easement may, for the purpose of the RAP, be described as a right of way which one person (the owner/occupier or user of the 'superior' or 'dominant' land) has over the land of another person (as specified above) of 'inferior' or 'servient' land. The occupier of the servient land is under an obligation to allow the occupier of the dominant land to come on to the servient land and the occupier of the dominant land is obliged to keep to a defined path or right of way across the servient land. It is quite possible for an easement to be limited in its scope; that is to say, an easement or right of way could be limited to be used only for a specific purpose or benefit and not confer a general right of way for the dominant occupier over the servient land.
Economic Displacement	Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from the land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.
Encroachers	People who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project.

Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, business restoration and relocation which are due to PAHs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Involuntary Resettlement	Involuntary Resettlement refers to two distinct but related processes. Displacement is a process by which development projects cause people to lose land or other assets, or access to resources. This may result in physical dislocation, loss of income, or other adverse impacts
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	The pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
Jerib	The traditional unit of measurement of Afghanistan. One Jerib is equivalent to 2,000 square meters of land. One ha (ha) is equivalent to 5 jeribs.
Jirga	Traditional assembly of local elders to resolve community concerns.
Livelihood Restoration	The measures are required to ensure that PAHs have the resources to at least restore, if not improve, their livelihoods. Restoration of livelihood of all PAHs 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.
Land Expropriation	Expropriation is the act of a government taking privately owned land/property against the wishes of the owners, ostensibly to be used for the benefit of the overall public by paying fair and just compensation.
Land Acquisition	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.
Mar'aa land	The private pastureland protected by residents of the village(s) and the Land Authority shall regulate and confirm it.
Maharam	In Islamic Sharia law, a Mahram is a person with whom a woman cannot marry due to close blood relations, such as a father, brother, son, or other male relatives. The concept of Mahram is important in the context of travel, interaction, and certain social activities.
Mustofiet	Provincial directorate of Ministry of finance
Orfi	Customary ownership document

NOL	No Objection Letter
Non-titled	A person who has 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.
PAH	Project Affected Households, referring to households who are directly or indirectly affected by a development project.
PAP	Project Affected Person. A person who is physically or economically affected by the proposed project or in any other way adversely impacted.
Qabala	Property deed.
Relocation	The physical shifting of PAPs from his/her pre-project place of residence, workplace or business premises.
Rehabilitation	The assistance provided to severely affected PAHs supplementing payment of compensation for acquired assets in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre-project living standards and quality of life to pre-project level.
Replacement Cost	Replacement cost involves replacing an asset, including land, at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be deducted when calculating replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, the PAPs and host populations will be consulted to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. This will also include collecting baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials.
Resettlement	All social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are (i) caused by the acquisition of land and other fixed assets, (ii) by change in the use of land, or (iii) restrictions imposed on land because of the project.
Resettlement Action Plan	Prepared to address the involuntary resettlement impacts of a project and consists of several basic features: a statement of policy principles; a list or matrix indicating eligibility for compensation and other entitlements or forms of assistance; a review of the extent and scope of resettlement, based upon a census/survey of those affected by the project; an implementation plan establishing responsibility for delivery of all forms of assistance, and

evaluating the organizational capacity of involved agencies; a resettlement timetable coordinated with the project timetable, assuring (among other things) that compensation and relocation are completed before initiation of civil works; and discussion of opportunities afforded those affected to participate in design and implementation of resettlement, including grievance procedures. The time-bound action plan will include budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

Resettlement Policy Framework	Where a project is not defined to such a level that a final footprint is available and or detailed data are missing, an RPF defines the principles with which any Resettlement Action Plan will accord and outlines the expected impacts and compensation physical relocation and livelihood restoration programs.
Shura	Shuras councils, known as Community Representative Groups (CRGs) by CRLP, are local entities formed by village inhabitants to oversee and manage their community affairs. These councils are informally formed at the local level by the villagers and play a significant role in the administration of local community matters.
Sharecropper and/or Tenant cultivator	Sharecropper and/or Tenant cultivator is a person who cultivates the land they do not own for an agreed proportion of the crop or harvest.
Significant Impact	Significant Impact means PAHs are (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing ten percent or more of their productive assets (income-generating ¹).
Socioeconomic Survey	A complete and accurate survey of the project-affected population. The survey focuses on income-earning activities and other socioeconomic indicators.
Squatters	The same as non-titled people, 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.
Stakeholder	An individual/ group or organization that is affected by or has an interest in any decision or activity of CASA 1000 project.

¹ Impacts are considered "minor" if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10 percent of their productive assets are lost.

Structures	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.
Tasfiya	As defined under the Land Management Law, 2018, Tasfiya (also known land clearance) is the process of identifying ownership of the land and differentiating between state, private, public, pasture, and endowed land. This process is conducted by a delegation composed of representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock and the Ministry of Energy & Water. This delegation is led by Arazi now merged with Ministry of Agriculture.
Temporary displacement	Displacement where an occupier or owner of the 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.
Valuation survey	Process and procedure for conducting valuation of immovable property for compensation in projects.
Vulnerable	Any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation. 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.
Waqf	Religious endowment
Wilayat	Province
Woluswal	District governor
Zameen-e-Bayer	Barren land refers to land that is empty and unfit for cultivation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	15
1 Introduction	34
1.1 Project Overview	35
1.2 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	36
1.3 Approach and Methodology	37
1.4 Document Structure	41
2 Project Description	42
2.1 Project Background	42
2.2 The CASA 1000 Project	43
2.3 CASA-1000 Project Alignment in Afghanistan	44
2.4 Alternatives for Minimizing the Project Impacts	45
2.5 Area of Influence (Aoi)	45
2.6 Scope of Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project	46
2.7 Typical Activities of Transmission Line Construction	46
2.8 Temporary Facilities	48
3 Legal and Policy Framework	49
3.1 Applicable Laws and Regulation in Afghanistan	49
3.2 World Bank Operational Policies	53
3.3 Compliance with Country Laws and World Bank Policies	55
3.4 New Amendment to land laws	64
4 Consultation	65
4.1 Objectives of Consultations	65
4.2 Details of Consultation Process	66
4.3 Consultations Framework	84
4.4 Disclosure	87
5 Socioeconomic Baseline Conditions	88
5.1 Socioeconomic Overview of the Area	88
5.2 Administrative Setting	89

5.3	<i>Provinces, Districts and Villages along the Route</i>	89
5.4	<i>Demographic Profile</i>	91
5.5	<i>Status of Agriculture</i>	100
5.6	<i>Income Analysis</i>	103
5.7	<i>Housing Condition</i>	106
5.8	<i>Access to Social Amenities</i>	107
5.9	<i>Cultural, Religious and Other Structures</i>	108
5.10	<i>Gender Issues and Analysis</i>	113
5.11	<i>Vulnerable Households</i>	116
5.12	<i>Ranking of Development Needs</i>	117
6	<i>Resettlement Impacts of the Project</i>	120
6.1	<i>Impact Assessment and Cut-off-date</i>	120
6.2	<i>Impacts on Land</i>	120
6.3	<i>Affected Cropped Area</i>	124
6.4	<i>Affected Private Trees</i>	124
6.5	<i>Public/ Forest Trees</i>	125
6.6	<i>Building/ Structures</i>	125
6.7	<i>Vulnerable People</i>	126
6.8	<i>Public Area of the TL Alignment</i>	127
6.9	<i>Gender Impacts</i>	133
6.10	<i>Impacts of Establishing Construction Camps and Access Routes</i>	133
7	<i>Compensation, Relocation and Rehabilitation</i>	135
7.1	<i>Eligibility for Compensation and Public Awareness on the Cut-Off Date</i>	135
7.2	<i>Cut- Off- Date</i>	135
7.3	<i>Entitlement for Compensation</i>	136
7.5	<i>Entitlements to Compensation and Livelihood Restoration</i>	138
8	<i>Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation</i>	152
8.1	<i>General</i>	152
8.2	<i>DABS</i>	152

8.3	Community Representative Groups (CRGs)	154
8.4	Owners' Engineers (OE)	156
8.5	External Monitoring Agent for RAP implementation	156
8.6	Tasfiya (clearance) Committee	156
8.7	Pricing and Compensation Committee	157
8.8	Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Committee	158
8.9	Capacity Building and Training	159
8.10	Organigram	160
8.11	RAP Implementation Arrangements	161
9	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	167
9.1	Internal Monitoring	167
9.2	Information Campaign and Consultation with PAHs	167
9.3	External Monitoring	167
9.4	Management Information Systems	168
9.5	Documentation and Reporting	168
10	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	170
10.1	GRM Objectives	170
10.2	GRM Structure	171
10.3	Channels to Present grievances	172
10.4	Grievance Handling Procedure	173
10.7	GRM Awareness Raising	177
11	RAP Implementation Budget	179
11.1	Source of Financing	179
11.2	Compensation Summary	179

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of CASA-1000 Route and Towers in Afghanistan

Table 2.2: Provinces and Districts along Transmission Line Route

Table 3.1: Afghanistan's Laws/ and Legislations

Table 3.2: Compliance of National Legislation and World Bank OPs

Table 4.1: Summary of Consultations during the original RAP

Table 4.2: Summary of consultation during RAP updating

Table 4.3: Summary list of Key Stakeholders Engagement Activities in 2024.

Table 4.4: Summary list of Consultation Activities Undertaken in 2024

Table 4.5: PAPs/ Community Concerns and their Redress

Table 4.6: Consultations Framework

Table 4.7: Communications Framework and Levels of Engagement.

Table 5.1: Provinces and Districts in Project Area

Table 5.2: Distribution of Sample PAHs Size by Province

Table 5.3: Population of Project Districts

Table 5.4: Average Family Size and Gender Composition

Table 5.5: Age Distribution of Male Members

Table 5.6: Age Distribution of Female Members

Table 5.7: Literacy Rate and Education Level of the Sample PAHs

Table 5.8: Literacy Rate and Education Level of the Heads of Households

Table 5.9: Access to Education

Table 5.10: Methods of Decision Making

Table 5.11: Distribution of Land Holdings of Sample Households

Table 5.12: Cropping Pattern along the Route Alignment

Table 5.13: Extent of Cultivated Area of Sample PAHs

Table 5.14: Average Yield of Major Crops

Table 5.15: Occupations of Sample Households

Table 5.16: Occupations of the Head of Sample Households

Table 5.17: Distribution of Sample Households by Average Monthly Income

Table 5.18: Average Household Income of Sample Households

Table 5.19: Average Annual Expenditure on Food and Non- Food Items

Table 5.20: Housing Conditions of Sample Households

Table 5.21: Access to Social Amenities

Table 5.22: Major Sources of Drinking Water

Table 5.23: Cultural and Religious Sites

Table 5.24: Women Involvement in Household Activities (%)

Table 5.25: Women Educational Level (%)

Table 5.26: Vulnerable People in the Sample Households

Table 5.27: Ranking of Development Needs of the Surveyed Households

Table 6.1: Land Required for the Towers and Conductor in ROW

Table 6.2: Impacts on Land Due to Towers Installation

Table 6.3: Impacts on Land Due to Installation of Conductors in RoW

Table 6.4: Affected Cropped Area

Table 6.5: Timber/Wood Trees to be affected

Table 6.6: Number of Affected Private Fruit Trees

Table 6.7: Structures located within the ROW

Table 6.8: Community and Public Structures

Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix as per Resettlement Policy Framework

Table 7.2: Unit Rates of Land Taken for Towers

Table 7.3: Compensation for Crop Damage

Table 7.4: Compensation for the Felling of Trees

Table 7.5: Compensation for Commercial/ Residential/ Community Structures

Table 7.6: Allowances/ Livelihood Restoration (Estimated)

Table 10.1: GRM Procedures for Complaint Handling

Table 11.1: Indicative RAP Budget

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: CASA- 1000 Project Transmission Line Alignment in Afghanistan

Figure 2.1: Schematic Map of CASA 1000 Transmission System

Figure 4.1: Communications platform

Figure 8.1: Organizational Arrangements for RAP Implementation

Volume II: ANNEXES

Annex 1: list of PAHs in Kunduz province for the updated RAP

Annex 2: List of PAHs for Baghlan province for the updated RAP

Annex 3: List of PAHs for Panjshir province for the updated RAP

Annex 4: List of PAHs for Kapisa province for the updated RAP

Annex 5: List of PAHs for Laghman province for the updated RAP

Annex 6: List of PAHs for Nangarhar province

Annex 7: list of relocated PAHs for CASA 1000 project for the Updated RAP

Annex 8: Summary of Valuation of PAHs for CASA 1000 project

Annex 9: loss of Government land for CASA 1000 Towers along the transmission line

Annex 10: Cut-off-Date for CASA 1000 project

Annex 11: Consultations for original RAP

Annex 11.1: Consultations during RAP updating

Annex 12: Provisional PAH landowners subject to easement restrictions

Annex 13: Valuation documents as per Arazi Reports

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Government of Afghanistan (GoA) is undertaking construction of a 582 km long 500 kv High-Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) which spans from the Tajikistan border in Kunduz province (near Sher Khan Bandar) to Torkham at the Pakistan border in the Nangarhar province. This transmission line is a part of the Central Asia-South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (CASA- 1000 Project) financed by the World Bank. To address the resettlement impacts of the CASA-1000 transmission line in Afghanistan, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment has also been carried out; its report is presented under separate cover.²
2. The CASA-1000 project will facilitate the first electricity trade of 1,300 Megawatts (MW) of existing summertime hydropower surplus between the two regions, from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in Central Asia; to Afghanistan and Pakistan via Afghanistan in South Asia. The transmission line will pass through seven provinces (Kunduz, Baghlan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Kabul, Laghman and Nangarhar), 25 districts and 162 villages of Afghanistan. The transmission line route traverses in areas of generally low population densities in northern provinces of Kunduz and Baghlan and in three central provinces including Panjshir, Kapisa and one district of Kabul and in the eastern parts of the province of Laghman and Nangarhar. Most of the population is rural since there are no major cities along the corridor of the transmission line.
3. GoA has received grant funds from the World Bank (WB) for the implementation of the Project. Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS) is the Executing Agency of the Project in Afghanistan.
4. The original Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for CASA-1000 was prepared and approved by the World Bank in February 2020. The approved RAP was disclosed through both DABS website³ and World Bank external website. In accordance with the approved RAP, in 2020, works have been implemented but solely on government land, and the land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claims or encumbrances. On remaining towers on private land, the construction work would start after update of RAP based on the land clearance assessment, and land valuation surveys by Arazi (Afghanistan Land Agency) and ensuring all payments are made. The budget in the original RAP (RAP; 2020) was a provisional sum based on data collected from various govt departments and other sources.
5. The land clearance assessment and land valuation of the entire route were completed in September 2024, and the two reports provide the basis for this updated RAP version. The reports (land clearance and land valuation surveys) of the route, identify government and private lands for foundations, access to foundations/towers and corridors.
6. The compensation process will start after the World Bank has issued No Objection Letter (NOL) to the updated RAP and DABS has confirmed that the compensation payments will be made directly from DABS to the affected people's bank accounts.

² <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/518541580794277164/pdf/Environmental-and-Social-Impact-Assessment-for-Da-Afghanistan-Breshna-Sherkat.pdf>

³ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/302341583478032933/pdf/Resettlement-Action-Plan-for-Afghanistan.pdf>

7. Status of construction works: At the time of pause in works in August, 2021, out of total 1720 transmission line towers planned under the CASA-1000 project, 772 of the tower foundations have already been completed, representing 45% of the total tower foundations. Additionally, 343 of towers have been erected, representing 20% of the total towers. These are spread across 26 districts in seven provinces.

8. The construction work is carried out in three stages: (i) establishing foundations for the remaining transmission line towers; (ii) tower erection over foundations already built; (iii) and finally laying the conductor over the towers. Overall, all the transmission line work is implemented by two international contractors.

The current methodology for Land asset valuation and next steps

9. The Arazi (the Afghanistan Land Agency- now merged with Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock- MAIL) – conducted through its provincial offices assessment of land clearance, and cost valuation during the period of 2021 to 2024. No new land acquisition and compensation laws have been enacted or amended after the political changes in Afghanistan in 2021, and the pre-2021 laws remain in effect and continue to be officially and formally applied for the projects.

10. For land assessment, Arazi engaged two land committees (one on land clearance, and one on valuation) in each of the seven provinces to conduct land clearance and land valuation process.

11. Prior to conducting Tasfiya (clearance), Arazi issued notice to the Project Affected Households (PAHs) for commencement of land clearance activities in the proposed project area. On the basis of this notice the land and assets on land were surveyed. A second notice displaying the list of land, assets and owners were also published and displayed at the conclusion of the land Tasfiya process. The essential details covered under the Tasfiya notice were i) purpose of acquisition, ii) the type and size of land required for acquisition, iii) detailed project plan, iv) statement that prior and just compensation would be given along with compensation procedure; v) start date of the project; vi) last date for removal and physical evacuation of assets and the individuals occupying the target property. The Tasfiya notice also included information about the cut-off date, set as 21 August 2019, information about consultation with owners and occupiers of project land, including a due date for presenting title deeds or other documentation showing rights to the property, and settlement of accounts. The PAHs across all seven provinces have already established their bank accounts and DABS will transfer compensation budget after RAP approval by the Bank.

12. The notices were posted and published through the local media, the channels of the local administrative authorities, and in public places within the proposed project area, including local mosques. All communications with PAHs were in local languages.

13. Following approval of RAP, DABS with support of Arazi will issue Project land acquisition commencement notification. This notification aims to inform PAHs to vacate land (land taking or land transfer from PAHs to Project) which will take place after compensation payments to the PAHs are completed.

14. Details about consultation with Project Affected Households (PAHs) are recorded in the land assessment (land clearance and land valuation) reports which are being maintained at

provincial offices and Arazi's office- a summary of consultation during RAP updating is under annex 11.1.

15. Based on the 2024 land assessment, Arazi completed land clearance and valuation for all 1720 tower locations and access roads to towers in all seven provinces. This means that land clearance and valuation for 100% of towers and access roads to towers are completed. However, the corridor of the conductor has a few portions which are incomplete or are subject to further review by the central Arazi. Per Arazi's reports, 96% of the entire corridor is completed, and the remaining incomplete portions are located in two provinces, which are i) in Panjshir province, where the land assessment (land clearance and valuation) of the corridor, covering 16 towers or 1% of the whole corridor, is incomplete/pending due to technical issue (inadequate staffing at provincial offices); ii) in Kunduz, where the land assessment (land clearance and valuation) is completed. However, valuation of the corridor, covering 58 towers or 3% of the full corridor, is subject to further review by the central Arazi's office. In case of any changes regarding valuation of the mentioned towers in Kunduz, the relevant portions of the updated RAP will be amended. For incomplete tasks, Arazi has now mobilized additional staffing/resources, and the land assessment in Panjshir and review of land/asset valuation in Kunduz are expected to complete by the end of March 2025.

16. The demarcation of the entire route in all seven provinces is already completed.

17. The annexes (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, 11, 11.1, 12, and 13) provide links to the updated information based on the 2024 land clearance and valuation surveys. In the initial phase (January– March 2025), construction will be solely on government land, until this updated RAP is approved by the Bank and with compensation payment completed. However, as per the provisions in the original RAP, the land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claims or encumbrances.

18. In the second phase (from April 2025 onwards), construction activities will start in all provinces. This will include works on private land, subject to satisfactory implementation of RAP and verification of compensation including for private structures or other assets on state land. Of all, 87.5 % of the towers (1519 out of 1720 towers) have been determined to be on government land and will not require any acquisition. In total, 12.4% of the towers are located on private land.

19. In transmission line construction, RAP implementation is done in stages, prioritizing areas, where construction would take place first. The work would start on government lands, until the updated RAP is approved by the Bank. The contractors will provide an advanced schedule for work, based on which the acquisition process for private land would be undertaken and compensation payments issued.

20. The project will involve the construction of 1720 towers. The average size of each tower footing will be 17m x 17m (289 square meters). The average height of each tower will be about 35 m. The right of way (RoW) of the transmission line will be 52 m wide, i.e., 26m on either side from the center of the transmission line. For construction purposes, the transmission line is divided into the following three Contracts (Lots):

- **Lot 1 (197.503 km):** This section passes through two provinces (Kunduz and Baghlan) and its length is about 197.503 km. It starts from Sher Khan Bandar at the Afghanistan-Tajikistan border and ends at Deh-Salah district in Baghlan province. It includes the

construction of 562 towers. The design and construction of Lot 1 has been allotted to Kalpataru Power Transmission Limited (KPTL) of India under the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract basis.

- **Lot 2 (195.5 km):** This section traverses through three provinces (Baghlan, Panjshir and Kapisa), and its length is about 195.5 km. It starts in Deh-Salah district in Baghlan province and terminates in Tagab district in Kapisa province. The line consists of 582 towers. The EPC Contractor for this Lot is Kamani Engineering Corporation International Ltd. International Ltd. (KEC) of India.
- **Lot 3 (187.5km):** This section traverses through four provinces (Kapisa, Kabul, Laghman, and Nangarhar), and its length is about 187.5km. It consists of 557 towers. The EPC contractor for this Lot is also KEC International Limited.

Surveys and Data Collection

21. The socioeconomic conditions of Project Affected Persons (PAHs) have been determined on the basis of primary data collected through field surveys, supplemented by secondary data obtained from various sources, including the relevant government departments and websites. The primary data collection includes i) a census survey of all affected families to determine the nature and magnitude of the impacts on them; and ii) a sample-based survey to prepare the socioeconomic profile of the project affected families.

22. The following were the key steps for the preparation of this RAP and accordingly, each task covered a series of activities:

- Socioeconomic baseline information
- Review of the country's legal framework and development of project entitlements
- Inventory surveys of impacts
- Develop compensation matrix and livelihood restoration
- Stakeholders' consultation and participation
- Gender Issues and analysis
- Institutional set-up and implementation arrangements
- Cost estimate and budgeting

23. A brief on the government process⁴ for land acquisition and valuation for clearance is discussed. Land clearance process narrative (Article 22 of the Land Acquisition Law) the Provincial Commission constituted the members as the Governor (Chairman); Head of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (Vice Chairman); Head of Provincial Finance Directorate (Member); Head of the Provincial Department of Energy and Water (Member); Head of the Provincial Department of the General Department of Geodesy and Cartography (Member); Project Implementation Administration (Member) and Head of the Provincial Land Management Department (Secretary and Member). This Commission is meant to meet once a month but may meet more frequently if necessary.

24. A number of steps within the process are time-taking as every request for a parcel of land has to be signed individually. Therefore, there is a limitation to set any specific timeline for progress.

25. The above-mentioned surveys were conducted during June - August 2019. Thus the 'cut-off date' was set as 21 August 2019, with the details included in Annex 10. The cut-off date was established following the selection/delineation of the full length of CASA 1000 Transmission Line (TL) route and completion of baseline survey/assessments of socio-economic conditions and impacts. The land Tasfiya (clearance) and land/assets valuation surveys started after the cut-off-date and public dissemination of information regarding the area was delineated.

26. Consequently, any person settling/moving into the area or constructing any structures after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation under this project.

27. In 2024, DABS conducted a number of public awareness raising sessions with communities and stakeholders across the full length of the CASA 1000 corridor as outlined in Annex 11.1. The notice on commencement of land Tasfiya (clearance) published in the project areas included information about the cut-off-date. The land Tasfiya's notices were posted and published through local media, and the communication channels of the local administrative authorities. The Tasfiya's notices were also displayed at public places, such as local mosques and community centers along the entire route of CASA 1000 TL. Additionally, the relevant contractors in coordination with the provincial land Tasfiya' teams demarked the entire corridor, including tower locations across all seven provinces.

28. There will be future public outreach and dissemination of information during the project life cycle. In addition. The contractors are tasked to install additional demarcation using permanent

⁴ (a) Land clearance is requested or forms part of an agreed development plan; (b) Outline proposal by Arazi presented to the DABS for signature and forwarded for land clearance decree; (c) Arazi is then responsible for forwarding appropriate letter to the various related Government agencies and assembling the Land Clearance Team; (d) The land owner is referred to the Land Clearance Team; (e) The DABS CEO communicates with the land owners through various media about the land clearance team; (f) Arazi is responsible for introduction of the land clearance team to the relevant province and district; (g) The land clearance form is completed by the land owner; (h) Land Clearance Team undertake a field visit; (i) The land plot is reconciled with the cadaster map; (j) The land clearance documents are then prepared for the 'Qabala' (deed) or the existing 'Qabala' is confirmed and sent to the relevant court; (k) Tax identification, Right of way, court rulings and any associated Arazi book registration number or court registration number relating to the cleared area are recorded; (l) The boundaries of the land plot are identified, transmission line located and these transferred using an area calculation form by the land clearance team; (m) The 'Qabala' is then sent by the court to the relevant government agencies for recording; (n) The land clearance documents are then submitted for archive at the relevant province (Article 91 of the Land Management Law).

boundary pillars along the corridor to inform/ prevent influx or encroachment into the Project areas.

29. **The cut-off-date set as 21 August 2019** will be maintained. However, in view of the long period between cut-off date and actual acquisition, all reasonable claims to eligibility will be considered positively, e.g. via dedicated channel in the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

30. Based on the recent field observations by DABS PMU, changes have happened in the project areas after the cut-off date. These include i) erection of foundations for two new local mosques, and construction of two shelters and a boundary-wall in Baghlan province; ii) land allocation for a school in Nangarhar, however, the relevant community has accepted to allocate a new land parcels beyond the corridor; and iii) plantation of tree samplings in two places in Kunduz and Baghlan provinces. Regarding the newcomers, communication has been conducted with all newcomers. Further notification and construction will be arranged. However, Project GRM will consider all reasonable claims to eligibility.

Alternatives for Minimizing the Project Impacts

31. The following steps have been taken by DABS to minimize the social and resettlement impacts of the project:

- Settlements/residential areas were avoided to the extent possible while selecting the transmission line route.
- Efforts were made to select an alignment, where demolishing private and public structures/ infrastructure could be avoided/ or minimized.

32. In this way, the most appropriate route alignment of the transmission line with minimum social impacts has been selected.

Temporary Facilities and Access Roads/Tracks

33. It is a general practice that parts of the towers are transported from the nearby roads to the proposed tower location and are assembled there. If there are no available roads to the tower, the contractors (as per the provisions of the contract agreement) will provide compensation for temporary losses incurred during the transport of tower parts. In the absence of existing roads, the contractor company will create access roads through temporary lease agreements in coordination with private landowners. The Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) includes measures for compensation for temporary losses for access road to towers. For maintenance work during operations, DABS will provide compensation for temporary losses for accessing to towers. Further, some of the towers are located on steep elevations, and hence there is no other option other than to carry them by donkeys. The choice will depend on the contractors' work plans. These steep terrains in Panjshir and Baghlan provinces, which will be used for donkeys, are confirmed to be government land.

34. It is estimated that three construction camps (one camp for each lot) will be established for the overall project. These camps will be located in the major towns near the project alignment such as Kunduz, Kabul and Jalalabad areas. Each camp will accommodate about 70 people. In addition, a few minor camps will also be established. The contractor (s) may establish

temporary construction camps near the tower locations. However, the exact location of these camps will be decided by contractors as per their work plans. Preference will be given to establishing these camps within rented buildings or government-owned premises which are free of other occupants/use. Otherwise, the land for these camps will be obtained on a rental or lease basis through privately negotiated agreements with property owners.

Consultations and Disclosure

35. A total of 251 consultations have been carried out with 1720 PAHs and local community members during the period of July to September of 2024⁵. The objectives of these consultations have been to share with them the project information and also to solicit their concerns and feedback regarding the project. In addition, consultative meetings have also been conducted with officials of the district and provincial levels. No construction activity on private properties/agriculture/crop is allowed prior to compensation to the PAHs.

36. During these consultations, the PAHs shared their views regarding the compensation to be paid for the loss of their crops, trees, and structures as well as public utilities. In general, the local community demonstrated a positive view towards the implementation of this project. However, a majority of the PAHs expressed their concerns regarding the proper assessment of the losses and the associated compensation. Their main concerns included the compensation of crops and trees damages at current market rates and payment of this compensation prior to civil works, provision of employment to the local people, and respect for women's privacy in the area particularly during the construction phase. They further suggested that the Right of Way (RoW) clearance for undertaking the construction activities should be minimized to the extent possible.

37. The original RAP, along with an executive summary in Pashto and Dari languages, was disclosed on the DABS website on November 6, 2019 (<https://main.dabs.af/report-type/casa-1000>) and made available to the local communities through DABS site offices at provincial level. This updated RAP, satisfactory to the WB, will be re-disclosed on DABS website along with Pashtu and Dari translation of the executive summary. The updated RAP will also be disclosed on the WB website. The RAP consultant provided sessions in 2019 for stakeholders, including communities on entitlement matrix and eligibility criteria. Information posters on entitlement and eligibility criteria have been disseminated to the affected people.

38. All necessary information required for the project's affected households (PAH) will be shared with them through the Grievance Redress Committees, (GRM) provincial Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) committees, DABS representatives, Owner's Engineer's safeguards staff and contractor company.

Summary of the Project Impacts

39. The land Tasfiya (clearance) survey results indicated that the CASA 1000 project will affect a total of 2992,4 hectares (ha) of government and private land located under the towers,

⁵ Based on the re-establishment of the Grievance Redress Committee along the route of the 7 provinces and villages of the project route and given that our teams have physically visited the areas, consultations have been held with 1,618 affected individuals and community members so far. In the previous survey, there were over 2,200 participants.

buildings or widening access roads to towers and in the areas through which the transmission line will pass. This includes 228 ha of private agriculture and 1.56 ha residential land. The land under the tower footings (about 26,9 ha, of which 4,6 ha is private agricultural and residential land) would be permanently acquired. The access roads to towers and construction of the transmission line would be short-term temporary displacement, and once the towers are erected, land occupiers and owners will be able to go back to the land and use it. However, the operators of the transmission line – DABS or a public or private sector entity which is operating the electricity supply system in Afghanistan - will have a right of way (RoW) on land on which a tower is located so that they can go on to the land at any time to inspect and or to repair the towers.

40. The land under the towers would be most severely impacted and no agricultural use, construction, trees planting, or any other activities are permitted, and hence, the land is fully acquired. The land under the transmission line can be used for cultivation, some orchards (without tall trees) could also be grown. However, the activities (building or widening access roads to towers and the construction of the transmission line) can affect property use, and restrictions on land use can affect incomes. As with compensation for access roads to towers and transmission line, an easement fee, combined with payment for any crop damage, structures have been applied in accordance with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the Project. Details about easement fee are included in the entitlement matrix and annex 12: Provisional PAH landowners subject to easement restrictions.

41. In terms of the Project Affected Households (PAHs), it is identified that there will be a total of 1214 households along the CASA 1000 TL. The details about PAHs are as follows:

- 201 households who will lose their land permanently to tower footings
- 20 households, whose residences are located in the areas through which the transmission line passes, will not be allowed to use their houses for residential purposes. Instead, these houses can be repurposed for storage
- A total of 93 structures, belonging to 93 households, will be partially affected. However, the impacts are minor because the remaining portions of the structures remain viable.
- A total of 44 households will have their boundary-walls removed, amounting to 3958 cubic meters.
- The remaining 852 households possess land that includes 10190 fruit trees, 3513 non-fruit trees, and 635520kg of crops (wheat and potato) in the areas through which the transmission line passes.

42. Considering that the 20 residential structures will only be further pushed back within the same plot, the households are entitled to: (i) compensation for their losses and (ii) transitional support in accordance with the entitlement matrix.

43. According to the Tasfiya report, out of 1125 households, 20 are non-titleholders, while the rest are titleholders.

Eligibility and Entitlements

44. The PAHs ` be eligible for compensation or rehabilitation/ resettlement assistance, as listed below.

- Any person with formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- Any person without formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but has a claim to such land or assets - provided that such claim is recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement action plan.
- Any person without any legal right or claim, but is the occupant of land/ assets (no land-related compensation; resettlement assistance only);
- Tenants/ leaseholders and sharecroppers, whether registered or not; for all non- land assets.
- People lose the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, squatters.
- People are losing business, income/ livelihood, or suffering temporary effects, like land, crops, and business operations during construction.
- Vulnerable people identified through the census/ impact assessment survey/ analysis.
- In case of relocation, all affected persons will receive an additional 20% extra payment above the current market price which has been provided by Arazi to cover severe impact, relocation, transportation and other related expenses to re-establish their livelihoods. This adjustment was necessary because Afghanistan's land acquisition laws do not include specific clauses to address these factors.

45. The compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix below, which has been prepared in accordance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the Project. The Project RPF approved in 2014 forms the basis for the development of the RAP, including this updated RAP.

46. The pricing and valuation in the updated RAP are calculated based on the official valuation process conducted by the land authority responsible (Arazi). All valuations are made according to the current 2024 market rates plus 20% at replacement rates for affected land, structures and other fixed assets, including relocation and transportation cost. The original RAP from February 2020 was a provisional sum.

Table Entitlement Matrix

Category	Specification	Entitled PAPs	Compensation, Resettlement, and Rehabilitation
I. Land			
Permanent loss of land (land under the tower footings).	All land losses ²	Farmers/ Titleholders/ PAHs with title, formal/ customary deed, or traditional land rights ³ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or. - Replacement value in cash at current market rates free of deductions for transaction costs.⁶ - In the event that the remaining land is determined to be unviable, compensation and measures will be applied for the entire asset.
	All adverse	Leaseholders	- Renewal of lease contract in other plots of equal
	effects on land use	<i>(registered or not)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> value/ productivity of plots lost, or - Cash equivalent to the market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Sharecroppers <i>(registered or not)</i>	- Their share of the harvest at market rates plus one additional crop of compensation.
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	- Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.

⁶ For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal

		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to the market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss. - Compensation for expenditure was incurred on the land.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (more than 10% of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 severe allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation).
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation).
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation).
Severance impact on agriculture land plots	Access restricted to agriculture lands, infrastructure, social services, social networks, and access restriction for male and female seasonal agriculture laborers to agriculture lands.	All PAHs include titleholders, tenants and seasonal agriculture labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connect the severed piece of land through access roads, bridges or underpasses, and roads. The locations of such infrastructure/ interventions will be finalized in consultations with affected communities. - Installation of alternatives/water channels for irrigation of severed pieces of agriculture lands.

Temporary impacts on the loss of land.	Land is required temporarily: access is not restricted, and existing or current land use will remain unchanged.	Farmers/ Titleholders/ Leaseholders (registered or not)/ Sharecroppers (registered or not)/ Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works. - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees. - Compensation for the loss of income, if the land is temporarily required over a full cropping season. -
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees, where these are owned by the squatters.
Residential/ commercial land impacts	All land losses	Titleholders/ holder of customary land rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for land compensation through the provision of a plot comparable in value/ location to plot lost or - Replacement value in cash at current market rates free of deductions for transaction costs.
		Renters/ leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 months' rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease, including any deposits they may lose
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance of AFN 5000 a month for three months, i.e. AFN 15,000 (based on the prevailing wage rate of AFN 166 per d a y).

II. Crops	Loss of crops	Titleholders of land/ cultivators/ Titleholders of land/ cultivators (non-registered agricultural Tenants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation corresponding to the crop yield of land lost. The affected crop (s) due to the installation of towers, erecting, conductor/ stringing of transmission line will be compensated.
III. Trees	Trees affected	All PAHs owning trees (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. - Fruit trees: All identified trees will be considered mature regardless of current productivity. - Cash compensation based on lost production for the entire period needed to re- establish a tree of equal productivity.
IV. Structures⁷			-
Houses/ Structures	Affected structures	All PAHs of structures (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation plus 20% at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. - Affected tenants will receive cash compensation of a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period, or three months, whichever is higher. - In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore the remaining structure, in addition to compensation at

⁷ For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

			<p>replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocation allowance of AFN 13,859 per month until suitable accommodation established or equal to 3 months, and assistance in identifying alternative accommodation.
V. Resettlement and Relocation/ Rehabilitation/ Income Restoration			
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All PAPs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month (AFN. 12,408 per project affected household). - However, the valuation committee for compensation has included an additional 20% payment above the current market price to cover relocation and other related expenses. This adjustment was necessary because Afghanistan's land acquisition laws do not include specific clauses to address the mentioned allowances.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All PAHs requiring relocation due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For residential/commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of (AFN. 4,963 per project affected household/) or higher depending upon the situation on ground will be paid to transport and shift belongings at the relocation site of the PAHs.

Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All PAHs requiring relocation of their structures	- On a case-to-case basis, PAHs facing loss of residential structures will be entitled for transitional support up to a period of 3 months. The transitional support allowance will be based on officially designated minimum wage rate AFN 5000 a month for three months, i.e. AFN 15,000.
Severe Impact	Significant losses of land, structures and other assets (more than 10% of land loss)	All structure owners/ occupier PAHs facing business loss	- Severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost assets and business loss.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All PAHs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	- Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equals one year's income, if loss is permanent; ii) In case of temporary loss, cash compensation equals the period of interruption of business up to a maximum of six months or covering the period of income loss based on construction activity. - Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months, i.e. AFN 5,000/ month (based on the prevailing wage rate).
VI. Vulnerable PAHs Livelihood			-
Vulnerable PAHs Livelihood	Households below poverty line and female headed households.	All PAHs	- Lump sum one-time livelihood assistance allowance AFN 15,000 at official poverty line (OPL 2024) on account of livelihood restoration support. - Temporary or permanent employment during

			construction or operation, wherever feasible.
VII. Community assets			-
Community assets	Mosques, foot bridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	- Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
VIII. Unanticipated Impacts			-
Unanticipated Impacts	All types of losses	All PAHs	- For unanticipated impacts, the relevant provisions from entitlement matrix, as elaborated above, will be applied. Unanticipated impacts or late discovery is typically a result of one of three unplanned situations: i) Addition of project components resettlement; ii) Redefinition of the scope of a component; and iii) Impacts unforeseen during project identification.
IX. Easement rights			
Restrictions on land use, where the transmission line (TL) passes, can affect incomes	People face restrictions regarding land access and limitations on the height of trees they can plant.	All landowners of the areas through which the TL passes.	Building or widening access roads to towers and the transmission line will cause temporary displacement. However, once the towers are established, land occupiers and owners can return to their land with certain restrictions. Additionally, managers and operators of Afghanistan's electricity supply system require right of way to access towers for inspection and maintenance. To address compensation, an easement fee combined with payment for any crop damage may be an appropriate method. According to the approved

			<p>Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), these easement fees range from 5 to 20 percent of the replacement cost of the affected land.</p> <p>Annex 12 includes a list of Provisional PAH landowners who are subject to easement restrictions. These landowners will receive an easement fee, calculated as a Lump Sum amount between 5-10% of the replacement value of the affected land.</p> <p>However, the list comprises both owners and users. The Arazi Tasifya (clearance) team will be responsible for identifying owners and users, after which an addendum to the revised RAP will be created. Compensation will be provided to all identified landowners following land clearance.</p>
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Transitional Support for Livelihood Restoration

47. Assessment of the implementation section. According to the RPF, in case of relocation, transitional and other support will be provided to the PAHs who will be relocated into a new location. According to the land clearance survey results, all of the identified PAHs will only be moved further back within the existing area in order to re-build their structures and their income or livelihood generated assets are only temporarily affected by the Project.

48. In accordance with the land clearance survey, 26 households will lose their residential structures permanently. The PAHs will move further back to rebuild new houses on available government land. Based on the assessment, all 26 households can retain their existing houses that can be used for storage, etc. All 26 households will receive transitional support as part of their compensation payments. The valuation committee has included an additional 20% above the market price for all 26 households for transitional support.

49. The Project will also provide temporary employment opportunities for vulnerable people.

Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation

50. A Project Management Unit (PMU) has already been established in DABS. Of the eight members, two are responsible for social safeguard risk management. The social safeguard team worked closely with Arazi (Afghanistan Land Department) on land clearance and land valuation surveys that served as the basis for the updated RAP. The Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for the execution of the project as well as preparation, updating and

implementation of social safeguard documents, including RAP. The PMU will ensure the implementation of the RAP in line with the WB Operational Policies. Capacity building and training workshops will be organized for the project personnel involved in the implementation of the project. The PMU will maintain liaison with the Offices of the Governors, Offices of Mayors, the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD), Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Provincial 'Shura', Directorate of Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (DLAR&R)- Arazi, Local Community/ Potential PAHs and Other concerned.

51. The PMU will be responsible for preparing amendments to this updated RAP if there are changes in the alignment during the implementation to ensure the incorporation of all affected parties. At the project level, the Environment and Social Safeguard Unit (ESSU) is already in place within PMU. The Owner's Engineer (OE) provides training and capacity building support to the DABS-PMU ESSU on RAP updating, implementation, supervision, monitoring, reporting and GRM.

52. Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA) and Owner's' Engineers (OE) each hired one environmental and one social specialist as per the Bank approved TORs. The last TPMA audit was duly conducted in 2022, and the next audit will be conducted in April 2025 with enhanced focus on RAP implementation. In addition, TPMA will also conduct an independent audit on the implementation of RAP after submission of RAP implementation report by DABS.

53. GRM reestablished at all three levels (national, provincial and community level). DABS conducted training on the updated GRM manual for Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) members and GRM focal points. A grievance mechanism is accessible, and PAHs can submit grievance against any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. PAHs have been fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints, whether verbally or in writing during consultations. DABS with support from the relevant provincial LAR committees conducted consultation with PAHs (from July 2024 to September 2024) along all seven provinces. The main goals of the consultations were to disseminate information about the entitlement matrix, GRM and to inform PAHs and communities about CASA 1000 commencement.

54. The commencement of civil work will be subject to the satisfactory implementation of the present RAP, including payment of compensation for the loss of land, crops, trees and structures and restoration of incomes as well as redress of community concerns.

55. The construction activities can be started in segments where there are no private land impacts, and the land belongs to the Govt. and simultaneously DABS will arrange the compensation for the PAHs prior to starting the construction activities on those segments where there are private lands impacts.

56. The contractor can begin their work after RAP implementation is completed in those specific segments.

Monitoring and Evaluation

57. Two types of monitoring will be carried out for the RAP implementation: internal and external. The internal monitoring will be conducted by the PMU, while the external monitoring will be assigned to an Independent Monitoring Consultant (IMC) to be hired by PMU and

approved by the World Bank. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the PMU through both the internal social staff and assisted by the LAR Committee. The results will be presented in the quarterly project implementation reports and submitted to the World Bank.

58. External monitoring will be carried out by the Independent Monitoring Consultant agency to be hired by the PMU (DABS). The external monitoring activities will have short and medium-term tasks. The short-term tasks will be undertaken in parallel and immediately after the payment of RAP compensation. A report will be prepared as a validation report for the implementation of RAP as a requirement for the commencement of civil work. The medium-term task will include monitoring of the effectiveness of the compensation package and documentation of the achievement of livelihood restoration for any displaced or significantly affected PAHs. Any issues and deviations identified during monitoring must be remedied in line with the agreed WB policies. In addition, ad hoc monitoring, requests and reports may be requested from the Implementing agency in relation to specific thematic issues as part of the regular World Bank supervision of project implementation.

Cost and Budget

59. The resettlement budget in the updated RAP has been estimated on the basis of project impacts on land, crops, trees, and structures as well as other assistance to the PAHs. The total amount of resettlement budget has been estimated to be AFN 1,722,959,22 (US ⁸\$ 2,391,670). This amount does not include monitoring costs.

60. During the Arazi assessment, Arazi, with support from the DABS social safeguard team conducted public awareness sessions with communities across all seven provinces from 2021 to 2024. These awareness raising sessions aimed to inform PAHs about Tasfiya (land clearance and land valuation process).

⁸ As of April 19, 2025, one US Dollar is equivalent to 72.04 Afghanis.

1 Introduction

61. The Government of Afghanistan is planning to construct the 582km long high voltage transmission line in Afghanistan, from the Tajikistan border in Kunduz province to the Pakistan border in the Nangarhar province (this transmission line has been described in the project description section of this document). This transmission line is a part of the Central Asia South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade Project, called CASA-1000. To address the resettlement impacts of the proposed project, the present Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has also been prepared and is presented under separate covers.

62. The CASA-1000 project will facilitate the first electricity trade of 1,300 megawatts (MW) of existing summertime hydropower surplus between the two regions, involving Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in Central Asia, and Afghanistan and Pakistan in South Asia. The proposed construction activities in the Project in Afghanistan would help to transfer the power from Kyrgyzstan/Tajikistan to Pakistan.

63. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has been allocated grant funds from the World Bank (WB) for the implementation of the proposed project. Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS) is the Executing Agency of the project in Afghanistan.

64. The original Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for CASA-1000 was approved by the World Bank (WB) in February 2020, disclosed on the websites ⁹of both WB and DABS and is currently under implementation. The budget in the original RAP was a provisional sum based on market price data gathered from various provincial departments and other local sources (such as local property dealers). In accordance with the original RAP's provisions, works conducted solely on government land can proceed but must ensure that the land is free of squatters, encroachers, or other claims or encumbrances. For towers situated on private land, construction can only commence after the update of the original RAP based on land Tasfiya (clearance) and land valuation surveys by Arazi (Afghanistan Land Agency), and implementation of the updated RAP. According to the land clearance survey, 87.5 % of all towers (1519 out of 1720 towers) have been identified to be on government land and will not require any acquisition. The remaining 12.4% of the towers are located on private land.

65. The land Tasfiya and land valuation reports & surveys of the entire CASA-1000 route, have been carried out from early 2021 August 2021 and from July- September 2024, forming the basis of the updated RAP. These reports identify government and private lands for foundations, access to foundations/towers, and the corridor.

66. The land Tasfiya and land valuation process, were suspended from 15th August 2021 to Dec 2024 because the CASA 1000 Project was put on hold.

67. The compensation process will begin after the World Bank has issued a No Objection Letter (NoL) for the updated RAP. When DABS has provided evidence on compensation payments to

⁹ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/302341583478032933/pdf/Resettlement-Action-Plan-for-Afghanistan.pdf>

the Project Affected Households (PAHs), the physical work on the land designated for private towers can begin.

68. During RAP updating, consultations were conducted with each of the PAHs and CASA-1000 communities across all seven provinces. Section four “Consultation and Disclosure” of the updated RAP includes a summary of consultations. Detailed records of consultation with each of the PAHs are included as part of the land clearance and valuations reports, which are being maintained by Arazi (provincial and central offices). The consultations with CASA-1000 communities were primarily focused on the transmission line design, alignment, and compensation for affected assets and the minutes of consultations included in Annex11. The land Tasfiya survey identified ownership of the land differentiating between government and private, and the valuation survey valued assets such as private agricultural and residential land, structures, trees, and crops within the CASA-1000 areas. The land Tasfiya survey was conducted by the provincial team and then assessed by a pricing committee to determine fair compensation costs.

1.1 Project Overview

69. The project (i.e., Afghanistan part of the CASA-1000 projects) would consist of a 582km long 500 kilovolt (kV), high voltage direct current (HVDC) line from the Tajik Afghan border to Torkham, the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The infrastructure includes the construction of 1720 towers.

70. The transmission line will pass through seven provinces, namely Kunduz, Baghlan, Kapisa, Panjshir, Kabul, Laghman, and Nangarhar. The length of the mountain part of the line route is about 160 km with a maximum altitude of 3,750 meters above mean sea level (amsl).

71. For construction purposes, the project has been divided into the following three construction packages (Lots):

- Lot 1 (197.503 km): This section passes through two provinces (Kunduz and Baghlan) and its length is about 197.503 km. It starts from Sher Khan Bandar at the Afghanistan-Tajikistan border and ends at Puli Hisar district in Baghlan province. It includes the construction of 562 towers. The design and construction of Lot 1 has been allotted to KPTL Ltd. of India under the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract basis.
- Lot 2 (195.5 km): This section also traverses through two provinces (Panjshir and Kapisa), and its length is about 195.50 km. It starts from Deh-Salah Baghlan and terminates in Tagab district. It consists of 582 towers. The EPC Contractor for this Lot is KEC International Ltd.
- Lot3 (187.5km): This section traverses through three provinces (Kabul, Laghman, and Nangarhar) and its length is about 187.5km. It consists of 557 towers. The EPC contractor for this Lot is also KEC International Limited, India.

72. The project location is shown in Figure 1.1, while the detailed transmission line corridor Google map is given in Annex 1.1.



Figure 1.1: CASA- 1000 Project Transmission Line Alignment in Afghanistan

1.2 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

73. The primary objective of RAP is to address the involuntary resettlement impacts caused by the project. It provide necessary details for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation by identifying (i) the extent of losses; (ii) the resettlement policy framework for compensation payments, income restoration, relocation and rehabilitation; (iii) mechanisms for timely disclosure of information to the project-affected persons (PAHs) and other stakeholders; (iv)

institutional framework for participation and implementation; (v) grievance redressal; (vi) responsibilities for monitoring the implementation process; and (vii) resettlement budget and implementation schedule. The World Bank Operational Policies (OPs) require the project proponents to prepare a resettlement action plan for projects causing involuntary resettlement impacts. Since the proposed project is likely to cause resettlement impacts such as impacts on land and damage to assets including crops and building structures, the present RAP has been prepared.

74. The WB operational policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12) establishes requirements for managing involuntary resettlement for the Bank-funded projects. The Policy requires that involuntary resettlement should be avoided where possible. Where the acquisition of land or other assets is necessary, the Policy sets out requirements for participation of the affected population in resettlement planning, mandates compensation for assets at replacement cost, and expects to see that incomes and standards of living of affected persons are improved or at least restored to what they were prior to displacement.

75. The CASA-1000 Project follows the World Bank safeguards policies, and the land acquisition is compliant with OP 4.12.

1.3 Approach and Methodology

76. This RAP has been prepared for the project to address the impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement. For the project impact assessment, the right of way (RoW) of the transmission line has been considered as 52 m wide, i.e., 26 m on either side of the transmission line from the centerline. The RoW is selected to cover those areas along the proposed transmission line that have the potential to be affected by the project activities such as excavation, tower erection, and conductor stringing.

77. The socioeconomic conditions of Project Affected Persons (PAHs) have been determined on the basis of primary data collected through field surveys, supplemented by secondary data obtained from various sources including the relevant government departments and websites. The primary data collection includes i) a census survey of all affected families to determine the nature and magnitude of the impacts on them, and ii) a sample-based survey of 1,275 households (about 21 percent of the total project affected households) to prepare the socioeconomic profile of the project affected families.

78. The above-mentioned surveys were conducted from July 2019 to August 2019. Thus the 'cut-off date' was set as 21 August 2019- see annex 10, a copy of the communication materials on cut-off-date. Consequently, any people settling/moving into in the area or constructing any structures after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation under this project. In 2024, DABS conducted a number of public awareness raising sessions with communities and stakeholders across the length of the CASA 1000 corridors. There will be future public outreach and dissemination of information during the project life cycle. In addition, the contractors will install proper demarcation along the corridor to inform the people about the project area.

Methodology for Tasfiya and Valuation: From early 2021 until August 15 and from July 2024 to September 2024, Arazi conducted land assessments in seven provinces using two committees in each province to carry out land Tasfiya (clearance) and valuation.

79. Before starting the land Tasfiya, Arazi notified Project Affected Households (PAHs) about the commencement of the land clearance activities in the proposed project area. Following this notification, land and assets (such as structures, trees, and crops) were surveyed. A second notice listing the land, assets, and owners was published and displayed at the end of the Tasfiya process. This notice included essential details such as: i) the purpose of acquisition, ii) the type and size of land required, iii) a detailed project plan, iv) a statement regarding fair and prompt compensation and the compensation procedure, v) the project start date, and vi) the final date for the removal and physical evacuation of assets and individuals from the targeted property. The Tasfiya notice also provided information about the cut-off date, set as August 21, 2019, the consultation process with landowners and occupiers, including the due date for presenting title deeds or other documentation verifying property rights, and the settlement of accounts.

80. Based on the comprehensive review and perusal of the objectives of resettlement study and the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the updated RAP (see Annex 2.1), the following approach was followed while preparing the updated RAP:

- A multidisciplinary integrated approach
- Close consultations with the Client throughout the assignment
- In-depth review of plans and design of the project
- Frequent meetings with relevant DABS officials / subject specialists and EPC contractors
- Field visits along with DABS officials to assess alternative options to minimize the social and land acquisition impacts
- Use of the experience of the Project team in the implementation of projects of similar nature in Afghanistan.

81. In order to accomplish the objectives of RAP, the following key activities were carried out:

- Census/ inventory assessment: A census/ inventory assessment survey of 1,087 households along the transmission line alignment was carried out using a structured questionnaire. Parallel with this census, the cut-off date for the project was defined as 21. August 2019.
- Socioeconomic survey: A socioeconomic survey of 1,275 households along the transmission line alignment was carried out using a structured questionnaire.
- Consultative meetings/ focus group discussions: A series of 251 consultations (1,618 participants, consisting of PAHs) were carried out with the project affected persons and local community members to share the information about the project and to record their

concerns/ feedback about the proposed project. In addition, consultative meetings have also been conducted with the officials of 89 district and provincial departments.

- Land Tasfiya notice: Tasfiya notice issued for commencement of land Tasfiya (clearance) activity in the project areas across all seven provinces- the notice issuing date varied for each district and local population on the project route were notified of survey and clearance at least 15 days before commencement of survey.

82. **Land Tasfiya (clearance) survey:** Arazi carried out a land Tasfiya process, identifying 1,125 Project Affected Households-PAHs (land/asset owners) across all seven provinces. 1,087 PAHs were covered during the census/inventory as part of the original RAP, but the number of land/asset owners was higher due to land divisions among family members. During the land Tasfiya, the Cadaster Team prepared maps of the affected parcels, placed boundary markers, and verified the owners and occupiers. These activities were conducted in the presence of the owners and occupiers. The Cadaster Team then notified the PAHs and local population of the survey findings at local district offices and other accessible locations for 15 days.

- **Land Valuation Survey.** The provincial valuation committees conducted valuation and costing of private land, structures, trees, and crops across all seven provinces. Further information on PAHs identification and compensation costs can be found in annex 13.

83. **Specific Aspects of RAP.** This updated RAP is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed project and its resettlement impacts on the PAHs and other adversely affected groups, and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement.

84. The RAP covers the following key elements:

- Description of the project - general description of the project and identification of the project area.
- Potential impacts – it includes the specifics of (a) the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement; (b) the zone of impact of such component or activities; (c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and (d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.
- Socioeconomic studies - the findings of socioeconomic studies of the PAHs.
- Legal framework. The analysis of the legal framework, covering (a) the scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment; (b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures; (c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and

environmental laws and social welfare legislation; (d) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities.

- Institutional Framework - The goal of this framework is to define the roles and responsibilities of each institution, facilitate coordination between them, and ensure the effective implementation of the plan, and an analysis of the existing institutional arrangements.
- Eligibility-definition of project affected persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut- off dates.
- Valuation and compensation for losses - the methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost
- Resettlement measures - description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons in achieving the objectives of the policy.
- Site selection, site preparation, and relocation (if any)
- Community involvement and disclosure- Contribution of PAHs/ local community in consultation and revelation of information
- Grievance procedures – cost-effective and accessible procedures for the settlement of disagreements ascending from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should consider the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
- Implementation Plan - an implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation.
- Costs and budget - tables showing itemized cost estimates for all compensation and resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures
- Monitoring and evaluation - arrangements for monitoring resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by WB, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities.
- Identification of PAHs - The identification of PAHs, the types and numbers of affected assets, the extent of asset losses, and the corresponding compensation amounts for each PAHs have been detailed at the provincial level and included in detail in the annexes (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,12 and 13).

- Annex 11 and annex 11.1 include records of consultation with stakeholders and PAHs carried out during the original RAP and the updated RAP.

85. **Study Team.** The key team of RAP consultants for the original RAP included Mr. Shaukat Ali Shahid, Social Safeguard Specialist, Mr. Ali Akbar, Resettlement Specialist, Ms. Humera Iqbal, Gender Specialist, Mr. Muhammad Agha Jabarkhil, Communication and Stakeholders Engagement Specialist, Mr. Wahedullah Ulfat, Technical Specialist; and other staff including Survey Supervisors, Enumerators and Database/ MIS; and Computer Operators. Mr. Mirajuddin Noori, Social Safeguard Officer, and Ms. Zuhra Hakim, Gender Development Officer from DABS provided guidance to the consultants. Finally, Dr. Venkata Nukala and Mr. Muhammad Omar Khalid, Independent Review Consultants, provided the final review and helped to finalize the document.

86. The RAP team for the updated RAP are the following: Mr. Noorullah Haleef, Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist, Zahir Nadery, Social Safeguard Expert, Mohammad Anwar Kohistani, Social Expert, Ahmad Khalid Abidi CASA1000 Team Leader, Sanallah Mohib, Social Officer, Zabiullah Hakimi, Social Officer, Samiullah Ahmadi, Social Officer and Abdurahman Abid, Social Officer.

1.4 Document Structure

87. **Chapter 2** presents a summary description of the project and its various activities most relevant to the resettlement planning. **Chapter 3** described Afghan national laws as well as the WB safeguard policies related to land acquisition and resettlement impacts- it also presents a gap analysis between Afghan legal framework and the WB OP4.12. **Chapter 4** describes the process as well as the outcome of the consultations. The socio-economic conditions of the project area and the PAHs are presented in **Chapter 5**. The resettlement impacts of the proposed project are given in **Chapter 6**, whereas compensation and rehabilitation for these resettlement impacts have been provided in **Chapter 7**. The institutional arrangements for the RAP implementation are defined in **Chapter 8**. Monitoring and evaluation are presented under Chapter 9. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been described in **Chapter 10**. The RAP implementation arrangements are presented in **Chapter 11**. The identified PAHs and their affected assets and valuation hereof are included in annexures.

2 Project Description

88. This Chapter provides a summary description of the project and the activities to be carried out during its various phases.

2.1 Project Background

89. In Central Asia, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan have a surplus of electricity during the summer. These two countries have some of the world's most abundant hydropower resources with water cascading from the mountain ranges and filling the rivers every summer. Nearby in South Asia, Afghanistan and Pakistan suffer from too little electricity and fast-growing demand for it. These two countries cannot meet their citizens' electricity needs, especially during the sweltering summer, so there are frequent power cuts and millions of people living without electricity.

90. A new electricity transmission system, called CASA-1000, between all four countries would help make the most efficient use of clean hydropower produced in the northern countries by enabling them to transfer and sell their electricity surplus in the summer to the deficient countries in South Asia. The CASA-1000 project would also complement the countries' efforts to improve electricity access, integrate and expand markets to increase trade, and find sustainable solutions to water resources management.

91. All the necessary power generation infrastructure needed for CASA-1000 is already in place. When complete, the full CASA-1000 transmission lines will transfer electricity at high voltages between the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan (the first 477 kilometers) and from Tajikistan to Afghanistan and Pakistan (the next 750 kilometers) (see **Figure 2.1**). Even without adding any new power generation to the system, sufficient quantities of surplus electricity are available in the Central Asian countries to supply these transmission lines.

92. The export of electricity into the CASA-1000 transmission system from existing Kyrgyz and Tajik hydropower plants would create significant revenues for both countries.

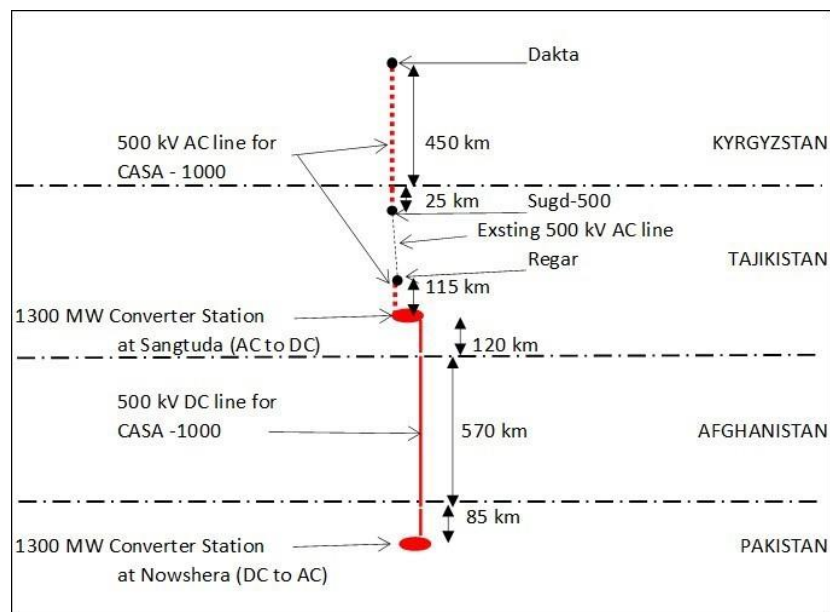


Figure 2.1: Schematic Map of CASA 1000 Transmission System

93. The sale of electricity would only be from surplus summer generation, which is otherwise wasted, and would not impact winter generation or make shortages worse. In fact, the revenues from these exports could be invested to prevent winter electricity shortages.

2.2 The CASA 1000 Project

94. The 500 kV HVDC transmission system in Afghanistan comprises a transmission line from the border with Tajikistan (near Sher Khan Bandar) to the border with Pakistan (near Torkham) via Kunduz, Baghlan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Kabul, Laghman and Nangarhar. The total length of the transmission line in Afghanistan is about 582 km.

95. The project will require about 1720 towers. The average size of each tower footing will be about 17m x 17m (300 square meters). The average height of each tower will be about 35m. The right way (RoW) of the transmission line will be 52 m wide, 26 m on either side from the center of the line. Please see **Table 2.1** for salient information of the project.

Table 2.1: Summary of CASA-1000 Route and Towers in Afghanistan

<i>Items</i>	<i>Lot 1</i>	<i>Lot 2</i>	<i>Lot 3</i>
Provinces	Kunduz and	Panjshir and Kapisa	Kabul, Laghman and
	Baghlan		Nangarhar
Terrain	Rolling/Hilly	Mountainous	Hilly/Rolling
		(Difficult Terrain)	
Route Length (km)	197.503	195.50	183.167
Elevation	Max.2400	Max.3750	Max.1600
(mamsl)	Min. 336	Min. 1400	Min. 410
Number of Angle	102	266	180
Towers			
Number of	460	304	378
Suspension Towers			
Number of totals	562	574	584
Towers			
Average Span (m)	340	321	330

2.3 CASA-1000 Project Alignment in Afghanistan

96. The proposed transmission line route in Afghanistan traverses' areas of generally low population densities in Northern provinces of Kunduz and Baghlan; in three central provinces including Panjshir, and Kapisa and Kabul; and in the eastern provinces of Laghman and Nangarhar. The proposed transmission line alignment passes through seven provinces, 35 districts, and 162 villages; see details in **Table 2.2 and 5.1**.

Table 2.2: Provinces and Districts along Transmission Line Route

Provinces and Districts	Angle Towers
A. Lot-1	
1. Districts of Kunduz Province	Tower AP 1/0 to AP 45/0 (LOT-1)
1.1 Kunduz	
1.2 Imam Sahib	
1.3 Khan Abad	
2. Districts of Baghlan Province	Tower AP 45/0 to AP102/0 (LOT-1)
2.1 Burka	
2.2 Nahrin	
2.3 Julga	
2.4 Deh Salah	
2.5 Pule-Hesar	
B. Lot-2	
2.6 Puli Hisar	Tower AP 1/0 to AP 42/10 (LOT-3)
3. Districts of Panjshir Province	
3.1 Khawak	
3.2 Khenj	
3.3 Bazarak	
3.4 Rukha	
3.5 Onaba	
4. Districts of Kapisa Province	Tower AP 43/0 to AP 266/0 (LOT-2)
4.1 Hesa Awal Kohistan	
4.2 Kohban	

4.3 Nijrab	
4.4 Taghab	
C. Lot-3	
4.5 Tagab (Kapisa)	Tower AP 1/0 to AP 24/0 (LOT-3)
5. Districts of Kabul Province	Tower AP 24/0 to AP 34/0 (LOT-3)
5.1 Surobi	
6. Districts of Laghman Province	Tower AP 34/0 to AP 71/0 (LOT-3)
6.1 Mihtarlam	
6.2 Qarghayi	
6.3 Badpakh	
7. Districts of Nangarhar Province	Tower AP 71/0 to AP 180/0 (LOT-3)
7.1 Bihsud	
7.2 Kama	
7.3 Goshta	
7.4 Momand Dara	
7.5 Lalpoora	

2.4 Alternatives for Minimizing the Project Impacts

97. The following steps were considered by DABS to minimize the social impact of the proposed transmission line project:

- Impacts on settlements/ villages were avoided while selecting the route alignment for installation of the transmission line
- Efforts were made to select such an alignment, where demolishing of private and public structures/ infrastructure could be avoided/ minimized
- In this way, the most appropriate route alignment of the proposed transmission line was selected with minimum social impacts.

2.5 Area of Influence (Aoi)

98. The Area of Influence (Aoi) of the project is divided into two types: direct Aoi and Corridor of Influence (Col), as explained below.

- The direct Aol is confined to the RoW of the transmission line. The RoW is a 52 m wide corridor along the transmission line – 26 m on either side from the centerline of the transmission line. The resettlement impacts are limited to the direct Aol.
- Corridor of Influence (Col) is a 2-km wide corridor along the transmission line, one kilometer on either side from the centerline of the transmission line. This area is likely to have indirect impacts of the project activities; no resettlement impacts are likely to take place in this area. The sample-based socioeconomic survey, to collect the baseline conditions of the area, was carried out in this Col.

2.6 Scope of Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project

- The World Bank-supported CASA Community Support Project (CSP) that aimed to cover the full length of the TL for benefit-sharing or community support projects has been dropped.
- During 2024 consultation, communities in the Corridor of Influence (Col) called for initiation of local development and delivery of urgent basic services. The Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (CRLP) has committed to providing essential services along the entire CASA-1000 route spanning all seven provinces. The CRLP is an initiative of the World Bank, and the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) aims to offer short-term livelihood opportunities and delivering urgent essential services in rural and urban areas.

2.7 Typical Activities of Transmission Line Construction

99. A simplified description of the typical activities to be employed during the construction of the proposed transmission line is provided below.

2.7.1 Site Preparation

100. The key activities to be carried out during this phase are listed below.

- Vegetation clearance where the transmission line passes over or close to trees which could infringe safe clearances
- Identification and verification of public utilities and underground services prior to work and establishing safeguards and obtaining necessary agreements for their relocation where necessary.
- Relocation of the above-mentioned public utilities by the contractors. Geotechnical and geographical surveys in advance of work were necessary
- Any intrusive work undertaken will be conducted in accordance with the archaeological chance find procedures.

2.7.2 Site Enabling Works

101. The key activities to be carried out during this phase are listed below.

102. Determining access requirements (routes and detailed arrangements agreed in advance with landowners)

- For tower locations that are close to the existing roads and tracks, no new access tracks will be needed. The tower materials and other construction material will be transported to the nearest location on the existing roads and from there the material will be shifted to the tower location through available means such as carts and wheelbarrows.
- For the tower locations that are not close to the existing roads and tracks, new tracks will be constructed where possible and feasible. In hilly areas, however, constructing new tracks may not be viable; in such cases, the material will need to be transported by donkeys. Such tracks will be of temporary nature. And the contractor will be responsible for compensating for any adverse impacts resulting from their construction and use.

2.7.3 Civil Works

103. Each tower will have four legs, which will have concrete foundations. The foundations will be mechanically excavated and filled with concrete. Piled foundations may be required in some areas where ground conditions are unstable. The dimensions of the excavation will differ depending on the type of tower to be installed and the quality of soil/rock. Concrete would be delivered by ready mixed concrete trucks from batching plants strategically located along the route. However, if the access road is not available, the concrete will be mixed at the tower location by small mixer machines.

2.7.4 Steel Erection

104. Steel sections of the towers will be delivered to the tower location, as described earlier. The assembly of each tower at ground level would proceed as far as possible until the utilization of a crane becomes necessary to enable the higher sections of the tower to be completed. It is normal practice to use cranes to erect steelwork, provided good access is available. Otherwise, tripod and chain-pully are employed for this purpose.

2.7.5 Conductor Stringing

105. The conductor will also be transported to the RoW as described earlier for the transportation of tower material. Conductor stringing is undertaken using a winch to pull the conductor along the towers and a tensioner at the other end to keep the conductor above the ground.

2.7.6 Installation of Insulators and Other Accessories

106. Once the conductor is fixed, insulators and other accessories will be installed. This activity may require hoists, cranes, and chain-pully as appropriate.

2.7.7 Testing and Commissioning

107. Once the installation is complete, testing and commissioning will be undertaken. During the live testing, safety risks for the nearby community will have to be minimized.

2.8 Temporary Facilities

2.8.1 Access Tracks

108. As described earlier, access tracks will be constructed only where necessary, minimizing the associated environmental and social impacts as well as the construction cost. In the hilly terrain, building new access tracks may not be a viable option in any case.

2.8.2 Construction Camps

109. It is estimated that three major construction camps (one camp for each lot) will be established for the overall project. These camps will be located in/near the major towns, such as Kunduz, Kabul, and Jalalabad, along the project alignment. Each camp will accommodate about 70 people (10 foreign workers, 50 Afghan workers; and 10 security¹⁰guards). Security personnel will be responsible for protecting the construction camp, including its personnel and assets. The CASA 1000 Project has already developed a Security Management Plan (SMP) and a Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) which include a code of conduct (CoC) that will be followed. All project workers, including security personnel, are required to sign the Codes of Conduct and undergo orientation as specified in the C-ESMP. Security personnel will be contracted and managed by contractors. In addition, a few minor camps may need to be established and the SMP requirements will be cascaded down to minor camps. However, the exact location of these camps will be decided by contractors as per their work plan. The construction camps will include residential quarters, washing areas, kitchen, toilets, fuel storage, water storage, sewage disposal arrangements, firefighting arrangements, electric generators, and others. Preference will be given to establishing these camps within rented buildings or government-owned premises. Otherwise, the land for these camps will be obtained on a rental or lease basis, so that no land acquisition will be necessary. The contractor(s) will be responsible for providing the rental cost and the details regarding the land lease or rental will be included in the updated C-ESMP.

110. In addition to the construction camps, the contractor may establish temporary construction camps near the tower locations (away from the nearby villages, and preferably near some towns). Construction of each tower requires about eight days (four days for foundation and four days for erection) per one gang (a group of workers). The contractor will mobilize five such gangs for each Lot. The land for construction camps will either be on government land or obtained on a rental or lease basis.

2.8.3 Machinery Yard

111. A machinery yard will also be prepared for each construction team. This yard can either be combined with the construction camp or established separately. The machinery yard will include parking bays, maintenance and washing bays, fueling facilities, oil and fuel storage, firefighting equipment, and storage for tools and spare parts. These camps are also of temporary nature and are the contractor's responsibility in terms of compensation if relevant, and the land will be either government land or leased.

¹⁰ The information related on security issue is detailed in the approved security management plan (SMP).

3 Legal and Policy Framework

112. This Chapter summarizes relevant Government legislation as well as World Bank social safeguard and resettlement policies as well as a gap analysis and the measures to bridge these gaps in the present project.

113. It is important to mention that after the political changes in Afghanistan in 2021, no new land acquisition and compensation laws has been enacted or amended. The previous laws remain in effect and continue to be officially and formally applied for the projects.

3.1 Applicable Laws and Regulation in Afghanistan

3.1.1 Constitution of Afghanistan (2004)

114. The Constitution of Afghanistan lists the fundamental rights of citizens and makes the state into the agency for realization of these universal rights. Article 22 of the Constitution states, “Any kind of discrimination and distinction between citizens of Afghanistan shall be forbidden. The citizens of Afghanistan, man and woman, have equal rights and duties before the law.”

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

116. In 2007, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a new Land Policy that allows for the formalization of land rights in informal settlements and addresses bottlenecks in land rights administration as well as the overlap in different institutions’ authority over questions of land rights.

117. **Article 38:** Respect for the privacy of a person and of family

118. Personal residences shall be immune from trespassing. No one, including the state, shall have the right to enter a personal residence or search for it without the owner’s permission or by order of an authoritative court, except in situations and methods delineated by law.

119. **Article 40:** Ownership and Protection of private property

120. Everyone has the right to own private property, whether individually or collectively owned. Private property, whether owned individually or collectively, is inviolable. The right to property shall not be encroached upon except in public interest and in accordance with the provisions of the law.

121. Compliance aspect

122. The parties that have land rights will be fairly compensated in consideration of the right to private property.

3.1.2 Social Policy and Legal Framework

123. Afghanistan’s laws/ and legislation related to resettlement issues are summarized in

Table 3.1: Afghanistan’s Laws/ and Legislations

Relevant Policy/ Law	Brief Description	Relevance to CASA T/L Project
Land Acquisition Law (2018)	The Land Acquisition Law (2018) replaced the Land Expropriation Law 2008 and aims at protecting the rights of PAHs who may need to be compensated for property taken for projects or other development activities. This law has been enacted in accordance with paragraph (4) of Article 40 of the Constitution of Afghanistan.	The amended law (2018) is applicable to this Project. The Project RPF (2014) reflects the earlier Land Expropriation Law of 2008.
Land Management Law (2018)	This law replaces the Law on Managing Land Affairs (2008) and aims to create a legislated unified, reliable land management system. This law also aims to provide a standard system for land titling, land segregation, and registration; prevent illegal land acquisition and distribution; provide access to land to people; and provide conditions for appropriation of lands. Under the new law, the judiciary will no longer have a dominant role in land registration, issuance of land documents, and land titling, thus removing any potential conflict of interest with its key role in dispute resolution.	Prevention of illegal land acquisition and distribution; provision of access to land to people; and provide conditions for appropriation of lands.
Regulation on Land Acquisition for Linear Projects (2017)	The objective of the regulation is to (i) verify land ownership status across the linear projects, (ii) to facilitate the ground for acquisition of land and properties located in the direction of linear projects and payment of compensation to people affected by acquisition and implementation of the project, and iii) providing the platform for implementing state linear projects that are in the public interest according to the plan.	Verification of land ownership status and valuation of permanent and

3.1.3 Legislation on Land Acquisition

124. **Land Acquisition Law (2018).** The Land Acquisition Law (LAL) (2018¹¹) aims at protecting the rights of the Project Affected People who may need to be compensated for property taken for projects or other development activities. This law has been enacted in accordance with paragraph (4) of Article 40 of the Constitution of Afghanistan. Article 2 of Land Acquisition Law (2018) is applicable to this Project which is discussed below.

Article Two:

- Allowing fair acquisition of individuals' properties.
- Regulating methods of determination of properties acquired.
- Allowing implementation of an urban master plan and all other plans for projects 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 projects.
- Compensation to the owner and all other people affected by the process of expropriation.
- Increasing positive impact of expropriation on people.

Article Five:

125. An individual's property shall be expropriated only for the purpose of the implementation of projects of public interest:

- Implementing approved plans of competent authorities.
- Constructing and installing networks of power transmission and pillars, networks of warmth and steam-houses included in governmental projects.
- Constructing electricity dams, dams for water reservoir, valleys, canals and streams included in governmental projects.

¹¹ <https://landportal.org/library/resources/law-land-acquisition-2018>

Article Six:

- Properties having historical and cultural monuments, and national protected areas shall not be expropriated.
- Cultivable lands and gardens, agricultural farms, forests, frontage of water resources and green areas which are important for environment protection shall be expropriated with the approval of the government.

Article Eight:

126. The Expropriating Authority expropriates the needed property according to the provision of article six of this law and takes the following primary measures:

- Providing reasons regarding public interests of the project.
- Determining exact minimum area needed for the project.
- Studying and evaluating environmental and social impact resulting from implementation of the project.
- Preparing and developing project plan according to the law.
- Receiving opinion of the evaluation committee of plan of the expropriation project, prior to of the expropriation plan of the project.
- Preparing expropriation plan with cooperation of Arazi Office and all other relevant agencies. implementation

Article Ten:

- Owners of the property and people affected due to implementation of project have the following responsibilities
- Submitting original valid document of ownership to the Expropriating Authority for the purpose of receiving compensation and other relevant privileges
- Evacuation of property under expropriation within a month after receiving compensation
- Transfer of property to the Expropriating Authority according to the provisions of law
- Any claim filed by the people stated in paragraph (1) of this article, after receiving compensation and other relevant privileges, shall not be entertained

Article Fifteen:

Deals with the total or Partial Expropriation. Whenever a property is totally expropriated, the legal deed of the property shall be taken by the Expropriating Authority; and after payment of compensation, the owner's ownership shall be terminated in the relevant office and registered and recorded with the name of the Expropriating Authority in the relevant registration office.

- Whenever a part of a property is expropriated, in this case, the expropriated part of the property is excluded from the original deed and registered in the relevant registration office; and the deed shall remain with the owner.
- Whenever a part of a property of a person is expropriated in a way in which the owner is able to use the remaining part, in this case, the remaining part shall not be expropriated.

Article Eighteen:

- The Expropriating authority may procure property that is located outside the scope of masterplan, after clearance with the consent of the owner
- Whenever the expropriating authority needs land less than 1000m² for the purpose of installation of pillars or power junction, communication antenna, radio and television, construction security checkpoints, technical devices and the likes of it, they shall procure it on the basis of legal deed of the owner with his consent and agreement of the Arazi office.
- Whenever the parties do not reach agreement through negotiations on the deal mentioned in paragraph (2) of this article, the expropriating authority shall expropriate the targeted property according to provision of this law.

127. Land Management Law (LML-2018): This law replaces the Law on Managing Land Affairs (2008) and aims to create a legislated unified, reliable land management system. This law also aims to provide a standard system for land titling, land segregation, and registration; prevent illegal land acquisition and distribution; provide access to land to people; and provide conditions for appropriation of lands. Under the new law, the judiciary will no longer have a dominant role in land registration, issuance of land documents, and land titling, thus removing any potential conflict of interest with its key role in dispute resolution.

3.2 World Bank Operational Policies

3.2.1 Project Categorization

128. The World Bank requires screening of projects to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental and social assessment needed. The World Bank classifies the projects into categories depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project, as well as the nature and magnitude of potential social impacts. This project has been classified as Category A.

3.2.2 World Bank Safeguard Policies and Requirements

129. The projects seeking financing from the World Bank are required to comply with the applicable social safeguards, Operational Policies (OPs) and Bank Procedures (BPs). A summary of the key objectives of the relevant safeguards policies considered for the CASA-1000 Project is discussed below.

OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

130. OP 4.12 establishes the requirements of the World Bank for managing involuntary resettlement. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where possible. Where the acquisition of land or other assets is necessary, the policy sets out requirements for participation in resettlement planning, mandates compensation for assets at replacement cost, and expects to see that incomes and standards of living of PAHs are improved or at least restored to what they were prior to displacement.

131. WB's Policy deals with the issues and concerns relating to involuntary resettlement due to the development projects and provides principles and guidelines to mitigate the adverse impacts on the local community, particularly their relocation/ displacement. The Bank's experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks. The policy provides the basis for the development/ preparation of the Resettlement Policy Framework and the Resettlement Action Plan.

132. The main objectives of the Bank's safeguard policies are to:

- Reduce and manage adverse risks of the development projects
- Identify opportunities for promoting social benefits
- Provide a process for full disclosure and meaningful stakeholders consultation
- Ensure that social risks are systematically addressed, evaluated, and incorporated
- Full and timely compensation for the losses of the affected people caused by the implementation of the project will be paid.

BP 17.50 Public Disclosure of Information

133. BP 17.50 sets out the World Bank policy on disclosure of information. It is a mandatory procedure to be followed by the borrower and Bank and supports public access to information on social aspects of projects.

3.3 Compliance with Country Laws and World Bank Policies

134. The compliance status of the project with the Country's Laws/ legislation and World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policies is summarized in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2: Compliance of National Legislation and World Bank OPs

Issues	WB Social Safeguards Policy	Afghanistan Laws and Regulations	Gaps between WB's policy and Afghanistan Laws	Gap Filling Measures
Land Acquisition and Resettlement				
Objective	Avoid involuntary land acquisition resettlement wherever possible. Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring protect and design alternatives.	There is no explicit reference to the need for avoidance or minimizing of resettlement impacts.	Afghanistan Laws do not have the provision of avoiding or minimizing the involuntary resettlement impacts	The updated RAP includes measures to avoid or minimize the RAP impacts of the subproject.
Project screening	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of PAHs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	LAL call for conducting a land clearance survey, social impact assessment and resettlement plan where land being expropriated involves residential households. LAL includes provisions for public consultation, which provides for early screening of	There are no specific requirements for a census for entitlements under the Afghanistan Laws. However, the land clearance identifies the people who will be affected by the project, establish an inventory of land and assets to be	The project impacts are identified based on early screening, survey/census, assessment of impacts and land Tasfiya (clearance).

		the project, as well as public hearings which include publicizing the proposed public hearings in the media.	affected and determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance.	
Consultation	Carry out meaningful consultations with PAHs, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.	The LAL includes provisions of the public hearing, including requirements for publicity about the proposed public hearings in the Official Journal and in the media. A report on the consultation is to be made, including a description of the public hearings. LAL provides information to be provided to PAPs before expropriation occurs. Once the report on the public consultation results is published, a social impact study and property	Consultations are only required at the planning stage. There are no specific provisions on preparing and implementing resettlement plans based on meaningful consultations with PAPs, including the poor, landless, and elderly, women and other vulnerable groups and no requirements of public consultation and public engagement during implementation under the Afghanistan Laws.	Consultations are conducted on an ongoing basis with stakeholders, including PAHs. Development of mitigation measures will take into consideration the needs and views of stakeholders and those affected.

		survey of APs is carried out.		
PAHs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land	Ensure that PAHs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Based on article 33 of LML the land that PAHs, without titles to have custody of, shall be returned to the original landowner or shall be expropriated by the government. Non-titleholders are eligible for compensation for loss of non-land assets under LAL 2018.	No gaps as non-titleholders are eligible for compensation for loss of non-land assets under LAL 2018.	PAHs without legal or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, are equally entitled to participate in consultations and benefit schemes and be compensated for their affected non-land assets such as dwellings and structures. However, the eligibility of the PAHs without titles to land is defined by a cut-off date. Any informal settlers who encroach on the subproject area after the declaration of the cut-off date are not eligible for any compensation.
Compensation at full replacement cost	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following: elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.	The LAL Law stipulates requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes and that it shall only take	There is no explicit guidance provided on how to determine fair compensation and/or replacement costs and no	An independent and qualified replacement cost appraiser has been engaged to assist the Arazi and PMU in appraising the replacement

	<p>Depreciation of structures and assets should not be deducted.</p>	<p>place following fair compensation in accordance with the law. The LAL requires that land expropriation should follow principles of justice and equality on account of ensuring that expropriation must ensure that the standard of living of APs is equal to or higher than the one prior to compensation. The Expropriation Law is also required to guarantee fair compensation based on market value. The requiring agency has the mandate and responsibility to assess the value of land and related assets.</p>	<p>requirement for third party validation to appraise the replacement cost of affected land and other assets.</p>	<p>cost of affected assets to ensure full replacement cost as per OP4.12 definition without deductions for depreciation, transaction costs etc.</p>
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Compensation for loss of income	The loss of income or livelihood sources will be compensated promptly at full replacement cost.	Legal provisions are deficient to recognize entitlements for loss of incomes and means of livelihood due to land acquisition	There is no specific provision on entitlements for loss of income and livelihoods under the Afghanistan Laws.	Households whose income or livelihood sources are affected by the subproject are entitled to compensation for income loss. Business affected business regardless of the status of business registration is compensated for by the lost net income from the affected business.
Assistance for physically displaced households	Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living	The LAL allows compensation for lost assets.	Afghanistan Laws do not provide for any specific assistance including transitional support and development assistance to PAHs other than offering compensation for lost assets.	All PAPs are entitled to relocation assistance such as transportation assistance, transitional assistance, and other resettlement measures as necessary and eligible to participate in the RAP of the CASA 1000.
Assistance for Vulnerable People	Particular attention should be given to women-headed households as well as vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities;	The LAL obliges the government to take the necessary measures to ensure	Afghanistan laws do not prescribe specific measures for improvement of living	Vulnerable Households. Vulnerable people (PAHs below the poverty line, women

		adequate information, consultation of vulnerable groups, and promote the right to equality and non-discrimination, but without elaboration on what measures are required to reach these outcomes.	standards to national minimum standards, nor for restoration of livelihoods, or access to income generating sources, and there are no specific measures to be taken for vulnerable people.	household heads, and physically/mentally challenged headed households) will be given assistance in the form of a one-time allowance for vulnerable PAHs equivalent to AFN 16,500 and priority in employment in project-related jobs.
Livelihood Rehabilitation Program	Appropriate assistance should be provided to help PAHs to restore and/or at least maintain their livelihoods and standard of living.		The Afghanistan Laws do not elaborate the option and implementation of assistance and livelihood restoration for the PAHs.	Lump sum one-time livelihood assistance allowance (AFN 15,000 at OPL, 2024 rates) on account of livelihood restoration support. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.
Compensation payment	Compensation/rehabilitation assistance should be paid prior to ground levelling and demolition and in any case before an impact occurs.	The LAL requires that (i) takeover of expropriated land cannot occur until: a) public notice of expropriation	There is no specific mention of works in the LAL but possession of expropriated land by the Government	Civil works will not proceed for a specific component or geographic area until (i) compensation and assistance have been paid

		<p>has occurred;</p> <p>b) list of assets has been drawn up;</p> <p>c) resettlement plan has been implemented;</p> <p>d) replacement land as agreed by PAHs has been provided free of charge;</p> <p>e) Fair compensation to PAHs has been deposited with a banking institution;</p> <p>(ii) PAHs are granted a reasonable period of time to vacate expropriated property, not to exceed ninety days.</p>	<p>is not permitted until the Resettlement Plan and other fair compensation have been implemented.</p>	<p>in full to the PAHs and communities;</p> <p>(ii) relocation has been completed, and</p> <p>(iii) the area is free from any encumbrances.</p>
<p>Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</p>	<p>Establish a GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the PAHs' concerns and grievances regarding the project's environmental performance.</p>	<p>The LAL suggests disputes over expropriation processes be handled through normal administrative and court processes.</p>	<p>Under the Afghanistan Laws, there is no specific requirement of a project-level GRM to be established, including roles and responsibilities and documentation</p>	<p>A project level GRM was established in consultation with the PAHs and communities to resolve complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation, assistance and</p>

			n of grievances.	resettlement of the subproject.
Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of PAHs, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	In LAL for Public Facility, the requiring agency and project proponents have the responsibility to monitor land expropriation processes.	There is no provision on external monitoring of resettlement implementation and post-implementation evaluation to assess whether the objectives of the Resettlement Plan have been achieved under Afghanistan Laws.	The PMU will undertake internal monitoring on land acquisition, compensation and support for the PAHs. Monitoring reports will be shared with relevant stakeholders and uploaded on the WB and DABS websites for disclosure. Additionally, the ARTF TPMA will also conduct monitoring of RAP implementation.
Resettlement Action Plan Preparation	Prepare a Resettlement Action Plan/RAP elaborating on PAHs entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation plan.	LAL calls for a social impact study and resettlement plan to be developed to mitigate adverse effects and to compensate for the losses due to expropriation, based on social impact assessment and consultations with PAPs. Resettlement plan is to	There are no specific details of how requirements of the plan are to be developed and carried out, including institutional arrangements or time-bound implementation plans under Afghanistan Laws.	The Updated RAP has been prepared covering PAHs entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation plan.

		include: (i) different alternatives to housing for stakeholders to choose from; (ii) mechanisms for restoration of income and lost livelihoods; (iii) timetable for plan's implementation; (iv) estimation of costs of implementing different alternatives; (v) supervision mechanisms for implementation of the relocation plan.		
Disclosure of Resettlement Action Plan/RAP	The draft Updated RAP, including documentation of the consultation process, must be disclosed in a timely manner before project commencement (in an accessible place, and a form and language understandable to PAHs and other stakeholders.) The final Updated RAP must also be disclosed.	LAL requires prior public notice of consultation phase including availability of project documents. Consultations are held in "simple and adequate" language, and minutes taken of stakeholder	There are no specific government requirements on how and where disclosures of public consultation reports and/or resettlement reports are to be made.	Requirements for information disclosure are specified in the Updated RAP. Before submitting to the WB and after WB's acceptance of the Updated RAP, the document in the local Dari and Pashtu languages will be posted in

		questions and comments, and publication of public consultation report following consultation.		accessible public areas and sent to the relevant agencies and community leaders. A summary of the Updated RAP will be provided to the community leaders. The Updated RAP and any addendums, if any, will also be uploaded to the WB and DABS websites.
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3.4 New Amendment to land laws

135. While the land classification regime has remained unchanged, since the regime change on August 15, 2021, new amendments (which have yet to be formally issued) are mainly related to the institutional arrangements for land dispute resolution, additional information added on endowment land, and formation of special committee for land clearance. These laws will be effective after endorsement by Government of Afghanistan. DABS has confirmed that no decrees would be required from the new Government of Afghanistan for use of government land for transmission towers. The proposed amendments have been reviewed by the RAP and no impact is foreseen in terms of RAP implementation. The team will continue to closely monitor any changes to the country’s land laws and regulations that may affect Project implementation.

4 Consultation

136. This Chapter describes the process and outcomes of the consultations carried out with various groups of stakeholders while preparing the present RAP. Also provided in this Chapter is a framework for the consultations to be carried out during project implementation. Finally, disclosure requirements for the present RAP are described at the end of the Chapter.

4.1 Objectives of Consultations

137. Stakeholder consultations (or public consultation) during the environmental and social assessment process, including preparation of RAP of development projects, is increasingly considered an important instrument and requirements which increase the authenticity and acceptability of assessment itself but more importantly, can enhance the quality of decision making as well. Stakeholder consultation during various stages of developmental projects helps to improve decision making and ultimately leads towards sustainable development.

138. Stakeholder consultation is a two-way process. For stakeholders, the consultation process is an opportunity to obtain project information, be informed about project risks and impacts, raise issues and concerns, and ask questions. For the project proponents, the consultation process offers the opportunity to understand the stakeholders and their concerns about the project, their needs and aspirations, but their suggestions may potentially help shape the project. Listening to stakeholders' concerns and feedback can be a valuable source of information that can improve project design and outcomes and help the project proponent to identify and control external risks. It can also form the basis for future collaboration and partnerships.

139. The national legislation and WB safeguard policies require consultations to be carried out, particularly with the affected communities as part of the RAP preparation process. The consultation carried out during the present RAP and reported in this Chapter meets these requirements.

140. In accordance with World Bank Guidelines, the public consultations were carried out keeping in view the following major objectives:

- Sharing information with stakeholders on the project activities and its associated risks and impacts, and providing key project information to the stakeholders, and soliciting their views on the project and its potential or perceived impacts,
- Identification of likely resettlement impacts,
- Ascertaining the most acceptable solutions and mitigation measures for possible issues that could arise during the implementation of RAP,
- Possible redressal of specific issues associated with the implementation of RAP,
- Developing and maintaining communication links between the project proponents (DABS) and stakeholders,

- Understanding the stakeholders' concerns regarding various aspects of the project, including the existing situation, route alignment, construction works and the potential impacts of the construction-related activities and operation of the project.
- Receiving feedback on resettlement issues and verifying their significance.
- Ensuring that views and concerns of the stakeholders are incorporated into the project design and implementation as much as possible with the objectives of reducing or offsetting negative impacts and enhancing benefits of the project.
- Managing expectations and misconceptions related to the project.
- Obtaining local knowledge about the people living in the nearby areas of project alignment.
- Interaction with the project affected the population and other stakeholders for the collection of primary as well as secondary data relating to the project activities.
- Engaging stakeholders for maximization of the project benefits.

141. Public consultation plays a vital role in studying project effects and their successful mitigation. This provides an opportunity for the potential PAHs and other stakeholders to share their views associated with the project and propose possible solutions. Public involvement is an essential element of RAP preparation, leading to a better and more acceptable RAP implementation.

4.2 Details of Consultation Process

- To engage all stakeholders, especially PAHs, and gather feedback and suggestions, several consultative meetings were conducted during the RAP preparation. These sessions included government officials, local governments representatives, provincial offices of National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA, Provincial (Kunduz, Baghlan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Kabul, Laghman, and Nangarhar), as well as representatives of agriculture, and forestry, wildlife and fisheries departments of provinces. Most meetings took place in the department offices. DABS has been conducting these consultations since the feasibility stage of the Project. A summary of these stakeholders' consultations can be found in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Summary of Consultations during the original RAP

Stakeholders	Number of Meetings/ Workshop/FGD	Number of Participant
Consultation with Government Officials (District Level Institutional Stakeholders Meetings)	45	216
Consultation with Government Officials (Provincial Level Institutional Stakeholders Meetings)	44	167
Community Consultations with Men and Women	349	2,279
Total Consultations	438	2662

Table 4.2: Summary of Consultations during RAP Updating

Stakeholders	Number of Meetings/ Workshop/FGD	Number of Participant
Consultation with Government Officials (District Level Institutional Stakeholders Meetings)	58	592
Consultation with Government Officials (Provincial Level Institutional Stakeholders Meetings)	24	169
Community Consultations with AHs	251	1618
Total Consultations	333	2379

142. The details of consultations for the original RAP and for updated RAP are included in Annex 11 and Annex.11.1.1.

4.2.1 Key Stakeholders Engagement and Consultation Activities in 2024.

143. In total, 89 consultations were conducted in 2024 with district and provincial level officials from various line-departments and agencies. These consultations aimed at ensuring their participation and cooperation while updating the RAP the project implementation. The lists of these consultations can be found in Tables 4.4 and 4.5, with detailed information provided in Annex 11.1. Additionally, signed copy from Government Officials by Provinces are available in Annex 11.

Table 4.3: Summary list of Key Stakeholders Engagement Activities in 2024.

Stakeholder Category	Activities Undertaken	Project phase	Engagement approach	Timing	Number of participants
Baghlan LAR committees & provincial and district administration	Providing updates on the CASA-1000 project resumption, defining the roles and responsibilities of the LAR committee. Providing information about the entitlement matrix and collecting feedback from the LAR committees.	RAP updating	Focus group discussion	There were 8 sessions scheduled on the following dates: July 21, 26, 27, and 28, 2024; August 12 and 18, 2024; September 9, 2024, and October 27, 2024.	65 participants
Baghlan GRCs	Dissemination of information on GRM, channels for submitting grievances, the procedures for filing complaints, and addressing concerns of	RAP updating	Public outreach	3 sessions during October 1, 24, and 30, 2024)	42 participants

	PAHs related to compensation.				
Nangarhar Provincial and district administration , Arazi & DABS	Providing updates on the CASA-1000 project resumption and enhancing coordination among entities on RAP implementation.	RAP updating	Door to door consultation	3 sessions scheduled during July 20 and 25, 2024 and August 15, 2024.	10 participants
Nangarhar LAR committee and PAHs	Defining the roles and responsibilities of the LAR committee. Providing information about the entitlement matrix and collecting feedback from the LAR committees.	RAP updating	Focus group discussion	5 sessions held during July 23 and 25, 2024 and August 1 and 21, 2024.	38 participants
Laghman Provincial DABS and Arazi	Providing updates on the CASA-1000 project resumption and enhancing coordination among entities on RAP implementation.	RAP updating	Door to door consultation	2 sessions held during July 27 and 30, 2024.	7 participants
LAR committees and PAHs	Defining the roles and responsibilities of the LAR	RAP updating	Focus group discussion	1 session held during	9 participants

	committee. Providing information about the entitlement matrix and collecting feedback from the LAR committees.			July 25, 2024.	
Panjshir provincial and local administration , DABS, MAIL, Arazi,	Providing updates on the CASA-1000 project resumption, and enhancing coordination among entities on RAP implementation	RAP updating	Door to door consultation	4 sessions held during July 22, 23, and 24, 2024 and August 7, 2024.	16 participants
Panjshir PAHs, community (CRGs), and LAR committees	Defining the roles and responsibilities of the LAR committee. Providing information about the entitlement matrix and collecting feedback from the LAR committees.	RAP updating	Focus group discussion	8 sessions scheduled for July 22, 2024, and August 17, 18, 26, 29, and September 3, 2024.	51 participants
Kapisa Provincial and district	Provide updates on the CASA-1000 project resumption and enhance	RAP updating	Door to door consultation	4 sessions during July 30, 2024,	20 participants

administration , DABS, Arazi	coordination among entities on RAP implementation.			and August 7, 14 and 15, 2024.	
Kapisa PAHs, community and LAR committees	Information provided about the entitlement matrix and collecting feedback from the LAR committees. Public education was delivered to the PAHs in Kapisa.	RAP updating	Focus group discussion	6 sessions scheduled for July 6, 15, 22, 2024 and August 7 and 12, 2024 and September 26, 2024.	37 participants
Kunduz Provincial and district administration	Updates on RAP updating, with discussion on land clearance process with Arazi and discussion on concerns raised by PAHs regarding land clearance. The coordination meeting was held to provide information on the re-establishment of the Grievance Redresses Committees (GRCs) and the Grievance uptake channel.	Initial phase of the updated RAP preparation .	Door to door consultation	3 times / provincial level (July24-26, 2024)	19 participants

Provincial and community along the project area in Kunduz province	Training and awareness raising session on grievance uptake channels delivered to Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).	Initial phase of the updated RAP preparation	Door to door consultation with AHs and Grievances uptake channel	4 time / district and community level (October 24-28, 2024)	64 participants
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Source: Consultation Meetings during the updated RAP, July to Sept 2024- details are provided in annex 11.1

144. summarizes the concerns, suggestions, and opinions of PAHs, LAR committees and local authorities on RAP-related issues of the CASA 1000, as expressed during consultations, and how these concerns, suggestions, and opinions have been addressed and incorporated in this updated RAP.

Table 4.4: Summary list of Consultation Activities Undertaken in 2024

No.	Issues	Descriptions	Responses/Action
1	Resumption of CASA 1000	The consultation meetings held in all seven provinces along the CASA 1000 route garnered positive feedback from participants regarding the project's resumption, along with requests for robust coordination among relevant stakeholders to ensure its effective implementation.	The LAR committees, which include members from Community Representative groups (CRGs) and local entities, seek to improve coordination on RAP management.
2	Compensation for land and loss of assets.	Throughout the consultation meetings across the seven provinces, participants raised concerns regarding compensation for land and	To compensate for the losses of affected land and other assets, the entitlement matrix outlined in the approved RPF will be adhered to. The

		loss of assets. They also requested detailed information on the compensation procedure and emphasized the need for transparency in the valuation of lost assets.	provisions of the RPF were explained to participants during various sessions.
3	Land Tasfiya (clearance)	The ESSU of DABS PMU contacted the provincial Arazi to speed up the processing of land clearance (Tasfiya) and the preparation of pricing and valuation reports.	The land Tasfiya along with pricing and valuation reports have been completed.
4	Ensuring fair compensation for losses	Participants in the consultation meetings expressed concerns about fair compensation for land and loss of assets.	Details on entitlements and the valuation methodology were presented, ensuring transparency and satisfaction among the Project-Affected Households (PAHs).
5	Providing employment opportunities for locals, particularly Project-Affected Households (PAHs).	<p>Meetings across different districts and provinces consistently pointed out the demand for employment opportunities for locals, particularly PAHs. The following points summarize the feedback and concerns raised by participants on this matter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PAHs emphasized the need for employment opportunities to be offered to locals, especially those affected by the project. 2. Requests were made to ensure that employment during the construction 	<p>This matter will be communicated with contractors under CASA 1000 and as well as the World Bank CRLP.</p> <p>Contractors will be instructed to hire workers based on their skill level and requirement. However, priority will be given to local people who are also affected by the subproject</p>

		<p>phase of the CASA-1000 project would be accessible to PAHs.</p> <p>3. Participants expressed that timely payment of compensation, and the creation of job opportunities would be highly beneficial for their families.</p>	
6	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).	Clarifying channels for lodging complaints and grievance procedures.	The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is re-established to address complaints and grievances related to the CASA-1000 project. It provides channels for Project-Affected Households (PAHs) to lodge complaints, ensuring that their concerns are heard and addressed promptly. The GRM is designed to respect the entitlements matrix and address grievances effectively.
7	Timely payment of compensation	Participants requested that compensation be made on time.	Compensation to the PAHs will be made after RAP approval
8	Fulfillment of services promised during the CASA CSP Project	During the consultation meetings held across seven provinces along the CASA 1000 route, participants emphasized the importance of fulfilling the services provided during the CASA CSP Project.	The World Bank-supported CRLP is dedicated to ensuring the delivery of these community services as promised during the CASA CSP Project.

9	Views of PAHs.	PAHs were supportive of the project, participating in the consultation process through responding to various surveys. They also expressed their support to the Project with the expectation of getting fair compensation for their affected assets.	Compensation for losses will be based on the approved entitlement matrix
10	Sharing information about re-establishment of LARCs and GRCs with communities and PAHs.	The channel through which the complaints and requests of the community people and PAHs are addressed.	Public awareness sessions that aimed to inform people to use the GRM services conducted. Further GRM publication will be conducted.
11	GRM	Hearing and Resolving of the social issues and grievances of the people along the project route.	The people were assured that their legal requests and demands would be addressed. Additionally, GRM posters outlining uptake channels were disseminated.
12	GRM training	Concerned raised about weak capacity of local and provincial GRCs.	GRM trainings arranged for local and provincial GRCs. Further training and hands-on support will be provided.

Source: Consultation Meetings during the updated RAP, July to Sept 2024- details are provided in annex 11.1.

4.2.2 Community Consultations

145. A total of 251 consultations and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with the project affected households (PAHs), involving 1618 participated. These sessions took place across various villages in seven provinces, Kunduz, Baghlan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Kabul, Laghman, and Nangarhar. For a summary, refer to **Table 4.5**. Detailed information including

dates, venues and number of participants, and photographs is available in **Annex 11.1**.¹² PAHs Expectations and Concerns during Consultations. As an outcome of the consultation process while preparing the RAP and described in **Sections 4.3.1** and **4.2.3**, the following feedback was received from the stakeholders:

- Local people will fully cooperate and participate at all levels of project implementation. Developmental activities are welcomed by the communities.
- Resettlement issues were discussed.
- Towers installed near the settlements will have adverse impacts. Therefore, the community prefers that the tower locations and transmission line routes are well away from their houses and other structures.
- Local people expect that the project will result in economic development/ improvement in the area.
- Communities expect full mitigation of impacts on them, particularly restoration of their livelihood.
- Demolishing houses and structures should be avoided to a possible extent.
- Employment opportunities should be provided to locals during the construction and operational phases of the project according to their qualifications and skills.
- Transportation of heavy machinery to the transmission line corridor will be a difficult task.
- The contractors may face security problems, particularly while working in remote areas.
- The safety and security aspects related to the project need to be considered during the construction and post-construction period.
- Compensation should be paid to all PAHs.
- The project should avoid the destruction of houses, mosques, schools, graveyard and other private property. If unavoidable, timely compensation should be provided.
- Villages situated near the transmission line should be facilitated with the provision of electricity, educational facilities for girls and boys and health centers for them. The areas under flood risks should be provided with retaining walls for the safety of structures.

¹² Its mentionable that Prior to August 15, 2021, consultations with women took place, but after that, due to restrictions and limitations, they were no longer covered

- Alternate route suggested by locals should be considered, to minimize project impacts.
- All possible safety measures should be taken at all stages of the project.
- Landowners will allow installing towers if the compensation of land and crops is paid to them.
- The crops affected should be properly compensated and then locals would have no objections.
- Agricultural land compensation should be provided before installation of the tower and conductor stringing.
- Relocation of settlements should be minimized by changing the design, where possible.
- Avoid the impact on structures such as housing societies, orchards/ forest and villages (residential structures/houses).
- In addition to compensation, livelihood assistance to the PAHs should also be provided.
- Executing Agency should ensure that before the commencement of civil works contractors should take the local community into confidence and should address their concerns.
- Almost all the PAHs are very poor; there is a need to share some benefits from the project as per their assessed needs. Special attention should be given to the provision of clean drinking water, under the community support program. Besides, there is a need for benefit sharing in the social sector and health and hygiene promotion activities, etc. as well.
- The government should approach stakeholders, and the project affected persons and compensated them for the loss of their assets.
- In cases where land records are not available, the provincial committee is still responsible for resolving the land issues of the people, and the process is carried out in accordance with the land acquisition law (LAL). However, if the land is government-owned, only compensation for the losses or assets will be provided. PAHs should be paid with some kind of property depreciation compensation if there is a provision under the current policies.
- Benefit-sharing for women through vocational training and handicraft skills development should be considered.
- Installation should be done after harvest of crops.

- Compensation should be fair and should be delivered before the start of work. Payment of compensation for project affected person especially vulnerable PAHs should be ensured.
- Transport for relocation of assets and timely compensation to all the affected assets should be provided.
- Temporary land will be required for the construction of camps, and the camp should be in the government /public areas after consultation of local authorities
- RoW clearance for installation of towers and transmission lines should be minimized as far as possible.
- Damaged lands should be rehabilitated/ restored to the pre-construction stage after the construction work is completed.
- Women's involvement in activities outside the home is limited. However, the Involvement of women in routine activities/jobs should not be affected due to the implementation of the project.

4.2.3 Redressal of Concerns

146. The following measures have been/will be taken to address the stakeholder's concerns described in Section 4.3.3:

- The project route has no effect on any religious and cultural site. During detailed design, special care will be taken about this aspect
- The transmission line route avoids major settlements. However, the project activities may affect scattered houses, schools, livestock/ animal sheds. In such cases, all losses will be compensated appropriately.
- It will be ensured that PAHs without land titles are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets and/or loss of livelihood.
- The compensation will be given in cash and without any undue delay and the compensation will be paid prior to the occupation of land for construction activities
- The route alignment is selected in a way that the number of trees to be felled is minimized.
- No orchards will be affected by the project route, and when such a situation arises, alignment will be changed.
- Fair, prompt and negotiated amount (current market rates) of compensation will be paid to the PAHs for the loss of their crops and trees

- In the case of tenants/ landholders, compensation will be made directly to the tenants/ landholders/ renters, as per agreed proportions (terms and conditions) with the owners
- The contractor will address all concerns of the local communities.
- All efforts and engineering practices will be adopted during the final design to minimize the RoW clearance.
- Compensation for losses of crops, trees, structures, and other assets will be paid to the PAHs in accordance with the RPF, WB Operational Policies and Afghanistan land acquisition laws.
- Transition/ shifting assistance is provided to the eligible/ entitled persons if the transport is not provided.
- Compensation will be provided to the eligible and entitled PAHs, including women and vulnerable people in accordance with the entitlement matrix of compensation given in the RAP.
- Payment of tree compensation and salvage material (wood) will be provided to the tree-owner (s) in accordance with RAP.
- Preference will be given to engaging local skilled and unskilled people in the project related jobs due to the sensitivity of local customs and traditions of the area by the contractor as per provisions are given in RAP.

147. Furthermore, the other following measures will be carried out to protect the surrounding communities from the expected impacts of construction:

- Project facilities (construction camps, equipment/ plants) should be located at least 500 m away from the community to avoid disturbance to the local community (women and children);
- The contractor should ensure that the construction work does not hinder the local people or their livestock mobility in the area
- Contractors should remain confined within the specified limits and will not park the machinery and material except at the demarcated sites
- Contractors should ensure the safety of the community as well as workers
- To ensure the address of the community complaints / concerns related to the project, a community complaints register should be maintained by the contractor and should be regularly monitored by the project personnel.

- Where availability of potable water is scarce and limited as in most parts of the project area, contractors should install tube wells / motor pumps/ hand pumps as per requirements and should not exploit the community water resources without their consent.

4.2.4 Summary of Concerns and their Redressal

148.A summary of stakeholders' concerns and their redress discussed in **Sections 4.3.3 and 4.3.4** is presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: PAPs/ Community Concerns and their Redress

Concerns	Redress	Remarks
Consultations with PAHs/ Local Community		
Employment for local skilled and unskilled labor in the project should be provided to increase the livelihood. At least one-third of the local community, especially PAHs, should be engaged in project-related jobs.	Preference will be given to engaging local people, especially PAHs, in the project-related jobs.	The contractor will be contractually responsible for this according to the Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP).
In some cases, local women are working in agricultural fields, so their routine activities should not be disturbed due to the construction activities.	The transmission line route alignment passes away from the settlement, so there will not be any disturbance to women. Contractor will nonetheless be responsible for developing and implementing a code of conduct for all site personnel.	The contractor will be contractually responsible for this.
RoW clearance for installation of towers and transmission line should be minimized	All efforts and engineering practices will be adopted during final design and construction to minimize the RoW clearance.	The contractor will be responsible for this measure.

<p>Installation should be done after harvest of crops</p>	<p>Preference will be given to installation after harvest, but in case of any crop/ tree losses, compensation will be given to owners of crops/ trees.</p>	<p>DABS will ensure payment of compensation against the loss of crops/ trees.</p>
<p>Compensation should be fair and should be paid before the start of work. Payment of compensation for project affected person especially vulnerable PAHs should be ensured.</p>	<p>Compensation payments to the affected people (temporary and/or permanent affected) will be made in one installment prior to starting construction work.</p>	<p>DABS will ensure the implementation of the RAP and the payments of compensation through bank accounts. If a household (HH) does not have a bank account, DABS will facilitate the opening of a bank account and, in general, avoid the disbursement of compensation in cash. If any affected household (AH) is unavailable, DABS will provide escrow accounts for them, and their payment will be securely held until they become available.</p>
<p>Impacts on the structures should be avoided and relocation of settlements should be minimized by changing the design, where possible</p>	<p>Impacts at various places have already been avoided by making diversions at different points.</p>	
<p>Transport for the relocation of assets and timely compensation to all the PAHs should be provided.</p>	<p>Transition/ shifting assistance will be provided to the eligible/ entitled people if transport is not provided.</p>	<p>DABS will ensure RAP implementation and payment of compensation and assistance.</p>
<p>Resettlement Action Plan should be developed and ensured for the PAHs to facilitate their resettlement and ensure payment of compensation</p>	<p>Compensation against losses of crops, trees, structures, and other assets will be paid to the PAHs in accordance with the RAP and RPF.</p>	<p>DABS will ensure RAP implementation and payment of compensation and assistance.</p>

Damaged lands should be rehabilitated/ restored after the construction work is completed.	Contractor will rehabilitate/ restore the land to the pre-project condition.	The contractor will be responsible for this measure.
Local norms should be honored, and construction work should be completed in time	Contractor will nonetheless be responsible for developing and implementing a code of conduct for all site personnel.	The contractor will be contractually responsible for this.
Compensation for the affected cropped area, houses and other private assets should be in accordance with current market rates/ replacement cost	Compensation amounts have been estimated based on current market rates equivalent to the replacement cost without any depreciation.	DABS will ensure RAP implementation and payment of compensation and assistance.
Consultations with PAHs/ Local Community (Female members)		
The local community should be allowed to collect the wood material from the removed trees.	Payment of tree compensation and salvage material (wood) will be provided to the tree- owner (s) in accordance with RAP.	DABS will ensure RAP implementation and payment of compensation and assistance.
Resettlement issues should be discussed in the presence of whole local community/ local population involving females.	During preparation of the original RAP, women consultations were conducted. However, in the updated RAP stage, women were not directly involved in consultations. Instead, their issues were addressed through their male representatives (Maharam) after 15 August 2021. Women can, however, still rise their complaints and grievances directly through DABS provincial offices.	DABS will ensure RAP implementation
Landowners will allow the transmission line construction if	Payment of compensation against the losses will be paid prior to the commencement of work.	DABS will ensure RAP implementation and payment of compensation and assistance.

compensation of losses is given to them.		
Male members should be employed in the project related jobs so that they could get the jobs in their own city/ village instead of moving towards other cities for jobs. In this way their social safety could be enhanced.	Preference will be given to engaging local skilled and unskilled people in the project related jobs by the contractor as per provision given in the RAP.	Contractor will be contractually responsible for this as per the Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP)..
• Consultative Meeting with Officials		
Officials and other stakeholders should be kept in the loop. The Engineering team and land team should be involved in land and structure assessment and compensation.	Institutional arrangements for the implementation of RAP covering all concerned departments/ agencies are already included in the RAP for smooth implementation.	DABS will ensure the proper coordination with line-department/ agencies while
Resistance may be observed by the local community as experienced in the past. They should be paid compensation prior to the commencement of work to run the project smoothly	As per WB policy, no civil work will be started before the disbursement of compensation to all PAHs.	DABS will ensure RAP implementation and payment of compensation and assistance.
Crops supply from farmland to market/ food depot may be disturbed during project implementation.	The contractor will ensure that such impacts are minimized.	DABS will ensure the compliance

<p>Impacts on the structures should be avoided and relocation of settlements should be minimized by changing the design, where possible</p>	<p>Impacts at various points have been avoided by making diversions. In case of loss of structure or other assets, compensation will be paid to the eligible and entitles PAHs in accordance with the RAP.</p>	<p>DABS will ensure the compliance</p>
<p>Security of transmission line has to be considered. Resettlement issues must be resolved before commencement of the project. A conflict management system at grass root level should be placed so that the issues can be resolved at the field level.</p>	<p>The DABS and contractor security field offices are responsible regarding security context as per the approved Security Management Plan (SMP).</p> <p>Payment of compensation for losses will be paid as per entitlement matrix provided in RAP.</p> <p>An effective and functional gender-sensitive grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to redress the concerns/ grievances of the people.</p>	<p>Concerned departments will be involved to ensure security of personnel and transmission line.</p> <p>DABS will ensure RAP implementation and payment of compensation and assistance.</p>

4.3 Consultations Framework

149. The stakeholder consultation and engagement is an ongoing process and will continue throughout the project’s construction as well as operation and maintenance phases. The ongoing consultation process could be scheduled on a regular basis with the stakeholders, including but not limited to the government departments concerned, local administration and the community representatives from the project area.

150. The overarching goal of consultations and community engagement is to support and facilitate the project implementation, to maintain friendly relationships with the communities, to reduce conflicts and project opposition, to address grievances effectively, and to increase project’s acceptability. Stakeholder consultations will take place during implementation through the following means:

- An awareness campaign for all stakeholders, and
- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at the community level

- Formal interactions through periodic workshops, consultation sessions with wider stakeholders' especially institutional ones such as other Government Departments and relevant NGOs.

151. Periodically, the DABS will also hold formal workshops/meetings to consult a wide range of stakeholders, including PAHs and other community members, relevant line departments, and NGOs, on project activities, RAP implementation, any outstanding issues, views and concerns of PAHs and communities, and ways and means to address them. Proceedings of these workshops/meetings will be recorded and widely disseminated and also included in the project progress reports. See **Table 4.6** for the consultations to be carried out during project implementation.

Table 4.6: Consultations Framework

Description	Target Stakeholders	Timing	Responsibility
Public awareness campaigns consultation sessions to share the RAP with PAHs/ communities; and other stakeholders Location: various places in project area	Potential PAHs/ communities along the transmission line route, general public; and line departments/ agencies.	Before work at their locality starts and during the work at their locality	DABS-PMU; Project Consultants, Contractor and Owner Engineers
Consultations with communities	PAHs/ Communities along the transmission line route	Before the commencement of construction activities in any locality	DABS/Project Consultants, Contractor and OE
Establishment of GRM and GRCs Location: various places in the project area	PAH/ Communities along the transmission line route	Before the commencement of construction activities.	DABS/Project Consultants, Contractor and Owner Engineers
Grievance redress Location: various places in project area	PMU staff; contractors; consultants; relevant line departments;	Construction Stage	DABS/Project Consultants, Contractor and Owner Engineers
Informal consultations and discussions. Ensuring continuous engagement with communities before and during project execution.	PAHs/ Communities along the transmission line route	Construction Stage	DABS/Project Consultants, Contractor and Owner Engineers

Location: various places in the project area			
Consultations with the PAHs/ communities during internal monitoring Location: various places in the project area	PAHs/ Communities along the transmission line route	Construction Stage	DABS /Project Consultants, Contractor and Owner Engineers
Fortnightly meetings at project sites. Venue: Site offices	PMU staff; contractors; consultants; and CRGs (as needed).	Construction Stage	DABS
Consultations with the PAHs/ Communities during the Independent Monitoring Venue: various places in project area	PAHs/ Communities along the transmission line route	Construction Stage	Independent monitoring consultant
Sessions to review RAP implementation, any outstanding issues and grievances, views and concerns of PAHs; and actions needed to address them. Location: site offices within project area.	PAPs/ Communities with CASA 1001 TL; relevant line department; NGOs, such as the implementing partners or INGOs who are being engaged by the WB IAs.	Six-months during the construction phase	DABS, Project Consultants, Contractor and Owner Engineers
Consultations with the PAHs/ Communities relating to the leftover tasks Location: various places in project area	PAHs/ Communities along the transmission line route alignment	Operation Stage	DABS
Consultations with the PAPs/ Communities during the site visits by the WB Review Missions. Location: various places in project area	PMU; project consultants; contractors; PAPs; and CRGs	Construction/ Operation Stage	DABS. Mission

152. The overall communications approach will be a key pathway for consultations. The Project will use a two-pronged communications platform aimed at internal and external communications as shown below.

Communications Approach and Levels of Engagement:

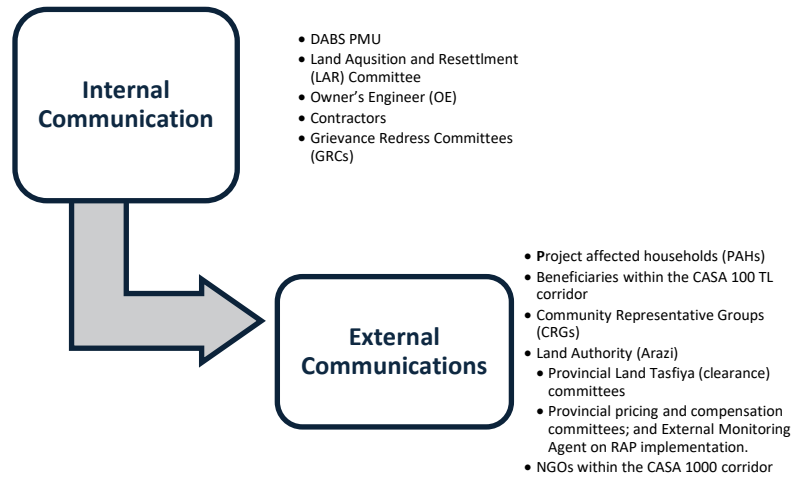


Figure 4.1: Communications platform

4.4 Disclosure

153. The initial draft RAP, along with an executive summary in Pashtu and Dari, was disclosed on the DABS website on November 6, 2019, and made available to the local communities through DABS site offices at the province level. The approved original RAP was re-disclosed at both DABS¹³ and WB websites in Feb 2020. Once approved, the updated version will be re-disclosed on DABS' website and World Bank's website. DABS PMU will ensure the updated RAP is available in places accessible to PAHs, presented in a form, manner, and language that is understandable to them.

¹³ <https://main.dabs.af/report-type/casa-1000>

5 Socioeconomic Baseline Conditions

154. This Chapter provides baseline conditions for the project area. The data for this description has been collected through conducting interviews with project affected persons based on the sample survey in 2019, focus group discussions (FGD), key informant interviews and checklists. The sample size covered 1,275 people from sample households located in villages scattered throughout the project route alignment to represent the whole project alignment.

155. The socioeconomic survey conducted in 2019 has been updated using data and information obtained from the land clearance and land valuation surveys in terms of updating the number and names of villages and number of households along the project route. Additionally, secondary sources were utilized to update the socio-economic information of the communities located within the Corridor of Influence (CoI) along the CASA 1000 route. The socioeconomic conditions of PAHs were derived from primary data through conducting field survey, and supplemented through secondary data obtained from DABS, Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD), Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Afghanistan Land Authority (also called Arazi), Community Development Council (CDC, now dissolved), local community including PAHs, other concerned departments and websites.

156. The primary data includes a socioeconomic survey of the affected families/ PAHs. The socioeconomic profile of the area has been developed based on interviews of 1,275 households selected randomly from the project area.

5.1 Socioeconomic Overview of the Area

157. The transmission line route generally traverses in areas of low population densities. The route generally avoids major cities and most of the population along the route is rural.

158. In most of the areas, the social structure is based on the extended/ joint family pattern. The household members include parents, grandparents, uncles, together with the families of the married sons. The head of the household (usually the father or the eldest brother) has the responsibility and authority to make decisions on behalf of the entire family.

159. The population settled along the transmission line alignment belongs to several ethnic groups and tribes. Most of the ethnic groups are Tajik, Pashtun, Uzbek, Turkmen, Hazara, Arab and Pashai. In addition, some other minority ethnic groups also exist in the vicinity of the transmission line alignment. However, none of these groups are considered Indigenous People, as defined in the WB Operational Policy (OP) 4.10 (Indigenous People)¹⁴.

¹⁴ In accordance with the OP 4.10 (Indigenous Peoples), the 'Indigenous Peoples' refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the characteristics in varying degrees, such as (a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (c) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (d) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

160. Several income-generating activities are practiced in the project area. These include farming, employment in the government and private sector, daily wage labor, operating own business/ shop, livestock rearing and working abroad. The major sources of income include farm income, off-farm work, business, daily wages, and some remittances.

161. Most of the houses in the area are brick-mortar structures, while a smaller number are brick- mud structures. Most of the government buildings, such as schools, are also brick-mortar structures with concrete roofs.

162. All the districts along the transmission line route have hospitals, dispensaries, rural health centers, and schools. The health situation in the districts is poor, especially in the remote valleys at some distance from the main roads.

5.2 Administrative Setting

163. Afghanistan is administratively divided into 34 provinces (wilayats), with each province having its own capital and a provincial administration. The provinces are further divided into districts, each of which normally covers a city or a number of villages. Each district is represented by a district governor. The government set up in Afghanistan consists of the council of ministers, provincial governors and the national assembly, with a president serving as the head of state. The administrative setup comprises three tiers including central government provincial (wilayat), and district (wuluswali).

5.3 Provinces, Districts and Villages along the Route

164. The proposed transmission route passes through seven provinces, 24 districts and 197 villages, as listed in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Provinces and Districts in Project Area

Districts	Villages
Kunduz Province	Bajowri, Kotarma Afghania, Qartib, Kotarma Turkmans, Shakh-e-Kunari, Qemai Khurd, Buz Kandhari, Qaria-e- Chone Shura, Qaram Qul, Qaria Musazai, Qaria, Deh Kalan, Shokh Tapa, Andarabi Tot Mazar, Akakhil and Qaria-e- Sadoqi Ha
Imam Sahib	
Markaz	
Khan Abad	

Baghlan Province	Hawza-e- Sharshar, Shurcha, Lafik, Hawza-e- Tang Murch, Qara Ghozi, Aman Joght, Markaz woloswali, Baitob, Bala, Hesar Kul, Hafiz Bacha Gul, Hawza-e-Markaz
Borka	Shura-e- chenarak Ala chulq, Naw Abad Burjak, Shin Dara
Nahreen	
Jelga	Hawza-e-awal elga Qishlaq, Masjid Biland Khuja Hijran Naw Abad, Hawza Down Qari Asadullah Shahid, Peram Toghla, Haji Wakil, Shurai Panjshiri, Dargi, Warchi Sufla wa Ulia, Shurai Qazia, Haji Chopan, Haji Mohmmad Kazim
Deh Salah	Shurai Khuja Ulia Ali, Masan, Haji Salam, Ahangaran
Pule-Hesar	Doroq, Panjaj, Charda, Sia Reg, Shurai Esmatullah Hano, Sang Buran, Burata, Ahangar, Qaria-e-Chegen, Deh ta Sia Deh, Alfamak, Kotal Murgh, Glass Dara, Naw abad Tal Mir ghazi, Khar Pushta, Kash Ghari, Sako, Dehterak, Sang na Qabilan , Deh Zangar, Gadada Geoshayan, Ahangaran, Lakmar, Hesa quza, Mohmmad Salah Beg Pes Qala, Dashtak, Kewan, Bagh Dara, Sang Ka, Samandan Dehna Achwar, Dwache Tasal, Khuja Qalat, Mir Hazar Khel Chaman , Tajikan , Lal Baj, Surab, Qaria Awlad, Wafakhel, Shash Kula, Khatayan, Zaman Kur and Talkhakan
Panjshir Province	
Khawak	Abb Sufaid, Abdara, Aspania, Bad Qol, Bam Wardari, Barak, Bazar Khinj, Berjaman, Berjman, Darkhel, Dasht Riwayat, Dashtak, Dikak, Estaicha, Ghanjo, Gurg dara, Hizbi khel, Jangal, Jangalak, Karwach Khana, Karwaj Khana, Katchawar, Khamoshak, Khana, Khawak Valley, Malow, Manjahor, Marz, Matta, Nawalich, Olook, Oroo, Pukh, Purbel, Rabbat, Safachir, Sangana, Shaja, Stawak, Tulkha, Uzoo, wastana, Zardi,
Khenj	
Bazarak	
Rukha	
Onaba	
Kapisa Province	Abdal Khil, Afghania, Baba Khil, Char Qala, Dara giava, Dashti Durnama, Dashti Bolaghian, Dashti Durnama, DashtiBolaghain, Dohran, Durnama,

Kohistan	Gulzar khil, Hum Zargar, Jalo khil, Jobar, Kam Shinkay, Khan Khil, khuman, Kom Shinkay, Konj, Landa Khil, Maktab Bazar, Mozian, Murit khil, Nizam khil , Pufdum, Qalasa, Qalawat, Qilla zarkar, Sanjan, Shinkay, Shir Khil, Tangi, Tupa Ahmad Baig, Umar Khil, Zar Shwi
Kohband	
Nejrab	
Tagab	
Kabul Province	Masjid Kandai
	Manz lara
Surobi	Haji wakel zai
	Masti chena
	Naghlu
Laghman Province	
Badpakh	Bagh Kanda, Dahmazang, Khan Qada Sarfraz, Kharoto Dasta, Mihterlam Dag, Naw Abad, Qato Sarfraz Khan, Thara Khel, Andarow Markaz Kally, Andarow
Qarghaee	
Mehtarlam	Kuza Chena, Badpakh bara kally, Shagulyan loy kally Canzalay, Senzaly dag kally, Akhundzada Shadgulyan Forutami, Hasanzai, Garoch and Garoch Yaseen kally
Nangarhar Province	
Behsod	
Kama	Adkhy Day, Bahrabad Dashta, Bara Banda, Bazar Gonj, Binaga, Binigha, chiknawa, Daka, Damam, Daman khawizy, Darbany, Dog, Fagirabad, Faqiabad, Gar dawa, Gardawa, Gat dog, Godio kaly, Kaj Qala, khot,
Goshta	Kolali Kondow, Kozz Mirza Khial, Kreda, Lalee Dog, Mar Senghy, Mirza Khial, Muslimabad, Nio village, Saadabad, Sada, Sshah Koty, Sherghad,
Lalpoor	Shiragha Majadidi, Trekodo, Wach Tangai, Wada Lalpor, Weeh Tangy, Sadah, Haray Ormanzai, Daka Khawri
Momand dara	Khat Kally and Daka

5.4 Demographic Profile

165. The detailed socioeconomic description field surveys, interviews, and public consultations were carried out in 2019 to collect the baseline data, which provide the basis for subsequent monitoring and evaluation studies. The sample size and its distribution by provinces is presented in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Sample HHs Size by Province

Province	Number of Villages	Number of Households Surveyed
Kunduz	16	80
Baghlan	80	400
Panjshir	61	305
Kapisa	41	205
Kabul	5	25
Laghman	23	115
Nangarhar	29	145
Total	255	1,275

Note: From each village 5 HHs sample for survey.

5.4.1 Population of Project Districts

166. The population estimates for the project districts are shown in **Table 5.3**. The estimated population of all project districts is 2,860,543 (i.e. 2.86 million). These estimates were derived from inquiries and questionnaires distributed by consultants during the preparation of the original RAP.

167. Afghanistan's Central Statistics Organization does not offer current demographic data. Nevertheless, the United Nations Population Division indicates that the average population growth rate in rural Afghanistan was approximately 2.23% in 2023, marking a slight rise from 2.12% in 2022.

Table 5.3: Population estimates of Project Districts (2019)

District	Population 2019
1. Districts of Kunduz Province	
1.1 Kunduz	259,497
1.2 Imam Sahib	250,000
1.3 Cardura	69251

1.4 Ali Abad	45,851
2. Districts of Baghlan Province	
2.1 Baghlani Jadid	167,200
2.2 Burka	52,200
2.3 Dih Salah	31,100
2.4 Khwaja Hijran (Jelga)	23,200
2.5 Nahrin	67,200
2.6 Puli Hisar	26,800
3. Districts of Panjshir Province	
3.1 Anaba	85,000
3.2 Bazarak	65,000
3.3 Dara	38,000
3.4 Hissa-i-Awal (Khenj)	90,000
3.5 Paryan	30,902
3.6 Rokha	45,000
3.7 Shotul	18,000
4. Districts of Kapisa Province	
4.1 Hesa Awal Kohistan	64,483
4.2 Hesa Duwum Kohistan	45,962
4.3 Mahmud Raqi	65,632
4.4 Nijrab	114,726
4.5 Tagab	82,564
5. Districts of Kabul Province	
5.1 Surobi	150,000
6. Districts of Laghman Province	

6.1 Mihtarlam	132,374
6.2 Qarghayi	100,084
7. Districts of Nangarhar Province	
7.1 Jalalabad	205,423
7.2 Surkh Rod	91,548
7.3 Bihsud	118,934
7.4 Chaparhar	57,339
7.5 Rodat	63,357
7.6 Bati Kot	31,308
7.7 Kot	52,154
7.8 Shinwar	64,872
7.9 Momand Dara	42,103
7.10 Dur Baba	13,479
Total	2,860,543

5.4.2 Households and Gender Composition

168. The survey results presented in **Table 5.4** show that on an overall basis, the average household size in the project area is 12.3. This larger household size reflects the fact that there is an extended family system in the project area. The gender composition in households is 51.2 percent males and 48.8 percent females.

Table 5.4: Average Households Size and Gender Composition

Provinces	Number of Households Surveyed	Total Family Members
Kunduz	80	984
Baghlan	400	4921
Panjshir	305	3751

Kapisa	205	2521
Kabul	25	307
Laghman	115	1415
Nangarhar	145	1783
Overall	1,275	15,682

Note: Most of the households surveyed comprised more than one family, resulting in an average household size is 12.3, However, family sizes vary a lot.

5.4.3 Age Distribution of Surveyed Households

169. The average age of each household member, both male and female, have been collected and presented in **Tables 5.5** and **5.6** for males and females, respectively. The age of the members is divided into the following categories to understand their level of contribution to the household income.

- Up to 10 years
- Above 10 to 60 years
- Above 60 years

170. About 41.3 percent of the male members of the surveyed households belong to the age-group of 10 to 60 years and can be considered as potential income earners of the households. About 36.5 percent of the male household members belong to the age-group of more than 60 years, and the remaining 22.2 percent of members belong to the age group below 10 years.

Table 5.5: Age Distribution of Male Members

Provinces	Age Distribution (%)		
	Up to 10 years	Above 10 to 60 years	Above 60 years
Kunduz	30.0	18.0	52.0
Baghlan	16.5	62.3	21.2
Panjshir	22.6	56.5	20.9

Kapisa	27.1	48.1	24.8
Kabul.	20.8	49.0	30.2
Laghman	6.7	36.9	56.4
Nangarhar	31.4	18.0	50.6
Overall	22.2	41.3	36.5

Table 5.6: Age Distribution of Female Members

Province	Age Distribution (%)		
	Up to 10 years	Above 10 to 60 years	Above 60 years
Kunduz	21.0	63.8	15.2
Baghlan	26.1	64.8	9.1
Panjshir	21.1	67.5	11.4
Kapisa	28.1	56.5	15.4
Kabul	18.0	71.7	10.3

Province	Age Distribution (%)		
	Up to 10 years	Above 10 to 60 years	Above 60 years
Laghman	3.5	53.3	43.2
Nangarhar	18.0	51.0	31.0
Overall	19.4	61.2	19.3

5.4.4 Literacy Status

171. **Table 5.7 shows** literacy rates and education levels of all the HH members (above school age) of the sample households at the time of survey, whereas **Table 5.8** presents similar data for the heads of the sample households. The literacy levels are generally quite low in all provinces with those in Kabul and Nangarhar provinces slightly better than others. After 15. August 2021, the access to education for girls is restricted, as the government does not allow girls beyond the sixth grade to attend school.

Table 5.7: Literacy Rate and Education Level of the Sample HHs

Province	Literacy Rate (%)	Level of Education (%)								
		Primary	Middle	Metric	Inter-mediate	Bachelor	Masters	PhD	Religious Education	Other
Kunduz	19.2	1.4	2.4	2.7	5.3	3.6	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.9
Baghlan	16.7	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.2	0.0	1.7	0.5
Panjshir	17.9	1.2	2.4	2.5	5.0	3.3	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.6
Kapisa	14.6	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.9	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.3
Kabul	23.3	6.3	5.3	5.3	-	1.1	-	-	5.3	-
Laghman	15.0	3.2	3.5	2.7	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.2
Nangarhar	24.5	4.0	5.7	4.1	3.6	3.4	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.6
Overall	18.1	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.5	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.5

Table 5.8: Literacy Rate and Education Level of the Heads of Households

Province	Break-up of Education Level of the Household Head (%)								
	Primary	Middle	Metric	Inter-mediate	Bachelor	Masters	PhD	Religious Education	Other
Kunduz	1.4	2.4	2.7	5.3	3.6	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.9
Baghlan	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.2	0.0	1.7	0.5
Panjshir	5.0	9.6	9.6	16.9	16.9	10.5	0.9	5.0	3.2
Kapisa	14.0	11.8	8.8	8.2	10.3	3.6	0.2	7.7	1.7

Kabul	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	-
Laghman	3.2	3.5	2.7	8.2	0.9	0.4	-	1.7	0.2
Nangarhar	4.0	5.7	4.1	3.6	3.4	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.6
Overall	2.3	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.4

5.4.5 Access to Educational Institutions

The literacy rate is generally linked to access to educational institutions at the local or village level. The data given in Table 5.9 reveals that on an overall basis, about two-third of villages have access to primary education. The data also reveal that the availability of schools for girls is lower than that for boys.

172. Updated information regarding access to education: Access to Education refers to the principle and practice of providing equal opportunities for learning and development to all individuals. Even before 2021, Afghanistan faced significant inequities in education access and quality¹⁵. In 2019, only 43% of girls and 62% of boys were enrolled in primary education, with lower secondary enrollment at 34% for girls and 55% for boys. Progress for girls was hampered by conservative social norms, a lack of female teachers, inadequate infrastructure, and insecurity. By today, girls' enrollment in primary education dropped to 40% compared to 54% for boys, and they face systemic bans on secondary and higher education. Only one in three boys is enrolled in secondary school, and the economic crisis heightens dropout risks. Literacy rates are 78% for young men and 34% for young women. Employment disparities are stark, with young women representing a small fraction of employed youth and a large portion of unemployed youth. Learning Poverty is severe, with 93% of ten-year-olds unable to read age-appropriate texts, and only 13% achieving minimum proficiency by the end of primary school.

¹⁵ World Bank Afghanistan Poverty and Equity Team. 2023. *Afghanistan Welfare Monitoring Survey (AWMS): Round 3*. WBG, October 2023.

Table 5.9: Access to Education

Province	Access to Educational Facilities (%)					
	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		High School	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	High School for Boys	High School for Girls
Kunduz	50.0	50.0	41.2	38.2	23.5	20.6
Baghlan	39.1	34.8	39.1	34.8	17.4	17.4
Panjshir	75.8	70.8	74.2	66.7	66.7	60.0
Kapisa	52.8	13.9	41.7	13.9	19.4	16.7
Kabul	81.8	36.4	18.2	9.1	-	-
Laghman	35.9	28.2	30.8	25.6	12.8	12.8
Nangarhar	66.3	65.3	55.8	54.7	49.5	44.2
Overall	62.0	53.6	54.2	47.2	42.2	38.0

5.4.6 Methods of Decision Making

173. In the project area, the informal and traditional methods are preferred by the villagers to resolve social disputes amongst the communities, relatives, neighbors, and other villagers; the survey results are presented in **Table 5.10**.

Table 5.10: Methods of Dispute Settlement

Provinces	Methods of Dispute Settlement (%)		
	Court	Jirga (assembly of local elders)	Within the Communities
Kunduz	29.3	65.1	22.2
Baghlan	22.2	49.0	35.0

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Panjshir	34.1	49.8	22.3
Kapisa	20.3	62.6	26.4
Kabul	12.5	87.5	12.5
Laghman	29.3	54.5	45.5
Nangarhar	30.3	42.7	14.6
Overall	25.4	58.7	25.5

5.5 Status of Agriculture

5.5.1 Size of Land Holdings

174. The size of land holdings is essential to examine the level of household well-being and livelihood. The survey results presented in **Table 5.11** indicate that on an overall basis, about one-half of the sample households possess up to 0.42 hectare (ha) of land, 39 percent possess between 0.42 and 2 ha, and the remaining possess more than 2 ha of land. From this data, it can be concluded that the majority (more than 90 percent) of the sample households possess small landholdings (up to 2 ha) and thus can be categorized as small farmers.

Table 5.11: Distribution of Land Holdings of Sample Households

Province	Distribution of Land Holdings (% of Sample HHs)				
	Up to 0.42 ha	>0.42 to 2.0 ha	>2 to 5 ha	>5 to 10 ha	Above 10 ha
Kunduz	54.2	37.8	-	1.6	6.4
Baghlan	52.0	42.0	-	2.0	4.0
Panjshir	40.0	48.7	0.4	2.3	8.6
Kapisa	47.6	39.6	2.3	2.5	8.0
Kabul	75.0	25.0	-	-	-
Laghman	53.8	38.6	-	1.7	5.9
Nangarhar	50.3	43.8	-	-	5.9
Overall	53.3	39.4	0.4	1.4	5.5

5.5.2 Cropping Pattern

175. The cropping pattern illustrates the types of crops grown during the winter and summer. The survey results show that the major crops growing in the area during the winter season include wheat, vegetables, tomatoes, and potatoes; while the crops grown during the summer season include maize, rice, oilseeds, pulses, and millets. The cropping pattern in the project area is presented in **Table 5.12**.

Table 5.12: Cropping Pattern along the Route Alignment

Province	Cropping Intensity (%)	Summer Crops (%)						Winter Crops (%)			
		Rice	Maize	Oilseeds	Pulses	Vegetables	Millet	Wheat	Tomatoes	Vegetables	Potatoes
Kunduz	105.3	10.4	33.4	3.5	13.2	4.4	4.4	36.0	-	-	-
Baghlan	87.8	12.0	25.0	3.3	11.0	3.4	3.1	30.0	-	-	-
Panjshir	100.0	16.0	20.0	5.3	16.0	4.5	1.1	37.1	-	-	-
Kapisa	103.5	4.5	30.1	-	1.2	3.8	-	63.2	-	0.3	0.4
Kabul	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Laghman	100.1	-	16.9	-	-	28.9	-	53.6	0.4	0.2	-
Nangarhar	121.7	-	20.4	-	-	16.4	-	83.0	1.3	0.6	-
Overall	108.1	5.4	23.7	1.4	4.9	10.9	0.9	60.0	0.5	0.3	0.1

5.5.3 Cultivated Area

176. The cultivated area refers to the net area shown plus current fallow. The cultivated area ranges from 18 percent in Kunduz province to 33 percent in Kabul province, as shown in **Table 5.13**.

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Table 5.13: Extent of Cultivated Area of Sample HHs

Provinces	Area Owned	Extent of Cultivated Area	
	Ha	Ha	%
Kunduz	827.8	149.0	18.0
Baghlan	907.4	163.4	18.0
Panjshir	733.0	189.2	25.8
Kapisa	1297.4	344.9	26.6
Kabul	1.800	0.60	33.3
Laghman	410.8	123.2	30.0
Nangarhar	1274.6	395.2	31.0
Overall	5,452	1,365.5	25.0

5.5.4 Crop Yield

177. The crop yield depends upon factors such as the productivity of land and availability of irrigation water. The yields of almost every crop vary greatly among the provinces, with Kunduz having the best yield for Wheat, maize and rice, Laghman for pulses and wheat, Baghlan for rice and wheat, and Nangarhar for tomatoes and potatoes; **Table 5.14**.

Table 5.14: Average Yield of Major Crops

Province	Summer Crops (Kg per ha)			Winter Crops (Kg per ha)		
	Maize	Rice	Pulses	Wheat	Tomato	Potato
Kunduz	1,690.6	3,206.9	144.7	1,136.8	466.7	-
Baghlan	1,231.5	894.4	2,100.0	1,541.4	1,050.0	4,771.6
Panjshir	1,147.2	710.0	156.6	385.1	2.4	2,522.3
Kapisa	385.6	211.5	608.3	582.2	-	711.1
Kabul	300.5	1,400.0	700.0	300.6	-	-
Laghman	77.4	377.1	7,666.7	1,818.3	18.8	5,244.4
Nangarhar	125.9	2,004.8	-	680.7	11.6	21,000.0
Overall	712.4	1,260.7	1,625.2	925.7	221.4	4,892.8

178. Source: The average yield of major crops was determined based on a baseline socio-economic survey conducted during the preparation of the original RAP in 2020. The RAP company gathered this data by interviewing community members and relevant entities.

5.6 Income Analysis

179. The household income analysis indicates the socioeconomic conditions of the sample households. The following aspects are covered under this analysis:

- Occupations of the sample households
- Income by source
- Household expenditure.

5.6.1 Occupations

180. The details of income-earning members of households surveyed are given in Table 5.15. Government service and working as laborers are among the most common occupations in the project area. The occupations of household heads also show a similar trend, as presented in Table 5.16.

Table 5.15: Occupations of HH members of Sample Households

Province	Occupations (%)								
	Business	Farming	Govt. Service	Labor	Private Service	Retired	Student	Employed Abroad	Other
Kunduz	12.9	11.6	13.4	17.8	7.8	0.5	19.5	0.1	16.4
Baghlan	10.4	11.8	14.9	33.9	3.2	0.2	13.2	-	12.4
Panjshir	5.1	6.0	23.5	11.9	4.0	0.3	25.5	0.1	23.6
Kapisa	9.0	10.2	13.0	29.4	2.7	0.1	11.5	-	24.1
Kabul	3.6	-	17.9	14.3	3.6	-	14.3	-	46.3
Laghman	5.9	5.4	18.1	18.5	3.4	0.1	17.1	-	31.5
Nangarhar	9.1	10.3	12.2	30.9	3.5	0.2	11.0	-	22.8
Overall	8.9	9.1	15.5	22.4	3.9	0.2	17.4	0.1	22.5

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Table 5.16: Occupations of the Head of Sample Households

Province	Occupation (%)							
	Business	Employed Abroad	Farming	Govt. Job	Labor	Private Service	Retired	Other ⁸
Kunduz	10.9	1.0	18.6	27.4	30.8	5.3	3.1	2.9
Baghlan	9.8	-	11.8	14.0	32.8	3.0	1.8	26.8
Panjshir	4.8	-	12.8	45.8	19.4	5.5	0.7	11.0
Kapisa	14.4	-	19.9	16.7	42.1	3.6	0.4	2.9
Kabul	-	-	-	62.5	37.5	-	-	-
Laghman	15.0	7.3	10.3	6.7	52.2	6.1	0.6	1.8
Nangarhar	19.8	8.8	8.3	7.5	47.3	5.9	0.5	1.9
Overall	10.7	2.4	11.7	25.8	37.4	4.2	1.0	6.8

5.6.2 Average Household Income

181. Household income is one of the important indicators to measure household livelihood and well-being. The survey results indicate that the major sources of income in the project area include farming, working as laborers, in government, and in private service.

182. The survey results presented in **Tables 5.17** and **5.18** reveal that about two-thirds of the households earn less than 20,000 Afghani (AFN) per month. The average monthly income of the sample household is 13,259 AFN or 170 USD¹⁶

Table 5.17: Distribution of Sample Households by Average Monthly Income

Provinces	% of Surveyed Household		
	Up to 20,000 (AFN)	20,000 to 50,000 (AFN)	Above 50,000 (AFN)
Kunduz	74.1	21.3	4.6
Baghlan	66.0	30.9	3.1

¹⁶ As of April 19, 2025, one US Dollar is equivalent to 72.04 Afghanis, & 1 US Dollar equals 78.1714 Afghan Afghanis as of 30-Aug-2019

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Panjshir	67.0	27.1	5.9
Kapisa	81.2	15.5	3.3
Kabul.	50.0	50.0	-
Laghman	67.7	28.9	3.4
Nangarhar	66.4	30.5	3.1
Overall	67.5	29.2	3.3

Table 5.18: Average Household Income of Sample Households

Province	Average Annual Household Income (AFN)	Average Monthly Household Income (AFN)
Kunduz	114,945	9579
Baghlan	159,178	13,265
Panjshir	193,922	16,160
Kapisa	163,463	13,622
Kabul	180,756	15,063
Laghman	140,364	11,697
Nangarhar	161,101	13,425
Overall	159,108	13,259

5.6.3 Average Household Expenditure

183. Household expenditure is another important indicator to determine the standard of living of households. Generally, the analysis of household expenditure is carried out for food and non-food items. The survey results given in **Table 5.19** reveal that various provinces exhibit generally similar expenditure patterns. The annual household expenditure in the project area is AFN 22,000, which is almost equally divided between food- and non- food items.

Table 5.19: Average Annual Expenditure of Sample Households

Province	Annual Food Expenditure (AFN)	Annual Non-Food Expenditure (AFN)	Total Annual Expenditure (AFN)
Kunduz	12,027	10,216	22,244
Baghlan	11,670	10,278	21,948
Panjshir	11,743	9,509	21,252
Kapisa	11,588	10,274	21,862
Kabul	11,318	10,867	22,185
Laghman	11,669	10,228	21,897
Nangarhar	12,104	10,506	22,610
Overall	11,731 (53.3%)	10,268 (46.7%)	22,000 (100.0)

5.7 Housing Condition

184. Ownership and housing conditions are some of the key indicators for the assessment of living standards and well-being of households. The survey results indicate that all the households own their houses; however, most of these houses are made from mud and bricks, as shown in **Table 5.20**.

Table 5.20: Housing Conditions of Sample Households

Province	Housing Condition (%)		
	Concrete (Brick- mortar)	Semi- Concrete	Mud (Earthen)
Kunduz	3.1	4.7	92.2
Baghlan	2.2	2.3	95.5
Panjshir	7.2	4.9	87.9
Kapisa	9.0	4.4	86.6
Kabul	7.3	19.5	73.2

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Laghman	16.2	11.3	72.5
Nangarhar	10.4	9.6	80.0
Overall	7.9	8.1	84.0

5.8 Access to Social Amenities

185. During the field survey, the availability of the social amenities/basic infrastructure in the communities in the project area was determined. The results indicate that facilities such as drinking water, electricity, roads, health facilities, and schools are generally available in the villages. However, the availability of fuel (such as liquefied petroleum gas -LPG) and access to telecommunication facilities are quite limited. The details are shown in **Table 5.21**.

Table 5.21: Access to Social Amenities

Province	Access to Social Amenities (% of Respondents)									
	Road	Electricity	Dispensary	School	LPG	Drinking Water	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile	Internet	Filling station (fuel pump)
Kunduz	92.2	37.5	4.7	37.5	-	79.7	-	79.7	7.8	4.7
Baghlan	97.8	11.2	23.6	33.7	-		-	43.8	10.1	10.1
Panjshir	92.4	30.0	49.4	70.2	1.2	29.2	0.5	48.3	10.9	11.1
Kapisa	95.0	34.1	40.0	77.2	0.2	81.8	-	88.1	15.5	18.6
Kabul	61.0	2.4		4.9	-	19.5	-	19.5	7.3	
Laghman	94.1	26.6	12.6	28.0	-		1.1	39.5	7.3	8.1
Nangarhar	90.1	4.2	12.4	34.3	0.1	8.1	0.1	29.7	8.2	7.0
Overall	88.9	20.9	23.8	40.8	0.5	43.7	0.5	49.8	9.6	9.3

Note: In Kabul and Nangarhar the project passes through remote and mountainous areas where mobile phone signals are poor and hence possession of phone is at a very low level.

Major Sources of Drinking Water

186. While determining the access to amenities, sources of drinking water were further examined during the field surveys. As shown in **Table 5.22**, groundwater, extracted through

hand pumps, tube-wells, or open wells, is the major source of drinking water in the project area, and only a small proportion of villages are connected with the water supply schemes.

Table 5.22: Major Sources of Drinking Water

Province	Hand Pump	Water Supply Scheme	Tube-well	Tap water	Open Wells	Water Tank	Springs	Water course	Stream/ Canal Water
Kunduz	21.9	10.9	1.6	-	50.0	-	-	-	-
Baghlan	27.0	-	4.5	2.2	38.2	-	14.6	19.1	25.8
Panjshir	4.4	4.6	0.9	7.9	21.1	1.2	29.7	28.2	5.8
Kapisa	4.8	0.4	0.2	1.7	70.1	-	6.3	6.3	5.4
Kabul	19.5	2.4	-	-	31.7	-	39.0	2.4	-
Laghman	21.8	24.1	1.7	3.1	24.1	2.0	2.2	-	0.6
Nangarhar	23.3	14.7	2.2	1.9	39.0	0.2	2.5	1.7	0.3
Overall	17.5	8.2	1.6	2.4	39.2	0.5	13.5	8.2	5.4

5.9 Cultural, Religious and Other Structures

187. A large number of sites and structures of religious and cultural importance exist in the broader project area; however, none of the sites are located under the corridor. The updated CESMPs will include appropriate measures for protection of the religious and cultural sites. These sites and their distance from the RoW are listed in Table 5.23.

Table 5.23: Cultural and Religious Sites

Name	Description	Distance from RoW Centerline (km)	Location/ Village
Baghlan Province			
Burj Mir Akber khan	-	0.5	Awlad
Shahedee baba	Grave	0.1	Dashtak
Jame Masjid	Masjid	0.8	Parse Qalah

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Panjshir Province			
Atif Khan Shaheed Ziarat	Grave	0.4	Murshatan
Babaji Baba Ziarat	Grave	0.7	Bahadur Khel
Sopi Sher Big Wali	Ziarat (small shrine)	0.5	Shegha
Nolaba	Ziarat	0.4	Nolaba
Chenar Mir Khil	Tree	0.3	Mir khil
Masjid Ghaji	Masjid	0.3	Ghaji
Shek Awrang Shawali	Ziarat	0.2	Shekhan
Khalipa Sahib	Grave	0.6	Haider Khil
Madrin	Ziarat	0.5	Qalai Najara
Panjpeeran Panjsher	Grave	1.0	Sanjatak
Mir Faqir Agha Zayarat	Grave	1.0	Anaba – Markaz
Shaheed Gul Mirza Zeyarat	Grave	0.8	Sahrab
Masjid Mola Khil	Masjid	1.5	Mola Khil
Masjid Jame Sangen	Masjid	0.6	Sangen
Sange Sarba Sar	Historical site	5.0	Hesar
Zeyarat Panj Peeran Panjsher	Grave	0.2	Hesar
Panjpeeran Panjsher	Grave	1.0	Rabath
Masjid Bar Khan	Masjid	1.5	Bar khan
Masjid Nalab	Masjid	2.0	Nalab
Masjid Mata	Masjid	0.5	Mata
Masjid Gadara	Masjid	0.5	Posh gor

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Masjid Gozo-e-Marz	Masjid	0.1	Gozo-e-Marz
Zerat Warap	Ziarat	0.1	Warap
Masjid Bagh Now	Masjid	0.1	Bagh Now
Masjid Qala Payan	Masjid	0.1	Sofid Chir
Masjid Aziz Bag Khil	Masjid	0.15	Aziz Bag Khil
Ahmad Sha Mosud Masjid	Masjid	0.3	Dada Khil
Masjid Sata	Masjid	0.6	Sata Parondi
Zerat Khaja Safposhwali	Ziarat	0.5	Manjahar
Zerat Nemdard	Ziarat	0.5	Mala
Ziarat Ahmadsha	Ziarat	0.8	Niaz Big Khil
Masjid Telakan	Masjid	0.4	Tela Kan
Masjid Sangona	Masjid	0.25	Sangona
Ziarat Sangi	Grave	1.0	Sangona
Ziarat Ahmadsha Masood	Grave	1.0	Khanez
Khuaja Abul Hasan	Ziarat	2.0	Chowni Khawak
Kapisa Province			
Minar e Shuhda	Historical site	0.8	Abza
Khoja Kalan Baba Ziarat	Grave	5.0	Deh Bala
Masjid Jamia Ghani Khil	Mosque	1.0	Ghani Khil
Panjah peer baba	Ziarat	0.9	Kawiya Almasakhil
Nakdai Baba	Ziarat	0.9	Kawiya Almasakhil
Lakah Tigah	Historical site	3.0	Painda Khial

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Masjid of Sahibzadagan	Masjid	0.5	Sahibzadagan
Khalifa Baba	Ziarat	1.5	Kor Nandian
Mola Abdurahim Baba	Ziarat	1.2	Akhonzadgan
Baghcha Nizam Khil Baba	Historical site	0.6	Nizam Khil
Masjid Jamia	Masjid	0.2	Goondi Kili
Nakbari Baba Ziarat	Ziarat	1.5	Ghazi Khankhil
Danu Baba Ziarat	Ziarat	2.0	Ghazi Khankhil
Ghaibhi Baba Ziarat	Shrine	0.1	Kam Shinke
Shumali Baba Ziarat	Shrine	0.2	Kam Shinke
Ghazi Usman Khan Akawi	Historical site	0.4	Feroz Khil
Madrisa Shaheed Abdul Madhi	Historical site	0.8	Mabayan
Jamia Jomat	Masjid	0.6	Siddiq Khil
Ghibi Baba Zerat	Ziarat	0.4	Chena
Masjid Mola Khil	Masjid	0.5	Mola Khil
Abdul Baba Ziarat	Grave	0.8	Abdul Khil
Kabul Province			
Chalgazi Baba	Shrine	0.6	Gada Khel
Sher Ali Baba	Ziarat	0.2	Parman Kalai
Laghman Province			
Toor Mira Akbar Baba	Ziarat	2.0	Koz Kharotiy
Bibi Saiba	Grave	5.0	Logar Lam
Tora Khel	Masjid	0.1	Tora Khel Amaliya

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Abdul Wahab Baba	Grave	1.0	Dehmazang Ghulia
Tarnag	Masjid	0.8	Tarang
Sheikh M. Farenda	Grave	2.0	Tora Khel Sofla
Bibi Saib	Ziarat	5.0	Gul Pushta Awal
Chalghazi Baba	Ziarat	2.0	Nawabad Factor Gamba
Bibi	Ziarat	4.0	Gul Pushta Kali
Hazrat Bilal	Masjid	3.0	Sultan Khel Kaly
Janbi Khel	Masjid	0.5	Janbi Khel
Sha Mardan	Ziarat	0.8	Qala Malak
Malag Baba	Ziarat	0.6	Najaram Kaly
Shah Ashraf	Ziarat	3.0	Manda rawer
Chol Gazy	Ziarat	1.5	Newabad
Sultanwis Baba	Ziarat	0.5	Sultan wis Baba
Sultan Shamsuddin	Ziarat	1.5	Qall Ser Fraz Khail
Seadaga	Ziarat	0.6	Mana Kali
Mla Namad Baba	Ziarat	0.5	Bara Qala
Nangarhar Province			
Bangali Baba	Ziarat	0.2 (Near RoW)	Lorbang
Musa Cheena	Monument	1.5	Musa Cheena
Moka Baba	Ziarat	0.7	Tora Tego Dag
Nika Baba	Ziarat	0.7	Alamzai Kaly
Nika Baba	Grave	0.5	Zara Daka
Tangi Shahid	Ziarat	0.8	Shikhan kalay

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Bado Baba	Ziarat	0.5	Hafiz Khan Mamad
Tora Baz Khan	Masjid	0.4	Khwar Mahalla
Morzada Wali Baba	Grave	0.8	Wara Lalpoor
Aimal Khan Baba	Shrine	7.0	Smaso Kalay
Mian Saih	Shrine	4.0	Smaso Kalay
Chacnawar	Ziarat	4.0	Qallah
Mlang Jan Meena 3 Kalastar	Masjid	1.5	Malang Jan Mina 6
Umar Bine Khitab	Masjid	1.0	Malang Jan Mina 4
Minega	Masjid	2.0	Finda Khel Beniya
Malag Jan	Grave	0.2	Malang Jan Mina 5
Adam Khan Baba	Grave	2.0	Luhand Qala
Arab Khel	Masjid	5.0	Arababad
khak sar baba	Ziarat	1.5	Auzer Khail
Mukhten Baba	Ziarat	0.3	Guj
Gaibi Baba	Grave	1.0	Kuz Gardab
Las Pa Las Baba	Ziarat	0.3	Koz Mirza khel
Masjid Ahmadan	Masjid	1.5	Pas bazed khil
Takia Baba	Shrine	0.9	Wast kalay
Sokai Baba	Shrine	4.0	Kudai
Hassan Dewana Baba	Grave	0.5	Bar Sarband

5.10 Gender Issues and Analysis

5.10.1 Women Participation

188. As described under the demographic data discussed earlier in the Chapter (**Section 5.5.2** and **Table 5.4**), women constitute a little less than half of the population in the project area.

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Women were involved in several households and income generation activities, including the following:

- Agricultural/ farming activities – such as helping the male members in farming and vegetable picking, etc.
- Livestock rearing – mostly involving indoor activities for animal caring (drinking water, milking as well as serving fodders, etc.).
- Poultry - cleaning coats, supervising hatching, feeding, and health care.
- Other activities – household chores, child caring, participation in social obligations/ marriages, and gathering.

189. The women's participation in different activities has been analyzed for a better understanding of the workload on women in various household matters. According to the 2019 survey findings, about 93 percent of women in the area are involved in household activities, 87 percent in childcare activities, and 65 percent in livestock rearing activities (see **Table 5.24** for details).

Table 5.24: Women Involvement in Household Activities (%)

Province	Household Activities	Child Caring	Farm activities	Livestock rearing	Sale and Purchase of	Social Obligations	Local Representati
Kunduz	92.0	80.0	12.0	70.0	6.0	98.0	1.6
Baghlan	92.0	80.0	12.0	70.0	6.0	98.0	0.5
Panjshir	99.3	92.3	41.4	68.9	8.8	87.2	0.4
Kapisa	98.5	96.4	17.4	68.8	4.8	85.6	0.0
Kabul	87.5	100.0	12.5	37.5	0.0	87.5	0.0
Laghman	92.0	80.0	12.0	70.0	6.0	98.0	2.4
Nangarhar	92.0	80.0	12.0	70.0	6.0	98.0	1.7
Overall	93.3	87.0	17.0	65.0	5.4	93.2	0.9

5.10.2 Women Education

190. The general disparity in education exists in low-income communities within the project area. The average literacy rate of the female population in the project area is only about 5.0 percent. The key reasons for low literacy among women in the area include cultural discrimination, restricted movement outside their homes, distance from school, early/childhood marriages, and non-availability of women teachers. The educational levels of the women in the project area are given in **Table 5.25**.

Table 5.25: Women Educational Level (%)

Province	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Metric	Intermediate	Bachelor	Masters	Religious Education
Kunduz	95.7	0.7	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.9
Baghlan	96.3	0.7	0.5	-	-	-	-	2.5
Panjshir	93.0	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.9
Kapisa	98.5	0.6	0.2	-	0.0	-	-	0.7
Kabul	89.9	6.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.0
Laghman	93.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0
Nangarhar	97.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.01	0.2
Overall	93.2	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.2

5.10.3 Women Health

191. Regarding the women's health-related issues, some information was gathered from the respondents, as well as during meetings with health officials. Presently, only a small proportion of women receive any treatment from gynecological care centers; similarly, a very few women received any form of post-delivery care from a skilled birth attendant. Most women in the community do not receive these healthcare services because the cost of treatment is high, medical facilities are far away, there is a lack of transportation, and social restrictions prevent them from leaving home for treatment.

5.10.4 Aspirations of Women in the Project Area

192. In general, women did not express any major concerns about this project. The women identified the non-availability of electricity as the key issue in the area. Women of the potentially affected households emphasized the need for market competitive and appropriate compensation for all their lost assets due to the project. Moreover, they also demanded provision of suitable jobs to their male family members during the construction stage of the project.

5.11 Vulnerable Households

193. The individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status - including the poor, women and children - are taken as vulnerable households. The vulnerable households are identified by income analysis in different groups. The surveyed households with income less than inflation-adjusted Official Poverty Line (OPL¹⁷) are considered as vulnerable households.

194. Out of the 1,275 sample households, the analysis indicates that monthly income of 622 households falls below the inflation-adjusted OPL and hence they are considered as vulnerable households (see **Table 5.26**).

Table 5.26: Vulnerable People in the Sample Households

	Province	Surveyed Household (Percent)	% of Vulnerable Sample Households	
			Up to 3,000 AFN	Between 3,000 and 5,500 AFN
1	Kunduz	10.9	42.2	10.9
2	Baghlan	13.0	9.0	13.0
3	Panjshir	12.6	12.8	12.6
4	Kapisa	14.0	17.0	14.0
5	Kabul	9.8	7.3	9.8
6	Laghman	14.0	22.7	14.0

¹⁷ In Afghanistan, minimum wages are 5,500 Afghani (\$95) per month for non-permanent private sector. The minimum wage for permanent government workers is 6,000 Afghani (\$103) per month.

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

7	Nangarhar	9.8	18.8	9.8
	Overall		12.2	17.0
	(Nos.)	1,275	(260)	(362)

Source: Socioeconomic survey in the villages along the alignment (2019).

5.12 Ranking of Development Needs

195. Development needs of the communities such as roads, electricity, water supply, and health facilities were enquired during the household interviews in 2019. The respondents were asked to rank their needs on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest priority and 5 being the lowest priority. The responses of the sample respondents reflect the needs of the people as given in **Table 5.27**. The Afghanistan CRLP has pledged to offer essential services along the entire CASA-1000 route, which spans seven provinces. CRLP will conduct a needs assessment survey to understand the communities' requirements for essential services in the CASA-1000 Col. Upon completion of CRLP's survey, an addendum to Table 5.27, "Ranking of Development Needs of the Surveyed Households," will be included.

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Table 5.27: Ranking of Development Needs of the Surveyed Households

	Source: Socioeconomic survey of the project area (2019).	%Sample Respondents			
		Less than 1 Km	Between 1 and 5 km	5 km and above	
Panjshir	5.8	4.3	Kunduz	-	Road
	-	-		2.9	Electricity
	3.3	-		-	Health care center
	-	-		-	Dispensary
	1.7	-		-	Hospitals
	3.3	-		-	RHC
	3.3	-		-	Maternity Centers
	11.7	17.4		14.7	Road
	2.5	-		2.9	Electricity
	26.7	30.4		8.8	Health care center
	10.0	-		2.9	Dispensary
	17.5	-		8.8	Hospitals
	11.7	-		5.9	RHC
	12.5	39.1		-	Maternity Centers
	11.7	47.8		23.5	Road
	5.8	34.8		2.9	Electricity
	25.0	43.5		79.4	Health care center
	7.5	21.7		26.5	Dispensary
	44.2	43.5		76.5	Hospitals
	34.2	56.5		79.4	RHC
	55.0	56.5		94.1	Maternity Centers

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Overall (Nos.)	Nangarh	Laghman	Kabul	Kapisa
7.0 (149)	7.4	12.8	-	13.9
2.2 (48)	-	5.1	-	13.9
3.4 (71)	1.1	5.1	-	13.9
0.8 (18)	-	2.6	-	5.6
1.7 (36)	-	2.6	-	8.3
2.5 (54)	1.1	2.6	-	8.3
2.5 (54)	-	7.7	-	5.6
12.3 262)	16.8	7.7	-	5.6
3.1 (65)	1.1	2.6	9.1	11.1
30. (654)	37.9	59.0	-	25.0
8.4 (178)	8.4	20.5	-	2.8
19.0 404)	26.3	25.6	-	25.0
12.6 268)	14.7	10.3	27.3	22.2
20.4 434)	23.2	53.8	-	16.7
12.3 262)	8.4	2.6	18.2	-
14.5 309)	29.5	2.6	-	19.4
37.2 791)	38.9	28.2	90.9	22.2
11.5 244)	10.5	5.1	36.4	5.6
52.8 124)	54.7	66.7	90.9	33.3
46.6 993)	43.2	61.5	54.5	41.7
55.0 172)	52.6	30.8	72.7	44.4

6 Resettlement Impacts of the Project

196. The assessment of various categories of project impacts is discussed in this Chapter.

6.1 Impact Assessment and Cut-off-date

197. The project impact has been assessed based on the census and socio-economic profile of 100 percent affected people (1,125 PAHs), as per Annex 8, 251 consultations with PAHs/ members of the local community, 82 consultations with the district and provincial level officials (line-departments/ agencies). The inventory assessment and census survey were conducted from early 2019 until August 2019. The cut-off date set as August 21, 2019. As per RPF and World Bank Policies, each project must announce a specific Cut-Off- Date in connection with the census identifying PAPs. After this date, no one who conducts construction activities in the project's path is entitled to compensation. This measure is intended to ensure transparency and to guarantee that projects proceed with respect for property rights and landowners, avoiding potential problems and claims.

198. In case the Cut-Off- Date would be renewed or extended, there would be new affected parties who were in the project's path before the new notification date. This could create legal complexities, as individuals who begin construction after the new date may demand compensation. On the other hand, if compensation is paid to these individuals, regulatory and auditing bodies may request legal documentation and justifications to ensure the payments comply with the laws and regulations. Such legal issues should be avoided. **The cut¹⁸-off-date set as 21 August 2019 will therefore be maintained.** However, in view of the long period between cut-off date and actual acquisition, all reasonable claims to eligibility will be considered positively, e.g. via dedicated channel in the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

6.2 Impacts on Land

199. The land Tasfiya (clearance) survey results indicated that the CASA 1000 project will affect a total of 2992,4 hectares (ha) of government and private land falling within the towers, building or widening access roads to towers and the areas through which the transmission line will pass. This includes 228 ha of private agriculture and 1.56 ha residential land. The land under the tower footings (about 26,9 ha, of which 4,6 ha is private agricultural and residential land) would be permanently acquired. The access roads to towers and construction of the transmission line would be short-term temporary displacement and the contractor is responsible for the losses, and once the towers are erected, land occupiers and owners will be able to go back onto the land and use it. However, the operators of the transmission line – DABS or a public or private sector entity which is operating the electricity supply system in Afghanistan will have a right of way on to land on which a tower is located so that they can go on to the land at any time to inspect and or to repair the towers.

¹⁸ Normally, this cut-off date is the date when the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

200. The land under the towers would be most severely impacted and no agricultural use, construction, trees planting, or any other activities are permitted, and hence, the land is fully acquired. The land under the transmission line can be used for cultivation, some orchards (without tall trees) could also be grown. However, the activities (building or widening access roads to towers and the construction of the transmission line) can affect property use, and restrictions on land use can affect incomes. As with compensation for access roads to towers and transmission line, an easement fee, combined with payment for any crop damage, structures have been applied. Details about easement fee are included in the entitlement matrix.

201. In terms of the Project Affected Households (PAHs), it is identified that there will be a total of 1,125 households along the CASA 1000 TL. The details about PAHs are as follows:

- 201 households who will lose their land permanently to tower footings
- 20 households, whose residences are located in the areas through which the transmission line passes, will not be allowed to use their houses for residential purposes. Instead, these houses can be repurposed for storage
- A total of 93 structures, belonging to 93 households, will be partially affected. However, the impacts are minor because the remaining portions of the structures remain viable.
- A total of 44 households will have their boundary-walls removed, amounting to 3958 cubic meters.
- The remaining 852 households possess land that includes 10,190 fruit trees, 3,513 non-fruit trees, and 635,520kg of crops (wheat and potato) in the areas through which the transmission line passes.

202. Considering that the 20 residential structures will only be further pushed back within the same vicinity, the households are entitled to: (i) compensation for their losses and (ii) transitional support in accordance with the entitlement matrix.

203. According to the Tasfiya report, out of 1,125 households, 24 are non-titleholders, while the rest are titleholders.

204. **Table 6.1** outlines the project impacts on land due to the installation of towers and building or widening access roads to towers, and the areas through which the transmission line passes. Additional details about land and assets impacts are available in Annexes 1 through 8. **Table 6.2 presents** data for the land required for tower installation, while **Table 6.3** details the land beneath the transmission line.

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Table 6.1: Land Required for the Towers and Conductor in ROW

Sr. No.	Land Use Category	Total Required Land (Ha)	Project Affected Households (Nos.)
A	Private		
1	Agriculture (Cultivated land)	228	1,009
2	Barren/ Hilly (Uncultivated land)	2762,9	0
3	Residential land	1,56	116
B	Community land		
4	Graveyard, mosque, playground	-	-
5	River, Stream/ nullah bed	8.61	-
C	State land		
6	Roads and tracks	3,470	-
	Total	6,471	1,125

Note: Kindly please refer to Annex 9 for details.

Table 6.2: Impacts on Land Due to Towers Installation

Sr. No.	Land Use Category	Number of Towers	Project Affected Households (Nos.)	Affected Land (M ²)	Affected Land (Ha)
A	Private				
1	Agriculture (Cultivated land)	201	201	46566	4,6566
2	Barren/ Hilly (Uncultivated land)	1519	-	269900	26.99

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

3	Commercial/ Residential land	-	-	-	-
B	Community land				
4	Graveyard, Mosque, playground	-	-	-	-
5	River, Stream/ nullah bed	-	-	-	-
C	State land				
6	Roads and tracks	-		165032	16.503
	Total	1720	261	481498	48.1496

Table 6.3: Impacts on Land Due to Installation of Conductors in RoW

	Land Use Category	Project Affected Households (Nos.)	Affected Land	
			M2	Ha
A	Private			
1	Agriculture (Cultivated land)	897	2233729	223.3729
2	Barren/ Hilly (Un-cultivated land)	-	27359705	2735.9705
3	Residential land (Cultivated/Arable land having residential & commercial structures)	116	15628	1.5628
B	Community land			
4	Graveyard, Mosque, playground)	-	-	-
5	River, Stream/ nullah bed	-	86100	8.61
C	State land			
6	Roads and tracks	-	34535400	3,453.54
	Total	1,013	64230562	6423.0562

6.3 Affected Cropped Area

205. The total agricultural (arable) land that will be affected is only in ROW due to the installation of tower and transmission line conductors is about 355 ha as given in **Tables 6.1 and 6.3** while list of cultivator/ owners is presented in **Annexes (1-9)**. The cropping pattern of the affected area has also been computed to assess the value of various crops being grown in the project area; please see **Table 6.4**.

Table 6.4: Affected Cropped Area

Crops	Crops (kg)	Affected Cropped Area	
		M2	Ha
> Wheat	614,032	57544721	5754.4721
> Potato	21,488	3580	0.358
<i>Total</i>	635,520	37548301	5754.8301

6.4 Affected Private Trees

206. The number of private trees that would be affected by the project has been estimated (**Tables 6.5 Detail given in Annexes (1-9)**)

Table 6.5: Number of Affected Private Fruit Trees and non-fruit trees

No	Province	Trees		
		Fruit trees	Non-Fruit trees	Total
1	Kunduz	3,237	1,180	4,417
2	Baghlan	3,126	2,333	5,459

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

3	Panjshir	832	0	832
4	Kapisa	75		75
5	Kabul	0	0	0
6	Laghman	12	0	12
7	Nangarhar	2,908	0	2,908
Total		10,190	3,513	13,703

6.5 Public/ Forest Trees

207. The survey results show that the project will affect 12,637 government-owned trees in Laghman and Nangarhar. Among these, 405 are fruit trees, while the remaining 12,232 are non-fruit trees. It is important to note that all these trees, including the fruit trees, are situated within government premises, where public access is restricted.

6.6 Building/ Structures

208. During the field survey, the number of residential, commercial, and other structures to be affected has been estimated. The information relating to the use and type (i.e., concrete semi-concrete and mud) of various structures has been noted and the dimensions measured. The summary of the affected residential boundary wall and other structures is presented in (**Table 6.7** and Table 6.7a). Details of affected structures in RoW are given in **Annexes (1-9)**

Table 6.7: Structures located within the ROW

No	Province	Affected Structures (m2)		Total (m2)
		Mud structure	concrete structure	
1	Kunduz	0	0	0
2	Baghlan	6789	32	6831

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

3	Panjshir	1330	0	1330
4	Kapisa	420	0	420
5	Kabul	0	0	0
6	Laghman	0	0	0
7	Nangarhar (24 residential structures are located in the areas where the TL passes)	0	2214	2214
	Total	8,539	2,246	10,785

Table 6.8: Private Boundary wall located within the ROW

No	Province	Boundary wall
		Affected boundary wall(m3)
1	Kunduz	0
2	Baghlan	262
3	Panjshir	320
4	Kapisa	0
5	Kabul	0
6	Laghman	0
7	Nangarhar	3,376
	Total	3,958

6.7 Vulnerable People

209. It is worth mentioning that, based on the assessments conducted during the updated RAP, none of the Project Affected Households (PAHs) fall under the category of vulnerable, and no such cases have been identified to date.

6.8 Public Area of the TL Alignment

210. Total hectares of 3469.709 of government land impacted by the project has been identified. A Village-wise list of government land, reaches/ stretches, has been summarized in Table 6.9, while the details by Province and Village are presented in Annex 9. During field visits in 2024, these lands were verified as being government land free of use/occupancies.

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Table 6.9: Summary of impacted government land by Province

Sr. no	Province	District	Total Towers	Tower free of land impacts	Number of free segments	Total length of segment free of land impacts	Remarks
1	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	168	75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AP0 to AP /3 • AP8A/3 to AP8B/1 • AP8B/7 to AP9/1 • AP9/7 to P10/20 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.5km • 5.3km • 7.2km • 12.9km 	<p>Arazi has identified these four segments in Kunduz province.</p> <p>The construction works of these 255 towers can be started immediately as these towers are located on govt land. Details are given</p> <p>Under annexure 12</p>
2		Kunduz	25	0	0	0	
3		Khan Abad	111	0	0	0	
	Sub-total	304	75	4	26.9km		
4	Baghlan	Borka	100	0	0	0	Please refer to Annex 9 and Annex12 for more details, which fully present the updated government tower land.
5		Nahreen	18	0	0	0	
6		Jelga	132	0	0	0	
7		Deh Salah	60	0	0	0	
8		Pul e Hesar	93	0	0	0	
	Subtotal		403	0	0	0	
9	Panjshir	Khawak	61	57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AP43 to AP45 • AP46/1 to AP46/2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.9km • 0.3km • 1.8km 	The land clearance survey has identified these 17 segments in Panjshir province which are free of land impacts.

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AP47A to AP 51/1 • AP52 to AP80 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9.9km 	<p>The construction works of these 258 towers can be started immediately as these towers are located on govt land. Details are given under annexure 6.8 and 12.0</p>
10	Khenj	90	87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AP80A to AP84 • AP85 to AP102 • AP103 A to AP111 • AP113 to AP129 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.4km • 8.7km • 3.9km • 9.9km 		
11	Bazarak	55	51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AP129/1 to P160/0 • AP162/1 to 164/1 • AP165/1 to 166/0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13.2km • 1.2km • 0.3km 		
12	Rokha	25	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 168/0 To 169/0 • 173/0 to 178/0 • 180/0 to 181/2 • 183/0 to 184/1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.3km 1.8km 1.8km 0.9km 		
13	Anaba	43	42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18/0 to 190/1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.6km 		

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

					• 191/0 to 208/0	8.4km	
	Sub-total		274	258	17	72.3km	
14	Kapisa	Kohistan	21	15	• 211/0 to 12/0 • 214/0 to 215/0 • 215/5 to 217/0	0.35km 1.0km 2.0km	The land clearance survey has identified these 11 segments in Kapisa province which are free of land impacts. The construction works of these 117 towers can be started immediately as these towers are located on govt land. Details are given under annexure 6.8 and 12.0
15		Kohband	42	28	• 217/4 to 217/5 217/7 to 217/8 217/10 to 217/11 217/13 to 220/0 223/3 to 228/0	35km 0.35km 0.35km 3.0km 2.0km	
			34	32	228/1to 240/0 244/0 to 245/0	9.8km 0.35km	
16		Nejrab			245/1 to 262/0	14.3km	
		Tagab	125	42			
	Sub-total		222	117	11	33.85km	

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

17	Kabul	Sorobi	66	31	24/0 to 30/14	10.5km	<p>The land clearance survey has identified 1 segment in Kabul province which is free of land impacts.</p> <p>The construction works of these 31 towers can be started immediately as these towers are located on govt land. Details are given under annexure 6.8 and 12.0</p>
	Sub-total		66	31	2	10.5km	
18	Laghman	Badpakh	98	0	0	0	<p>Please refer to Annex 12 for more details, which fully presents the updated government tower land.</p> <p>The land clearance survey has identified 6 segments in Laghman province which are free of land impacts.</p> <p>The construction work of these 32 towers can be started immediately as these towers are located on available govt land.</p>
19		Qarghayee	65	32	54/0 to 55/1 56/5 to 57/0 57/1 to 58/0 61/0 to 62/1 63/1 to 64/0 69/4 to 72/0	1.9km 0.38km 1.1km 1.4km 0.38km 4.9km	
	Sub-total		163	32	6	10.06km	
20	Nangarhar	Behsood	47	0	0	0	
21		Kama	55	0	0	0	

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

22		Goshta	50	20	134/1 to 140/3	7.2km	The free tower locations and segments are to be updated after the Arazi survey is completed in these districts. The land clearance survey has identified 4 segments in Nangarhar province which are free of land impacts. The construction works of these 93 towers can be started immediately as these towers are located on govt. land. Details are given under annex 12
23		Lalpora	83	66	144/0 to 165/0	19.7km	
24		Momandara	26	7	166/0 to 173/1 177/2 to 180/0	4.5km 2.2km	
	Sub-total		261	93	4	33.6km	
	Total	1,693	606	44	187.75k m		

6.9 Gender Impacts

211. In the project area, about 48 percent of the population is women. Most of them are involved in household activities. There would be an insignificant impact on women related activities as quite a limited number of women are involved in the outside/ or farming activities.

212. The following gender provisions will be incorporated to safeguard the specific needs and problems of women affected households during project implementation:

- Women-headed household were considered during the census survey as the recipients of compensation and rehabilitation assistance due to their households.
- All affected women, regardless of their land tenure documents, will be compensated for their affected land and other assets (i.e. structures crops, trees) under the project. However, as per the land Tasfiya (clearance) report, none of the PAHs are women.
- For the women other than the family heads, compensation payments for their affected land/structures will be directly paid to the affected women through their bank accounts. If a household (HH) does not have a bank account, DABS will facilitate the opening of a bank account without incurring additional administrative fees and, in general, cash compensation should be avoided. If any affected household (AH) is unavailable, DABS will deposit the compensation in an escrow account and their payment will be securely held until they become available.
- Women have been included in the consultation process through meetings during FGDs and will be encouraged to participate in the RAP planning and implementation process.
- Community Representative Groups (CRGs) will be formed for female members (wherever it will be possible in the villages) along the route alignment for the implementation of RAP
- Due consideration will be given to complaints and grievances lodged by women affected persons following the procedures given in the grievance redress mechanism of the project.
- It is worth mentioning that, according to the official Arazi report, there is no land ownership document registered in the name of females in the land acquisition documents of this project.

6.10 Impacts of Establishing Construction Camps and Access Routes

213. The project area is located mostly in hilly terrain. The transport of the materials of transmission line towers in the difficult mountainous terrain will be a great challenge for the contractors. It is recommended air transport of materials should be considered for this project in the difficult terrain of the project which will ultimately decrease the construction time and risk to the life of manpower. While selecting the line route by the consultant, consideration has been given to route the line through the areas where the road network is available but keeping in view

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

the population and steep mountainous conditions; It is not possible to align the route along the existing roads in some areas. The land will be temporarily acquired for the construction of towers and access roads. Once the construction has been done the land can be used as before. The choice of access roads will depend on the contractor's work plan. Access roads leading to Towers shall be located as far as possible in barren areas so that no loss to trees or crops takes place, however, where this loss is unavoidable, proper compensation shall be paid to PAHs at market rates and all the RAP requirements shall be complied with.

214. It is estimated that three major construction camps (one camp for each lot) will be constructed for the overall project. These camps will be located in the major towns along the project alignment such as Kunduz, Kabul and Jalalabad areas. Each camp will accommodate 70 people (10 foreign workers, 50 Afghan workers; and 10 security personnel). In addition, a few minor camps will be established. However, the exact location of these camps will be decided by contractors as per their work plan. The construction camps will include residential quarters, washing areas, kitchen, toilets, fuel storage, water storage, sewage disposal arrangements, firefighting arrangements, electric generators, and others. Preference will be given to establishing these camps within the rented buildings or government-owned premises. Otherwise, the land for these camps will be obtained on a rental or lease basis.

215. In addition to the construction camps, the contractor may establish temporary construction camps near the tower locations (away from the nearby villages, and preferably near some towns). Construction of each tower requires about 8 days (4 days for foundation and four days for erection) per one gang (a group of workers) and the contractor will mobilize five such gangs for each lot.

7 Compensation, Relocation and Rehabilitation

7.1 Eligibility for Compensation and Public Awareness on the Cut-Off Date

216. The eligibility for compensation under this project is strictly limited by the "cut-off date," which corresponds to the commencement of the census survey for impact assessment. This measure is intended to prevent the influx of unrelated individuals into the project area. Any individuals who settled within the designated project corridor after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation.

In accordance with the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 and Resettlement Policy Framework for the CASA-1000 project, a census has been carried out to identify the person who will be affected by the project to determine the eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance.

217. The affected persons eligible for compensation or rehabilitation/ resettlement assistance are listed below.

All landowning affected persons losing land or non-land assets, whether covered by legal title or customary land rights, whether for temporary or permanent acquisition.

218. Tenants, squatter and sharecroppers, whether registered or not; for all non-land assets, based on prevailing tenancy arrangements

- People lose the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, unregistered, tenants and leaseholders plus encroachers and squatters.
- Persons losing business, income, and salaries of workers, or a person or business suffering temporary effects, such as disturbance to land, crops, and business operations both permanently and also temporarily during construction
- Loss of communal property, land and public infrastructure
- Vulnerable persons identified through the census/ impact assessment survey/ analysis
- In the case of relocation, all affected persons will receive transitional and other support to re-establish their livelihoods.

7.2 Cut- Off- Date

219. The cut-off date for the entire CASA 1000 route was set for August 21, 2019. Detailed information regarding the cut-off date, disseminated in the project areas, can be found in annex 10. The established cut-off date of August 21, 2019, remains in effect. However, given the extended time between the cut-off date and actual land acquisition, all reasonable claims for eligibility will be considered positively through a dedicated channel in the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

220. The cut-off-date was determined following the delineation of the full CASA-1000 transmission line route and the completion of baseline surveys assessing socio-economic conditions and project impacts. Subsequently, information about the cut-off date was publicly disseminated in the project area across all seven provinces.

7.3 Entitlement for Compensation

221. For the project, the project affected persons losing land, structures, and other assets or incurring income losses are entitled to compensation. These displaced people are eligible for rehabilitation support and for the compensation of lost land, structures and utilities along with loss of livelihood. These entitlements are discussed in the following sections.

7.3.1 Land Tenure and Compensation Entitlements

222. In the project, people who may principally be entitled to compensation will be those who may lose land. It is necessary therefore to consider the types of interests in land that such people may have and whether those interests would entitle them to compensation. It is important to understand the prevailing land relationships and the documents and/or declarations that evince these rights over land and the various assets.

223. The following paragraphs summarize the different types of formal and informal land ownership/possession in Afghanistan. This will be the basis for this project's impact on land and the associated entitlement for compensation.

Formal System of Property Rights

224. Under the formal system, the Land Management Law defines ownership of land as:

- State-owned land
- Public land
- Private land
- Special land of village or villages, and
- Endowed land (Waqf land).

Public land/ State-owned land

225. Public land includes Mar'aa land (dead land) which is divided into special Mar'aa land and general Mar'aa land. Public land is classified as (a) owned by the state, (b) owned by public juridical persons, (c) allocated for public interests, and (d) recognized by law as public property. In addition to the above, cultivable land which has no owner is deemed to be public land. The law prohibits acquisition of such land without the permission of the government.

226. While the land classification regime has remained unchanged, new amendments (which have yet to be officially issued) are mainly related to the institutional arrangements for land

dispute resolution, additional information added on endowment land, and formation of special committee for land clearance. These laws will be effective after endorsement by the Emir. However, no decrees would be required from the Amir (Emir) for use of government land for transmission towers. The proposed amendments have been reviewed by the RAP and no impact is foreseen in terms of RAP implementation. The team will continue to closely monitor any changes to the country's land laws and regulations that may affect Project implementation.

227. In practice, Mar'aa land is not suitable for cultivation. The concept of mar'aa requires three elements: i) the ownership history of the land is not known; ii) it has not been cultivated and constructed, and iii) currently the land is not owned by any person. Even barren land (zameen-e-bayer) that does not have an owner may only be acquired with the permission of the government. The person who acquires and develops barren land with the permission of the government shall own the land. Sharia generally recognizes mar'aa land as property neither owned by a private individual nor by the state and which could be acquired through renovation. Consistent with this, mar'aa land is recognized under the laws, but whoever wants to acquire mar'aa land must first secure permission from the President. In theory then, private property may be acquired in accordance with this concept. If mar'aa land is in the process of being legally acquired or have been acquired by an individual but some formal legal requirements have not been complied with, the possessor/owner is entitled to compensation for his/her affected land.

Private Land

228. Land owned by an individual is considered as private property. According to Sharia, private property can be owned individually or collectively. Private ownership may be acquired through (a) purchase, (b), allocation from a municipality, (c) transfer of ownership of which the most common form is inheritance. In addition, private land can be acquired through the principle of "dead land" or "Zameen-e-Bayer." This classification entitles all legal owners to compensation for the affected land.

Village Land

229. Village land is land verified by Arazi, Afghan Land Authority located and linked with respective village or villages, and the residents of the same village or villages as a legal person may commonly get the use of it for their own interests for their specified purposes, and which is not under the ownership of State. Special land of village or villages shall never be purchased, sold, donated, bequeathed, exchanged, mortgaged and leased, unless Head of Afghan Land Authority agrees, and the President approves otherwise. Protection and maintenance of special land of village or villages is the common responsibility of the residents of respective village or villages, particularly the respective elected land commission.

7.4 The Customary or Traditional Owners

230. These are individuals who inherited land that their ancestors occupied for more than fifty years. The original owners were either individuals who received royal land grants (Farman) in the form of decrees or legal letters, from the ruler of the time, or the original settlers of the land or their survivors who peacefully occupied the land for many generations. In the rural areas,

these occupants may have tax receipts or are included in the tax records, may have unofficial land deeds, or may have been declared or recognized as legitimate users of land by community development councils, jirgas or local elders. Households or people who hold customary or traditional deeds for their properties are people who acquired de facto ownership of their land through purchase from customary or traditional owners of land.

7.4.1 De-facto Owners of Property

231. People who bought land or a house from legal owners, but their ownership status is not completed to meet the legal requirements because they lack documented evidence. The transaction (process of sale and purchase) was legal, but the formalities required to obtain a legal deed from the competent court were not completed. In many instances, buyers and sellers conclude customary agreements based on good faith and traditional norms and disregard the need to formalize the sales transaction in a competent court. Many people perceive that a customary deed suffices to prove ownership of their property, especially when the original owner holds a formal document.

232. For such property rights, the owners have customary documents called “Orfi” to prove their ownership/possession. These documents are usually witnessed by their neighbors, and especially local village and/or religious leaders. These documents include bills of sale and purchase, pawn agreements, wills, and subdivision agreements. This type of informal ownership/possession will receive compensation for land affected by the project.

233. In the customary or traditional rights, open, continuous and uninterrupted possession of owners over a very long time has effectively vested in the legal rights over the lands they occupy through acquisitive prescription. In the second type of land rights under the informal system, the land involved has been effectively segregated from the classification of public land because the lands have been titled by the former owners and the failure of the new owners to comply with the formal requisites to register the lands under their names does not change the private character of these lands. Hence, the two types of land under the formal system are private lands by their very nature and as a consequence, owners will be compensated.

234. The other occupants of land outside of the classifications of legal and legalizable occupancy or possession such as squatters will not be compensated for the lands that they occupy but will be compensated for the permanent improvements they may have introduced in the affected lands and restoration assistance. The other type of land occupants are encroachers. These are people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project.

7.5 Entitlements to Compensation and Livelihood Restoration

235. The PAHs 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 the social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. All PAHs 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

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

packages shall reflect replacement costs for all losses (such as land¹², crops, trees, structures, businesses, and mining activities incomes as detailed below:

- Land impacts. These impacts will be compensated for the replacement value of land in cash based on current market rates plus an additional indemnity for three months as a transitional livelihood allowance. The project will shoulder all transaction costs such as fees, taxes, and other charges, as applicable under relevant laws incurred in the relocation and resource establishment.
- Severe Agricultural Land Impacts. When more than 10 percent of PAH's agricultural land is affected, he/she will get an additional allowance equal to the market value of a year's net income based on the crop yield of the land lost. This will be in addition to the compensation explained above.
- Residential/commercial land impacts. These impacts will be compensated for the replacement value in cash at current market rates free of deductions for transaction costs.
- Houses, buildings, structures (fixed assets) damage. These impacts will be compensated in cash at replacement cost free of depreciation, salvaged materials, and transaction costs deductions. Compensation will include the cost of lost water supply, electricity or telephone ¹⁹connections.
- **Renters/leaseholders:** They will receive an allowance equal to the rent they are paying for three months to cover emergency rent costs.
- Crops losses. These impacts will be compensated through bank accounts at current market rates for the full harvest of one agricultural season. In case of sharecropping, crop compensation will be paid both to landowners and tenants based on their specific sharecropping agreements. The valuation of trees and crops is carried out through the distribution of inquiry forms to farmers and the provincial agriculture department, which is ultimately approved by the provincial governor. The valuation process is carried out simultaneously with land acquisition process. It depends on the decisions of the LAR committee in each province. Each province conducts its own separate valuation of properties and assets based on local conditions. Factors like land type, previous usage, and local market conditions are considered to ensure accurate pricing. This approach

¹⁹ The acquiring organization, where the land under acquisition is up to one thousand square meters or for the purpose of installation of power pillars, communication, radio and TV antennas, wire extension, establishment of security towers, pipelines, can buy it without land clearance process (Tasfia), based on the ownership documents, in close coordination with the Arazi, and with the owner's consent. Where parties do not agree through negotiation, the acquiring organization shall acquire the desired property according to provisions of law (Land Acquisition Law, Afghanistan: Land Acquisition Just and Fair Compensation Law Article 18).

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

ensures fair and context-specific valuation for each province, allowing for appropriate pricing according to local circumstances.

- **Tree losses.** These impacts will be compensated through the PAH's bank account based on the principle of income replacement. Fruit trees will be valued based on the age of the tree in two categories: (a) fruit trees; and (b) non-fruit trees. Fruit trees will be valued at the gross market value of one-year income for the number of years needed to grow a new tree with the productive potential of the lost tree. Non-fruit trees will be valued based on the multiple years' investment they have required. Non-fruit trees also will be valued at dry wood volume basis output and its current market rates. But for the project the valuation of trees is carried out through the distribution of inquiry forms to the market and provincial agriculture department, which is ultimately approved by the provincial governor.
- **Business losses.** Compensation for business losses will be based on actual income to be established by pertinent receipts or other documents if demonstrable, otherwise based on business loss allowance computed as AFN 5500 a month. Permanent business losses will be based on actual income loss or in cash for the period deemed necessary to re-establish the business. Compensation for temporary business losses will be cash covering the income of the interruption period based on a monthly allowance of AFN 5500. Business loss is computed at AFN 184 per day as average net income of typical road businesses such as small stores, repair and vulcanizing shops and small food establishments.
- **Income losses for workers and employees.** Compensation will be calculated based on the lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of three months.
- **Agricultural land leaseholders, sharecroppers, and workers.** Affected leaseholders will receive cash compensation corresponding to one season of the year's crop yield of land lost. Sharecroppers will receive their share of the harvest at market rates plus 20% additional crop compensation. Agricultural workers, with contracts that are interrupted, will get an indemnity in cash corresponding to their salary in cash and/or kind or both as applicable for the remaining part of the harvest.
- **House owners/ renters.** House owners/ renters who are forced to relocate their houses will be provided with relocation allowance equivalent to AFN 13,853 per month for the time necessary and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation in addition to compensation for their owned assets. The valuation committee for compensation has included an additional 20% payment above the current market price to cover severe impact, relocation, transportation and other related expenses. This adjustment was necessary because Afghanistan's land acquisition laws do not include specific clauses to address these factors. The current market price will be provided by the LAR provincial committees through the distribution of inquiries for asset pricing which is ultimately approved by the provincial governor.

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

- Community Structures and Public Utilities. Such structures and utilities will be fully replaced or rehabilitated so as to satisfy their pre-project functions.
- Vulnerable Households. Vulnerable PAHs (below the poverty line, women household heads, and physically/mentally challenged headed households) will be given assistance in the form of a one-time allowance for vulnerable PAHs equivalent to AFN 16,500 and priority in employment in project-related jobs.
- Impacts on irrigation channels. Project will ensure that all damaged irrigation channels are rehabilitated to previous standards.
- Transitional Livelihood allowance. PAHs forced to relocate will receive a livelihood allowance of AFN 5,500 per month for the duration of the livelihood interruption time. Transitional livelihood allowance is computed based on the prevailing wage rate of AFN 184 per day times the duration needed. This is also the basis for cash compensation on lost wages. Where there is temporary displacement which lasts for less than three months, a livelihood allowance will be paid only for the period of temporary displacement.
- Land Replacement Values will be assessed based on a survey of land sales in project areas over the last three years. Land values and compensation for other assets will be negotiated between PAHs and competent authorities if concrete data on land market rates are unavailable.
- Easements. Building or widening access roads to towers and the transmission line will cause temporary displacement. However, once the towers are established, land occupiers and owners can return to their land with certain restrictions. Additionally, managers and operators of Afghanistan's electricity supply system require right of way to access towers for inspection and maintenance.

236. To compensate for these restrictions on use, an easement fee combined with payment for any crop damage may be an appropriate method. According to the approved Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), these easement fees range from 5 to 20 percent of the replacement cost of the affected land. Annex 12 includes a list of Provisional PAH landowners who are subject to easement restrictions. These landowners will receive an easement fee, calculated as a Lump Sum amount between 5-10% of the replacement value of the affected land. However, the list comprises both owners and users. The Arazi Tasifya (clearance) team will be responsible for identifying owners and users, after which an addendum to the revised RAP will be created. Compensation will be provided to all identified landowners following land clearance.

7.5.1 Entitlement Matrix

237. The compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements have been prepared in accordance with the RPF and potential impacts of the project and summarized in the Entitlement Matrix presented in **Table 7.1**.

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix as per Resettlement Policy Framework

Category	Specification	Entitled PAHs	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
II. Land			
Permanent loss of land (land under the towers)	All land losses ²⁰	Farmers/ Titleholders/ PAHs with title, formal/ customary deed, or traditional land rights ¹⁴ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or. - Replacement value in cash at current market rates free of deductions for transaction costs.
	All adverse effects on land use	Leaseholders (<i>registered or not</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewal of lease contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or - Cash equivalent to the market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Sharecroppers (<i>registered or not</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Their share of the harvest at market rates plus one additional crop of compensation.
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in-kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to the market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.

²⁰ The acquiring organization, where the land under acquisition is up to one thousand square meters or for the purpose of installation of power pillars, communication, radio and TV antennas, wire extension, establishment of security towers, pipelines, can buy it without land clearance process (Tasfia), based on the ownership documents, in close coordination with the Arazi, and with the owner's consent. Where parties do not agree through negotiation, the acquiring organization shall acquire the desired property according to provisions of law (Land Acquisition Law, Afghanistan: Land Acquisition Just and Fair Compensation Law Article 18).

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

			- Compensation for expenditure was incurred on the land.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders	- 1 severe impact allowance equal to the market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation).
		Sharecroppers (<i>registered or not</i>)	- 1 severe impact allowance equal to the market value of the share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation).
		Squatters	- 1 severe impact allowance equal to the market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation).
Severance impact on agriculture land plots	Access restricted to agriculture lands, infrastructure, social services, social networks, and male and female seasonal agriculture labor to agriculture lands	All PAHs include titleholders, tenants and seasonal agriculture labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connect the severed piece of land through access roads, bridges or underpasses, and roads. The locations of such infrastructure/ interventions will be finalized in consultations with affected communities. - Construct boundary walls/ and or fencing its access road to protect public especially children and animals, from electric current/ shocks (if any). - Installation of alternatives/water channels for irrigation of severed pieces of agriculture lands.

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

<p>Temporary impacts on the loss of land.</p>	<p>The land required temporarily access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged.</p>	<p>Farmers/ Titleholders/ Leaseholders <i>(registered or not)</i>/ Sharecroppers <i>(registered or not)</i>/ Agricultural workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works. - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees. - For such PAHs considered full crops compensation without deducting the costs of seeds, water transfer, irrigation, and labor efforts for the land. - For RoW the value of Trees, Crops and structures is paid and everything above the ground except the land value. - Access to the project towers and the transmission line corridor is facilitated through existing and active village roads along the project route. In the absence of previous roads, the contractor company will create access roads through temporary lease agreements in coordination with private landowners during the execution period.
		<p>Squatters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees, where these are owned by the squatters.
<p>Residential/ commercial land impacts</p>	<p>All land losses</p>	<p>Titleholders/ holder of customary land rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for land compensation through provision of plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or - Replacement value in cash at current market rates free of deductions for transaction costs.
		<p>Renters/ leaseholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 months' rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease, including any deposits they may lose.
		<p>Squatters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance of AF 5000 a month for three months, i.e.

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

			AFN 15,000 (based on the prevailing wage rate of AF 1 6 6. 7 per d a y).
II. Crops	Loss of crops	Titleholders of land/ cultivators/ Titleholders of land/ cultivators (non-registered agricultural Tenants)	- Cash compensation corresponding to crop yield of land lost. The affected crop (s) due to the installation of towers, erecting, conductor/ stringing of transmission line will be compensated.
IV. Trees	Trees affected	All PAPs owning trees (including squatters)	-- For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. Fruit trees: All identified trees will be considered mature regardless of current productivity. Cash compensation based on lost production for the entire period needed to re- establish a tree of equal productivity.
IV. Structure ²¹			
Houses/ Structures	Affected structures	All PAHs of structures (including squatters)	- Cash compensation plus 20% at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. - Affected tenants will receive cash compensation of a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period, or three months, whichever is higher. - In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore the remaining

²¹ For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

			<p>structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocation allowance of AFN 13,859 per month until suitable accommodation established or equal to 3 months, and assistance in identifying alternative accommodation.
V. Resettlement and Relocation/ Rehabilitation/ Income Restoration			
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All PAPs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month (AFN. 12,408 per project affected household). - However, the valuation committee for compensation has included an additional 20% payment above the current market price to cover severe impact, relocation, transportation, vulnerable and other related expenses. This adjustment was necessary because Afghanistan's land acquisition laws do not include specific clauses to address the mentioned allowances.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All PAHs requiring relocation due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For residential/commercial structure or agricultural farm structure, a lump sum amount of (AFN. 4,963 per project affected household) or higher depending upon the situation on ground will be paid to transport and shift belongings at the relocation site of the PAPs.
Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All PAHs requiring relocation of their	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On a case-to-case basis, PAHs facing loss of residential structures will be entitled to transitional support for up to a period of 3 months. The transitional support allowance will be based on officially designated minimum wage rate

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

		structures	²² AFN 5000 a month for three months, i.e. AFN 15,000. (2024 RATES)
Severe Impact	Significant loss of land and other assets.	All structure owners/ occupier PAPs facing business loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost assets and business loss. - However, the valuation committee for compensation has included an additional 20% payment above the current market price to cover severe impact, relocation, transportation, vulnerable and other related expenses. This adjustment was necessary because Afghanistan's land acquisition laws do not include specific clauses to address the mentioned allowances.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All PAHs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equals one- year income, if the loss is permanent; ii) In case of temporary loss, cash compensation equal to the period of the interruption of business up to a maximum of six months or covering the period of income loss based on construction activity. - Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months, i.e., AFN 5,000/ month (based on the prevailing wage rate).
VI. Vulnerable PAHs Livelihood			
Vulnerable PAHs Livelihood	Households below poverty line and female	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lump sum one-time livelihood assistance allowance (AFN 15,000 at OPL, 2024 rates) on account of livelihood restoration support.

²² Afghanistan minimum wage, Labor Law, and employment data sheet Afghanistan minimum wage rate 2019 (<https://www.minimum-wage.org/international/afghanistan>).

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

	headed households.		- Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.
VII. Community assets			-
Community assets	Mosques, foot bridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	- Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e., mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
VIII. Unanticipated Impacts			
Unanticipated Impacts	All types of losses	All PAPs	During project implementation, it will be carried out appropriately in accordance with the World Bank Operational Policies and Afghanistan laws.
IX. Easement rights			
Restrictions on land use, where the transmission line (TL) passes, can affect incomes	People face restrictions regarding land access and limitations on the height of trees they can plant.	All agricultural landowners in the areas through which the TL passes.	Building or widening access roads to towers and the transmission line will cause temporary displacement. However, once the towers are established, land occupiers and owners can return to their land with certain restrictions. Additionally, managers and operators of Afghanistan's electricity supply system require right of way to access towers for inspection and maintenance. To address compensation, an easement fee combined with payment for any crop damage may be an appropriate method. According to the approved Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), these easement fees range from 5 to 20 percent of the replacement cost of the affected land. Annex 12 includes a list of Provisional PAH landowners who are subject to easement restrictions. These landowners will receive an easement fee, calculated as a Lump Sum amount between 5-10% of the replacement value of the affected land. However, the list comprises both owners and users. The

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

			<p>Arazi Tasifya (clearance) team will be responsible for identifying owners and users, after which an addendum to the revised RAP will be created. Compensation will be provided to all identified landowners following land clearance.</p>
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7.5.2 Unit Rates and Compensation Amount

238. Based on the field survey¹⁶, it was observed that due to the implementation of the project, there would be impacts on land, crops, trees, and other assets. The replacement costs have been calculated at market rates depending on the value of the assets, and the requisite data were collected from different departments and the valuation process has been done through provincial LAR committees. And the valuation of tower land, structures, boundary walls, trees and crops are carried out through the distribution of inquiries forms and questionnaires to farmers and the provincial agriculture department, which is ultimately approved by the provincial governor. The valuation process is carried out simultaneously with land acquisition process. It depends on the decisions of the LAR committee in each province. Each province conducts its own separate valuation of properties and assets based on local conditions. Factors like land type, previous usage, and local market conditions are considered to ensure accurate pricing. This approach ensures fair and context-specific valuation for each province, allowing for appropriate pricing according to local circumstances. The unit rates and compensation amount for impact on land, crop damage and tree felling are given in **Tables 7.2**, **Table 7.3**, **Table 7.4** and **Table 7.5**.

Table 7.2: Unit Rates of Land Taken for Towers

Resettlement Activity	Affected Land (HA)	Unit Rate (AFN)	Total Cost (AFN)	Total Cost (USD)
Agriculture (cultivated land)	4.6566	4,198,574	19,551,083	271,392
Barren/ Hilly (non-cultivated land)	26.99	-	-	-
Residential land (Structure)	-	-	-	-
Community Land (Graveyard, Mosque, playground etc.)	-	-	-	-
Total	33.2094		19,551,083	271,392

Resettlement action plan (RAP)

Table 7.3: Compensation for Crop Damage

Crops	Affected Area (Ha)	Unit Rate (AFN/ Kg)	Total Production (Kg)	Total Compensation (AFN)	Total Compensation (USD) ²³
> Wheat	5754.4721	26	582,400	15,142,405	210,194
> Potato	0.358	20	21,489	429,780	6,320
Total	5754.8301	-	603,889	15,572,185	216,160

Table 7.4: Compensation for the Felling of Trees

Resettlement Activity	Quantity	Unit Rate (AFN)	Total Cost (AFN)	Total Cost (USD)
> Fruit trees	10,190	6264.54	64,629,260	897,130
> Non-Fruit trees	3,513	3500	12,295,500	170,676
Total	13,703		76,924,760	1,067,806

Table 7.5: Compensation for Residential Structure

Category of Affected Building/ Structures	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (AFN)	Total Cost (AFN)	Total Cost (USD)
Concrete structures	Square Meters	2214	9521.7	21,081,187	292,632
Mud structures	Square Meters	8539	1355.2	28,588,490	396,841
Boundary walls	Cubic Meters	3958	2,777	10,578,218	146,838

²³ Note: 1 US Dollar equals 72.04 Afghan Afghani as of 19-April-2025.

Allowances/ Livelihood Restoration (Estimated)

239. In the livelihood restoration section, which includes rent and transportation, it is worth mentioning that in Afghanistan, all expenses related to the affected households, including house rent until the construction of a new residential building, as well as the cost of transporting the affected households' belongings, are included in the compensation and valuation process of the Arazi LAR procedure. These expenses are not considered separately but are instead accounted for as part of the overall compensation for the project-affected households (PAHs).

8 Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation

240. This Chapter describes the institutional arrangements needed to implement the present RAP for the project.

8.1 General

241. The entities involved in the land acquisition and resettlement process include the following members:

- DABS acting as the Executing Agency (EA)
 - DABS PMU team
 - The Environmental and Social Safeguard Unit (ESSU)
 - Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)
- Community Representative Groups (CRPs)
- Owner's Engineer (OE), a design and supervision consultancy
- ARTF_TPMA, an external monitoring agent on RAP implementation
- Land Tasfiya (clearance) committees, one committee established in each province, total seven committees
- Pricing and Compensation Committee, one in each province, total seven committees
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Committee

8.2 DABS

242. DABS, acting as the Executing Agency (EA), is responsible for the project preparation, implementation and financing of all RAP preparation and implementation tasks and coordination with line agencies. DABS performs its functions through the Project Management Unit (PMU) which is responsible for overall implementation. All activities will be coordinated with the relevant local government agencies and community councils, known as 'Shura' or Community Representative Groups (CRGs), which are being formed by the World Bank-supported Community Resilience and Livelihood (CRL) project.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

243. The PMU is already in place at Kabul and is responsible for the execution of the project, including preparation, updating, and implementation of social safeguard documents including

RAP. The PMU will ensure the implementation of the RAP in-line with the World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12). Capacity building/ training workshops will be organized for the project staff/ officials involved in the implementation of RAP.

244. The PMU supported by the OE is responsible for general project execution and the day-to-day project activities. For updating, implementation and monitoring of RAP, the PMU will be facilitated by (i) Environmental and Social Safeguard Unit (ESSU) at project level, (ii) provincial social officer for each province, and (iii) Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at all three levels (local, provincial and HQ levels) to ensure timely implementation of RAP. Efforts and resources will need to be in place to ensure safe working conditions to comply with World Bank requirements. Timely procurement of consultants, including an external monitoring agent on RAP Implementation, contractors and other required goods and services are important to ensure the implementation of RAP in accordance with the World Bank Operational Policies.

The Environmental and Social Safeguard Unit (ESSU)

245. The ESSU is also in place within DABS, comprising an Environmental Specialist and a Social Safeguard Specialist and seven provincial social officers under the overall supervision of Head of DABS/PMU of WB funded Project.

246. The ESSU will have the following functions in collaboration with OE:

- The ESSU will be responsible for the implementation of approved RAP as per the implementation schedule.
- The ESSU will be responsible for updating (if required), implementation and monitoring of the RAP with the assistance of OE (at field level). The ESSU will have regular monthly meetings with LAR committee to review the progress regarding RAP implementation and accordingly prepare actions in accordance with the implementation schedule given in RAP.
- The ESSU will maintain close liaison and coordination with the project team (field level) and GRC.
- The ESSU will manage the updating of RAP (if required), including updating survey data, measurements/ assessments, and valuation in coordination with the concerned department.
- Preparation of internal monitoring reports, initially on a monthly basis and then quarterly basis and submission to World Bank.
- Disclosure of final RAP to the PAHs and to place at field office at the site.
- Strengthen the capacity of PMU with regards to social safeguards in planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement.
- Close coordination with the field-level project team and OE.

- Other related activities.

247. The role of the social staff is to develop and maintain good working relationships with the local communities, known as CRGs, manage their grievances, sharing the project information and their feedback. The field social mobilizers/ staff will need to be trained with respect to the following:

- Good communication skills
- Understanding of the local language and community/cultural dynamics
- Solution redressal approach
- Friendly attitude towards the local community

Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

248. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) have been established at three levels:

- i. HQ/DABS level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)
- ii. Provincial GRCs, one in each province
- iii. Local GRCs, with one GRC at each Community Resource Group (CRG), totaling 198 GRCs

8.3 Community Representative Groups (CRGs)

249. The CRGs may be involved in the planning, updating and implementation of the resettlement action plan including resettlement and rehabilitation through forming the LAR committees (LARC) and grievance redress committees (GRC). This includes (but will not be limited to) the following activities:

- Timely registration and redress of grievances under the Project's grievance mechanism.
- Disclosing all relevant information as specified in the RAP such as meetings with stakeholders and documenting all interactions.
- Organizing meetings with PAHs/ local community including community elders, women's groups, youth groups, religious leaders, local representatives and other concerned.

250. The formation process of CRGs, supported by the World Bank's Community Resilience and Livelihood (CRL) Project, is outlined below. It is important to note that the CRGs formation, which has already commenced, will be implemented across all CASA 1000 areas.

Formation of Community Representative Groups (CRP)

251. The CRLP oversees the establishment of CRGs along the CASA 1000 route, spanning seven provinces. On May 22, 2024, MRRD issued a directive dissolving the Community Development Councils (CDCs). Consequently, the terms CDC and CDC Sub-Committee have been replaced by CRG and 'Community Representative Sub-Groups'. Each CRG will consist of

both male and female sections, except for the Vulnerable Groups Development (VGD) sub-group, which will be exclusively male, and the Community and Family Welfare sub-group, which will be exclusively female.

252. The formation of the representative groups and sub-groups closely mirrors the CDC process, with the notable exception of the electoral procedure. Instead of secret ballot elections, each Mahalla will receive key criteria and personal characteristics from CRLP's social organizers for membership. The CRLP guideline outlines key criteria and personal characteristics to be adhered to. These will guide discussions and decisions on the best candidates for roles within the CRGs or its sub-groups. Once established, the focal points serve as the primary contacts for SOs.

The process for forming male and female CRGs is as follows:

Formation of Male Community Representative Groups

- Initial engagement by CRLP's social organizers with key community actors to introduce the CRL program.
- Organize an initial meeting with 60% of mahalla households for program socialization and Public Resources Mapping.
- Subsequent visits focus on forming male representative groups and sub-groups with community-wide representation.
- Instead of secret ballot elections, criteria for membership are discussed and agreed upon within each mahalla.
- Community members identify suitable individuals for representative roles, ensuring inclusivity and transparency.

Formation of Female Community Representative Groups

- Post-initial meetings, male Social Organizers discuss the role of women with elders and key community actors, emphasizing their involvement.
- Discuss modalities for women's engagement, including visits by female Social Organizers or alternate methods.
- Female Social Organizers organize meetings (in-person or via phone) to familiarize female community members with the program.
- Women are organized into mahallas for discussions and the selection of representatives, ensuring broad representation.
- Criteria and characteristics for membership are reviewed, and women self-identify for roles in the representative groups and sub-groups.

8.4 Owners' Engineers (OE)

253. The DABS PMU has engaged the Owners' Engineers, who act as their representatives. The OE supports the DABS PMU in overall project management, including land acquisition and resettlement management. The Owners' Engineers have engaged two safeguard specialists to assist the DABS PMU in finalizing the updated RAP based on the land Tasfiya (clearance) and land valuation reports completed in 2024.

8.5 External Monitoring Agent for RAP implementation

254. The ARTF Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA) has been assigned the responsibility of independently overseeing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation. This monitoring will commence after the RAP implementation is completed. A comprehensive Terms of Reference (TOR) for an external monitoring agent for RAP implementation has already been finalized.

8.6 Tasfiya (clearance) Committee

255. The Tasfiya committee includes the following members:

- The Representative of the Land Authority (Arazi) as Chairperson
- The Cadaster team of the Land Authority as Members (provincial team)
- Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) as Member
- The Representative of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) as Member
- Representative of the Municipality as Member
- Representative of the requiring (implementing) Authority – DABS as Member
- The Representative of Landowners as Member

256. The Tasfiya team has the following duties and power (source regulation on land acquisition for linear project):

- Identify and differentiate between private, government, public, endowment, public endowment, public pasture, and special pasture lands under acquisition for linear projects, including adjacent lands (Hareem).

- Collect information on privately owned lands in accordance with Articles 18, 19, and 20 of the Land Management Law.
- Determine the status of lands under acquisition for linear projects.
- Prepare maps of areas under acquisition for linear projects.
- Refer property conflicts and claims related to lands under acquisition for linear projects to relevant authorities.
- Provide the relevant provincial governor with the results of the identification process for ownership confirmation.
- Send verified and confirmed ownership identification results (land Tasfiya report) to the requiring Authority (DABS) and the relevant provincial Arazi directorate.

8.7 Pricing and Compensation Committee

257. According to the Land Acquisition Law of 2018, the Pricing and Compensation Committees tasked with determining property prices for linear projects in each province consist of the following members:

- The Governor of the relevant province as the chairperson
- An authorized representative from the local Arazi office as the deputy chairperson
- An authorized representative from the Survey and Cadaster Directorate of Arazi as a member
- An authorized representative from the Agricultural Extension Directorate of the MAIL as a member
- An authorized representative from the Ministry of Finance as a member
- An authorized representative from the Ministry of Urban Development as a member
- An authorized representative from the land acquisition organization as a member
- The owner of the property under acquisition or their legal representative as a member; in the case of multiple owners, their legal representative as a member
- Two property transaction experts from the private sector as members
- A representative from any other relevant organization as a member if required

Functions and Responsibilities of the Pricing and Compensation Committee

258. The committee has the following responsibilities:

- Verify property ownership and assess the preliminary list of individuals affected by the project.
- Conduct both quantitative and qualitative appraisals of the land to be acquired, considering its grade, type, location, and commercial value.
- Determine the land's acquisition price and calculate compensation according to the law's provisions.
- Inform the affected individuals about the compensation arrangements.
- Conduct initial hearings for complaints from those affected.

8.8 Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Committee

259. The provincial-level RAP implementation committee, known as LAR Committee, has already been established in all seven provinces, responsible for RAP implementation. The RAP Implementation Committee comprises of the RAP implementation committee consisting of the following members:

- Representative of DABS
- District Officer - Deputy-Ministry MAIL
- Representative of ESSU,
- Representative of Contractor
- Representative of staff of the Revenue Department
- Owners' Engineer
- Representative of Project Affected Person
- Local Shuras" known as Community Representative Groups (CRGs), will oversee and manage their community affairs.
- Provincial government administration, in case of disputes on the valuation of land, will constitute a land valuation committee to determine the disputes on rates. In cases of disputes regarding land ownership, land records go through three offices at the district level, (i) District administrator, (ii) Revenue collector (Mustowfiet) and (iii) the District Court.

These offices have jurisdiction on any matters related to land acquisition and verification of land entitlements. The staff of the Revenue Department (Mustowfiet), with the local municipality, will carry out the tasks of identifying the titles and verification of ownership. The Office of Wuloswal (the appointed District head) is expected to play a coordinating role.

260. The major responsibilities of RAP implementation committee include as follows:

- Distribute the notices to the entitled PAHs regarding their payment of compensation.
- Facilitate the PAHs in completion of the necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments.
- Develop a close interaction with the PAHs/ community to address their possible concerns.
- Provide proper guidance for the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility and entitlement.
- Help the PAHs to put their complaints (if any) in front of GRC if still issue not resolved consult the Court of law.
- Help the PAHs for establishing bank account – compensation to the affected families will be through bank account.
- Help the PAHs with other related activities.
- Assist PAHs to establish their bank accounts – as compensation to the affected families will be paid through their bank accounts.
- The cooperation

8.9 Capacity Building and Training

261. The PMU and field-level government offices currently have limited capacity to implement RAP and address other social issues. To enhance their capabilities, training will be provided not only to PMU officials at headquarters and field but also contractors, supervision consultants and relevant staff from other concerned departments.

262. During the RAP updates, the Owners' Engineer, with support from the World Bank's safeguards specialists, will offer training sessions and safeguards clinics as necessary. Before implementing the updated RAP, training sessions on RAP implementation, monitoring and reporting will be organized for the staff of the agencies involved, covering the following topics:

- Resettlement principles and policy (WB's safeguards policy), including national resettlement frameworks

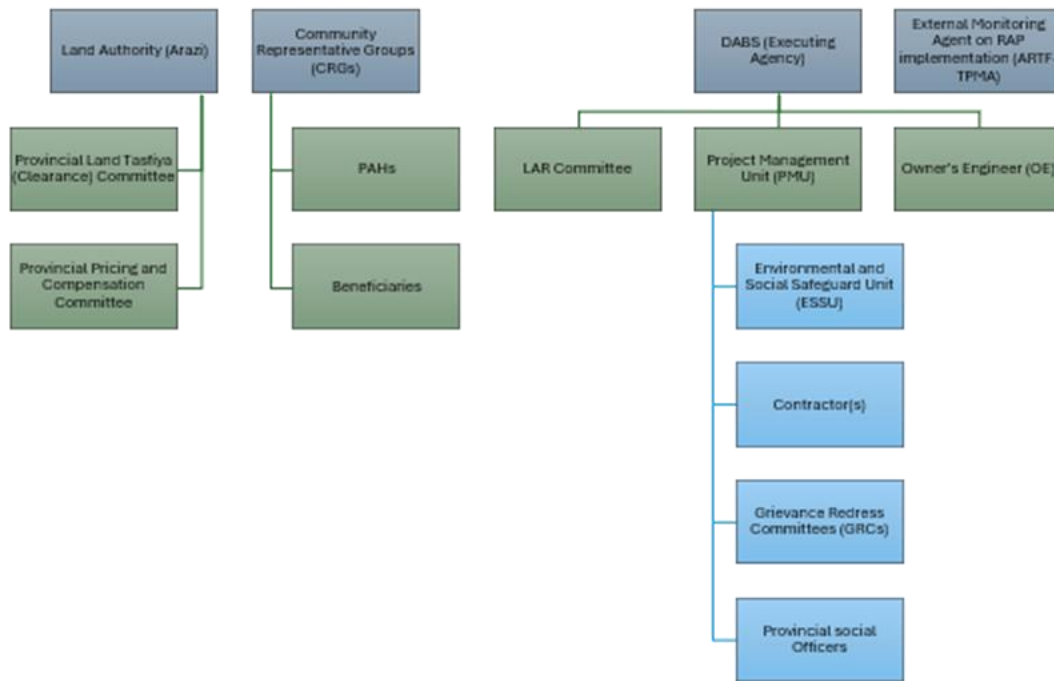
- The importance of avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement impacts by considering all technical alternatives, particularly using available government land where possible, and taking all possible measures in design and site or alignment selection
- The necessity to avoid land acquisition impacts on vulnerable people
- Resettlement implementation procedures and sequence of activities
- Methodology for compensation assessment and replacement cost principles
- Data management system
- Objectives and procedures for public consultation, ensuring that all planning and design interventions and decisions are made in consultation with local communities in a gender-sensitive manner
- Documentation of all consultations and public concerns, and their resolutions following the GRM
- RAP planning and implementation, ensuring that all PAHs can improve or at least restore their incomes and livelihoods to pre-project levels
- Monitoring and reporting

263. The key objective of the training program will be to ensure that the requirements of the RAP and grievances redress mechanism (GRM) are clearly understood and followed throughout the project implementation. The project work is to start immediately, and the staff will be dealing with the social and resettlement issues. Therefore, to better understand and deal with these issues, training will be organized before the implementation of the resettlement action plan. In this context, a training plan will be developed in consultation with the PMU.

8.10 Organigram

264. An organogram showing the institutional arrangements for the RAP implementation is presented in Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1: Organizational Arrangements for RAP Implementation



8.11 RAP Implementation Arrangements

265. This section described the RAP implementation arrangements, its schedule and also the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities to be carried out to ensure that the implementation activities described in this RAP are properly implemented and the effectiveness of these activities evaluated.

8.11.1 RAP Implementation Procedure

266. The commencement of civil work will be subject to the satisfactory implementation of this RAP, i.e. completion of payment of compensation for the affected land, loss of crops, trees, and structures, as well as redress of community concerns. The construction activities can be started in segments where there are no private land impact and the land belongs to the Govt. Simultaneously, DABS will implement the RAP and arrange the compensation for the PAHs in those segments where there are impacts on private lands, prior to starting the construction activities. The contractor can begin their work after RAP implementation is completed in those specific segments.

267. The RAP implementation procedure is presented in Table 8.1 below while the RAP implementation schedule is presented in Figure 8.2.

Table 8.1: RAP Implementation Procedure

Action	Responsibility	Status/Details
Establishment of PMU (DABS)	DABS	PMU headed by Project Director is already in place in Kabul
Setting up the ESSU at PMU	DABS	ESSU is already in place at PMU in Kabul
Establish the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	DABS	PMU will notify the GRC at the local level to address the PAHs/ community concerns/ issues.
Submission of draft Updated RAP to World Bank	PMU/ Consultants	Draft is being submitted
RAP finalization after comments	PMU/ Consultants	ESSU will update the draft RAP based on the final design
Approval of RAP	World Bank	WB will review the RAP and clear it.
Disclosure and translation	ESSU/ PMU	RAP will be disclosed at the PMU level, and also in the provinces. Executive Summary of the RAP will be translated into Dari and Pashto languages and will be disclosed as described above and also in the communities.
Formation of Community Representative Groups (CRGs) representing to all concerned villages	The World Bank supported CRLP in coordination with ESSU	CRLP in coordination with ESSU will establish the CRGs.
Relocation of public utilities/ infrastructures.	Contractor/ PMU	Relocation of public utilities will be carried out depending upon the construction activities.
Hiring of IMC (Independent monitoring consultant/ agency)	DABS/ PMU	Independent monitoring consultant to be engaged by the PMU for the validation of RAP implementation.
Employment to the PAHs in project-related jobs.	Contractor/ PMU	Preference will be given in the project related jobs to the PAHs.

Verification of list of PAHs and compensation and assistance amounts	PMU and LAR committee	The PAHs list will be verified. The compensation and assistance amounts will be reassessed based upon the criteria provided in this RAP.
Payment of compensation and assistance allowances	PMU/ ESSU/ LAR Committees	Payments will be made to the PAHs through their bank accounts. The LAR Committee and DABS will assist the PAHs in the opening of the bank accounts without incurring additional administrative fee.
Redress of community complaints	PMU/ GRCs/ PMU/ LAR committee	This will be a continuous activity until project completion.

Figure 8.2: RAP implementation Schedule- Updated RAP

Action	Responsible organization	2024							2025												Remark
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Establishment of PMU (DABS)	DABS																				
Setting up the ESSU at DABS	DABS																				
Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at field level	DABS																				
LAR Provincial Committee re-assignment	DABS/ARAZI																				
Konoz Tower Land Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																				
Konoz TL Corridor Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																				
Baghlan Tower Land Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																				
Baghlan TL Corridor Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																				
Pangshir Tower Land Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																				
Pangshir TL Corridor Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																				
Kapisa Tower Land Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																				
Kapisa TL Corridor Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																				

Kabul Tower Land Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																			
Kabul TL Corridor Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																			
Laghman Tower Land Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																			
Laghman TL Corridor Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																			
Nangarhar Tower Land Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																			
Nangarhar TL Corridor Clearance and Valuation Process	ARAZI/ DABS																			
Provincial GRC re-assignment	DABS/ Contractor, OE																			
Provincial GRM Training	DABS/ Contractor, OE																			
Community GRC re-assignment	DABS/ Contractor, OE																			
Community GRM Training	DABS/ Contractor, OE																			
Updating original RAP	PMU/Consultants																			
Submission of draft Updated RAP to World Bank	PMU/Consultants																			
RAP finalization after comments	PMU/Consultants																			
Dari/ Pashto translation and disclosure of RAP	ESSU/ PMU																			
Hiring of IMC (Independent monitoring consultant/ agency)	DABS/ PMU																			

Verification of PAHs list and compensation and assistance amounts	DABS/OE																					
Payment of compensation and assistance allowances	DABS/OE																					
Redress of community complaints	DABS/OE																					

9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

268. Project activities, including RAP implementation, will undergo both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PMU, assisted by the LAR committee. External monitoring will be assigned to an Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) and the ARTF-TPMA has already been assigned to carry out external monitoring on RAP implementation.

9.1 Internal Monitoring

269. Internal monitoring will be carried out routinely by the PMU through their social team with the assistance of provincial LAR committees, and results will be communicated to the World Bank through the regular project implementation reports.

270. 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 PMU to assess the progress and results of RAP implementation, and to adjust the work program, if necessary. The monthly reports will be consolidated and submitted to the World Bank. Specific monitoring benchmarks will be:

9.2 Information Campaign and Consultation with PAHs

271. A framework for community consultations and information disclosure has already been established to ensure that project-affected households (PAHs) are well-informed about the project impacts, eligibility, entitlements, compensation, compensation disbursement schedule, complaints and grievance redress procedures, and all other relevant project-related information.

272. For the implementation of the above-mentioned tasks, the LAR provincial committees, safeguard consultants, grievance redress committees, the contractor social safeguard staff and the social safeguard unit of DABS are responsible to implement in accordance with Afghanistan laws, World Bank Policies, and project approved manuals.

9.3 External Monitoring

273. The implementation of the project is likely to take about three years. It will, therefore, be necessary that external third-party monitoring is carried out on a regular basis with the results communicated to the PMU and the WB through a compliance report. The monitoring agent will be responsible for the preparation of the compliance 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 monitoring agent will recommend PMU/MEW/WB if the necessary civil engineering works can commence. A copy of the compliance report and its recommendations will be submitted to the PMU, supervising consultant and the WB simultaneously.

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

- Socio-economic conditions of the PAHs in the post-resettlement period

- Communications and reactions from PAHs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments, and relocation timetables
- 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 PAHs in the post resettlement period.

275. For each specific section of the project, the monitoring agent will carry out a post-implementation evaluation of the RAP implementation. The socio-economic survey baseline will be used to compare pre-project and post-project conditions. The monitoring agent will recommend supplemental assistance for the PAHs in case the outcome of the study shows that the objectives of the RAP have not been attained.

276. The ARTF Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA) is tasked with this independent monitoring of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). This monitoring by the TPMA will take place following the completion of the RAP implementation.

9.4 Management Information Systems

277. All information concerning resettlement issues related to land acquisition, socio-economic information of the acquired land and affected structures, inventory of losses by PAHs, compensation, and entitlements, payments and relocation will be collected by the implementing consultant. A management information system will be established to store and process this data. The data and reports from this system would form the basis of information for RAP implementation, monitoring and reporting purposes and facilitate efficient resettlement management.

9.5 Documentation and Reporting

278. The PMU ESSU with support from LAR committee will be responsible for the supervision and implementation of RAP and prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit them to the PMU for review. Regular reports will be prepared by PMU's provincial social officers with the assistance of LAR committees on a quarterly basis and submitted to PMU and WB for review and concurrence. DABS will provide RAP implementation report separately- this report will be shared after RAP implementation completed in that specific province.

279. The TPMA will submit quarterly reports during the initial period and then bi-annual reports directly to WB for review and approval and assess the level of compliance for the implementation of RAP. The reporting milestones and timelines are provided in Table 9.1 below.

Table 9.1: Reporting Milestones and Timelines of ESSU and LAR committees

Deliverables	Timeline/Date of Submission	Responsible Authority
Monthly Progress Report (MPR)	1st week of every month	DABS and Contractor
Quarterly Progress Report (QPR)	1st week of every Quarter	DABS and Contractor
Updating of RAP data - Update list of land-owner PAHs based on compensation, inventory of losses	After the Tasia and Valuation clearance	DABS and OE
Quarterly Internal Monitoring, Report (QIMR)	1st week of every Quarter	DABS and OE
Gender disaggregated data.	1st week of every Quarter	DABS, OE and Contractor
Monthly Progress Report of Social Mobilizers	1st week of every month	DABS, OE and Contractor
Mid Term Review Report implementation including payments, and income restoration/ rehabilitation, measures, issues and remedial, measures and corrective action plan.	After mobilization	DABS and OE
End of project Evaluation report of Implementation including recommendations for future projects.	One month before the contract closing	DABS and OE

10 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

280. This Chapter describes the mechanism to receive and resolve grievances received from the project affected households and other stakeholders. The GRM of which a detailed description is presented in Annex 10.2 is in line with the updated GRM manual (2014)

10.1 GRM Objectives

- The objective of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to assist in resolving complaints in a timely, effective and efficient manner. The GRM should provide a transparent and credible process for fair, effective resolution of concerns, complaints, requests and suggestions. It should also build on the existing customary consultative and dispute resolution processes as an integral component of broader and inclusive stakeholder engagement, that facilitates corrective actions and helps a broader understanding of the project by the community.
- This GRM presents the procedure and processes for the management of complaints under the Central Asia South Asia Electricity and Trade Project (CASA-1000), financed by the World Bank (WB). It builds on a previously established and implemented system which existed in 2021 and is being updated based on the current context. The CASA – Community Support Project (CSP) Project (P149410), which was part of the pre-August 2021 portfolio that was cancelled, was responsible for managing grievances at provincial level for CASA 1000 activities. By August 15, 2021, a total of 165 complaints had been registered. From August 2025 to April 2025, 13 additional complaints were registered, bringing the total to 178. Most cases were related to land ownership dispute, land/assets pricing, personal safety and security complaint from transmission line (TL), environmental issues, cultural value, and erection of TL Tower. There were also complaints registered related to rural electrification as well as pending wages to workers.
- Based on the experience from other WB-financed projects, a three-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism has been established. The first tier is the GRC at the community level, the second tier is at the provincial level, and the third tier is at national level GRC. There is a provision for appeals and any aggrieved party is able to directly approach the national level structures. The formation of the GRCs was done prior to the commencement of project activities.
- Given the nature of the activities, the establishment of the GRCs is developed in a phased approach in line with the construction schedule – where no activities on the ground may commence prior to their establishment.
- By August 15, 2021, a total of 165 complaints had been registered. From August 2025 to April 2025, 13 additional complaints were registered, bringing the total to 178.

281. For construction purposes, the CASA 1000 Project has been divided into three lots, which are as follows:

- Lot 1: Kunduz, Baghlan (approx. 198 km.) starting at Sher Khan Bandar at Afghanistan-Tajikistan border and ending at Desalah district in Baghlan province.

- Lot 2: Baghlan, Panjshir, Kapisa (approx. 189 km.) starting from the Desalah district and ending in the Tagab district.
- Lot 3: Kapisa, Kabul, Laghman, and Nangarhar (approx. 186 km.) starting from Tagab district and ending at Torkham.

282. This GRM manual documents the process to address complaints and grievances arising during the entire preparation and implementation period of the project. Members of the public may experience risks to themselves or their property or have concerns about the project. Any concerns or grievances should be addressed quickly and transparently, and without retribution to the PAHs) or Complainants. The focus of the GRM is to resolve issues in a customary appropriate fashion at community level, If an issue is not resolved at this level, it is referred to the provincial committee level for review and resolution, If the issue remains unresolved at the provincial committee level, it is then forwarded to the DABS central committee for necessary actions to be taken and provide guidelines for recording details of the complaints in each levels, which may include (if agreed), the identity of complainants, the type of complaint, the accused and the agreed resolution. However, to create a safe space and confidentiality, the GRM for CASA 1000 provides aggrieved parties with the option to keep complaints confidential and/or anonymous.

10.2 GRM Structure

283. The GRCs structure for CASA 1000 TL has the following levels:

10.2.1 community level grievance redress committee (C-GRC)

284. This is grounded at the village level for each of the villages that the project will operate. There are 461 villages located within the alignment and Transmission Line corridor for the project, with others which may be affected through activities beyond the footprint. Annex 8c provides a list of Community Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) with other details such as villages, districts, lots and contact numbers. Therefore the alignment of understanding and to avoid duplication, GRCs established by other World Bank financed projects would be encouraged to be utilized in these processes. The C- GRC will be comprised at least of the following members:

- Community Elders representatives (all Male members) re-appointed by DABS
- A representative from Implementing Agent/Contractor against which the complaint is directed
- PAP and or his/her representative
- Director of villages, a district local government employee managing villages' council within district
- DABS Social Mobilizers/Community Liaison Officer (CLO)
- Other members which may be invited for technical expertise or experience based on the issue:
- The relevant village sub-group or council
- Witnesses or other community members
- Others as requested by the C-GRC members

10.2.2 Provincial level Grievance redress Committee (P-GRC)

285. In the previous context (pre-2021), the CASA Community Support Project (P149410), was responsible for managing grievances at a provincial level for CASA 1000 activities. This project is closed now. As such, DABS has re-activated between August and September the Provincial GRCs in all seven provinces (Kunduz, Baghlan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Kabul, Laghman and Nangarhar). Annexure 8.b provides a list of Provincial Grievance Redress Committee with their names and contacts. These P-GRCs consist of (at least) the following members:

- Provincial government representative (Governor representative)
- Provincial line department representative (Arazi, DABS)- provincial Arazi office (land agency) (directly related to the type of issue to be discussed)
- PAP and or his/her representative
- Provincial Social Officers (DABS)
- A representative from Implementing Agent/Contractor against which the complaint is directed

10.2.3 DABS/HQ level Grievance Redress Committee (DABS-HQ-GRC)

286. The DABS-PIU GRC at HQ/DABS level has been re-activated to address grievances to be referred to the higher level to resolve. Annexure 8.a provides a list of DABS GRC with their contact details. DABS level GRC comprises of the following members:

- Team Leader (DABS PIU) as a head
- Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist (DABS- PIU)
- Central Arazi office and Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) representative (directly related to the type of issue to be discussed)
- PAP and/or his/her representative
- DABS PIU Coordinator

287. DABS has established a dedicated GRM Unit for donor funded projects. The GRM unit of DABS has GRM Unit Manager and provincial GRM officers. The unit is equipped with well-capacified staff providing GRM services for various projects. DABS social safeguards staff for CASA-1000 will play a role as GRM focal point for this project, to solve the PAP grievances in line with the requirements of the WB's OPs and in line with the national requirements. The project social organizers (4 staff) will lead as GRM focal officers at provincial level in close coordination with community elders, district and provincial governments, Provincial DABS headquarters, Contractor and with social safeguard Unit of CASA-1000 at DABS/HQ level. Each contractor/company under CASA-1000 will also assign their GRM focal officers for the respective sites.

10.3 Channels to Present grievances

288. A complaint can be registered directly at CASA-1000 (GRCs) through any of the following modes and, if necessary, anonymously or through third parties.

- Hotline Number: By telephone at +93 0797070056 (DABS HQ level). The DABS call center ²⁴(grievance hotline) serves from 8 AM to 4:30 PM, Saturday- Wednesday. On Thursday the call center serves from 8:00 AM to 1:00 PM.
- Email: Complainants who have access to the internet can send their grievances to the email address: casa1000.complaints@dabs.af
- By letter directly at C-GRC, P-GRC, CASA-1000 -main or sub-offices- or contractor- KPTL (for lot 1) and KEC for lots 2 and 3 / company office including by letter to the local DABS office in all seven provinces (contacts details of GRCs are included in annex 8.
- Grievance boxes will be located in local DABS offices near a community information board.
- Personal Visit (Written): The complaint form to be lodged at any of the provincial DABS offices- this form will be made available in the relevant DABS offices (all seven provinces) to be used by the complainants and can be filled with the help of CASA-1000 staff available in each construction lot.
- Personal Visit (Verbal): Complainants can personally submit grievances through Walk-ins and register a complaint at DABS or contractor sub-offices

10.4 Grievance Handling Procedure

289. **Table 10.1** provides steps with responsibilities of grievances relating to the complaint handling linked to labor issues, PAHs, community and contractor. The key purpose of this exercise is to present a GRM process in an effective and user-friendly manner. The full details of the GRM can be found in the approved GRM Manual.

Table 10.1: GRM Procedures for Complaint Handling

Steps	Complainants	GRC/ GRM Focal Officer Functions	Timeframe
Local or community 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. 			

²⁴ *These services are offered in both Pashtu and Dari.

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 grievance in the project logbook and grievance database. • Segregate/sort and process • Acknowledge and follow up of grievance. • Verify investigate, and act • Provide written responses to the complainants. 	7- 14 days
<p>PMU and Provincial level GRC:</p> <p>(a) Provincial Level General GRC</p> <p>If resolution at the local/community level is unsuccessful, then the PAH can take his or her complaint to PMU’s provincial social officers and Provincial level GRC.</p>			
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, the Arazi Department at the provincial level. • Provide a written response to the complainant. 	10 days

Steps	Complainants	GRC/ GRM Focal Officer Functions	Timeframe
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide written responses to the complainant 	
<p>DABS/Management Level GRC:</p> <p>In case the complaint is not resolved within 10 days of its receipt, or it is unattended, the complainants can approach the DABS level GRC or directly to the DABS level GRC in Kabul. DABS GRC will then examine the complaint and address the complaint within 20 days.</p>			
4	Workers, labor associations or the PAP can refer to the ministry GRC or directly to the DABS's office.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct coordinating meetings/ resolution sessions between complainant relevant administrations at • Investigate the complaints • Provide a written response to the complainant. 	20 days

10.5 Functions of GRC

290. The key GRC functions are listed below.

- Elect among themselves their chairman, who will preside over the meetings of GRC.
- Representative ²⁵of DABS will be the Member Secretary and will be responsible for recording and reporting the proceedings of the meetings. In his/her absence, the Safeguard officer of ESS will be responsible for this role.
- The GRC will have meetings every two weeks to meet the community who has grievances so as to redress them on a regular basis; the dates of the next two meetings will be informed in the project area.
- Ensure that the handling of grievances is in accordance with Afghan law and WB procedures.

²⁵ According to RPF CASA-1000 there will be 5 members in at 1st Tier: Local/community Level GRC, out which five members are representative of concerned departments and one member is from local community, while there are six and five members in 2nd Tier: provincial Level and 3rd Tier: PMU Level GRCs respectively. It consists of all the members given in the above table.

- 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 a weekly basis to the DABS.
- 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 DABS.
- Assign member(s) to undertake site visits to assess issues raised as and when needed.

Note: More detailed explanation can be found in the grievance redressal manual (GRM).

10.6 Method to Register a Complaint or Submit a Complaint Form

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

- The complaints can be submitted to the village elders, district, or provincial representative to whom the community might have easy access.
- They can also submit their complaints directly to project authorities.
- The complainants can put their complaints into the complaint boxes, mostly placed in public places such as school, hospital, community structures and area offices, which then will be opened during the GRC meeting.
- The local Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), Sub-project Level GRC, and Project Level GRC will address all labor-related complaints, land-affected grievances, and compensation-related issues in an organized manner. They will follow a structured process to ensure that all complaints from affected landowners and individuals, including those seeking compensation for land loss or damage, are properly reviewed and resolved. The committees will carefully assess each case, considering the circumstances, the severity of the impact, and the legal and financial aspects of compensation. They will then work toward finding fair and reasonable solutions to address these concerns, ensuring that the affected individuals receive appropriate compensation for any loss or damage to their property. This will be done in a transparent and timely manner, in line with the project's guidelines and the established grievance resolution framework. And all land-related complaints, after initial review, will be referred to by the Provincial LAR Committee for further examination and resolution. Received complaints or any grievance which would be submitted to any source should be registered by the project level GRM focal point in

the Complaint Registration Form or complaints registration books at the first stage, and signature or fingerprint should be taken on the form from the person complaining.

- 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 the GRC meetings. The complaint form and details of the case solved should be recorded and maintained for future uses.
- The implementing agency has the responsibility to provide a complaint registration form, and a complaint register book at the project site for the project supervising teams and local communities. They should also assist the complainant in filling out the form. They will also inform the complainant about the timeframe in which a response can be expected.

292. Complaints can be submitted either at the site level or at the project level and if possible, be resolved at this level. If the resolution fails or the complainant wants 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.

10.7 GRM Awareness Raising

293. The following methods will be used to reach out to the public to inform them about available grievance mechanisms and approaches:

- a) CASA-1000 team will use a range of approaches to engage and inform PAP, community members and often take advantage of meetings with village members and other stakeholder meetings to present information about the function and use of the grievance mechanism.
- b) CASA-1000 will conduct public information sessions to inform the PAP and other stakeholders about the grievance process and report regularly to the public on its implementation, protecting the privacy of individuals.
- c) Information on ways to make complaints will be readily available to the PAP and workers regarding work site conditions. Leaflets, website links, posters in public places (i.e. Masjids, schools, village center etc.), or complaint boxes at public locations are all good ways to make sure that potential complainants can submit their grievances.
- d) Women and men should have equal access to grievance information. TPMA is mandated to conduct monitoring of CASA 1000 GRM, including community access to grievance services. DABS PMU will conduct an oversight of the GRM system.
- e) Complaints related to GBV (Gender-Based Violence), SH (Sexual Harassment), and SEA (Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) should be handled by CRLP, as CRLP has already developed a comprehensive mechanism to address and manage such complaints effectively. This mechanism ensures that all concerns related to GBV, SH, and SEA will properly cover and deal with in a timely and sensitive manner.

294. Furthermore, for public awareness purposes about the GRM published materials (posters, brochures or billboards) will be prepared and published among the targeted stakeholders/communities/groups throughout the project area with special focus on where activities are ongoing.

295. The development of these print and communications materials will be designed and agreed with DABS and WB and the responsibility for production and dissemination will be incorporated as part of the contractor obligations.

11 RAP Implementation Budget

296. This Chapter provides estimates of compensation for various types of impacts including loss of land, crop losses, damaged structures, and others.

11.1 Source of Financing

297. Finances for compensation, allowances, and administration of RAP preparation and implementation will be ensured by the Government of Afghanistan and/or DABS. The costs for engagement of TPMA come under separate consultancy costs so the costs are not worked out in the RAP budget. The PMU is responsible for the timely allocation of the funds needed for the implementation of RAP.

298. As per the flow of RAP finances, the budget for crop compensation will be disbursed by the PMU to the concerned District Collector for onward disbursement to the PAPs/ or concerned department/ agency. In case of compensation funds for other assets (structures), restoration works, employment and income loss will be transferred by the DABS to the PMU, which will disburse the funds to the PAPs with assistance from the PMU and LAR committees.

11.2 Compensation Summary

299. The resettlement budget has been estimated, keeping in view the project impacts on land, crops, trees and structures as well as other resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance to the PAHs. The total indicative amount of RAP budget is computed to be AFN 172,295,922 (US \$ 2,391,670).

300. The budget mentioned is calculated based on the official valuation process conducted by the land authority responsible (Arazi). All valuations are made according to the current 2024 market rates plus 20% extra payment above the current market price for affected land, structures and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs.

301. The budget presented below in Table 11.1 is provisional and finalized as per 2024 (i) land Clearance Survey (Tasfia)/ Cadastral survey by each Province; (ii) formation of land valuation committee by provinces to be constituted representing Directorate of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, DoAIL, local municipality and community representatives (Article 22 LAL); (iii) land requirement for the project based on the land clearance survey by Arazi (MAIL) (Clause 48 of LML); (iv) temporary land requirements for the project during construction, i.e., campsites, batching plants. The break-up of an Indicative resettlement budget by component is presented in **Table 11.1**.

Table 11.1: Indicative RAP Budget

Summary of Valuation of Project affected households (PAHs) for CASA 1000 project

No	Province	No PAHs	Types of losses												Total Compensation amount (AFN)	
			Affected Land (m2)		Affected Structures (m2)			Boundary wall		Trees						
			Affected Land (m2)	Value (AFN)	Mud Structure	Concrete Structure	Value (AFN)	Affected Boundary wall(m3)	Value (AFN)	Fruit Trees	Non-Fruit Trees	Value (AFN)	Affected Crops (Kg)	Value (AFN)		
1	Kunduz	596	1710586	6416852							3237	1180	41146000	560821	14020534	61583386
2	Baghlan	242	25850	4006750	6789	32	12393890	262	314400	3126	2333	20541220	1862	48412	37304672	
3	Panjshir	79	5150	5116900	1330		10871100	320	1440000	832	0	8945000	0	0	26373000	
4	Kapisa	76	2268	1987740	420		5323500	0	0	75		1555000	49118	1227950	10094190	
5	Kabul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Laghman	38	14594	2022840.5						12	0	54000	23718.9	275288.96	2352129.5	
7	Nangarhar	94	0	0	0	2214	21081187	3376.14	8823818	2908	0	4683540	0	0	34588545	
Total		1125	1758448	19551083	8539	2246	49669677	3958.14	10578218	10190	3513	76924760	635520	15572185	172295922	

Note: 1 US Dollar equals 72.04 Afghan Afghani as of 19-April-2025.

Table 11.2 Summary of RAP Budget

No.	Category of Impacts	Value (AFN)	Value (USD)
1	Land	19,551,083	271,392
2	Structure, Residencial Structure	60,247,895	836,311
3	Crops	15,572,185	216,160
4	Tress	76,924,760	1,067,806
total Value		172,295,922	2,391,670