

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT-INDUCED
DISPLACEMENT ON INFORMAL HOUSEHOLDS IN QALACHA KHAMDAN,
KABUL CITY, AFGHANISTAN

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UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT-INDUCED
DISPLACEMENT ON INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IN QALACHA KHAMDAN,
KABUL CITY, AFGHANISTAN

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents and siblings
To my beloved wife
To the project affected households in Qalacha Khamdan area
Kabul city - Afghanistan.

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ABSTRACT

Development-Induced Displacement projects mostly targeted informal settlements especially slum area and squatter area which left behind many socioeconomic impacts on displacement households after relocation. Thus, these forced displacement has caused to break living patterns, socio-economy, social networks, increase infectious diseases, and other health sever problems. Many development projects such as dam projects, airports, and different types of road projects have been implemented since 2001 in Afghanistan. Wazir Akbar Khan (Qalache-Musa) was the first road-development project in Kabul city which has had several socio-economic impacts on displaced households. In addition, another road extension project which connected Kabul city with southern provinces has implemented which destroyed the socioeconomic situation of the forcibly displaced families in Qalacha Khamdan area. Therefore, this research aim to identify the socio-economic impacts of Development-Induced Displacement on informal settlement in Qalacha Khamdan area. For collecting the relevant data the researcher has conducted two site visits and has chosen 20 respondents for questionnaire survey and 30 respondents for interview from the displaced population. Most of the interview participants were heads of families and members of several committees. The collected data has been analysed qualitatively and quantitatively. Finding shows that displaced population have faced with many socio-economic impacts after displacement. They have lost their social cohesion, social tie, lost businesses, lost land as well as houses. Acquisition and compensation processes weren't transparent and they didn't receive their legal rights dues on time. In addition, many coping strategies were applied by displaced families to tackle the socio-economic impacts. The most effective coping strategy was taking loan from private banks which has helped them to restart their destroyed business after displacement. Finally, this research suggests top-down approach regarding to socioeconomic aspects which can be supported with displaced households to cope with socio-economic impacts of Development-Induced Displacement. This research is essential for both government and residents of informal settlements in Afghanistan for awareness as well as enhancing knowledge during implementation of Development-Induced Displacement project.

ABSTRAK

Projek penempatan semula kebanyakannya menyasarkan petempatan yang tidak formal terutamanya kawasan setinggan dan ianya meninggalkan pelbagai kesan kepada sosioekonomi. Penduduk di kawasan setingan terpaksa berpindah bagi projek penempatan semula ini memberi kesan terhadap corak hidup, sosio-ekonomi, rangkaian sosial terputus, meningkatkan penyakit berjangkit dan masalah kesihatan yang lain. Faktor perpindahan kawasan setinggan adalah seperti projek pembangunan baru antaranya projek empangan, projek lapangan terbang, dan pelbagai jenis projek jalan telah dilaksanakan sejak 2001 di Afghanistan. Antara projek terbesar yang memberi beberapa kesan sosio-ekonomi ke atas isi rumah yang berpindah adalah projek jalan raya pertama di bandar Kabul yang dipanggil sebagai Wazir Akbar Khan (Qala-e-Musa). Selain itu, satu lagi projek pembesaran jalan yang menghubungkan bandar Kabul dengan wilayah selatan telah dilaksanakan memusnahkan keadaan sosioekonomi keluarga yang dipindahkan secara paksa di kawasan Qalacha Khamdan. Oleh itu, penyelidikan ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti impak sosio-ekonomi terhadap projek penempatan semula di penempatan tidak formal di kawasan Qalacha Khamdan. Bagi mengumpul data yang berkaitan pengkaji telah menjalankan dua lawatan tapak dan telah memilih 20 responden untuk tinjauan soal selidik dan 30 responden untuk ditemu bual daripada penduduk yang dipindahkan. Kebanyakan peserta temuduga adalah ketua keluarga dan ahli beberapa jawatankuasa. Data yang dikumpul telah dianalisis secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Penemuan menunjukkan bahawa penduduk yang berpindah telah menghadapi banyak kesan sosio-ekonomi selepas perpindahan. Tambahan lagi, strategi mengatasi yang paling berkesan ialah mengambil pinjaman daripada bank swasta yang telah membantu mereka memulakan semula perniagaan mereka yang musnah selepas berpindah. Akhir sekali, penyelidikan ini mencadangkan pendekatan berkaitan aspek sosioekonomi yang boleh disokong dengan isi rumah yang dipindahkan untuk menghadapi kesan sosio-ekonomi daripada projek penempatan semula. Penyelidikan ini penting untuk kedua-dua kerajaan dan penduduk penempatan tidak formal di Afghanistan untuk kesedaran serta meningkatkan pengetahuan semasa pelaksanaan projek penempatan semula.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	TITLE	PAGE
	DECLARATION	III
	DEDICATION	IV
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	V
	ABSTRACT	VI
	ABSTRAK	VII
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	IX
	LIST OF TABLES	XIV
	LIST OF FIGURES	XVI
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	XVIII
	LIST OF APPENDICES	XIX
CHAPTER ONE		1
1.1.	Research Background	1
1.2.	Problem Statement	4
1.3.	Research Gap	7
1.4.	Research Questions	12
1.5.	Research Aim and Objectives	12
1.6.	Scope and limitation of study	13
	1.6.1. Scope of study	13
	1.6.2. Limitation of the study	13
1.7.	Research approach	14
1.8.	Significance of the study	15
1.9.	Definition of basic terms and concepts	16
1.10.	Structure of thesis	19

CHAPTER TWO	21
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	21
2.1. Introduction	21
2.2. Social and economic aspects of the people of Kabul city	21
2.3. Theoretical Literature	23
2.3.1. Voluntary Resettlement Model	23
2.3.2. Egalitarian Model	24
2.4. Empirical Literature	24
2.4.1. Concept of development	24
2.4.2. Development-Induced Displacement (DID)	25
2.4.3. The contemporary trends of Development-Induced Displacement	26
2.4.4. Social impacts of Development-Induced Displacement	27
2.4.5. The economic impact of development-induced displacement	27
2.4.6. Ethnical issues in Development-induced displacement	28
2.4.7. Awareness	29
2.4.8. Participation and Consultation	29
2.5. Theoretical Framework	30
2.6. Informal settlement	31
2.7. Informal settlement in Kabul city	33
2.8. Typology of settlement in Kabul capital of Afghanistan	34
2.9. Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction framework (IRR): A model for whom are displaced and relocated	36
2.10. Guidelines to address the issues of displacement	39
2.11. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	40
2.12. Coping strategies applied to tackle the challenges of development-induced displacement	41
2.13. Conceptual framework	42
2.14. Summary	43

CHAPTER THREE	45
3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	45
3.1. Introduction	45
3.2. Research approach	45
3.2.1. Preliminary understanding	49
3.2.2. Literature review	50
3.3. Data collection and tools	50
3.3.1. Research tools	51
3.3.2. Primary data collection	51
3.3.1.2. Interview	52
3.3.1.3. Questionnaire survey	52
3.3.3. Secondary data collection	53
3.4. Data collection methods	54
3.5. Sampling technique and sample size	54
3.6. Data analysis techniques	56
3.6.1. Qualitative data analysis	57
3.6.2. Quantitative data analysing	58
3.7. Study area	59
3.8. Ethnical consideration	63
3.9. Summary	63
CHAPTER FOUR	65
4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION	65
4.1. Introduction	65
4.2. Demographics background	65
4.2.1. Gender of interview and questionnaire respondents	65
4.2.2. Respondents for interview	66
4.2.3. Respondents of questionnaire survey	71
4.4. Finding of interview	75
4.4.1. First theme: Socio-economic impacts of development-induced displacement on informal settlement.	76
4.4.2. Second theme: Level of satisfaction on the process of acquisition and compensation	82

4.4.3. Third theme: Coping Strategies to tackle the impacts of displacement	88
4.5. Law review in addressing an acquisition and compensation processes	90
4.6. Key finding of questionnaire	93
4.6.1. 1st theme: Socio-economic impacts of DID on informal settlements	93
4.6.1.1. Social impacts of DID on informal settlements in Qalacha Khamdan area	94
4.6.1.2. Economic impacts of DID on informal settlements	94
4.6.2. 2nd theme: Level of satisfaction of displaced population on the processes of acquisition and compensation	95
4.6.3. 3rd theme: Coping strategies applied by displaced population to tackle the negative impacts of DID	98
4.7. Livelihood impacts of displaced population before and after displacement	98
4.8. Discussion of findings	100
4.8.1. Social and economic impacts of Development-Induced Displacement on informal settlements	101
4.8.2. Level of satisfaction of displaced families on the processes of acquisition and compensation	102
4.8.3. Level of satisfaction of displaced families on the processes of acquisition and compensation	103
4.9. Summary	105
CHAPTER FIVE	107
5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	107
5.1. Introduction	107
5.2. Findings summary	107
5.2.1. First Objective: To identify the socio-economic impacts on displaced households of Development-Induced Displacement	108
5.2.1.1. Social impacts on displaced households of development-induced displacement	108

5.2.1.2. Economic impacts on displaced families of development-induced displacement	109
5.2.2. Second Objective: To assess level of satisfaction of displaced households during an acquisition and compensation processes of Development-Induced Displacement on informal settlements.	111
5.2.2.1. Level of satisfaction of displaced households on an acquisition process	111
5.2.2.2. Level of satisfaction of displaced households during on compensation process	112
5.2.3. Third Objective: To recommend coping strategies for displaced families and individual to overcome the negative impacts of development-induced displacement.	114
5.3. Other essential findings	115
5.4. Recommendations	116
5.5. Conceptual framework	119
5.6. Implication for social work and government work	120
5.6.1. Implication to practice	120
5.6.2. Implication to policy	121
5.6.3. Implication of research	122
5.7. Research limitation	123
5.8. Further research	124
5.9. Conclusion	125
References	127

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
Table 1.1	Research gap of the study	10
Table 2.1	Various form of settlements in Kabul capital of Afghanistan	35
Table 3.1	Objectives, collected data, data analyzing which have used for data processing, and finding of research.	49
Table 3. 2	Summary of data collection, used tools and relevant analysis.	50
Table 3. 3	Summary of data analysis for each objective of the study	56
Table 3.4	Qalacha Khamdan expropriated properties	62
Table 4. 1	Gender of respondents	66
Table 4. 2	Gender of respondents	66
Table 4. 3	Position of the interviews’ participants	67
Table 4. 4	Age of respondents for interview	68
Table 4. 5	Educational level of interviewees	68
Table 4. 6	Status of respondents of interview	69
Table 4. 7	Income sources of interview participants before and after displacement	70
Table 4. 8	Age of participants for questionnaire	71
Table 4. 9	Designation of questionnaire participants	72
Table 4. 10	Education level of respondents	73
Table 4. 11	Perception of interviewees and questionnaire surveys toward social impacts before and after development-induced displacement.	78
Table 4. 12	Perception of interviewees and questionnaire surveys toward economic impacts before and after development-induced displacement.	81
Table 4. 13	Perception of interviewees toward of their level of satisfaction on the process of acquisition and compensation	86

Table 4. 14	Awareness and participation of respondents	87
Table 4. 15	Coping strategies applied by displaced population	90
Table 4. 16	Perception of displaced households on livelihood impacts before and after of displacement.	100
Table 4. 17	Coping strategies have applied by displaced population	105
Table 5. 1	Perception of displaced families acquisition and compensation processes	113
Table 5. 2	List of effective coping strategies	114

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
Figure 1.1	Widening roads and affected informal households in Qalacha Khamdan	3
Figure 1.2	Demolition of informal settlement and new constructed roads.	7
Figure 2. 1	Theoretical framework	30
Figure 2.2	Formal and informal houses in Kabul city	34
Figure 3.1	Research flowchart	46
Figure 3.2	Afghanistan location map	59
Figure 3.3	Kabul province	60
Figure 3.4	Kabul city location in Kabul province	60
Figure 3.5	Area that is covered by Kabul city	61
Figure 3.6	Research area and location of road extension project in Qalacha Khamdan area	62
Figure 4. 1	House working is in progress and some buildings remained uncompleted	74
Figure 4. 2	Remained land from acquisition and many houses have been built low quality	74
Figure 4. 3	Road extension project after completion	75
Figure 4. 4	Two brothers who used to live together, now live in separate houses after being displaced by road extension project.	77
Figure 4. 5	Hasn't started business and some shops even haven't completed their construction work	80
Figure 4. 6	Has not started business yet after displacement	80
Figure 4. 7	Overall agreement and disagreement of the residents towards of the road development in Qalacha Khamdan	96
Figure 4. 8	Expropriated land sizes in Qalacha Khamdan	97

Figure 4. 9	Overall level of satisfaction of residents on involuntary displacement in Qalacha Khamdan	97
Figure 5. 1	Social impacts on informal households of DID	108
Figure 5. 2	Economic impacts on informal households of DID	109
Figure 5. 3	Ranking of socio-economic impacts of displaced households due development project	110
Figure 5. 4	Level of dissatisfaction of displaced households in the process of acquisition	111
Figure 5. 5	Level of dissatisfaction of displaced households in the process of compensation	112
Figure 5. 6	Ranking of socio-economic impacts of displaced households due urban development project	115
Figure 5. 7	Socio-economic impacts, coping strategies, and suggestions to government	118

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DID	-	Development-Induced Displacement
IRR	-	Impoverishment Risks Reconstruction model
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
IAP	-	International Accountability Project
IFC	-	International Financial Corporation
UN	-	United Nations
RCC	-	Reinforcement Cement Concrete
WB	-	World Bank
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
ARAZI	-	Afghanistan Land Authority
AIB	-	Afghanistan International Bank
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
Km	-	Kilo meter

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
Appendix A	Site Observation Form	133
Appendix B	Interview Survey	134
Appendix C	Questionnaire Survey	140

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Research Background

An emerging cities in developing countries during urban redevelopment, policies are usually included land readjustment and displacement projects, which are a big thread to informal settlements (Patel et al., 2015). Currently, in Afghanistan, the adopted visions and development plans for new construction cities and social housing are aimed to enhance and strengthen the local economies and quality of life of rapid urbanization (Jica, 2017). Those urban plans, therefore, motivate investing in urban infrastructure, public facilities, housing development, and other services. By implementation, these plans have hit often urban dwellers, especially the squatter settlements who are located in central and well-located parts of the cities. (Hidayat & Kajita, 2020).

Many urban development projects have significant consequence for localities. The development projects like mines, hydroelectric dams, and infrastructure that increasing job opportunities and enhancing public services to environmental degradation, decrease poverty, and minimize displacement (Randell, 2016). Many development projects such as dam projects, airports, and different types of road projects have been implemented during the new establishment government in Afghanistan. Wazir Akbar Khan (Qala-e-Musa) was the first road-development project which successfully implemented in Kabul capital of Afghanistan which has several socio-economic impacts on displaced people (Hidayat & Kajita, 2020).

Development-induced displacement has strongly affected families both developed and developing countries. The key approaches for overcoming urban-related problems like slum area, squatter settlements, and informal settlements are renewal or regeneration and urban development program. These development programs mostly target the dwellers of informal settlements, squatter, and slum areas

by low-income and disadvantaged households. Certainly, the displaced population has strongly affected their livelihood and faced with numerous problems (MAJRASHI, 2017). Cernea, (2000) illustrated that forced displacement is the main causes to break living patterns, socio-economy, social networks, increase infectious diseases, and other health problems. Individuals and immediate families are essential actors who are more overwhelmed by displacement in western countries. But most villagers in European countries are characterized by mass diversity of employment. Forced or involuntary evictions can be a strong challenge for households in the context of economic and social. The affected families are try to keep the existing relationship among their relatives and family members. However, the development-induced is caused by a social and demographic change that can be the main threat to family cohesion (ibidem Press, 2015).

Due to development projects around 15 million people in the world were forcibly evicted from their homes that causing a decline in their socioeconomic status (ibidem Press, 2015). For instance, in Kenya by the construction of the Kiambere Hydropower project, the average landholdings have dropped from 13 to 6 hectares alongside 89 percent of their household agriculture income. In China, many communities have been displaced by the Gorges Dam that caused significant losses of farmland, decrease household income, inadequate healthcare services, less social support, and a greater level of poverty (Hwang et al., 2011). In Brazil, the Tucuruí Dam was built in 1980 in the Amazon which caused 30,000 people displacement. Moreover, the affected people experienced several negative impacts like social, economic, and health-related diseases such as mosquito-borne sickness, poverty, and land abandonment (Fearnside, 1999).

In Kabul, the recent road development project started from the south side of Kabul which connecting three provinces (Logar, Paktia, and Khost) with the capital Kabul. This mega road development project has three types of roads such as arterial road, collector road, and local road. Moreover, medium size bridges, culverts, protection walls are comprised which have led to the displacement of many informal settlements. The research site Qalacha Khamdan area is the south side of Kabul province. Total area of the Qalacha Khamdan area is 4.542 km² or 454.2 hectares (local

authority). The current population of Qalacha Khamdan is 1600 people (Local authority). The road development project had two phases (first and second phases). The first phase of the mentioned road was started from Qalacha Khamdan to Bani Hesar, then Walayati-Niazi to Yaqoub’s village. The total length for the first phase was 7km and for this research the chosen site is Qalacha Khamdan area which is the start point of the road extension project in Kabul city. During implementation of road development project 157 families in Qalacha Khamdan area have been displaced and moved to different locations, however, some families who have had enough space just move back to their remained land and rebuilt their homes, small shops and restart their normal life.

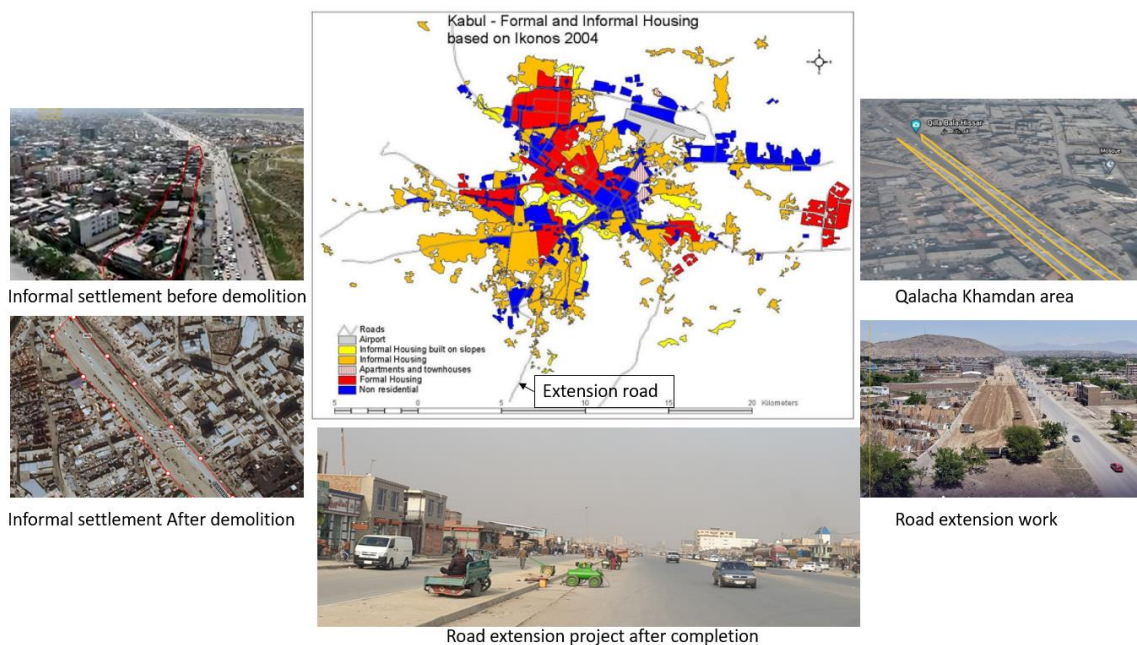


Figure 1.1 Widening roads and affected informal households in Qalacha Khamdan

The affected population is usually struggling from losing social ties with families and relatives, low income, lack of basic services and low level of education. Informal settlements are perceived to become a burden on society and usually committing on crimes and other vices. The population being displaced by the development project of the Kabul city were subjected to different treatment, for instance, affected populations of informal settlements are eligible to get compensation according to legal acquisition process while illegal immigrants were not compensated. This proper resettlement of the displaced population paves the way for sustainable

development of the city that can be achieved by facilitating affordable and equitable access to opportunities. Thus, this study attempts to examine the socio-economic effects of development-induced displacement of informal settlements, identify the level of satisfaction on the processes of acquisition and compensation, recommend coping strategies to tackle the negative impacts of development-induced displacement.

1.2 Problem Statement

From 2001's to 2021's, Afghanistan, especially Kabul, the capital has dramatically grown and developed. Kabul has received numerous influx of population from several provinces and rural areas for seeking better quality life. Due to this huge number of migration the Kabul city has hit 67% of informal settlements which is a huge amount of informal settlements. All these areas where they settled were categorized as unplanned settlements or slums. Now the government tries to develop and modernize all cities in Afghanistan, especially Kabul. Implementation of development project displacement often caused losing partial or entire land, fixed assets, or full access to their properties. Such kinds of displacement put various effects on displaced households in many directions. Displacement due to development projects is known as a key reason for forced eviction problems in the world. The population who migrates and flees from conflicts and disasters usually gets international aids. However, the people who flee and displace as a result of development, no interest from global even though the consequences maybe severe and dire (S.Hosaena, 2020).

Over the years, due to the urban development, beautification, and renewal large numbers of people have been displacing without pay attention to their transparent resettlement which social, economic, and well-being conditions of the populations are highly deteriorated (MAJRASHI, 2017). Moreover, the population who have displaced, livelihoods or their quality of life have been destroyed as a result of any new policies of development have right to receive appropriate compensation or alternative amount of compensation (Tesfa, 2014). Development-induced displacement deeply demolishes the socio-economic status and normal life of

displaced communities and breaks up the relationship among communities and families, creating more difficulties for them to cope with the resettlement process.

In addition, development projects strongly affect localities and keep them separating or disrupting their farmland, culture, and social cohesion. Infrastructure development is not the only result of displacement but also the resettlement process which can be caused impoverishment. For well management of the resettlement with development, the role of government is vital. Each government has policies and proclamation in rehabilitating households affected by development projects (WB, 2016) (Hidayat & Kajita, 2020). It is the responsibility of the authorities to remove the social obstacles around the project, whether or not the vulnerable people would be able to draw up their pre-existed sources or government support them to revive and smooth their life (S.Hosaena, 2020).

Many studies have been conducted on urban Development-Induced Displacement projects, especially in Addis Ababa Abebe, (2013); Gebre Yntiso, (2008); Kibret, (2018); Megento, (2013); Tesfa, (2014). Those scholars' findings have shown that poor families, low-income households, female-headed households are faced with various dimensions of livelihood risks. Based on the finding of Randell, (2016) relocated due to dam development projects decline their livelihood, especially the owner of land/farmers. However, this project has a positive aspect as well. Nikuze et al., (2019) his finding summarized the livelihood impacts before and after displacement. This study has found that their social coherence and economic status were better before displacement. Shaw & Saharan, (2019) finding has explained the quality of life of two groups of displaced due to Development-Induced Displacement projects. The group who accepted the flats offered by the government faced increasing expenditures. The households who refused the resettlement package from the government have chosen life in canal-side huts, therefore, faced with numerous problems.

Moreover, the women are also affected by the development project in the world , especially, female headed households were strongly affected by the development projects and they have lost their small business and social networks (Oyefara & Alabi,

2016). Gebre Yntiso, (2008) in his study on urban development and displacement in Addis Ababa: the impacts of relocated projects on low-income households revealed that many more displaced population experienced various hardship, for instance, transportation problems, loss of income, low quality, and poor access to the education and health services, and breakdown their social networks because of their displacement from the inner city to peripheries. The study which has been conducted by Tehri on development dam project in India, women were most vulnerable than men because women of the mentioned area not only physically relocated but also caused disempowerment of them. Bereket, (2020) explored that the development project of a sugar factory in Ethiopia has affected the social life of the localities. The farmers have lost their farmland by the infrastructure and reservoir for the dam. Moreover, Huang et al., (2018) has found that social impacts on displaced population and their social capital has been affected by relocation program. These and other available studies mainly concentrating on livelihood rebuilding, compensation, different policies, headed female affected by development-induced displacement, short-term socio-economic impacts of development projects, and social culture impacts of dam-development projects.

The study of social and economic impacts of road Development-Induced Displacement projects are feeling a knowledge gap right now in Kabul Afghanistan. At the time of implementation of road extension or road development projects cause to displace many population from their homes that face with many socio-economic problems. As result, this research aims at conducting an in-depth investigation and more elaborate of the impacts of socio-economic due to Development-Induced Displacement on the affected population of informal settlements. This study focuses on people of Qalacha Khamdan area, the south part of Kabul. Part of the community members have already been displaced and the remaining are waiting for their turn. This research will be conducted by site observation, interview, and questionnaire survey which can analyse the direct and indirect impacts on their socio-economic status, analyse their level of satisfaction on the process of acquisition as well as compensation process, comparing their experience pre and post of displacement, and finally, to recommends coping strategies to response all social and economic impacts on involuntary displacement population. Below are some pictures of informal settlement demolition and new built extension roads



Figure 1.2 Demolition of informal settlement and new constructed roads.

1.3. Research Gap

Development-Induced Displacement is a potential issue in Afghanistan. During the post-war and internal conflicts the Kabul city has been overcrowded by numerous informal settlements, squatter settlements, and slums. After establishing of new Afghan government urban and rural ministry strongly follow the aforementioned issues and implemented several development projects for modernizing and developing

the inner of the cities. Informal settlements are not only Afghani issues but global phenomena. Table 1.1 shows the review of other researchers who have assessed different projects of development-induced displacement.

Two researchers have assessed the social and psychological effects of the development-induced displacement and focused on the effect of development-induced displacement on relocated households due to the dam development projects. Their objectives and methodologies are almost similar; their projects are dam-induced displacement (Kibret, 2018; Tesfa, 2014). Moreover, (Nikuze et al., 2019) have assessed the livelihood impacts due to modern commercial and residential development or shortly say for modernizing environment. He focused and analyzed specific livelihood impacts such as insecurity of tenure, dwelling in deteriorated buildings and lack of sanitation, financial instability, break of social cohesion, food insecurity, loss of social networks, and marginalization before and after displacement.

Shaw & Saharan, (2019) has compared two groups of vulnerable or displaced households. A group that has accepted a resettlement package and moved into new flats which have been provided by the government. And another group of displaced who rejected the government offer and chosen life canal-side huts. He has been assessed their life condition and quality of life in both stages. Patel et al., (2015) has tried to identify the risks and the negative consequences of impoverishment in urban development-induced displacement and resettlement. He assessed the risks by comparing Cernea's theory with the reality of impoverishment. The only road development project which has been implemented in Kabul, the researcher only concentrated on the impacts of physical, financial, and social aspects of the displaced people (Hidayat & Kajita, 2020). In addition, several researchers have just assessed the socio-culture and economic impacts of Development-Induced Displacement on resettled population only after their displacement. Some other researchers have just analyzed the socio-economic impacts of Development-Induced Displacement on female victims. They assessed the internal displaced female lifestyle after implementation of the development projects and examined their coping strategies which they have chosen to tackle the problems have already faced and going to face after displacement (Bereket, 2020; Oyefara & Alabi, 2016). Based on Wang et al.,

(2013) research, he has prepared a framework for analyzing the socio impacts of the new construction of large dams. For analyzing the social impacts researcher identified three classes of wealth of the affected people such as material, embodied, and rational. He was much more focused on the loss and compensation each type of wealth.

Based on study and reading journals, previous researchers have assessed social, psychological, quality life of displaced people, victim female, social culture along with economic, and livelihood impacts before and after of displacement through Development-Induced Displacement. Several researchers have used various methods for data collection which hardly to understand easily. Some researches didn't have a clear and logical connection with the result and analyze which are the most essential parts of researches. Some researchers have only focused on social culture and economic impact after displacement. However, they have missed the social welfare aspect of societies as well as acquisition and compensation processes. Moreover, most researchers have only concentrated on impacts of displaced populations after involuntary displaced which scarcely or never assess and compare their lifestyle before and after displacement.

As a conclusion, two researchers have concentrated on social and psychological effects of DID on informal settlements, Nikuze has focused on livelihood impacts such as insecurity of tenure, sanitation, social cohesion and so on. Shaw and Saharan have tried to compared to vulnerable groups of displaced families. A group which accepted the government offer package of flats and another group which rejected the offer package, Bereket, Oyefara, Alabi as well as Wang have tried to prepare framework for analyzing socio impacts, and Hidayat and Kajita much more concentrated on social culture and economic impacts of DID on informal settlements. Finally, the researcher is come with new title to identify the socio-economic impacts of Development-Induced Displacement on informal settlement in Qalacha Khamdan area in Kabul Afghanistan. The below table 1.1 the previous researches works which outlined and derived the new topic which is trying to examine both socio-economic impacts of road extension project on informal settlement.

Table 1.1 Research gap of the study

Impact of development-induced displacement on informal households				Research Gap
Authors	Title	Objectives	Methods	
(Nikuze et al., 2019)	Displacement and relocation have an influence on informal households' livelihoods.	Understanding livelihood consequences in both the pre- and post-relocation stages provides a holistic perspective that is necessary to reduce the risk of displacement impoverishment and to safeguard and improve the livelihoods of affected households throughout the relocation process.	Conducted interviews, group discussion, and key informant interviews with both displaced and resettled	To examine the socio-economic impacts due to Development-Induced Displacement on informal settlements
(Shaw & Saharan, 2019)	Displacement and quality of life in Kolkata as a result of urban development	Those who declined a resettlement package and chose to remain in their canal-side huts; and those who accepted the deal and moved into new government-provided flats.	Mixed method design	
(Kibret, 2018)	The Effects of Development-Induced Displacement on Addis Ababa's Low-Income Households	The goal of this research was to characterize and investigate the perceived social and psychological effects of "development-induced relocation" in Addis Ababa.	Open-ended interviews and questionnaire	
(Patel et al., 2015)	The risk of poverty in Ahmedabad as a result of urban development-induced relocation and resettlement.	To consider the impact of mega-urban renewal and infrastructure projects on impoverished households, as well as the displacement and resettlement processes in Ahmedabad.	They compare Cornea's framework of impoverishment with the Reality of impoverishment.	
(Hidayat & Kajita, 2020)	Development-induced relocation has an impact on informal settlements.	Informal households in Qala-e-Musa face a number of challenges in terms of their physical, financial, and social well-being.	Mixed Methods	

Impact of development-induced displacement on informal settlements				Research Gap
Authors	Title	Objectives	Methods	
(Bereket, 2020)	The impacts of socio-cultural and economic of development-induced displacement on resettled population: Welkayt Sugar Factory in Ethiopia's Tigray Region.	The study's goal was to analyze the sociocultural status of displaced people after they were displaced, as well as the economic effects of development-induced displacement on displaced people's livelihoods.	Mixed method is used	To examine the socio-economic impacts due to Development-Induced Displacement on informal settlements
(Oyefara & Alabi, 2016)	Female Victims' Coping Strategies and the Socio-economic Consequences of Development-Induced Internal Displacement in Lagos An ethnic-demographic study of Nigeria.	This study examines the effects of development-induced internal displacement on females in the Lagos metropolitan space, as well as the coping strategies they utilize.	The key informant and in-depth interview methods to generate primary data	
(Wang et al., 2013)	A framework for social impact analysis of large dams: A case study of cascading the dams on the Upper-Mekong River, China	To examine the effects on the gap of wealth on household and community levels. The insider-outsider analysis was conducted to understand the difference in the perceptions of wealth loss between local villagers and policymakers.	Interviews and semi-structured surveys	
(Tesfa, 2014)	The Impact of DID on Resettlement Population: Addis Ababa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The purpose of this study is to see how the relocation program affects persons who have been displaced from their homes in cities. 2. To investigate the governments' strategies and their impact on relocating families. 3. To make policy recommendations on how to deal with issues related to relocation. 	Mixed method	

1.4. Research Questions

The research questions for the study are:

1. Did displaced households lose their economic sources, previous social organization, and neighbourhood's ties by development-induced displacement?
2. How were the levels of satisfaction of forcible relocated population during acquisition and compensation processes of development-induced displacement?
3. What were appropriated coping strategies of the displaced population to response the socio-economic impacts of displacement due to development-induced displacement?

1.5. Research Aim and Objectives

To examine the socio-economic impacts of development-induced displacement on informal settlement in Kabul Afghanistan. Three objectives have been formulated to achieve the aim.

Objectives are:

1. To identify the socio-economic impacts of displaced households of development-induced displacement.
2. To assess level of satisfaction of displaced households during the acquisition and compensation processes of development-induced displacement.
3. To recommend coping strategies for displaced families and individual to overcome the negative impacts of development-induced displacement.

1.6. Scope and limitation of study

1.6.1. Scope of study

Road extension project has displaced many informal households in Qalacha Khamdan area which is located in south site of Kabul capital of Afghanistan. This study tries to explore and analysis the social and economic impacts of road-induced displacement on informal households in Qalacha Khamdan area. This study assesses the socioeconomic impacts of the road extension project on relocated population and the relevant data has been collected by questionnaire survey, interview, and site observation. Moreover, this research tries to identify the level of satisfaction on both acquisition and compensation processes of the displaced population. The required data has been gathered through questionnaire survey and interview with relocated people and finally the applied coping strategies by displaced families have been identified after data analysed and processed.

1.6.2. Limitation of the study

Two main limitations were existed whenever researcher have collected relevant data and information regarding to the displaced population. The first limitation was the new outbreak COVID 19 which was hindered data collection from participants. The participants did not interest to give time for the interviews and refused to use questionnaire form. Moreover, the government was also imposed strong restriction on people which prohibit the gathering of two or three men together. Thus, collecting data from displaced population was hard for researcher. The second unanticipated limitation of the study was the revolution in Afghanistan. The new government administration rejected to provide the required data of the relocated population because they didn't even know about development-induced displacement. The previous staff of Kabul municipality and ministry of urban and house affairs have migrated to foreign countries and many of them have fired by the new government. In addition, many relocated people have fled and migrated to overseas as well. Therefore,

aforementioned obstacles and challenges make the research sophisticated and may left behind some negative effects on the outcome of the findings.

1.7. Research approach

The main parts of this research is the preliminary understanding, literature review, data collection and analysing of data, finding and result, conclusion, and recommendations. Preliminary understanding is the beginning chapter of this study which identify background of Development-Induced Displacement in Kabul city. The second stage is literature review which includes the social and economic aspects of Development-Induced Displacement, theoretical literature and empirical literature, theoretical framework, informal settlement, and conceptual framework. In third of this research is data collection, the primary data has been collected by qualitatively and quantitatively and secondary data is the methodology for this research. Methodology in primary data collection is site visit and people's perception. Questionnaire survey has conducted to evaluate the socio-economic impacts of Development-Induced Displacement. In the people perception, an interview has done with these people who have been displaced by the development project.

The interviews as well have been conducted with displaced population, most of the questions for interview were open-ended questions because for well exploring their idea toward the socio-economic impacts on informal settlement, their level of satisfaction toward acquisition and compensation processes, and recommend/identify coping strategies for displaced population to tackle the negative impacts of Development-Induced Displacement.

The questionnaire survey also have conducted among displaced population and has distributed to the residents randomly, and the researcher has tried to get their notions regarding road extension project and its effects on their economy, social ties, job opportunities, and so on. Moreover, know if they are agreed with the implementation of road extension project or disagreed. For questionnaire survey the

researcher has chosen different types of groups such as young, old, high income, medium income as well as several ethnic groups from Qalacha Khamdan area.

Several sources such as books, government record published, electronic data, and Afghanistan constitution have been used for secondary data collection which concentrated on socio-economic impacts of development-induced displacement, acquisition and compensation processes, and have touched closed with coping strategies which have applied in many countries.

The data analysis section of this research has finalized into 4th stages, when data collection has completed then SPSS software has analysed the result of questionnaire survey for measuring the agreement or disagreement of residents towards the project implementation as well as level of satisfaction toward acquisition and compensation processes. For analysing of qualitative data the researcher have used narratives analysis to manage the mentioned data which was gathered through interviews.

The 5th section is of this research is finding and result which come up with data analysing, and smart charts, different types of tables have used for easily understanding. In addition, the final stage is for this research is included of conclusion and recommendation. Based on the finding and result the socio-economic condition of displaced population have completely destroyed and faced with many social and economic problems after displacement.

1.8. Significance of the study

The impact of socio-economics of road-induced displacement on informal households in Kabul Qalacha area is not studied yet. Generally, urban development projects have both benefits and challenges in the lives of relocated households. Some of the relocated population were getting better and improved quality homes. However, some of the relocated populations are struggling and faced many problems for a long time. The negative impacts of development projects are to lose social networks and

economic status. The significance of this study is to give input to policymakers, academicians, practitioners, and researchers regarding the socio-economic impacts of Development-Induced Displacement (DID).

1.9. Definition of basic terms and concepts

- **Development-Induced Displacement (DID):** by force or involuntary relocation of communities and individuals out of their dwellings, farm lands due to economic development projects.
- **Community:** Any size of social group whose members lives in an exact location with common culture, shared government, and historical heritage.
- **Project-Affected Area:** Project-affected area is an area which faces with changes as a result of the development projects or operation of construction projects.
- **Displacement:** Forcibly relocation of people from their homes, shops, farm lands because of development projects.
- **Project-Affected Households:** Members of a household, whether related or not, who are affected by a project as a single economic unit.
- **Involuntary resettlement:** Without informed agreement of the relocated people or no power to put-off resettlement process is called involuntary resettlement.
- **Resettlement:** Resettlement is voluntary or involuntary displacement of people, that their property resources such as inhabitants and agriculture land are affected through economic development.
- **Vulnerable People:** The people who have been lost their properties, for instance, houses and land.

- **Cultural Problems:** Disintegration of local communities such as tribes and villages, loss of cultural identity, inability to retain existing cultural traditions, extinction of languages, dialects, and ancient practices, and so on.
- **Economic Problems:** Inadequate or non-existent compensation for lost property, unemployment, deterioration of women's economic functions and social status, issues associated with displaced people's low occupational flexibility, and the need for a complete shift away from the current economic model are all issues that must be addressed.
- **Social Problems:** Social problems such as no proper framework for social support and tough to integrate into the new residential area, negative impacts of the irreversible change of changes, fraction of exited social ties, social problems like landlessness, homelessness, unemployment, and alcoholism, no access to social services such as social amenities (healthcare centers, recreational centers, education, water supply, transportation..), marginalization especially women, children and indigenous people, wellbeing risks, as well as malnutrition.
- **Compensation:** The monies paid or given as a recompense for the properties being acquired or used by the development project are referred to as compensation.
- **Joblessness:** Most displaced people are lose their jobs and employment and time taking to create new job opportunities for the displaced population in the new established communities.
- **Landlessness:** People's productive systems, commercial activities, and lives are all built on the foundation of land expropriation. Because displaced people lose both natural and man-made capital, this is the most common kind of de-capitalization and pauperization.
- **Relocation:** The action of moving or displacing from origin place due to development project to new settlement area.

- **Social Capital:** Are networks of people that share common norms, attitudes, and understandings, allowing them to collaborate and access resources.
- **Social Network:** A social network is a social structure made up of a group of social actors (individuals or organizations), a set of reciprocal ties, and other social interactions between them. The social network approach offers a collection of tools for evaluating the structure of entire social entities, as well as a number of theories to explain the patterns which emerge.
- **Copping Strategies:** Activities or actions which are taken by project affected families for coping the challenges of displacement.
- **Impact:** Any issue faced by the local community as a result of a road development project, such as the loss of farmland and houses, is referred to as an impact.
- **Challenges:** In this context, challenge refers to obstructions that hinder effective land use and limit the ability to re-locate and copy as a result of development-induced displacement.

1.10. Structure of thesis

This thesis has five chapters including introduction, literature review, methodology, analysis and finding, and conclusion and recommendations.

First chapter contains introduction, problem statement, research gap, research questions, research aim and objectives, scope of research, the expected outcome, significance of the study, limitation of study, research approach, and definition of basic terms and concepts.

Second chapter presents literature review on socio-economic impacts of DID, theoretical literature, empirical literature, theoretical framework, informal settlement, informal settlement in Kabul Afghanistan, Typology of settlement in Kabul capital of Afghanistan, Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction framework (IRR), Framework and guideline to address the issues of displacement, Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Consequence of DID, and coping strategies applied to tackle the challenges of DID.

Third chapter discusses research methodology, study area, tools which are used for data collection, process of the data, and data analysis techniques.

Fourth chapter of this study discusses finding of the study and analyses of collected data, law review in addressing an acquisition and compensation processes, livelihood impacts on displaced population before and after displacement and it was conducted in the Qalacha Khamdan area in response to development-induced displacement on informal settlements.

Fifth chapter includes conclusion, recommendations and some essential suggestions to displacees of development-induced displacement in Qalacha Khamdan area in capital Kabul.

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