

Resettlement Plan

June 2014

PAK: Trimmu and Panjnad Barrages Improvement Project

Prepared by the Punjab Irrigation Department for the Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 15 June 2014)

Currency unit	–	Pakistan rupee
PKR 1.00	=	\$ 0.0102
\$1.00	=	PKR 98.30

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CAP	–	corrective action plan
CAS	–	compulsory acquisition surcharge
DP	–	displaced persons
DPC	–	displaced persons committee
DPH	–	displaced persons households
EMA	–	external monitoring agency
ESSU	–	environment and social safeguards unit
EXN	–	executive engineer
FPC	–	flood passing capacity
GRC	–	grievance redress mechanism
GRCB	–	grievance redress committee, barrage
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
HH	–	households
LAR	–	land acquisition and resettlement
LARP	–	land acquisition and resettlement plan
MFF	–	Multi tranche financing facility
P&D	–	Planning and Development Department
PD	–	project director
PIAP	–	Punjab Irrigated Agriculture Investment Program
PID	–	Punjab Irrigation Department
PKR	–	Pakistan Rupee
PMO	–	project management office
PSC	–	project supervision consultants
RoW	–	right of way
SIA	–	social impact assessment
TPBIP	–	Trimmu Panjnad Barrages Improvement Project

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Kanal	–	land measurement unit = 605yds
Marla	–	land measurement unit = 30.25 yds
	–	20 marla = 1 kanal 8 kanal = 1 acre

GLOSSARY

barseen	–	a fodder crop
kaccha	–	mud walls, earthen floor, thatching
kharif	–	summer cropping season

pucca	–	baked bricks, cement mortar, cemented floor, baked tiles
rabi	–	winter cropping season
semi pucca	–	baked bricks, mud mortar, earthen floor, baked tiles

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected person	Persons in the project's area of influence experiencing economic, social or environmental impacts
Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for the loss of an asset due to land acquisition and resettlement
Cut-off date	Declared date limiting the eligibility for entitlements to persons affected and displaced by land acquisition before such date, to exclude settlement and construction activity for purposes of gaining compensation, allowances and other entitlements
Detailed measurement survey	Exact description and quantification of all lost assets
Displaced person	Person affected by involuntary acquisition of land or involuntary restrictions on land use resulting in physical or economic displacement
Economic displacement	Loss of land, assets, income sources or means of livelihood as a result of involuntary acquisition of land or involuntary restrictions on land use
Entitlements	All compensation, relocation and income restoration measures due to displaced persons, specified by their property status and particular losses
Income rehabilitation	Assistance to restore and/or improve the incomes of displaced persons through allowances and provision of alternative means of income generation
Inventory of lost assets	Descriptive list of all assets lost to the project, including land, immovable property (buildings and other structures), and incomes with names of owners
Involuntary resettlement	Land acquisition and resettlement for a public purpose on the basis of eminent domain law without the consent of displaced persons
Non-titled displaced person	Displaced persons without formal legal rights to land or claims to land recognized or recognizable under national law; eligible for compensation of non-land assets
Physical displacement	Loss of residential land and/or shelter resulting in relocation as a result of involuntary acquisition of land or involuntary restrictions on land use
Relocation	Settlement of displaced persons in alternative location through relocation schemes organized by the project or government or through self-relocation
Replacement cost	Compensation for acquired land, structures and other assets, including (i) fair market value, (ii) transaction costs, (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs, and (v) other applicable payments, if any

Socio-economic survey	Assessment of the social and economic conditions of the displaced persons through a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods, providing a baseline for monitoring and evaluation
Squatter	Person occupying land for which another entity or person, including the state, has legal, legally recognizable or customary rights.
Temporary land acquisition	The use of or impacts on land and immovable property outside the right of way of the project caused temporarily by civil works related activities
Valuation of lost assets	Assessment of the value of all lost assets according to the principle of replacement cost
Vulnerable person	Displaced poor and other groups disproportionately affected by land acquisition and resettlement, including the elderly, disabled and female headed households

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared by the Punjab Irrigation Department(PID) for Asian Development Bank (ADB) to process the loan for the Trimmu Panjnad Barrages Improvement Project (TPBIP).TPBIP will rehabilitate and upgrade the Trimmu and Panjnad barrages on the Chenab River. These barrages supply irrigation water to 1.74 million ha in Pakistan's Punjab province through six main canals. The two barrages together provide irrigation water to 22% of Punjab's total irrigated area or what amounts to 11% of Pakistan's irrigated area.

2. The upgrading of Trimmu Barrage in District Jhang entails adding thirteen new bays (gated passages) on the right bank end of the present barrage to increase the flood passing capacity of the barrage. This will increase the length of the barrage and submerge the area between the original guide banks and new guide banks. The upgrading of Panjnad Barrage in District Muzaffargarh comprises of adding 4 additional depressed bays to be accommodated in the space provided by an existing junction within the original structure and spatial alignment of the barrage.It also includes the raising and strengthening of existing marginal embankments, guide banks and spurs for a 100 yrs. flood return period within existing alignments.

3. PID has prepared this LARP according to ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009 (SPS 2009) and Pakistan's Land Acquisition Law. This LARP assessed the extent of impact caused by any involuntary resettlement required to accommodate the additional bays and the other works. This document spells out the compensation and rehabilitation of Displaced Persons (DP) and has been prepared in close consultation with stakeholders and affected people. The Project will affect a total of **116 entities** comprising i) **86 households** of Trimmu (83 HH) and Panjnad (3 HH), with **548 DPs** who will lose their home and/or shop, and/or operational agricultural holding, and **suffer a significant and major impact**; ii) **1 community mosque** in Trimmu; and iii) **31 boatmen** (29 with only temporary and minor business disruption, plus 2 also losing homes) in Trimmu, who may lose a fraction of their income during construction. These **29 boatmen households with approx. 185 persons will experience only a minor and insignificant impact**.

Table 1: Summary of Displaced Persons and Entities and Categories of loss

Impact	No/Qty
I. Total Households/Community Facilities Affected	116
Total No of households affected	115
Total No. of community facilities (mosques, schools & clinics) affected	1
Total No. of persons affected	733
No of households losing their home and relocating	65
No. of households losing their commercial location and relocating	21
No. of households losing a portion of their operational agricultural holding	11
No. of households losing > 10% of their operational agricultural holding	9
No. of households suffering business/income loss	74
No. of vulnerable households	28
II. Structures	
Private Structures (homes and shops)	28,990 ft ²
Private Structures (boundary walls/platforms)	9,463 ft ³
Community Structure (mosque)	501 ft ²
Community Structure (boundary wall/flooring)	1, 399 ft ³
Total Structure – Homes/ Shops/ Mosque (ft²)	29, 491 ft²
Total Structure – boundary walls/platforms/flooring (ft³)	10,862 ft³
III. Trees	
Fruit trees	19
Total Trees	19

Impact	No/Qty
IV. Crops	
Rabi (winter season)	48.37 acres
Kharif (summer season)	20.00 acres
Total Crops	68.37 acres
V. Households/Persons experiencing Major IR Impact	
No. of households losing their dwelling	65
No. of households losing home, business and agriculture and must relocate	3
No. of households losing both home and business and must relocate	12
No. of households losing both home and agriculture and must relocate	6
No. of households only losing home and must relocate	44
No. of households only losing agriculture	12
No. of households only losing business	9
Total No. of households experiencing significant and major impact	86
Total No. of persons experiencing significant and major impact	548

4. The basic compensation principles and policies applicable in this LARP are: (i) amelioration of negative impacts of involuntary resettlement on DPs to the extent possible; (ii) DPs losing assets, livelihood or other resources to be fully compensated and/or assisted so that they are able to improve or at least restore their former economic and social conditions. The compensation for non-land assets is based on replacement cost principles, and relocation and income restoration measures adequately enable security of tenure for dwellings and impacted business and to resume lost agriculture; (iii) lack of formal legal land title is not a bar to compensation or rehabilitation; (vi) the full compensation of affected assets is a condition for the initiation of civil works. No objection for the contractors' mobilization in the field will be given only when compensation/ rehabilitation have been provided in full to DPs. Various entitlements provided under the plan are described below in Table 2.

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement
1. Agricultural land, including, uncultivable wasteland¹	All land losses	Legal and legalizable Owner(s) of Land	• Cash compensation at replacement cost plus 15% CAS, free of taxes, registration and transfer costs; or • Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost.
		Sharecropper/ tenant (registered or not)	• Cash compensation equal to the market value of gross annual yield of lost land, proportionate to their share for two years.
		Lessee (registered or not)	• Cash equivalent of the market value of the gross yield of lost land for the remaining lease years, up to maximum of three years
		Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher)	• No compensation for lost land • Rehabilitation allowance equal to the market value of the gross annual yield of lost land in addition to standard crop compensation. (see Loss Type 7 below)

¹ Although there are no identified impacts on privately owned land, this item is shown in the matrix by way of contingency.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement
	Additional provision for DPs losing more than 10% their total operational agricultural holding	Owner / lessee/, sharecrop tenant/squatter/ encroacher	severe agricultural land impact allowance equal to the market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year.
2. Temporary impact on arable land	Land required temporarily during civil works	All eligible persons, as above, (with and without title)	Crop compensation for lost season (s) and reclamation of land to original use.
3. Residential/ commercial land		Owner (legal/legalizable)	Cash compensation at replacement cost plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS) free of taxes, registration and transfer costs;
		Renter/ Leaseholder	Cash compensation of a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period.
		Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher)	No compensation for lost land
		Non-titled owners (squatters) occupying land for DWELLING identified by the Census (only those actually occupying the dwellings)	Self relocation allowance@ PKR 120,000 (equivalent to one year's income calculated at the prevailing official monthly minimum wage)
		Non-titled owners (squatters) occupying land for SHOPS/STALLS/KIOSK identified by the Census (only those actually occupying the facilities)	Option to set up a stall through a space rental agreement with the Punjab Irrigation Department (PID) at a designated refreshment and eatery area in PID land at a location comparable to the lost location close but at a safe distance from the barrage/canal.
4. Residential, commercial, agricultural and community structures (mosques)		Owner(s), titled and non-titled of the structure and squatters (in case of squatters only those actually occupying the structures and in case of community structures the members of the committee jointly)	- Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected structures by type of construction (pucca; semi pucca; kaccha and thatched) and other fixed assets. - In case of partial loss cash assistance compensation will be provided to restore the remaining structure. If more than 25% of the building's floor area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building/structure. Salvaged materials will be free of deductions. A lump sum Transportation Allowance @ PKR 5,000 will be paid to relocating households,

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement
			businesses, agricultural operations and mosques etc. for shifting their belongings, inventory, equipment and installations
		Renter/ Leaseholder	Cash compensation equivalent to three months rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease.
5. Loss of livelihood during relocation	Residential structures affected	Head of the displaced household	Transition Allowance @ PKR 36,000 equivalent to 3 months of average monthly household income.
6. Loss of business and employment	Fish eateries refreshment stalls and kiosks.	Business owners; (including, renters and informal settlers and squatters) and employees identified by the Census	Cash grant for net income loss for duration of business stoppage, @ PKR. 15,000 per month (6 months for permanent loss and no more than 3 months for temporary stoppage.)² A one- time cash grant will be paid to affected employees equivalent to 2 month's official monthly minimum wage.
7. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator of crops irrespective of status of tenure	Crop compensation in cash at the full market rate for one year's gross crop yield.
8. Trees	All affected trees	Owner	- Fruit trees: compensation for mature fruit- bearing trees will comprise of the market rate of the yearly yield multiplied by the number of years required to grow such a tree to the same productive level it was cut; and for immature trees that are yet to bear fruit compensation will be based on the gross expense needed to reproduce the tree to the same age it was cut. - Timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
9. Affected Vulnerable households	Poor and female-headed households and other vulnerable households, including the elderly, identified through the	Head of the household	Lump sum assistance allowance in cash @ PKR 36,000 equivalent to 3 months of average monthly household income in the area. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where feasible.

² Since tax receipts are not available to establish net business losses of impacted businesses the fixed monthly rate is based on their average monthly income as determined through participatory assessments and surveys. It is estimated that permanently affected business will be able to re-establish themselves at another location within a period of 6 months, while those temporarily affected will be able to continue their operations within a period of 3 months.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement
10. Unidentified Losses	SIA. Unanticipated impacts	All DPs	Dealt with as appropriate during project implementation according to the ADB Safeguard Policy.

5. PID has established a Project Management Office, Barrages (PMO) to execute all barrage rehabilitation and upgrading projects of the department. The PMO is headed by a PID Chief Engineer who is also designated the Project Director (PD) of various projects including TPBIP. Within PMO the Environment and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) is responsible for safeguards due –diligence. The unit is adequately staffed for supervision and monitoring of resettlement entitlements, community liaison and data management. The ESSU Director reports to the Chief Engineer Head PMO/PD-TPBIP, and maintains close coordination with the Deputy Project Director TPBIP who has operational responsibility for the project. The Chief Engineer Head PMO is designated the Safeguards Compliance Officer for TPBIP and has the ultimate responsibility for due diligence on safeguards and amelioration of involuntary resettlement impacts.

6. A measurement survey, census, and socio-economic survey were conducted in December 2013- January 2014 to assess the baseline impact and socio-economic profile of the affected people in the project, and to prepare this LARP. **The cut-off date for the entitlement for compensation is considered as 2 January for Trimmu and 7 January 2014 for Panjnad** which corresponds with the demarcation on the ground of the zones impact, using concrete pillars painted white, and the finalization of the census of affected person on the respective barrages.

7. The total estimated resettlement cost for this project is **PKR 48,858,964 (US\$ 465,767)**

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

8. The Trimmu and Panjnad Barrages Improvement Project (TPBIP) will rehabilitate and upgrade the Trimmu and Panjnad barrages on the Chenab River. These barrages supply irrigation water to 1.74 million ha in Pakistan's Punjab province through six main canals. The two barrages together provide irrigation water to 22% of Punjab's total irrigated area or what amounts to 11% of Pakistan's irrigated area.

9. TPBIP is proposed to be a stand-alone project loan as adequate funding under the MFF is not available; the project scope is limited to two barrages on the same river facing similar problems the project area is well-defined; and the project implementation period will be short (4-5 years).

10. The expected impact of TPBIP will be sustained agricultural production and farm income in 7 districts of Western and Southern Punjab: Jhang, Multan, Vehari, Muzaffargarh, Lodhran, Bahawalpur and Rahimyar Khan.

11. The expected project outcome will be sustainable and reliable water supplies for irrigated agriculture to the Haveli Main-line, Trimmu Sidhnai Link and Rangpur canals fed through the Trimmu barrage, and the Panjnad, Abbasia and Abbasia Link canals drawing their supplies from the Panjnad barrage. The project outputs are:

- (i) Rehabilitation and upgrading of the Trimmu barrage
- (ii) Rehabilitation and upgrading of the Punjnad barrage; and
- (iii) Improved capacity of the Punjab Irrigation Department (PID) staff

12. The flood passing capacity (FPC) of Trimmu Barrage, located downstream of the confluence of the Jhelum and Chenab rivers, has reduced over time from 18,265 cubic meters per second (m^3s^{-1}) in 1939 to 12,743 m^3s^{-1} presently. The Project up-gradation works will enable the FPC at Trimmu to rise to 23,220, reducing the breaching of embankments and flooding in adjoining areas and the inundation in riverine areas upstream of the barrage during high floods. Project works on Panjnad Barrage, located downstream of the confluence point of the Sutlej and Chenab rivers, will enhance the barrage's FPC from 19,822 m^3s^{-1} in 1932, to 24,495 m^3s^{-1} .

A. Trimmu Barrage, District Jhang

13. The rehabilitation and upgrading works of Trimmu Barrage consist of two components. The first component comprises the rehabilitation of the barrage. The rehabilitation works concentrate on the original barrage structure and gates within the existing alignment and banks of the river without any additions. The second component will entail an entirely new extension of the barrage by **adding 13 new bays (gated passages) to the barrage beyond its present right bank end to increase its FPC**. This will:

- increase the length of the barrage and width of the river along the Right Guide Banks, both upstream and downstream of the barrage, to accommodate the additional bays;
- submerge the area between the original guide banks and the new guide banks and subject it to the flow of the river passing through the new bays; and
- relocate the existing regulator and off-take of the Rangpur canal to the new edge of both the barrage and the river.

Figure 1.1 Overview of Trimmu Barrage



B. Panjnad Barrage District Muzzafargarh

14. The rehabilitation and upgrading works of Panjnad Barrage consists of two components.

15. The first component comprises the rehabilitation of the barrage structure within the existing alignment of the structure and within the river banks. It also includes the raising and strengthening of existing marginal embankments, guide banks and spurs for a 100 yrs flood return period within existing alignments.

16. The second component focused on increasing the FPC of the barrage includes construction of 4 additional depressed bays in place of the existing junction groyne. This junction groyne is essentially a natural island dividing the present barrage into two sections, the first section, when approaching the barrage from the right bank, one-third of the length of the barrage and the second section, culminating at the left bank, two-thirds of the length. With the removal of the groyne junction and the construction of 4 additional depressed bays the barrage will be spanned in a single section.

Figure 1.2: Over- view of Panjnad Barrage



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

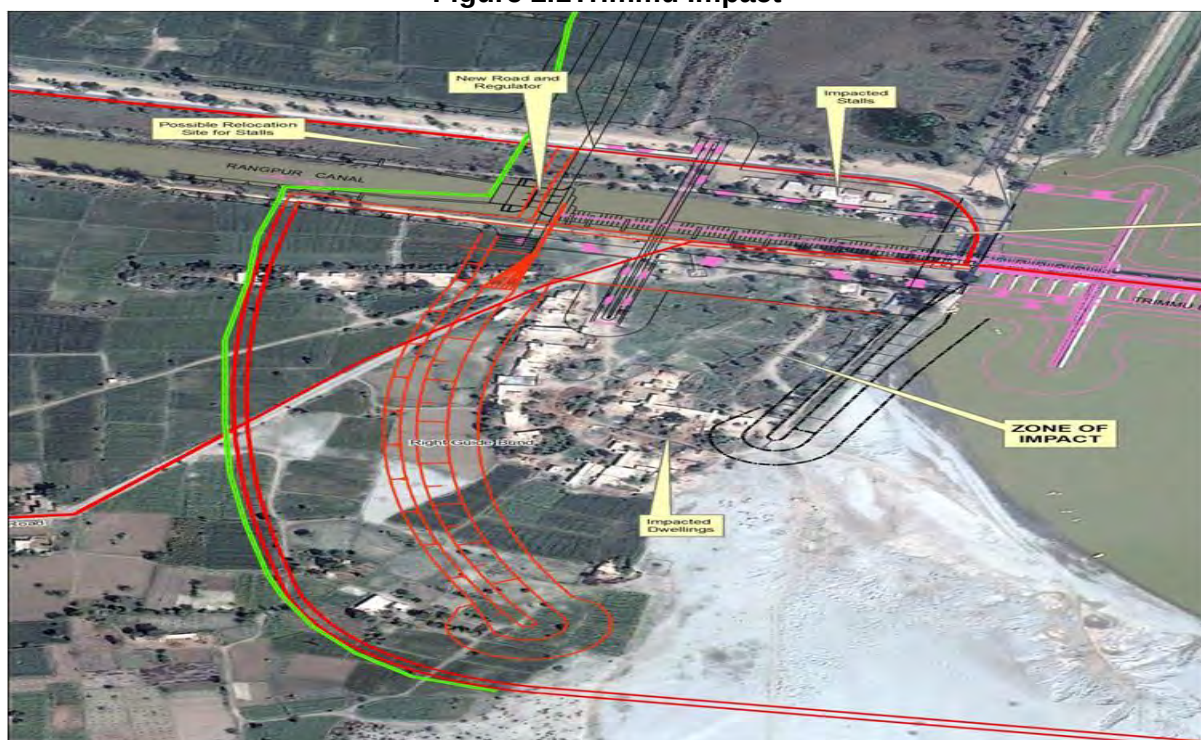
17. **TPBIP will have an impact on a total of 116 entities** comprising i) **86 households** of Trimmu (83 HH) and Panjnad (3 HH), with **548 DPs** who will lose their home and/or shop, and/or operational agricultural holding, and **suffer a significant and major impact**; ii) **1 community mosque** in Trimmu; and iii) **31 boatmen** (including 2 boatmen who also lose homes) in Trimmu, who may lose a fraction of their income during construction. These **31 boatmen households with approx. 185 persons will experience only a minor and insignificant impact**. A structured questionnaire was used to collect detailed information on affected entities. The census survey forms are presented in Annex 1. The impacts surveyed are described in the sections below.

18. In **Trimmu** the land area between the present and the proposed new guide banks impacted by the project is an integral part of the barrage complex and serves the crucial function of accommodating potential river training and irrigation infrastructure protection works. This land belongs to the Punjab Government/ Irrigation Department. Thus no private land will be impacted. However, in the wake of widening the barrage and the river along the barrage, a number of private dwelling structures, shop stalls and cultivation plots occupied and operated by squatters on state barrage land will need to move due to the proposed works and relocate. Due to this:

- **62 households** will lose their house;
- **21 small businesses (including 12 from the 62 losing their house)** will have to vacate their commercially advantageous location and market niche in fish sales and refreshments in the proximity and view of the barrage; and
- **20 farmers (including 8 from the 62 losing their house)** will lose either all or part of their operational agricultural holding.

19. **31 boat men** (including 2 losing their homes) are likely to suffer a temporary impact during the course of construction, albeit insignificant, on a small portion of their annual earnings derived from recreational boating at the barrage, mainly during the summer school break.

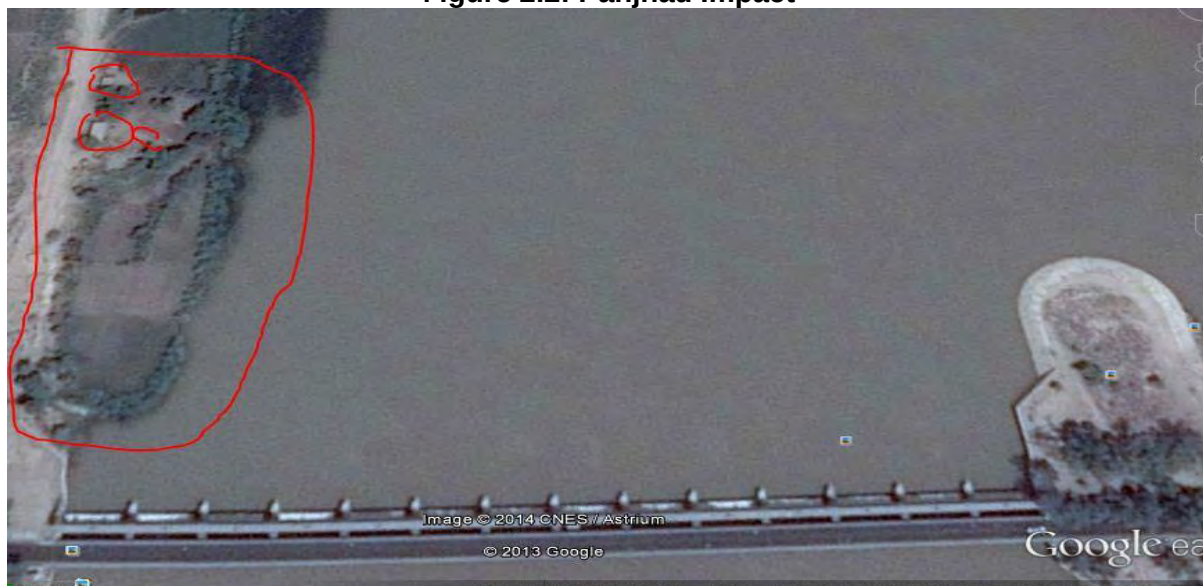
Figure 2.1 Trimmu Impact



20. In **Panjnad**, a coffer dam to be built during construction on the right bank will impact a joint family squatting on government barrage-land at the edge of the river bank between the river and the protection bund a mere 150 meters upstream from the barrage. Due to this:

- **3 households** will lose their house
- **1 farmer** (also one of the 3 losing their house) will lose his entire operational agricultural holding

Figure 2.2: Panjnad Impact



21. No further impact is discernible on the Panjnad barrage site³. The Panjnad barrage fish stalls squatting on barrage land on the left bank of the barrage, including those located across the Abbasia Canal head-regulator-bridge will not be impacted during construction. The Abbasia Canal head-regulator- Bridge will remain open to traffic even while the head gates are being repaired. A coffer-dam will be built temporarily in the river during the construction period, upstream of the barrage, adjacent to the shop/stall area without impacting the shops. Earth haulage for the coffer dam will originate further upstream and culminate at a safe distance before the shop area. The strengthening of the left guide bank structure will not impact the shops/stalls. The strengthening of the guide bank in the area where the shops are will comprise of either building a barrier wall raised from the river side or raising the level of the road without impacting the shop operations.

22. The existing marginal bunds (embankments) on the right and left banks of Panjnad barrage are also being strengthened within existing alignments for a 100 yrs flood return period. Work can proceed without hindrance on both these embankments since there are no dwellings or other structures built on them. In the right of way along the toe of the embankments a wetting channel is included. When the wetting channel is operated the points where there are leakages on the other side indicates a hole that needs to be plugged to keep the embankment intact. While there are generally very few houses along the side of the embankment there is the occasional boundary wall that has encroached the RoW in which the wetting channel will lie. In such locations the cross section of the wetting channel has been reduced (steeper side slopes) to avoid the encroachment.

³When the temporary diversion route was marked on the ground it appeared to be impacting a boundary wall and a restaurant encroaching government owned barrage land on the right bank down-stream of the barrage. The engineers assessed the site and adjusted the route to feasibly avoid any impact and repositioned the marking stakes accordingly.

23. However, to address any involuntary resettlement related uncertainty concerning the shops on the guide bank or the left and right marginal embankments, the entitlement matrix of this LARP (Table 5.1) applies. In the event temporary displacement becomes necessary compensation and other commensurate allowances will be paid accordingly. In such a case as a prudent measure an addendum to the resettlement plan will be prepared, approved, and implemented (duly verified by the EMA and cleared by ADB) before the contractor will be allowed to proceed with work on the impacted section.

A. LAR-related Conditionality

24. Provision of notice to proceed for civil works contractors will be conditional to the full payment of compensation for non-land assets and commensurate resettlement and rehabilitation allowances as specified in the entitlement matrix of this LARP and a lapse of three months after the payments, which is the period required by DPs to vacate the impacted zone. This will be vouched by a payment of compensation report prepared by the External Monitoring Agency (EMA). Such a condition will be clearly spelled out in the text of the civil works contract

B. Impact on Land

25. All land impacted in Trimmu and Panjnad is government owned land. There are no identified impacts on privately owned land.

C. Impact on Structures

1. Dwellings

26. The 65 households (62 in Trimmu and 3 in Panjnad) permanently losing their dwelling will have to relocate and move their dwellings elsewhere. Together they will lose a total of 22,798 square feet living quarter structures, 5,851 square feet of auxiliary structures and 8,340 cubic feet of boundary walls and platforms of assorted materials and construction type as detailed in Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 below.

27. Main living quarters mostly comprise a single room for the majority of the households with cooking done out- doors. The households are usually clustered in family compounds, with or without a boundary wall. Living space for a few household ranges between 2 to 3 rooms with a stand- alone kitchen and/or bath room or latrine, but not always. The auxiliary structures, if any comprise cattle sheds and roofless cubicles to store wheat straw for fodder.

Table 2.1: Loss of dwelling structure: main living quarters

Construction Type of Main Living Quarter	Total Square Feet	No of structures	Type and extent of Impact	No of households & Occupancy Status	Remarks
Pucca Baked bricks, cement mortar, cemented floor, baked tiles and iron girder roof	5,864	41	100% loss: will relocate	62 Trimmu 3 Panjnad Owners (of structure only but not the land)	See Detail in Annex - 6
Semi pucca Baked bricks, mud mortar, earthen floor, baked tiles and iron girder roof	7,187	39			
Kaccha Mud walls, earthen floor, wooden beam and thatched roof	8,232	47			
Thatched Thatched walls, earthen floor, thatched roof	1,515	11			
Total	22,798	138			

Table 2.2: Loss of dwelling structures: auxiliary cattle-shed etc.

Construction Type of Auxiliary Structure	Total Square Feet	No of Structures	Remarks
Pucca Baked bricks, cement mortar, cemented floor, baked tiles and iron girder roof	142	1	See Detail in Annex - 6
Semi pucca Baked bricks, mud mortar, earthen floor, baked tiles and iron girder roof	2545	13	
Kaccha Mud walls, earthen floor, wooden beam and thatched roof	3164	31	
Total	5,851	45	

Table 2.3: Loss of dwelling structures: boundary walls, platforms/floors

Construction Type of Wall, Immoveable Platform or Floor	Total Cubic Feet	No of Structures	Remarks
Pucca Baked bricks, cement mortar/plaster	3809	17	See Detail in Annex - 6
Semi pucca Baked bricks, mud mortar	3112	19	
Kaccha Mud	1419	17	
Total	8340	53	

2. Businesses

28. There are a total of 21 small businesses on the right bank of Trimmu barrage that will all need to relocate. These businesses are squatting in barrage land on both sides of the Rangpur canal just downstream of the canal's present head regulator adjacent to the barrage which will become submerged. The shops, mostly fish eateries with scattered tables and chairs for diners, have utilized a mixture of moveable kiosks/sheds and immoveable brick and mortar platforms to spatially organize and conduct their business. 2 businesses have also built shop structures and will lose the entire 341 square feet of structure they comprise of (Table 2.4). Together these 21 businesses will lose a total of 1,123 cubic feet of immoveable platforms of assorted construction material and type (Table 2.5).

Table 2.4: Loss of immoveable business structures: shops

Construction Type of Shop	Total Square Feet	No of structures	No of businesses and occupancy status	Remarks
Semi pucca Baked bricks, mud mortar, earthen floor, baked tiles and iron girder roof	341	2	2 Owners (of structure only but not the land)	See Detail in Annex - 7

Table 2.5: Loss of immoveable business structures: platforms

Construction Type of Immoveable Platform	Total Cubic Feet	No of Units	Remarks
Pucca Baked bricks, cement mortar/plaster	1049	9	See Detail in Annex - 7
Semi pucca Baked bricks, mud mortar	74	2	
Total	1123	11	

3. Community facilities

29. The single mosque in Trimmu comprises of a small prayer hall placed in front of a partially cemented open courtyard, enclosed by a boundary wall as detailed in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Loss of community structure: 1 mosque

Type of Structure and Construction	Unit of measure	Area	Remarks
Main mosque structure Pucca Baked bricks, cement mortar, cemented floor, baked tiles and iron girder roof	Square Feet	501	See Detail in Annex - 4
Boundary Walls, floors, platforms Pucca Baked bricks, cement mortar	Cubic Feet	777	
Kaccha Mud	Cubic Feet	622	

4. Fixtures

30. The residential, shop and mosque fixtures that will be impacted include electricity meter connections, hand or electric motor driven water pump assemblies, including the water suction pipe, and bore wells in agricultural land as shown in Table 2.7

Table 2.7: Loss of Fixtures (Electricity connections pumps, wells etc.)

Fixtures	No	Remarks
Hand Pumps	45	See Detail in Annex - 8
Motor Pumps	11	
Tube wells	5	
Electricity connections	19	
Tandoor / Chulla (T/C)	29	
Total	109	

D. Impact on Crops and Trees

1. Loss of trees

31. The impacted private trees include a variety (see Table 2.8) of fruit trees, not all endemic to the project area, within the boundary of just one DP household in Trimmu. The trees have relatively low yields and the fruit is not marketable.

Table 2.8: Loss of trees

Type of tree	No	Remarks
Ber	2	See Detail in Annex – 5 - II
Citrus	2	
Date Palm	8	
Grapevine	1	
Lemon	1	
Mango	1	
Mitha	2	
Mulberry	1	
Pomegranate	1	
Total	19	

2. Loss of crops/agricultural livelihood

32. 48.37 acres of wheat and 20 acres of summer fodder (Table 2.9) planted and harvested annually by 20 squatter farmers (19 in Trimmu and 1 in Panjnad) on state barrage

land will be lost. Planting in the summer is restricted to lands that are outside the protection embankments and not flooded. Land within the protection embankment can only be cultivated in the winter season. While the land these 19 farmers cultivate may not 'belong' to them, it contributes as an unfettered and regular source to their household income. Although these farmers will be compensated for the gross annual yield they will still be allowed to harvest their standing crop before being made to vacate the land. In addition to compensation for this loss of livelihood a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to the gross annual yield lost will also be provided to all 20 households. Over and above this, a similar amount will be paid as an allowance for severity of agricultural land impact to the 9 households who are losing more than 10% of their operational agricultural holding. There are no workers employed in the agricultural operations who would have their contracts terminated.

Table 2.9: Loss of crops

Type of crop	Planted area (acres)
Wheat (Rabi winter season)	48.37
Fodder (Kharif summer season)	20
Total	68.37

E. Impact on Business

33. 21 shops, as detailed in Table 2.10 on the left bank in Trimmu barrage placed on both sides of the Rangpur canal with proximity to the barrage will lose their structures and present location. However, all shops included in the inventory of lost assets before the cut-off date will be given the opportunity for reestablishment at a comparable location on the new right bank edge of the extended barrage once the construction is complete. In the interim they will be relocated to a similarly advantageous location, without any loss of customers, on the diversion route that will be commissioned and made operable during construction. The loss of business for these shops will be temporary and expected to be limited to the duration of the shifting of their stalls to the diversion route. All these businesses are owner operated and no employees are identified.

Table 2.10: Temporary loss of business (up to 3 months maximum)

Type	No
Fish whole sale	01
Fish eatery	09
Refreshment corners: tea stalls/cold drinks	11
Total	21

F. Impact on Vulnerable households

34. Based on indicators established under this project, households below an income poverty threshold, as well as low-income households headed by women, elderly and/or disabled persons are identified as vulnerable households⁴. 28 households amongst the

⁴ In Pakistan's current context there is no readily available officially indicated poverty line, for operational purposes. The closest to an official definition is a combination of monthly income and agricultural and residential land asset thresholds used to determine eligibility for becoming a beneficiary of the Benazir (national) income support program and targeted monthly cash transfers to poor households. To be eligible families must earn less than PKR. 6000 a month and no one in the family own more than 3 acres of agricultural land and 3 *marla* (80 square yards) of residential land. Another official inference is provided by the official minimum monthly wage, publically notified at Rs. 10,000 for Punjab province in the official gazette in September 2013. TPBIP adopts PKR. 12,000- which is the rounded up average monthly household expenditure amongst the project DPs determined through the SES - as the threshold for household income poverty.

significantly impacted households in Trimmu(25 DPs) and Panjnad (3 DPs), were identified as more vulnerable than the rest of the displaced households on the basis of their stated income levels, the perception of other DPs, and the assessment of census enumerators. From amongst these vulnerable households only one is woman headed.

Table 2.11: Details of Vulnerable Households

Type of Vulnerability	No. of DPHs	% of significantly impacted DPHs	No. of DPs
Women headed households	1	1.16	6
Below income poverty threshold	27	31.39	137
Total Vulnerable HHs	28	32.55	143

G. Summary of the Census

35. The census enumerated 116 impacted entities which include 115 Displaced Person Households (DPHs), 1 community mosque and a total of 733 affected persons. Out of these 29 DPHs (185 affected persons) relate to boatmen liable to lose a minor portion of their income. The impact of these boatmen in Trimmu is considered insignificant. A summary by category of loss for **86 DPHs experiencing major impact** due to TPBIP is presented in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12: Summary of Displaced Persons and Entities and Categories of loss

Impact	No/Qty
I. Structures	
Private Structures (homes and shops)	28, 990 ft ²
Private Structures (boundary walls/platforms)	9,463 ft ³
Community Structure (mosque)	501 ft ²
Community Structure (boundary wall/flooring)	1,399 ft ³
Total Structure – Homes/ Shops/ Mosque (ft²)	29,491 ft²
Total Structure – boundary walls/platforms/flooring(ft³)	10,862 ft³
II. Trees	
Fruit trees	19
Total Trees	19
III. Crops	
Rabi (winter season)	48.37 acres
Kharif (summer season)	20.00 acres
Total Crops	68.37 acres
IV. Households/Community Facilities Affected	116
No of households affected	115
No. of community facilities (mosques, schools & clinics) affected	1
No. of persons affected	733
No of households losing their home and relocating	65
No. of households losing their commercial location and relocating	21
No. of households losing a portion of their operational agricultural holding	11
No. of households losing > 10% of their operational agricultural holding	9
No. of households suffering business/income loss (65 + 9)	74
No. of vulnerable households	28
V. Households/Persons experiencing Major IR Impact	
No. of households losing their dwelling	65
No. of households losing home, business and agriculture and must relocate	3
No. of households losing both home and business and must relocate	12
No. of households losing both home and agriculture and must relocate	6
No. of households only losing home and must relocate	44
No. of households only losing agriculture	12
No. of households only losing business	9
Total No. of households experiencing significant and major impact	86
Total No. of persons experiencing significant and major impact	548

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. General

36. Socio-economic details of the affected households were collected through focus group discussions, participatory appraisals and a sample survey using a structured questionnaire (Annex 2). 98 DPH or about 85% of the total 115 DPH were surveyed. The results of this survey provide an understanding of the social and economic conditions of the DPs and can be used as a baseline for monitoring LAR impacts. It provides profiles and information around the general demographic characteristics of DP households (DPHs), their asset base, land and other assets; livelihood streams; standard of living and wellbeing, and health and wellness, including education, and access to related services. It also helps understand the context in which the relocation and income restoration strategy was addressed and developed by the DPs and the Executing Agency.

37. The affected persons live in and draw a livelihood from a pocket encircling the barrage and the river in the vicinity of the barrage. The significance of the barrage for the districts it serves lies in its operation to divert irrigation water to the 3 canals that off take from it, and the multitude of people they provide irrigation agricultural livelihood to. However, from the perspective of the affected persons the importance of the barrage arises mainly from it being a bridge across the wide Chenab River which concentrates and draws regional traffic from both sides to the barrage. It also provides a direct carpeted road access to the river for local recreational visitors from the neighboring city of Jhang. This has created a niche for a fried fish market. For DPs with farming skills, the barrage has provided fertile cultivable land without paying any rent; for the boat men who catch fish and offer ferry services several kilometers upstream and downstream, an additional source of livelihood from recreational boat rentals. DPs reliant on wage labour find work in the fish eateries on the barrage, go out to cut reed in the river bed, join fishing gangs in the winter fishing season, travel out with agricultural entrepreneurs to other districts of Punjab to plant and tend to watermelons on leased land.

38. A socio-economic survey conducted in May 2013 in the Trimmu Barrage area indicated that 59% of households had incomes of less than 6,500 PKR per month; 14% had income in the range 6,500-10,000 PKR per month; 14% in the range 10,000-15,000; 3% in the range 15,000-25,000; and 10% over 25,000 PKR per month.(source: IEE March 2014)

B. Characteristics of Displaced Persons Households

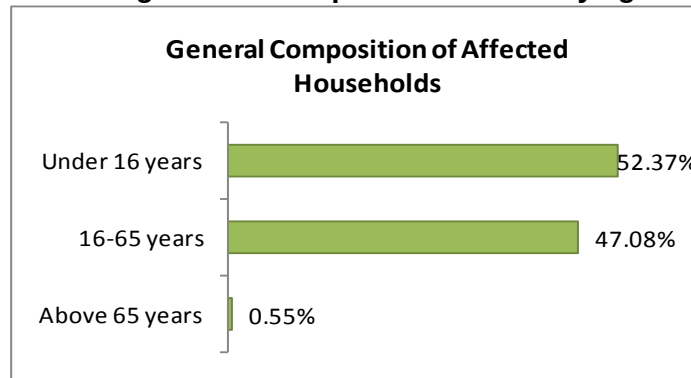
39. The overall number of people affected by the Project is 733, comprising 115 households. The average household size is 6.37. A break down by gender is given in Table 3.1. An equal number of males and females are affected by the project.

Table 3.1: Composition by Gender

Sex	Number of APs	Percentage
Male	367	50.1
Female	366	49.9
Total	733	100.0

40. The total population of the sampled 98 DPH is estimated to be 624. The household composition, broken down by age, of sample DPH is given in Table 3.2. 52.37% of the population in DPH is children below 16 years of age, 47.08 % are adult and 0.55% are aged over 65 years.

Figure 3.1: Composition of DPH by age

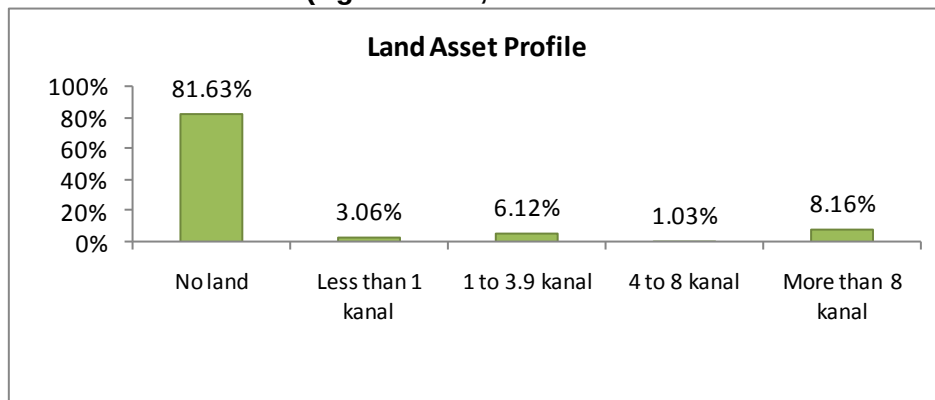


C. Affected Household Assets and Livelihood Streams

1. Assets owned (total, anywhere)

41. Although households suffering major and significant impacts are all squatters, the survey attempted to assess the extent of total land, agricultural, residential and commercial owned by them anywhere. Land is the most valuable asset in Punjab: it gives security, identity, status and provides an independent and sustainable source of livelihood. 81.63% of the sampled DPH were landless i.e. did not own land of any type. While 3.06 % of the DPH reported to own less than 1 kanal, 7.15% stated they own land between 1 and 8 kanals but not necessarily hold possession of it. 8.16 % report to own more than 8 kanals. The land asset profile of DPH of the project is provided in Figure 3.3.

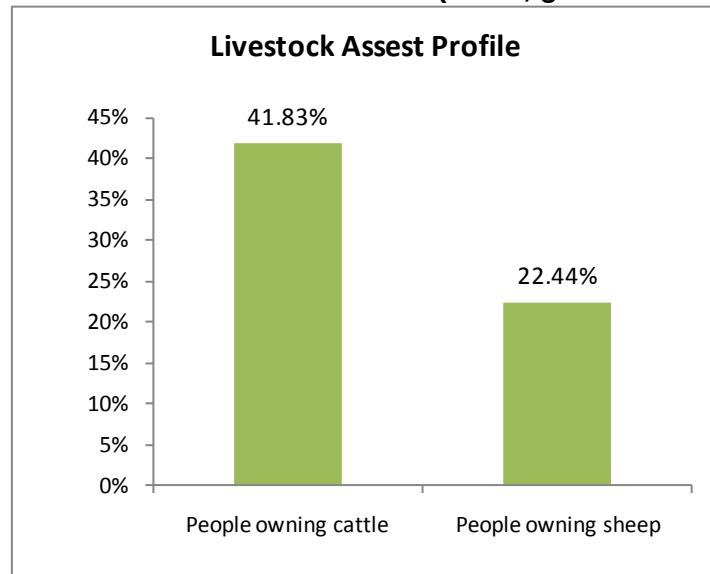
Figure 3.2: Land Asset Profile (Agricultural, Residential and Commercial land owned)



1 kanal = 605 square yards

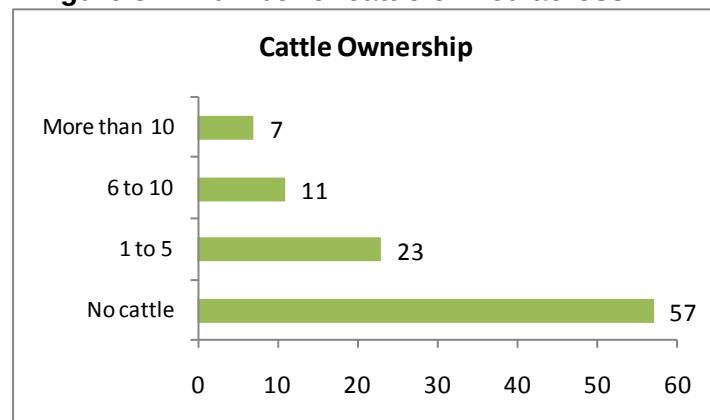
42. Livestock is the second largest income source in rural Punjab after agriculture. Livestock though less stable than land as an asset, can easily be liquidated. Livestock is considered a source of wealth that can relatively easily be converted to cash and also as an asset be quickly recovered. Unlike agriculture it does not require access to land. 64.27 % of the DPH interviewed owned livestock. The livestock asset profile for goats and sheep and cattle for DPH in the sample is given in Figure 3.4.

Figure 3.3: Livestock Asset Profile (cattle, goats and sheep)



43. Out of the 41.83% that own cattle 7 households own more than 10 animals each, while 11 households own more than 6 each, and 23 households between 1 to 5 animals each, Figure part from serving as an asset that can easily be liquidated, buffaloes and cows because of their milk are a source of nutrition for the household. Goat and sheep are often raised for sale during the annual Eid-ul-Azha festivity when there is great demand for sacrificial animals and yield higher prices.

Figure 3.4: Number of cattle owned across DPH



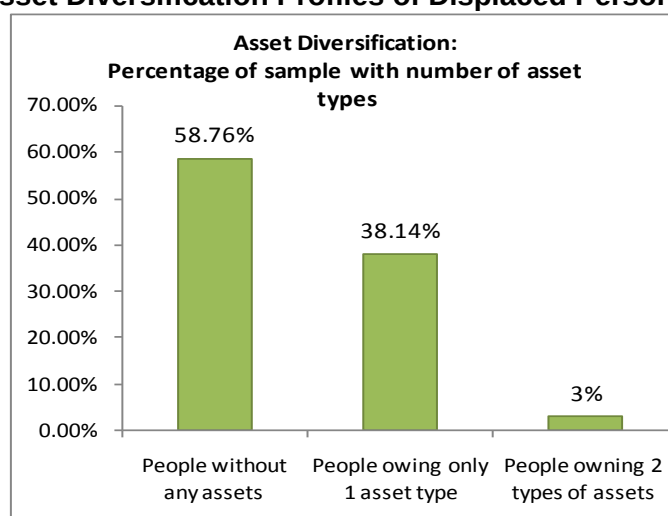
44. Besides land and livestock the survey categorized ownership of mechanized vehicles as an "other asset" of considerable value. Houses are not dealt with in this profile as an asset, though very much an asset if built on land that is titled or recognizable as owned, since spaciousness of housing is included as an indicator of Standard of living for DPH (see section D). Motorized vehicles are often bought from savings or from a sold asset. 44% of the sample DPH owned "other assets". Out of these only 1 DPH owned a car, 3 DPH owned a tractor and 39 DPH have motorcycles. See Figure 3.6.below.

Figure 3.5: Type of motorized vehicular asset owned



45. Assets, in the context of this socio-economic assessment, have been classified into 3 types (land, livestock and motorized vehicles). Land includes agricultural irrigated and non-irrigated, residential and commercial type; livestock includes cattle, goats and sheep; and motorized vehicles include motorcycles, passenger cars, loading trucks, and tractors. Figure 3.6 below depicts the overall asset ownership profile of the affected population. Around 59% of the sample households possess none of the three asset types. In the sample population, 38.14% report owning only one type of asset type, primarily either livestock or other asset (motorized vehicle), while only 3% report owning two types of assets. As mentioned above, a significant part of the DPH (over 86%) are landless squatters.

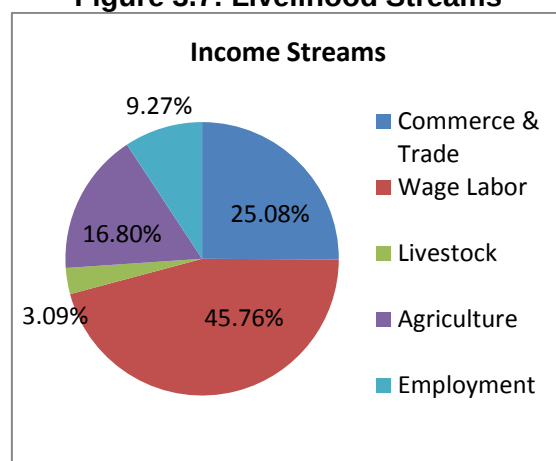
Figure 3.6: Asset Diversification Profiles of Displaced Persons Households



2. Income from Various livelihood Streams

46. There are three main income streams illustrated in Figure 3.8 : a) wage labor being the significantly dominant one, 45.76% of the sample households derive their income from this stream; b) commerce- fish eateries, refreshment corners from which 25% of households derive their primary income; and c) agriculture, the main livelihood for 16.80%. Salaried employment is the mainstay of 9.27% and livestock is primary for a mere 3%.

Figure 3.7: Livelihood Streams



D. Displaced Persons Household Standard of Living and Well-being

47. This assessment uses spaciousness of a household's dwelling, household amenities like availability of electricity and modern appliances, nature of access to water, fuel for cooking (ease of fetching in what are primarily women's tasks), and type of sanitation facilities available as primary indicators for assessing standard of living and well being

1. Spaciousness of dwelling

48. Out of the sample of 98 DPH, 80 households (average family size of 6) reported living in 1 to 2 rooms. 14 DPH reported living in 3 to 4 rooms, while 3 DPH reported living in 5 to 6 rooms and only 1 DPH reported to live in more than 6 rooms. See Figure 3.8 below.

Figure 3.8. Number of Rooms in DPH dwellings.

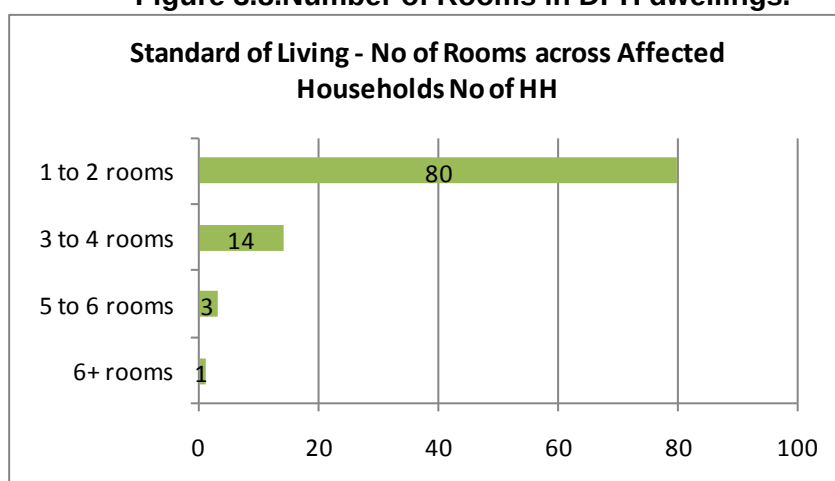
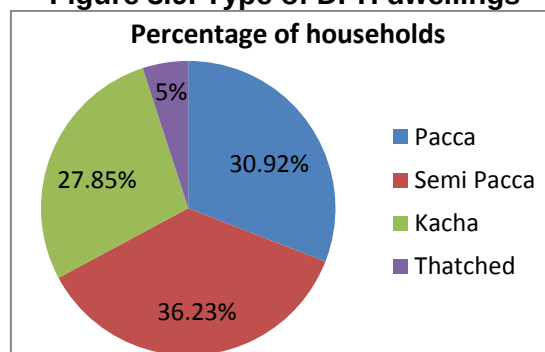


Figure 3.9. Type of DPH dwellings

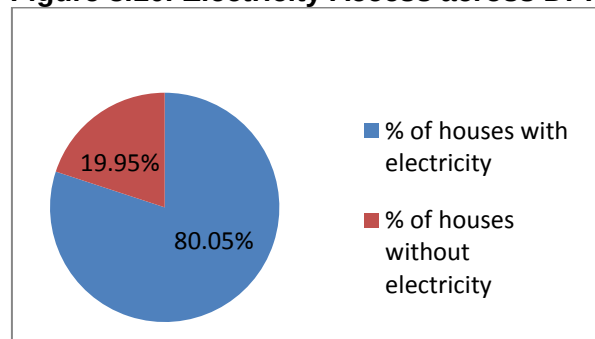


49. 36% of the households have built semi pucca structures to live in and 30.92% have pucca structures. This signifies a degree of sense of security about not being disturbed from this location even though this is barrage land. The 27.85% living in kacha structures appears to reflect a paucity of the means they have at their disposal, so do the 5% living in thatched huts. The latter include relatively recent settlers.

2. Access to Electricity and Appliances

50. 80% DPH sampled in the survey have access to electricity, while 20% do not. See Figure 3.8.below. The supply is from the main grid to which 8 DPH are officially connected, have a meter and pay the bill. The neighboring homes take a connection from the houses with official connection and divide the bill. This practice is not unique to these squatter homes but is common in the surrounding rural areas.

Figure 3.10. Electricity Access across DPH



51. A total of 76 DPH (77.55%) reported having mobile phones, 37 DPH reported having televisions with dish receivers, 20 claimed possessing DVD players, 3 DPH stated having personal computers and 3 radios. 16 households reported having a refrigerator and 8 have a washing machine, showing a relatively elevated economic status. See Table 3.5.

Table 3.2: Appliance Ownership Profile of Affected Households

Type	Number of DPH	Percentage of total DPH
Mobile phone	76	77.55%
TV and Dish	37	37.75%
DVD player	20	20.40%
Refrigerator	16	16.32%
Washing Machine	8	8.16%
Computer	3	3.06%
Radio	3	3.06%

3. Access to Water, Sanitation and Energy

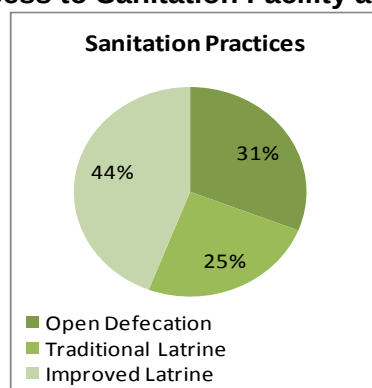
52. 100% homes have access to a hand pump with good water quality, and within easy reach. Lying in the flood plain right next to the river there is no shortage of water for the homes which can be lifted from an easily accessible water table, with a reasonable set up cost. See Figure 3.11 below.

Figure 3.11: Time DPH women and children spend to fetch water



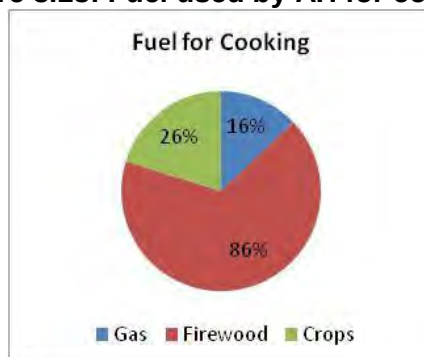
53. A significant 44% of DPH in the survey have access to an improved latrine. 25 percent have access to a traditional latrine and 31 % defecate in the open. There are no DPH in the sample that have a flush toilet. See Figure 3.12.

Figure 3.12: Access to Sanitation Facility at household level



54. None of the sample population households use electricity as a source of cooking fuel. There is high dependence on firewood (86% of DPH). Some burn crop residues (26% of DPH), while there is limited usage of liquefied petroleum gas cylinders. See Figure 3.13

Figure 3.13: Fuel used by AH for cooking



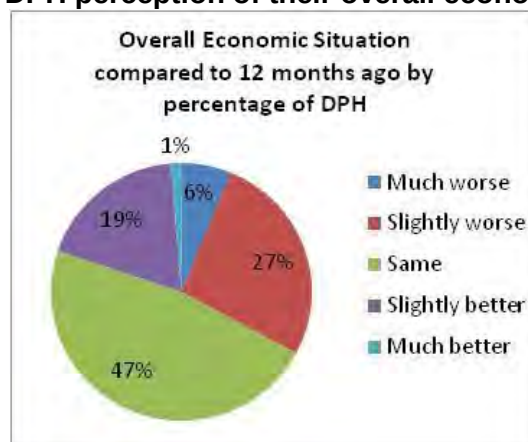
4. Allocations for essential and social expenditure

Table 3.3: Average monthly household expenditure

Expenditure type	PKR
Food	7,782
Clothing	1,298
Medical	1,508
Education	703
Housing	331
Social and Religious events	1,160
Total average monthly household expenditure	12,782

55. Of sample DPH asked about the perception of their overall economic condition in comparison to the year before, an overwhelming 47.% found it unchanged, a combined total of 33% much or slightly worse and about 20% slightly or much better. See Figure 3.14.

Figure 3.14: DPH perception of their overall economic condition



E. Health wellness and access to public services

1. Health

56. From amongst the sample DPH as many as 41 % had some family member suffer from a major illness in the last 12months. See Figure 3.15 below. When asked where they had sought treatment for the ailment an overwhelming 83.67% reported referring to a medical doctor. 6.13% had sought no treatment while 10.20% had been to a hakeem or had taken some form of traditional treatment. See Figure 3.16 further below:

Figure 3.15: Incidence of Disease in DPH

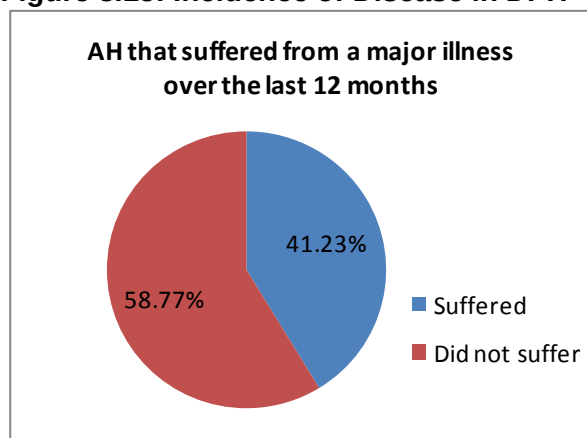
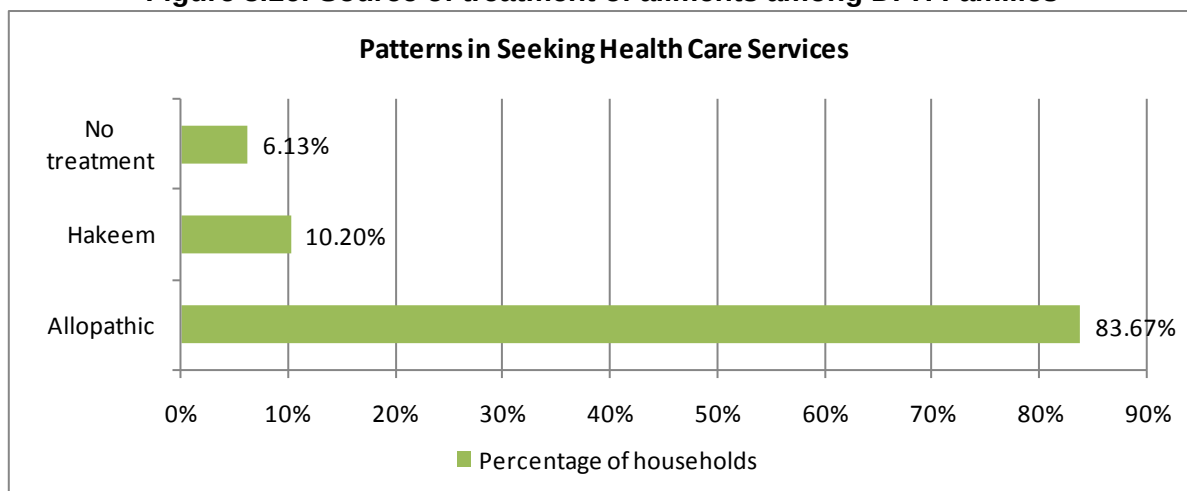
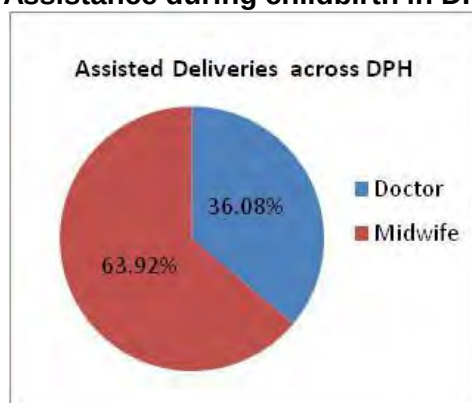


Figure 3.16: Source of treatment of ailments among DPH Families



57. In DPH 64% of child births were assisted by a midwife and 36% by a medical doctor. See Figure 3.17 below.

Figure 3.17: Assistance during childbirth in DPH families



2. Education

58. The chart below, Table 3.4, illustrates the education profile of children in the DPH between the ages of six to eight. The school enrolment rate does not differ significantly between genders – the school enrolment rate amongst girls is at 51.96% and at 53.48% for boys. Just about half of the children of primary school going age are actually enrolled in school. The rates of enrolment do not necessarily translate in to attendance rates; attendance trends may be more telling of the actual education profile for students, however this information was not collectable in the present context.

Table 3.4: Enrollment in Primary Schools amongst sample DPH

Children in household six to eight years old	Boys	%	Girls	%
In school	46	53	53	52
Not in school	40	47	49	48
Total No. in DPH population	86	100	102	100

3. National Inclusion

59. Data on national identity cards for adults and children (B-form) was collected to use as benchmark indicators to gauge levels of national inclusion and social protection. Further, data on participation in national pro-poor schemes was used as an indicator. Of the DPH population a large majority of male respondents were in possession of a national identification card, the CNIC. The respondents reported that close to 70% of their spouses also held a CNIC, while only 5% of their children had a B Form, which serves as the identification of a child, registered in the national database and eventually eligibility for a CNIC. Only 8% of DPHs are beneficiaries of the national income support program, the Benazir Income Support Program. See Table 3.5 below.

Table 3.5: National Inclusion and Social Protection

National Inclusion and Social Protection	Number of DPS	% of DPH population
Respondent in possession of a CNIC	92	93.9
Spouse in possession of a CNIC	68	69.4
Children in possession of the B Form	5	5.1
Beneficiary of the Benazir Income Support Program	8	8

IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA)

60. In Pakistan, LAA (1894) governs the land acquisition. The LAA regulates the land acquisition process and enables the federal and provincial governments to acquire private land for public purposes through the exercise of the right of eminent domain. Land acquisition is a provincial responsibility and each province has its own interpretation of the Act. Some provinces also have their own province specific implementation rules. The LAA and its implementation rules require that following an impact identification and valuation exercise, land and crops are compensated in cash at the current market rate to the titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 years average registered land-sale rates. However, in several recent cases, the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, has been applied with an added 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge according to the provision of the law.

61. In addition to the provisions of LAA, the regulations setting out the procedures for land acquisition have been provided in the Punjab Land Acquisition Rules, 1983; published in the Gazette of the Punjab Extraordinary, dated February 22, 1983. These rules are applicable in the Punjab. The LAA lays down definite procedures for acquiring private land for projects and payment of compensation. For entering private land or carrying out surveys and investigations, specified formalities have to be observed and notifications to be issued. Damage to any crops during survey and investigations has to be compensated. The displaced persons, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC).

62. The law deals with matters related to the acquisition/ or temporary occupation of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is required for public purpose. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment of awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. The surveys of land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. However the law only recognizes “legal” owners of property supported by records of ownership such as deeds, title or agreements.

B. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, Policy and Resettlement Principles

63. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009, (SPS (2009) applies to losses due both to physical and economic displacement caused by involuntary acquisition of land, involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. SPS (2009) covers such losses whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. SPS (2009) is based on the following basic principles. The most significant from the perspective of TPBIP is the principle that requires displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land to be eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets

- i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning,

implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

vii). Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions, and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports, and disclose monitoring reports.

C. Comparison of Key LAA and ADB Policy Principles and Practices

64. The land acquisition and resettlement aspects have been compared with respect to the Pakistan Land Acquisition Act (1894) and the ADB policy principles and are presented in Table 3.1. The objective of this comparison is to identify the differences and gaps between the ADB policy and Pakistan's regulatory systems including the LAA and the Punjab land acquisition rules. In case the Government of Pakistan and the Punjab systems are followed, then there are likely to be shortfalls in comparison to the ADB requirements. The key ADB Policy Principles are (i) the need to screen the project early on in the planning stage, (ii) carry out meaningful consultation, (iii) at the minimum restore livelihood levels to what they were before the project, improve the livelihoods of displaced vulnerable groups (iv) prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid (v) provide displaced people with adequate assistance, (vi) ensure that displaced people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets and (vii) disclose all reports.

65. The Land Acquisition Act (1984) which governs land acquisition by eminent domain for infrastructure projects in Pakistan and ADB policy diverge on some key points. The LAA in contrast to ADB SPS (2009) does not require adequate consultation with affected parties; it simply requires that declaration and notice be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required. Nor does the Ordinance require preparation of a "plan" documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with DPs. Finally, the Ordinance does not entitle compensation to DPs without title nor provides compensation for income losses caused by LAR. Table 4.1 summarizes the differences between the Ordinance and ADB safeguards and the measures to be taken for TPBIP to address these. Accordingly the specific entitlements, benefits and assistance to be provided by TPBIP are detailed in Section V.

Table 4.1: TPBIP measures to address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) differences or gaps

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	TPBIP Measures to Address the Gap
Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired.	DPs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	Land valuation is to be based on current replacement (market) value with an additional payment of 15%. The valuation for the acquired housing land and other assets is the full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required.
No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups.	Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, severe losses, and for vulnerable groups	Provision is made in TPBIP to pay for resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), compensate for loss of income, and provide support to vulnerable persons and those severely impacted by losing more than 10% of their agricultural holding

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	TPBIP Measures to Address the Gap
Lack of formal title or the absence of legally constituted agreements is a bar to compensation/rehabilitation. (Squatters and informal tenants/leaseholders are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops)	Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation/rehabilitation. All DPs, including non-titled DPs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets.	Squatters, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled by the TPBIP entitlement matrix to be compensated for loss of structures and livelihood and for relocation.
Land acquisition and compensation process is conducted independently by the Land Acquisition Collector following a lengthy prescribed legal and administrative procedure. There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can be leveraged for civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Involuntary resettlement is conceived, planned and executed as part of the project. Affected people are supported to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in coordination with the civil works. Civil works cannot proceed prior to compensation.	The EA has prepared a resettlement plan, as part of project preparation based on an inventory of losses, livelihood restoration measures, Pakistan law and principles enumerated in SPS 2009. Where ever gaps exist in the interpretation of Pakistan law and resettlement practices, requirements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy will prevail. Civil works may only proceed after the resettlement plan is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances (budgeted as part of the project cost) is
No convenient grievance redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of DPs' concerns about displacement and other impacts	TPBIP will establish an easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within project area and amongst the DPs.

V. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Entitlements

66. The entitlements and the entitlement matrix included in this LARP are specific to the types of impacts, losses and eligible persons occurring in the Project. At the same time the provisions made here include a wider range of the possible cases which may arise during implementation. For example, no private agricultural, residential or commercial land will be lost under the Project yet a compensation entitlement is provided for loss of private land. All land in the general vicinity of the barrages and where new structures will be built is part of the barrage complex and belongs to the government/PID. This LARP will be updated with new eligibility and entitlement provisions on account of any unidentified impacts and losses. The displaced persons concerned will be consulted.

67. Each individual DP will be eligible for a combination of entitlements, specific to their particular losses and property relations to the lost assets, as detailed below and summarized in the entitlement matrix (Table 5.1).

1. Loss of agricultural land⁵

Owners, defined as titleholders, will receive cash compensation at replacement cost (fair market value including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes for preparation of new land surveys and cadastral maps or re-registration of titles) plus 15% CAS, according to the quantity and quality (type, location etc.) of the land lost. Or, alternatively land for land compensation through the provision of a fully titled and registered replacement plot of comparable value, quantity and quality as the lost plot.

Sharecroppers/tenants, whether registered or not, will receive cash compensation equal to the market value of the gross annual yield of the lost land, proportionate to their share for two years.

Leaseholder's whether registered or not, will receive cash equivalent of the market value of the gross yield of lost land for the remaining lease years, up to maximum of three years.

Squatters possessing and cultivating agricultural land that will be lost due the Project will not be compensated for lost land. They will be paid an agricultural rehabilitation allowance equal to the market value of gross annual yield of lost land for (both rabi and kharif crops) in addition to standard crop compensation.

A severity of agricultural land impact allowance equal to the market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year will be paid to DPs losing access to more than 10% of their total operational agricultural holding.

Arable land temporarily impacted will be compensated at the rate of the net yield lost for the duration of the season (s) it is impacted. In addition the land will be restored to its original state.

⁵ Although there are no identified impacts on privately owned land, this item is included by way of contingency. Should any privately owned land be identified as affected during project implementation, these provisions shall apply.

2. Loss of residential and commercial land⁶

Owners, defined as titleholders, will receive cash compensation at replacement cost (fair market value including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes for preparation of new land surveys and cadastral maps or re-registration of titles) plus 15% CAS, according to the quantity and quality (type, location etc.) of the land lost.

Renter/ Leaseholder will receive cash compensation of a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period.

Non-titled land users squatting on affected state land will not receive compensation for the loss of land.

Commercial squatters (shops/kiosks/hawkers), will be offered access through a rental agreement between the vendor and PID to a designated refreshment area at a safe distance from the canal and the barrage, along the access road to the barrage. Such an agreement will represent empowerment through security of tenure, a considerable improvement over the current (insecure) situation.

Residential squatters will be paid a self- relocation allowance equal to one year's income.

Agricultural squatters will be provided a rehabilitation allowance, in addition to the standard compensation for loss of crop, equivalent to one year's gross yield for the area of operations lost.

3. Loss of structures: residential, agricultural, commercial and community

Owners, including non-titled land users (squatters) for the loss of a residential, agricultural, commercial, or community structure, will receive cash compensation at replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age.

For the stalls and kiosks of street vendors, whether titled or licensed or not, alternative sites comparable in business potential to the lost location will be offered and the vendors will receive cash compensation for immovable structures at the current market rate for the cost of labour, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age. The owners of structures, including squatters, have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures. In case of squatters only those in possession will be recognized as owners of the structures.

Legal owners of structures, in addition to compensation, will also receive a compulsory acquisition surcharge equal to 15% of the cash compensation at replacement cost.

⁶ Although there are no identified impacts on privately owned land, this item is included by way of contingency. Should any privately owned land be identified as affected during project implementation, these provisions shall apply.

In case of partial loss cash assistance compensation will be provided to restore the remaining structure. If more than 25% of the building's floor area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building/structure.

Renters or leaseholders of legal structures are entitled to cash compensation equivalent to three months rent or reimbursed for any outstanding time on the lease for which payments have been made.

Transportation allowance will be provided to each physically displaced entity, irrespective of legal status for shifting of belongings, stored inventory, materials and equipment of lost residential, agricultural, commercial and community structures. This will comprise a lump sum allowance based on current market rates for haulage rentals.

4. Loss of livelihood during relocation of dwelling

To compensate for any loss of livelihood during the process of relocating a dwelling the head of each physically displaced household will receive a Transition Allowance equal to 3 months of the average monthly income of households in the area.

5. Loss of business and employment

For the temporary loss of business income due to LAR or construction activities by the project the owner of a business will receive cash compensation equal to the lost income during the period of business interruption (for no more than 3 months), based on tax records or, in the absence of tax records, equal to the average monthly income of similar shops as determined during the census survey.

For permanent loss of business due to LAR without the possibility of establishing an alternative business or re-establishing the lost business at a new location, the owner will be compensated with (i) cash compensation equal to the lost income for six months, based on tax records or, in their absence, equal to the average monthly income of similar shops as determined during the census survey and (ii) provision of re-training and job-placement. Coordination with relevant governmental and non-governmental programs will be sought.

Employees of affected businesses will receive a one- time cash grant equivalent to 2 months of official minimum monthly wages.

6. Loss of crops and trees

a. Crops

Cultivators of affected crops will be paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop at the current market rate proportionate to the size of the lost plot, based on the crop type and average gross yield. The parties to a share cropping arrangement will distribute this compensation between the landowner and the tenant according to the legally stipulated or the traditionally or informally agreed share.

b. Trees

Fruit trees will be compensated at the value of 1 harvest multiplied by the number of years needed to re-grow a tree to the same (productivity) level as the lost tree. Non-fruit/Timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume.

The compensation for the tree will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the DP. In addition, the cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace these trees will be paid.

7. Affected vulnerable households

Low income, poor households and those headed by a woman/ or widow/ disabled adult without earning male members are considered more vulnerable to the vagaries of displacement in comparison to other DPs. These vulnerable people will be identified through the census and other surveys and will receive, in addition to their other entitlements a lump sum vulnerability allowance.

8. Temporary land acquisition

For temporary acquisition of land required in the short term for construction and other uses during civil works, owners, lessees and tenants will receive a rental fee commensurate with current local land rents for the period of occupation of the land. All DPs so affected will have guaranteed access to their land and structures located on their remaining land and their land will be restored to its original state.

B. Cut-off Date

68. Eligibility for entitlements under this LARP is limited by a cut-off date; the date on which the alignment based on the final design was physically demarcated on the ground using concrete pillars painted white making the impact zones of the Project clearly visible to all. The cut off date also coincides with the end of the final census survey of the economically and/or physically displaced persons falling within respective impact zones. Hence for the Trimmu Barrage area the cut -off date is 2 January 2014 and for Panjnad Barrage 7 January 2014. These dates were widely announced in the affected communities and reiterated in information and consultation meetings with DPs. Any person moving into land located within the alignment of the Project after this cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation, relocation and livelihood rehabilitation entitlements under this LARP.

Table 5.1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement
1. Agricultural land⁷, including, uncultivable wasteland	All land losses	Legal and legalizable Owner(s) of Land	• Cash compensation at replacement cost plus 15% CAS, free of taxes, registration and transfer costs; or • Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost.
		Sharecropper/ tenant (registered or not)	• Cash compensation equal to the market value of gross annual yield of lost land, proportionate to their share for two years.
		Lessee (registered or not)	• Cash equivalent of the market value of the gross yield of lost land for the remaining lease years, up to maximum of three years
		Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher)	• No compensation for lost land • Rehabilitation allowance equal to the market value of the gross annual yield of lost land in addition to standard crop compensation. (see Loss Type 7 below)
	Additional provision for DPs losing more than 10% their total operational agricultural holding	Owner / lessee/, sharecrop tenant/squatter/ encroacher	• severe agricultural land impact allowance equal to the market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year.
2. Temporary impact on arable land	Land required temporarily during civil works	All eligible persons, as above, (with and without title)	• Crop compensation for lost season (s) and reclamation of land to original use.
3. Residential/ commercial land		Owner (legal/legalizable)	• Cash compensation at replacement cost plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS) free of taxes, registration and transfer costs;
		Renter/ Leaseholder	• Cash compensation of a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period.
		Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher)	• No compensation for lost land
		Non-titled owners (squatters) occupying land for DWELLING identified by the Census (only those actually occupying the	• Self relocation allowance@ PKR 120,000 (equivalent to one year's income calculated at the prevailing official monthly minimum wage)

⁷ Although there are no identified impacts on privately owned land, this item is shown in the matrix by way of contingency.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement
		dwelling(s))	
		Non-titled owners (squatters) occupying land for SHOPS/STALLS/Kiosks identified by the Census and IOLA (only those actually occupying the facilities)	• Option to set up a stall through a space rental agreement with the Punjab Irrigation Department (PID) at a designated refreshment and eatery area in PID land at a location comparable to the lost location close but at a safe distance from the barrage/canal.
4. Residential, commercial, agricultural and community structures (mosques)		Owner(s), titled and non-titled of the structure and squatters (in case of squatters only those actually occupying the structures and in case of community structures the members of the committee jointly)	• Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected structures by type of construction (pucca; semi pucca; kaccha and thatched) and other fixed assets. • In case of partial loss cash assistance compensation will be provided to restore the remaining structure. If more than 25% of the building's floor area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building/structure. Salvaged materials will be free of deductions. A lump sum Transportation Allowance @ PKR 5,000 will be paid to relocating households, businesses, agricultural operations and mosques etc. for shifting their belongings, inventory, equipment and installations
		Renter/ Leaseholder	• Cash compensation equivalent to three months rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease.
5. Loss of livelihood during relocation	Residential structures affected	Head of the displaced household	• Transition Allowance @ PKR 36,000 equivalent to 3 months of average monthly household income.

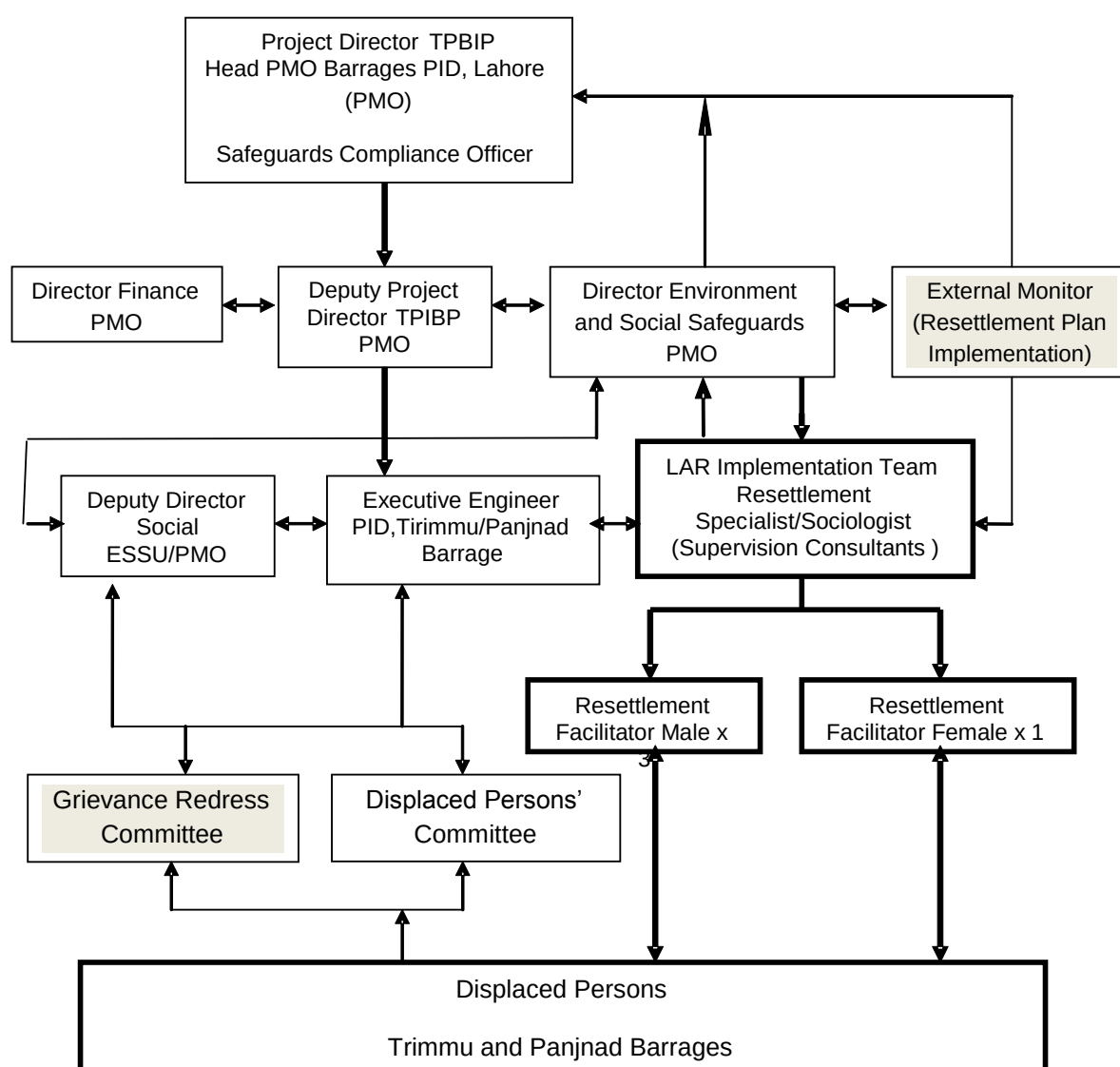
Type of Loss	Specification	Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement
6. Loss of business and employment	Fish eateries, refreshment stalls and kiosks.	Business owners; (including, renters and informal settlers and squatters) and employees identified by IOLA	Cash grant for net income loss for duration of business stoppage, @ PKR. 15,000 per month (6 months for permanent loss and no more than 3 months for temporary stoppage.)⁸ A one- time cash grant will be paid to affected employees equivalent to 2 month's official monthly minimum wage.
7. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator of crops irrespective of status of tenure	Crop compensation in cash at the full market rate for one year's gross crop yield.
8. Trees	All affected trees	Owner	- Fruit trees: compensation for mature fruit- bearing trees will comprise of the market rate of the yearly yield multiplied by the number of years required to grow such a tree to the same productive level it was cut; and for immature trees that are yet to bear fruit compensation will be based on the gross expense needed to reproduce the tree to the same age it was cut. - Timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
9. Affected Vulnerable households	Poor and female-headed households and other vulnerable households, including the elderly, identified through the SIA.	Head of the household	Lump sum assistance allowance in cash @ PKR 36,000 equivalent to 3 months of average monthly household income in the area. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where feasible.
10. Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All DPs	Dealt with as appropriate during project implementation according to the ADB Safeguard Policy.

⁸ Since tax receipts are not available to establish net business losses of impacted businesses the fixed monthly rate is based on their average monthly income as determined through participatory assessments and surveys. It is estimated that permanently affected business will be able to re-establish themselves at another location within a period of 6 months, while those temporarily affected will be able to continue their operations within a period of 3 months.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

69. The overall responsibility for implementing and supervising this LARP lies with the Executing Agency, the Punjab Irrigation Department, operating through its Project Management Office Barrages (PMO), as detailed below. Other institutional mechanisms that the PMO will rely on for implementing the LARP, while retaining full responsibility for the process and outcome, are a grievance redress mechanism (Chapter VIII), the displaced persons committee, a LAR implementation team recruited and managed by the project supervision consultants to monitor and support the DPs, and an external monitoring agency(Chapter XI).The organizational process and institutional relationships for resettlement implementation under TPBIPare shown in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1- Resettlement Plan Implementation Organization

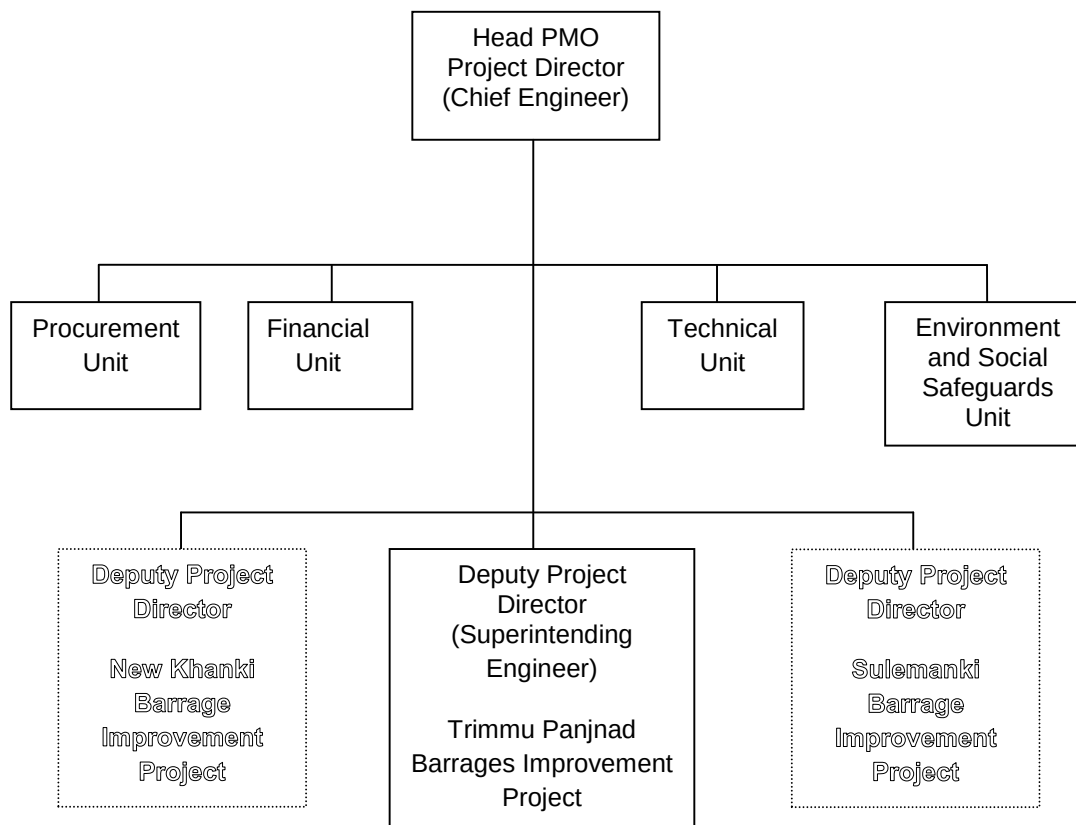


A. The Executing Agency Project Management Office

70. Irrigation Department, Government of Punjab (PID) is the Executing Agency of the Project. PID has established a Project Management Office, Barrages (PMO) to execute all barrage rehabilitation and upgrading projects of the department. The PMO is headed by a PID Chief Engineer who is also designated the Project Director (PD) of various projects, including the Trimmu Panjnad Barrage Improvement Project (TPBIP). The PD is assisted by a Deputy Project Director of the rank of a Superintending Engineer for each project. Each

project including TPBIP is supported by core units of the PMO that comprise the Technical, Procurement, Finance and Environment and Social Safeguards Units. (See Figure 6.2 below).

Figure: 6.2 Project Management Office Barrages

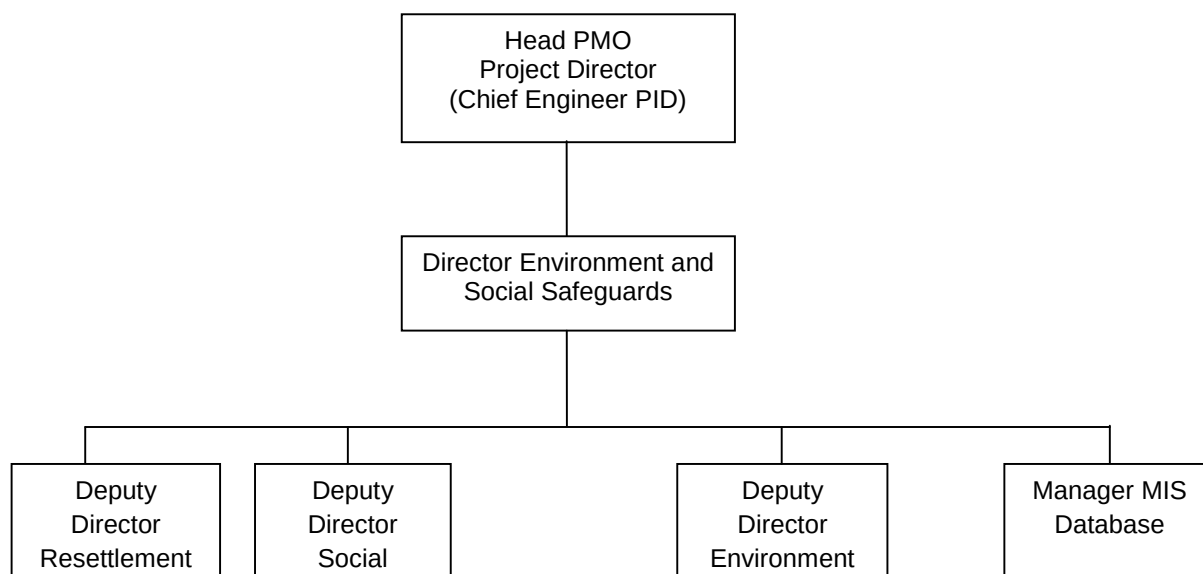


71. As PMO –Barrages has overall responsibility for TPBIP, it will: (i) facilitate the placement of LAR implementation teams at the barrages; (ii) provide and release adequate budgetary support for implementing the LARP; (iii) nominate Executive Engineer Barrages and a local GRC, including DP, contractor and PMO representation through a gazette notification for resolution of complaints and grievances of DPs related to LARP implementation; (vi) submit to ADB documents requiring review and approval; and (v) request clearance from ADB for the award of civil works contract or notice to proceed in LAR impacted zones upon meeting of relevant LARP implementation milestones.

B. Environment and Social Safeguards Unit

72. Within PMO the Environment and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) is responsible for safeguards due –diligence. The unit is adequately staffed for supervision and monitoring of resettlement entitlements, community liaison and data management (see Figure 5.3below). The ESSU Director reports to the Chief Engineer Head PMO/PD-TPBIP, and maintains close coordination with the Deputy Project Director TPBIP who has operational responsibility for the project. The Chief Engineer Head PMO is designated the Safeguards Compliance Officer for TPBIP and has the ultimate responsibility for due diligence on safeguards and amelioration of involuntary resettlement impacts.

Figure 6.3 Environment and Social Safeguards Unit



C. LAR related capacity and functionality

73. The momentum achieved by the duration and resource flow inherent in the MFF Investment Program funding modality has enabled the continuation of the Environment and Social Safeguards Unit, beyond its initial establishment. The PMO has by and large managed to institutionalize the safeguards staff and the experience they have gained, through successive tranches. The ESSU staff has mostly been recruited on contract and devoid of any dual reporting they orient themselves to the project implementation schedule. They appear to effectively monitor and coordinate the resettlement process and issues specific to respective projects; internally within the Executing Agency, the PMO, project preparation, implementation and supervision consultants and civil works contractor and with other relevant provincial departments, to meet the project schedules and LAR related procurement conditions. They exhibit a good level of proficiency in understanding the laws, rules and procedures for LAR related tasks and the social safeguards requirements of ADB. They are cognizant of the importance of DP participation and information disclosure.

74. LAR documentation is mainly prepared and updated by expertise made available through design and implementation supervision consultants. This is essentially a function of resourcing and budgeting for these services. Implementation of LARPs is also conducted by the design and implementation supervision consultants in close collaboration with the Executive Engineers in respective operations divisions under the supervision of PMO. However, there is no cadre or capacity at the field level in the PID that can monitor and facilitate DPs. TPBIP has made provision for this in the overall project budget under the supervision consultant's contract. This provides for a LAR implementation team comprising of a national resettlement specialist/sociologist and 3 male resettlement facilitators (2 for Trimmu and 1 for Panjnad) and 1 female resettlement facilitator to provide the required capacity for 14 person months each. In addition relevant EA officers, including field officers from operating divisions, will participate in orientation workshops on SPS (2009) to be conducted under RETA 7433.

VII. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

75. The LAR related consultation, participation and information disclosure process for TPBIP began in 2010. It has been an iterative process that has enhanced the opportunity for fair and acceptable agreements on compensation, relocation and rehabilitation. It kept the DPs informed and involved and helped the project team to consider their views and to incorporate their concerns. The process can broadly be categorized into 4 distinct chronological phases with varying focus.

A. Consultations and deliberations

76. The first phase was characterized by general information disclosure amongst downstream and upstream communities regarding the expansion of the FPC of the barrage.

77. The second phase starts with the concept design of the barrage expansion on the right bank and initiates contact with prospective affected persons falling within the impacted zone – people who sought refuge from a flood in the early seventies and continue to squat there. During this phase the affected persons mainly expressed the fear that being ‘illegal occupants’ of barrage land they would ‘simply be kicked out’ and may not get any support or compensation to help them resettle. Information shared with the APs by project preparation consultants briefed them on ADB’s policy which does not distinguish between titled and non-titled APs. If ADB funding was to be provided for the Project, while compensation for squatted land may not be forthcoming, ADB’s policy would definitely require that DPs be compensated for structures and any other non-land assets lost at replacement cost and paid a range of other commensurate allowances to mitigate their physical and economic displacement. A census and detailed measurement survey was initiated accordingly. At this the DPs appeared relieved that they would be able to resettle themselves with the money they may so receive for compensation of lost structures and other non-land assets, but were still not confident and required assurances.

78. The third phase begins when staff from the Environment and Social Safeguards Unit of the PMO Barrages (ESSU), visited Trimmu in November 2013 to organize and form a Displaced Persons Committee. During the organization of the DPC while addressing the continuing fears of the DPs regarding compensation for their structures, attention was drawn to the resettlement process on the Taunsa Barrage Emergency Rehabilitation and Modernization Project (2005), funded by the World Bank on the river Indus. Here, affected persons (houses coming in the way of construction traffic), squatting on barrage land between the river and the guide banks, were allowed to move from the river side of the guide bank to the other side, 1500 to 2000 feet away from the guide bank structure, also on government owned barrage land. Although they got “permission to re-squat”, and the debris from their demolished structures was transported for them across the guide bank, they received no compensation with which they could rebuild their dwellings. They had to sell whatever valuables they possessed, take loans and fall into debt to rebuild their homes and many could not manage to do so at all. This breach of the resettlement policy of the bank did not take long to catch attention. A resettlement plan was subsequently prepared by PID as corrective action and entitlements comprising compensation payments for loss of structure and transition allowances were retroactively paid. These ESSU consultations with Trimmu Barrage DPs and the enumeration of the Taunsa barrage example to the DPs resulted in three things.

- First, it became clear to the squatter DPs, with a degree of confidence, that they will indeed be compensated for their lost assets.
- Second, there was consideration that a relocation site would be provided by PID, similar to Taunsa with plots laid out where the DPs would reconstruct their homes. Three sites

were identified as plausible by the more connected and informed from amongst the DPs. All three sites were government land earmarked to PID for the barrage/river training works and canal complex.

- Third, serious thinking and reflection started amongst the DPs regarding shifting to a government designated site on barrage/canal related land where they would not have proprietary rights and could be made to move yet again in the event of barrage/canal or any other government need. Moreover, their allotments were likely to be no more than 5 *marlas* each (the usual size for government allotments to the landless) with plots laid out tightly next to each other in contrast to the spaciousness of their squatted dwellings. In view of these reservations and weighing their options the DPs considered consolidating any compensation money and commensurate allowances that they may receive to buy private land at a location of their choice, build however elementary a shelter for themselves and ensure security of tenure.

79. The fourth phase starts with a clear declaration in a general assembly of DPs, during a consultation meeting with the project preparation consultants and the international resettlement consultant, by two out of the three kin groups (*quoms*) comprising the squatter locality that they do not want to be relocated to the same site with the rest. Any resettlement arrangements the project was to finally make should have a separate provision for them. Particularly the dominant family from amongst the Jhabail, the majority group, was taken aback by this. Emboldened by this disclosure of the Arain and the Mungriana Sial, some other Jhabails expressed that it was natural, since there was no choice but to move, to want to take this opportunity to relocate individually or as extended families to where it was convenient to each, with no offence to the rest. In Panjnad the three DP households, when consulted, were emphatic about not wanting to be resettled on government land. They seemed to insinuate that it would put them under the control of the politically dominant. They felt confident that they could buy some private land in the vicinity with the compensation they would receive for their structures and by selling some livestock, if necessary. The DPs were informed about the replacement value concept for compensation of assets.

B. Entitlements: validation, disclosure and endorsements

80. In view of the latest round of consultations and the views of the DPs the project team at the PMO deliberated on the issue with the LARP preparation team and concluded that self relocation of the dwellings appears to be the preferred option. This would be made feasible, however, only with the provision of a self-relocation allowance. The self-relocation entitlement would be over and above the other entitlements of the DPs for transition, transportation and compensation of structure and other private assets. The PMO also assessed that of key concern for many DPs in Trimmu was the retention of their right to continue business on the barrage and not give up their privileged location and niche in the fish restaurants. It is apparent that not being able to retain this privilege would be more disrupting for these DPs than shifting their dwellings. This will require relocating the stalls to a similar location on the extended barrage as the present one, at a safe distance from the canal and the barrage and concluding rental agreements with the DPs for this new location to secure their tenure and status as tenants, a privilege they did not have before.

81. To finalize the entitlement matrix components and the relocation and income restoration strategy an assembly of DPs was held on 2 January 2014 (see Annex 3 Attachment 1 for participation list). The Director PMO ESSU, the international resettlement specialist and the sociologist of the project preparation consultants participated. The DPs showed their unanimous agreement and satisfaction in being facilitated to exercise their own discretion in relocating their dwellings, and with the EA undertaking the following measures, amongst others (see the entitlement matrix table 5.1 in chapter V above) to ease their situation and maintain and restore their livelihood:

- Receiving compensation for lost assets at replacement cost, without depreciation or deduction for the salvaged materials based on the detailed measurement surveys they themselves participated in.
- A self- relocation allowance for persons losing their dwelling equivalent to one year's income ((This allowance will be sufficiently adequate to buy at least 10 marlas or 303 square yards of land by present prices in the area which is more than double the size of what is usually provided in government housing schemes for the landless)
- A transportation allowance sufficient to cover the shifting of their belongings
- The provision of a transition allowance to cover living expenses for 3 months
- A vulnerability allowance for households for poor and vulnerable households in addition to the above allowances
- For persons losing their agricultural holding, a rehabilitation allowance in addition to crop compensation and a severity of impact allowance if losing more than 10 % of total holding
- For people losing shops, loss of business allowance and a rental agreement for a location comparable to the lost location and similar in proximity to the barrage.

82. The DPs were of the opinion that they should be given 3 months after receiving the compensation and entitled allowances to vacate and move. They emphasized further that the shifting should be timed to take place in the summer months to avoid the cold in the winter

C. Women

83. A proposal by the project team to deposit the compensation and allowance money in a joint account both in the name of the husband and the wife of each household dwelling being impacted in order to provide a safeguard and security measure for the welfare of the family was strongly opposed. There was concern that their women may not want to be dragged to the banks and be inconvenienced and that it was a wrong assumption that the men will run away with the money irresponsibly. This was corroborated when the women were consulted separately by the female sociologist of the project team on 7 January, 2012. (See Annex 3 Attachment 2 for participant list). They had trust in their men, husbands, brothers and sons, who have shared all the developments and plans for the barrage extension and discussions with the government/project regarding the necessity to vacate the site where they were squatting.

84. They were aware of the support forthcoming from both the government and the project funders. With the stakes marking the new river bank and alignments now pegged in the ground the reality of the situation and the relocation is imminent. The female sociologist of the project preparation consultants briefed them, item wise in detail, about the various entitlements that the DPs will receive. The women hoped that the compensations would indeed prove to be adequate, as had been agreed and discussed, enabling them to move where they as an individual or extended family or a group were already making plans to move. They demonstrated, together with the men, unanimity in their preference for self relocation, not the least because it promises to provide security of tenure and ownership

85. For many of the women a major concern was the fate of the businesses of their families and relatives on the barrage and they stressed that a way be found for it to remain with them in one form or the other. This affects people from all the kin groups.

D. Mosque

86. The managing committee of the community mosque was facilitated by the Director PMO ESSU to decide on how to proceed with the rehabilitation of the mosque. The structure of the affected mosque will be compensated at replacement cost as provided in the entitlement matrix. Irrespective of where the members of the mosque management committee relocate their dwellings the mosque should be rebuilt in close vicinity to where it stands now preferably in Malkana Mauza which borders the barrage land. The mosque must be rebuilt on land that is donated and duly registered as waqf (Islamic trust). If this is not possible, the debris and compensation should be given to the main mosque in Malkana Mauza where it can be used to expand the existing structure in case the committee of the main mosque accepts it. Failing any of this the salvaged materials and funds will be released to the EXN Trimmu barrage for inclusion as a contribution in the mosque being constructed within the barrage complex.

E. Boatmen

87. The mainstay of the boatmen on the river Chenab is to operate ferries for passengers and goods along the banks several miles upstream and downstream of the barrage. A lucrative part of their work is fishing operations on the river Chenab and tributaries in the winter fishing season. Several of them offer boat rides from the barrage particularly in the school summer break. The boatmen are pleased the PMO has proactively sought out persons and work that might be impacted due to the rehabilitation and extension of the barrage. While their customers may not be able to approach them from the barrage during construction they will be accessible from the diversion route. The provision of one month's official minimum wage would be an adequate acknowledgement of the disturbance caused to a small segment of their livelihood.

Table 7.1: Dates and Locations – Information Disclosure Events and Consultations

S. No	Date and venue	Participating groups	No of people attending	Conducted by
1	04-01-10 Binda Jabwana	Community	9	Feasibility consultants
2	05-01-10 Binda Malkana	Community	6	Feasibility consultants
3	29-01-10 Binda Malkana	Community	5	Feasibility consultants
4	29-01-10 Basti Mohammad Bux	Community	6	Feasibility consultants
5	30-01-10 Trimmu EXN's Office	Local PID staff	5	Feasibility consultants
6	30-01-10 Binda Rashidpur	Community	10	Feasibility consultants
7	30-01-10 Binda Jbhana	Local Women	8	Female sociologist; feasibility consultants
8	30-01-10 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected Women	6	Female sociologist; feasibility consultants
9	03-02-10 Kitianawala	Community	8	Feasibility consultants
10	03-02-10 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected persons	13	Feasibility consultants
11	05-02-10 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected persons	8	Feasibility consultants
12	05-02-10 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected Women	10	Female sociologist; feasibility consultants
13	06-02-10 Rasheedpur	Community	8	Feasibility consultants
14	07-02-10 Khonakay Wala	Community	6	Feasibility consultants

S. No	Date and venue	Participating groups	No of people attending	Conducted by
15	07-02-10 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected Women	8	Female sociologist; feasibility consultants
16	21-05-12 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected persons	30	Feasibility consultants
17	21-05-12 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected Women	18	Female sociologist; feasibility consultants
18	22-05-12 XEN Office Trimmu	Government Officials	4	Feasibility consultants
19	23-05-12 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected persons	42	Feasibility consultants
20	18-06-13 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected persons	12	Feasibility consultants
21	19-09-13 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected cultivators	7	Feasibility consultants
22	20-09-13 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected persons	26	Feasibility consultants
23	21-09-13 Trimmu Barrage	Affected business persons	18	Feasibility consultants
24	21-09-13 Trimmu Barrage	Affected Boatmen	18	Feasibility consultants
25	19-11-13 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected persons	66	Director ESSU PMO sociologist PIAP consultants
26	10-12-13 Canal Rest House Trimmu	EXN Trimmu Barrage and staff	4	Director ESSU PMO; international resettlement specialist; sociologist PIAP consultants
27	11-12-13 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected persons	15	Director ESSU PMO; international resettlement specialist; sociologist PIAP consultants
28	12-1-14 Basti Muhammad Bux	Displaced persons	29	international resettlement specialist; sociologist PIAP consultants
29	13-1-14 Panjnad Barrage	EXN Panjnad Barrage, shopkeepers, and displaced person	8	international resettlement specialist; sociologist PIAP consultants
30	2-1-14 Basti Muhammad Bux	Displaced persons	63	Director ESSU PMO; international resettlement specialist; sociologist PIAP consultants
31	3-1-14 Basti Muhammad Bux	Affected Boatmen	11	Director ESSU PMO; international resettlement specialist; sociologist PIAP consultants
32	3-1-14 Basti Muhammad Bux	Mosque management	6	Director ESSU PMO; international resettlement specialist; sociologist PIAP consultants
33	4-1-14 Basti Muhammad Bux	Mosque committee	29	sociologists PIAP
34	7-1-14 Basti Muhammad Bux	Displaced women	65	Female sociologist PIAP
35	22-1-14 Trimmu Barrage	Public hearing, Environment Protection Agency Punjab	47	EPA Punjab Participating: Director ESSU PMO; international resettlement specialist; and engineer, environment specialist

S. No	Date and venue	Participating groups	No of people attending	Conducted by
				and sociologist PIAIP
36.	6-2-14 Panjnad Barrage	Public hearing, Environment Protection Agency Punjab	45	EPA Punjab Participating : Director ESSU PMO;; and environment specialist and sociologist PIAP
Total			679	

F. Disclosure

88. **To keep transparency and enhance the involvement of DPs and other stakeholders**, project information will continue to be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. A resettlement information pamphlet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the Project has been made available in Urdu and distributed to all DPs. Each DP has been provided information regarding specific entitlements. The LAR implementation team will keep DPs informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances. **They will hold special meetings to orally brief those who are illiterate regarding their entitlements, the compensation methods and means of recourse to grievances redress mechanisms established for the Project.** In addition ,literate members of the community will be encouraged to provide the same assistance to the less literate DPs. Copies of the LARP are available at the PMO and at the office of the Executive Engineers of Trimmu and Panjnad Barrage and will be provided to APs on demand. A copy of the LARP and the summary pamphlet has been disclosed in ADB's website in English. Moreover, as required in the new ADB public communications policy, monitoring reports on the LARP implementation will also be posted on the ADB website.

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

89. TPBIP will leverage the existing grievance redress mechanism instituted by the Irrigation Department/PMO Barrages for each of its projects to receive, review and resolve grievances from project affected persons arising from various issues related to the project, including from those displaced by land acquisition and resettlement.

90. Several issues, particularly relating to the inventory of lost assets and detailed measurement surveys were brought to the notice of the LAR survey team drawing up the inventory of losses while conducting the surveys. These were resolved on the spot by the survey team with the help of members of the DPC. During LARP preparation DPs were encouraged to contact the DPC regarding any complaints or unresolved issues. The DPC had telephonic access, including mobile phone access, to the Director ESSU of the PMO Barrages throughout LARP preparation. Director ESSU's business cards, with contact numbers and the PMO postal address were distributed amongst the DPs, in case they felt the need to contact him directly. During implementation issues will also be resolved on the spot but a formal GRM is also needed at the project EA and the provincial government level.

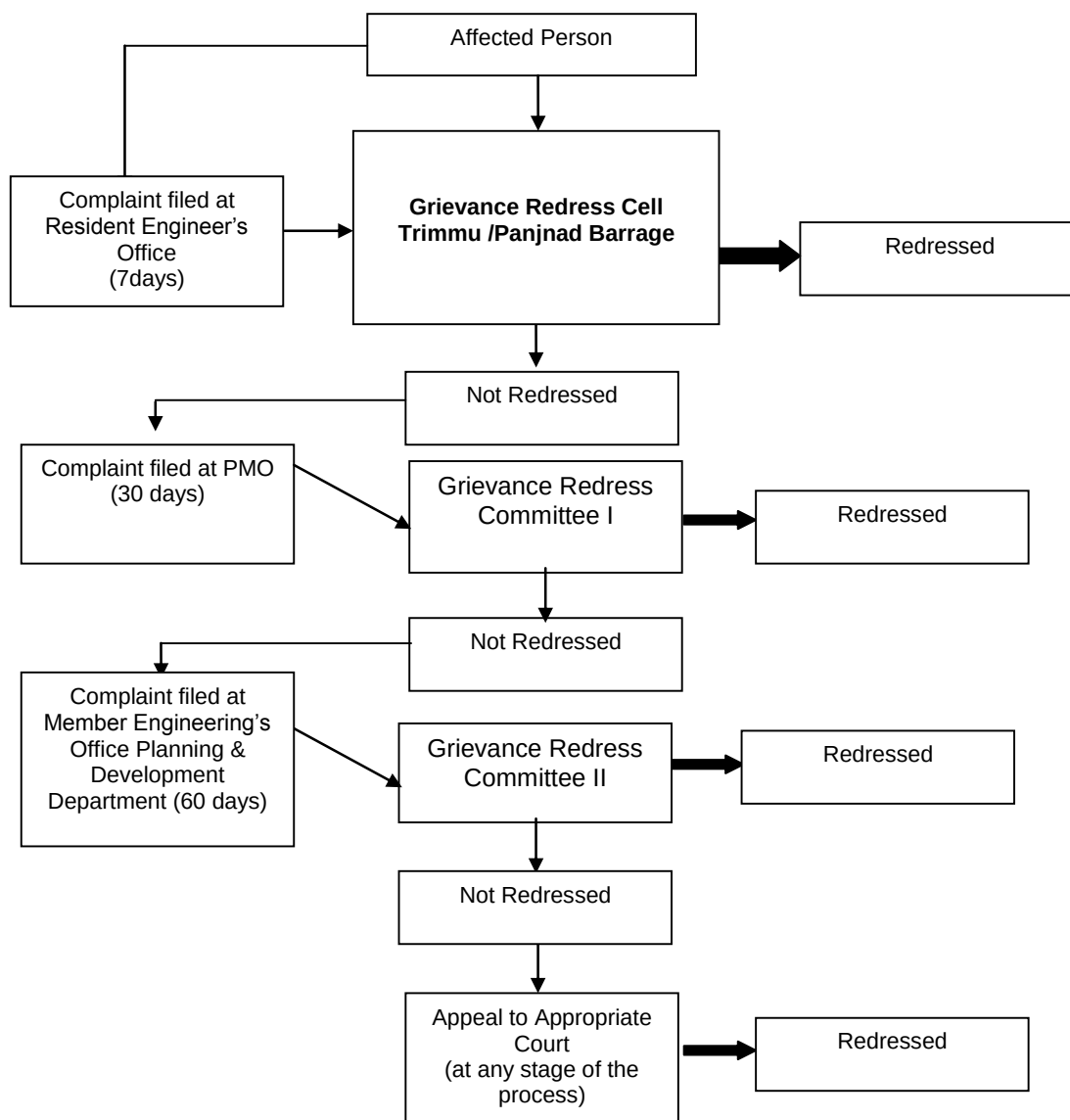
91. The TPBIP GRM is a formal three tier mechanism and process which through the first tier will enable immediate response at the local level of the project i.e. at both Trimmu Barrage and Panjnad Barrage. These will be called the Grievance Redress Cell Barrage (GRCB). The second tier will enable resolution of complaints and issues of entitlements that are not resolvable at the local level and which require a formal review by the executing agency PID/PMO. This is the Grievance Redress Committee I (GRC I). The third tier comprises the level of the provincial government, to review any issues that arise in the adequacy of the entitlements and eligibility aspects. This final level is designated as Grievance Redress Committee II (GRC II). Most grievances arising from economic and physical displacement in TPBIP are anticipated to be resolved at or below the level of the EA. This three- tier GRM, which will be publicly notified by the EA is constituted as detailed in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: GRM tiers and constituent members

GRM Tier I	Grievance Redress Cell, Barrage (GRCB) Trimmu/ Panjnad Barrages	1. Resident Engineer (Civil), Supervision Consultants: Convener 2. Executive Engineer, PID Trimmu Barrage: Member LAR issues only 3. Deputy Director (Social), PMO Barrages: Member 4. DPC male and female Representatives: Members 5. Female officer of at least Deputy District Officer rank: Member EMP and Contractor issues only 6. Deputy Director (Environment), PMO Barrages: Member 7. Environmentalist, Supervision Consultants: Member 8. Administrative Officer, Works Contractor: Member 9. In-charge Health, Safety & Environment, Works Contractor: Member
GRM Tier II	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC I) Punjab Irrigation Department	1. Director Technical, PMO Barrages /DPD TPBIP: Chairperson 2. Director Social & Environment (PMO), Member 3. Environmentalist, Supervisory Consultants, Member 4. Senior Sociologist, Supervisory Consultants, Member 5. Deputy Director Resettlement (PMO), Member 6. Sub-Engineer PID Concerned Barrage, Member
GRM Tier III	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC II) Government of Punjab	1. Member Engineering, Go Punjab P&D Board, Chairman 2. Representative Board of Revenue, Punjab, Member 3. District Coordination Officer of concerned District, Member 4. Head / Project Director, PID PMO Barrages, Member Any other official from the Environment and/ or Fisheries & Wildlife Departments co-opted by committee)

92. While DPs have recourse to the courts at all times and at any stage every effort will be made to solve their issues quickly and out of court. It is anticipated that most complaints will be adequately addressed at the local level through face to face interaction with the LAR implementation team and the DPC. The Resettlement Facilitators on the LAR Implementation team will assist DPs with completing a grievance registration and action form which will be submitted to the Resident Engineer's office on the barrage. This office will make an entry in a Grievance Register and provide the DP with a receipt. The retained grievance registration and action form will serve as the document to which all investigations, deliberations, decisions and actions concerning a grievance will be recorded and attached, as it moves through the various levels of the grievance redress process illustrated in Figure 8.1 below.

Figure 8.1 TPBIP Grievance Redress Process



IX. COMPENSATION, RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

A. Compensation for lost assets

93. Compensation for all lost assets in accordance with SPS (2009) is to be paid on the basis of replacement cost. Compensation will only be paid to those actually occupying the structures and associated fixtures, or cultivating the land being impacted since all the land utilized by the Trimmu barrage extension is state owned barrage land and belongs to the Government of Punjab Department of Irrigation. The proposed works on Panjnad barrage will not require additional land. The works in Panjnad are limited within the alignment and space of the existing barrage structures. The assets being impacted by TPBIP include structures-dwelling, business and a mosque- and agricultural operations that exist on state barrage land

B. Relocation of housing

94. TPBIP will take an approach that goes beyond the usual minimal approach of compensating squatters only for the structures they have lost. The approach adopted by TPBIP, in consultation with and the informed participation of DPs, entitles those squatters losing their dwellings, to a self relocation allowance @ PKR. 120,000 equivalent to one year's income calculated at the prevailing official monthly minimum wage. This will allow DP households together with other households of the family or as individual households to move to where it is convenient and preferred, either because of other family, a preference for the community, or a location which improves or at least does not disturb their present social or economic network. Most importantly, it will enable them to buy private land, secure their tenure and acquire proprietary rights. Any structure they will build on it with the compensation for the original lost structure will convert into a legal asset and greatly reduce their pre-project vulnerability.

C. Income restoration

95. The centre piece of the income restoration strategy of this plan is to restore the existing business activity conducted on the barrage by the DPs without loss of time. The barrage location and contiguity to the arterial road, as the market for fish and as a recreational spot, is of essence. For those operating the stalls, TPBIP's support to ensure the continuation of their shops and their spot on the barrage assumes more importance than support for replacement of existing housing. This plan relies on the rehabilitation of existing businesses through space rental agreements with the Punjab Irrigation Department (PID) at a designated refreshment and eatery area in PID land comparable to the lost location, close but at a safe distance from the barrage/canal. The proposed designated location similar to the present location is a 150 meters downstream of the relocated Rangpur canal head regulator and can be made operational and ready for business during construction as soon as the diversion road is commissioned. This section of the diversion will become the new post construction route. More than ensuring a continuity of livelihood for these businesses these rental agreements will formalize the tenure of these entities and ameliorate their perpetual insecurity of tenure and associated vulnerability.

96. The cultivators will be able to pay in cash for their annual lease in advance, when they restart their operations elsewhere because of the Agricultural Rehabilitation allowance. As gross annual yield, the allowance also includes the cost of all inputs.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

A. General

97. There is no land costs budgeted for this Project since all impacted land is government land. The resettlement cost includes eligible compensation for lost non-land assets and resettlement assistance, as detailed in the entitlements matrix (Table 5.1). The quantities are derived from the census and inventory of lost assets drawn up during the census (Annex 4) and the unit costs from the replacement cost. The unit costs for non-land assets in this budget have been derived through rapid field appraisal and consultation with affected households and community (members, relevant local authorities and with reference to previous practices. The allowance entitlements are explained in Chapter V Entitlements, Assistance and benefits and monetized in the Entitlement Matrix (Table 5.1)

98. As agreed between the Government and ADB, the cost for resettlement will be provided out of the loan proceeds.

B. Compensation Valuation

1. Structures

99. Structure loss valuation was done based on 'replacement cost' and included costs of materials, labor and transport at current prices (4Q 2013). For pucca and semi pucca structures and fixtures the costs were calculated in consultation with the districts and validated in a focus group discussion with DPs and local artisans. For kuccha structures and thatched huts replacement costs were reconstructed based on time/labor and materials costs in focus group discussions with DPs and local artisans. Unit rates for the replacement cost of the various structure types is given in Table 10.1

Table 10.1: Details of unit rates for Structure Compensation

Item	Unit	Rate (PKR)
Pucca		
baked bricks, cement mortar, cemented floor, baked tiles		
dwelling and auxiliary	square feet	840
boundary walls, platforms/floors	cubic feet	150
Semi Pucca		
baked bricks, mud mortar, earthen floor, baked tiles		
dwelling	square feet	600
auxiliary	square feet	240
boundary walls, platforms/floors	cubic feet	120
Kuccha		
mud walls, earthen floor, thatching		
dwelling	square feet	360
Auxiliary	square feet	180
boundary walls, platforms/floors	cubic feet	80
Thatched huts	square feet	120

2. Crops

100. The winter crop grown on the impacted land in both Trimmu and Panjnad is wheat. The summer crop is fodder. The project has used gross income from a crop as the yardstick for compensation. The gross income (which includes seed and land preparation costs) from a kanal (600 sq yds) of wheat and barseen, which is the more expensive of all fodders, in the project area was determined based on market price at harvest (2013) and average yields estimated by the Agriculture Department. These figures were validated during consultations with affected persons and communities. On the basis of the average yields compensation for impacted crop per kanal was determined at PKR 4,800 for wheat and PKR 6,000 per kanal for fodder. These represent gross yields/incomes which includes the provision of seed, tillage and harvest costs for restoration of future crop activities.

3. Fruit trees

101. Compensation for fruit trees was negotiated with the single owner. The fruit trees impacted in the court yard of a home are not endemic to the area. Although they are of a fruit bearing age the yields are low and not marketable. Nonetheless keeping in view the provisions of entitlement matrix and prescriptions therein for valuation of fruit trees, the average value of each fruit tree and compensation at replacement cost was determined and agreed with the affected person at PKR 2000.

C. Total Cost

102. The total estimated resettlement cost for the Project is **PKR 48,858,964**, equivalent to **USD\$465,767 (1 USD= PKR 104.9)**. Details of the cost are given in Table 10.2

Table 10.2: TPBIP Resettlement Budget

Sr. No	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (PKR.)	Amount (PKR)	Remarks
A)	Crops & Tree Compensation					
	Rabi Crop	Kanal	387.96	4,800	1,857,600	Annex – 5(I)
	Kharif Crop	Kanal	160	6,000	960,000	
	Fruit trees	Nos.	19	2,000	38,000	Annex – 5(II)
	Sub-total (A)				2,855,600	
B)	Residential Structures					
	Pucca					Annex – 6
	House	Sq. ft.	5864	840	4,925,760	
	cattle shed etc.	Sq. ft.	142	840	119,280	
	boundary walls, platforms/floors	(ft ³)	3809	150	571350	
	Semi Pucca					
	House	Sq. ft.	7187	600	4,312,200	
	cattle shed etc.	Sq. ft.	2545	240	610,800	
	boundary walls, platforms/floors	(ft ³)	3112	120	373,440	
	Kaccha					
	House(7527sq ft TB +705 sqft PB)	Sq. ft.	8232	360	2,963,520	

	cattle shed etc.	Sq. ft.	3164	180	569,520	
	boundary walls, platforms/floors	(ft³)	1419	80	113,520	
	Thatched Hut (1365 sq. ft. TB + 150 sq.ft PB)	Sq. ft.	1515	120	181,800	
	Sub-total (B)				14,741,190	
C)	Business Structures					
	Shops (Semi Pucca)	Sq. ft.	341	600	204600	
	immoveable platforms(Pucca)	(ft³)	1049	150	157350	
	immoveable platforms(Semi Pucca)	(ft³)	74	120	8880	Annex – 7
	Sub-total (C)				370830	
D)	Fixtures					
	Hand Pump	Nos.	44	7,000	308,000	
	Motor Pumps	Nos.	10	10,000	100,000	
	Tube well	Nos.	4	55,000	220,000	Annex – 8
	Electricity meter connection fee	Nos.	19	5,000	95,000	
	Tandoor / Chulla (T/C)	Nos.	29	1,000	29,000	
	Sub-total (D)				752,000	
E)	Resettlement Allowances					
	Self relocation Allowance	Nos.	65	120,000	7,800,000	
	Shifting/ transport assistance allowance (Rs.5,000) – (65 + 9 + 1) = 75	Nos.	64 11	5,000 10,000	320,000 110,000	
	iii) Vulnerability allowance (cash allowance for 3 months).	Nos.	28	36,000	1,008,000	Annex – 4
	Transitional allowance (cash allowance for 3 months).	Nos.	65	36,000	2,340,000	
	Agricultural rehabilitation Allowance 387 kanal rabi x 4800 160 kanal kharif x 6000	Nos.	20	-	2,817,600	Annex – 5(I)
	Severity of Agricultural Impact Allowance (More than 10 % Loss of Agricultural holding)	Nos.	9		1,950,000	Annex – 5(I)
	Temporary Loss of Business / Employment	Nos.	21	45,000	945,000	
	Compensation for Boatmen	Nos.	31	10,000	310,000	Annex – 4
	Sub-total (E)		-	-	17,600,600	
F)	Community structures (Mosque)					
	Main mosque structure(Pucca)	Sq. ft.	501	840	420,840	
	Boundary Walls, floors, platforms (Pacca)	(ft³)	777	150	116,550	
	Boundary Walls (Kaccha)	(ft³)	622	80	49,760	Annex – 4
	Hand Pump	Nos.	1	7000	7,000	
	Motor Pump	Nos.	1	10000	10,000	
	Sub-total (F)				604,150	
G)	Sub Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)				36,924,370	
	Other Costs					

H)	Staff Training	Lump Sum	-	857,282	
	M &E Cost	5 % of (G)		1846219	
	Administration Cost	10 % of (G)		3692437	
	Contingencies	15 % of (G)		5538656	
	Sub-total (H)			11934594	
	Grand Total (G+H)		-	48,858,964	
	Total US\$ (@1USD=PKR 104.9)			465,767	

XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

103. The PID and the PMO Barrages' Environment and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) is responsible for monitoring of and reporting on LAR. They will receive information from the Resident Engineer of the Project Supervision Consultants (PSC) posted on the barrage and the PSC LAR Implementation Team. Monitoring will cover all relevant details of implementation. Monitoring covers all compensation, relocation and income rehabilitation actions required under this LARP, including, among others, consultation of DPs, social and LAR impact assessment, establishment and functioning of a grievance redress mechanism, disclosure of the LARP, payment of compensation and provision of other mitigation measures.

A. Internal monitoring

104. The PSC will report to the PMO fortnightly till the compensations have been paid and the DPs vacate the zone of impact, followed by monthly reporting thereafter. The PMO ESSU will prepare quarterly reports based on PSC reporting from the barrages and submit these to the Planning and Development Department and ADB for the latter's review and disclosure on its website.

Table 11.1: Internal Monitoring Reporting

Phase	Frequency	Contents	Duration
Before DPs relocate	Fortnightly	Report progress/issues of LARP implementation activities, functioning of institutional arrangements, payment of compensation and allowances	Mobilization of PSC resettlement team till payments of entitlements and DPs vacating zone of impact
Post relocation of DPs	Monthly	Report progress on monitoring activities and linkages	For 6 months after DPs vacate zone of impact
Construction	Monthly	Confirm that land temporarily acquired during civil works has been restored to its original or an improved condition. Confirm on all sites or sections that provisions for compensation and relocation were completed before displacement of the concerned DPs; and all income restoration measures were in place.	From start to finish of civil works

B. External monitoring

105. PID will hire the services of a qualified and experienced independent external monitoring agency (EMA), an institution or an individual not engaged in any other activity of TPBIP. The **EMA will monitor SPS (2009) compliance in the implementation of the LARP and on the preparation of any necessary corrective action plans. EMA findings and recommendations will be reported in bi-annual monitoring reports submitted to ADB and disclosed on the web.** The series of reports to be prepared as part of the external monitoring process are detailed below and summarized in Table 11.2.

1. Payment of Compensation and Resettlement Completion Report

106. The EMA will also verify the completion of payment of compensation and allowances and other LARP activities leading to 'site clearance'. This completion report of compensation actions will be submitted by the PMO to ADB to allow the civil works contractor to proceed with work in LAR impacted areas. A Resettlement Completion Report will be prepared by the EMA, 6 months after site clearance when all DP monitoring and DP support activities are scheduled to be completed.

2. Corrective Action Plans

107. If the monitoring process identifies compliance gaps for any of the issues and indicators, the Project will investigate these in detail and specify a Corrective Action Plan (CAP), which will be submitted to ADB for review and approval. The approved CAP will be disclosed to the concerned DPs and on the ADB website. At locations where compliance gaps are identified, all civil works will be held until these are resolved satisfactorily through the CAP.

3. Impact and process evaluation

108. One year after LARP completion an impact evaluation of LAR will be conducted by PMO ESSU with support from the EMA.

Table 11.2: External monitoring reports submission and disclosure requirements

Required EMA Reports	Time for submission	Clearance and Disclosure
Bi annual IR External Monitoring Reports	June-2015- June 2020	Clearance by ADB Disclosure on the web
Payment of compensation report	Before notice to proceed to the civil works contractor	Clearance by ADB
Resettlement completion report	6 months after relocation of DPs	Clearance by ADB
Corrective Action Plans	If and when necessary	Clearance by ADB Disclosure on the web
Final evaluation report	1 year after LARP completion	

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

109. All activities related to resettlement in TPBIP are planned in this LARP to ensure that the compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. A timeline for the implementation of the essential activities formulated in this LARP is detailed in the Table 12.1 below. The corresponding parties responsible for each element are also specified

Table 12.1: LARP Implementation Schedule

No	Activity	Responsibility	Date
1	Staffing of LAR implementation team in place and oriented with the DPs and the LARP	PSC /PMO	March' 15
2	External monitoring agency recruited	PMO	March' 15
3	GRC becomes operative	PID –PMO Barrages	March' 15
4	Internal monitoring process initiated	PSC/ PMO -ESSU	April' 15
5	Consultation meetings with DPs on disbursement and LARP implementation schedule	PMO- ESSU/EXN Barrage /DPC/LAR implementation team	April' 15
6	Mutual concurrence and sign off on compensation package between each DP and PID-PMO Barrages based on LARP entitlements, the DMS and census concluded on the cut-off date.	EXN Barrage /DPC/PSC- LAR implementation team	April' 15
7	Allocation and transfer of LAR funds to PMO Barrages	PID/ADB/PMO-Finance Director	April' 15
8	Assist DP households without Computerized National Identity Cards in acquiring these for the entire family	PMO/LAR implementation team/DPC	April' 15
9	Bank Account openings for DPs	PMO/ LAR implementation team/DPC	April' 15
10	Disbursement of compensation payments	PMO Barrages-Director Finance	May –Jun' 15
11	DPs initiate and complete home self relocation process	DPC/LAR implementation team/ EXN Barrage	July –Sep' 15
12	Trimmu Community Mosque relocation	Mosque Committee /EXN Barrage/ LAR implementation team/ Civil Works Contractor	July –Sep' 15
13	Farmer DPs harvest Kharif crop from impacted land and vacate	EXN Barrage/LAR implementation team/DPC	October' 15
14	Trimmu Barrage shops/stalls relocate to replacement site	PMO/ PSC /contractor/ EXN Barrage/ DPC / LAR Implementation team	April' 16
15	Start of civil works Trimmu	Contractor	April' 16
16	Trimmu Traffic diversions become operational	PSC /contractor/ EXN PID	April' 16
17	Start of civil works Panjnad	Contractor	June' 16
18	Internal LAR monitoring	PSC /PMO	April' 15- March' 20
19	Impact Evaluation of LARP	PMO EMA	June' 17
20	End of civil works Panjnad		
21	End of civil works Trimmu		March' 20
22	External LAR monitoring ,bi annual IR monitoring reports and disclosure	EMA	June '15 – June' 20

Annex 1 Census Questionnaire
 Trimmu Panjnad Barrages Improvement Project
 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey
CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

A. GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. Barrage _____ 2. River- _____ Left ☐ Right ☐ Bank3. _____ U/S ☐ D/S ☐
 Location

4. Impact Zone 1.Submergence ☐ 2. Coffe dam ☐ 3. Diversion ☐

5.District _____ 6. Village/Town _____

7. Impacted Entity 1. House hold ☐ 2. Government/public ☐ 3.Community ☐

8. Household
 (HH)/Institution of the Impacted Asset

Name of HH head:	Government/Public/Community Institution Name
Son/daughter of:	

9. Sex of HH Head 1. Male ☐ 2.Female ☐

10. Any physical disability 1. Yes ☐ 2. None ☐

11.National Identification No.

12.Address _____

13. Contactable Mobile Phone

14. Name of Respondent (if HH head not available) _____

15. Relation to HH head 1. Brother, son, nephew, grandson ☐ 2. Neighbour ☐ 3.Community Elder ☐

B. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON THE AP (Check all applicable impacts)

Description of Impact	Temp orary	Perma nent
i. Loss of Residential Structures and/or Land <i>Answer Section C.</i>	☐	☐
ii. Loss of Agricultural Crops, Trees, Livelihood and/or Land <i>Answer Section D.</i>	☐	☐
iii. Loss of Commercial Structures, Business and/or Land <i>Answer Section E.</i>	☐	☐
iv. Loss of Government /Public/ Community Facilities (Mosques, Shrines and Graveyards) <i>Answer Section F</i>	☐	☐

Please complete Section G "Characteristics of Affected Household" for all APs

C. LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES and/or LAND

1. Impacted Residential Structure 2. Type of Structure (tick relevant shaded box)	1. Type of Construction (Use code below)	2. Total Covered Area ft ²	3. Affected Part ft ²	4. Degree of Impact 1=<25%; 2= 25% and >;	Estimated Value Pak Rs.
1. Main House					
2. Allied Structure(s)					
3. Boundary Wall(s)				N/A	
4. Fixtures		Type and Description			

1=Pacca (cemented brick masonry/floors and tiled/girder roof). 2=Semi-Pacca (mud mortared brick masonry/floors and tiled/girder roof); 3=Kaccha (mud walls and thatched roof); 4= Thatched hut.

3. Structure is occupied by

1. Owner of structure

2. Renter

If rented name and address of owner

4. Impacted residential land

1. Loss Permanent =1 Temporary =2	ft ²	3. Affected Area	4. Is remaining plot sufficient to continue living 1=Yes; 2=No	5. Occupancy (use code below)	If squatted or encroached, Name and Address of Owner
2. Overall size of the plot affected					

1=Owner; 2=Squatter 3=Encroacher;

5. If squatted does the squatter own residential or agricultural land elsewhere?1. Yes ☐ 2. None ☐

If yes, how much land and where?

_____ Acres in Revenue Estate (mauza) _____ of District _____

D. LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND, LIVELIHOOD, CROPS AND TREES

1. Impacted Agricultural Land 2. Type of land	1. Loss	Acres		4.	5.	Estimate d Value Pak Rs.
	Permanent =1 Temporary=2	2. Total size of overall owned/operated holding by type	3. Affected Area	Owned/operated holding by type >10% impacted 1=Yes; 2=No	Occupancy (use code below)	
1. Irrigated						
2. Non-irrigated						
3. Uncultivable /barren		N/A		N/A		
4. Pasture/forest		N/A		N/A		

1=Owner; 2=Squatter 3=Encroacher; 4=Leaseholder/tenant;

If land operator is not the owner

1. Full name of Owner (and father's name):

2. Address:

3. Phone _____

3. Does operator share the crop and/or employ labour1. Yes ☐ 2. None ☐

, If yes

Name	Share	Address
Share holder	(1/3; 2/3 etc)	
1. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____
Employee		
3. _____	_____	_____

4. If squatted does the squatter own agricultural land elsewhere?1. Yes ☐ 2. None ☐

If yes, how much land and where?

_____ Acres in Revenue Estate (mauza) _____ of District _____

4. Impacted Farm Structure		1. Type of Construction (Use code below)	2. Total Covered Area ft ²	3. Affected Part ft ²	4. Degree of Impact 1=<25%; 2= 25% and >;	5. Estimated Value PAK Rs
5 structure/ installation (tick relevant shaded box)	Type of					
1. Farm Structure(s)						
2. Installations		Type and Description			Estimated Value	

1=Pacca (cemented brick masonry/floors and tiled/girder roof). 2=Semi-Pacca (mud mortared brick masonry/floors and tiled/girder roof); 3=Kaccha (mud walls and thatched roof); 4= Thatched hut.

6. Details of Impacted tree/crop units		1. Unit	2. Value per unit PK Rs.	3. Total Number of Units	4. Estimated value PK Rs
7. Tree /Crop Type (tick relevant shaded box)					
Crops					
1. Wheat		ft ²			
2. Rice		ft ²			
3. Maize		ft ²			
4. Sugarcane		ft ²			
5. Vegetables/melons					
6. Fodder					
Fruit Bearing Trees					
7.		Ea			
8.		Ea			
9.		Ea			
Non- fruit bearing trees					
10.		Ea			
11.		Ea			
12.		Ea			

E. LOSS OF COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES, LAND AND/OR BUSINESS

1. Details of Impact 2. Type of Structure/ installation (tick shaded box)	1. Type of Construction (Use code below)	3. Total Area of Unit ft ²	4. Affected Part ft ²	5. Degree of Impact 1= <25%; 2= 25% and >;	6. Estimated Value Pak Rs.
1. Shop/s, Building					
2. Combined shop and house					
3. Allied commercial structure(s)					
4. Boundary Wall(s)					
5. Fixtures	Description				

1=Pacca (cemented brick masonry/floors and tiled/girder roof). 2=Semi-Pacca (mud mortared brick masonry/floors and tiled/girder roof); 3=Kaccha (mud walls and thatched roof); 4= Thatched hut. 5=Shift-able Kiosk

3. Structure is occupied by

1. Owner of Structure

2. Renter

4. If rented

1. Full name of Owner (and father's name):

2. Address:

3. Phone Number _____

5. Impacted Commercial Land

1. Loss Permanent =1 Temporary =2	m ²		4. Is remaining plot sufficient to continue business 1=Yes; 2=No	5. Ownership /occupancy (use code below)	If squatted or encroached, Name and Address of Owner
	2. Overall size of the plot affected	3. Affected Area			

1=Owner; 2=Squatter 3=Encroacher

6. Loss of Business 7.Type (use code below)	1. Loss at location: Temporary = 1 Permanent = 2	2 Net Average Monthly Income lost Pak Rs	<u>Other pertinent observations</u>

1 = General Merchant; 2 Cold drinks ice cream; 3=Cloth/Clothing; 4=Pharmacy; 5=Restaurant/Tea Shop; 6= Vegetable and Fruit; 7= Hotel / Restaurant; 8= Tandoor (Bakery); 9=Motor Vehicle Workshop/turner; 10=Petrol Pump; 11=Spare Parts/Hardware and building materials Shop; 12=Trucking station 13=Fired Fish Shop 14= Other, specify

8. Does the impacted business have any employees, if yes1. Yes ☐ 2. None ☐

Name

Address

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

F. LOSS OF GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC/COMMUNITY OWNED FACILITIES

1. Details of Impact 2. Public Facility (tick shaded box)	1. Type of Construction (Use code below)	3. Total Area of Unit m ²	4. Affected Part m ²	5. Degree of Impact 1=<25%; 2= 25% and more;	6. Estimated Value Pak Rs
1. School					
2. Clinic					
3. Community Hall					
4. Health Clinic					
5. Mosque					
6. Graveyard	N/A				
7. Shrine					
8.					
8..Boundary Wall(s)					
Others					

1=Pacca (cemented brick masonry/floors and tiled/girder roof). 2=Semi-Pacca (mud mortared brick masonry/floors and tiled/girder roof); 3=Kaccha (mud walls and thatched roof); 4= Thatched hut. 5=Shift-able Kiosk

3. Impacted Land of the Government/Public/Community Facility

1. Loss	ft ²		4.	5.	
Permanent =1 Temporary =2	2. Overall size of the plot affected	3. Affected Area	Is remaining plot sufficient to continue operations 1=Yes; 2=No	Ownership/ occupancy (use code below)	If squatted or encroached, Name and Address of Owner

4. Any other pertinent observations

G. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

1. Household Quom

1. Arain		2. Baloch		3. Jhambail		4. Sial		5. Other	
----------	----------------------	-----------	----------------------	-------------	----------------------	---------	----------------------	----------	----------------------

Specify _____

2.Characteristics of household members and above (Include those living away for employment/overseas work)

3. Characteristics		1. Sex Male =1 Female =2	2. Age (yrs)	3. Relationship to HH Head (use code in A. below)	4. Education (use code in B. below)	5. Occupation (use code in C. below)	6. Physically handicapped or severe illness Yes=1 No=2	7. Average Monthly income
4. Family Member (Name)	Household head							
	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	6							
	7							
	8							
	9							
	10							
	11							

A. Relationship to HH Head:

1. wife; 2.son/daughter/ nephew/niece; 3. daughter –in- law; 4.grand child; 5. father/mother /(in-law); 6. brother/sister /(in law); 7. other (specify)

B. Education level:

1. illiterate; 2. primary; 3. middle; 4. secondary; 5. graduate; 6. Post-graduate

C. Primary Occupation:

1. agriculture/livestock; 2. business/trade/craft; 3. government and private employment; 4. overseas worker; 5. daily wage earner; 6. house work; 7. home and cottage industry; 8. no occupation/ unemployed.

5. Total household average monthly income derived, from all earning members and sources; including business, trade, agricultural produce and livestock; salary, daily wages and foreign remittances

Amount _____ Pk RS

6. In case you need to relocate as a result of the project, what option will you prefer?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. take the compensation and self relocate | ☐ |
| 2. relocate to a site identified and provided by the government | ☐ |
| 3. undecided/don't know | ☐ |

7. Enumerator's Assessment:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Assessment of the Severity of Impact on the AP: | |
| 1. Severely affected: will not be able to build shop/ house at the same location | ☐ |
| 2. Partially affected | ☐ |
| b. Assessment of Affected Household's vulnerability : | |
| 1. woman-headed family with no male in the family to contribute cash income or agricultural labour | ☐ |
| 2 . elderly or handicapped/disabled household head with no other male in the family to contribute cash income or agricultural labour or support in other business | ☐ |
| 3 . marginal or poor household | ☐ |
| 4. not vulnerable | ☐ |
| c. Other comments | |

Signature of Enumerator _____

Annex 2 Socio-economic Questionnaire
SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY
Trimmu-Panjnad Barrages Improvement Project
QUESTIONNAIRE

Extract household particulars and characteristics from **CENSUS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE: Section A. General Information & Section G. Characteristics of Affected Households**

I. HOUSEHOLD LAND, OTHER ASSETS, LIVELIHOOD STREAMS AND INCOME

(i) *Assets owned here or elsewhere in any district or province*

1. Details of all land and livestock assets	Unit	Qty
Land assets		
1. Irrigated agricultural land	Acres	
2. Non- irrigated agricultural land	Acres	
3. Residential land	Marlas	
4. Commercial land	Marlas	
Livestock assets		
5. Cattle	ea	
6. Goats and sheep	ea	

2. Other assets	Tick relevant cell
1. Loading vehicle: (truck, tanker, pickup etc.)	
2. Passenger vehicle: (car, jeep, van etc.)	
3. Motor cycle	
4. Tractor/trolley/thresher etc.	

(ii) *Liabilities*

3. How much debt have you accumulated _____ Pak Rs.

(iii) *Annual income from various livelihood streams**

4. House hold Income Streams	Amounts in Pak Rs.	% of total
1. Commerce and trade/shop etc,		
2. Agriculture: crops /vegetables/fruit/trees		
3. Cattle and livestock		
4. Salary from employment within country		
5. Wages		
6. Handicrafts and other domestic products		
7. Overseas remittance		
8. Rental income shop/ house		
9. Total annual income		

**Estimated amounts, otherwise try to solicit the percentage contribution from each stream*

II. STANDARD OF LIVING & WELLBEING

(i) Type and size of main dwelling

5. Living Space and Bed rooms	1. One to two rooms	2. Three to four rooms	3 Five to six rooms	4. > Six rooms
6.Type				
1.Pacca				
2.Semi-Pacca				
3.Kaccha				
4.Thatched Hut				

tick relevant cell

(ii) Household amenities

7. Is electricity available?

1. Yes

☐

2. No

☐

If YES, what is the source?

1. Grid		3. Solar	
2. Generator			

tick relevant cell

8. Appliances	1= YES 2= NO	Appliances cont...	1= YES 2= NO
1. Dish /TV		5. Air-conditioner	
2. Radio/Transistor		6. Washing machine	
3. DVD		7. Computer	
4. Refrigerator		8. Mobile phone	

9. Access to water	1. Piped	2. Walk and fetch (time)	3. Tanker
10.Water source			
1. Protected spring			
2. Well/borehole			
3. Hand pump			
4. River/stream			

11. Sanitation practices:

1. Open defecation

☐

2. Traditional toilet

☐

3. Improved toilet

☐

4. Flush

☐

12. Fuel for cooking

1.Cow dung cakes	2. Gas cylinder	3. Kerosene	4. Stacked fire- wood	5. Crop residues and bush collection

tick relevant cell

iii) Household allocations for essential and social expenditure

13. Average Monthly House hold Expenditure	Amounts in Pak Rs.	% of total
1. Food		
2. Clothing		
3. Medical		
4. Education		
5. Household goods		
6. Social and Religious events		
9. Total average monthly expenditure		

*Estimated amounts, otherwise try to solicit the percentage for each category from the total monthly expense

14. How is the OVERALL ECONOMIC SITUATION of your household now, COMPARED TO 12 MONTHS ago?

1. Much worse	
2. Slightly worse	
3. Same	
4. Slightly better	
5. Much better	

tick relevant cell

III. HEALTH, WELLNESS AND ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES

(i) Health

15. Does any member of your family suffer from a major illness now or in the last 12 months?

1. Yes

☐

2. No

☐

If YES,

1.Treatment 2. Illness	1 Allopathic Doctor	2. Hakeem	3. Traditional healer	4. No treatment

16. Have your children received required immunization?

1. Yes

☐

2. No

☐

17. The last child birth delivery in your household was assisted by?

1. No one	
2. Doctor	
3. Midwife	
4. Relative/neighbor/friend	

tick relevant cell

(ii) Education

18. Children in household six to eight years olds	1. Total number	2. Number attending primary school
1. Girls		
2. Boys		

iii) National inclusion and social protection

19. Which of the following applies to you and your family?	Yes	No
1. I am in possession of a National Identity Card		
2. My spouse is in possession of a National Identity Card		
3. My children are in possession of the B Form		
4. My family is a beneficiary of the Benazir Income Support Program		

tick relevant cell

Annex 3: Consultation and Information Dissemination

Attachment 1

2 January 2014 Consultation to Finalize Entitlements and Relocation Strategy Minutes and Attendance Record

The persons included in the attached list participated in the information and consultation meeting of the TPBIP conducted with the DPs in Trimmu on 2 January 2014. The meeting was arranged a few days earlier through mutual agreement of time, venue and purpose with the DPC and was communicated through loudspeaker announcements the previous evening and early morning of 2 January. The meeting was held at the residence of the Chairman of the Displaced Persons Committee. All previous general assembly meetings of the DPs have always been held at this venue, with the consent of all groups amongst the Displaced Person, who find it a convenient location. After a recitation from the Quran, the Director ESSU PMO Barrages, Punjab Irrigation Department conducted the consultation, facilitated by the International Resettlement Specialist and the Sociologist PIA.P.

The salient points and conclusions from this consultation are summarized in Chapter VII of this LARP.

Through affixing their signatures and thumb impressions in the attached list the participants unanimously endorsed the entitlements for compensation and resettlement allowances that were discussed and proposed during the meeting, verbally summarized in the local dialect by the Director ESSU. To ensure that the points had been understood and endorsed by all the Director also requested a participant to stand up and enumerate each of the point in detail. Various groups and individuals in the meeting were also quizzed to confirm that the entitlements were understood. Each of the entitlement detailed below was endorsed with a show of hands. Calls were also made before concluding the meeting to ensure there were no dissenting opinions.

مشاورتی اجلاس برائے متاثرین کمپنی محمد حسن، عمری کنڈرہ ترنگوں بیراج

تاریخ 2 جنوری 2014 کو ترنگوں بیراج کی بحالی و توسیع کے حوالے سے مشاورتی اجلاس منعقد ہوا۔ شرکاء کی فہرست منسلک ہے۔
تاریخ 30-12-2013 کو مشاورتی اجلاس کیلئے مقامی آبادی کو مطلع کیا گیا اور جوڑہ اجلاس سے ایک روز قبل انھیں دوبارہ بھی مطلع کر دیا گیا۔ مزید برآں 2 جنوری 1914 کو علی الصبح مقامی مسجد کے ارد گرد پیکر پر بھی اعلان کر دیا گیا تھا۔ یہ مشاورتی اجلاس چیئرمین متاثرین کمپنی کی زیر صدارت منعقد ہوا۔

اجلاس کی ابتداء قرآن پاک کی تلاوت سے کی گئی۔ ضرورت محسوس پاک کے بعد PMO Barrages کے ڈائریکٹر اینوائٹرنمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈ لوٹ نے انٹرنیشنل ریسٹریکٹ سیٹلائٹ اور پریپ پروجیکٹ کے سوشل ووجنٹ کی طرف سے منعقدہ مشاورتی اجلاس میں شرکت کی۔

متاثرین کو انکی آباد کاری اور نقصانات کے ازالے کیلئے رہنمائی جانے والی حکمت عملی سے تفسیر آگاہ کیا گیا۔

- متاثرہ اثاثہ جات کے معاد خد کی ادائیگی
- از خود آباد کاری الاؤنس
- اثاثہ جات کی منتقلی کا الاؤنس
- اخراجات کیلئے Transition Allowance
- Vulnerability Allowance
- فصلوں کے نقصان کی ادائیگی
- Severity of Agricultural Impact کا الاؤنس
- کاروبار میں تعطل کا الاؤنس اور کرائے کا معاوضہ کر کے کاروبار کیلئے جگہ کی فراہمی

اس امر کو یقینی بنانے کیلئے کہ شرکاء مندرجہ بالا تمام نکات بخوبی سمجھ چکے ہیں، انکی شہنشاہ کو کھڑا کر کے تمام نکات دہرانے کیلئے کہا گیا۔ مزید برآں شرکاء سے الزامی اور اجتماعی طور پر مختلف سوالات کر کے اس امر کی بھی تصدیق کی گئی کہ متاثرین کی آباد کاری سے متعلق تمام معاملات سمجھی شرکاء بخوبی سمجھ چکے ہیں۔ اس کے بعد ڈائریکٹر (PMO Barrages) نے تمام نکات کا مقامی زبان میں خلاصہ بیان کیا۔

اجدس کا نتیجہ اخذ کرنے سے پہلے اس امر کو یقینی بنانے کیلئے کہ شرکا میں کوئی اختلاف رائے نہیں ہے ایک بار حرایران سے رائے لی گئی۔

بروزیکٹ ٹیم کی طرف سے جو درخواستیں کی گئی کہ ہر متاثرہ فرد کے نقصانات کا معاوضہ میں ہوی کے مشورہ سے بینک کھاتے میں جمع کروایا جائے لیکن شرکا کی جانب سے اس جوہر کی بھولور مخالفت کی گئی، اسکا موقف یہ تھا کہ انھیں اپنی فرائض کا گھر سے نقصان مناسب نہیں لگتا۔ مزید برآں شرکا کا یہ بھی کہنا تھا کہ یہ تاثر غلط ہے کہ اکیڈمزد معاوضہ کے کرغائب ہو جائے گا یا اس رقم کا غلط استعمال کرے گا۔

متاثرین کا ایک مطالبہ یہ بھی تھا کہ متاثرہ افراد کے معاوضے اور دیگر اڈولسز کی ادائیگی کے بعد ان لوگوں کو یہ جگہ خالی کرنے اور ان خود آباد کاری کیلئے 3 ماہ کا وقت دیا جائے۔ متاثرین نے اس بات پر بھی زور دیا کہ سارے موسم سے پہلے فیکٹ متعلق موسم گرما میں ہونی چاہیے۔

تاہم شرکا نے متفقہ طور پر ایسی آباد کاری کے رد میں غل پر مکمل آمادگی اور اطمینان ظاہر کیا۔ اس مشاورتی اجدس میں شریک بھی شرکا نے اپنے دستخط/نشان لگوئے کے ذریعے متفقہ طور پر ایسی آباد کاری کیلئے ادا کیے جانے والے معاوضے اور اڈولسز پر مکمل اطمینان ظاہر کیا۔ مزید برآں تفصیل بیان کئے گئے ہر مسئلہ کا حاکمین کی جانب سے ہاتھ اچھا کر تو مشق بھی کی گئی اور یہ فیصلہ کیا گیا کہ (Enacting Agency) متاثرین کی آباد کاری کو آسان بنانے اور ان کے بہتر معیار زندگی کیلئے مدد فراہم کرنے کے اقدامات کرے گی۔

(د) تمام افسر کے تفصیلی جائزے اور پیمائش کی بنیاد پر متاثرہ اثاثہ جات کے معاوضے کی ادائیگی کی جائے گی اور اس معاوضے میں سے ملے کسی کوئی نہیں کی جائے گی۔

(د) اثاثہ جات کی متعلق کیلئے ایک اڈولس دیا جائے گا۔

(د) 3 ماہ کے اخراجات کیلئے (Transition Allowance) دیا جائے گا۔

(iv) ہر اس شخص کو جس کا گھو برا جھگڑا کی وجہ سے متاثر ہوگا، ایک سال کی اوسط آمدنی کے مساوی از خود آباد کاری الڈنس دیا جائے گا۔

(v) ایسے متاثرین جنکی جائیداد آمدنی اس علاقے کی اوسط جائیداد آمدنی سے کم ہے یا پھر ایسے خاندان جنکی سہراہ عورت ہے انھیں (Vulnerability Allowance) دیا جائے گا۔

(vi) متاثرہ کاشتکاروں کو انکی متاثرہ فصلوں کی تیز آمدنی کے علاوہ ایک سی الڈنس دیا جائے گا اور اگر نقصان 15% سے زیادہ ہوگا تو (Severity of Agricultural Impact) الڈنس دیا جائے گا۔

(vii) متاثرہ کاشتکاروں کو کاروبار میں تھقل کا الڈنس دیا جائے گا اور ان کے ساتھ کرائے کا معاوضہ کر کے انھیں بیراج کے قریب کاروبار کیلئے جگہ بھی فراہم کی جائے گی۔

مقام: بستی محمد بخش

مشاورتی اجلاس برائے بحالی و ترمیم ترمیموں میراج

2-01-2014

نمبر شمار	نام جمعہ ولایت	قوم	غون نمبر	دستخط / نشان انگشت
01	حاجی شعیب ولد محمد بخش	جھیل	0300-6019014	
02	محمد الطاف ولد محمد شعیب	"	0300-7654715	محمد الطاف
03	محمد الیاس ولد محمد شعیب	"	0301-3238070	محمد الیاس
04	محمد اقبال ولد اللہ دہ	"	0301-3690191	
05	محمد نذیر ولد اللہ دہ	"		
06	عاشق علی ولد اللہ دہ	"	03007507085	عاشق علی
07	علی اعجاز ولد علی شیر	"	0300-7904887	علی اعجاز
08	محمد رمضان ولد محمد عارف	"		
09	عبد الرشید ولد اللہ دہ	"	0343-6920277	
10	محمد حسن ولد محمد شریف	"		
11	محمد اختر ولد ملک شہر	"	0301-7005516	
12	محمد ظفر ولد اللہ دہ	"		
13	سرفراز ولد اللہ دہ	"	0302-5601946	

نمبر شمار	نام جمعہ ولدیت	قوم	فون نمبر	دستخط / نشان انگوتھا
14	محمد نواز ولد محمد حسین	جھیل	0301-6956026	محمد نواز
15	محمد راز ولد محمد حسین		0301-39243925	محمد راز
16	طالب ولد پیر بخش		0301-7509033	
17	محمد یونس ولد شریف		0306-5262507	
18	محمد صنیف ولد جبرین			
19	محمد اسحاق ولد احمدین			
20	جاوید ولد محمد اکرم			
21	محمد یوسف ولد محمد اسحاق			محمد یوسف
22	محمد اشرف ولد اللہ دتہ			
23	عبد الحفیظ ولد محمد صنیف			
24	صوفی سرفراز ولد بیان سجاول	مکھڑا سیال		صوفی سرفراز سیال
25	محمد نواز ولد بیان سجاول			
26	منظہر ولد حیات	صہا سیال		
27	صہا شیم ولد جیون (صہمت اللہ)	"		

عبد الحميد



55 - محمد شمس الدين ولد الله دة

~~56~~

56 - الله دة ولد محمد عارف

57 - محمد قاسم ولد بيون

58 - الله دة ولد محمد قاسم

59 - محمد اظهر ولد بيون

طہ الطاف

جافیر اقبال

۶۰۔ محمد الطاف ولد بہاول بخش

۶۱۔ جاوید اقبال ولد مختار حسین

۶۲۔ محمد صفوان ولد محمد امیر

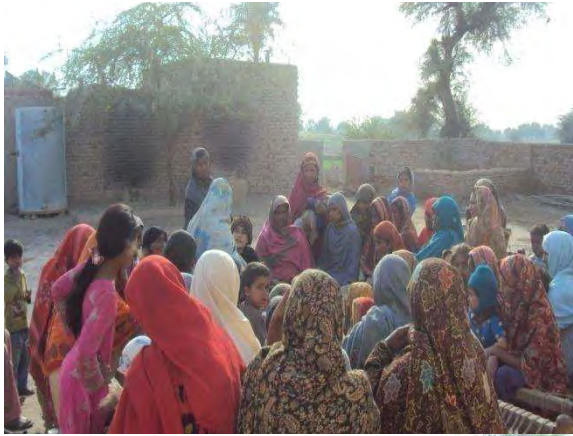
۶۳۔ سکندر اصوات ولد شہید محمد

Attachment 2: Annex 3
7 January 2014 Consultation on Entitlements and Relocation with DP Women
Attendance Record

A meeting with the females from the affected settlement on Trimmu Barrage was held on January 7, 2014 to effectively involve them in the consultation process planning process. The participants were informed formally through telephone calls to their male representatives one day before the consultation meeting. The meeting was held at a common place and in encouraging atmosphere where all affected women can easily assemble and share their concerns without intimidation. Formal and informal group discussion and information disclosure session was initiated, in which all the participants had an equal opportunity to speak about project related issues. Generally, they were found well informed about the project. The concerns raised by women were documented informally and are summarized in Chapter VII of this LARP. List of participants along with their signatures / thumb impression is given below.

A photo log of the consultation is also shown.

Photo log of the Gender Consultation Process



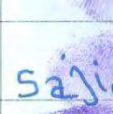
DATE: 07-01-14

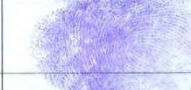
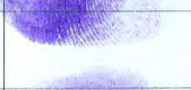
PUNJAB IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PIAIP)

REHABILITATION AND UPGRADATION OF TRIMMU BARRAGE

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FEMALES)

PARTICIPANTS

Sr. No	Name	Father's name / Wife of	CNIC No	Signature/ Thumb Impression	Caste
1)	Nisha Mai	M. Bakhsh (late)	-		Jubail
2)	Zulekhan	M. Haris	-		-do-
3)	Karam Mai	M. Shaban	33202-12148 28-0		-do-
4)	Munir bibi	M. Ameer	-		Sial
5)	Altaf wasai	M. Rasim	-		Sial
6)	Irshad Bibi	Falmar	-		Sial
7)	Habeem bibi	Allah Ditta (late)	-		Jubail
8)	Fadima bibi	Jewan (late)	33202-70724 13-2		Sial
9)	Zareen bibi	Mujaffar	-		Sial
10)	Rahmat bibi	Allah Ditta	33202-47966 94-2		Jubail
11)	Sajida Parveen	Ashiq Ali	-		-do-
12)	Munawar Bibi	M. Nawaz	33202-0266 110-4		-do-
13)	Ruqia bibi	M. Ramzan	33202-6596 725-6		-do-
14)	Nasreen bibi	M. Saeed	-		Atrian

Sr. No	Name	Father's name / Wife of	CNIC No	Signature/ Thumb Impression	Cast
15	Kouba Bibi	M. Ashraf	33202-58 13378-8		Jubail
16	Kouba Parveen	Riaz	-		-do-
17	Fahat Parveen	Umar Arif	-		Sial
18	Magsood bibi	Sufi Sarfaraz	-		Sial
19	Rani Bibi	Magsoor Hussain	33202-8155 928-2		Jubail
20	Nasreen bibi	M. Khan	-		-do-
21	Najia bibi	Gulam Abbass	-		-do-
22	Bibi Rani	Hashmat	-		Sial
23	Najia bibi	M. Imran	-		Jubail
24	Zarina bibi	M. Nawaz	33202-8662788-0 - / /		-do-
25	Nadia Parveen	Munir Ahmad	-		-do-
26	Shayan Mai	Allah Yar (Jale)	-		-do-
27	Nasim bibi	M. Saleem	-		-do-
28	Hameed bibi	Ali Nawaz	33202-59093 95-8		-do-
29	Shamim bibi	Rashid bibi	33202-15106 71-4		-do-
30	Parveen bibi	M. Mahboob	-		-do-
31	Bakht Bibi	Ahzan Ali	-		-do-

Sr. No	Name	Father's name / Wife of	CNIC No	Signature/ Thumb Impression	
32	Kubra bibi	P/O M. Hameed w/o Gulam Muhammad	33202-5700 490-2	-	Caste / Tribal
33	Rajia bibi	Ali shah	-	-	-do-
34	Nagina bibi	Riaz	-	33 jinki	-do-
35	Kousar bibi	M. Ramzan	-	-	-do-
36	Shabana Mai	Falib Hussain	-	-	-do-
37	Zarina Mai	Abdul Haliz	32304-1469 167-8	-	-do-
38	Zafra bibi	M. Yousef	33202-14064 98-8	-	-do-
39	Falica bibi	Zafar Abbas	-	-	-do-
40	Rasla bibi	Asghar Ali	-	-	-do-
41	Rajia Bibi	M. Hasan	-	-	-do-
42	Parveen bibi	Younus Ali	-	-	-do-
43	Famina bibi	Gulam Abbas	-	-	-do-
44	Manjaram Mai	M. Razaq	-	-	-do-
45	Fumara bibi	M. Ramzan	33202-0317 234-4	-	Fial
46	Kanizan Mai	M. Asghar	33202-2758 227-8	-	Fial
47	Musarat bibi	Azhar Iqbal	33202-513 4238-0	-	-do-
48	Fumara Mai	Shoukat Ali	-	-	-do-

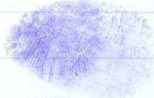
Focus Group Discussion (Females)

Date: 07-01-14

Sr. No.	Name	Father/Husband Name	CNIC No	Signature/Impression	Caste
49	Khurshid bibi	w/o M. Zahir	-		Jubail
50	Mukhtia Mai	w/o M. Hussain	-		-do-
51	Naseem bibi	w/o M. Raza	-		-do-
52	Naseem bibi	w/o M. Iqbal	-		-do-
53	Kausar bibi	w/o Akhtar	-		-do-
54	Maryam bibi	w/o M. Akram	-		-do-
55	Gulam Sakina	w/o M. Ishtaq	-		-do-
56	Fazana bibi	w/o Umar Hayat	-		Fial
57	Kariz bibi	w/o M. Nazir	-		Jubail
58	Munazza bibi	w/o Parvez	-	Munazza	Jubail
59	Kalsam bibi	w/o M. Akhtar	-	گلسام	Jubail
60	Naseem bibi	w/o M. Iqbal	-		-do-
61	Husna bibi	w/o M. Yasin (late)	-		-do-
62	Ishad bibi	w/o M. Ashraf	-		-do-

P.T.O

Date: 07-1-14

63. Halima bibi w/o M. Ismail -  Arain
64. Zarina bibi w/o Parag Abhata -  Arain
65. Zahida Pervaiz w/o M. Mumtaz -  Arain

[illegible]

Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014																
ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportation Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Soverity of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/Employment	Total Compensation	
005-02/TB	M. Altaf s/o Haji M. Shaban	Residential (ft²)					206360	120,000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	367360	
		Main House														
		Room	S.Pacca	287	600	172200										
		Walls/Platform (ft³)														
		B.Wall	S.Pacca	63	120	7560										
		Floor	Pacca	144	150	21600										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		E/C	Fixture	1	5000	5000										
Sub total					206360											
006-02/TB	Ilyas s/o Haji M. Shaban	Residential (ft²)					262450	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	423450	
		Main House														
		Room	Pacca	255	840	214200										
		Allied structures (ft²)														
		Manger	Pacca	55	150	8250										
		Walls/Platform (ft³)														
		B.Wall	S. Pacca	225	120	27000										
		B.Wall of Platform	S. Pacca	50	120	6000										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		H. Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000										

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014															
ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportatio n Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Severity of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/Empl oyment	Total Compensation
021-02/TB	Talib Hussain s/o Pir Bux	Residential (ft²)					57520	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	218520
		Main House													
		Room	Kacha	157	360	56520									
		Fixtures (ea)													
		T/C	Fixture	1	1000	1000									
Sub total						57520									
022-02/TB	Muhammad Ashraf s/o Allah Ditta	Residential (ft²)					122440	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	283440
		Main House													
		Room	S.Pacca	192	600	115200									
		Walls/Platform (ft³)													
		B. Wall	Kacha	78	80	6240									
		Fixtures (ea)													
		T/C	Fixture	1	1000	1000									
Sub total						122440									
023-02/TB	Safdar s/o Allah Ditta	Residential (ft²)					76800	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	237800
		Main House													
		Room	Kacha	168	360	60480									
		Allied structures (ft²)													
		Cage	Kacha	12	180	2160									
		Room	Thatched Structure	118	120	14160									
Sub total						76800									
024-02/TB	Manzoor Hussain s/o Allah Ditta	Residential (ft²)					50760	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	211760
		Main House													
		Room	Kacha	141	360	50760									
Sub total						50760									

[illegible]

Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014																
ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportatio n Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Sovery of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss or Business/ Emp loyment	Total Compensation	
027-02/TB	Munir Ahmad s/o Allah Ditta	Residential (ft²)					287520	120000	5000	36000	36000	0	0	0	484520	
		Main House														
		Room	Pacca	198	840	166320										
		Room	S. Pacca	202	600	121200										
Sub total						287520										
028-02/TB	Ashiq Ali s/o Allah Ditta	Residential (ft²)					217520	120000	5000	36000	36000	0	0	10000	424520	
		Main House														
		Room	Pacca	187	840	157080										
		Kitchen	Thatched Structure	207	120	24840										
		Bath room	S. Pacca	36	600	21600										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		E/C	Fixture	1	5000	5000										
		T/C	Fixture	2	1000	2000										
		H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000										
Livelihood		Boating														
Sub total						217520										

[illegible]

Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014																
ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportation Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Severity of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss or Business/ Employment	Total Compensation	
030-02/TB	Muhammad Nazeer s/o Allah Ditta	Residential (ft²)					346500	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	507500	
		Main House														
		Room	Kacha	179	360	64440										
		Room	Kacha	179	360	64440										
		Kitchen	S.Pacca	171	600	102600										
		W.Room	S.Pacca	60	600	36000										
		Allied structures (ft²)														
		Cattle Shed	Kacha	33	180	5940										
		Fodder Store	S. Pacca	208	240	49920										
		Walls/Platform (ft³)														
		B.Wall	S.Pacca	93	120	11160										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		E/C	Fixture	1	5000	5000										
		H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000										
Sub total					346500											
031-02/TB	Muhammad Nawaz s/o Sajawal	Residential (ft²)					148640	120000	5000	36000	36000	0	0	0	345640	
		Main House														
		Room	Kacha	205	360	73800										
		W.Room	Kacha	56	360	20160										
		Allied structures (ft²)														
		Cattle Shed	Kacha	146	180	26280										
		Fodder Store	Kacha	80	180	14400										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		T/C	Fixture	2	1000	2000										
		E/C	Fixture	1	5000	5000										
		H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000										
		Sub total														148640

Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014																
ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportation Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Sovereignty of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/Employment	Total Compensation	
032-02/TB	Umer Daraz s/o Sufi Sarfraz	Residential (ft²)					106920	120000	5000	36000	36000	0	0	0	303920	
		Main House														
		Room	Kacha	227	360	81720										
		Kitchen	Kacha	70	360	25200										
Sub total						106920										
033-02/TB	Sufi Sarfraz Ali s/o Mian Sajawal	Residential (ft²)					381880	120000	5000	36000	36000	0	0	0	578880	
		Main House														
		Room	Kacha	281	360	101160										
		Room	Kacha	223	360	80280										
		Room	Kacha	227	360	81720										
		Latrin	Pacca	20	840	16800										
		Septic Tank	Pacca	35	840	29400										
		Allied structures (ft²)														
		Cattle Shed	Kacha	364	180	65520										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000										
		Sub total														

Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014																
ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportation Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Soverity of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/ Employment	Total Compensation	
034-02/TB	Asghar Ali s/o M. Hanief	Residential (ft²)					94400	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	255400	
		Main House														
		Room	S.Pacca	139	600	83400										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		Electric Motor	Fixture	1	10000	10000										
		T/C	Fixture	1	1000	1000										
Sub total						94400										
035-02/TB	Baqir Ali s/o Shah Muhammad	Residential (ft²)					79600	120000	5000	36000	36000	0	0	0	276600	
		Main House														
		Room	Kacha	159	360	57240										
		Allied structures (ft²)														
		Hut	Thatched Structure	100	120	12000										
		Walls/Platform (ft³³)														
		B.Wall	Kacha	42	80	3360										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000										
Sub total						79600										
036-02/TB	Zafar Ali s/o Allah Ditta	Residential (ft²)					153040	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	314040	
		Main House														
		Room	Pacca	181	840	152040										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		T/C	Fixture	1	1000	1000										
Sub total						153040										

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Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014																
ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportation Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Sovery of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/Employment	Total Compensation	
039-02/TB	Muhammad Akram s/o Muhammad Haneef	Residential (ft²)					254120	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	415120	
		Main House														
		Room	S. Pacca	150	600	90000										
		Room	S. Pacca	134	600	80400										
		W.Room	S. Pacca	48	600	28800										
		Walls/Platform (ft³)														
		B.Wall	S. Pacca	369	120	44280										
		Cage	S. Pacca	11	240	2640										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000										
	Tandoor	Kacha	1	1000	1000											
Sub total						254120										
040-02/TB	Muhammad Younas s/o Muhammad Shareef	Residential (ft²)					51000	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	212000	
		Main House														
		Room	Kacha	110	360	39600										
		Thathed Hut	Kacha	77	120	9240										
		Allied structures (ft²)														
		Cage	Kacha	12	180	2160										
Sub total						51000										

Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014																
ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportatio n Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Soverity of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/ Emp loyment	Total Compensation	
041-02/TB	Muhammad Haneef s/o Muhammad Ibrahim	Residential (ft²)					222960	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	383960	
		Main House														
		Room	S.Pacca	350	600	210000										
		Walls/Platform (ft³)														
		Prayer Platform	Kacha	12	80	960										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		E/C	Fixture	1	5000	5000										
		H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000										
Sub total						222960										
042-02/TB	Muhammad Safdar s/o Muhammad Haneef	Residential (ft²)					190000	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	351000	
		Main House														
		Room	S. Pacca	244	600	146400										
		Kitchen	Kacha	110	360	39600										
		Walls/Platform (ft³)														
		B.Wall	Kacha	50	80	4000										
Sub total						190000										
043-02/TB	Muhammad Hasan s/o Muhammad Shareef	Residential (ft²)					120080	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	281080	
		Main House														
		Room	Kacha	200	360	72000										
		Kitchen (Thatched)	Kacha	132	120	15840										
		W.Room	S. Pacca	32	600	19200										
		Allied Structure (ft²)														
		Cage	Kacha	12	180	2160										
		Cage	Kacha	16	180	2880										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		T/C	Kacha	1	1000	1000										
H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000												
Sub total						120080										

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Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014																
ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportation Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Severity of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/ Employment	Total Compensation	
053-02/TB	Muhammad Hussain s/o Muhammad Bux	Main House					649400	120000	10000	36000	0	0	0	45000	860400	
		Room	Pacca	223	840	187320										
		Room	Pacca	169	840	141960										
		Room	Pacca	134	840	112560										
		Kitchen	Pacca	73	840	61320										
		W. Room	Pacca	43	840	36120										
		W. Room	Pacca	33	840	27720										
		Fixture														
		T/C	Fixture	1	1000	1000										
		E/C	Fixture	1	5000	5000										
		H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000										
		Business														
		Allied Structures														
		Tharah (ft3 ³)	Pacca	416	150	62400										
kiosks	Moveable	2														
Fixture																
H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000												
Sub total						649400										
054-02/TB	Muhammad Afzal s/o Muhammad Shareef	Main House					36040	120000	10000	36000	0	0	0	45000	247040	
		Room	Thatched Structure	98	120	11760										
		Room	Thatched Structure	144	120	17280										
		Fixture														
		H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000										
		Business														
		Kiosk	Moveable	1												

Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014																
ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportation Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Severity of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/Employment	Total Compensation	
Sub total						36040										
055-02/TB	Muhammad Ramzan s/o Muhammad Bux	Main house					578590	120000	10000	36000	0	76800	0	45000	866390	
		Room	Pacca	156	840	131040										
		Room	Pacca	122	840	102480										
		Room	Pacca	193	840	162120										
		Kitchen	Kacha	13	360	4680										
		Allied Structure														
		Fodder Store	S. Pacca	33	240	7920										
		Walls/Platform (ft³)														
		Wash Room (only Walls)	Pacca	57	150	8550										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		T/C	Fixture	1	1000	1000										
		Electric Motor	Fixture	1	10000	10000										
		E/C	Fixture	1	5000	5000										
		H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000										
		Tube Well	Fixture	1	55000	55000										
		Agriculture (Kanal)														
		Rabi Crop	Wheat	16	4800	76800										
		Business														
		Allied Structures														
		Thatched Shed	Moveable													
		Kiosk	Moveable	1												
Fixture																
H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000												

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Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014

ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportatio n Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Soverity of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/Emp loyment	Total Compensation
061-02/TB	Muhammad Azhar Iqbal s/o Jewan Bux	Main house					182040	120000	5000	36000	36000	0	0	0	379040
		Room	Kacha	213	360	76680									
		Kitchen	S.Pacca	166	600	99600									
		Allied Structures													
		Cage	Kacha	32	180	5760									
Sub total						182040									
062-02/TB	Akhtar s/o Falak Sher	Main house					18120	120000	5000	36000	36000	0	0	0	215120
		Room	Thatched Structure	151	120	18120									
Sub total						18120									
063-02/TB	Muhammad Ismail s/o Dilmeer	Main house					195600	120000	5000	36000	0	0	0	0	356600
		Room	Pacca	226	840	189840									
		Walls/Platform (ft3 ³)													
		B.wall	S.Pacca	48	120	5760									
Sub total						195600									
064-02/TB	Abdul Hafeez s/o Muhammad Haneef	Main house					17040	120000	5000	36000	36000	0	0	0	214040
		Room	Thatched Structure	142	120	17040									
Sub total						17040									
065-02/TB	Muhammad Ashraf	Main house					142600	120000	5000	36000	36000	0	0	0	339600
		Room	S. Pacca	226	600	135600									
		Fixture													
		H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000									
Sub total						142600									
Sub Total-A						16592780	16592780	7800000	380000	2340000	972000	957600	535200	560000	30,137,580

Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014																
ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportation Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Severity of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/Employment	Total Compensation	
Sub total						21350										
068-03/TB	Ghulam Muhammad s/o Muhammad Ameer	Commercial					155200	0	5000	0	0	0	0	45000	205200	
		Shop	S. Pacca	247	600	148200										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000										
Sub total		155200														
069-03/TB	Muhammad Munir s/o M. Baqir	Commercial					0	0	5000	0	0	0	0	45000	50000	
		Wooden Kiosks	Moveable	2												
		Thatched Shed	Moveable													
Sub total																
070-03/TB	M. Ashraf s/o Sikandar Hayat	Commercial					0	0	5000	0	0	0	0	45000	50000	
		Kiosk	Moveable	1												
		Thatched Shed	Moveable													
Sub total																
071-03/TB	M. Siddique s/o Bahawal Bux	Commercial														
		Kiosk	Moveable	1				0	5000	0	0	0	45000	50000		
Sub total																
072-03/TB	Bahawal Bux s/o Pathana	Commercial					16890	0	5000	0	0	0	0	45000	66890	
		Kiosks	Moveable	2												
		Thatched Shed	Moveable													
		Tandoor	S.Pacca	37	120	4440										
		Floor	Pacca	83	150	12450										

Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014																
ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportation Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Severity of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/Employment	Total Compensation	
Sub total						16890										
073-03/TB	M. Shareef s/o Bahawal Bux	Commercial														
		Kiosk	Moveable	1				0	5000	0	0	0	0	45000	50000	
Sub total																
074-03/TB	M. Khalid s/o Muhammad Bux	Commercial					11400	0	5000	0	0		0	45000	61400	
		Tandoor	Pacca	54	150	8100										
		Tharah	Pacca	22	150	3300										
Sub total						11400										
075-03/TB	Sikandar Hayat S/O Sher Muhammad	Commercial														
		Adda							5000		36000			45000	86000	
Sub total-C						204840	204840	0	45000	0	36000	0	0	405000	690840	
Agricultural Impacts																
076-04/TB	Muhammad Manzoor s/o Sultan	Agriculture (Kanal)					590000	0	0	0	0	528000	528000	0	1646000	
		Rabi Crop	Wheat	80	4800	384000										
		Kharif Crop	Fodder	24	6000	144000										
		Fixtures (ea)														
		H.Pump	Fixture	1	7000	7000										
		Tubewell	Fixture	1	55000	55000										
Sub total						590000										
077-04/TB	Falak Sher s/o Haq Nawaz	Agriculture (Kanal)					19200	0	0	0	0	19200	0	0	38400	
		Rabi Crop	Wheat	4	4800	19200										

Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014																
ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportation Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Severity of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/Employment	Total Compensation	
Sub total						19200										
078-04/TB	Shameer s/o Sultan	Agriculture (Kanal)					326400	0	0	0	0	326400	326400	0	979200	
		Rabi Crop	Wheat	48	4800	230400										
		Kharif Crop	Fodder	16	6000	96000										
Sub total						326400										
079-04/TB	Nasir s/o Fazil	Agriculture (Kanal)					136800	0	0	0	0	136800	0	0	273600	
		Rabi Crop	Wheat	16	4800	76800										
		Kharif Crop	Fodder	10	6000	60000										
Sub total						136800										
080-04/TB	Manzoor Hussain s/o Muhammad Kabeer	Agriculture (Kanal)					129600	0	0	0	0	129600	0	0	259200	
		Rabi Crop	Wheat	12	4800	57600										
		Kharif Crop	Fodder	12	6000	72000										
Sub total						129600										
081-04/TB	Zulfqar s/o Sultan	Agriculture (Kanal)					460800	0	0	0	0	460800	460800	0	1382400	
		Rabi Crop	Wheat	56	4800	268800										
		Kharif Crop	Fodder	32	6000	192000										
Sub total						460800										
082-04/TB	Bashir Ahmed s/o M. Fazil	Agriculture (Kanal)					57600	0	0		0	57600	0	0	115200	
		Rabi Crop	Wheat	12	4800	57600										

Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014

ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportatio n Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Soverity of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/Emp loyment	Total Compensation
Sub total						57600									
083-04/TB	Farid s/o Waryam	Agriculture (Kanal)					42000	0	0	0	0	42000	0	0	84000
		Kharif Crop	Fodder	7	6000	42000									
Sub total						42000									
084-04/TB	Nawab Khan s/o Allah Dad	Agriculture (Kanal)					57600	0	0	0	0	57600	57600	0	172800
		Rabi Crop	Wheat	7	4800	33600									
		Kharif Crop	Fodder	4	6000	24000									
Sub total						57600									
085-04/TB	M. Rashid s/o Pehlwan	Agriculture (Kanal)					42000	0	0	0	0	42000	42000	0	126000
		Kharif Crop	Fodder	7	6000	42000									
Sub total						42000									
086-04/TB	Wahab Khan s/o Allah Dad	Agriculture (Kanal)					40800	0	0	0	0	40800	0	0	81600
		Rabi Crop	Wheat	6	4800	28800									
		Kharif Crop	Fodder	2	6000	12000									
Sub total						40800									
087-04/TB	M. Shabir S/O M.Fazil	Agriculture (Kanal)					19200	0	0	0	0	19200	0	0	38400
		Rabi Crop	Wheat	4	4800	19200									
Sub total						19200									
Sub Total-D						1922000	1922000	0	0	0	0	1860000	1414800	0	5196800

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Displaced Persons, Lost Assets and Allowances Trimmu Barrage, 2 January 2014

ID No.	Name of AP	Lost Assets	Type	Quantity	Unit Rate	Sub Total of Item	Replacement Cost of lost Assets	Self Relocation Allowance	Transportatio n Allowance	Transitional Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Agricultural Rehabilitation Allowance	Soverity of Agriculture Impacts	Temporary Loss of Business/Emp loyment	Total Compensation
Sub Total-E														290000	290000
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)						19323770	19323770	7800000	430000	2340000	1008000	2817600	1950000	1255000	36,924,370

Annex-A(5-I)-Crop Compensation and Agri. Allowances for affectees of Trimmu & Panjnad Barrages

			Crop Compensation						Total Compen sation	Agri. Allowances			Total Comp. + Allowanc e
Sr No.	ID No.	Name and Father's Name	Rabi Crop			Kharif Crop				Agricultural rehabilitation Allowance	Soverity Of Agricultural Impact	Total Allowances	
			Qty (K)	Rate	Amount	Qty (K)	Rate	Amount					
1	001-02/PB	Ameer Baksh S/o Wallo Khan	16	4800	76800	4	6000	24000	100800	100800	100800	201600	302400
2	004-02/TB	Haji Muhammad Shaban s/o M. Bux	6	4800	28800	0	0	0	28800	28800	0	28800	57600
3	029-02/TB	Sarfraz s/o Allah Ditta (Late)	0	0	0	6	6000	36000	36000	36000	36000	72000	108000
4	044-02/TB	Ghulam Sarwar s/o Dilmeer	20	4800	96000	8	6000	48000	144000	144000	0	144000	288000
5	050-02/TB	Pervaiz Akhtar s/o Bahawal	32	4800	153600	6	6000	36000	189600	189600	189600	379200	568800
6	051-02/TB	Muhammad Altaf s/o Bahawal Bux	36	4800	172800	6	6000	36000	208800	208800	208800	417600	626400
7	052-02/TB	Mumtaz s/o Noor Muhammad	16	4800	76800	16	6000	96000	172800	172800	0	172800	345600
8	055-02/TB	Muhammad Ramzan s/o Muhammad Bux	16	4800	76800	0	0	0	76800	76800	0	76800	153600
9	076-04/TB	Muhammad Manzoor s/o Sultan	80	4800	384000	24	6000	144000	528000	528000	528000	1056000	1584000
10	077-04/TB	Falak Sher s/o Haq Nawaz	4	4800	19200	0	0	0	19200	19200	0	19200	38400
11	078-04/TB	Shameer s/o Sultan	48	4800	230400	16	6000	96000	326400	326400	326400	652800	979200
12	079-04/TB	Nasir s/o Fazil	16	4800	76800	10	6000	60000	136800	136800	0	136800	273600
13	080-04/TB	Manzoor Hussain s/o Muhammad Kabeer	12	4800	57600	12	6000	72000	129600	129600	0	129600	259200
14	081-04/TB	Zulfqar s/o Sultan	56	4800	268800	32	6000	192000	460800	460800	460800	921600	1382400
15	082-04/TB	Bashir Ahmed s/o M. Fazil	12	4800	57600	0	0	0	57600	57600	0	57600	115200
16	083-04/TB	Farid s/o Waryam	0	0	0	7	6000	42000	42000	42000	0	42000	84000
17	084-04/TB	Nawab Khan s/o Allah Dad	7	4800	33600	4	6000	24000	57600	57600	57600	115200	172800
18	085-04/TB	M. Rashid s/o Pehlwan	0	0	0	7	6000	42000	42000	42000	42000	84000	126000
19	086-04/TB	Wahab Khan s/o Allah Dad	6	4800	28800	2	6000	12000	40800	40800	0	40800	81600
20	087-04/TB	M. Shabir S/O M.Fazil	4	4800	19200	0	0	0	19200	19200	0	19200	38400
Total			387	4800	1857600	160	6000	960000	2817600	2817600	1950000	4767600	7585200

Annex-A (5-II)- Fruit Trees Compensation

Sr No.	ID No.	Name and Father's Name	Type of the Fruit Tree	Quantity
1	020-02/TB	Allah Ditta s/o M. Arif	Citrus	2
			Mittha	2
			Lemon	1
			Pomegranate	1
			Ber	2
			Grapes	1
			Mango	1
			Date Plam	8
			Mulberry	1
Total				19

Annex-6 (B)-Residential Structures

Sr No.	ID No.	Name and Father's Name	Pucca			Semi Pucca			Kacha			Tached Hut @ Rs. 120/ft ²
			House @ Rs. 840/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage/ Varanda @ Rs. 840/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 150/ft ³	House @ Rs. 600/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage @ Rs. 240/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 120/ft ³	House @ Rs. 360/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage @ Rs. 180/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 80/ft ³	
1	001-02/PB	Ameer Baksh S/o Wallo Khan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
2	002-02/PB	Muhammad Ali S/o Ameer Baksh	0	0	0	0	0	0	495	0	0	0
3	003-02/PB	Muzaffar Ali S/O Ameer Baksh	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	0
4	004-02/TB	Haji Muhammad Shaban s/o M. Bux	675	0	215	370	716	1064	0	0	0	0
5	005-02/TB	M. Altaf s/o Haji M. Shaban	0	0	144	287	0	63	0	0	0	0
6	006-02/TB	Ilyas s/o Haji M. Shaban	255	0	55	0	0	275	0	0	0	0
7	007-02/TB	Muhammad Ameers/o Sultan	0	0	0	42	0	0	319	9	93	0
8	008-02/TB	Omer Hayats/o Muhammad Ameer	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	0	0	0
9	009-02/TB	M. Ramzan s/o M. Ameer	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	0	0
10	010-02/TB	M.Rasheed s/o Allah Yar	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	11	105	0
11	011-02/TB	M.Riaz s/o M.Hussain	0	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	012-02/TB	Omer Daraz s/o M. Hussain	0	0	0	189	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sr No.	ID No.	Name and Father's Name	Pucca			Semi Pucca			Kacha			Tached Hut @ Rs. 120/ft ²
			House @ Rs. 840/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage/ Varanda @ Rs. 840/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 150/ft ³	House @ Rs. 600/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage @ Rs. 240/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 120/ft ³	House @ Rs. 360/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage @ Rs. 180/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 80/ft ³	
13	013-02/TB	Muhammad Hussain s/o M. Sadiq	60	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	85	0
14	014-02/TB	Ghulam Abbas s/o Muhammad Rasheed	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	81	0
15	015-02/TB	Muhammad Khan s.o M. Ishaq	261	142	0	0	0	231	160	0	0	0
16	016-02/TB	Shoukat Ali s/o M. Ishaq	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	43	0	0
17	017-02/TB	M. Riaz s/o M. Ishaq	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	0
18	018-02/TB	Muhammad Yousaf s/o M. Ishaq	154	0	0	0	217	0	580	127	0	0
19	019-02/TB	Muhammad Iqbal s/o Allah Ditta	0	0	0	186	153	0	0	0	0	196
20	020-02/TB	Allah Ditta s/o M. Arif	38	0	0	287	0	0	0	90	84	0
21	021-02/TB	Talib Hussain s/o Pir Bux	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	0	0
22	022-02/TB	Muhammad Ashraf s/o Allah Ditta	0	0	0	192	0	0	0	0	78	0
23	023-02/TB	Safdar s/o Allah Ditta	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	12	0	118
24	024-02/TB	Manzoor Hussain s/o Allah Ditta	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	0
25	025-02/TB	Muhammad Saleem s/o Allah Ditta	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	28	0	0

Sr No.	ID No.	Name and Father's Name	Pucca			Semi Pucca			Kacha			Tached Hut @ Rs. 120/ft ²
			House @ Rs. 840/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage/ Varanda @ Rs. 840/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 150/ft ³	House @ Rs. 600/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage @ Rs. 240/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 120/ft ³	House @ Rs. 360/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage @ Rs. 180/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 80/ft ³	
26	026-02/TB	Muhammad Ramzan s/o Muhammad Arif	31	0	0	53	12	0	292	180	72	0
27	027-02/TB	Munir Ahmad s/o Allah Ditta	198	0	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	028-02/TB	Ashiq Ali s/o Allah Ditta	187	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	207
29	029-02/TB	Sarfraz s/o Allah Ditta (Late)	199	0	74	282	567	137	0	0	0	0
30	030-02/TB	Muhammad Nazeer s/o Allah Ditta	0	0	0	231	208	93	358	33	0	0
31	031-02/TB	Muhammad Nawaz s/o Sajawal	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	226	0	0
32	032-02/TB	Umer Daraz s/o Sufi Sarfraz	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	0	0	0
33	033-02/TB	Sufi Sarfraz Ali s/o Mian Sajawal	55	0	0	0	0	0	731	364	0	0
34	034-02/TB	Asghar Ali s/o M. Hanief	0	0	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	035-02/TB	Baqir Ali s/o Shah Muhammad	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	42	100
36	036-02/TB	Zafar Ali s/o Allah Ditta	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	037-02/TB	Muhammad Razaq s/o Ahmad Din	0	0	0	0	0	9	274	0	93	0
38	038-02/TB	M. Nawaz s/o Muhammad Hussain	0	0	0	420	0	356	0	21	0	0

Sr No.	ID No.	Name and Father's Name	Pucca			Semi Pucca			Kacha			Tached Hut @ Rs. 120/ft ²
			House @ Rs. 840/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage/ Varanda @ Rs. 840/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 150/ft ³	House @ Rs. 600/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage @ Rs. 240/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 120/ft ³	House @ Rs. 360/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage @ Rs. 180/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 80/ft ³	
39	039-02/TB	Muhammad Akram s.o Muhammad Haneef	0	0	0	332	11	369	0	0	0	0
40	040-02/TB	Muhammad Younas s/o Muhammad Shareef	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	12	0	77
41	041-02/TB	Muhammad Haneef s/o Muhammad Ibrahim	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	0	12	0
42	042-02/TB	Muhammad Safdar s/o Muhammad Haneef	0	0	0	244	0	0	110	0	50	0
43	043-02/TB	Muhammad Hasan s/o Muhammad Shareef	0	0	0	32	0	0	200	28	0	132
44	044-02/TB	Ghulam Sarwar s/o Dilmeer	192	0	228	213	291	105	0	148	0	0
45	045-02/TB	Hashmat Ullah s/o Jewan	0	0	0	0	238	0	252	8	191	0
46	046-02/TB	Husna Bibi wd/o Yasin	0	0	0	416	0	0	0	39	7	0
47	047-02/TB	Muhammad Qasims/o Jewan	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	188	0	0
48	048-02/TB	Mazhar Hayat s/o Muhammad Hayat	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	412	0	0

Sr No.	ID No.	Name and Father's Name	Pucca			Semi Pucca			Kacha			Tached Hut @ Rs. 120/ft ²
			House @ Rs. 840/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage/ Varanda @ Rs. 840/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 150/ft ³	House @ Rs. 600/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage @ Rs. 240/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 120/ft ³	House @ Rs. 360/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage @ Rs. 180/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 80/ft ³	
49	049-02/TB	Noor muhammad	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	0	0
50	050-02/TB	Pervaiz Akhtar s/o Bahawal	273	0	403	192	0	71	0	275	0	0
51	051-02/TB	Muhammad Altaf s/o Bahawal Bux	229	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	052-02/TB	Mumtaz s/o Noor Muhammad	573	0	405	448	0	175	0	0	138	0
53	053-02/TB	Muhammad Hussain s/o Muhammad Bux	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	054-02/TB	Muhammad Afzal s/o Muhammad Shareef	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242
55	055-02/TB	Muhammad Ramzan s/o Muhammad Bux	471	0	57	0	33	0	13	0	0	0
56	056-02/TB	Ali Sher s/o Muhammad Bux	0	0	0	854	0	71	0	0	0	0
57	057-02/TB	Haji Kher Deen s/o Muhammad Bux	898	0	1896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	058-02/TB	Muzaffar Iqbal s/o Jewan	0	0	9	0	0	45	539	764	150	0
59	059-02/TB	Dilmeer s/o Jewan	33	0	0	0	0	0	175	12	55	0
60	060-02/TB	Muhammad Ameer s/o Jewan	0	0	67	0	99	0	193	102	83	0

Sr No.	ID No.	Name and Father's Name	Pucca			Semi Pucca			Kacha			Tached Hut @ Rs. 120/ft ²
			House @ Rs. 840/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage/ Varanda @ Rs. 840/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 150/ft ³	House @ Rs. 600/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage @ Rs. 240/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 120/ft ³	House @ Rs. 360/ft ²	Cattleshed/ Fodder Store/cage @ Rs. 180/ft ²	B.Wall/ Platefor/ Manger @ Rs. 80/ft ³	
61	061-02/TB	Muhammad Azhar Iqbal s/o Jewan Bux	0	0	0	166	0	0	213	32	0	0
62	062-02/TB	Akhtar s/o Falak Sher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
63	063-02/TB	Muhammad Ismail s/o Dilmeer	226	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0
64	064-02/TB	Abdul Hafeez s/o Muhammad Haneef	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
65	065-02/TB	Muhammad Ashraf	0	0	0	226	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			5864	142	3809	7187	2545	3112	8232	3164	1419	1515

Annex-7(C)- Business Structures

Sr No.	ID	Name and Father's Name	Business structures		
			Semi Pucca	Pucca	Semi Pucca
			Shop @ Rs. 600/ft²	Immovable Plateforms / thatched Structures @ Rs. 150/ft³	Immovable Plateforms @ Rs. 120/ft³
1	007-02/TB	Muhammad Ameers/o Sultan	0	0	0
2	015-02/TB	Muhammad Khan s/o M. Ishaq	0	59	37
3	016-02/TB	Shoukat Ali s/o M. Ishaq	0	49	0
4	020-02/TB	Allah Ditta s/o M. Arif	0	0	0
5	044-02/TB	Ghulam Sarwar s/o Dilmeer	0	0	0
6	048-02/TB	Mazhar Hayat s/o Muhammad Hayat	0	0	0
7	052-02/TB	Mumtaz s/o Noor Muhammad	94	54	0
8	053-02/TB	Muhammad Hussain s/o Muhammad Bux	0	416	0
9	054-02/TB	Muhammad Afzal s/o Muhammad Shareef	0	0	0
10	055-02/TB	Muhammad Ramzan s/o Muhammad Bux	0	0	0
11	057-02/TB	Haji Kher Deen s/o Muhammad Bux	0	223	0
12	058-02/TB	Muzaffar Iqbal s/o Jewan	0	0	0
13	067-03/TB	M. Aslam s/o Haji Abdullah	0	89	
14	068-03/TB	Ghulam Muhammad s/o Muhammad Ameer	247	0	0
15	069-03/TB	Muhammad Munir s/o M. Baqir	0	0	0
16	070-03/TB	M. Ashraf s/o Sikandar Hayat	0	0	0
17	071-03/TB	M. Siddique s/o Bahawal Bux	0	0	0
18	072-03/TB	Bahawal Bux s/o Pathana	0	83	37
19	073-03/TB	M. Shareef s/o Bahawal Bux	0	0	0
20	074-03/TB	M. Khalid s/o Muhammad Bux	0	76	0
21	075-03/TB	Sikandar Hayat S/O Sher Muhammad	0	0	0
Total			341	1049	74

Annex-8 (D)-Fixtures

Sr No.	ID No.	Name and Father's Name	Hand Pump	Tubewell	Motorpump	E/C	T/C
1	001-02/PB	Ameer Baksh S/o Wallo Khan	1	0	0	0	1
2	002-02/PB	Muhammad Ali S/o Ameer Baksh	0	0	0	0	0
3	003-02/PB	Muzaffar Ali S/O Ameer Baksh	0	0	0	0	0
4	004-02/TB	Haji Muhammad Shaban s/o M. Bux	1	0	1	1	0
5	005-02/TB	M. Altaf s/o Haji M. Shaban	0	0	0	1	0
6	006-02/TB	Ilyas s/o Haji M. Shaban	1	0	0	0	0
7	007-02/TB	Muhammad Ameers/o Sultan	1	0	0	1	0
8	008-02/TB	Omer Hayats/o Muhammad Ameer	0	0	0	0	0
9	009-02/TB	M. Ramzan s/o M. Ameer	0	0	0	0	0
10	010-02/TB	M.Rasheed s/o Allah Yar	1	0	0	1	0
11	011-02/TB	M.Riaz s/o M.Hussain	0	0	0	0	0
12	012-02/TB	Omer Daraz s/o M. Hussain	0	0	0	0	0
13	013-02/TB	Muhammad Hussain s/o M. Sadiq	1	0	1	0	0
14	014-02/TB	Ghulam Abbas s/o Muhammad Rasheed	0	0	0	0	0
15	015-02/TB	Muhammad Khan s.o M. Ishaq	2	0	1	1	0
16	016-02/TB	Shoukat Ali s/o M. Ishaq	1	0	0	0	0
17	017-02/TB	M. Riaz s/o M. Ishaq	1	0	0	0	0
18	018-02/TB	Muhammad Yousaf s/o M. Ishaq	1	0	0	1	0
19	019-02/TB	Muhammad Iqbal s/o Allah Ditta	1	0	0	0	1
20	020-02/TB	Allah Ditta s/o M. Arif	2	0	1	1	1
21	021-02/TB	Talib Hussain s/o Pir Bux	0	0	0	0	1
22	022-02/TB	Muhammad Ashraf s/o Allah Ditta	0	0	0	0	1
23	023-02/TB	Safdar s/o Allah Ditta	0	0	0	0	0
24	024-02/TB	Manzoor Hussain s/o Allah Ditta	0	0	0	0	0

Sr No.	ID No.	Name and Father's Name	Hand Pump	Tubewell	Motorpump	E/C	T/C
25	025-02/TB	Muhammad Saleem s/o Allah Ditta	0	0	0	0	1
26	026-02/TB	Muhammad Ramzan s/o Muhammad Arif	1	0	0	0	1
27	027-02/TB	Munir Ahmad s/o Allah Ditta	0	0	0	0	0
28	028-02/TB	Ashiq Ali s/o Allah Ditta	1	0	0	1	1
29	029-02/TB	Sarfraz s/o Allah Ditta (Late)	1	0	0	1	1
30	030-02/TB	Muhammad Nazeer s/o Allah Ditta	1	0	0	1	0
31	031-02/TB	Muhammad Nawaz s/o Sajawal	1	0	0	1	1
32	032-02/TB	Umer Daraz s/o Sufi Sarfraz	0	0	0	0	0
33	033-02/TB	Sufi Sarfraz Ali s/o Mian Sajawal	1	0	0	0	0
34	034-02/TB	Asghar Ali s/o M. Hanief	0	0	1	0	1
35	035-02/TB	Baqir Ali s/o Shah Muhammad	1	0	0	0	0
36	036-02/TB	Zafar Ali s/o Allah Ditta	0	0	0	0	1
37	037-02/TB	Muhammad Razaq s/o Ahmad Din	1	0	0	0	0
38	038-02/TB	M. Nawaz s/o Muhammad Hussain	1	0	0	0	1
39	039-02/TB	Muhammad Akram s/o Muhammad Haneef	1	0	0	0	1
40	040-02/TB	Muhammad Younas s/o Muhammad Shareef	0	0	0	0	0
41	041-02/TB	Muhammad Haneef s/o Muhammad Ibrahim	1	0	0	1	0
42	042-02/TB	Muhammad Safdar s/o Muhammad Haneef	0	0	0	0	0
43	043-02/TB	Muhammad Hasan s/o Muhammad Shareef	1	0	0	0	1
44	044-02/TB	Ghulam Sarwar s/o Dilmeer	1	1	0	0	0
45	045-02/TB	Hashmat Ullah s/o Jewan	1	0	0	0	1
46	046-02/TB	Husna Bibi wd/o Yasin	1	0	0	0	1

Sr No.	ID No.	Name and Father's Name	Hand Pump	Tubewell	Motorpump	E/C	T/C
47	047-02/TB	Muhammad Qasims/o Jewan	1	0	0	0	0
48	048-02/TB	Mazhar Hayat s/o Muhammad Hayat	0	0	0	1	1
49	049-02/TB	Noor muhammad	0	0	0	0	0
50	050-02/TB	Pervaiz Akhtar s/o Bahawal	1	0	1	1	1
51	051-02/TB	Muhammad Altaf s/o Bahawal Bux	0	1	0	0	0
52	052-02/TB	Mumtaz s/o Noor Muhammad	1	0	1	1	1
53	053-02/TB	Muhammad Hussain s/o Muhammad Bux	2	0	0	1	1
54	054-02/TB	Muhammad Afzal s/o Muhammad Shareef	1	0	0	0	0
55	055-02/TB	Muhammad Ramzan s/o Muhammad Bux	2	1	1	1	1
56	056-02/TB	Ali Sher s/o Muhammad Bux	0	0	0	0	1
57	057-02/TB	Haji Kher Deen s/o Muhammad Bux	2	0	1	1	
58	058-02/TB	Muzaffar Iqbal s/o Jewan	1	0	1	1	1
59	059-02/TB	Dilmeer s/o Jewan	0	0	0	0	0
60	060-02/TB	Muhammad Ameer s/o Jewan	0	0	0	0	1
61	061-02/TB	Muhammad Azhar Iqbal s/o Jewan Bux	0	0	0	0	0
62	062-02/TB	Akhtar s/o Falak Sher	0	0	0	0	0
63	063-02/TB	Muhammad Ismail s/o Dilmeer	0	0	0	0	0
64	064-02/TB	Abdul Hafeez s/o Muhammad Haneef	0	0	0	0	0
65	065-02/TB	Muhammad Ashraf	1	0	0	0	0
66	066-02/TB	Mosque	1	0	1	0	0
67	067-03/TB	M. Aslam s/o Haji Abdullah	1	0	0	0	1
68	068-03/TB	Ghulam Muhammad s/o Muhammad Ameer	1	0	0	0	0

<i>Sr No.</i>	<i>ID No.</i>	<i>Name and Father's Name</i>	<i>Hand Pump</i>	<i>Tubewell</i>	<i>Motorpump</i>	<i>E/C</i>	<i>T/C</i>
69	076-04/TB	Muhammad Manzoor s/o Sultan	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>			45	4	11	19	29