

EX POST SOCIAL AUDIT EPSA (EPSA)

FOR

SHEBERGHAN-MAZAR GAS PIPELINE (COMPLETED SEGMENT -44KM)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed Afghanistan Gas Project (AGASP) is designed to support the implementation of the gas sector roadmap which is recently developed by ministry of mines and petroleum (MoMP).

The project has three components as follows: Component A - Sustaining Gas Supply; Component B – Strengthening Gas Sector Governance; and Component C - Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Sub-component A2-1 is Technical Assistance and procurement of equipment for the construction of the new Sheberghan-Mazar (small diameter) pipeline (SMPL). Labor and civil works costs of the pipeline construction will be assumed by Afghan Gas Enterprise, which has been assessed to have the skills and the resources to carry-out this role with adequate project management and supervision by the Supervision Engineer. This subcomponent will focus on providing expert supervision, technical assistance, capacity building, and equipment to ensure that the SMPL is built operated and maintained by AGE in compliance with international quality and safety assurance standards. This subcomponent will finance the following activities:

The overall length of the Gas Pipeline is 89.1 km, of this 44 km is already completed (this includes 7 km from Sheberghan side and 37 km from Mazar side)- The construction of the pipeline was started in August 2015. There are a total of 8 families partially affected, who sustained very minor impacts, with no physical displacement (all 8 families lost less than 10 percent of their holdings). It was needed to compensate the affected 8 families prior to start civil work of the 44 km gas pipeline and clear the site, but unfortunately it did not happen in the first place, therefore to overcome this shortfall and to apply WB standard (ESS5) and national laws (LAL, LML) this Ex-Post Social Audit with details on budget for financing the implementation has been prepared to compensate the affected families.

MoMP will transfer the total compensation amount (274,680 AFN = USD 3,521) for the affected families into their account prior to negotiation- the affected families have already created bank account for receiving cash compensation. Ministry has added charges of opening bank accounts for each of the affected families.

The translated version (hard copies) of the EPSA has already been disclosed locally in relevant district center (Wolaswali), CDC office, local AGE office which can be easily accessible by the affected 8 families and to other interested parties. English and local versions of the documents have been disclosed on the ministry website and as well as locally on provincial website (if available). MSI- third party monitoring will be engaged to provide monitoring report on the disclosure process.

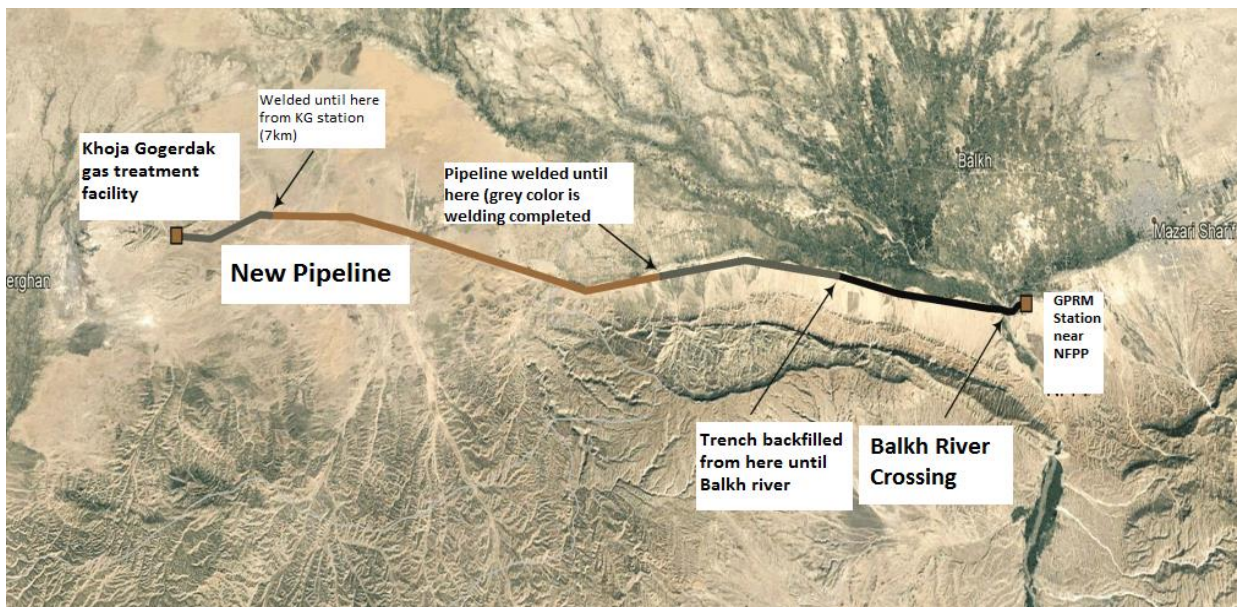
There are Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) already established at the community and at project levels comprising of PAs, District government, community leader, relevant CDC members, ARAZI and other local stockholders.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. The proposed Afghanistan Gas Project (AGASP) is designed to support the implementation of the Gas Sector Roadmap which is recently developed by Ministry of Mines and Petroleum (MoMP). The project incorporates the priorities set in the Roadmap which facilitate institutional strengthening and regulatory restructuring and building technical skills for resource development. The project design relies heavily upon citizen engagement and investor input.
2. Northern Afghanistan's gas system components were built between 1967 and 2001. While natural gas production facilities in three fields in operation, Khoja Gogherdaq, Jarquduq, and Yatimtaq, have recently undergone rehabilitation work with support from United States Taskforce for Business Stability and Operations (TFBSO) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and are assessed to be in serviceable condition, gas processing facilities are by now either technically obsolete (the Khoja Gogherdaq's field gas conditioning plant was commissioned in 1967), show evidence of cumulative degradation, have been mothballed or abandoned.
3. The AGASP project focuses on further developing and managing the extractive industries value chain, particularly sector reforms and capacity building, to ensure sustainable growth. In addition, the project will operationalize specific gas development opportunities leading to increased access to secure energy and increased Government revenues, as well as develop assets. The project therefore has three components as follows: Component A - Sustaining Gas Supply; Component B - Strengthening Gas Sector Governance; and Component C - Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.
4. **Component A** will provide targeted transactions support to gas related investment in the near and mid-term clarifying investment requirements of existing and pending assets. It will support the reconstitution and reinvigoration of the gas portfolio including positioning Afghanistan Gas Enterprise (AGE) as a viable corporatized company that will partner with private sector. **Sub-component A2. Gas Infrastructure (Beneficiaries: MoMP, AGE,)**, will provide technical support to MoMP and AGE to ensure sustainable natural gas deliverability including the development and optimization of upstream field facilities, midstream transport and downstream distribution value chain, initially in compliance with supply commitments assumed by the government with the Sheberghan and Mazar IPPs and, eventually, for the use of domestic natural gas for industrial, commercial, residential and transport use. Specific activities related to the New Sheberghan - Mazar Pipeline construction (such as procurement of equipment and a supervision engineer) and will include a detailed technical audit of the work already carried out by AGE on the construction of the new Sheberghan-Mazar pipeline, as well as the preparation of an ESIA/ESMP and RAP.
5. The project comprises processing and transmission of natural gas from AGE asset at Khoja Gogherdaq, Jarquduq, and Yatimtaq gas fields through 89.1 km Khoja Gogherdaq - Mazar Pipeline (Outer Diameter 12.75 inches (Nominal Pipe Size 12) and wall thickness of 0.5 inches). The outlet pressure or downstream pressure of the pipeline will be 10 bar and the upstream or inlet pressure will be determined but can be assumed around 15 bar. One end of the pipeline will be the fence line at the Northern Fertilizer and Power Plant (NFPP) (at 36 38' 30.14" N, 66 57' 01.17") and its other end will be located near the East fence line at the compressor station at Khoja Gogherdaq (at 36 41' 31.41" N, 65 59' 10.54" E), passing via the Koh-e Albarz plateau.
6. The total length of the pipeline is 89.1 km and the total width of right of way (ROW) is 10 meters (5m from the center line). The new pipeline is planned to be constructed parallel to the existing pipeline

(20 meters to the south), with some possible deviations depending on the outcome of the detailed design and engineering work. Of the 89.1 km, 44 km has already been constructed (this includes 7 km from Sheberghan side and 37 km from Mazar side). This EPSA covers only the completed segment of 44 km, where only 8 families are partially affected, who sustained very minor impacts, with no physical displacement (all 8 families lost less than 10 percent of their holdings)- details are given below. it is essential to notice, that the remaining gas-pipeline cannot be accessed due to insecurity risk- therefore, the RAP for the remaining segment (45.1 km) will be prepared during Project implementation stage, after security allows. The ESMF & RPF prepared for AGASP will be followed for the remaining segment. The pipeline will be buried under the ground and the depth of the trench will be 1.8 meters (0.8 meters wide) and 0.2 meters of sand padding is performed. The gas pressure regulation and metering station is located right near to the NFPP.

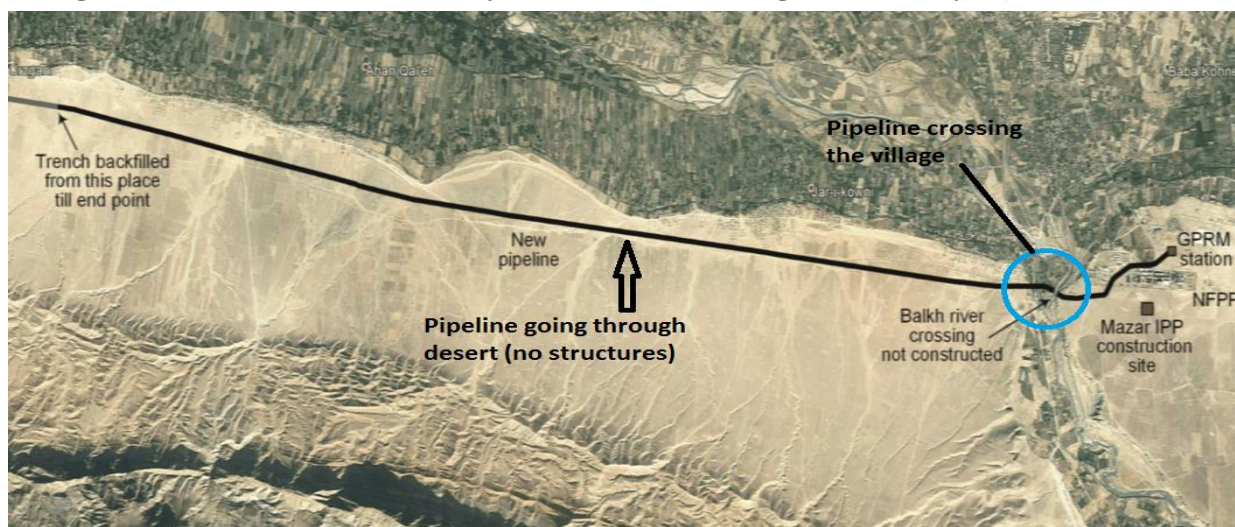
7. The Pipeline route goes through the provinces of Balkh and Jawzjan. The existing gas producing basin of the Amu Darya basin comprises the four gas fields of Yatimtaq, Jarquduq, Shakarak and Khoja Gogerdak, situated between 15 km and 35 km from Sheberghan. See the map below which shows the proposed route of the pipeline from Sheberghan to Mazar.



8. The pipeline route and number of block valves (six valves) were recommended to be the same as for the existing gas pipeline, and the AGE has partially shifted-back a total of four private structures, plus four parcels of agricultural land located within the ROW of the proposed gas pipeline- details are provided in table 3 below.
9. The construction of the pipeline was started in August 2015 by AGE team from NFPP near Mazar-e-Sharif. AGE has engaged two teams (one from NFPP side and the other from Khoja Gogerdak (KG) gas treatment facility at Sheberghan city side. AGE's team from the KG side constructed/welded 7km of the pipeline and the team from NFPP side constructed/welded 37 km of the pipeline until January 2019. It is important to note that construction work has been stopped due to security reasons as well as lack of technical details (this include technical survey, engineering design and drawing for the remaining 45.1 km has yet to be done). According to AGE report, only 17 km of the 44 km completed

section were backfilled and the remaining 27km were just welded and left unprotected on the surface near the open trench.

10. According to AGE report, there are a total of eight affected families who partially lost their structures and agricultural land. Of these, three families have partially lost their residential structures, four families agricultural land (it also includes nine fruit and non-fruit trees) and one family both agriculture and residential structures. Table 3 below provides detail about the affected families with size of the affected land/structures. It was needed to compensate the affected 8 families prior to start civil work of the 44 km gas pipeline and clear the site, but unfortunately it did not happen in the first place, therefore to overcome this shortfall and to apply WB standard (ESS5) and national laws (LAL, LML) this Ex-post Social Audit (EPSA) with details on budget for financing the implementation has been prepared to compensate the affected families.
11. MoMP will transfer the total compensation amount (274,680 AFN = USD 3,521) for the affected families into their bank account prior to negotiation- the affected families have already created bank account for receiving cash compensation.
12. The map below shows that all eight families are located in Mir Qasim village- see a blue circle below where these affected families are located. The rest of the completed section (44 km) is passing through barren land which is free of any settlements, according to AGE survey/report.



LAND TENURE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

13. The gas pipeline passes mostly through pasture land which is commonly used by the local population for grazing purposes. Based on the information provided by land Tasfiya (clearance) survey, the land rights documents of the affected villages along the pipeline include: (i) Court official document, (ii) Taxation document, (iii) water right document, (iv) land official ownership document, (v) land ownership document (Sharia deed), (vi) Unofficial document (custom document), and (vii) Ezafa Jaribi-additional land. However, none of the eight project affected families falls under the above categories. In the past 25 years, the affected families have occupied state land for which they have no land ownership document, according to land Tasfiya team.

14. The table below presents land ownership information with details about population size and ethnicity of the Mir Qasim village which is the only village located in the alignment of the completed segment of 44 km pipeline. The initial information indicates there are around 800 families reside in Mir Qasim village of which only 8 are affected by this project. According to the AGE information, most of the inhabitants in Mir Qasim village are ethnic Arabs, with a small minority of Tajik and Pashtun inhabitants.

Table 01: Detail about the eight project affected families in Mir Qasim village

Name of village	Total number of families	Number of project affected families (PAFs)	Ethnic groups	Land with Titleholder
Mir Qasim	800 families	8 Families	Arab, Tajik and some Pashtun	There is a mix of kind of land tenure exist. However, none of the affected 8 families are titleholders, according to The Land Tasfiya (clearance team) information.

15. Small-scale agriculture and livestock raising are the main economic activities followed by remittances from wage labor conducted in other parts of the country. In the area, there are also lime sulfur factories and agricultural food processing plants which offer employment opportunities. Locally, a small operating lime production factory is operating some 80 meters away from the pipeline.

16. **Agriculture:** Mir Qasim village has both irrigated and rain-fed land. The average size of irrigated land that a family owns is 2 jerib (2,000 m²). The average of rain-fed land a family owns is five jerib (10,000 m²).

17. **Livestock:** Main livestock are sheep, followed by milk cows and camels, some families also keep horse and donkey for transportation purposes. Cattles make the most significant amount of the livestock; it is mainly dependent on the pasture, including the pasture that has been disturbed by the pipeline construction.

18. Villages are connected to the provincial capital by a tarred road. The main source of energy for cooking and heating is animal dung followed by wood.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

19. comparative analysis between the national system (LAL, LML) and the WB ESSs (ESS5) has been conducted, and the comparison table is included in the Resettlement Framework (RF) for AGASP.

WHY AN EX-POST SOCIAL AUDIT?

20. The construction work of the new pipeline (44 km) has already completed, and since it basically follows the alignment of the old pipeline, and crosses barren land, the social impacts so far are very minor. However, in the completed section (44 km), there are eight families identified in Mir Qasim village in the Chintal district of Balkh Province, who have lost their land/asset - see table 3 below for more details.
21. This EPSA is formulated in order to assess the scale of impact on the Project Affected People (PAP) on the already constructed sections and ensure due and fair compensation be issued to them according to the provisions of this EPSA, prior to negotiation.

PROJECT IMPACTS ON LAND AND STRUCTURES

22. Eight families **have been impacted by** the completed section in Mir Qasim village. These families have lost both structures and agricultural land, details are given in table 4 below.
23. These families were identified by AGE prior to the beginning of construction work of the completed pipeline (44 km). The AGE's social team had conducted transact-walk (including socio-economic survey) prior to installation of the pipeline. The purpose of this survey was to identify social impacts (including land impacts) and determined only these eight families to partially lose their structures and land. The list of the eight affected families was shared with the Afghanistan Independent Land Authority- Arazi to conduct land Tasfiya (clearance) to determine land ownership of the affected families. In January 2018, Arazi completed land Tafiya and determined that none of the eight families are titleholders, which was also confirmed by AGE's information indicating that these families have occupied state land for 25 years.
24. As indicated in the background section, construction work of 44 km has been completed, but compensation to the affected families has yet to be paid. This EPSA includes details of compensation payment (see tables, 4 & 5- budget and timetable of compensation) which needs to be paid before negotiations for the project.
25. MoMP will transfer the total compensation amount (274,680 AFN = USD 3,521) for the affected families into through their bank account prior to negotiation- the affected family have already created bank account for receiving cash compensation. Ministry has also added charges of opening bank accounts for each of the affected families MSI -Third party monitoring will be engaged to provide monitoring report on the compensation payment to the affected families and to verify that payment has been made accordingly. The MSI-Third Party Monitoring will also verify disclosure of the translated EPSA to local communities and other stakeholder.

It is also important to note that UNICON conducted an initial socio-economic survey of the affected village (completed section) in January 2019, which must be shared with MoMP and the WB.

26. Following are key impacts of the project;

- A total of 4768 m² agricultural land has been affected and permanently out of use for reason of pipeline construction activities. The pipeline transverses the land parallel with the access road, leaving a 3 m strip between the pipeline and the road, whereby this land is permanently out of use. Impacts are permanent and also includes the loss of this year harvest on the land.
- Total of 1894 m² residential land has been affected.
- Total 6 residential structures partially affected, 111 sq. m in size.
- Two boundary wall – total length is 125 m with 3m height
 Total 9 trees (3-fruit bearing and 6 non-fruit trees).

Table 2: Affected land and other assets in completed section (Mir Qasim village, Chintal district, Balkh)

No	Family Head Name	Physical impact			Fruit/Non-fruit trees removal impacts	Ownership status of land	Estimated value (Afs)
		Details of the affected land/structures	Agricultural land in sq.m	Residential land in sq. m			
1	A	Partial losses of the residential structures(a) one room 8*3 m (b) an incomplete structure (5*3 m) and residential area 872 m ² .	0	872	0	govt land. According to AGE information, this land parcel is occupied by this family about 25 years ago.	36,540
2	B	Residential area (total: 566 sq.m ² - it consists two rooms 6*3 *2 and the boundary-wall 60*3 m ²)	0	566	0	govt land. according to AGE information, this land parcel is occupied by this family about 25 years ago.	40,320
3	C	Residential land 288 m ² -a boundary - wall 65*3 and one Garage 3*6 m ² .	0	288	0	Government land. according to AGE information, this land parcel is occupied by this family about 25 years ago.	34,860
4	D	Agricultural land (200 m ² Plus, residential land (168 m ²)	200	168	2	Government land. according to AGE	16,760

		With one room 3*6 m ²				information, this land parcel is occupied by this family about 25 years ago.	
5	E	Agricultural land 1680 m ²	1680	0	0	Government land. according to AGE information, this land parcel is occupied by this family about 25 years ago.	42,000
6	F	Agricultural land 1208 m ²	1208	0	6	Government land. according to AGE information, this land parcel is occupied by this family about 25 years ago.	30,200
7	G	Agricultural land 840 m ²	840	0	1	Government land. according to AGE information, this land parcel is occupied by this family about 25 years ago.	21,000
8	H	Agricultural land 840 m ²	840	0	0	Government land. But, according to AGE information, this land parcel is occupied by this family	21,000

						about 25 years ago.	
			4768	1894	9		242,680

** individual names (all 8 affected families) have been removed.*

COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION

27. In accordance with Afghanistan regulations and the World Bank standards compensation will be paid to the affected families for their lost agricultural land as they do not have legal land title. However, the affected families are entitled to be compensated for their lost structures, crops and trees. The table 3 above includes compensation amount as per current market price. Outstanding compensation shall be paid to the PAPs before negotiations for the project.

28. The EPSA will be made available at a place accessible to displaced persons and local stakeholders in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to them. The translated version (hard copies) will be made available locally in relevant district center (Wolaswali), CDC office, local AGE office which will be easily accessible by the affected 8 families and to other interested parties. English and local versions of the documents have been disclosed on the ministry website and as well as locally on provincial website. MSI- third party monitoring will be engaged to provide monitoring report on the disclosure process

29. The Grievance Redress Committee is already established at the community and at project levels comprising of PAPs, District government, community leader, relevant CDC members, ARAZI and other local stockholders. In order to build capacity of GRC members on receiving, categorization and resolving complaints in a timely and an effective manner.

30. AGE conducted separate consultations with all 8 affected families (including the female headed family) in the completed section (44km) during their initial socio-economic survey in 2018-2019. Also, there were public consultations conducted with CDCs and other stakeholder, such as local and provincial authorities (including central AILA-Arazi and NEPA officials) linked to land acquisition, social and environmental issues. Details of these consultations are given in Annex- A.

31. Public notification notes were issued to the affected families in Mir Qasim village about land tasfiya (clearance) process. There were also public posters distributed to the affected community in Mir Qasim to inform them about construction activities of the completed gas pipeline.

32. Consultations were also conducted with communities (including CDCs and PAPs) during socio-economic survey by AGE, which were conducted in 2018.

33. At the time of public consultation with CDCs in Mir Qasim village, the members have suggestion regarding employment opportunity for local people.

34. Once approved, the final EPSA will be re-disclosed in-country on MoMP website, provincial website and as well as in the WB website. The translated copies of the final EPSA will be re-disseminated in the project site especially in Mir Qasim village in the relevant CDC office, district office (or Wolaswali) and AGE local office which is easily accessible to the affected 8 families and other interested parties in local languages.

35. The World Bank has tasked the Third-Party (MSI-TPM) entity to conduct a field visit to Mir Qasim village (gas-pipeline) to confirm compensation payment to the affected 8 families, including dissemination of the translated versions of the EPSA in accessible locations, i.e. CDC office, district office and AGE office in Sheberghan. The MSI report is expected to be shared with the WB at the end of October 2019.

INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

36. The Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers at AGE/MoMP are responsible for undertaking the necessary 100% identification of PAPs, plus confirm the measurements of adverse impact, and through Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), obtain an assessment of the market value of the damaged crops.

37. The compensation should be paid by bank cheque to the PAPs, or through their bank accounts in case they have such.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

38. The is Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) established comprising of PAPs, govt district representatives, AGE staff (technical and social staff), CDC members, Arazi staff. Grievances raised in the subproject sites will first be resolved through Local/Community and Project Level GRCs- the project's social and environmental safeguards team at local level will also attend GRC meetings. Issues that cannot be resolved locally or project level will be referred to the ministry GRC. Should the grievance remain unresolved at HQ level in the prescribed time, then the complainant may consider taking legal action through the judicial court system.

39. The GRCs structure for Sheberghan-Mazar gas-pipeline project has the following levels:

- **Local or community level GRC:** members include: (i) community representatives/CDCs, AGE local representative (ii) district representative, (iii) contractor (contractor will assign their representative after award of contract for the remaining segment (45.1 km).
- **Project site level GRC (gas-pipeline):** members include: (i) MoMP, (ii) representative of local district governor/provincial governor; (iii) representative of CSO, (iv) Grievance focal officer/PMU; (v) local community/affected people; (vi) representative from ARAZI- MUDL; and (vii) contractor.
- **Ministry level GRC:** (i) deputy minister of MoMP (head), (ii) government commission (e.g. RAP implementation commission), (iii) PMU manager, (iv) Grievance focal officer, (v) community representative.

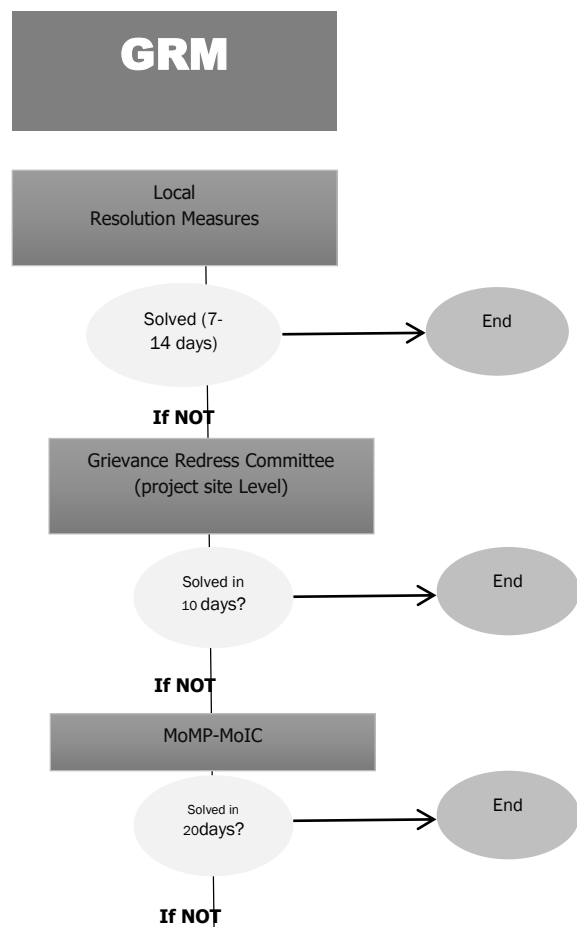
40. GRM forms will be made available at all provincial offices, and complaint boxes will be put up on locations that are easily accessible to complainants. Complainants may submit their complaint(s) in several ways to the GRC i.e. in a written letter, phone call, sms message or email. The GRM Unit of the AGAS project has already published posters which contains telephone contact number and email address through which complainants can directly approach the project representatives.
41. The local GRCs will address each complaint within 7-14 days from receipt of the complaint. If there is no decision within 14 days, the complainant may contact the representative at the Headquarter of AGASP/MoMP, who will then address the complaint within 20 days. An illustration of the activities and timeline regarding the GRM procedure is shown in the figure below.
42. A GRM guidance notes has been developed by the Ministry with inputs from members of the grievances redress committees. The relevant GRM staff will be regularly trained, so that GRM procedures are duly followed in the project. The ESSU's staff within the MoMP and together with local government representatives, must inform community representatives about the GRM and explain the various ways of accessing it during initial meetings. ESSU's staff should explain that a range of mitigation measures to reduce potential negative environmental and social impacts of sub project activities on communities.

MONITORING

43. Monitoring will be carried out routinely by the PMU through the PIU in terms of
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
 - Compensation for affected structures and other assets;
 - Possible relocation of PAPs;
 - Payments for loss of income;
44. Status on the above will be communicated to World Bank through the regular project implementation reports. This information will be collected directly from the field and reported monthly to the PMU. The monthly reports will be consolidated every quarter in standard supervision reports and submitted to the World Bank. Specific monitoring benchmarks will be:

BUDGET AND TIME TABLE

45. The affected 8 families in Mir Qasim village will be compensated as per below table. The Government of Afghanistan will make budget available to pay compensation to the 8 affected people prior to Project negotiations. Ministry will ensure that all the affected 8 families are properly compensated and following the



If still unresolved, PAPs may choose to exercise their right under Afghanistan law to refer the matter to a court of law.

successful completion of the compensation an audit report has been prepared and shared with the WB.

Table 5: budget and timetable of compensation

No	Name of PAPs	Village	Amount (Afs)	Audit of the RMP
1	A	Mir Qasim	36,540	An independent external audit will be engaged by the MoMP to audit the implementation process EPSA – the finding will be shared with the WB
2	B	Mir Qasim	40,320	
3	C	Mir Qasim	34,860	
4	D	Mir Qasim	16,760	
5	E	Mir Qasim	42,000	
6	F	Mir Qasim	30,200	
7	G	Mir Qasim	21,000	
8	H	Mir Qasim	21,000	
Total			242,680 Afs	

46. ** individual names (all 8 affected persons) have been removed.*

47. Following the EPSA implementation and completion of compensation to the affected 8 families, the ministry will involve an external auditor to audit the implementation process of the EPSA and the final report/findings will be shared with the WB.

Annex A: Public Consultation meetings

Consultation meetings with PAPs and other stakeholder for the completed gas pipeline

Name of the project location	Sheberghan-Mazar gas pipeline
Name of village:	Mir Qasim
Name of the districts:	Chimtal
Name of the provinces:	Balkh
Consultation meetings:	January 2018-February 2019

Issues Discussed	Stakeholders (CDCs and community Views and Suggestions)
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed (gas pipeline)	Prior to consultation, people had very limited information about this gas-pipeline project. AGE's social team had given enough information about this gas-pipeline (including information about land impact and land clearance survey by Arazi).
Support of local people for the proposed project	All participants promised to support this project. However, they suggested that AGE should provide employment opportunity for local people
Identification of Environmental & Social sensitive location	During the transect walk with the community, no environmental/socially sensitive location along the gas pipeline was identified. As the gas pipeline in the completed section passes through barren land (except Mir Qasim village)

Issues Discussed	PAPs Views and Suggestion
Land acquisition impacts	All 8 affected families accepted that they are occupying state land but requested for some support- particularly for the affected structures, crops and other assets (fruit and non-fruit trees). It is important to notice that there was separate consultation with each PAP. Compensation for the lost assets (crops, structures and trees) have been calculated and included in tables 3 & 4 of the EPSA.
Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	Project level Grievance Redress Committee was established having representation of PAPs, District government, community leader/CDCs, ARAZI and other local stockholders.
Tree removal	There are 9 fruit and non-fruit trees identified that require to be removed. Compensation is included in tables 3 & 4 of the EPSA which will be made in the next fiscal year.
General socio-economic impact	The main economic activity in the completed section (Mir Qasim village) is agriculture (irrigated and rainfed land and livestock. Farmers are engaged in cultivation of wheat, vegetable are major crops in the area. Some people are engaged in small business and employment opportunities in Chimtal district, but more people migrate for daily wage to other place like Mazar city.

2nd round of Consultation 4th March 2019

Name of the project location:	Sheberghan-Mazar gas pipeline
Name of village:	Mir Qasim
Name of the district:	Chimtal district
Name of the provinces:	Balkh
Date of Consultation meetings:	4 March 2019
Number of participants:	15 participants including 3 women and 8 men from affected families, relevant CDC representative, local government representative, 2 AGE and MoMP staff

Issues Discussed	Views and Suggestion of PAPs and participations

<p>Compensation delay</p>	<p>All the affected 8 families were concerned about compensation for them loses under the project. They insisted that the government must compensate them loses as soon as possible. They also asked local government to provide them with the employment opportunities when the work starts under the remaining segment of 45.1 km of gas pipeline.</p>
<p>Government response</p>	<p>The local government and AGE/MoMP's representatives promised the affected families that prior to any E & S studies for the remaining segment of 45.1 km of gas pipeline the MoMP/AGE will provide all compensation for them loses and will also priorities them in term of provision of the employment opportunities in any future work under the project.</p> <p>It has been discussed, that there is GRM System available in the project site, and if anyone has complaint about project activities the GRC member are available to register and access their grievances and if these are not resolved at local level it will be shared with the senior management of the MoMP.</p>
<p>Next action:</p>	<p>Compensation will be paid to the affected families before negotiations for the project.</p>