

Socioeconomic Impacts of Development-Induced Displacement on Informal Settlement in Qalacha Khamdan, Kabul City, Afghanistan

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ABSTRACT

Development-induced displacement projects mainly involved locations with informal settlements, especially slum and squatter areas which left behind many socioeconomic impacts on displacement households. This forced displacement has caused breaking living patterns and social networks, destroying economic status, increasing infectious diseases, and other severe health problems. Many development projects, such as dam projects, airports, and road projects, have been implemented since 2001 in Afghanistan. The Kabul-Logar Road extension project, located on the southern side of Kabul city, has foreseen will destroy the existing socioeconomic status of Qalacha Khamdan's dwellers. Therefore, this paper examines the socioeconomic impacts of development-induced displacement on informal settlements in Qalacha Khamdan by the Kabul-Logar Road extension project. Data has been collected through site observation, questionnaires survey of heads of families affected, interviews with key informants, committees' members, and some data from Cernea's model (IRR). The finding shows that the displaced population has lost social cohesion, social ties, close connectivity with brothers, relatives and neighbourhoods, businesses, valuable lands and well-designed homes. Finally, this study argues for more government and private sector involvement to manage the socioeconomic impacts of development-induced displacement after displacement.

Keywords- Development-induced displacement, informal settlement, Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Framework (IRR), and socioeconomic impacts.

I. INTRODUCTION

In emerging cities in developing countries, policies usually include land readjustment and displacement projects during urban redevelopment, significantly threatening informal settlements (Patel et al., 2015). In Afghanistan, the adopted visions and development plans for new construction cities and social housing aim to enhance and strengthen the local economies and quality of life through rapid urbanization (Jica, 2017). Those urban plans motivate investing in urban infrastructure, public facilities, housing development, and other services. Implementation of these plans has often hit urban dwellers, especially the

squatter settlements located in central and well-located parts of the cities. (Hidayat & Kjita, 2020).

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

Development-induced displacement has strongly affected families in both developed and developing countries. The critical approaches for overcoming urban-related problems like slum areas, squatter settlements, and informal settlements are renewal or regeneration and urban development program. These development programs mainly target the dwellers of informal settlements, squatters, and slum areas by low-income and disadvantaged households. Indeed, the displaced population has strongly affected their livelihood and is faced with numerous problems (Majrashi, 2017). Cernea (2000) illustrated that forced displacement is the leading cause of breaking living patterns, socio-economy, and social networks, increasing infectious diseases, and other health problems. Individuals and immediate families are essential actors who are more overwhelmed by displacement in western countries. However, most villagers in European countries are characterized by mass employment diversity. Forced or involuntary evictions can be a substantial challenge for households in the context of economic and social aspects. The affected families are trying to keep the existing relationship among their relatives and family members. However, the development-induced is caused by social and demographic changes that can threaten family cohesion (ibidem Press, 2015).

Due to development projects, around 15 million people worldwide were forcibly evicted from their homes, 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 per cent of their household agriculture income. In China, many communities have been displaced by the Gorges Dam, which caused significant farmland losses, decreased household income, inadequate healthcare services, less social support, and a greater poverty level (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 city, which connects three provinces (Logar, Paktia, and Khost) with the capital Kabul Afghanistan. This mega road development project has three types of roads such as arterial road, collector road, and local road. Moreover, this project had medium size bridges, culverts, and protection walls. Therefore, this road extension project has displaced many informal settlements in the Qalacha Khamdan area. The research site Qalacha Khamdan area is on the south side of Kabul province. The total area of the Qalacha Khamdan area is 4.542 km² or 454.2 hectares (local authority). The current population of Qalacha Khamdan is almost 1600 people (Local authority). The

road development project had two phases. The project's first phase started from Qalacha Khamdan to Bani Hesar, then Walayati-Niazi to Yaqoub's village. The total length of the first phase was 7km. Qalacha Khamdan area is the starting point for the mentioned project; therefore, the researcher has been chosen for his study. During the implementation of the road development project, 157 properties have been expropriated, and 51 families have been displaced. However, some families with enough space move back to their remaining land, rebuild their homes and small shops and reset their everyday lives. The affected population usually struggles from losing social ties, close connectivity with families and neighbourhoods, low income, lack of essential services, and low level of education.

Informal settlements are perceived to burden society, usually committing crimes and other vices. The population displaced by the development project of Kabul city was subjected to different treatment; for instance, affected populations of informal settlements were eligible for compensation according to the 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 examines the socioeconomic effects of development-induced displacement on informal settlements by road extension project in the Qalacha Khamdan area of Kabul, Afghanistan.

II. DEVELOPMENT-INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

Development-induced displacement has several definitions. The most relevant definition is the permanent relocation of households from their original place due to the construction of development projects, for instance, airports, dams, mines, liner projects like major roads, bridges, railway lines, pipelines, and so on (Randell, 2016). Dhru (2010) has stated that development-induced displacement forces communities to leave their original place for economic development (S.Hosaena, 2020). The majority of previous research on dam projects have been found a socioeconomic decline in affected populations. According to a meta-analysis, 44 communities have been displaced by the construction of large dam projects (Randell, 2016). Scudder (2014) has found that 82 per cent is the leading cause of destroying the everyday life of the displacement population. For example, Keya the Kiambere Hydropower project dropped, the average landholdings from 13 ha to 6 ha, and 89% have dropped their agriculture income.

Moreover, Three Gorges Dam has displaced many communities in China, which has caused the loss of farmlands, decreasing household income, lack of healthcare services, increased debt, insufficient social support, and poverty (Wilmsen, 2016; Wilmsen et al.,

2011). In addition, Tucurui Dams, located in Brazil, have been criticized for their several impacts on local communities. These development projects have displaced 30000 people with no compensation. Moreover, vulnerable communities have experienced abundant negative socioeconomic and well-being impacts. The socioeconomic impacts were poverty, land abandonment, and many mosquito-borne illness pandemics (Fearnside, 1999). Besides the negative impacts of development-induced displacement on informal settlement, there are some successful cases existed: the Arenal Hydroelectric project in Costa Rica, the Yacyreta Hydroelectric project in Argentina, and two projects in China such as Shuikou and Yantan Dams have left positive impacts on livelihoods and keep increasing socioeconomic conditions (Randell, 2016).

2.1. Contemporary trends of development-induced displacement

Due to substantial development projects such as dams, highways, urbanization, mining, conservation of nature irrigation projects, roads, industries, and residential projects, around 15 million population forced to leave their original residences each year (Terminski, 2012). Development-induced displacement events happen all around the globe, but most of the mentioned projects implementing in Ethiopia, China, and India. From 1950 to 2000, over 45% of the population in China was displaced by development projects. Tucuri Dam project in Brazil as well as displaced 25000 to 35000 people. The San Roque dam has affected almost 350,00 indigenous livelihoods in the Philippines (S.Hosaena, 2020). Tucurui Dams in Brazil have been criticized for their several impacts on local communities. These development projects have displaced 30000 people, and many of them got no compensation (Randell, 2016).

The displaced population is relatively lower in many African countries. However, the affected population by development-induced displacement is considerable, sometimes higher than in Asian countries (Koenig, 2001). In Ghana, the Akosombo dam has forcibly relocated 80000, while in India, the Narmada Sardar Sarovar dam has displaced 127000 population, equal to 0.013% of their population (Stanley, 2004). Road-induced displacement project Qala-e-Musa in Kabul, Afghanistan, in which 181 properties have been expropriated and 179 families were displaced (Hidayat & Kajita, 2020). In Ethiopia, the Gilgel Gibe dam has displaced 100 families. Still, development-induced displacement and resettlement are not universal, especially in Ethiopia, which will be in progress for decades (Gebre Yntiso, 2008).

2.2. Social capital and social impacts of development-induced displacement

Along with physical, human, financial, environmental, cultural, and political capital, social capital is a form of community required to operate.

Social capital is linked to trust in public institutions, community engagement, self-reliant economic development, and overall community well-being and happiness (Pittman et al., 2009). The field of community development is the centre of social capital theory, which serves as a guide for community development. Communities with high social capital can quickly identify their necessities, set goals and priorities, and establish development plans to allocate sources for achieving the plan and goals. Moreover, social networks and connectivity help communities, especially dwellers, to develop because they quickly access information, change ideas and share their products. In addition, by having socially solid capital, people create a shared sense of purpose, enhance reciprocal trust, and strengthen commitment (Pittman et al., 2009; S.Hosaena, 2020). Therefore, the abovementioned theory can easily support and guide the community development process in Kabul, Afghanistan.

2.3. Economic impacts of development-induced displacement

Based on Cernea's (2004) findings, people who are relocated in a planned and controlled manner face several challenges and obstacles. Forcible displacement in urban and rural areas typically results from various development projects. Due to these development projects, relocated people lose the economic status of their livelihoods that they depend on entirely. Land expropriation is the leading cause of destroying people's productive systems, commercial activities, etc. As a result, de-capitalization and pauperization of the relocated population often lose both natural and artificial capital (Head et al., 2014). Several researchers have stated that dam development projects, hydropower projects, mining development projects, and road development projects have positive and negative impacts on displaced populations and the environment. According to Cernea (2000), land has been taken away for development projects. The affected people are part of and rarely fully compensated. Therefore, the risks of the impoverishment of relocated population are increased. Many hydropower projects, especially in Ethiopia, left behind various negative economic impacts, such as land occupation, pasture, the barrier of access to natural resources, cultivated lands, losing small businesses of the women who are headed families, and an increase in transportation costs. The successful aspects of dams or any other development projects provide single or multiple advantages, for example, providing hydroelectricity, building waterways, flood control and facilitating water for irrigation, finding many job opportunities, saving time consumption, and decreasing traffic jams.

III. INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

The informal settlement has been defined by scholars variously. According to Nassar & Elsayed (2018), informal settlement is a wide range of dwelling

areas made up of communities living in self-built shelters that are considered informal due to their legal status, physical characteristics, or both. The informal settlement is an inhabitant area in which many family units have built their homes on land occupied illegally and have no legal claim. The settlements have been built without a proper plan and not adopted with building planning and regulation (UN-Habitat, 2018). According to the UN habitat definition, the area with unauthorized homes which do not have a land title and no limits for occupation is called an informal settlement (Ehebrecht, 2014). Informal settlements are faced with a lack of infrastructure, deteriorative neighbourhoods, poor housing, sanitation, and freshwater system, and dwellers of informal settlements suffer from a deteriorating environment. Informal settlements are not constructed according to plan and engineering and architectural regulations. Most of the time, informal settlements struggle from a lack of essential services and have insecure property tenure. Three further growths of informal settlements can happen in the world. These forms are extension, densification, and intensification (Abebe, 2011).

Extension is inward and outward expansion of informal settlements free from boundary determination, densification is often filling the open space into the region of existing dwellings; therefore, it paves the road for informal settlements and finally intensification is the vertical growth buildings which can be called densification form of informal settlements. According to Nazire & Kita (2016), various characteristics of informal settlement are existed in the world. Informality cuts across classes and social lines, and informal settlements can be sustained by a wide range of social and economic groups and have a variety of settings and features. They are found in the heart of cities or outskirts and differ in density from high to low. (Khalifa, 2015; Maqsood Rezayee et al., 2019).

3.1. Informal settlement in Kabul City

According to Ranjbar & Mizokami (2015), as a developing country, Afghanistan, in recent decades, has witnessed rapid urbanization, and the population growth rate was faster than economic development. It was because Afghanistan has faced political conflicts and civil war for many years. Therefore, the Afghan population was displaced and migrated to other countries. In 2001, When the Taliban rule took over in Kabul, most refugees returned to Afghanistan and chose to live in metropolitan areas, particularly in Kabul, Afghanistan's capital. Thus, this growing population in Kabul became out of control, caused many problems, and manifested in informal settlements (Fazli, 2016; Maqsood Rezayee et al., 2019). Kabul capital of Afghanistan population was estimated at $2 \cdot 10^6$ in 2002; after ten years, the population has increased by $5 \cdot 10^6$. Therefore, Kabul province has been affected more than other provinces by migration. For now, 52.5% of people live in Kabul; however, 47.7% of the urban population

live in other cities. These percentages are proof of rapid urbanization and population growth in Kabul city in recent decades (Nabizada, 2012). The population of Kabul city between 1999 and 2002 has grown by almost 15% annually, far beyond the capacity of Kabul city for providing essential services, infrastructure, and public amenities. Moreover, the lack of budget for urban management and urban sectors, providing different plots for residents, have a paved road to the informal settlements (Nazire, 2016; Masood Rezayee, 2019).

3.2. Awareness, participation and consultation

The displaced population must be informed promptly, and they should be ready to deal with the risks and problems likely to be faced, and they can prevent and mitigate these risks. Therefore, it is essential to inform them before displacement, stated International Accountability Project (IAP). The affected family must have appropriate notice and period for commenting on the proposed site (S.Hosaena, 2020). The dwellers of proposed locations in which development projects will be applied should be involved, consulted, and have representatives of all levels of decision-making. If they fail to do so, it will be harmful and leave negative impacts on the displaced population and will be a clear violation of human rights. In addition, it will be caused to ruin the relationship between the government and displaced people.

3.3. Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction framework (IRR): A model for whom are displaced and relocated

The Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction (IRR) model is an applicable model that can be supported as a research tool for understanding forcible displacement or forced eviction through big construction projects or other issues during the last three decades. Thus, the IRR model was developed in the 1990s, which filled the academic, policy, and knowledge gap related to displacement and its dynamic nature (Andnet, 2017). This model contains two main issues: forced displacement and re-settlement of socioeconomic conditions. Impoverishment risk and reconstruction are the core concepts of the mentioned model that carries broad idea and stand linkage with other. The connection between these variables helps policymakers with better planning and project implementation. Development-induced displacement projects, such as railways, roads, different types of buildings, and irrigations, can be helpful in society. In contrast, other parts of society can lose their sources, such as social, natural, and artificial capital. According to M. Cernea's (1997) findings, more than 10 million of the population are going to relocate each year due to a global development project.

Cernea (2000) proposed eight-pointers: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity, loss of access to common property, and social disarticulation. Land expropriation is the leading risk of losing property and

destroying livelihood patterns. Losing farmland and former employment (joblessness) is the most common. However, re-employment or creating new job opportunities are challenging after displacement. In most cases of displacement, the evicted population do not receive an alternative. Therefore they return to informal settlements in the cities, and many try to reoccupy their old area (Berner, 2001). In 1979 when the Cambodian regime was changed, the new government decided to distribute land to an individual in the countryside to decrease congestion in the city.

Nevertheless, it has caused social disruption, and they have tried returning to the city to search for work (Payne, 2004). Displaced households live in less advanced homes and homelessness for many years. Douala urban project in Cameroon and Gelita irrigation project in Mauritania are good examples which displaced and homeless 2000 families. Marginalization is another concerning issue in urban areas for the freshly displaced population. Moreover, the malnutrition rate is high during forced eviction due to losing primary economic sources. The Chinese government has provided 75 thousand tons of food for many years due to displacement, which shows food insecurity. Morbidity and mortality are other phenomena which lead to several diseases, such as malaria, water-borne sickness, psychological trauma, and social stress. Loss of access to common property and services can negatively impact the livelihood of the relocated population. The risk of forced displacement, in which social ties and interaction can break communities, can be social disarticulation. IRR model offers some strategies to cope with the mentioned risks of displacement (Cernea, 2000a): (1): From landlessness to land-based resettlement, (2): From joblessness to re-employment, (3): From homelessness to house reconstruction, (4): From marginalization to social inclusion, (5): From increased morbidity to improved healthcare, (6): From food insecurity to adequate nutrition, (7): From the loss of access to the restoration of community assets and services and, (8): From social disarticulation to networks and community rebuilding. For easy understanding, the eight-impoverishment risks, which have already been identified by Cernea (2005), were classified into three groups by scholar Koenig (Koenig, 2001). He grouped landlessness, joblessness, and loss of access to common property as economic risks. Social disarticulation and marginalization behave as socio-culture risks.

Homelessness, food insecurity, and increased morbidity and mortality were grouped as social welfare risks (Andnet, 2017). Finally, Cernea's model (Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction) is well matched to consider as a basic conceptual framework that can provide sufficient data to tackle every kind of risk of forcible displacement and proper mechanisms to

rehabilitate the affected population. Therefore, the researcher has tried identifying risks and finding mechanisms to evaluate and minimize all risks. Any development in the inner city should adhere to the equality principle, which protects the rights of the poor (Jr, 1999). According to W. C. Robinson (2003) finding of 5 human rights is forgotten during displacement. For instance, self-determination and the right to development, the right to participate in development projects (right of participation), the right to human beings and livelihood, and the rights of vulnerable groups (women and disabled). At the time of displacement, the accountable personnel are obligated to prepare globally sustainable social, economic, and cultural strategies to maintain their human rights.

IV. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Study area

Kabul city is a civilized province of Afghanistan that serves as the country's social, economic, and political centre. Currently, Kabul province has been expanded into a metropolitan area, and the expansion of this ancient and essential city of Afghanistan has had considerable consequences. The city is planned for 700,000 population. However, now home to upwards of 500,000 which has caused severe challenges, and 67% of the informal population still lives in Kabul province. The total area of Kabul city is (1,028 km²), and the population in 2020 was 4.435 million. Kabul is the largest city in Afghanistan, located on the country's eastern side. This city is located between latitude 34° 31' North and 69° 12' longitudes East an altitude of 1800M or (6000 feet) above the sea surface (Ahmadi & Kajita, 2017). The research site Qalacha Khamdan is in the south of Kabul province, and the total area is 4.542 km² (local authority). The current population of Qalacha Khamdan is almost 1600 people (Local authority). Due to the new master plan of Kabul city, the government-approved road extension projects for Kabul city. These extension projects are crucial in decreasing traffic jams and modernizing the Kabul road network. The road extension project of Qalacha Khamdan is among these projects, which displaced many informal households and expropriated their land. This road development project had two phases. The first phase was started from Qalacha Khamdan to Yaquob's village. The total length for the first phase was 7km. The second phase was started from Yaquob village to the centre of Logar province.

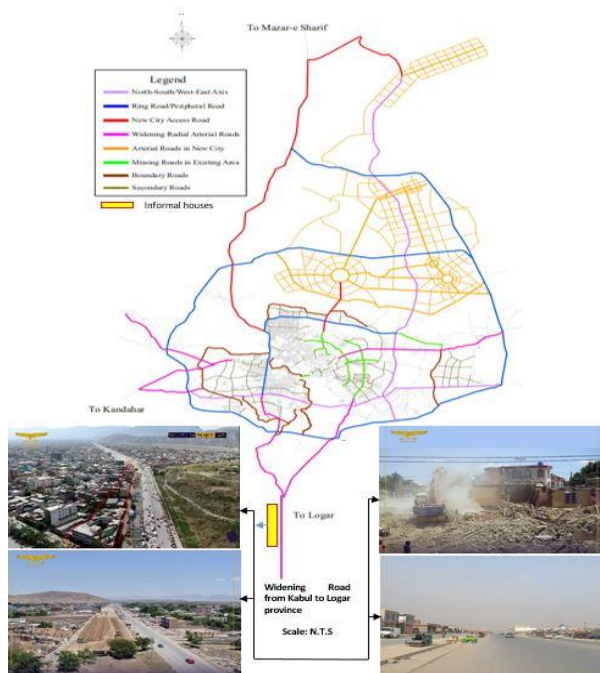


Figure 1: Widening road in Qalacha Khamdan area Kabul city.

Source: (Amiri & Lukumwena, 2018)

The researcher has chosen the extension road of 2.7 km, which was passed from the Qalacha Khamdan area. It is the starting point of the road extension project. During the implementation of the road development project, 157 properties have been expropriated in the Qalacha Khamdan area, and 53 families have been displaced and moved to different locations. However, some families with enough space moved back to their remaining land and rebuilt their homes and small shops. The typology of the informal houses in Qalacha Khamdan was different. There were high-quality houses and low-quality informal houses. High-quality informal houses were constructed with reinforced cement, and plain cement, bricks, plaster, and high-quality windows and doors were used. These houses had attractive orientations, but low-quality informal houses were built from mud, mud bricks, and wooden roofs, and the orientation needs to take into consideration.

Table 1: Expropriated properties in Qalacha Khamdan area

No	Location	Expropriated properties	Length (Km)
1	Dahan Chaman	27	0.5
2	Qalacha-Khamdan	157	2.7
3	Bani Hesar	196	1.59
4	Walayati	68	1.185
5	Yaqoob's village	63	1.025
Total		511	7

4.2. Data collection and analysis

For this research, primary and secondary data are needed. Primary data has been collected from displaced households by site observation, interview, and questionnaire survey. Secondary data have been gathered from several related articles, books, and master's and PhD theses. Site observation has been conducted two times which observed the daily life, social, and economic impacts of the displaced population by development-induced displacement. These impacts included separation of families, losing social ties, best qualities houses, essential services as well as green spaces, and small businesses, and losing valuable land located in the commercial area. During site observations, many photos showed that many displaced families struggled with socioeconomic problems after displacement.



Figure 2: Still, the houses and shops of displaced families are uncompleted.

Moreover, the researcher has interviewed displaced families, especially heads of families and committee members assigned by displaced families, to help the authority for the well-implementing road extension project. A semi-structured interview was used, which has open-ended questions. All questions clearly showed the socioeconomic impacts of development-induced displacement on informal settlements. The third tool which the researcher used is a questionnaire survey. The researcher has gathered data from 50(100%) displaced respondents which 47(94%) were male, and 3(6%) were females, which shows almost hundred respondents of males. In addition, 30% of respondents have been chosen for an interview. Most interview respondents were heads of displaced families and committee members, and the remaining 20% tried to find new respondents for the questionnaire survey. All respondents in the questionnaire and interview were vulnerable people whom the road extension project in the Qalacha Khamdan area has displaced. Government

records, published articles, and electronic data have been used as secondary data collection for getting information and understanding of socioeconomic impacts of development-induced displacement on informal households. Moreover, many journals, master's and PhD theses, study books, and other relevant data have been studied and collected important data for this research.

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

5.1. Demographic Background

The researcher has gathered 50(100%) data from displaced respondents which 47(94%) were male and 3(6%) were females.

Table 2: Gender of respondents

Sex	No	Percentage %
Male	47	94
Female	3	6
Total	50	100

The demographic background of this study is contained two parts: the first demographic background is of the interviewers, and the second is the respondents of the questionnaire survey. The demographic background of the interviewees is insisting on age, gender, job, education level, and work experience. The total interview respondents for this study are 30 personnel, most of whom were representative of the displaced households and local community members. Most of the answers from the questionnaire respondents were the same as the interview respondents. Therefore, the researcher has concentrated chiefly on the interview data and tried to select representatives with enough information regarding the road development project. In addition, 2(6.6%) people were from Abdul Khaliq Saray, 1(3.3%) from Juma Gul Saray, 3(9.9%) were from the Mula family, 3(3.3%) were from Gul Mohammad family, 3(3.3%) from Fazal Ahmad family, 4(13.3%) from Haji Gul Rahman, 1(3.3%) has chosen from Jilani family, 2(6.6%) from Habib family, 1(3.3%) Mohammad family, 1(3.3%) from Mir Agha family, 1(3.3%) Yasin family, 3(9.9%) Mohammad Nabi family, 2(6.6%) Hamish Gul family, and 3(9.9%) has selected from Rahim's family for an interview.

Table 3: Position of the interviews respondents

No	Position	respondents	%
1	Abdul Khaliq Saray	2	6.6
2	Juma Gul Saray	1	3.3
3	Gul Mohmmad family	3	9.9
4	Fazal Ahmad family	3	9.9
5	Mula family	3	9.9

6	Haji Gul Rahman	4	13.3
7	Jalani family	1	3.3
8	Habib family	2	6.6
9	Mohammad's family	3	9.9
10	Mir Agha family	1	3.3
11	Yasin family	1	3.3
12	Mohammad Nabi family	3	9.9
13	Hamish Gul family	2	6.6
	Total	30	100

5.2. Age and gender of the respondent

Regarding age, the researcher has divided the eligible interviewees into three categories. For instance, 18 to 24 years old is the first, 25 to 34 is the second, and 35 to 45 is the third category. For this research, five people have chosen from 18-24 ages, 15 people from 25-34 years old, and ten personnel from 35 to 44 ages.

Table 4: Age of respondents for the interview

Age	No of Interviewees	Gender	
		Male	Female
18 to 24	5	5	–
25 to 34	15	15	–
35 to 44	10	9	1
Total	30	29	1

5.3. Education level of the respondent

The respondents of the interview were of various educational levels. Their education status was baccalaureate, bachelor's degree, and master level. Thus, 20 interviewees had bachelor's degrees, four were master's degrees, and six interviewees were baccalaureate. The respondents, as mentioned above, had different working backgrounds. The baccalaureate people were aged people who had enough working experience.

Table 5: Educational level of interviewees

Educational level	No of interviewees
Baccalaureate	6
Bachelor Degree	20
Master Degree	4
Total	30

5.4. Marital status of the respondent

The researcher has tried to gather marital information from people displaced by a road development project. Among of 30(100%) displaced people, 15(50%) were single, 13(43.3%) were married, and 2(6.6%) were divorced.

Table 6: Status of respondents for the interview

Status	No	Percentage %
Single	15	50%
Married	13	43.3%
Divorce	2	6.6%
Widow	-	-
Total	30	100

5.5. Income sources of the respondent

Table 7 below includes 30 respondents, which shows the large difference in income status before and after the displaced population. Before of displacement the rate of employment were 8(26.6%), self-employment 6(19.9%), government employment 2(6.6%), jobless rate was 4(13.3%), retirement 2(6.6%), and the shopkeeper rate was 8(26.6%). However, after displacement, the rate of percentage increased dramatically. For instance, of 30(100%) respondents 4(13.3%) were employees, 2(6.6%) were self-employed, 2(6.6%) were

governmental employees, 16(53.3%) were jobless, 3(9.9%) were retired, and 3(9.9%) were shopkeepers. The researcher found that most respondents lost their jobs and business after displacement. They have lost their customers, well-set properties, and open spaces. Eight pointers of impoverishment can cause development-induced displacement under the Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction model (IRR) (Cernea, 2004). The mentioned displacement leads to joblessness, homelessness, landlessness, marginalization, and food insecurity, loss of assets, morbidity, mortality, and social disarticulation. The relocation process is short-lived, but it can be caused unemployment (joblessness) in the communities for a long time which strongly destroys the economic status of the displaced population. In table 7, the researcher also tried to compare occupation status before and after displacement, which shows that the employment rate was in good condition before displacement. However, their livelihood and economic conditions were too bad after displacement.

Table 7: Income sources of interview respondents before and after displacement

		Designation	No of Respondents	Percentage %
		Before displacement	Occupation status before displacement	Employee
Self-employed	6			19.9
Governmental employed	2			6.6
Jobless	4			13.3
Retired	2			6.6
Shopkeeper	8			26.6
Total	30			100
After displacement	Occupation status after displacement			Employee
		Self-employed	2	6.6
		Governmental employed	2	6.6
		Jobless	16	53.3
		Retired	3	9.9
		Shopkeeper	3	9.9
		Total	30	100

5.6. Key finding from Site Observation

Two site visits have been conducted with different timelines. The first site visit was arranged from September 23rd, 2021, to October 2nd 2021 and the second site visit was conducted from December 20th, 2021, up to December 29th 2021. The researcher has seen many houses which were completely demolished. Some homes were half parts, and some were demolished with their quarter parts. Based on the site observation, the informal households in the mentioned area had better conditions before relocation and were happy with their life condition. However, after displacement, they have faced numerous socioeconomic problems. Even many families did not know about this project which was going to implement, and they were unaware of the

present and future situation. They have forcibly displaced within a month, which was too hard for them to resettle in new locations. Moreover, they lost their valuable land and houses and fractured their families into two or three parts. Many families have lost their social cohesion and relation with families and relatives. Before displacement, they could be gathered easily for wedding ceremonies, funeral ceremonies, Eid celebrations days, and independence days. However, after displacement, they could not access each other quickly—the relocated people faced numerous economic problems. For instance, they faced a lack of funds and could not afford to buy construction materials for their new houses. The current construction materials market is too expensive compared with the past; therefore, they

have spent more. The researcher has observed many low economic activities, and some houses have not yet

finished construction and remain uncompleted due to a lack of money.



Figure 3: Many houses and shops are still under construction after displacement.

5.7. Finding of the interview on socioeconomic impacts of development-induced displacement on informal settlement

The finding of the interview is to explore the socioeconomic impacts of development-induced displacement on informal settlements in the Qalacha Khamdan area. Many social-economic impacts have existed in the development-induced displacement of informal households in the Qalacha Khamdan area in Kabul. The interviewees have indicated various socioeconomic impacts of development-induced displacement on informal settlements in the Qalacha Khamdan area.

5.8. Social impacts of development-induced displacement on informal settlements

In table 3, two interviewees who are representatives of Abdul Khaliq Sray illustrated: "Before

the road extension project, we had too strong social ties with each other and could easily gather everywhere and anytime. We have had a meeting hall in front of our houses that people easily access and could discuss every kind of issue in a short time. When displaced, we lost social connectivity with the *previous neighbourhoods completely.*" Interviewee #2, "*Here we have lived together four families in detached houses under one roof and had strong social ties. For instance, we have celebrated every traditional and national day, especially Eid days (Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha) gloriously. However, after displacement cannot gather to celebrate and cut all social ties abruptly.*" Both interviewees #5 and #14 indicated, "*Our families have been fractured into two and three parts and moved various locations after displacement, lost all social networks and social ties. Before displacement, we have had close relations.*"



Figure 4: Two brothers who lived together before now live in separate houses after being displaced by the road extension project.

Here is the perception of interviewees toward social impacts before and after development-induced displacement. Table 8 indicates that most interviewees

strongly agree that their social status has been destroyed after displacement. Most interviewees have accepted that their social life and social network were strong before

displacement. However, they lost their solid social connectivity with families and neighbourhoods when displaced. Before displacement have lived as an extended family under one roof, but after displacement, their family has been divided into two and three parts. Moreover, in the previous location, they had solid social ties with all their neighbours. Unfortunately, when they are involuntarily displaced, they lose everything, along with their cultural value. Fig 4 indicates that two brothers who have lived together for a long time

migrated to different locations due to the road development project.

In addition, table 8 indicates the perception of interviewees toward social impacts before and after displacement. They have had strong social ties and modern life. However, they lost every social tie with neighbourhoods and their families after displacement. Many respondents have accepted that we lost all our cultural values after displacement, and no one knows when they will get control of cultural values and get smooth life as a previous.

Table 8: Perception of interviewees and questionnaire surveys toward social impacts before and after development-induced displacement.

No	Social impacts	Likert Scale				
		Strong disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strong agree
1	Improved social life before displacement	(0%)	1(3.3%)	(0%)	3(10%)	26(86.6%)
2	Improved social life after displacement	10(33.3%)	20(66.6%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
3	Lose social ties after displacement	(0%)	(0%)	1(3.3%)	9(30%)	20(66.6%)
4	Find strong cultural value after displacement	30(100%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
5	Satisfied with lifestyle after displacement	29(96.6%)	1(3.3%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)

5.9. Economic impacts of development-induced displacement on informal settlements

From table 3, three interviewees have indicated, "The road extension project has destroyed our economic status. They said we had smooth businesses and were entirely satisfied with our income before displacement. In addition, we had small shops alongside our houses and could earn enough money to respond to all necessities, but after displacement, we lost everything. Moreover, the road extension project has taken more time than its timeline, and due to this uncertainty, we have lost many customers, which was a big economic shock for us." Interviewees #9, #1, and #3 indicated, "The first impact of road extension projects was to destroy our well-run businesses and well-adjusted economy. Secondly, the authority has promised to finish all documents on time and as soon as they will give compensation. Unfortunately, they have not completed their promise on time, delayed our rights for many years, and are still not paid, which left behind more negative

impacts on our economy." Here is the displaced families' perception of economic impacts before and after displacement. Table 9 indicates that 93.4% of the households were happy with their income and business before displacement. However, the displaced households have struggled more with economic problems after displacement. Moreover, when the families have been displaced and tried to restore their businesses and run as previously. However, they still need to set up their business. As a result, they have fired well-trained staff. In addition, 83.3% of the displaced households strongly disagreed that their income has increased after displacement, and 16.7% disagreed with increasing their properties after displacement. Finally, the economic situation of the displaced population strongly deteriorated after relocation. During displacement, they lost several retail shops, the key income sources. Moreover, many personnel has lost jobs and still struggling from joblessness.

Table 9: Perception of interviewees and questionnaire surveys toward economic impacts before and after displacement.

No	Economic impacts	Likert Scale				
		Strong disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strong disagree
1	Improved economic status before displacement	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	2(6.6%)	28(93.4%)
2	Improved economic	15(49.5%)	15(50.5%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)

	condition after displacement					
3	Losing jobs after displacement	(0%)	(0%)	1(3.3%)	9(30%)	20(66.6%)
4	Started same business after displacement	10(33.3%)	10(33.3%)	(0%)	10(33.3%)	(0%)
5	Increased income after displacement	25(83.3%)	5(16.7%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)
6	Lost customers after displacement	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	10(33.9%)	20(33.6%)

5.10. Finding of the Questionnaire survey

The main finding of the questionnaire survey includes the socioeconomic impacts of development-induced displacement especially assessing the socioeconomic impacts of the displaced population after the Kabul to Logar road extension projects. The findings of the questionnaire were the same as the interview. Therefore, no need to rewrite that.

5.11. Livelihood impacts of the displaced population before and after displacement

Table 10 illustrates that before displacement, there was no tenure insecurity. They could cultivate the land, graze, fallow, and transfer through sale, rent, or inheritance. The researcher has found that 95% of the population's tenure was secure before relocation. Only 5% of the people have a personal quarrel between two parties. 80% of the people of the Qalacha Khamdan agreed about the living condition and accommodation before displacement, but only 20% population were faced with a low risk of unsatisfied living conditions. Moreover, water supply and sanitation systems in the Qalacha Khamdan have already broken before and after displacement. Social cohesion and ties in the Qalacha Khamdan were too strong before displacement.

After displacement, the social and economic conditions have entirely changed. For instance, 95% of the population was at high risk of homelessness. When they lost their original places, they were faced with numerous problems. Only 5% of the population have felt mid-risk because they have moved to their relatives'

homes and rented apartments far away from our original area. In some cases, 5% of relocated people cannot succeed in setting these water supplies because they have lived at high risk. 25% of the population was at mid-risk of lacking fresh water and sanitation. 45% of the population still uses rented mobile water tankers, which is too costly. 25% of the population have privately installed potable and sanitation systems and feel safe and relaxed. After displacement, many families have lost their easy connection with mosques, green areas (even they have lost greenery), parks, and halls. In the new locations, they can only access some amenities easily. They must use cars and cycles. If they use vehicles, then they need payment. 60% of the relocated population have lost their jobs, and 40% displaced population has faced mid and low risks because they cannot save as they saved before of displacement. Food insecurity is another severe issue in Afghanistan that many families struggle it. In addition, 75% displaced population has intensely marginalized and broken their social networks. According to table 10, the socioeconomic conditions of the mentioned area were better before displacement. These people's lives were going smoothly. Their social interaction and economic condition were good. However, after displacement, socioeconomic conditions were firm and deteriorated, and displaced people faced many problems. Finally, the researcher has seen many families fighting economic problems after completing the road extension project.

Table 10: Shows displaced households' perceptions of livelihood impacts before and after displacement.

No	Livelihood impacts of the displaced population before and after displacement		Likert scale			
			Risk of high impacts	Risk of mid impacts	Risk of low impacts	No-Risk
1	Pre-Relocation	Insecurity of tenure	(0%)	(0%)	1(5%)	19(95%)
2		Living conditions and accommodation	(0%)	(0%)	4(20%)	16(80%)
3		Water supply and Sanitation	1(5%)	5(25%)	8(40%)	6(30%)
4		Social cohesion	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	20(100%)
5	Post-Relocation	Water supply And sanitation	1(5%)	5(25%)	9(45%)	5(25%)
6		Homeless and loss of spaces	19(95%)	1(5%)	(0%)	(0%)
7		Increase of distance to amenities	(0%)	10(50%)	10(50%)	(0%)
8		Joblessness	14(70%)	3(15%)	3(15%)	(0%)

9	Food insecurity	5(25%)	6(30%)	3(15%)	6(30%)
10	Marginalization and social network	15(75%)	5(25%)	(0%)	(0%)

VI. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This study aims to determine the socioeconomic impacts of development-induced displacement on informal settlements in the Kabul and Qalacha Khamdan areas. Many families displaced by road extension projects faced many social and economic problems. This involuntary displacement has destroyed their economic and social status entirely. For instance, they have lost not only the physical structures of homes and valuable land located in a commercial area in the capital but also broken their everyday social life, which is too important in Afghanistan. Many respondents indicated they had a smooth life, strong social ties with neighbours and family, and sufficient income before displacement, but they lost everything after displacement. Most respondents indicated that many families and relatives had lived together before relocation. However, after displacement, we dispersed to different places and needed help to meet or gather quickly. Some respondents accepted that their families were divided into two and three parts. It means they currently live in three different locations and cannot meet as previously.

Moreover, every kind of event, such as religious, cultural, seasonal, and any other gatherings, can be jointly celebrated before displacement, but after displacement, they cannot. All respondents illustrated that we had had enough income and adequate economic sources before relocation. However, most families have lost their economic sources and much more struggle after displacement. The respondents believed that social and economic status were better before displacement. This road extension project (Kabul to Logar) has been delayed for various reasons. This uncertainty hit their economic conditions badly. Moreover, the respondents indicated that the government has yet to share all relevant information and is committed to all legal rights like acquisition and compensation with local people. Therefore, they faced numerous obstacles during implementation and still needed to complete this road extension project due to work schedules and taking more time than a regular timeline. Based on the mentioned problems, the shops have closed for a year, which caused severe economic hardship to the local communities and displaced population.

VII. CONCLUSION

Due to the rapid urbanization of Kabul city, the capital of Afghanistan, it has reached 80% population. Sixty-nine per cent of the people in Kabul city currently live in informal areas, which is a significant amount in the area. The informal area's population has faced many

socioeconomic problems due to implementing of new construction projects and many road extensions in Kabul city. The Kabul to Logar road extension project, which started from the Qalacha Khamdan to Yaqoob's village caused to displace many families and expropriated some valuable land. The forcibly displaced families have faced many socioeconomic problems and are still struggling. The displaced population entirely lost their social ties with neighbours, halved families into two or three households, and lost social cohesion, cultural values, accessibility and connectivity with meeting halls, religious centres, and healthcare centres.

Moreover, the households displaced by development-induced displacement (road extension project) faced many economic problems; they lost their precious land and smooth running businesses and well-designed houses. In addition, the displaced families have built small shops alongside their homes to restore their businesses but are faced with a lack of budget. Many displaced families without being afforded urban life are compelled to move to rural areas to decrease their daily expenditures. Some of the displaced households have changed their previous professions entirely and restarted other businesses instead of previous ones. However, some families have started the same businesses with less investment.

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