

Resettlement Plan

May 2014

PAK: National Highway Network Development in
Balochistan Project

Widening and Improvement Project of N-50 Road
Zhub-Mughalkot Section (81 km)

Prepared by Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social Wing (EALS), National Highway Authority and Ministry of Communications, Government of Pakistan; for the Asian Development Bank.

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ABBREVIATION

ACLC	-	Affected Persons and Community Liaison Committee
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH/s	-	Affected Household
AP/s	-	Affected Person
BOR	-	Board of Revenue
BRC	-	Balochistan Residential College
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CC	-	Compensation Cost
COI	-	Corridor of Impact (Construction limits 60-65 feet wide)
DC	-	Deputy Commissioner
EA	-	Executing Agency
EALS	-	Environment Afforestation, Land and Social wing in NHA
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plans
FATA	-	Federally Administered Tribal Area
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
FR DI Khan	-	Frontier Region Dera Ismail Khan
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	-	Households
HQ	-	Head Quarter
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LAA 1894	-	Land Acquisition Act, 1984
LAC	-	Land Acquisition Collector
LAR	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement.
LARU	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit.
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFF	-	Multi Tranche Financing Facility
NHA	-	National Highway authority
NHDSIP	-	National Highway Development Sector Investment Program
OPL	-	Official Poverty Line
PA	-	Political Agent
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
R&R	-	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
RD	-	Reduced Distance/Running Distance
ROW	-	Right of Way
RP	-	Resettlement Plan

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The following terms and definitions have been used in this Resettlement Plan (RP):

Affected Persons/People - In the context of involuntary resettlement, affected persons are those who are affected by Project or any of its Components due to loss of physical assets, either privately owned land or land based assets or assets located established on occupied/encroached upon ROWs including structures, trees, crops or any other non-land asset) and/or income loss due to loss of productive assets/income or livelihood sources either due to loss of physical assets or restriction to access thereto.

Affected Household - Affected persons/members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by the Project, or any of its components due to loss of physical assets (land, structures, trees, crops) or livelihood source (income loss), either permanent or temporary constitute Affected Household. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.

COI (Corridor of Impact) The construction limit, subject to clearance for execution of Civil Works within Government owned Right of Way for project roads. It is generally used to restrict to carryout construction works of roads as per design beyond defined limits and for project roads it is 65-70 feet wide i.e. (32.5 to 35 feet either side of centre line).

Compensation - Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced and lost income.

Cut-off-date Date specified by the EA to determine compensation eligibility criteria for project affected persons and generally is commencement or completion date of census of project affected persons. For the project the cut of date is September 15, 2013 and the APs recorded/enlisted during census are eligible and entitled for compensation.

Economic displacement. Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Encroachment and encroacher Encroachment denotes illegal extension into public property by a person who is a legal title holder in nearby property and is termed as encroachers to the extent/portion of property he occupied within public ROW to which he does not hold legal title.

Entitlement Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to affected persons in the respective eligibility category. The entitlements include compensation for lost assets, and resettlement and rehabilitation allowances like, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their living standard, economic and social base.

Income Restoration Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the affected persons before the resettlement.

Involuntary Resettlement – Project induced forced resettlement of affected persons and it does not involve willingness of the persons being adversely affected.

Shops and stalls: Commercial structure including permanent structures and temporary moveable structures (cabin, kiosks or thatched sheds etc) being operated as small grocery stores, hotels, and road side tire repairing works or similar establishments located along the project roads.

Indigenous People Refers to “ethnic minorities”, “cultural minorities”, “tribes”, “natives”, “indigenous cultural minorities” etc., whose social or cultural beliefs and practices are distinct from the mainstream society and may be at risk of adversely and disproportionately affected by project works due to their secluded social and culture heritage.

Land Acquisition - The process whereby government acquire all or part of the land/assets a person owns or possesses, for public purpose in return for compensation by use of its eminent domain under the statutes.

Meaningful consultation. A process that begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an on-going basis throughout the project cycle; is undertaken in a congenial atmosphere and provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information; is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

Physical displacement/Relocation. Relocation of an AP from her/his pre-Project place of residence due to loss of residential land/structure, or loss of shelter as a result of either involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use.

Project Area The area specified by the Project Documents and includes the ROW limits and project influence area along the project roads..

Project Director (PD) The officer nominated by EA “the National Highway Authority” responsible for coordination, supervision and execution of the project works at project level.

Rehabilitation - Compensatory measures provided under the ADB Policy Framework on involuntary resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets to ensure the living standard of the affected people are restored.

RoW (Right of Way) is width of area/land allocated to project roads (road corridor) traversing throughout alignment and includes the area under use by existing carriage ways with area limits for any future development on its either side. For project roads designated ROW limits are 110 and 220 feet in urban and rural areas.

Replacement Cost. Replacement cost involves replacing an asset at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be taken into account for replacement cost while salvage material should be the property of the AHs. In case active market conditions are absent, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labor cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation costs.

Significant Impact: If 200 or more persons experience major resettlement impacts i.e (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating), then the involuntary resettlement impact will be Significant.

Squatters/ Informal Settlers People who are land less or without title of land and occupy public land/ right of way for shelter and/ or carrying out their livelihoods.

Stakeholders Include the affected persons and communities, proponents, private and public businesses, the NGOs, host communities and other concerned departments/ agencies.

Vulnerable In general, the individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status and include the poor, women and children, elderly, land less and those without legal title of land and indigenous people. While for the project except APs below poverty line and woman headed households the APs falling in other vulnerability criteria are not identified hence people who are below the poverty line are called vulnerable persons, people/ household.

Local Terms

- Pacca** Structures constructed with concrete or burnt bricks/stones with concrete or /T-iron/Girder with bricks roof, cemented floor and cement plastered walls.
- Semi-Pacca** House or building constructed with burnt bricks/stone with mud, with /T-iron/Girder /wooden beams and thatched roof and and mud plastered walls
- Kacha** House constructed with un-burnt bricks and mud, with wooden beams and thatched roof and mud plastered walls.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Through ADB financial support Government of Pakistan intends to rehabilitate and improve existing 3.65 meter wide Zhob-Mughalkot (N-50) road as two lanes 7.3 meter wide carriageway with 2.5 meter shoulders on each side. As per design the total pavement width of the road will be 13.3 meters (44 ft). The National Highway Authority will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the project. The Project will rehabilitate and improve this section of National Highway to provide a dependable road transport network to promote interprovincial connectivity, reduce transportation time to economize the costs, provide all weather roads to the community, and improve the developmental pace in the area.

2. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Zhob-Mughalkot (N-50) project is prepared based on the detailed design report finalized in 2011. The RP complies with the Provincial Governments, Government of Pakistan and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category-B as far as Involuntary Resettlement (IR) is concerned. The total length of the project section is 81 km.

3. The Project area consists of three Districts i.e Zhob and Shirani in Balochistan and uninhabited steep hilly tract of Federally Administered Tribal Area with Dera Ismail Khan District of Khyber Pakhtoon Khawa. The proposed project can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction which will bring substantial social and economic development in the region. The social benefits arising due to the project will be triggered off due to improved accessibility to various services such as easy access to markets, health facilities, schools, workplace etc. which in turn increases the income of the locals, and ultimately elevating their standard of living.

4. The entire project road traverses through barren hilly tract and rolling landscape with scanty population and settlements along the road corridor and scarce vegetation. Adequate attention has been given during detailed design phase of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impacts on land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Execution of civil works to construct a road with 13.3 meter (44 feet) pavement width maximum required row limit is 20 meters (65 feet), herein after called Corridor of Impact "COI" and all rehabilitation and up-gradation works will be confined to the identified COI within officially designated ROW of the road measuring 33.5 meter (110 feet) in urban areas and 67 meters (220 feet) in rural area. With the available options, existing alignment is followed and best engineering solution have been adopted to avoid land acquisition and to minimize resettlement impacts only the COI limits will be cleared from encroachments including parts of structures and fruit trees. However, to further minimize the impacts on encroached properties, the resettlement impacts will be reviewed and updated based on the design review to be carried out by the supervision consultants before award of civil works contract.

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

5. The available ROW limits for the project highway are 110 feet in urban areas and 220 feet in rural area which is confirmed by the Government of Balochistan and Board of Revenue Balochistan. With all civil works confined within the ROW limits, there will be no Land Acquisition to execute project works. However, in few sections the ROW of the road is encroached by adjoining land owners. In encroached parts of ROW the privately owned assets like structures and trees (both fruit and non-fruit) will be cleared from active corridor of impact thereby causing adverse impacts on the encroachers. It is envisaged that none of the Affected House hold will be physically or economically displaced however temporary impacts to the tune of period required for reconstruction of their impacted structure may happen. To investigate the

impacts a joint survey with NHA design team and local revenue staff was conducted to determine the COI limits and identify the impacted encroached structures within COI with entitled person. Due to clearance of encroachments although 40 Affected House Holds (AH) will face impact on 64 fixed structures (54 noncommercial and 10 commercial), and 43 AH will require to shift/relocate 53 temporary moveable structures (thatched huts and kiosks) out of the COI. All structure owners have adequate land available to rehabilitate/reconstruct/shift their impacted structure out of COI limits; hence neither physical nor significantly economically displacement of the Affected Households is envisaged due to project execution. There are 18 (17 fixed structures and 1 moveable structure) common properties resources (CPR) including 1 religious structure and 17 government structures used for common purpose constructed within the existing ROW will be affected by the proposed road widening. A project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be affected by the project and the summary findings are presented in the following **Table E.1**.

Table E.1: Summary Table of Impacts

Impact Type	Quantity	# AHs by Impact	Total AHs*
Impact on Structure with Household Numbers			
Rooms (Non-residential) ¹	9	8	40
Walls	38	26	
Shops	10	7	
Veranda	5	4	
Petrol Pump Sign Board	1	2	
Other (Gate Pillars)	1		
Hut/Kiosk (Temporary and moveable)	53	39	43
Total Privately Owned Structures	Fixed Str. 64 Moveable Str. 53		83
Impact on Trees with Household Numbers			
Fruit Trees	131	17	18
Grape Vines	716	14	
Wood Trees	98	3	
Community Mosque (Fruit)	3	-	
Total Affected Trees (Fruit 850+Wood 98)	948		
Business/Livelihood Loss			
Structure owner business		7	9
Renter Business operators	-	2	
Over all total Affected Households			86
Public and Community Structures			
Rooms	9	--	--
Walls	6	--	--
Gate Pillar	1	--	--
Kiosk/cabin (Temporary Moveable)	1	--	--
Mosque (Hall)	1	--	--

¹ **Rooms (Non-residential):** These are free standing non-residential structures constructed along the road near orchards and the road side settlements. These rooms are constructed either for taking rest while working in orchards or sitting together with friends to pass spare time.

Total Public/community Owned Structure	Fixed Str. 17 Moveable Str. 1	
Total Fixed Structures:	(64+17) = 81	
Temporary Moveable Structures:	(53+1) =54	
* Except 1 APs in Tree category and 2 APs in Renter Business category rest are counted under structure impacts as well.		

C. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

6. The social stratification of the project area shows that 100% project affected people is Muslim by religion. The project alignment traverse through Pashto speaking belt of the Balochistan Province predominantly inhabited with the Pashtun Clans including Kakar, Shirani, Mandokhel and Sulemankhels etc. As per census the total number of Affected Households is 86 while total no of affected people in the project comes to 612 APs. The average household size is found to be 7 persons per household with male to female ratio as 112.

7. According to census survey only 7 AHs being poor are vulnerable and there is no women headed house hold. The proposed project is confined to rehabilitation and up gradation of existing road alignments with no tribal groups in the project influence area, so social assessments undertaken have not brought forth any adverse impacts on the tribal groups. The educational status of AHs reveals that overall scenario is not encouraging one as 58% AHs are still illiterate and females are lacking far behind the male members. Male and female literacy rates are 53% and 27% respectively. As per census survey the households of AHs have multiple livelihood sources, analysis of 86 households show that 28% AHs are employed in different commercial activities. The occupational pattern of AHs reveals that 52% AHsAPs are engaged in one source of income (40% in Business and 12% in Agriculture) and 48% AHs have multiple sources of income (37% have Agriculture and business and 11% have agriculture and services). Due to socio-religious fabric of the area the women have no role in productive activities and are responsible for their household works including cooking, washing, cleaning and taking care of their kids.

D. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

8. To ensure community participation during project census public consultations were conducted at 3 different locations/ villages along the project alignment which were attended by 33 persons (23 male and 10 female). Over and above, consultations with FATA entities (Local administration and tribal people) were convened in Office of Deputy Commissioner/Political Agent Frontier Region Dera Ismail Khan and Mughalkot to share project information, environmental management provisions applicable to contractor and agree a grievance redress system for 9 Km FATA part of project road. Consultations were aimed to promote public understanding amongst various stakeholders through focus group discussions and individual interviews with various sections of APs and other stakeholders and discuss way forward for fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs, problems and prospects of resettlement. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs and communities will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit with support from Supervision Consultants will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during updating the RP and its implementation, which will involve disclosure on asset valuation and compensation, assistance options, entitlement package, income restoration measures suggested for the project and grievance redress mechanism put in place for redressing APs concerns/complaints.

9. Further the draft and approved RP will be disclosed and the information flow will be kept continued to keep APs updated about their entitlements, time of submission of claims and

receipt of compensation, progress on the complaints (if any) and other project related information they may be interested in.

E. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

10. A two tier formal Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to provide a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation will be established to redress grievances /complaints of the project Affected Persons both at the project level and NHA EALS level. It will also provide people, who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. To meet the GRM requirements a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at the project level. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director with members including Deputy/Assistant Directors Land and Social, Environment and the Resettlement Specialist mobilized through Supervision Consultants. The GRC will have representative field revenue office and APs as felt necessary by GRC. All Grievances/complaints received by GRC will be logged in complaint register and acknowledged to the APs immediate after receipt of complaint and after completing investigations and the GRC will communicate its decision to the project implementing authorities and the AP within 30 working days. The APs, who disagree the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to next higher level i.e EALS at NHA HQ for its redress. Though utmost efforts will be made to redress grievances through project GRM, however aggrieved person's right to access to the country's judicial system will not be barred.

11. Besides, a grievance system fully in line with FATA customs and legal framework is agreed in consultation with local tribal elders and local administration. Accordingly a grievance redress committee headed by Assistant Political Agent with its members from NHA, local administration and elders of respective tribe/tribes is being notified by the Deputy Commissioner/Political Agent. Efforts will be made to resolve grievance/complaint raised by FATA people through project GRC with involvement of local tribal elders through Jirga as per tribal customs at first instance. If the grievance is not resolved by GRC or the tribal people requests so, the grievance will be referred to the Tribal GRC for its intervention and decision as per local customs and legal framework. This grievance redress mechanism will be applicable to the extent of 9 Km road section falling in FATA.

F. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

12. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation for Land Acquisition and policies of the Government of Pakistan and Balochistan Province and Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 of Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the RP, a detailed analysis of the existing National and Provincial legal framework and policies was undertaken and gaps were identified and bridged to adopt Resettlement Principals for the project. And this RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements.

13. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all AHs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, AHs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the AHs.

G. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

14. As the project does not require land acquisition and compensations for title holders, hence initiation of land acquisition process under Land Acquisition Act 1984 is out of question.

Since, the impacts and entitled compensations are for encroachers (non-titleholders), so, the cut-off date will be the beginning of the census survey which is 15 September 2013. Fixed structures affected under the project will be compensated at replacement cost and temporary/moveable structure will be compensated for shifting of structures out of COI. The fruit grown in ROW by adjoining land owners will be compensated at replacement cost basis following updated rates provided by Agriculture and Extension department including production value of trees for a period as fixed by the local agriculture department required to grow a new fruit tree with productive potential. The wood trees will be compensated at the rate of market value of the wood. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to subproject implementation. The salvaged material of dismantled structures and uprooted trees will be the property of the affected households.

H. G. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

15. The Project affected persons are the encroachers in the road right of way with no legal title and have their adequate adjoining land to rehabilitate/reconstruct their dismantled structures outside ROW limits and will not be physically or significantly economically displaced. To offset any adverse impacts on the non-titled AHs due to loss of their assets, the EA will compensate them to the extent of their lost assets other than land such as rooms, shops, walls and trees etc, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the AHs will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the subproject area prior to the cut-off date.

I. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

16. The project impact reveals that 7 households are losing their livelihood temporarily due to loss of their commercial structures and 2 AHs who rented in the affected structures will face livelihood loss due to loss of structures. The entitlement proposed for the subproject has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the AHs are able to at least regain their previous living standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the vulnerable AHs, opportunities for their employment on project works will be sorted out and accordingly the contractual provisions will be incorporated in the civil works contract while updating the resettlement plan. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the subproject.

J. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

17. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. As per budget estimates the total cost for resettlement is **Rs. 18,881,495/=** (19.06 million) equivalent to **US \$ 179,824.**(0.179 million)

K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

18. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is National Highway Authority which has already established a Project Management Unit under General Manager ADB funded projects while to take care of all safeguard related matters a specific unit named Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social (EALS) headed by a General Manager, is functional in NHA Head Quarters. For project implementation at project level, a Project Implementation Unit headed by the Project Director (PD) will be established. For Land Acquisition and Resettlement matters the Project Director Office will have support of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit

(LARU) with overall responsibility for effective planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities. The LARU will have support of Resettlement Specialist mobilized through supervision consultants for the project to carry-out its functions including RP preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring complained with ADB safeguard requirements.

L. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

19. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation in synchronization with the civil works commencement schedule. Award of civil works will be conditional to updated Resettlement Plan endorsed by NHA and approved by ADB based on design review through Supervision Consultants while the civil works in any section will not be commenced till RP is fully implemented and confirmed to ADB. The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation such as RP updating phase, RP Implementation phase and Monitoring and Reporting phase.

M. MONITORING AND REPORTING

20. RP implementation for the project will be closely monitored by the EA through LARU and the Resettlement Specialist mobilized through supervision consultant. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts with no physical or economical displacement envisaged, and entitlement limited to payment of compensation costs and rehabilitation assistance for temporary loss of livelihood to encroachers, the implementation period of the RP will not be prolonged. So the monitoring mechanism for this project will be internal monitoring of day to day LAR implementation with submission of quarterly internal monitoring reports to ADB.

21. Monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) tasks will be routinely conducted by Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit, NHA with the assistance of Resettlement Specialist mobilized through Supervision Consultants. The monitoring results of LAR tasks and issues can be included in the monthly project progress report for ADB. However, monthly monitoring reports will be consolidated into quarterly monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB for review and clearance before its disclosure on NHA and ADB websites. Specific monitoring benchmarks for monthly LAR monitoring report include (i) information campaign and consultation with affected persons; (ii) status of compensation for affected structures and other assets; (iii) status of payments for loss of income; (iv) update on grievances received and addressed during the period and (v) income restoration activities.

22. Any un-anticipated impact emerged during design review owing to detailed design or change in alignment or during implementation of the project, will be reported to ADB and if required RP will be updated accordingly.

Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

1. Government of Pakistan has given major emphasis to construction of new Highways/Motorways and improvement of existing single roads to dual carriageways or two lane carriage ways with paved shoulders on both sides in order to facilitate movement across the country; reduce travelling/delivery time and economize on operating costs thereby increasing the pace of the development process in the country side of Balochistan Province. As a part of National Highway Development Sector Investment Program (NHDSIP), National Highway Authority (NHA) has rehabilitated and up graded Muslim Bagh to Zhob Section of N – 50 (200 Km) with financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) through a Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) under NHDSIP.

2. Originally the Zhob-Mughalkot Section of N-50 road was also included in the MFF as one of its subprojects to be implemented under NHDSIP. However, due to delayed finalization and processing the project could not be executed under the agreed MFF due to time constraint. Hence NHA planned that the project should be prepared and processed for implementation under stand-alone loan arrangement with ADB as National Highway Network Development Project in Balochistan to foster the perceived benefits of improved road network.

1.2. Project Description:

3. The Major portion of project road is located in the Balochistan Province with a small portion in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawa Province. The project section of road starts outside the city premises of Zhob District in Balochistan and terminates at the Mughalkot in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawa. The length of project road is about 81 Km out of which 72 KM is in Districts Zhob and Shirani of Balochistan province and remaining 9 KM falls in the uninhabited steep hilly region (with no settlements or agricultural and livelihood activity along/around project road section) of Federally Administered Tribal Area with District Dera Ismail Khan in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawa (KPK). It is the shortest route connecting Islamabad and Northern areas with the provincial headquarters of Balochistan Province.

4. The existing Zhob-Mughalkot (N-50) road is 3.65 meter wide a single lane carriageway. The proposed project civil works include, widening, improvement and up gradation of the road with ancillary infrastructures, including construction of bridges, box and pipe culverts according to the design. In general, the project envisaged improvement of this road section into a 7.3 meter wide two lane carriage way, 2.5 meters shoulders with 0.5 m rounding on each side to accommodate the heavy traffic plying on N-50. However, in steep hilly (rocky) areas including 9 Km road section falling in FATA, the road will be improved as 7.3 meter carriageway with 1 meter inner and 2.5 meter outer shoulder and protection works along riverside. Rehabilitation/reconstruction activities of existing Road measuring 81 Km in length will include construction of the road and drainage works as below:

- Road width (Travel Lanes) : Two lanes of 7.3 m with each lane of 3.65m
- Shoulder (outer/inner) plain area : 2.5m wide each
- Shoulder (outer/inner) hilly area : 2.5m & 1 m wide.
- Total Formation width : 13.30 m wide
- Construction of new Bridges : 08 Numbers
- Rehabilitation/ Construction of Culverts : 120 Numbers

5. The project aims to provide an improved basic infrastructure with international standards

to help improved inter provincial connectivity; improvement in living standards of en-route inhabitants of the area; and safe and speedy road network to reduce transportation time and costs. The improvement of this road section will provide an improved shortest route between northern areas of Pakistan and the Balochistan Province for increased trade through this corridor to and forth from Gawader port in Balochistan. Figure 1.1 below shows the location of the road section to be rehabilitated and improved under the project.

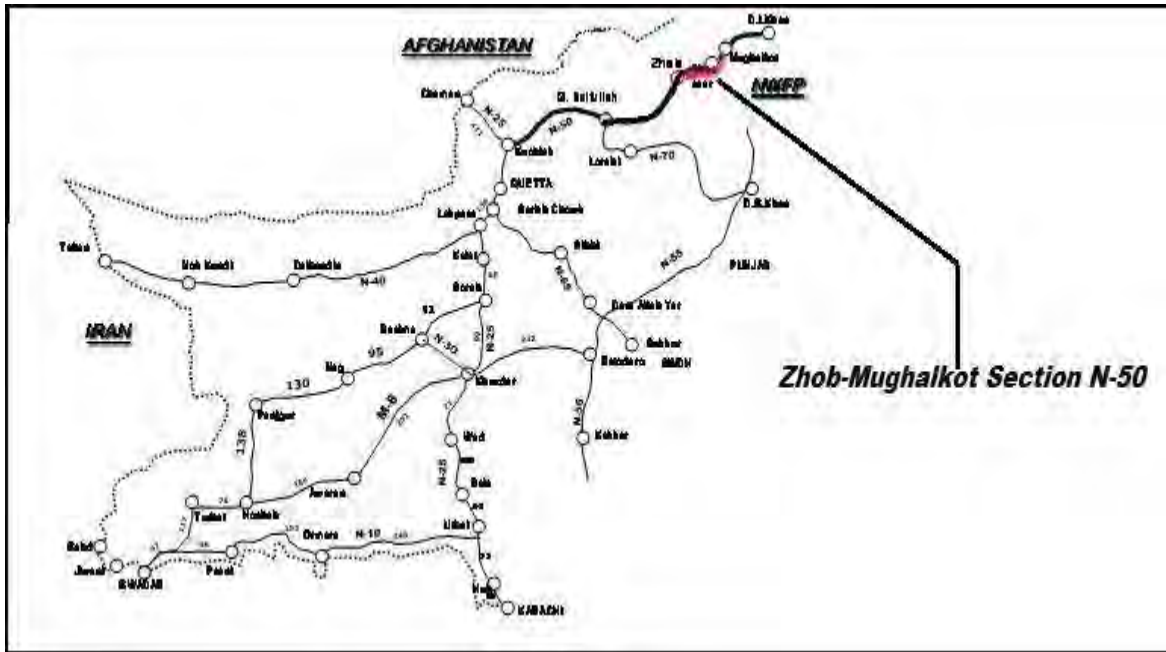


Fig. 1.1: Location map of the project road

1.3. Project benefits

6. The proposed project can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction which will bring substantial social and economic development in the project area. The social benefits arising due to the project will be triggered off due to improved accessibility to various services such as easy access to markets, health facilities, schools, workplace etc which in turn increases the income of the locals, and ultimately elevating their standard of living. The possible direct and indirect positive impacts of the subproject are listed below.

- The immediate benefits of road construction and improvement will come in the form of direct employment opportunities for the roadside communities, especially for those who are engaged as petty contractors, suppliers of raw materials and wage laborers.
- Improved road network will provide for improved linkages to en-route village communities and urban center, which provides wider marketing facilities, work opportunities at distant place due to reduced commuting time.
- Essential and emergency services like schools, health center, public distribution system etc can be availed faster.
- Improved road with interprovincial connectivity will also help people building social network with other communities out-side the project influence area
- Increased frequency of interaction with outsiders will increase the awareness level of the people in the village with regard to their health and nutrition, living style, value of education and proper utilization of available resources.

- Interaction with the government, non-government and other development agents will help people gain new knowledge on improved farming, land development, development and maintenance of natural resources through the formation of various economic and social development groups.

1.4. Project components resulting in Land Acquisition/Resettlement

7. The entire project road traverses through barren hilly tract and rolling landscape with very scarce population, settlements along the road corridor and scanty vegetation. As per decision of the Government of Balochistan communicated to NHA by secretary Balochistan Board of Revenue, the ROW of project road is 110 feet in city areas and 220 feet in the rural areas². Based on Government's decision NHA followed-up the concerned local revenue authorities to ask land availability and clearance of ROW limits for execution of the project. Subsequently, NHA held two consecutive meetings (May, 2013 and August 2013), with BOR and the Commissioner Zhob Division (Divisional head of land revenue department), to clarify/confirm the availability of ROW limits and its clearance for project execution. The Commissioner confirmed NHA that the ROW as per decision of Government will be provided to NHA by local revenue authorities and NHA will pay the compensation of structures, trees and crops within encroached upon ROW limits (Annex-I).

8. As per design, the pavement width of improved road will be 13.3 meters (44 feet) only, however, during construction activity while keeping traffic in operation the temporary diversions will be required on both sides of the road. Thus keeping in view the uninterrupted traffic flow for construction operations the required construction limits, hereafter called as Corridor of Impact (COI) for resettlement purposes is identified accordingly as 60-65 feet (i.e 30 to 32.5 feet on each side of centre-line of carriage way) All rehabilitation and up-gradation works are to be executed within identified COI inside available ROW without any land acquisition or adverse impacts on privately owned/occupied land along the road corridor.

9. However, clearance of ROW in few sections especially nearby settlements and orchards grown within COI limits along the road may result in temporary and insignificant resettlement related impacts on structures (permanent and temporary) and cropped areas with standing trees (fruit and non-fruit) owned by encroachers. The identified sections with perceived impacts are tabulated below:

Table 1.1: Sections with quantum of Impact

S#	Location/Chainage	Quantum of Impact with Affected Households in each Moza			
		Structure	Quantity	Trees	Fruit
District Zhob					
1	0+250 - 0+725	Wall + G. Piller	2	Fruit	38
		Room (Non-residential) ³	1	Non-Fruit(wood)	85
		Room (Public) ⁴	1		
	5+825 - 5+875 5+825 - 10+350	Wall	9	-	-
		Shop	1	Fruit	42
		Room (Non-residential)	1	Grapes Vines	202

² Government of Balochistan Letter No C7W/UST/7-4/95/160/C, dated 2 Nov. 1995, BOR Letter NO. 30-14 /Rev/2011, dated 10 Oct.2011minutes with BOR and Commissioner Zhob dated 20 May, 2013 and 29 Aug. 2013 confirmed the ROW limits as 110 feet in urban and 220 feet in rural areas for the project.(Copy annexed)

³ **Rooms (Non-residential):** All identified rooms are free standing non-residential structures constructed along the road near orchards and the road side settlements. These rooms are constructed either for taking rest while working in orchards or sitting together with friends to pass spare time.

⁴ **Public rooms** are security check posts and staff rest rooms constructed by law enforcing agencies (Levis and frontier constabulary) along the project road.

S#	Location/Chainage	Quantum of Impact with Affected Households in each Moza			
		Structure	Quantity	Trees	Fruit
2	10+400 - 13+300	Signboard	1	Non-Fruit(wood)	5
		Wall	23	Fruit	47
		Room (Non-residential)	3	Grapes Vines	517
		Hut	44		-
		Veranda	3	-	-
District Sherani					
3	13+425 - 13+600	Room (Non-residential)	1	-	-
		Room (Public)	1		
		Shop	1	-	-
		Hut	4	-	-
4	22+200 - 22+225	Shop	1	-	-
5	29+650 - 29+800	Room (Public)	4	Fruit	3
		Room (Non-residential)	1		
		Wall	1	-	-
		Cabbin	1	-	-
		Hut	1	-	-
		Masjid	1	-	-
6	37+100 - 37+250	Shop	1	Non-Fruit(wood)	8
7	37+550 - 38+100	Wall + G. Piller	8	-	-
		Shop	3	-	-
	37+550 - 38+100	Room (Public)	2	-	-
		Room (Non-residential)	2		
		Cabbin	1	-	-
8	45+100 - 45+400	Wall	2	Fruit	1
9	51+600 - 51+700	Wall	1	-	-
10	54+750 - 68+000	Cabbin	3	-	-
		Shop	3	-	-
		Veranda	1	-	-
		Room (Public)	1	-	-
Total Structure & Trees		Fixed Str. 81 & Moveable Str. 54			
Note:- The Impacted structures owned by Govt. Departments include 9 rooms, 7 walls, and 1 moveable cabin, as well as 1 mosque hall which are also counted in structure column but not included in APs..					

1.5. Alternatives considered to avoid/minimize the Resettlement Impacts

10. Following the ADB's Resettlement planning principals to avoid and minimize resettlement and compensate the unavoidable impacts, a number of Alternatives have been studied and evaluated to arrive at the best option with minimum resettlement impacts which are described in subsequent sections below:

i. No Project Alternative

11. The traffic study/count revealed that the traffic on the project road has increased significantly since improvements of 300 KM section of N-50 Road from Kuchlak to Zhob. The proposed project section is the only bottleneck as the Section from Mughalkot to DI Khan is already widened by the Government of Pakistan.

12. Without the Project, the existing road will continue to be the main transportation corridor in Project areas and with increased traffic loads it will continue to deteriorate further. No project situation will cause a main hindrance in fostering the desired benefits of huge investment made in recent years on both ends of project road. Traffic congestion is likely to increase with a resultant increase in vehicle operating costs, and the people living in the project area will suffer from degraded transportation access.

13. Although the no project alternative will have zero resettlement impacts on the local community but this will deprive the community of the area to access better and improved infrastructure and become part with mainstream development initiatives. Restricted/deprived access to the better earning opportunities, education and health facilities will further degrade the living standard of the people in the project corridor. Further without project this road section will continue to be a source of traffic hazard and the road condition will continue to deteriorate causing a permanent threat to health, safety and security of the local as well as the road users.

ii. Alternate Transport Modes

14. The alternate transport modes include railways, air travel and other access roads. The project road is the only National Highway that directly connects the two provinces i.e Balochistan and KPK. There is no railway access in Zhob and Shirani Districts in Balochistan while with ever deteriorating economic condition of the Pakistan Railway, the existing Railway track from Quetta to Zhob has been abandoned since decades and the Railway infrastructure is no more exiting now. Besides, cost for lying of new railway track from Quetta to Dera Ismail Khan with resettlement issues associated is no match with the proposed project.

15. On the other hand small airport located in the Zhob district can never be an economical transportation alternative for the local community and the passengers and freight commuting through the project corridor. This small airport is only used as transit stopover for ATR aircrafts (small planes) operating between Islamabad and Quetta twice a week with no cargo facility for transporting fruits and other products from the area to other parts of the country. This means that at present only effective mode of transportation of folks and goods through Zhob to other northern and southern parts of the country is the project road. Thus implementation of the Project is necessary for providing an all-weather road for transport commuting north and south to foster benefits of improved regional trade and connectivity as well as provide a base infrastructure for development of these districts.

iii. Alternative alignments

16. The Road alignment traverses through barren hilly as well as rolling landscape in the project corridor. Re-aligning of the road required acquisition of ROW (220 feet) throughout project corridor with significant land acquisition and resettlement impacts in the hilly and rolling terrain. Further due to topographical constraints in mountainous terrain between Narwasak and Mughalkot it is impossible to realign the road in this 20-25 Km section. Therefore, it was considered more feasible to follow the existing alignment throughout project road to avoid land acquisition and minimize the resettlement impacts of the project. As this option was dropped at first instance hence no further investigations were carried out to study detailed resettlement impacts of this option.

iv. Other Design Alternatives

17. Once it is decided to follow the existing alignment to avoid acquisition of ROW (land acquisition), further design and implementation alternatives were considered to minimize the resettlement impacts along the road corridor, especially near road side settlements and the orchards. The road design strictly follows the existing alignment with all construction activities to be confined in the existing ROW limits however in some sections the ROW is encroached upon with structures, grave yards, agricultural fields and orchards (grapes) at different locations. In encroached upon ROW near settlements, clearance of ROW for execution of project civil works may require partial demolishing and shifting structures out of construction limits, and felling of trees (fruit and timber wood). Out of construction limits. So to minimize the impacts following design options were considered specific to the location.

a) Clearance of Full ROW Alternative.

18. Clearance of full ROW i.e 110 ft in city areas and 220 ft in rural areas will have significant impacts on encroached upon structures with more than 10% loss of orchards grown along the road and relocation/shifting of 3 graveyards. Considering the quantum of impacts and issues related with shifting/relocation of the graves, option for clearance of full ROW was dropped to avoid and minimize physical and economical displacement. Clearance of the ROW to extent of construction limits only was opted following the design pavement width of the improved road at different project locations to avoid unnecessary disturbance to the community and Corridor of Impact (COI) for resettlement was determined accordingly.

b) Clearance of Corridor of Impact (COI):

19. Following pavement width design of improved road the construction limits were defined as 60-65 feet in general for entire road section passing through the plain rolling terrain in consultation with all stakeholders including APs. The encroached structures and other assets falling in identified construction limit are subject to remove/clear so, for resettlement purpose the Corridor of Impact (COI) is determined as above. Instead of removing entire structure or other assets located in the ROW only such parts of structure (structure parts facing to road side) or other assets will be cleared which falls in the COI while the remaining structures and other assets though located within ROW will not be disturbed and the occupier of all such structure/assets will be allowed to reconstruct lost parts of their structures outside COI and keep using their assets as such. By this option resettlement impacts are minimized to a reasonable level with no physical and economical displacement of the affected persons from their original places.

1.6. Resettlement Impacts of the Project

20. Keeping in view all alternatives discussed above the alternative "iv" was opted as most appropriate with no land acquisition and minimum resettlement impacts and was further studied in detail to identify assess and document the resettlement impacts with Affected Persons due to project implementation. The table below summarizes the resettlement impacts of the project with number of Aps.

Table 1.2: Summary of Impacts on Land Structure, Trees and Crops

S#	Mouza & Chainage	Structure	Quantity	AHs	Trees	Fruit	Wood	AHs	Total AHs
District Zhob									
1	Hassanzai (Urban)	Wall	2	1	Almond	62	—	4	8
		Room (Non-residential)	1	1	P. Granate	21	—	3	
		Room (Public)	1	-					
		Gate and Pillar	1	1					
	Hassanzai (Rural)	Shop	1	1	Olive	3	—	1	
		Room (Non-residential)	1	1	Grapes	202	—	3	
		Wall	8	4					
2	Takai	Signboard	1	1	Sheddy	—	93	1	50
		Wall	23	16	Grapes	514	—	11	
		Room (Non-residential)	3	3	Almond	28	—	7	
		Hut	44	34	P. Granate	2	—	2	
		Veranda	3	2	Mullberry	15	—	5	
				Olive	3	—	2		
District Sherani									
3	Kamal Khan	Room (Non-residential)	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
		Room (Public)	1	-	-	-	-	-	
		Shop	1	1	—	—	—	—	
		Hut	4	4	—	—	—	—	
4	Parvezaan	Shop	1	1	—	—	—	1	
5	Aso Band	Room	4	-	Olive	3	—	1	4
		Room ((Non-residential)	1	1					
		Wall	1	-	—	—	—	—	
		Cabbin	1	1	—	—	—	—	
		Hut	1	1	—	—	—	—	
		Masjid	1	1	—	—	—	—	
6	VarGhari	Veranda	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
		Shop	1	1	Sheddy	—	8	1	
7	Mani Kha	Wall + G. Pillar	8	1	—	—	—	—	2
		Shop	3	1	—	—	—	—	
		Room (Non-residential)	2	1	—	—	—	—	
		Room (Public)	2	-					
8	KhaoRina	Cabbin	1	-	—	—	—	—	2
		Wall	2	2	Berri	1	—	1	
9	L'Wara	Wall	1	1	—	—	—	1	
10	NaroSak	Cabbin	3	3	—	—	—	—	5
		Shop	3	2	—	—	—	—	
		Veranda	1	1	—	—	—	—	
		Room (Public)	1	-	—	—	—	—	
		Rental Business Operators	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Total No of Structures		Fixed Str. 81 & Moveable Str. 54		Total No of Displaced Person				86	
<p>Note:- The Impacted structures owned by Security/Para Military forces and Govt. Departments include 9 rooms, 7 walls, and 1 moveable cabin, as well as 1 mosque which are counted in structure column but not included in AP column.</p> <p>** 2 AHs are rental business operators who have rented in shops falling under impact.</p>									

1.7. Screening and categorization of the project

21. During impact assessment prime focus was to identify number of affected

households/affected persons subject to physical displacement or with significant permanent economic displacement to screen out the project in requisite category for Resettlement Planning and Preparation.

- **Physical Displacement:**

22. The identified impacts on residential/commercial/other structures are to the extent of parts of the encroached into the designated COI within NHA owned ROW limits and clearance activity will be limited to COI limits only. As the encroachers have enough space to reconstruct and rehabilitate impacted parts of their structures to keep continuing their use as such, hence, physical displacement is not envisaged due to project implementation.

- **Economical Displacement.**

23. The economic activity in the project is very limited due to scarce population, limited number of traffic using the road and socio-economic fabric of the project route. Out of 10 impacted shops 1 is not used for commercial activity, however, 9 shops (permanent structures) owned by 9 APs (7 APs self-business operators and 2 APs as renter business operator) and 53 thatched huts owned by 43 AP being used for commercial activity fall in impact corridor and will be shifted/relocated outside COI. During consultation all APs confirmed that they will rehabilitate/relocate these permanent shops in their adjoining land and temporary thatched huts and kiosks will be shifted outside ROW limits at same location. Thus the APs may face a temporary impact on their business limited to period required for reconstruction/shifting of their assets i.e shops/huts outside COI limits. So, any economic impact is perceived as temporary and transitory in nature and being reversible is termed as insignificant.

24. Based on the identified impact as insignificant with no physical displacement or permanent economic displacement, following ADB's Screening Criteria for Involuntary Resettlement the project is screened as category B project for Social Safeguards –II (Involuntary Resettlement) with no impacts on indigenous or tribal people. Accordingly, NHA has prepared this RP and has fully endorsed its implementation and monitoring in line with ADB's social safeguard requirements.

1.8. Scope and Objectives of RP

25. The aim of this SRP is to mitigate the adverse impacts in the encroached parts of the ROW, provide a market based adequate compensation to the APs for affected assets, and appropriate allowances to support livelihoods of APs. This RP has been prepared on the basis of subproject census survey, consultations with APs and other key stakeholders, entitlements and eligibility, institutional arrangements, complaints/ grievance redress, implementation schedules, budget, and monitoring program. The plan complies with ADB's Social Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and applicable policies. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Type and extent of loss of land/ non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure;
- Impacts on, vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections of society
- Public consultation and people's participation in the project;
- Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income;
- Resettlement & Rehabilitation cost estimate including provision for fund and;
- Grievance redresses mechanism, monitoring and reporting; and
- Institutional arrangement for SRP implementation with implementation schedule.

1.9. Resettlement Processing Requirements

26. Under ADB Policy, the resettlement planning and processing should be started at very early stage of the project to avoid, minimize, mitigate adverse impacts and prepare the resettlement plan based on final engineering design. Though this draft resettlement plan is prepared on the basis of engineering design finalized in 2011 and before execution design will be reviewed by the Supervision Consultants to make adjustments in proposed centre-line and demark construction limits (COI) accordingly to further minimize the resettlement impacts along settlements and in other identified sections. So, based on design review by supervision consultant the impact inventory and resettlement plan will be updated based on the prevailing updated market rates for all impacted assets to commensurate the time lag. Hence to achieve the policy objectives and loan processing requirements following resettlement related conditions are to be satisfied for smooth and timely implementation of the project.

a) Civil works Contract Award:

Based on design review by supervision consultants, ADB approved updated implementation ready RP including; final impact inventory linked to census and assets valued on replacement cost basis responsive to cost escalation (if any); all institutional arrangements in place and functional; and detailed implementation schedule for timely delivery of RP implementation and monitoring synchronized with handing over of site/sites to the contractor for execution of civil works.

b) Commencement of Civil Works Implementation:

Commencement of civil works of the project will be synchronized with full implementation of RP at a site⁵ as per RP implementation schedule and sites with RP implementation under way, neither will be handed over to the contractor nor will open for civil works until RP implementation is completed and confirmed to ADB as such.

⁵ **Site:** constitutes a length of road that is both of practical use to the contractor as well as practical in terms of administrative requirements of handover.

Chapter 2

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

27. The project is located in Zhob valley of Balochistan, predominantly barren hilly terrain with very scarce population. As illustrated in Para 7, the project road has adequate ROW limits to execute the civil works as per design. The project is all about reconstruction and improvement of the existing road from Zhob to Mugalkot as 7.3 meter two lane carriageway with 2.5 meter treated shoulders on each side. Thus as per design, the maximum width required as construction limit/corridor of impact to meet design requirements of project is adopted as 60 to 65 feet only in plain areas while in encroached sections and hilly tract it will be further adjusted towards lower side as per ground situations and landscape of hilly sections. However, for execution of civil works in and near encroached upon section of the project road the required corridor of impact will have to be cleared from all types of assets causing adverse impacts on the properties and earning potential of the community. To keep resettlement impact minimum the clearance activity will be limited to COI limits and the assets in ROW outside COI will not be disturbed. Thus the identified impacts will be on the facing parts of the structures and other assets falling in the COI limits only.

28. NHA EALS section in coordination with the staff of district revenue department, carried out a detailed impact assessment survey and census of APs, based on determined Corridor of Impact to execute the project civil works confined within the available ROW to avoid land acquisition. Further resettlements impacts on encroachers will be minimized in consultation with the stakeholders including APs and measures like partial demolishing of encroached upon parts of structures to the extent of corridor of impact, reconstruction of demolished part of structure or relocation of temporary structures within ROW but outside construction limits to retain their beneficial uses continued, and compensation for lost assets at replacement cost with livelihood restoration measures for economically displaced persons to offset the adverse impacts. Based on the final impact inventory following types of impacts are identified which are discussed in detail in sections below:

- Loss of structures (residential, commercial, agricultural and irrigation infrastructure)
- Temporary interruption of business/commercial activity.
- Loss of community structures
- Loss of trees (fruit and non-fruit trees) and crops cultivated within COI/ROW.
- Loss of public structures/ infrastructures.

2.1 Project Impacts

2.1.1 Land Acquisition

29. Since the construction activities are confined within NHA owned ROW as confirmed by the local revenue authorities, therefore, land acquisition, is not involved in this project. However, the corridor of impact at various road sections that have been encroached upon will be cleared from all types of encroachments for execution of civil works and the APs will be compensated to the extent of loss of their assets falling in encroached upon construction limits within the ROW.

2.1.2 Loss of Structures

30. Except for three locations i.e Mani Khawa, Lawara, Narwask there is no major settlement along the road ROW as the local community has constructed their villages mostly near foot hills at about 2 to 2.5 Km away from the road alignment on each side of the road. During census and impact assessment survey, it was noted that there are few number of various type of structure (permanent and temporary) constructed in the ROW including residential rooms, boundary walls, shops, verandas, fencing walls on road side with temporary thatch huts along the orchards in the identified sections of the sub-project alignment. All such structures are constructed by the adjoining land owners/occupiers or the local residents of nearby villages

along project alignment by encroaching upon the ROW. Due to peculiar nature of the project area (barren, scarcely populated and hostile to invaders with security related issues) squatters are not identified as such, however, the residents of nearby settlements have constructed few temporary thatches for sale of seasonal fruits (grapes) to the road users along vine yards. Table 1.1 above – shows that there are 81⁶ fixed structures (e.g. shops, boundary walls, and rooms etc) in the ROW that have been impacted to the extent of their parts facing to road side. The impacted structures are segregated as privately owned, community/religious (Masjid/madrassa) and public infrastructure (Govt owned including Levis and Para military forces Check Posts). Out of 81 fixed structures (Table 1.1), 64 are privately owned by 40 AHs and out of 54 movable temporary structures 53 are privately owned by 43 AHs as detailed in table 2.1 below while Common Property Resources (community/religious and public structures (government owned)) are discussed in subsequent paras. The detailed impact inventory linked with APs census is provided in the **annex-II**

Table 2.1: Details about privately owned impacted structures located in ROW.

Sr. No.	Detail of Structure	No of Structures	Impacted Built-up Area ft ²	No of AHs
1	Residential/Commercial Structures (Rooms, Shops, walls etc.)			
A	District Zhob			
i)	Rooms Kacha (Non-residential)	5	1120 (ft ²)	4
ii)	Shops Kacha	1	500 (ft ²)	1
iii)	Verandas	3	756 (ft ²)	2
iv)	Walls Kacha (above 5 feet)	2	8908 (ft ²)	2
v)	Walls Kacha (up to 5 feet)	22	18699 (ft ²)	19
vi)	Wall Pacca (above 5 feet)	2	350 (ft ²)	2
vii)	Wall Pacca (up to 5 feet)	6	3752 (ft ²)	1
viii)	Thatched Hut/Kiosk	44	-	34
ix)	P/Pump Sign board (Pacca)	1	-	2
x)	Others (Gate Pillar)	1		2
B	District Shirani			
i)	Rooms Kacha (Non-residential)	4	1086 (ft ²)	4
ii)	Shops Kacha	9	1299 (ft ²)	6
iii)	Verandas	2	472 (ft ²)	2
iv)	Walls Kacha (above 5 feet)	1	108 (ft ²)	1
v)	Wall Kacha (upto 5 feet)	5	5833 (ft ²)	4
vi)	Thatched Hut/Kiosk	9		9
Total Fixed Structure		64	Total APs	40
Total Temporary/Moveable Structure		53	Total APs	43

2.1.3 Loss of Community/Religious Structures

31. Only 1 mosque (at RD 29+750) falling in the corridor of Impact require relocation for execution of civil works. For relocation purposes the community has been consulted and

⁶ As detailed in table 1-1 (see chapter 1) total impacted fixed structure are 81 including 64 privately owned structures and 17 common property resources while temporary moveable structure are 54 including 53 privately owned and 1 common property resource,

advised to constitute a mosque committee that will ensure timely reconstruction of new mosque outside ROW limits. Replacement cost for mosque is provided in the RP budget which will be paid to the mosque committee responsible to reconstruct the mosque and demolish the existing one to clear the COI. However it will be ensured that the existing mosque should be demolished after construction of new mosque to avoid any disruption in religious activities being performed in the mosque under impact. The salvage material of relocated mosque will be the property of the community mosque committee and no deduction will be made.

2.1.4 Loss of Public Structures/infrastructure

32. The data given in the table 2.2 below indicates that there are 17 (16 fixed and one moveable) public (Government) structures (including boundary walls of school/college, irrigation department, and road side check post of security agencies/Para military forces like Levis and Frontier Constabulary located within the COI of the existing road, which may require relocation for construction activities of project roads. The concerned public offices/occupants of these structures have been requested to relocate these structures and clear the COI to facilitate execution of the project works. However, the detailed costs for compensating/relocating these structures are worked out on replacement cost basis and are provided in the budget of this RP to meet the financial implications if required.

Table 2.2: Detail of impacted Public Structures located within ROW

Sr. No.	Detail of Structure	No of Structures	Total Built-up Area ft ²
1	Public/government structures (Rooms, walls and wells etc.)		
i)	Rooms Kacha (Levis check Post)	8	1133 (ft ²)
ii)	Rooms Pacca	1	144 (ft ²)
iii)	Wall Pacca (Above 5 feet)	4	2597 (ft ²)
iv)	Walls Kacha (Above 5 feet)	1	5425 (ft ²)
v)	Walls Kacha (up to 5 feet)	1	56 (ft ²)
vi)	Gate/Pillar	1	-
vii)	Kiosk/Cabin	1	-
Total		17 (16 fixed and 1 moveable)	

2.1.5 Loss of Trees

33. Most of the project corridor is barren land with no plantation nearby. However, from RD 2+000 to 9+000 and 13+500 to 17+000 the avenue plantation done in 4-5 lanes by NHA in its ROW on each side of road is observed. This avenue plantation is dominated by Eucalyptus specie. Besides from RD (9+500 to 13+050 the orchards of grape vine (Vine yard) with few other types of fruit and non-fruit trees are encroached into the ROW limits. The clearance of construction limits for execution of civil works will impact about 4629 trees of different type, size and age including fruit and non-fruit trees and about 716 grape vines along grape orchards. Most of non-fruit tree are grown by NHA itself while few fruit and non-fruit trees grown in encroached upon ROW are owned by the local people. The detail of government (NHA) owned and privately owned trees are discussed in paras below.

- **Government Trees**

34. The execution of project works from RD 2+000 to RD 9+000 and Rd 13+500 to 17+000 will require uprooting of one lane of trees along avenue plantation from each side of the road. This will impact about 4400 trees owned by the Government/NHA. For replenishment of these trees NHA has provided re-plantation cost in its environmental management plan (EMP) and NHA has plan to execute the re-plantation works through its afforestation unit under EALS after

completion of project civil works. Hence no compensation for government owned trees is provided in budget of this RP.

- **Private Trees**

35. From RD 9+000 to 13+000 few orchards are located on left side of the road alignment where the adjoining land owners have grown fruit and non-fruit trees in encroached ROW. The clearance of construction limits in such sections will impact the privately owned trees grown within COI in designated ROW limits. As per impact inventory prepared following design there are 719 grape vines, 131 fruit and 98 timber wood/shady trees grown in encroached ROW by adjoining land owners. During consultation the orchard owners suggested that the road may be extended on the right side by cutting the hill ridge (small sedimentary hills) to avoid the impacts on the orchards. So, to further minimize the impact on the fruit trees (orchards) the design review consultants will consider shifting the centre line on the right and revise Corridor of Impact accordingly to avoid the impact on orchards to maximum possible extent. However, based on current design the impact inventory prepared will be updated if the alignment is adjusted towards right in identified sections during design review. Based on this impact inventory budget estimation to compensate impacted trees and grape vines at replacement cost is worked out to ensure that compensation amount is made available for implementation of this RP. After design review and before implementation of RP the impact inventory will be updated and the APs will be compensated as per their actual loss at replacement cost. The details of trees affected in the project are presented in the Table 2.3 below and Annex-II.

Table 2.3: Detail of Privately owned Trees Located within the ROW

Non-Fruit	Big	Medium	Small	Total
Timber wood/shady	93	5	0	98
Total	93	5	0	98
Fruit				
Pomegranate	23	0	0	23
Grapes	663	15	41	719
Almond	48	15	20	83
Melbury	7	8	0	15
Ber	1	0	0	1
Olive	9	0	0	9
Total	751	36	60	850
Grand Total of Privately owned Trees (Fruit +Non Fruit)				948

2.1.6 Loss of Crops

36. The agriculture is very limited along the project road alignment due to scarcity of water and crop cultivation is totally rain dependent. Rain fed agriculture is being carried out in three identified sections along the project corridor and only one crop i.e. wheat is pre-dominantly sown by the locals once in a year during Rabi season (i.e. December to May). During survey agricultural fields along the project road were fallow with no activity/evidence to prepare fields for cultivation as the sowing season for rabi crops was not due yet. Besides the defined construction limit (60-65 feet) will not impact agricultural activity as the road width available in such sections is above 70 feet. Hence it is believed that the project activities will not exert any tangible adverse impact on this limited agricultural activity in and around the project corridor. Besides the encroachers/adjoining land owners have been informed during consultative process

and given notices to vacate the ROW and refrain from cultivation of Rabi crop in the encroached strips of ROW.

2.1.7 No. of Affected Households (AHs)

37. As per census total 86 households will suffer project impacts due to clearance of the construction limits within ROW at different locations of the project road alignment. As all affected households are the encroachers within ROW limits with no land title hence they will be compensated to the extent of their lost assets only including structures, crops, trees and disruption in business activity in the commercial (permanent and temporary) structures. The details of the APs with respect to the settlements along project alignment are given in table below.

Table 2.4: Impact wise detail of affected households

Impact Type	Quantity	# AHs by Impact	Total AHs*
Impact on Structure with Household Numbers			
Rooms (Non-residential)	9	8	40
Walls	-38	26	
Shops	10	7	
Veranda	5	4	
Petrol Pump Sign Board	1	2	
Other (Gate and Pillar)	1	1	
Hut/Kiosk (Temporary and moveable)	54	43	43
Impact on Trees with Household Numbers			
Fruit Trees	131	17	18*
Grape Vines	716	14	
Wood Trees	98	3	
Community Mosque	3	-	
Business/Livelihood Loss			
Structure owner business		7	9
Renter Business operators	-	2*	
Over all total Affected Households			86
* Except 1 APs in Tree category and 2 APs doing business in rented shops rest are counted under structure impacts as well			

Note: The overall number of AHs is 86 with 612 APs. As AHs have multiple impact which are counted separately against each type of impact in table above but gender segregated data of total number of APs is given in Chapter 3 (see table 3.1).

2.2 Loss of Livelihoods

38. In the project corridor, 7 households shall lose their livelihoods temporarily due to loss of their permanent commercial structures and 2 households who are doing their business in rented in impacted structure will face economic loss due to demolishing of structures. During census APs in employee category are not found. Besides permanent commercial structures, 43 households are doing some commercial activity in temporary thatched sheds (during grapes fruiting season) and kiosks which can be easily shifted outside COI at the same place to keep continuing its use. However, to offset any adverse impact during shifting process they will be compensated for loss of livelihood. The economic loss for all identified APs will be temporary to

the tune of rehabilitation/reconstruction of their structure and is termed as insignificant. The details of impact on livelihoods in the subproject are presented in the Table below.

Table 2.5: Detail of Affected households facing loss of livelihood

Livelihood Source	No of AHs	Impact Type
Business loss structure owner category	7	Temporary/Insignificant
Business loss for renter category	2	Temporary/Insignificant
Temporary Structures (Thatched Huts/kiosks)	43	No adverse Impact perceived

2.3 Vulnerable AHs/APs.

39. The AHs earning below poverty level are accounted as vulnerable due to their income status and are eligible for special treatment/support to restore their living standard. The income status of all AHs was analyzed to calculate the per-capita income of AHs to determine poverty and the AHs earning below OPL. In the project corridor there is no designated vulnerable class officially, so the AHs earning below Rs.1942/capita/month (estimated OPL threshold value for Pakistan 2013) are defined as poor and counted as vulnerable for the purpose of this Resettlement Plan. There are 7 Affected Households falling in this range of per-capita income and are identified as eligible for vulnerability allowance. During census no women headed house hold or APs in special class i.e disabled or scheduled class/tribal people identified.

2.4 Impact on Indigenous/Tribal People and mitigation Measures

40. Except for 9 Km road section from Ktao Debara to Mughalkot which traverses through steep hilly part of Federally Administered Tribal Area, the project road is mostly located in settled area of Balochistan province with mainstream population and culture and no indigenous people are found in project corridor. Besides, due to steep hills with poor vegetative cover and life sustaining amenities the Federally Administered Tribal Area is uninhabited around (9 Km section) of the project road. Since the project is confined to rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing road alignments, the social assessments undertaken have not brought forth any impact on the tribal groups within the area of influence of the project road. No any tribal household is found to be affected by the project and the improved road network is expected to augment access to socioeconomic facilities of tribal groups along with other sections of project population. The analysis suggests that no further action on IP study and planning is required so far as this project is concerned.

41. Rehabilitation works in the 9 Km steep hilly section within the Federally Administered Tribal Area are not expected to have any direct social impacts. However, it is considered necessary to be prepared for any unanticipated impacts, direct or indirect, and any grievances that may occur as a result among the tribal communities during implementation of the project. A grievances redress mechanism fully cognizant with the local legal frame work and tribal customs has been developed in consultation with local entities (local administration and tribal communities) and is put in place. Any grievance elevated by the local tribal communities will be resolved in accordance with local tribal customs and compliant with provisions of the local legal framework and the provisions of ADB's SPS 2009..

2.5 Social Impacts

42. Clearance of ROW from encroachment will create temporary social impacts on the affected households, who are encroachers. This includes disruption of the commercial or agricultural activity and removal of fruit trees grown in the encroached ROW. The commercial structures within encroached ROW will be rehabilitated or reconstructed outside Corridor of Impact by the encroachers and the business activities will be resumed accordingly. The affected fruit trees and agriculture activity being carried out within encroached ROW by the adjoining land

owners will be compensated on current market rates at replacement cost basis to offset any adverse impacts on the earning of the APs.

43. During Census Survey, all the Affected Households confirmed that they will re-construct their damaged/impacted fixed structures including shops, and agricultural infrastructure outside construction limits to re-establish their routine economic and agricultural activity. The owners/occupiers of temporary structure (Thatched Huts/sheds) informed that they will shift/relocate their structure outside construction limits at same locality and will not face disruption in their earnings. Thus the economic impacts on the project affected persons will be transitory and temporary corresponding to the clearance of Corridor of Impact only, during execution of civil works.

44. Due to scarce population in the area and limited number of traffic plying on the road there is a little business potential for road side vendors especially for the owners/occupiers of the shops/hotels and thatched huts near grapes orchards. While, non-development in the project corridor has left no chance for locals except to migrate to the nearby cities for earning their livelihood as labour. Execution of civil works on proposed project road will open job/labour opportunities for locals as petty contractor, raw material supplier and construction labour to help improve their living standard. Similarly, presence of construction camps/labour during execution of civil works will improve business potential of road side vendors resulting into a positive impact on socio-economic conditions of the locals engaged in such business.

45. Once the civil works are completed the rehabilitated and improved road infrastructure with increased number of traffic crisscrossing through this area will open up new business opportunities like establishment of filling stations, service points and road side restaurants to meet requirements of road users. The improved connectivity will also facilitate the access for local peasants/farmers, fruit growers and livestock raisers to the better markets in other parts of the country as well as community to commute to nearby cities for accessing better health, education and earning facilities. Thus the execution of the project will have positive socio-economic impacts on the inhabitants of the project corridor including the affected households.

Chapter 3 SOCIO – ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

46. The information regarding socio-economic conditions of APs has been derived from primary data (field survey) from identified sections of sub-project alignment from Zhob to Mughalkot and data collected from secondary sources, i.e. District Population Census (District Zhob & Shirani), Agriculture Extension Department Zhob& Shirani and data from Development Statistics of Balochistan (2011). The primary data include census survey of all affected families which covered the socio-economic profile of each affected household. It is used to determine the project impacts on each AHs with respect to asset/income losses and provide compensation accordingly to mitigate the identified impacts. However, the macro level demographic and socio economic profile of the area is derived by use of secondary data sources like District Population Census, Development Statistics of Balochistan and information gathered from line local government departments including Land Revenue, Agriculture and Forest Departments..

3.1 Socio-economic Profile of project Area

47. Zhob-Mughalkot Section of N-50 falls in the jurisdiction of three Districts i.e Zhob and Shirani located in the north of Balochistan province and Dera Ismail Khan in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawa Province. The majority of the population in the project corridor is Pashto Speaking Pakhtoon clans. Shirani was notified as a District in 2006 with its District headquarter at Zhob. Previously it was part of Zhob District.

48. As per census of Government of Balochistan, the population of Zhob including Shirani District was estimated to be 348,000 (232,000, and 115000). The population density per kilo meter in project corridor is 14 persons and sex ratio (Male/Female) is 119. Over 99% of the population of the area are Muslims. The overall literacy rate in the sub-project districts is 16.8 with male to female literacy rate of 24.5 and 6.9. Due to limited agriculture or other livelihood sources in the project corridor the people of the area go to abroad (Gulf States) for earning their livelihood and 1-2 family members in most of the households are abroad for their livelihood the housing in the project area is semi pacca type i.e the stone masonry walls with timber beams and thatched roofs.

49. Some of the socio-economic information of APs was collected through the sample based census survey and its findings (wherever possible gender disaggregated) are presented in the following sections.

3.2 Social Categories of APs

50. The social stratification of the subproject area shows that 100% affected people is Muslim by religion. The sub-project alignment traverse through Pashto speaking belt of the Balochistan Province predominantly inhabited with the Pashtun Clans including Kakar, Shirani, Mandokhel and Sulemankhels etc. As per census the total number of Affected Households is 86 while total no of affected people in the subproject is 612 APs. The average household size is found to be 7.12 person/household which is rounded as 7 persons/household. Male to female ration in project road area comes 112. Table below presents the gender segregated data of project affected households:

Table 3.1: Population profile of APs

No of AHs	♂ APs	♀ APs	Total	♂:♀Ratio	Ave. AH size
86	323	289	612	112	7.12

3.3 Land Holding Status of APs

51. Since the project road criss-cross through the areas where agriculture is being carried out in few sections along the road corridor due to water availability and ROW is encroached by adjoining land owners mainly for agricultural uses. Hence, during census survey information about land holding was collected from the Affected Households. The analysis showed that land holding of 27 % AH is up to 2 hectares, 43% have land holding above 2 hectares to 5 hectares and 30% have above 5 hectares of land in their villages along the project corridor.

3.3.1 Occupational Status of APs

52. The Census results show that the AHs have multiple sources of income with no involvement of women in income earning activities as their role is limited to non-income generating household chores due to strict socio-religious culture of the project corridor. The Occupational analysis of AHs reflects that primary occupation of the AHs is agriculture related with business as secondary income sources. Accordingly 49% AHs are engaged in agriculture as primary source of income (37% farming and business, 12% farming only), 40% AHs are involved in business only as their source of livelihood and 11% AHs are engaged in services sector as their primary source of income with Agri-farming/business as secondary income source.

Table 3.2: Occupational Analysis of Affected Households

Occupational Analysis of AHs.		
Profession APs.	Number	Percentage
Agriculture Farming	10	12%
Business	34	40%
Agri Farming/Business	32	37%
Employment/Agri	9	11%
Employee/Business	1	1%
Total	86	100%

Source: Census survey of APs by EALS, NHA

3.3.2 Literacy Status of APs

53. The average literacy rate is 42%, out of which 36% had up to secondary level of education, 5% with an education level up to graduation level and the APs with post-graduation/professional level of education are below 1%. The male to female education levels reflect that the women are falling far behind men in education status and overall literacy rate. The children with age 0-6 are not included in this education analysis.

Table 3.3: Educational statuses of APs Households

APs Household Education Status						
Level	Male	%	Female	%	Over All	%
Illiterate	136	46.26	188	71.76	324	58.27
Literate up to Grade 10	132	44.90	69	26.34	201	36.15
College level up to graduation	24	8.16	5	1.91	29	5.22
Post Graduate/Professional Level	2	0.68	0	0.00	2	0.36
Total	294	100	262	100	556	100

Source: Census survey of APs by EALS, NHA.

3.3.3 Income Status of APs

54. As per Socio-economic analysis of income related information provided by the APs, the monthly income level for all affected households is above Rs.10,000/m. The analysis show that the APs belonging to different income categories include, 33% with income range of Rs. 10,000/m to 20,000/m, 31% with income range of Rs. 21,000/m to Rs 30,000/m, 22% with income ranging between Rs. 31,000 to 40,000/ month and 14% with income level above Rs 40,000/ month (7% with income range 41,000 to 50,000/m and 7% with monthly income level above 50,000).

55. As the socio-religious culture of the area does not allow women to involve in the outdoor income generating activities with no indoor commercial economic activity in the project corridor, hence the women don't participate as earning entity in the household and their role is limited to routine house hold chores like cooking cleaning and rearing children. The bread and butter for women and children are responsibility of the male members of the household, so the analysis of income levels of AHs doesn't include income levels of women.

Table 3.4: Income analysis of Affected Households

Monthly Income Status of APs		
Income Range	No of AP	%
Below 10000	0	0%
10000-20000	28	33%
21000-30000	27	31%
31000-40000	19	22%
41000-50000	6	7%
Above 50000	6	7%
Total	86	100%

Source: Census survey of APs by EALS, NHA.

3.4 Vulnerable Households in the Project

56. The individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status and include the poor, women and children, elderly, land less and those without legal title of land and indigenous people. The poverty status of the households is the only parameter to determine vulnerability as APs falling in other criteria of vulnerability were not identified during census. So, to determine the economic status of the APs the income of affected households was related to the official poverty line (OPL)⁷ that is based on monthly income per person. To determine the APs living below poverty level with respect to Officially Declared Poverty Line (OPL), per-capita income of each household was calculated by using census data on income status and household size. As per census data 7 households had their incomes levels below poverty line and are categorized as vulnerable. All such vulnerable APs will be paid (i) compensation for their lost assets, (ii) relocation assistance (if applicable), and (iii) vulnerability allowance (if any) to safe guard any adverse impact on their income status.

⁷ The OPL of Rs. 879 per capita / month were estimated by the government in 2004–2005 (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2005–06, Table 41). The latest estimate of inflation-adjusted poverty line (per capita per month) comes to Rs. 1942 in 2012.

3.5 Housing Characteristics

57. The area lacks the good quality clay to establish brick kilns in and around the project vicinity. Hence, the availability of burnt bricks is beyond question resulting into construction of semi-pacca and kacha structures. The commonly used construction material includes clay mud, stone, wood and thatch. Commonly the housing conditions are same throughout in the project area and the structures (rooms, shops and walls) are either constructed by clay mud or stone walls with mud as plaster and the roofs are made of thatch over timber beams. Such types of structures are termed as kacha structures.

3.6 Social Amenities

58. The basic health facilities like Hospitals, Schools, Colleges, are hardly available in the rural areas along the sub-project road. During socio-economic survey it is found that there are 4 basic health units in the 10 villages along the project corridor where proper medical care is hardly available due to non-availability of qualified doctors/medical practitioners. The people have to travel to Zhob for health care through District or Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals. Similarly, qualified lady doctors/ health visitors are mostly non-existent in the area with major reliance on traditional child birth attendants for all maternity related problems.

59. Similarly, the educational facilities like schools and colleges are quite limited in number. There is one inter college (Mani khawa), 6 primary schools and 5 high schools for boys and for girls 2 primary, 2 elementary and 2 high schools are reported in the villages along the project corridor in a length of about 72 Km.

60. As far as access to other social amenities is concerned, survey results have shown that on overall basis, 65% of the respondents had electricity in their houses whereas 35% had the facility of water supply. In the roads context, the adjoining villages located near foot hills along the project area are well connected with the road network through paved roads and kacha roads/paths etc. Project area lies on the belt where underground water is pure hygienic and suitable for drinking and for agriculture purpose.

3.7 Agriculture in the Project Area

61. The project area is mainly barren rolling landscape with limited agriculture activity along the confined in small pockets wherever water is available. Due to water scarcity and low rains agricultural activity is mostly limited near nullahs in the project area or depends on tube wells with small scale irrigation system developed locally by construction of the water ponds and water channels in places wherever ground water is available. The mainly cultivated crops in project area are wheat barley and fodder, during Rabi while in kharif seasons onion, chillies, tomato and fodder crops are cultivated if water is available or the land is kept fallow due to non availability of water.

62. During census survey it was observed that the fields along the project road are fallow with no crops but it was informed by the locals that wheat crop will be grown in these fields in falling Rabi Season (December-May), in case of timely rain fall. Though the construction of the project road in such section will not have any direct or indirect impact on the crops grown in the privately owned lands outside COI/ROW limits along the project corridor. However, during execution of project works some adverse impacts may exist on crops, if grown at that time, in the encroached ROW owned by NHA. All such encroachers will be allowed to harvest their crops (if any) and will be given one crop earlier notice to refrain cultivating ensuing crop in encroached part of the ROW and vacate the construction limits.

3.8 Economic Activity in the Project Area

63. The project area is scarcely populated with any industrial or major commercial activity,

except the agriculture and livestock nurturing in project corridor, however commercial activity as running small grocery shops/stalls near settlements is identified along project road. In general, for livelihood the people of project area prefer to migrate to metropolitan city (Karachi) and abroad (in gulf states) for better earning opportunities and one or two family member from most of the household in district Zhob are migrated to the gulf states to earn livelihood for their households. However, during census survey the AHs did not shared information about their family members working in other cities or abroad. Predominantly, agriculture and livestock and business are major source of income and sustenance of the local community. The livestock in the area includes cows, buffaloes, goats and sheep, which are mainly reared for agricultural farming, domestic uses and income generation. According to census survey, all affected household in the subproject area have raised livestock (sheep and goats). It is not only one of the major income sources for the affected households but also helps them to meet their protein requirements during chilling winter season.

3.9 Resolution of Community Disputes

64. For resolution of community disputes there is a well-established local system called Maraka/Jirga. In Maraka/Jirga the elders of a village/villages or clan/clans (depending on the nature of dispute) sit together to investigate and redress the grievances of the community. The level of Maraka/Jirga is dependent on community disputes and nature of conflicts. If the dispute is between communities of one village it is normally settled within the Maraka/Jirga of same community and if dispute is between the parties from different villages than a bigger Maraka/Jirga represented by the elders of all villages is constituted to resolve the dispute. The village leader known as “Nawab/ Sardar/ Malik and Mulla (religious leader)” takes the leading role regarding disputes resolution. However, larger disputes, political differences are also referred to the court of law but sometimes the influential people play a vital role to resolve the issues harmoniously through the Maraka/Jirga system.

3.10 Women Involvement

65. Due to socio-religious fabric of the area, with strict pardah observing norms, women in the project area remain within the home to do household works and they are not allowed to participate in the outdoor activities. The literacy rate of female is very low as women have no or limited opportunity to get education because educational facilities for women are scarcely available in rural areas within the sub-project road corridor. Hence the women of the project area have no involvement in outdoor economic activities and their roles are limited to take care and maintenance work of the household, such as cooking, washing, cleaning, nursing, bearing and looking after children etc.

3.11 Existence of Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

66. As the project area is contiguous to the South Waziristan with the same social fabric hence the people of the area are deeply influenced by the Islamists of the tribal areas. Besides due to security situation in the project corridor there is limited opportunity for international NGOs to work in the project area. However, there are few community based national organizations registered with social welfare department mainly to work on reproductive health, education, and livelihood. However, most of these local NGOs are inactive and the rest who are working in the field do not have any direct or indirect role in resettlement issues of the Project.

Chapter 4

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

67. Coming across the LAR issues in the identified sections of sub-project corridor consultations with various stakeholders were carried out to discuss the quantum of land acquisition (if required) and resettlement issues and plan relocation and resettlement of affected community. The primary stakeholders include project executors, and the community facing the LAR impacts. Secondary stakeholders included revenue authorities, inline government department's local government functionaries' village elders (Malik/Nawab/Sardar etc), and business as well as agriculture community of the sub-project area.

4.1 Public Consultation in the Project

68. Public consultations were arranged at different stages of RP preparation to ensure peoples' participation in the planning and preparation phases of the Resettlement Plan. To achieve the objectives Consultations were held for RP planning, preparation and implementation for the project in which 33 persons (23 male and 33 Female) participated from Zhob and from Shirani district project area. List of participants is given in Annex-III. Different sections of APs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews during census to promote public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement. The APs were informed about the LAR issues and who in response provided the details regarding their concerns about compensation against their affected assets, and other issues associated with the implementation of this project.

69. Furthermore, all APs were informed regarding the implementation of LAR activities, cut-off date, eligibility, and entitlements for compensation by the EALS staff in regional office at Quetta, NHA design directorate and Resettlement Specialist and his team documenting impacts during their consultations and coordination meetings with the APs.

70. During the consultation process along with census and socio-economic survey, efforts were made by the study teams to:

- ascertain the views of the APs, with reference to land acquisition and road alignment;
- understand views of the community on land acquisition, resettlement issues and rehabilitation options;
- identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation;
- Obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on community property and relocation of the same.
- examine APs' opinion on problems and prospects of road related issues;
- identify people's expectations from subprojects and their absorbing capacity;
- Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

4.2 Findings of Focused Group Discussions

71. The project Affected Persons had been informed about LAR impacts and the eligibility criteria in consultative meetings during preparation of RP for Zhob-Mughalkot Section of (N-50). Some of the major issues that were discussed and feedback received from the local in the identified section of the sub-project corridor during the course of the consultations and measures taken are summarized in the table below:

S#	Issues Discussed	Action Taken
1	People are facing acute problem related to poor condition of the road	With rehabilitation and improvement accessibility to social health and educational infrastructure will increase through all-weather road.
2	How the affected assets located within ROW limits will be Compensated.	The affected assets will be compensated on replacement cost biases. Levies or depreciation will not be charged and salvage material will be the property of the affected Households.
3	The loss of trees and crops grown in the ROW.	All the trees and crops grow in ROW subject to clearance for execution of civil works will be compensated to respective APs
4	Damage to the privately constructed agricultural infrastructure (farm walls, irrigation channels and ponds etc).	All the infrastructures constructed within the ROW will be compensated on replacement cost basis
5	How the temporary structure like thatch huts near orchards will be compensated and will the APs allowed to relocate their huts outside construction limits to keep their seasonal business running.	The temporary structures will be compensated for shifting and reconstruction of such structures outside construction limits to keep their seasonal source of livelihood intact at the same place and the APs will be provided one time resettlement assistance allowance as lump sum.
6	Loss of permanent residential and commercial (shops) structures due to the project anticipated by the APs and the business interruption.	All structures will be compensated based on replacement cost while for los of commercial structure business loss will also be compensated on the biases of Sales Tax Record for maximum three months or six months interruption period for temporary or permanent business loss respectively.
7	Relocation of community/religious infrastructure including, Masjids, Madrassas, Schools and graveyards.	Efforts will be made to avoid dismantling of community/religious structure. If, unavoidable compensate for structure loss and other loses if any will be paid through a community committee. Along grave yards, construction limits will be adjusted in such a way to ensure the graves are neither disturbed nor relocated.
8	Road improvement will increase traffic speed resulting in increased number of road side accidents.	Proper signage and traffic control measures including speed control limits will be applied and enforced.
9	Dust, smoke and noise problems during and post construction of the project.	During construction proper sprinkling will be done and the provision of EMP will be implemented, while to control the noise and smoke all the machinery will be kept in good running conditions.
10	Hindrance in movement of local women and children in case of emergencies	The camp sites will be established away (at a distance specified in approved EMP) from community settlements to avoid any disturbance to local community specially the

S#	Issues Discussed	Action Taken
		women in doing their routine chores, construction period will be kept as minimum as possible and diversion routes for movement of locals will be kept in good conditions to avoid undue unrest in community.
11	Damaged access routes and water ways during constructions and operation.	All access routes will be kept in good condition during construction phase and proper drainage facilities like pipe culverts, box culverts and bridges are included in the design to let the water follow its way.
12	The camp site establishment and social disruption due to interaction of labor with the local communities	The camp sites will not establish near settlements, will be kept well-guarded, and labour will not be allowed to interact with the local community unnecessarily.
13	Sensitivity towards local customs/norms to promote local employment for avoiding community conflicts.	The better employment opportunities for locals as petty contractor, raw material supplier and skilled and unskilled labour during construction through civil works contractor will be ensured to avoid community conflicts and the improved road network will ensure improved living standard by minimize the travelling costs and generating other earning opportunities for local community.

4.3 Gender Sensitive Consultations

72. Since the census reflect that the women are not directly involved in the income generation activities in the project corridor. However, being affected due to loss of assets as household member and beneficiary of impacted assets they are considered APs. To determine, the adverse impacts on women and their involvement in the project assumed economic benefits, detailed focus group discussion were carried out to document their concerns and propose appropriate mitigation measure to address their concerns.

73. With regard to the discussion on division of labour at work and at home, all the women reported that due to social traditions, they don't involve in outdoor productive activities and their roles are limited to take care and maintenance work of the household, such as cooking, washing, cleaning, nursing, bearing and looking after children etc. However, they showed their keenness to take part in the productive activities without compromising their modesty and introvert social traditions of the area. They were of the view that promotion and skill build in handicrafts to train the women of the area may augment the economic conditions of their household provided the male members of the household permit and supports them.

74. During the FGDs, the women reported to have limited mobility and social interaction with their relatives and tribes women in nearby villages and cities, very limited opportunities for primary education, healthcare for themselves and their children and therefore expressed their preference that there should be improved connectivity with better transport facilities, more educational opportunities and health care facilities for the women and children at the village level.

75. As per the findings of FGD with women group the perceived benefits from the projects are:

- Improved access to social facilities like health care, education e.g. better access for their children to nearby schools and colleges as well as teachers usually coming from nearby towns.
- Increased frequency of health workers, extension workers visits.
- Increase in income generating activities of their male family members with improved access to markets.
- Improved community relations and timely management of emergency situation

76. The overall crux of FGDs with women reflects that the women of the project area have their role in household activities. Except loss of their family assets as a result of the road construction, the women could perceive little negative impacts of road improvement in their lives since the benefits perceived were far stronger. Thus, based on FGDs with women it is perceived that women will not be affected negatively due to the program. No 'women headed household' is affected in the subproject. However, during implementation of the project works the consultation process will be kept continued and negative impacts (if any) on women will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and will be treated on a priority basis. And, if any women headed household is encountered during disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to such household. Additionally, women headed households will be considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance (Vulnerability allowance equivalent to one month OPL) has been made in the entitlement of the RP.

4.4 Consultation with the FATA Entities.

77. In order to prepare for unidentified project impacts within the uninhabited 9 Km section of the project crossing through steep rocky hills of Federally Administered Tribal Area (Frontier Region Dera Ismail Khan (FR DI Khan)), consultative sessions with local administration and tribal community were held on 2–3 April 2014. The purpose was to share project related information including project design, nature of works to be implemented, schedule and environment management plan applicable to the contractor. The consultative meetings were held with local administration of FR DI Khan and tribal elders of the area in the office of the Deputy Commissioner Dera Ismail Khan, who is the administrative head of FR DI Khan, FATA as well as with local community in close proximity of the project road section in Mughalkot. Consultation report with list of participants and meeting minutes circulated by DC/AP of FR DI Khan added as Annex-VI.

78. NHA Engineering as well as land and social staff briefed the participants about the project and its implementation period and arrangements. It was clarified to the participants that the project works include rehabilitation and improvements of existing deteriorated single lane carriage way into two lane 7.3 meter carriageway with paved inner and outer shoulders and protection works along river side to improve connectivity and ensure safety of road users as well as local community from accidental hazards. Additional land acquisition is not required for execution of project as all civil works will be executed within the available ROW limits and any damage to the local property will be avoided at all costs.

79. The issues like, setting of contractor's camp, social disruption due to unnecessary interaction of outside workforce with locals and livelihood opportunities for local community were discussed and the participants were briefed that contractors camp will be located at a distance of 500 m or more away from any local settlement. The contractor will ensure that, the workforce should not interact with local community unnecessarily; exploitation of water and fuel wood resources being used by local community are avoided; local customs are adhered to and wherever possible job opportunities are provided to the local community as per their skill and ability. All such issues are considerably addressed in environmental management plan that will

be applicable to the contractor as part of civil works contract and its compliance will be monitored strictly by the NHA through supervision consultants.

80. During consultations the local community indicated that in tribal system all activities are undertaken through consultative process with council of village elders named as Jirga. In this context, they appreciated the consultation, and indicated that the consultative process should be kept continued during implementation phase of the project as well. The local community favoured the rehabilitation and improvement works of project road in general and particularly within difficult and steep hilly section in FATA as an important necessity of the area.

81. Apart from the prior said efforts any issue encountered or grievance raised by the local community during implementation of the project will be addressed in accordance with local customs and legal framework applicable in FATA area through involvement of local administration and the tribal elders. Accordingly, a grievance redress mechanism fully cognizant to local legal frame work and tribal customs was agreed with local administration and local community which is detailed in chapter 5 below.

4.5 Future Consultations

82. The effectiveness of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs and local tribal people will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. These will be carried out as required while updating RP following design review by supervision consultants and also during implementation. The PMU and EALS will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP updating and subsequent implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the project. To meet the ends of future consultations the team of one resettlement specialist and social mobilizers (1 male and 1 female) will be mobilized by the PMU to facilitate the EALS, LARU and Project implementation team to keep the consultation continued and facilitate the Affected Persons Committees to raise their concerns to the project executors and get their issues resolved at local level. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the RP:

- During design review, for minimization of resettlement impacts by adjustment in alignment or fixing of Corridor of Impact the APs and other stakeholders will be consulted to record their concerns and development of mitigation measures etc.
- Together with the EALS staff the PMU Field Office will conduct information dissemination sessions in the subproject area and solicit the help of the local community elders/ leaders and encourage the participation of the APs to plan implementation of the project.
- During the implementation of RP, team of Resettlement Specialist and social mobilizers together with land and engineering staff of PIU will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction.
- Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like elderly, women and the poor to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation efforts will be made to involve women in consultation process.

4.6 RP Disclosure

83. Key features of this RP have already been disclosed to the APs during consultations meetings while conducting the census and socio-economic surveys, field level informal interaction between the APs, consultants and NHA staff. For draft RP disclosure an information booklet summarizing RP provisions with compensation entitlements for all APs as well as institutional arrangement and functioning is prepared and attached with the RP as Annex- IV. This information booklet has been translated into Urdu and is being distributed to all affected persons (APs) Liaison Committees (ACLCs). The information booklet contains information about entitlements, unit rates of compensation, income restoration and rehabilitation assistance measures and compensation payment procedures as well as grievance redress mechanism.

84. Once approved by the ADB, further disclosure of final RP (Zhob-Mughalkot N-50) will be ensured by its uploading it on the NHA website with its Urdu translated Executive Summary, while hard copies will be placed in the office of PMU, EALS at NHA HQ, GM Balochistan Office, Project Directorate and PIU at Zhob, besides ensuring that the translated executive summary is made available to the APs at large. The approved RP will be uploaded on ADB's website for its disclosure purpose also.

85. Therefore after endorsement of RP by ADB, the APs will be provided all project related information through information brochures covering all necessary details about entitlement matrix, details of project impacts and compensation, grievance redress system and contact persons, etc., before starting payment of compensation for affected assets and physical displacement (if required). To this end, the Executive Summary of the RP will be translated by the LAR Unit in National language (*Urdu*) and shall be disclosed to the APs and other notable local community members located in the jurisdiction of (Zhob mughalkot N-50).

Chapter 5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

5.1 General

86. It is likely that affected persons may have some grievances related to project actions, their lost assets, and compensation disbursement process and compensation delivery during different stages of RP preparation and implementation. To resolve all such issues, a grievance redress mechanism will be available to allow APs to file their complaints if any and appeal any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from project implementation, assets assessment and compensation.

87. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints verbally and in writing during consultation, assessment survey, and time of compensation. However, efforts will be made to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. To achieve this, APs will be engaged to discuss alternative options to avoid and/or minimize the LAR impacts and LAR implementation process.

88. The Grievance redress mechanism available under LAA 1894 to address the concerns of legal title holders about asset evaluation, land ownership and payment of compensation will not be applicable to the encroachers/non-title holders in the sub-project corridor. Thus the mechanism under LAA 1894 does not enable the project executors and the APs to resolve their issues except those related to land acquisition matters only. As the project does not involve land acquisition and the mechanism provided for redress of grievances about land valuation and compensation under LAA 1894 is not applicable. So to address the gaps a mechanism will be established to address/resolve the project related issues including the APs concerns or grievances related to impact assessment, valuation and compensation of non-land assets, resettlement and relocation related issues.

89. Although the GRC⁸ will be the focal unit for grievance redress at the sub-project (local) level, however to facilitate the APs to resolve their issues at local level an informal mechanism will be put in place. If the grievances are not resolved at informal level a two tier grievance redress mechanism is proposed as part of Resettlement Plan. This will facilitate APs to get their issues resolved at project level through project GRC (1st level of GRM) or raise their concerns to NHA HQ level (2nd level of GRM) in case of disagreement with GRC decision. The grievance redress mechanism will ensure AHS/ APs access to a grievance redress/ resolution mechanism that openly and transparently deals with the grievances and makes decision in consultation with all concerned and consistent to ADB safeguard requirements for IR and local laws.

5.2 Informal Level of Grievance Redress

90. Before invoking formal grievance redress system at the project level, the concerns of the aggrieved APs will be examined at the village level through involvement of the Affected Persons and Community Liaison Committees ACLCs, formed at village level. The social mobilizers will, act as focal person in their respective territorial limits to get the grievances recorded, investigated and discussed during ACLC's meetings; to facilitate the ACLC to propose the remedial actions at their level in accordance with provisions of the resettlement plan and; coordinate with the project implementers to ensure that the ACLC's recommendations are implemented and the grievances are addressed accordingly.

⁸ Grievance Redress Committee at the project level is notified vide office order No. A.D(L&S)-1/EALS/HQ/NHA/13/320, Dated 01/10/2013 and will be placed at Project Director's Camp Office at Zhob for timely resolution of the issues if any and investigate the complaints and make decisions.

5.3 First Level of GRM

91. If the grievance is not resolved at village level it shall be raised to formal grievance redress mechanism which is first level of GRM. A formal complaint will be tendered with the Project Grievance Redress Committee by the aggrieved affected persons or through the Social Mobilizers. A complaint register will be maintained by the GRC through DD/AD (land management, implementation and social) to record the complaints received covering complaint receipt date, name and address of the complainant, gist of complaint, gist of field report, decision of GRC with its communication date to the APs and decision implementation status or elevating the complaint to next level of GRM in case of disagreement by the aggrieved APs.

92. Once the complaint is submitted with the Project GRC, it shall record it in complaint register and send acknowledgement to the affected person without delay; and initiate the process of investigation within 5 working days through its technical and resettlement field teams. After receipt of directions of GRC, the field teams including resettlement specialist and Land Staff will coordinate with complainant and complete its investigation of facts in consultation with aggrieved person, APC representatives and local community and submit its fact finding report and recommendations to the GRC within 10 working days. Upon receipt of the fact finding report from field investigation team, the GRC will summon and hear the aggrieved person and decide the complaint based on ground facts but in accordance with the agreed entitlements and provisions in the RP/entitlement matrix and communicate its decision to the PMU and APs within next 15 working days. However, if aggrieved person is not satisfied he/she will be allowed to elevate the complaint to next level of GRM for resolution of his grievances. On an overall basis the GRC will decide the grievances within, 30 days of receipt of complaint in GRC and if the decision is not arrived in stipulated time its reasons will be recorded and the decision will be arrived in next 7 days. If the final decision by GRC is not acceptable to the APs, they may advise GRC for elevation of their grievance to next higher level of GRM or pursue a legal course if they wish to do so.

5.4 Second Level of GRM

93. In case of dissatisfaction if AP requires so, the complaint will be referred by GRC to second level of GRM i.e at EALS in NHA HQ, within 07 days after communicating its decision to complainant. The EALS will acknowledge the complainant about his complaint immediately, scrutinize the record of the GRC, investigate the remedies available and request the complainant to produce any record in favour of his claim. After thorough review and scrutiny of the available record on complaint EALS staff shall visit the field to meet the complainant, collect additional information and evidence if required. Once the investigations are completed the EALS shall get its recommendations approved by Member Aided Project and forward them to the Project Director and the complainant accordingly within 30 days of receipt of the complaint. If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the decision, he can go to the court of law, if he/she wishes so.

5.5 Constitution and Function of the GRC

94. The GRC will be established at the project level at Zhob with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation. It will also provide people, a public forum to raise their objections and concerns about the LAR implementation and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The GRCs will continue to function, for the benefit of the APs, during and after implementation of RP till completion of the project.

95. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director, Zhob-Mughalkot (N-50) with DD/AD (land) or DD/AD (environment) as member and focal person, resettlement specialist mobilized

for preparation, implementation and monitoring of resettlement plan, to handle the safeguards related complaints. Besides, the GRC will have one representative each from the District Revenue Office, Project Management Unit/Supervision Consultants, and local community preferably from ACLC. The GRC will meet at least once in a month. The GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement issues including, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. *GRC will perform following functions:*

- Record grievances of APs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that needs to be resolved by the Committee and solve them within a month;
- Summon and hear aggrieved persons/parties to produce the evidence of their claims and record their view point.
- Communicate its decisions and recommendations on all resolved disputes to Project executors and the aggrieved persons for implementation.
- Forward the un resolved cases to PMU within an appropriate time frame with reasons recorded and its recommendations; and
- Develop an information dissemination system and acknowledge the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PMU.
- Maintain a complaint register accessible to the stakeholders with brief information about complaints and GRC decision with status report.
- Maintain complete record of all complaints received by the GRC with actions taken.

5.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism for FATA.

96. Since British Rule in India Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) has distinctive administrative arrangements and legal, administrative and judicial systems of the country are not applicable in the FATA. All administrative and legal issues are settled through consultative process with tribal maliks following Tribal custom through Jirga⁹ under applicable legal and administrative frame work known as Frontier Regulation of 1901 as amended in 2011. Hence, in addition to grievance redress system proposed for the project as above, a grievance redress system fully commensurate with local customs and legal framework is agreed with local administration and a grievance redress committee headed by Assistant Political Agent with members from NHA, FR Administration and concerned Tribal Maliks has been notified by the Deputy Commissioner/Political Agent (administrative head of FR DI Khan). This Grievance redress system will be applicable to the extent of 9 Km road section falling in FATA.. The composition of FATA GRC with its roles and responsibilities is discussed in chapter 10 "Institutional Arrangements".

97. In first instance the grievance (if any) raised by the local tribal community/group will be addressed at local village level through involvement of local elders (Jirga) by the project GRC ensuring local customs are adhered to. If the grievance is not resolved at project level, the project GRC will elevate the grievance to the Grievance Redress Committee specially constituted for the tribal area under chairmanship of the Assistant Political Agent (APA). The Tribal Area GRC will review the record and proceedings of project GRC (if any), investigate the nature of grievance and adjudicate it in consultation with the aggrieved person/tribal groups in accordance with local Jirga customs and applicable legal framework preferably within 45 days of receipt of complaint. However, if aggrieved person/tribal group is unsatisfied with the decision of tribal GRC, he will have a right to elevate his grievance to the Deputy Commissioner/ Political Agent of FR DI Khan.

98. And, if the Tribal GRC fails to come on conclusion and resolve the grievance, it will forward the issue to the Deputy Commissioner/ Political Agent for his decision. The PA/DC after

⁹ Jirga means gathering of elders of tribe/tribes to discuss and resolve tribal issues.

hearing both parties will decide the matter or if required will refer the matter to Council of Elders under regulation 8 of FCR 1091. The Council of elders will investigate the issues and send its recommendations to the Political Agent /Deputy Commissioner who will consider recommendations of Council of Tribal Elders while adjudicating the issue.

5.7 Information Dissemination and Community Outreach

99. In synchronization with on-going consultative process the grievance redress mechanism will also develop an information dissemination system to inform the APs about their rights under the statute LAA, 1894, ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy under SPS 2009, and approved SRP for the project. The Aps will be informed about the GRM, its functioning, complaint process to GRC and EALS at HQ, contact details of the focal members of the GRM at both levels. The GRC will send acknowledgement to complainant AP, inform him about its site visit plan to ensure AP's presence during site visit, and provide update on the progress made to resolve his complaint/grievance. Besides this formal communication the Resettlement Specialist, Land staff and the social mobilizers in the field will maintain a close liaison with the Aps through APCs at village level and provide them the requisite information on the GRM and update Aps about the status of complaints under process with GRC or the EALS whatsoever the case may be.

Table 5.1: Grievance Resolution Process

Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process
Social mobilizer and/or land staff shall maintain regular contact with the APs and will be the first line of contact on issues related to LAR.
Any complaints in the village will be recorded and investigated by the social mobilizer or land staff with the help of the Affected Person's Committee, and if possible resolved in the village, with the assistance/support of the PMU.
Any complaint that cannot be resolved satisfactorily at informal level will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee, chaired by the Project Director. Any solution or decision by GRC must comply with the ADB approved RP provisions.
If the Grievance Redress Committee is unable to resolve the issue, or the complainant disagree with the GRC's decision the GRC shall present the complaint with all record of GRC proceedings before EALS (2 nd level of GRM) for its review and decision or to the Tribal GRC for 9 Km road section in FR DI Khan region for its decision.
If AP is not satisfied with the grievance redress system he can submit the case to the appropriate court of law for its resolution.

Chapter 6 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

100. The resettlement issues of the subproject are addressed through applying the legal framework and principles guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of Pakistan, Provincial Government of Balochistan and Asian Development Bank's Social Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. This section describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed; describe methodology for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods for affected persons; This SRP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB IR safeguard requirements for IR. A summary of applicable acts and policies is presented in the following paragraphs.

6.1 Pakistan's Law and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

101. **Land Acquisition Act 1894:** The LAA 1894 with its successive amendments is the main statute dealing in land acquisition matters for public interest projects in Pakistan except Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The Law requires that following an impacts assessment/valuation of assets, land and crops are compensated in cash at market rate to titled landowners and registered land tenants/users, respectively. The LAA mandates that land compensation should base on market value determined through one year's sales record preceding notification under Section-4. It also mandates that the compensation package for land acquisition should include compensation for structure and improvements made to land with damages being accrued due to severing of acquired land from remaining land and diminution of earnings and profits (if any). However, the act *ibid* does not provide a mechanism and procedures for calculating of the compensation package following parameters defined under section 23, for land acquisition.

102. It is also noted that the LAA, 1894 does not openly mandate for specific rehabilitation / assistance provisions benefiting the poor, vulnerable groups, or severely affected Persons, nor does it overtly provide for rehabilitation of income/livelihood losses or resettlement costs. This however is often done in many projects through adhoc arrangements negotiated between a specific EA and the APs

103. The law deals with matters related to the acquisition of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is acquired 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 awards along with dispute resolution, penalties and exemptions. Surveys for land acquisition are to be disclosed to the affected persons.

104. **The Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) 1901:** comprises a set of laws of Pakistan that are applicable to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The FCR has its origins in laws that were enacted by the British Raj in the Pakhtuns-inhabited tribal areas in the Northwest of British India. For Governance of FATA, Pakistan government has maintained status quo, over a period of time, however by an amendment in 2011 in FCR 1901, legal reforms are introduced in the Tribal Areas to bring FATA legal regime in harmony with other Pakistani Laws as well as the rights granted by the Constitution. As land acquisition Act 1894 is not applicable in FATA, hence, to deal with compulsory acquisition of land/properties of tribal people in FATA section 56 is inserted in the FCR 1901. It provides that, "no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his

property unless he is paid adequate compensation with a consensus rate¹⁰ or Government assessed value¹¹ as in vogue in settle areas. A listing of the Sections of the Act and their salient features is given in Table-6.1.

Table 6.1: Salient Features of the LAA 1894 and Successive Amendments

Key Sections	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification for land acquisition and empower for conducting survey.
Section 5, 5A	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose and hearing of objections regarding land acquisition, title, measurements and land pricing.
Section 6	The Government makes formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the land.
Section 8	The acquired land is physically marked out, measured and land plan is prepared by the LAC.
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all APs to appear before him at an appointed time, submit their claims and raise objections regarding measurement, land price or apportionment.
Section 10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of the Aps in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	Enables the Collector to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final "Award". The Award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award Aps may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.
Section 23	The award of compensation to the title holders for acquired land is determined at i) its market value of land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immoveable) or his earnings, v) expanses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business and vi diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession plus 15% premium in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 31	Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Regulation 56 of FCR 1901	It provides that, "no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his property unless he is paid adequate compensation with a consensus rate or Government assessed value as in vogue in settle areas.

¹⁰ Negotiated rates with the affected Person or tribe.

¹¹ The assessment of compensation rates for affected Land or other Properties by the Political Agents.

6.2 ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009: Objectives and Principles

6.2.1 ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards

105. In context of ADB's commitment to ensure social and environmental sustainability of the project it support, goal of SPS 2009 is to promote sustainability of the project outcomes by protecting the people from project's potential adverse impacts. The objectives of the ADB's safeguard requirement II "Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard" as illustrated in SPS 2009 are; i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre pre-project levels; and iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical and economical displacement as a result of land acquisition, involuntary restriction on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It applies whether such losses or involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The following principles are applied to reach these objectives and policy scope:

- 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;
- Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring & 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;
- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) 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, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) 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; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Disclose a draft resettlement plan or the compensation matrix, eligibility criteria or rates determined for the affected land, structures, trees etc., 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.
- 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.
- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- 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.

6.2.2 Comparison of key LAA (1894) and ADB Policy Principles and Practices

106. Differences between Pakistan Land Acquisition Act (LAA) and ADB Policy on resettlement are outlined in **Table 6.2 below**. The objective of this comparison is to identify if and where the two sets of procedures are in conformity with each other and more importantly where there are differences and gaps and define gap bridging measures to ensure that the project supported by ADB are in compliant to its safeguard requirements as outlined under SPS 2009.

Table 6.2: Comparison of LAA and ADB's SPS 2009

Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and FCR 901	ADB Safeguard Requirements for IR
LAA 1894 and FCR 1901 cover compulsory land acquisition and lacks provisions on resettlement and rehabilitation of the project displaced persons. Besides Government	ADB IR Policy encompasses principles on the resettlement and rehabilitation of the project displaced persons.

Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and FCR 901	ADB Safeguard Requirements for IR
does not have a national or provincial policy on resettlement and rehabilitation of affected persons.	
Land compensation only for titled landowners or holders of customary rights to the extent of acquired land with no compensation for restriction of land use. Only registered land owners, share croppers and leaseholders are eligible for compensation of crop losses.	Lack of title is not a bar to compensation. Provides equal treatment of those without clear land titles (for example squatters, or other informal settlers) in terms of their entitlements for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets including crops due to restriction of land use.
Tree losses are compensated based on outdated officially fixed rates by the relevant Forest and Agriculture Departments.	Tree losses are to be compensated according to market rates based on productive age or wood volume depending on tree type. The entire removed tree will remain the property of the owner for them to salvage.
Land valuation based on the average registered land transfer rate over 1 years prior to Section 4 of LAA 1894 being invoked. 15% compulsory land acquisition charges are paid over and above the assessed compensation. Under FCR 1901 compensation is provided on consensus rate or rate fixed by Government without compulsory land acquisition charges.	The valuation of land and other assets is the full replacement costs determined on the basis of the fair market values of land or assets covering the developmental costs, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required.
The valuation of structures is based on official rates with depreciation deducted from gross value of the structure and also 15% of the value of salvage materials.	The valuation of built-up structures is based on current market value but with consideration of cost of new construction of the structure, with no deduction for depreciation but the APs allowed to take the salvage material free of cost.
There is no provision for income restoration and rehabilitation measures. There are also no special allowances for the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups including women. There are no requirements to assess opportunities for benefit sharing	The ADB safeguards requirements for IR requires rehabilitation for lost income and special AP expenses during the relocation process. There are also provisions to be made for transitional period costs and livelihood restoration. It also require to improve the standard of living for displaced poor and other vulnerable households , including women to at least national minimum standards by providing access to legal and affordable housing, land and income generating resources.
The decisions regarding land acquisition and the amounts of compensation to be paid are published in the official Gazette and notified in accessible places so that the people affected are well informed.	Information related to the quantification and valuation of land, structures, other immovable assets, entitlements and amounts of compensation and financial assistance are to be disclosed to the displaced persons prior to project appraisal period.

Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and FCR 901	ADB Safeguard Requirements for IR
Preparation and disclosure of Resettlement Plans as well as monitoring reports not required.	Resettlement Plans and monitoring reports are prepared and disclosed.
Grievances are redressed through the formal land acquisition process at a point in time or through appeals to the court.	Provide mechanisms that are accessible locally and available throughout project implementation.

6.2.3 Remedial Measures to Bridge the GAP

107. The above comparison show that both sets of procedures are divergent in asset valuation, compensation eligibility and entitlements, restoration of livelihood resources of the displaced persons (physically or economically displaced), information disclosure, grievance redress mechanism and resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring. The project is mere rehabilitation and improvement of existing road with all civil works activities confined within ROW limits already available with NHA with no land acquisition as such and the impacts identified are related to clearance of encroached in parts of the ROW to the extent of construction limits. So following gap analysis the inconsistencies between Pakistan LAA (1894) and the ADB IR Policy in SPS 2009 are reconciled by the remedial measures outlined below to address project specific resettlement issues to assist non-titleholder persons through bridging the gap between existing practice and the ADB IR Policy requirements:

- Resettlement and rehabilitation measures to offset any adverse impacts on the project affected persons will be planned and implemented following ADB's policy objectives and scope.
- Lack of title will not bar to compensate the AP's who don't bear a recognizable title for restriction of land use within encroached ROW limits, to which it is put in by the APs for their beneficial uses.
- The assessment and valuation of the impacted assets including structures, improvements made on encroached part of ROW, trees and crops will be done on replacement cost basis at current market value to replace/rehabilitate the affected assets and no depreciation cost will be deducted from the APs.
- Income losses will be compensated and income restoration measures for economically displaced persons will be a part to resettlement planning and implementation to ensure that the APs may not become worse off and their living standard is at least sustained to pre-project level if not improved; and to improve the living standard of the poor and vulnerable groups, project based employment opportunities will be worked out with transitional support in cash provided to offset adverse project impacts on vulnerable.
- Grievance redress mechanism for the project will be established and made functional to facilitate the APs to raise their concerns and complaints for addressing the resettlement issues of the project at project level.
- During resettlement planning, preparation and implementation meaningful consultations will be held with the APs who will be kept informed on project impacts, asset valuation, entitlements and available grievance redress mechanism for the project resettlement issues. The resettlement plan will be disclosed both at draft phase and after its approval from ADB during implementation phase. The disclosure process will keep continued till project completion and APs will be kept informed about developments in resettlement implementation and grievance redress.

- A proper institutional arrangement for land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) will be put in place for resettlement planning, preparation, implementation and monitoring. With land staff from EALS the institution may have services of resettlement specialist and social mobilizers hired from the market directly or through the supervision consultant team.
- The monitoring reports of LAR implementation will be prepared on monthly basis to review and track LAR implementation progress which will be consolidated in quarterly monitoring reports to be shared with ADB and disclosed on NHA website.

6.3 Methodology for Determination of Valuation of Assets

108. As per decision of the government of Balochistan and subsequent meetings held with concerned revenue authorities the ROW limits belonged to NHA are 110 feet in urban and 220 feet in rural areas for National Highways. Besides, the project is rehabilitation /reconstruction of existing road with all project civil works to be executed within the designated ROW limits and no land acquisition is required as such. Therefore the methodology for determination of the land valuation is beyond scope of the resettlement Plan. However, for valuation of all non-land assets including buildings/structures, trees and crops following methodologies are adopted:

A. Buildings/ Structures and other fixed assets

109. The compensation for structures including rooms, shops and walls etc is determined on the basis of replacement cost as on date without depreciation. The cost is valued as for construction of new structure of same type and dimension's by the concerned government departments. For affected buildings and other fixed structures, the unit rates for construction of new structures of same type have been approved by C&W/B&R Department of district Zhob and Shirani as of current market rates for 2013. The unit rates provided are the replacement value unit rates which are used to calculate the compensation at replacement cost basis for all the structures falling within corridor of impact. The unit rates are provided in detail as annex V.

B. Trees and Crops

110. Valuation for All types of fruit trees and grape vines and non-fruits/ Wood trees is assessed by the respective Agriculture Extension Wing of Agriculture Department, Zhob and Shirani districts. The productive fruit trees are valued on the basis of age and average yearly production value for a period of 5 years (the period required to grow a fruit plant of same size and production in the subproject corridor) and the unit rate for trees with different age groups are approved for compensation purposes accordingly. These approved rates are the market rates for 2013 and are attached as annex-VI. Timber/wood trees are valued and the assessed unit rates are based on the age of tree and accordingly have been used for calculating compensation.

111. Similarly for crop compensation, the unit market rate are assessed by Agriculture Department using the market rate criterion of net crop value for current year in 2013 based on average yield per acre. These unit rates for different crops provided in annex-VI and are used to calculate the compensation costs accordingly.

C. Other Assets/ Properties

112. The other impacted assets include the moveable kiosks or temporary thatched sheds/huts constructed by the APs along the fruit orchards. As the kiosks can easily be shifted without any damage and the thatched sheds are not standard structures hence the shifting/relocation of these structures outside construction limits was discussed with the APs during consultation process. The APs were of the view that they will reconstruct the thatched huts outside by using same material, i.e. installing four wooden pillars and covering the roof with

thatch, out of COI and will keep them using without any financial implication. However, to offset any adverse impacts during shifting of temporary thatch huts/kiosks/cabin lump sum compensation amounting to Rs 2,000/- is provided to cover shifting cost.

113. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all APs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, APs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the APs. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that APs can take away the materials. APs receiving compensation for trees will be allowed to take away timber of their acquired trees for their domestic use. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through open auction by the concerned Forest Department.

Chapter 7 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1 Compensation Eligibility and Entitlements for the Project

114. Land Acquisition and Resettlement tasks under the project will be implemented according to compensation eligibility and entitlements in line with Pakistan's LAA 1894 and ADB safeguard requirements for IR. Under the LAA, only legal owners and tenants officially registered with the Revenue Department or with formal lease agreements are considered "eligible" for land compensation. As per the provisions of the LAA, cash compensation is assessed on the basis of 1 year average registered market rate. As the execution of civil works is confined within ROW limits hence no such legal title holder will lose his privately owned land to be compensated as per provisions of LAA 1894. The identified APs are those who have encroached the ROW limits and put it under their beneficial use without any formal or informal land title. To fit the requirements of the ADB IR policy, under this RP, all such non-titled land users will be compensated to the extent of their lost non-land assets and will be given a rehabilitation allowances for loss of land use (*if any*). APs entitled for compensation, assistance and rehabilitation provisions under the sub project are:

- All APs losing structures;
- All APs losing crops and trees;
- All APs losing business/income
- Vulnerable APs

7.2 Eligibility for Entitlements of Compensation (Cut Of Date)

115. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the beginning of the census survey. All APs who was present in the project corridor at the time of cut-off date will be entitled for compensation and / or rehabilitation provisions under this project. The Census survey of project impacts was commenced first week of September, 2013, and based on the findings, inventory of impacts and list of APs were finalized by third week of September 2013. So, **for entitlement eligibility cut-off date was fixed as 15 September 2013** and it was communicated to the APs along the road during the information dissemination, field survey and public consultation meetings with APs.

116. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. However, they will be given sufficient advance notice to vacate premises and dismantle their affected structures prior to project implementation.

7.3 Compensation Entitlements for Privately owned Assets

117. Entitlement provisions for APs physically or economically displaced (i.e. losing residential structures including rooms and walls etc and/or income sources like shops/kiosk and temporary huts/kiosks) will include provisions for loss of property/assets, the rehabilitation assistance/ allowances will include provisions for permanent or temporary income losses and relocation assistance, based on government announced OPL (inflation adjusted) and one time transportation allowance (lump sum). Detail of entitlement provisions for APs losing structures (residential/commercial/agricultural infrastructure) and other assets with income losses are discussed below:

- **Residential/commercial, Buildings, Structures damages.**

These impacts will be compensated to all entitled APs in cash at replacement cost free of depreciation, salvaged materials, and transaction costs deductions. When a House/building is affected for more than 25% (or less than that but is structurally damaged) it will be compensated in its entirety. All structures will be compensated on

current market unit rates of October 2013 (provided in Annex-V) as approved by the C&W/B&R Department of District Zhob.

- **Privately owned Fruit and non-fruit Trees**

Loss of Trees will be compensated on replacement cost basis using the current market unit rates approved by Agriculture Extension Wing of Agriculture Department Zhob in September 2013 for different categories of trees which are provided in **annexe VI**. The fruit trees grown in ROW by adjoining land owners will be compensated at replacement cost basis including production value of trees for a period of 5 years required to grow a new fruit tree to productive age. The wood trees will be compensated at the rate of market value of the wood. The APs will be given an advance notice to harvest the fruit product (if any) before felling the trees and clearing the Construction limits. The Salvage material will be the property of the APs.

- **Businesses Loss and livelihood restoration support.**

Compensation for permanent business losses will be in cash for the period deemed necessary to re-establish the business up to a maximum of 6 months period; compensation for temporary business losses will be cash covering the income of the interruption period up to 3 months maximum. The business loss will be compensated as actual on production of tax record and if not available then monthly OPL rate will be utilized which is calculated as (Per capita OPL x average No of House hold size) = (1942x7). The renter business operator will be provided compensation equal to two months' rent based on record or one month OPL rate, whichever is higher.

The APs with moveable structures and temporary shed (thatched shed) owners will be provided with shifting cost as provided by the concerned official authorities and one month OPL based livelihood support.

- **Transportation Allowance.**

One time Transportation allowance at rate of Rs. 5000/- will be paid to all fixed structure owner/business owner APs who require transportation of their belongings and salvage material to other places outside ROW.

7.4 Community Structures and Public Utilities.

118. Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community. In case of cash option, the concerned mosque committee constituted by the community or the individual in charge/caretaker of the community will be entitled for receiving the compensation. However, the option will be given to the community to decide.

119. For Public utilities the respective Government Department or Private organization will be advised to relocate the Public utility lines outside ROW and the costs if any will be born through the civil works costs and are not part of this resettlement plan.

7.5 Government owned Assets:

120. In case of loss of government structures, the respective provincial government department will be requested to relocate the structure outside ROW and clear the construction limits. Besides, in consultation with the concerned security agencies provision for reconstruction of the security check posts and other lost assets through civil works contractor will be considered. However, if required such structures will be compensated on replacement cost basis and thus budgetary provision is made in this resettlement plan.

121. The government owned trees will be removed through respective Departments. As compensation, re-plantation/replenishment will be provided at ration of 1:10 to enhance the forest resource base of the project corridor. As the affected trees are grown by NHA as linear plantation in its ROW and are NHA's property, hence replenish the vegetative cover in NHA owned ROW is included in the Environmental Management Plan for the project.

7.6 Vulnerable People Livelihood.

122. The project affected people living below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous people and those without legal title of land fall in vulnerable category. All Vulnerable people require special assistance/support to restore their livelihood and sustain their living standards. All such APs, along with all other entitled compensations, will be provided with one special allowance equivalent to one month's income calculated on the basis of inflation adjusted OPL. Besides, they will be given priority in employment in project-related jobs through civil works contractor during execution of the project.

7.7 Eligibility and Entitlements

123. All households residing in affected areas and holding affected assets or incomes before the eligibility **cut-off date for the project (15 September, 2013)** will be entitled for compensation and/or rehabilitation for their losses. Based on the project situation and impacts assessment, there is no land acquisition while identified impacts and compensation thereto pertains to the loss of structures, trees as well as crops with temporary business interruption due to impacted commercial structures within ROW limits.

124. However, other impacts so far unidentified may occur during the implementation. So any unanticipated impacts due to the subproject will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principle agreed upon in this Resettlement plan. The subproject Entitlement Matrix (**Table 7.1 below**) lists various types of losses, eligibility and entitlements based on the specific subproject impacts

Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
Building and Structures	Structures affected due to clearance of ROW	All APs (including encroachers/squatters)	Cash compensation at full replacement costs for affected structures and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials and depreciation cost. In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure.
Crops	Crops affected due Clearance of ROW	All APs (also squatters)	Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for 1 year harvest (inclusive of winter and summer crop) by default. One crop earlier notice to refrain cultivation with ROW limits.
Private Trees	Trees affected due to Clearance of ROW	All APs (also squatters)	Cash compensation at income replacement: i) For productive fruit trees: compensation at production value for a period of 5 years to grow a new tree with productive potential of lost tree. ii) Compensation for multiple years' investment required for non-productive fruit trees. li) Timber wood tree compensated at its market value of the wood. Felled tree will be the property of AP for his domestic use.
Government Trees	To be replenished or replanted		Re-plantation/ replenishment will be provided as part of Environmental Management Plan at a ratio of 1:10

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
			(for each felled tree 10 new saplings of local tree species will be planted) to enhance the forest resource base of the country.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All APs (also squatters)	Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to 6 months income calculated on inflation adjusted OPL (1942x7x6) ¹² , if loss permanent; (ii) Cash compensation for the business interruption period up to 3 months maximum (1942x7x3), if loss is temporary. Renter business operator: cash compensation for two months rent based on record or one month OPL based rate, whichever is higher.
Thatched Hut/Shed or Kiosk/cabin	Shifting/Relocation out of COI limits	All APs (also squatters)	Provision of Rs. 2000/ for shifting of kiosks or reconstruction of temporary thatched shed/hut. Provision of shifting/relocation assistance as lump sum @ (1942x7) per AH to facilitate shifting of structure outside COI in nearby place within ROW and to offset livelihood interruption impacts if any.
Fixed Commercial Structures	Transport allowance	All APs facing loss of fixed structures and business (including squatters)	Provision of one time assistance as relocation/transportation allowance at the rate of Rs. 5,000 to all entitled to shift /transport the salvage material or business belongings outside ROW limits.
Communal assets	Mosque located in Col	Community	Rehabilitation/substitution of the affected structures/utilities at replacement value without any deductions/depreciation
N/A	Livelihood/Vulnerability Allowance	AP under poverty line/women headed HH etc	One special allowance as transitional support equivalent to one month's income calculated based on inflation adjusted OPL. Employment priority in project-related jobs.
For unanticipated Impact (if any)			Any unanticipated impact will be addressed / compensated in accordance with the approved entitlement matrix as in this RP.

¹² The income status of the APs was related to the official poverty line (OPL). The OPL of Rs. 879 per capita / month were estimated by the government in 2004–2005 (Pakistan economic survey, 2005–06, table 41). The latest estimate of inflation–adjusted poverty line per capita per month comes to Rs. 1942. The average household size comprise of 7 persons in project corridor.

Chapter 8 RELOCATION, COMPENSATION, AND INCOME RESTORATION

125. This section describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement cash compensation, outlines measures to assist affected persons for shifting at new sites; describes income restoration programs, including options for restoring all types of livelihoods and describes special measures to support vulnerable groups.

8.1 Relocation Options

126. All structures including residential rooms, shops and walls falling under project impacts are encroachments constructed by adjoining landowners within the ROW limits. For relocation of these structures outside ROW limits alternate land or compensation for land will not be provided as per LAA 1894 and ADB IR Policy requirements. During consultative meetings the structure owners affirmed that they will rehabilitate their remaining structure outside Corridor of Impact or reconstruct new structure at their own in their adjoining land available outside RoW limits. Similarly, the occupants of the temporary structures near orchards affirmed that they will shift/reconstruct their thatched sheds/huts outside ROW when construction activity is started.

127. The owners of the fixed structures will be compensated for structures only at replacement cost basis and the owners of temporary structures are provided with one time assistance in lump sum for shifting of their structures outside construction limits as per entitlement provision provided in the entitlement matrix (Table-7.1). Besides compensation of fixed structure, for transportation of salvage material and business belongings a lump sum amount as transportation allowance will be provided to each entitled Affected Household. Thus no relocation sites and rehabilitation assistance is identified and proposed.

8.2 Compensation for lost assets

128. This section of the resettlement plan deals with the compensations for affected, structures and assets identified during the Census Survey and focuses on providing compensations for the lost assets to APs and suggests measures to restore their livelihoods to retain former living standards. The compensation is based on replacement cost basis and is calculated by using the 2013 unit rates for construction of new structure of same type and dimensions.

8.2.1 Compensation for privately Owned Structures/Assets

129. There are 64 privately owned affected fixed structure / assets. The loss to these structures is compensated adequately on replacement cost basis. Besides fixed structures 53 moveable/temporary structures including wooden kiosks and thatched sheds/huts will be impacted. The overall compensation cost of 66 permanent structures on replacement cost bases and 53 temporary structures' shifting cost becomes Rs.8,647,978/-. The extent of impact both in quantity and finalized costs has been summarized in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Compensation of Affected Privately Owned Structures/Assets

Sr. No.	Detail of Structure	No of Structures	Built-up Area (ft ²)	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Compensation cost (Rs.)
1	Residential/Commercial Structures (Rooms, Shops, walls etc.)				
A	District Zhob				
i)	Rooms Kacha (Non residential)	5	1120	594	665,280
ii)	Shops Kacha	1	500	594	297,000
iii)	Verandas	3	756	594	449,064
iv)	Walls Kacha Stone (above 5 feet)	2	8908	132	1,175,856

Sr. No.	Detail of Structure	No of Structures	Built-up Area (ft ²)	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Compensation cost (Rs.)
v)	Walls Kacha Stone (up to 5 feet)	22	18699	132	2,468,268
vi)	Wall Pacca (above 5 feet)	2	350	220	77,000
vii)	Wall Pacca (up to 5 feet)	6	3752	220	825,440
viii)	Thatched Hut/Kiosk	44	—	2000	88,000
ix)	P/Pump Sign board (Pacca)	1	—	50000	50,000
x)	Others (Gate Pillar)	1	160	330	52,800
	Sub Total	87 = (43 P + 44 T)			6,148,708
B	District Shirani				
i)	Rooms Kacha (Non-residential)	4	1086	540	586,440
ii)	Shops Kacha	9	1299	540	701,460
iii)	Verandas	2	472	540	254,880
iv)	Walls Kacha Stone (above 5 feet)	1	108	150	16,200
v)	Wall Kacha Stone (upto 5 feet)	5	5833	150	874,950
vi)	Thatched Hut/Kiosk	9	—	2000	18,000
	Sub Total	30 = (21 P+ 9 T)			2,451,930
	Total A+B	117 = (64 P + 53 T)			8,600,638

* Approved unit rates for construction of new structure of similar type and dimensions provided by the concerned Department for year 2103-14.

8.2.2 Compensation for Community Owned Structures

130. One community owned structures i.e Mosque (Masjid), is constructed in the encroached ROW by the community to perform religious rituals and facilitate the road users to benefit. This community structures face above 50% impact as significant part of its main hall will be demolished and the left over part will not be sufficient enough to bring in use after rehabilitation. Hence it required relocation outside COI. To compensate the community structure at replacement cost current unit rates for construction of a structure of similar type and dimensions are used to calculate the compensation cost. In consultation with community, the compensation for mosque will be paid through a mosque committee responsible for demolishing of existing one and reconstruction of replacement mosque outside the RoW limits. To meet relocation and reconstruction costs for community structure an amount Rs 299,376/- is allocated in the budget as replacement cost calculated by using unit rates for construction of new structure as provide by the respective Communication & Works (C&W) department of both Qila Saifullah & Zhob Districts.

8.2.3 Compensation for Government owned Structures/Assets

131. The survey has revealed that 16 fixed structures and 1 moveable structure (Cabin) falling in government owned structure category are being affected in this project. All these structures are constructed in the encroached ROW by the government departments including education, irrigation departments of Balochistan and law & enforcement agencies and paramilitary forces including Balochistan Levies and Frontier constabulary (FC). The structures include rooms used as Levies and FC check posts while others are the boundary walls of School/college and irrigation department etc. The concerned departments will be requested to clear the ROW by relocating the identified structures at their own. However, if required the structures/assets may be compensated on replacement cost basis through relevant departments. To meet the financial implications (if any) the cost of all the structure encountered during census survey is worked out on replacement cost basis in accordance with unit rates provided by the C&W department of respective district. The details of the structures and the final cost are provided in table 8.2 below.

Table 8.2: Compensation of Affected Public Structures/Assets

Sr. No.	Detail of Structure	No of Structures	Total Built-up Area ft ²	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Compensation Cost (Rs.)
i)	Rooms Kacha (Levis check Post)	8	1133	594	673,002
ii)	Rooms Pacca	1	144	1500	216,000
iii)	Wall Pacca (Above 5 feet)	4	2597	220	571,340
iv)	Walls Kacha (Above 5 feet)	1	5425	132	716,100
v)	Walls Kacha (up to 5 feet)	1	56	132	7,392
Vi)	Gate/Pillar	1	128	330	42,240
vii)	Kiosk/Cabin	1	-	2000	2,000
	Total	17			2,228,074

8.2.4 Compensation For Crop Losses

132. The project corridor is mostly traverses barren terrain with limited agricultural activity limited to Rabi cropping season only. During census the adjoining encroached in fields were fallow and above 70 feet ROW is available in all identified sections. Hence no crop losses were identified. Besides, the local community and adjoining land owners are informed to refrain cultivating crops in the encroached ROW in falling Rabi Season and the notices for vacating ROW limits will also be served to all such encroachers. However, while updating this RP if any crop losses are identified that will be considered as per eligibility criteria and will be compensated as per unit rates provided by Zhob/Shirani district's Agriculture Extension Departments.

8.2.5 Compensation For Tree Losses

133. In total 719 grape vines and 4629 trees including 4400 governments owned trees planted by NHA as Avenue plantation within ROW along the road and 229 privately owned trees grown in encroached ROW by the adjoining land owners will be impacted. As for 4400 government tree compulsory re-plantation of replacement trees is proposed under Environmental Management Plan, hence for compensation purposes under this RP the cost is provided for 719 grape vines and 229 privately owned trees only.

134. Out of 229 privately owned trees, 131 are fruit trees including, pomegranates, mulberry, ber and olive etc while 98 are timber/wood trees of different species. The total and final cost for compensation against tree losses is calculated on the basis of unit rates provided by the Agriculture Extension Wing of Agriculture Department, Zhob based on production value for 5 years for fruit producing trees and multiple years investment required on the non-fruit producing trees. While for shady/timber wood trees the cost is calculated as per rates provided for trees of different age and size. The tables below provide final compensation cost for fruit and timber wood trees to be paid to respective owners as per impact inventory.

Table 8.3A: Compensation of Affected Fruit Tree

Type of Tree	Total No. of Trees	Classification Age, No of trees and unit Rate/tree in Rs.			Compensation cost Rs.	
		Age	No of trees	Unit Rate 2013	Cost/age	Total Cost
Grapes	719	1 to 5 years	41	1,650	67,650	2,296,800
		5-10 years	15	2,750	41,250	
		Above 10 years	663	3,300	2,187,900	
Mulberry	15	1 to 5 years	0	1,650	0	36,850
		5-10 years	8	2,200	17,600	
		Above 10 years	7	2,750	19,250	
Pomegranate	23	1 to 5 years	0	1,650	0	303,600

Type of Tree	Total No. of Trees	Classification Age, No of trees and unit Rate/tree in Rs.			Compensation cost Rs.	
		Age	No of trees	Unit Rate 2013	Cost/age	Total Cost
		5-10 years	0	6,600	0	
		Above 10 years	23	13,200	303,600	
		1 to 5 years	0	8,000	0	
Ber	1	5-10 years	0	10,000	0	25,000
		Above 10 years	1	25,000	25,000	
		1 to 5 years	0	30,000	0	
Olive	9	5-10 years	0	40,000	0	450,000
		Above 10 years	9	50,000	450,000	
		1 - 5 years	20	2,530	50,600	
Almond	83	5-10 years	15	8,250	123,750	1,019,150
		Above 10 years	48	17,600	844,800	
		Total	850	850		

Table 8.3B: Compensation of Affected Timber Wood Tree

Type of Tree	Total No. of Trees	Classification Age, No of trees and unit Rate/tree			Compensation cost Rs.	
		Age	No of trees	Unit Rate 2013	Cost/age	Total Cost
All Types	98	1 to 5 years	0	0	0	213,600
		5-10 years	5	1,800	9,000	
		Above 10 years	93	2,200	204,600	
Total		98			213,600	

8.3 Provisions for Compensatory Plantation

135. In total 4400 trees owned by the Government Department i.e grown by NHA will be removed from ROW to execute project civil works. As the avenue plantations are administered by the forest department so, NHA will request forest department for removal of these trees to avoid any damage and consequent compensations to the department. However, for replenishment of these trees, compensatory plantation at a ratio of 1:10 is proposed and will be carried out by NHA under supervision of afforestation wing in EALS Section as part of project's Environmental Management Plan.

8.4 Additional Assistance for Vulnerable Households

136. During census survey except AHs living below poverty line, the households falling in other vulnerability criteria including women and children, land less and those without legal title, elderly and, indigenous people are not identified. As per project census, there are 7 AHs who have their per-capita monthly earnings below Rs. 1942 and are identified as vulnerable. For such households, in addition to the compensation for their affected assets, an additional allowance of Rs. 13,594 (amount equal to one month earning of the AH based on update per capita OPL rate multiplied by average house hold size) will be paid as additional assistance. The amount of compensation to be paid on this account comes to be **Rs.95,158/-**

8.5 Business loss and Income Restoration

137. It is anticipated that the project will make generally, a positive impact on the economy of the area. A number of business and employment opportunities will be created during the construction and operation phase, for the business entrepreneurs and skilled/un-skilled labour respectively resulting into increased economic activity in the project corridor. However, to compensate the adverse impacts on source of livelihood due to loss of commercial structures the business interruption/livelihood restoration allowance is provided on the basis of entitlement

matrix (Table 7.1). The table 8.5 below gives the detail of the AHs facing business/employment loss and their entitled compensation.

Table 8.4: Livelihood Total Allowance for Affected Households

S.#	Type of Loss	AH (Nos.)	Allowance Rate** Rs.	Compensation Cost (Rs.)
1	Temporary business Loss (APs losing fixed structure)	7	40782	285,474
2	Renter Business operator (Loss of rented structure)	2	13594	27,188
3	Livelihood assistance (APs with Thatched Sheds/kiosks)	43	13,594	584,542
Total Livelihood Assistance				897,204

** The allowance rate is based on the inflation adjusted OPL for 2013 as provided below.
 Permanent loss of income : 6 months x (1942x7) OPL as calculated for affected household
 Temporary loss of income : 3 months x (1942x7) OPL as calculated for affected household
 Loss of rented structure : 2 months actual paid rent or 1 month OPL rate i.e (1942x7)
 Livelihood assistance : 1 month OPL rate i.e (1942x7) for shifting of temporary hut/kiosk

8.6 Transportation Allowance

138. One time Transportation allowance is provided to All the AHs falling in structure owner and business renter categories, subject to shift/transport salvage material of their demolished structures or their business items from the impacted structure to alternate place. In total 09 AHs are entitled for Transportation Allowance for which **Rs. 45,000** is provided in the budget.

Chapter 9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

139. This section provides the indicative compensation cost estimates for clearance of structures and other assets including trees and crops from identified Corridor of Impact for construction activities within NHA owned ROW limits. It also encompasses compensation for business losses and measures for restoration of livelihood of the APs. Efforts were made to work out realistic cost estimates/values that are applicable for fair compensation to the affected on replacement cost basis for all their impacted structures and assets. The concerned government departments i.e Building and Roads, Forest, Revenue and Agriculture departments were consulted and market surveys were carried out in order to evaluate and apply replacement unit rates based on the current market rates for new construction of similar types of structures. Accordingly the current market rates for all types of impacted structures were collected from the concerned government departments in October 2013 and are used for finalizing Resettlement Budget.

9.1 Components of the Cost Estimates

140. All encroachment related privately owned as well as community and public assets including structures, trees crops and temporary/moveable structures falling in the COI limits within ROW have been identified and listed. Any structure, building fully/partly being affected will be compensated accordingly as per entitlement matrix. If, the affected part of the any structure is substantial and it becomes of no use to the owner that would be compensated in its entirety. In addition to this, resettlement and rehabilitation costs for the affected persons to compensate losses of business and livelihood and compensation costs for public/community assets have been provided.

9.2 Compensation Costs (CC)

141. Compensation costs (CC) at full replacement costs 9SPS, SR2, para 10) includes the cost of lost assets including, building structure/house and commercial structure, government building structures, timber wood and fruit trees, crops, transitional period assistance (livelihood restoration allowance for business/livelihood interruption period, vulnerability allowance for vulnerable groups) and transportation allowance as shifting charges for the affected assets falling within the ROW.

142. Quantification of all lost assets has been made based on the data collected through physical measurements conducted in the field. The building structures have been categorized based on construction material used. Quantities and costs for reconstruction of similar type of structure have been collected from the relevant department as unit rate/square feet for construction of new structure of similar type and dimensions. Costs for fruit and timber wood trees are calculated according to tree type and production value of fruit bearing trees for a period of 5 years to replace the income source. While the livelihood restoration allowance is calculated for temporary business interruption period upto 3 months to ensure that the AHs may restore their livelihood source and living standard.

9.3 RP Implementation and Support Cost

143. The Services of a Resettlement specialist will be hired through the supervision consultants to support project LARU in updating, implementing and monitoring of the RP during project implementation. However, to improve the community outreach and consultative process with the APs and facilitate them to understand RP provisions, raise/resolve their concerns at local level or through GRC, submit claims, and receive compensation a team of two (1 male and 1 female) local social mobilizers will be hired under the RP implementation and support cost. The RP budget will provide the remuneration cost (@ Rs. 30000/Month for a period of 12

months) for hiring of Social mobilizers and logistic support will be met through the project administrative budget.

144. All compensation costs are calculated based on prevailing current market rates (replacement unit rates) to replace the affected assets in entirety during preparation of resettlement plans. Before Resettlement Plan implementation, the costs will be reviewed and updated while updating the resettlement plans after design review. Over and above the calculated costs, a 10% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during subproject implementation. The other cost of RP implementation and administrative activities including logistic support will be a part of existing departmental expenditure.

9.4 Source of Funding and Management

145. Resettlement impacts include clearance of encroached structures/trees within government owned ROW limits with no land acquisition and involve compensation for impacted assets and resettlement allowances as per entitlement matrix. Compensation for lost assets and resettlement allowances as identified in Resettlement Plan will be met from loan funds. The NHA will ensure timely opening of imprest account and withdrawal of loan proceeds. If NHA should pay compensation before loan becomes effective, it would be retroactively financed from loan proceeds through reimbursement arrangement. Full replacement cost will be paid for all affected assets. Total cost for resettlement is estimated as **Rs. 18,881,495** /= equivalent to **US \$ 179,824**.

146. For compensation delivery, a compensation disbursement committee headed by Project Director with Deputy Director Accounts, Deputy Director Land and Resettlement Specialist mobilized through Supervision Consultants as members will be notified to ensure transparency in compensation disbursement. All compensation claims will be reviewed and verified by Deputy Director land and Resettlement Specialist as per entitlement provisions of resettlement plan. Afterwards, disbursement cheque jointly signed by Project Director and Deputy Director Accounts will be prepared and delivered to APs in person through compensation disbursement committee. In case, APs show unwillingness to open bank accounts due to small compensation amount or non-availability of Banks in nearby vicinity, his compensation will be delivered through bank account of legal Attorney duly nominated by respective AP, after due verification of record. Fees, levies or depreciation costs will not be charged for delivery of compensation cheques. A computerized database for RP implementation will be managed and complete record for compensation delivery with support documents will be maintained as hard copies for ADB's review.

147. The table 9.1 below exhibits the itemized cost of the resettlement plan including compensations for lost assets on replacement cost basis, resettlement allowances including loss of business livelihood and vulnerability etc as well as it covers the costs for monitoring and evaluation, human resource required for efficient and timely implementation of this RP with contingencies cost etc.

Table 9.1: Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Detail of Structure	Structure	Built-up Area ft ²	Unit Rate/ft ² (Rs.)	Compensation cost (Rs.)
1	Residential/Commercial Structures (Rooms, Shops, walls etc.)				
A	District Zhob				
i)	Rooms Kacha (Non-residential)	5	1120	594	665,280
ii)	Shops Kacha	1	500	594	297,000
iii)	Verandas	3	756	594	449,064
iv)	Walls Kacha (above 5 feet)	2	8908	132	1,175,856
v)	Walls Kacha (up to 5 feet)	22	18699	132	2,468,268
vi)	Wall Pacca (above 5 feet)	2	350	220	77,000
vii)	Wall Pacca (up to 5 feet)	6	3752	220	825,440
viii)	Thatched Hut/Kiosk	44	–	2000	88,000
ix)	P/Pump Sign board (Pacca)	1	–	50000	50,000
x)	Others (Gate Pillar)	1	160	330	52,800
	Sub Total A	43 P + 44 T			6,148,708
B	District Shirani				
i)	Rooms Kacha (Non-residential)	4	1086	540	586,440
ii)	Shops Kacha	9	1299	540	701,460
Sr. No.	Detail of Structure	Structure	Built-up Area ft²	Unit Rate/ft² (Rs.)	Compensation cost (Rs.)
iii)	Verandas	2	472	540	254,880
iv)	Walls Kacha (above 5 feet)	1	108	150	16,200
v)	Wall Kacha (upto 5 feet)	5	5833	150	874,950
vi)	Thatched Hut/Kiosk	9	–	2000	18,000
	Sub Total B	21 P + 9 T			2,451,930
	Grand Total	64 P + 53 T			8,600,638
2	Public/Government Structures (Rooms, walls and wells etc.)				
i)	Rooms Kacha (Levis check Post)	8	1133	540	673,002
ii)	Rooms Pacca	1	144	1500	216,000
iii)	Wall Pacca (Above 5 feet)	4	2597	220	571,340
iv)	Walls Kacha (Above 5 feet)	1	5425	132	716,100
v)	Walls Kacha (Upto 5 feet)	1	56	132	7,392
vi)	Gate/Pillar	1	128	330	42,240
vii)	Kiosk/Cabin	1	–	2000	2,000
	Total	17			2,228,074
3	Community/Religious Structures (Mosque)				
i)	Mosque hall/room	1	504	594	299,376
	Total	1	504	594	299,376
4	Compensation Cost for Fruit /Wood Trees and crops				
i)	Cost of Fruit Trees	850	Num.	various	4,131,400

Sr. No.	Detail of Structure	Structure	Built-up Area ft ²	Unit Rate/ft ² (Rs.)	Compensation cost (Rs.)
ii)	Cost of Wood Trees	98	Num	various	213,600
iii)	Cost of Crops (if any)	-	-	-	--
	Sub Total of 4				4,345,000
5	Other Costs/Applicable Allowances				
i)	Assistance Allowance to vulnerable APs	AHs	7	13,594	95,158
ii)	Restoration of Livelihood / Business Loss				
a)	Structure Owners Business Operators	AHs	7	40,782	285,474
b)	Renter Business Operators	AHs	2	13,594	27,188
c)	Assistance to relocate Temporary Structures	AHs	43	13,594	584,542
d)	Transportation Allowance	AHs	9	5,000	45,000
	Sub Total 5	AHs	49		1,037,362
	Grand Total of entitled compensation Costs i.e total of (1+2+3+4+5)				16,510,450
7	RP Implementation Support Cost				
i)	Hiring of Social Mobilizers	2	24	30,000	720,000
ii)	Contingencies (@10%) of Grand Total of entitled compensation costs				1,651,045
	Total Support Cost and Contingency	2,371,045			2,371,045
	Over All RP Implementation Cost Total SRP Cost (Rs.)				18,881,495
	US\$				179,824

Chapter 10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

148. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is National Highway Authority which has a compact institutional setup for managing all LAR activities. A Project Management Unit under General Manager ADB funded projects has been established to oversee all project related issues including project planning, preparation and implementation for ADB funded projects. While to take care of all safeguard related matters a specific unit named Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social (EALS) headed by a General Manager, is functional in NHA Head Quarters. The overall responsibility for planning, updating, implementation and monitoring of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement activities rest with EALS at headquarter level to ensure the project is compliant with the ADB safeguard requirements.

149. The NHA will exercise its all functions at project level through Project Management Unit and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which will be established at Zhob. For updating, implementation and monitoring of the RP. The Project Implementation Unit will be facilitated by Land Acquisition and resettlement Unit, which will ensure timely establishment of Grievance Redress committees, Affected Persons and Citizen Liaison Committee and Displaced Person's Committees at village level. The LARU will ensure effective coordination between line government departments, concerned stakeholders and affected population during updating, implementation and monitoring of this RP.

10.1 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LARU) at Project Level

150. Adequate ROW is available and there will be no Land Acquisition in the entire length of project area of Zhob-Mughalkot (N – 50). However, the LAR unit will be established for the projects in Balochistan to deal with Resettlement issues of the project. The LAR Unit will play a vital role to look after the routine LAR matters to ensure implementation of LAR activities efficiently and timely manner which may include; preparation, implementation and monitoring of Resettlement Plans, Coordination with GRC and APCs, consultation meetings and information disclosure, regular visits of the sites to track RP implementation progress, preparation of monthly internal monitoring reports, and consolidate quarterly internal monitoring reports for submission to ADB through EALS and disclosure of monitoring reports on NHA website.

151. LARU shall comprise the following:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| i) General Manager Balochistan | Unit Leader |
| ii) Project Director Zhob-Mughalkot | Member |
| iii) Deputy Directors (Land and Environment) | Members |
| iv) Resettlement Specialist | Member |
| v) Assistant Director (L&S)HQ | Coordinator |

152. The Resettlement Specialist as LARU member will facilitate and support other LARU team as focal person in resettlement planning, updating and implementation of resettlement plans compliant to SPS requirements and provide guidance to social mobilizer in the field during consultations and information dissemination of resettlement activities. Besides he will be a focal person to monitor the day to day implementation progress and compile periodic quality internal monitoring reports to be shared with ADB. The LARU will have one male social mobilizer to assist in consultation meetings, disclosure of project information, information sharing with APs related to disbursement of compensation and related tasks as well as to retain a close liaison with the village level ACLC's to facilitate the APs during ACLC meetings and resolution of their issues at local level or elevate AP's complaints/grievances at 1st level of GRM. The scope of work of LAR Unit includes:

- i) The unit shall act as a steering body for the LAR activities at the project and shall formally assemble once in a month. For routine LAR matters, special meeting/routine discussions can take place, as and when required.
- ii) It shall ensure timely implementation of LAR activities and monitor the progress thereon during execution of the civil works.
- iii) In order to efficiently deal with APs grievances, the unit shall coordinate on regular basis with the grievance redress and consultation committees (e.g. grievance redress committee and affected person's committees' i.e GRC and ACLCs).
- iv) Coordinate Resettlement and land staff of EALS to visit the project office on regular basis to provide guidance to the project level LARU in updating and implementing RP, monitoring of RP implementation tracking implementation progress and making adjustments in implementation schedule to achieve the targeted timelines as well as preparing internal monitoring reports and consolidating quarterly monitoring reports for sharing with ADB and uploading on NHA website for disclosure.
- v) LARU will hold meaningful consultations with the APs and other stakeholders including government and non-government organizations to, discuss the LAR issues of the project and remedial measures to offset the adverse impacts; maintain the record of consultative meetings; ensure disclosure of the draft and approved RP; disseminate project related information to relevant stakeholders including eligibility criteria, entitlement provisions, asset valuation, compensation delivery and grievance redress mechanisms etc.
- vi) LARU and EALS shall be responsible for quality assurance during preparation, review and updating draft RP before submitting it to ADB and following ADB's review of RP, make convenient to submit response on the clarifications asked, incorporation of ADB comments in RP and resubmission to ADB in a timely manner for review and concurrence.
- vii) The LARU resettlement specialist shall prepare the internal monitoring reports on monthly basis and provide to EALS for review and guidance. These monthly reports will be consolidated into quarterly internal monitoring reports by the resettlement specialist and through EALS will be shared with ADB for review and clearance.

10.2 Grievance Redress Committees

A. Grievance Redress Committee for Project.

153. The grievance procedures at different stages of the Land Acquisition is provided in the Land Acquisition Act 1894, but in case of grievance arising from non-land impacts and issues there is no statutory mechanism provided in the LAA 1894. In this context as discussed in chapter 5 a two tiered GRM is proposed for handling and resolution of the non-land based grievances arising due to clearance of the ROW limits following requirements under the ADB policy principals outlined in SPS 2009. The first level of grievance redress mechanism at project level will be achieved by the Grievance Redress Committee being constituted as under to handle all safeguards related grievances except land acquisition matters:

- | | |
|---|---|
| i) Project Director | Convenor |
| ii) Dy. Director/Assistant Director (L&S) | Member/focal person (Social safeguards) |

iii) Dy. Director/Assistant Director (Env.) safeguards)	Member/focal person (Environment)
iv) Representative of PMU	Member
v) Resettlement and / Environment Specialists	Member
vi) Representative of District Revenue Staff	Member

154. The scope of work of Grievance Redress Committee for social safeguards is discussed as below.

- a) The GRC shall prepare a register for the purposes of entering each and every complaint either received directly from the AP or through, PMU, NHA H.Q or other outside agencies i.e. Contractor or Supervision Consultants or ADB.
- b) These complaints shall be carefully categorized in separate heads as against price fixation of Land (*if any*), crop, trees, structures etc. Or problems in relocation and seeking assistance for rehabilitation etc. Such complaints shall be disposed of within 30 days.
- c) The GRC shall acknowledge the complainant about his complaint and initiate the field investigation of issues raised by the complainant through land staff assisted with resettlement specialist and social mobilizers for fact finding to determine eligibility and entitlement of the complainant.
- d) GRC after review of record including fact finding report on complaint and visiting the site (if deem necessary) shall summon the complainant for hearing and produce evidence of his claim (if required), shall recommend the remedial measures consistent with RP provisions to resolve the issue and communicate its recommendations/report to the LARU/Project Directorate for implementation and resolution of the problem accordingly.
- e) The DD/AD Land will be the focal person of GRC who shall maintain all record of complaints and coordinate the meetings of the GRC and will minute the proceedings of all such meetings with assistance from the Resettlement Specialist of Supervision-consultant.
- f) The Resettlement Specialist shall assist the focal person in maintaining record of all the complaints received and disposed off in each monitoring month and shall submit its reports containing detailed status of grievances redressed as part of internal monitoring reports (IMR) to heads of project LARU and PMU on monthly basis.
- g) The GRC shall ensure that all field visits and consultations with the APs are properly documented, snapped, and recorded on the video; such record shall be placed in the Project Office (PO) in original and copies of the record will be sent to PMU and EALS.
- h) In case of disagreement by AP with GRC's recommendations/decision the GRC shall send the complaint with its record to 2nd level of GRM (EALS) for its review and decision if AP opts so.
- i) GRC shall close the complaint file by communicating the decision / recommendations to the complainant and project directorate for execution.

B. Grievance Redress Committee (Tribal) for 9 Km road Section in FATA.

155. A small section (9 Km) of project road traverses through Federally Administered Tribal Area for which a specific grievance redress system commensurate with local customs and legal frame work is proposed in consultation with local administration of FR DI Khan and local tribal community. Accordingly, a Grievance redress committee (tribal) has been notified as under:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| i) Assistant Political Agent, FR DI khan | Convener |
|--|----------|

- ii) Deputy Director (LM&IS) NHA, Peshawar Member
- iii) Malik of the concerned area/tribe Member
- iv) Political Moharrir concerned Member
- v) Patwari NHA Member

156. The scope of work of Tribal GRC is discussed below:

- a) The GRC (Tribal) shall record all grievances received, either through NHA project team/project GRC or from affected tribal persons/groups, in a register maintained for this purpose by the Political Moharrir concerned.
- b) The Convener of GRC will acknowledge complainant, NHA project team and other GRC members about complaint; ask for record (if any) from project GRC and a joint field investigation report through GRC members from NHA, local administration and Tribal elder/Malik concerned; schedule meetings of the grievance redress committee to investigate, discuss and resolve the issues following local jirga custom and applicable legal framework.
- c) The Deputy Director (LM & IS) will, coordinate between the local administration, NHA's project team and EALS; assist GRC members in field investigations, documentation of GRC's meeting proceedings and maintaining record of grievances received and resolved; and facilitate implementation of GRC (Tribal) decisions by maintaining a close liaison with NHA project executions team.
- d) The Tribal Elder/Malik will be responsible to, facilitate GRC in field investigation, consultations with local community (tribe/tribal group concerned) and resolution of grievance in accordance with local tribal customs; support local administration in implementation of GRC decisions and maintain law and order for smooth implementation of project works.
- e) In case of disagreement by AP with GRC's recommendations/decision the GRC shall send the complaint with its record to Deputy Commissioner/Political Agent, FR DI Khan for his review and decision if AP opts so.
- f) GRC (Tribal) shall communicate decisions / recommendations to the complainant and project directorate; and by executing its decision shall close the complaint file..

10.3 Affected Persons and Citizen Liaison Committee

157. For effective coordination in the field with APs and community the affected persons and citizen liaison committee will be established to maintain a close rapport with local communities throughout project implementation. The ACLC will ensure meaningful consultations with the project affected population and keep them informed about day to day development on the project, particularly about the RP implementation progress. The ACLC is consisting on the following and is responsible for the activities given below:

- i) Deputy Director/Assistant Director (L&S) Convener
- ii) Rep of local revenue Authorities Member
- iii) Resettlement Specialist Member
- iv) Social Mobilizer Member
- v) Rep. of affected village (Maximum 3 members) Members

- a) Shall establish the accessible information and conduct frequent consultative meetings with APs.

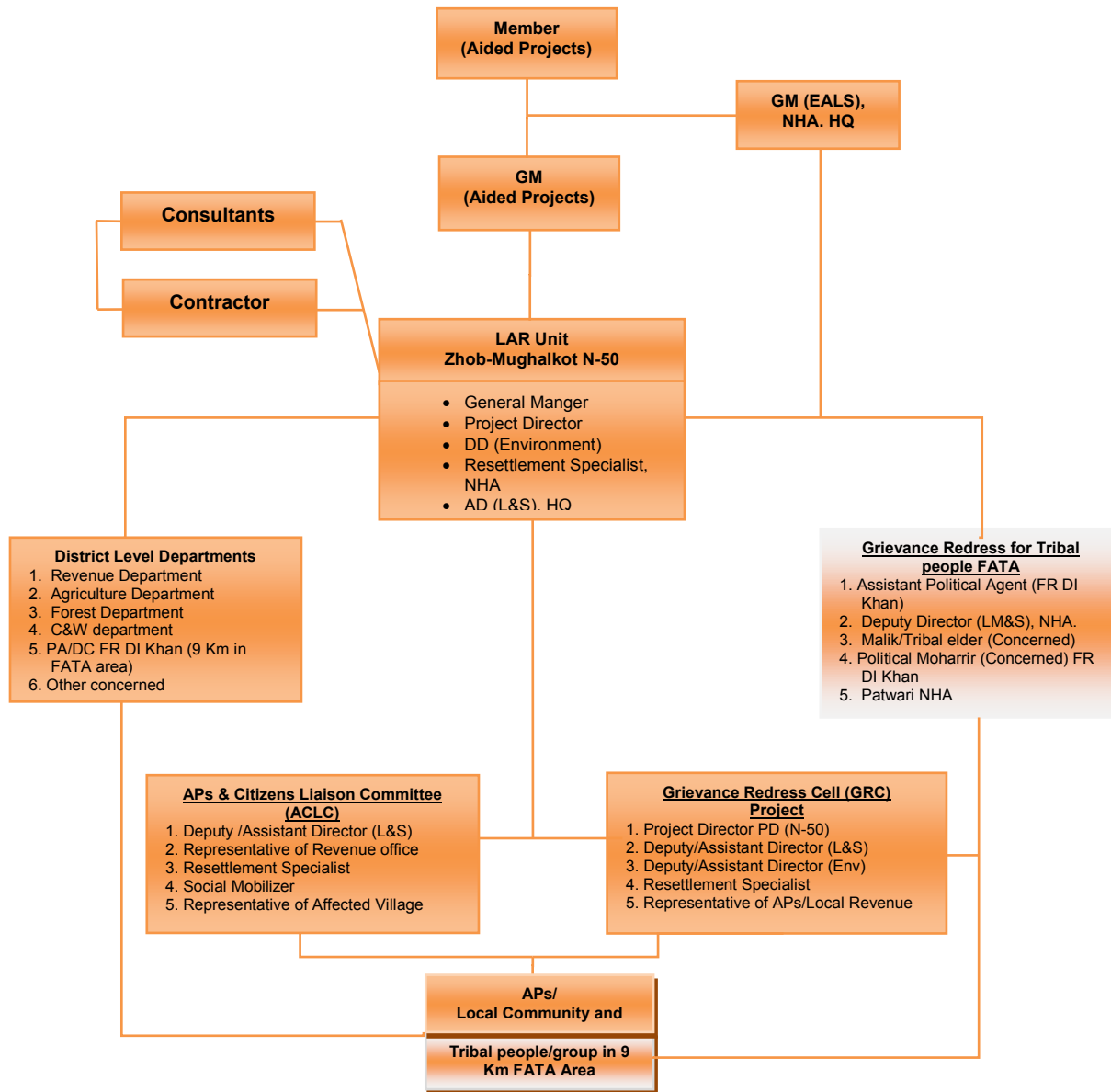
- b) Ensure dissemination of information to APs about designated office from where all information regarding alignment, design, road maps, Revenue Maps of land can be collected or, price assessment and information regarding complaints status, information about project office and members of different committees constituted to implement the SRP with names and contact numbers of the focal person and all members of the ACLC for convenience of the APs.
- c) Shall place posters containing relevant information; on the particular places in the villages from where land (*if applicable*) has been acquired and shall use informal institutions like masjids for information dissemination.
- d) The ACLC shall ensure that all field visits and consultations with the APs are properly documented, snapped, and recorded on the video; such record shall be placed in the ACLC and GRC office.
- e) The SRP preparation and implementation teams whenever mobilized in field shall be coordinate with members of ACLC to liaise with the APs during consultative meetings and process.
- f) Over and above the functions of the officers and members of ACLC shall include: i) Disclosure and sharing of information to APs, ii) Information dissemination to the local notables, Councillor and Chairman of the union Council; and iii) Distribution of copies of RP in local language, iv) inform APs about assets valuation, determination of unit prices for compensation and mode and schedule for compensation disbursement.

10.4 Compensation Disbursement Committee

158. LARU at project level is responsible for implementation of this RP and vacation of ROW. However, to facilitate the process of compensation disbursement a committee will be nominated including, Project Director, Dy. Director/Assistant Director LM&IS, Deputy/Assistant Director Accounts (Project/Region) and Resettlement Specialist of Supervision consultant. The Committee will scrutinize and process the claims for compensation delivery through crossed cheque to entitled APs.

159. An Organogram showing the institutional arrangements for the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities has been illustrated through a diagram presented in the following figure.

Institutional set-up for RP Preparation, Implementation and Monitoring



Chapter 11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

160. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall subproject implementation. All activities related to the resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works for project will only be commenced after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project.

11.1 Schedule for project Implementation

161. The proposed project's resettlement activities are divided into three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases-project i.e., i) RP Preparation phase including RP finalization and updating in case of any design adjustment for road safety in hilly section or to further minimize the resettlement by adjusting the centerline/squeezing construction limits within encroached sections based on design review or unprecedented time lag between preparation of RP and award of contract for civil works, ii) RP Implementation phase, iii) Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

11.1.1 RP Finalization/updating Phase

162. The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of LARU, PIU Field Office at project level; finalizing/updating of draft RP based on design review by supervision consultants and submission to ADB for approval; updating of draft RP based on ADB's review and comments; establishment of GRC and Affected Persons Committees etc. The information campaign and community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

11.1.2 RP Implementation Phase

163. After the resettlement preparation/updating phase the next stage is implementation of RP which includes issues like disclosure of approved RP to all stakeholders payment of compensation for all affected assets; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of APs; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.

11.1.3 Monitoring and Reporting Period

164. As mentioned earlier the monitoring will be the responsibility of LARU and PMU Field Office and will start early during the project when implementation of RP starts and will continue till the complementation of the project. Since, the project impacts are related to clearance of NHA owned encroached ROW with no land acquisition, the project impact are perceived of lesser significance and temporary in nature, hence the project falls under category B for involuntary resettlement and will not require hiring of external monitoring expert/agency. However, the project will be monitored internally by the LARU supported by Resettlement Expert mobilized through the supervision consultant. The internal monitoring reports will be consolidated into quarterly internal monitoring reports and will be submitted to ADB for review and

11.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

165. A composite implementation schedule for resettlement activities in the subproject including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of activity chart below. However, the sequence may change or delays may

occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the implementers and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. However to facilitate staggered start of works the implementation schedule can also be structured section wise while updating the RP (if required) before award of civil works contract. The encroached parts with identified resettlement impacts along the entire stretch can be clubbed into two or three sections and the completion of resettlement implementation for each section shall be the pre-condition to start of the civil work at that particular section. While approval of the updated RP with staggered implementation schedule will pre condition for award civil works contract. Presently, a generic implantation schedule is provided below.

Table 11.1: RP Preparation, Updating and Implementation Schedule

Activity	Responsibility	Time Line								
		2014				2015				
		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	
RP Prepraton, updating, implementation and redress of grievances										
Phase-1 Prepration, review and disclosure of RP										
Preparation of RP	NHA/EALS	■								
Review of and approval of RP by ADB	ADB		■	■						
Disclosure of RP	NAH/EALS			■	■					
Redressal of Grievances	EALS/GRC/PIU			◆	■	■	■	■	■	■
Consultation and information dessimination	EALS/LARU		◆	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Phase 2: Updating of RP based on design rview and ADB, s Approval										
Institutional armagements to be put in place	NHA/PMU			■	■	■	■			
i) Hiring and mobilization Supervision Consultants	NHA			■	■	■	■			
ii) PIU Established at Loralai, with LARU and GRC functional	NHA/EALS				■	■				
Design review, validation of impact inventory and updating of RP	LARU/EALS					■	■			
Review and approval of updated RP by ADB	ADB						■			
Phase 3: Implementation of RP										
A: ADB Approved RP Disclosure and Implementation started.										
Disclosure of updated RP and implementation started	LARU/ACLC						■	■		
Transfer of amount to project office for additional compensation / assistance and entitled resettlement allowances	NHA/PMU						■	■		
B: RP Implementation (Compensation delivery) and mobilization of contrator From Zhob-Killi Khudai Nazar										
Issuance of Notices to DPs for submission of claims	LARU/PIU						■	■		
Full Compensation Payment (Compensation for Lost assets / assistance, with other entitled compensation), Zhob-Killi Khudai Nazar	LARU/PIU							■	■	
Award of Civil Works Contarct and mobilization of contractor	NHA							■	■	
Possession of land and handing over to the contractorsZhob-Killi Khudai Nazar	PIU								■	
C: RP Implementation (Compensation delivery) and mobilization of contrator from Killi Khudai Nazar-Mughalkot										
Issuance of Notices to DPs for submission of claims	LARU/PIU						■	■		
Full Compensation Payment (Compensation for Lost assets / assistance, with other entitled compensation), Killi Khudai Nazar-Mughalkot	LARU/PIU							■	■	
Award of Civil Works Contarct and mobilization of contractor	NHA							■	■	
Possession of land and handing over to the contractors Killi Khudai Nazar-Mughalkot	PIU								■	
D: RP Implementation Monitoring and Reporting										
Monitoring of RP implemntation progress and submission of reports to ADB	LARU/EALS							■	■	■
Submission of Monitoring Reports for ADB review concurrence and disclosure	LARU/EALS								◆	◆

Chapter 12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

166. The EA is fully cognizant to the ADB policy requirement to monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and measures implemented to compensate the affected persons for their lost assets, their impacts on the standards of living of the affected persons, and assess the achievement level of the objectives of the resettlement plan. Good Resettlement management and its close monitoring and supervision is a key for successful implementation of a resettlement plan. This enables the executing and/or implementing agency to make timely adjustments in implementation arrangements and take appropriate corrective measures during project implementation. Accordingly, to ensure effective planning and implementation of the resettlement plan in a timely manner within the given budget all the LAR implementation activities including, payment of compensation for lost assets, assistance to restore livelihood and rehabilitation measures implemented and clearance of COI from all encumbrances to proceed with civil works will be monitored routinely. Besides the activities like consultation process, grievances recorded and resolved and community outreach and information dissemination activities being carried out will be monitored and the adjustments will be made to make them more purpose oriented.

167. Based on the information about project impacts and census data collected during field visits the project does not involve physical or economical displacement of the affected communities and the project adverse impacts are temporary and transitory in nature during construction/rehabilitation of affected assets outside COI. Due to the less significance level of the project impacts only internal monitoring will be carried out as per SPS 2009 requirements.

168. LARU will be responsible for carrying out the internal monitoring of the project activities during planning, updating and implementation phases. Monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) tasks will be routinely conducted by Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LARU), NHA with the assistance of Resettlement Specialist mobilized through Supervision Consultants. However, to ensure effective monitoring the LAR monitoring cell will be notified to carry out day to day monitoring of RP implementation progress. The monitoring results of LAR tasks and issues will be included in the monthly project progress report for ADB.

12.1 Monitoring Indicators

169. Monitoring indicators derived from the baseline data on impacts and census of the project affected persons to assess the implementation progress on specific contents of the activities and entitlements matrix and make adjustments accordingly to achieve the objectives of the resettlement plan. Monitoring indicators of the project are set forth in the table below:

Table 12.1: Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. • Disbursements against timelines. • Timely disbursements of the agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income substitution support, and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule. • Restoration of social infrastructure and services if required. • Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business.

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Living standard and income restored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged housing structures reconstructed/restored outside construction limits. • Impacted business structures (shops/stalls) constructed/relocated outside construction limits and business/income activity restored. • No of APs (especially vulnerable) provided jobs/income earning opportunities through project works. • Household income improved as of base line provided in census data.
Consultation and Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities. • Community awareness about grievance redresses mechanism and its use. • Progress on grievances recorded and resolved including information dissemination to AHs on the resolution of the grievances.
Communications and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings held by the ACLC and social mobilizers to facilitate the APs to understand the resettlement provisions, grievance redress mechanism and compensation disbursement system. • Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate. • Number of Affected persons participated in the meetings

12.2 Reporting Requirement

170. The internal monitoring process will start immediate after the approval of final RP and will continue till end of implementation of the project. The monitoring will be conducted day to day basis to supervise RP implementation progress by LARU and the monitoring results will be compiled into monthly monitoring reports for review of the PMU and EALS in NHA. However, the results of monthly monitoring reports will be shared with ADB as part of monthly progress reports of the project.

171. Besides, till confirmation of full implementation of RP to the satisfaction of ADB, the monthly monitoring reports will be consolidated into quarterly monitoring reports by LARU with support of Resettlement Specialist mobilized through supervision consultants and will be shared with ADB for its review and concurrence and disclosure on ADB website. Upon ADB's concurrence the quarterly monitoring reports will be uploaded on NHA web site also.

172. Once RP implementation is completed in the field with all compensations paid and livelihood restoration/support measures implemented, the monitoring will be kept continued to ensure the issues raised during execution of civil works are amicably resolved and people are compensated for their unanticipated losses. After full implementation of RP the internal monitoring reports will be consolidated into bi-annual reports and will be shared with ADB for review and concurrence till the project is completed.

ANNEXURES

No. 30-14 /Rev/2011

BOARD OF REVENUE BALOCHISTAN
(REVENUE BRANCH)

Dated Quetta, the 10th October, 2011

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Killa Saifullah.

Subject: - REDUCED ROW OF QILA SAIFULLAH ZHOB PROJECT
NHDSIP-CB-3B, KILLA SAIFULLAH ZHOB SECTION OF N-50

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of letter No.GM/BAL/NHA/QTA/2011/505 dated 21st July, 2011 received from National Highway Authority on the subject cited above and to say that as per Government of Balochistan decision right of way for National Highway Authority should be 110 ft instead of 55 ft already handed over to the NHA. (Copy of the decision of Government of Balochistan is enclosed)

2. You are therefore, requested to please extend your cooperation with the National Highway Authority with regard to completion of project of Killa Saifullah- Zhob Road.

(Sheikh Asmatullah)
Secretary (Revenue)
Board of Revenue Balochistan

Copy forwarded to the General Manger, National Highway Authority
Airport Road, Quetta with reference to his office letter number referred to above

(Sheikh Asmatullah)
Secretary (Revenue)
Board of Revenue Balochistan

NHA-Quetta. Dated 21/07/11

ICB-3B/QZIN SW/1112

10-11

Handwritten notes:
Munirul
n - 21 30
13/11

No. CAU/DST/7-4/95/1601/C

GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN
COMMUNICATION WORKS PP&H DEPTT:

Dated Quetta, the 2nd Nov. 1995.

To

✓
The General Manager,
(Balochistan) National Highway
Quetta.

Subject :- MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY IN BALOCHISTAN.

Reference : Your letter No. GM/NHA/QTA/95/713,
dated 23.8.1995 on the subject cited above.

The Communication and Works Department does not have the record pertaining to the Right of Way of National Highways. However, a notification issued by the Chief Engineer, Government of Balochistan, copy may be available in your office. The Right of Way within the city and Town areas was fixed 55 feet from the centre of the road and outside the town and city areas the Right of Way was fixed 110 feet from the centre of the road.

Now the Government of Balochistan has decided not to pay any compensation while constructing a new road.

As regard the Right of Way which has now been fixed for construction of Road from Polytechnic to Old Custom has already been fixed and record can be obtained from the office of Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

Submitted for your information please.



(ALI ARMED BALOCH)
SECRETARY.

NHA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Office of the Dy. Director (Land & Social) NHA, Complex Airport Road, Quetta

Email l&s_cta@yahoo.com/ddg:aland@gmail.com

P/I No. 081-2881090

No. DD (L&S) /NHA/QTA/13/3164

1st July 2013

Deputy Commissioner**SHERANI**

Subject: - **MINUTES OF MEETING DATED 20.05.2013 AT 12:00 NOON IN THE OFFICE OF SMBR UNDER THE CHAIRMAN-SHIP OF SMBR BALOCHISTAN.**

CLEARANCE OF ROW.**ZHOB-MUGHALKOT ROAD PROJECT N-50**

National Highway Authority is engaged to construct the highways throughout the country & province in order to lessen the distances and to make the travel easy and secured, hence the commencement of subject road project is of same channel, the NHA has to construct the subject road through ADB loan/fund.

It is stated that a meeting has been held in the office of SMBR Balochistan by the General Manager (EALS) NHA HQ during his visit to Quetta on 20.05.2013. In the meeting the SMBR Balochistan assured that as per the decision of Government of Balochistan the Row of 110 ft in urban and 220 ft in Rural area will be provided to NHA free from all encumbrances and there will be no land acquisition proceedings for the construction of Zhob-Mughalkot Road Project N-50 (Copy of Minutes of Meeting is enclosed)

It is therefore requested that keeping in view the minutes of the Meeting and decision of the Government of Balochistan the Row of 110 ft in urban and 220 ft in Rural area within the District may be cleared, so that the project work construction may be initiated.

Your cooperation in this regard will highly be appreciated, please.



(Abdul Manan)
Deputy Director (L&S/Legal)
NHA Quetta

Copy Forwarded To:

- General Manager (EALS) NHA HQ Islamabad.
- General Manager (Bal) NHA Balochistan Quetta.
- Project Director (N-70) NHA.

External:

- Commissioner Zhob Division at Loralai.

Subject: - **MINUTES OF MEETING DATED 20.05.2013 AT 12 :00 NOON AT THE OFFICE OF SMBR UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SMBR BALUCHISTAN**

A meeting has been called by the Senior Member Board of revenue Balochistan on 20.05.2013 at 12:00 Noon The following were attended the meeting.

1.	Mr. Sarwar Javed Senior Member Board of Revenue	In Chair.
2.	Mr. Sardar Ijaz Ahmed Jafer GM (EASL) NHA IIQ Islamabad.	Member
3.	Mr. Noor-ul-Hassan GM (Bal) NHA Quetta.	Member
4.	Mr. Asad-ur-Rehman Gilani Commissioner Zhob (Division)	Member
5.	Sheikh Asmatullah Senior Secretary Board of Revenue	Member
6.	Mr. Abdul Manan Deputy Director (L&S) NHA Quetta.	Member

AGENDA OF THE MEETING.

- i) Killa Saifullah-Loralai road
 - ii) Mughal Kot road
 - iii) Zhob Bypass
 - iv) Mutations of NHA Road.
2. The Meeting started with the recitation of Holy Quran. The Chair welcomed the participants of the meeting.
 3. The General Manager (EALS) NHA Islamabad appreciated the role of Board of revenue and Zhob Division administration for full support to NHA during implementation of Kila Saifullah-Zhob road project by providing clear ROW as per the decision of Government of Balochistan. He clarified that without the assistance/ support of BOR & Zhob Division Administration the project could not be completed within due time smoothly.
 4. The General Manager (EALS) explained that NHA has started negotiation with ADB to provide funds for construction of Kila Saifullah-Loralai-Waigum Rud Road project N-70 and Zhob Mughal Kot road Project N-50. The ADB authorities agreed to provide fund for both the said projects subject to availability of land/Row for the said projects free from all encumbrances. The General Manager EALS told that as the board of revenue and Zhob Division Administration has ensured Row 110 ft in urban area and 220 ft in rural area for the project of Kila Saifullah-Zhob road N-50 the same ROW may also be provided/assured for the above said project as per decision of the Government of Balochistan, so that the ADB authorities may be informed to provide funds for the construction of said two projects.
 5. General Manager (EALS) further explained that regarding Zhob Bypass the ADB authorities have agreed to include it in the project if there will be no land acquisition proceedings and the land is provided free of cost.
 6. The Chair reiterated that as per Government of Balochistan decision ROW of 110 ft in urban and 220 ft in rural area will be provided to NHA free from all encumbrances and there will be no land acquisition in the said project.
 7. The Chair asked that the local inhabitants/ land lords have already been convinced and they are agree to spare their land for construction of Zhob Bypass free of cost, in this regard written willingness have already been presented by them to the EDO (Revenue) Zhob. Hence, there will be no hindrance from land lords.
 8. The Commissioner Zhob Division assured that as per the decision of Government of Balochistan the Row will be provided to NHA free from all encumbrances for the Kila Saifullah-Loralai Waigum Rud N-70 road Project and Zhob Mughal Kot Road Projects N-50

in All the Five Districts i.e. Kalat, Mastung Quetta, Pishin & Kila Abdullah is free from any disputes and encumbrances for the construction of road and in this regard full support/ assistance will be provided to NHA.

10. Being so familiar of the area and served for long time the Chair highlighted that Loralai-Murgha Kibzai-Musa Khial-Droog Tonsa road is the shortest way to connect Panajab province with Balochistan. In this road no mountain exist like Forte Manro This rout is strategically very important and the security issues also does not exist. He demanded that the said rout should be taken up by NHA Authorities and be constructed as per the standard of NHA. This will provide better facilities of transport to the inhabitants of Balochistan and Punjab.

11. The General Manger (EALS) informed the chair that the NHA has acquired land for the different projects all over the Balochistan in various Districts i.e. Kalat, Mastung, Pishin, Kila Abdullah, Kila Saifullah, Zhob, Musakhail, Barkan, Kachi, Sibi & Jhal Magsi & Khuzdar, The acquired land in said Districts has not been transferred/Mutated completely in the name of NHA. The chair informed that directions will be issued to all concerned Deputy Commissioner to mutate/transfer the acquired land in favour of NHA at the earliest.

12. It was agreed in the meeting that close coordination will be maintained between the Board of Revenue and NHA and in this regard follow up meeting will be held at Islamabad.

13. The meeting ended with vote of thanks for & on behalf of the Chair.

Senior Secretary (Revenue)
Board of Revenue, Balochistan



No. SDB-NHA-ADP-01
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ZHOB DIVISION AT LORALAI

Dated Loralai, the 29th August, 2013.

Subject: **MINUTES OF THE MEETING DATED 29.08.2013 REGARDING LAND RELATED ISSUES OF ADB FINANCED PIPELINE PROJECTS OF ZHOB DIVISION OF BALUCHISTAN.**

A follow-up meeting regarding the land issues of NHA projects in Zhob Division at Loralai is held in the office of Commissioner Zhob Division on 29th August, 2013 at 1100 hours. Following attended the meeting:-

- Mr. Ajaz Ahmad - in Chair
General Manager (EALS) NHA, HQ.
- Mr. Asad Rehman Gilani
Commissioner Zhob Division
- Mr. Noor Ul Hassan Mandokhel,
General Manager (Baluchistan) NHA Quetta.
- Mr. Abdul Manan
Deputy Director (LM&IS) NHA, Quetta

AGENDA OF THE MEETING.

2. Agenda of the meeting is as under:-
 - a. ROW clearance of Qilla Saifullah-Loralai-Waigum Rud Project N-70.
 - b. ROW clearance of Zhob-Mughalkot Road project N-50.
 - c. Zhob Bypass N-50.
 - d. Mutation of NHA acquired land.
3. The Commissioner Zhob Division welcomed the participants.
4. The chair briefed the participants that NHA has planned to launch two mega projects in near future in Baluchistan with the assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB). These are:-
 - Zhob-Mughalkot Road Project N-50.
 - Qilla Saifullah-Loralai-Waigum Rud Project N-70.

5. The chair informed that a meeting with Senior Member Board of Revenue (SMBR) Balochistan was held on 20th May, 2013 regarding the confirmation of ROW limit of 110-feet in Urban Area and 220-feet in Rural Area, where in the SMBR, Balochistan has reiterated the decision of Government of Balochistan and ensured that the required ROW will be provided to NHA free from all encumbrances. This meeting has been called as follow-up meeting of earlier meeting. The chair shared the agenda items with the participants. The following decisions were taken with mutual understanding:-.

- a. As per the decision of Government of Balochistan ROW of 110-feet in Urban Area and 220-feet in Rural Area will be provided to NHA free from all encumbrances. However NHA will have to pay the compensation of trees, structures and crops etc alongwith allowances as per the ADB policy.
- b. The local administration will assist the NHA authority for the smooth running of the construction activities of the road and will provide all possible support till completion of the project.
- c. The chair Informed that the Deputy Commissioner Loralai Showed concern over the alignment of Loralai Bypass at the time of joint survey work. The Commissioner Zhob Division stated that it would be appropriate, if the NHA consider new alignment of Loralai Bypass starting from Shah Karez-Kili Nasran, Zangiwall joining the N-70 road at Mouza Zangiwall on the left side of the road from Quetta to DG Khan.
- d. The Commissioner Zhob Division highlighted that Loralai-Murgha Kibzai-Mussa Khail-Droog-Taonsa road is the shortest way to connect Punjab Province with Balochistan and KPK. It will be appropriate if the said road is federalized and is constructed by NHA as per their standard. This will be an easy access to the people of Balochistan with Khyber Pakhtankhwa and Punjab Province.

- e. The Commissioner Zhob Division assured that direction will be issued to Deputy Commissioners/Collectors of District Qilla Saifullah, Zhob, Barkhan and Mussa Khail to transfer/mutate the acquired land in favour of NHA at the earliest.
- f. It was mutually agreed that close coordination will be maintained between NHA and District Administration of Zhob Division and next meeting will be held at Islamabad.

6. The meeting ended with the vote of thanks for and behalf of the chair.



(ASAD REHMAN GILANI)
Commissioner Zhob Division
29.8.2013



(AIJAZ AHMAD)
General Manager (EALS)

29.8.13

Distribution.

- All Participants.

Copy to:-

- The Chairman NHA, Islamabad.
➤ The Senior Member Board of Revenue, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
➤ The Member (Planning) NHA, Islamabad
➤ The member (AP), NHA, Islamabad.
➤ The CCAP, NHA, Islamabad.
➤ Dy. Commissioner Zhob
➤ Dy. Commissioner Kila Saifullah
➤ Dy. Commissioner Loralai
➤ Dy. Commissioner Sheerani
➤ Dy. Commissioner Musakhail.
➤ Dy. Commissioner Barkhan.

Annex-II

S#	Location			Impact on Structures						Impact on Trees (Fruit/Non Fruit)									
	Chainage		Name of Moza/Settlement	AH ID No.	Structure affected	Structure Type	Affected Area				Fruit Trees				Wood Trees				
	From	To					L	W	H	Area	Type	Number of trees			Type	No of Trees			
												Ft	Ft	Ft		Sq.ft	Above 10 years	5 - 10 years	1 - 5 years
13	10+475	10+525	Takai	ZM13	Hut	Wood				0	-				-				
14	10+475	10+525		ZM14	Hut	Wood				0	-					-			
15	10+400	10+450		ZM15	Wall	Kachha	118	0	5	0	Grapes	43	0	0	-				
											Almond	0	1	0	-				
16	10+450	10+475		ZM16	Wall	Kachha	90	0	5	0	Grapes	24	0	0	-				
												0			-				
17	10+475	10+550		ZM17	Hut	Wood				0	-	0	0	0	-				
18	10+475	10+550		ZM18	Hut	Wood				0	-					-			
19	10+450	10+500		ZM19	Wall	Kachha	118	0	5	0	Almond	2	0	0	-				
											Grapes	6	0	0	-				
20	10+500	10+525		ZM20	Wall	Kachha	75	0	5	0	Almond	2	0	0	-				
											P.Granate	1	0	0	-				
											Grapes	10	0	0	-				
21	10+525	10+575		ZM21	Hut	Wood				0	-				-				
22				ZM22	Hut	Wood				0	-					-			
23				ZM23	Hut	Wood				0	-					-			
24				ZM24	Hut	Wood				0	-					-			
25				ZM25	Hut	Wood				0	-					-			
26				ZM26	Hut	Wood				0	-					-			
27				ZM27	Hut	Wood				0	-					-			
28				ZM28	Hut	Wood				0	-					-			
29	10+700	10+750		ZM29	Wall	Kachha	134	0	4	0	Grapes	43	0	0	-				

Annex-II

S#	Location			Impact on Structures						Impact on Trees (Fruit/Non Fruit)								
	Chainage		Name of Moza/Settlement	AH ID No.	Structure affected	Structure Type	Affected Area				Fruit Trees			Wood Trees				
	From	To					L	W	H	Area	Type	Number of trees			Type	No of Trees		
												Ft	Ft	Ft		Sq.ft	Above 10 years	5 - 10 years
					Wall	Pacca	134	0	4	0	Mulberry	0	5	0	-			
										0	-			0	-			
30	10+750	10+850		ZM30	Wall	Kachha	242	0	5	0	Almond	4	2	0	-			
					Wall	Pacca	242	0	4	0	Mulberry	0	3	0				
										0	P.Granate	1	0	0				
											Grapes	65	0	0				
31	10+850	10+900		ZM31	Wall	Kachha	143	0	4	0	Almond	5	0	0	-			
					Wall	Pacca	143	0	2	0	Grapes	38	0	0				
											-							
32	10+900	11+000		ZM32	Wall	Kachha	242	0	3	0	Almond	8	0	0	-			
					Wall	Pacca	242	0	5	0	Grapes	55	0	40				
											-							
33	11+000	11+050		ZM33	Wall	Kachha	143	0	4	0	Almond	4	0	0	-			
					Wall	Pacca	143	0	3	0	Mulberry	1	0	0				
											Grapes	120	0	0				
34	11+050	11+075		ZM34	Wall	Kachha	99	0	5	0	-				-			
35	11+075	11+100		ZM35	2 Huts	Wood					-				-			
36	11+075	11+100		ZM36	2 Huts	Wood					-				-			
37	11+100	11+350	Takai	ZM37	2 Verandas	Kachha	34	14	8	476	-				-			

Annex-II

S#	Location			Impact on Structures						Impact on Trees (Fruit/Non Fruit)								
	Chainage		Name of Moza/Settlement	AH ID No.	Structure affected	Structure Type	Affected Area				Fruit Trees				Wood Trees			
	From	To					L	W	H	Area	Type	Number of trees			Type	No of Trees		
												Ft	Ft	Ft		Sq.ft	Above 10 years	5 - 10 years
					Wall	Kachha	775	0	4	0	-							
					Room	Kachha	18	12	8	216	-							
											-							
					2 Huts	Wood					-							
38	11+100	11+350		ZM38	Hut	Wood					-							
39	11+100	11+350		ZM39	Hut	Wood					-							
40	11+100	11+350		ZM40	Hut	Wood					-							
41	11+100	11+350		ZM41	Hut	Wood					-							
42	11+100	11+350		ZM42	Hut	Wood					-							
43	11+100	11+350		ZM43	Hut	Wood					-							
44	11+350	11+375		ZM44	Veranda	Kachha	20	14	9	280	-							
					2 Huts	Wood				0								
45	11+375	11+400		ZM45	2 Huts	Wood				0	-							
46	11+400	11+425		ZM46	1 Hut	Wood				0	-							
47	11+400	11+425		ZM47	-	-				0	Mulberry	1	0	0	-			
48	11+375	11+425		ZM48	Wall	Kachha	165	0	4	0	Olive	2	0	0	-			
49	11+425	11+475		ZM49	Wall	Kachha	275	0	4	0	Grapes	60	0	0	-			
					Wall	Pacca	275	0	5	0	Olive	1	0	0				
											-							
50	12+950	13+050	Takai	ZM50	Room	Kachha	10	10	8	100	Mulberry	5	0	0	-			
					Wall	Kachha	220	0	4	0	Grapes	10	0	0				
51	13+200	13+500		ZM51	3 Hut	Wood					-				-			

S#	Location			Impact on Structures					Impact on Trees (Fruit/Non Fruit)									
	Chainage		Name of Moza/Settlement	AH ID No.	Structure affected	Structure Type	Affected Area				Fruit Trees			Wood Trees				
	From	To					L	W	H	Area	Type	Number of trees			Type	No of Trees		
												Ft	Ft	Ft		Sq.ft	Above 10 years	5 - 10 years
52				ZM52	3 Hut	Wood						-					-	
53				ZM53	Hut	Wood					-				-			
54				ZM54	Hut	Wood					-				-			
55				ZM55	Hut	Wood					-				-			
56				ZM56	Hut	Wood					-				-			
57				ZM57	Hut	Wood					-				-			
58				ZM58	Hut	Wood					-				-			
59	11+600	11+750		ZM59	Wall	Kachha	396	0	5	0	-				-			
61	10+400	10+475		ZM61	Underground Room	Kachha	16	12	8	192	-				-			
District Sherani																		
62	13+500	13+525	Kamal Khan	ZM62	Room	Kachha	15	12	9	180	-				-			
64	13+525	13+600		ZM64	Shop	Kachha	12	12	7	144	-				-			
65				ZM65	Hut	Wood					-				-			
66				ZM66	Hut	Wood					-				-			
67				ZM67	Hut	Wood					-				-			
68				ZM68	Hut	Wood					-				-			
69	22+200	22+225	ParveZaan	ZM69	Shop	Kachha	7	7	7	49	-				-			
70	29+650	29+675	Aso Band (Mani Kha)	ZM70	Room	Kachha	10	8	7	80	-							
					Room	Kachha	28	10	7	280								
					Room	Kachha	7	7	7	49								
						Room	Kachha	18	18	10	324							
					Wall	Kachha	28	0	2	0								
71	29+675	29+700		ZM71	Cabbin	Wood					-				-			
72	29+700	29+750		ZM72	Hut	Wood					-				-			

Annex-II

S#	Location			Impact on Structures						Impact on Trees (Fruit/Non Fruit)											
	Chainage		Name of Moza/Settlement	AH ID No.	Structure affected	Structure Type	Affected Area				Fruit Trees				Wood Trees						
	From	To					L	W	H	Area	Type	Number of trees			Type	No of Trees					
												Ft	Ft	Ft		Sq.ft	Above 10 years	5 - 10 years	1 - 5 years	Above 10 years	5 - 10 years
73	29+750	29+775		ZM73	Masjid	Kachha	28	18	7	504	Olive	3	0	0	-						
74	29+750	29+775		ZM74	Veranda	Kachha	22	10	7	220	-				-						
75	29+775	29+800		ZM75	Room	Kachha	24	16	9	384	-				-						
76	37+100	37+125	VarGhari	ZM76	Shop	Kachha	10	8	7	80	-				-						
77	37+200	37+250		ZM77	-	-					-				Sheddy	8	0	0			
78	37+550	37+750	Mani Kha	ZM78	Wall	Kachha	627	0	4	0	-				-						
					Shop	Kachha	18	15	8	270	-				-						
					2 ShopS (CLOSED)	Kachha	18	7	8	126	-				-						
						Kachha	18	7	8	126	-				-						
					Wall	Kachha	18	0	6	0	-				-						
					Wall	Kachha	54	0	5	0	-				-						
Hotel (CLOSED)	Kachha	18	13	8	234	-				-											
79	37+750	37+800	KhaoRina	ZM79	Room	Kachha	18	16	9	288	-										
83	45+100	45+250		ZM83	Wall	Kachha	355	0	4	0	-				-						
84	45+350	45+400		ZM84	Wall	Kachha	210	0	4	0	Berri	1	0	0	-						
85	51+600	51+700	L'Wara	ZM85	Wall	Kachha	265	0	3	0	-				-						
86	54+750	54+900	Naro Sak (DhanaSar)	ZM86	Cabbin	Wood					-				-						
87	54+900	55+400		ZM87	Shop	Kachha	15	12	8	180	-				-						
				Shop	Kachha	15	12	8	180	-				-							
				ZM87 (1)	Shop	Kachha															
88				ZM88	Cabbin	Wood					-				-						

Annex-II

S#	Location			Impact on Structures						Impact on Trees (Fruit/Non Fruit)								
	Chainage		Name of Moza/Settlement	AH ID No.	Structure affected	Structure Type	Affected Area				Fruit Trees			Wood Trees				
	From	To					L	W	H	Area	Type	Number of trees			Type	No of Trees		
												Ft	Ft	Ft		Sq.ft	Above 10 years	5 - 10 years
				Veranda (Hotel)	Kachha	18	14	8	252									
			ZM88 (1)	Cabbin	Wood					-								
			Naro Sak (DhanaSar)	ZM88 (2)	Veranda (Hotel)	Kachha								-				
89				ZM89	Shop	Kachha	18	15	9	270								
				ZM89 (1)	Shop	Kachha					-							
				ZM90	Cabbin	Wood												
90				ZM90 (1)	Cabbin	Wood					-							

Asset Inventory Linked with Affected Public Structures

S#	Location			Impact on Structures						Impact on Trees (Fruit/Non Fruit)									
	Chainage		Name of Moza/Settlement	AH ID No.	Structure affected	Structure Type	Affected Area				Fruit Trees			Wood Trees					
	From	To					L	W	H	Area	Type	Number of trees			Type	No of Trees			
												Ft	Ft	Ft		Sq.ft	Above 10 years	5 - 10 years	1 - 5 years
3	2+200	2+225	HassanZai	ZM03	Room	Pacca	12	12	10	144	-				-				
60	13+200	13+300		ZM60	Wall	Pacca	165	0	7	0	-				-				
					Iron Pole	Iron		22	4	0	88	-				-			
District Sherani																			
63	13+400	13+425	Kamal Khan	ZM63	Room	Kachha	12	12	8	144	-				-				
70	29+650	29+675	Aso Band (Mani Kha)	ZM70	Room	Kachha	10	8	7	80	-								
					Room	Kachha	28	10	7	280									
					Room	Kachha	7	7	7	49									
					Room	Kachha	18	18	10	324									
					Wall	Kachha	28	0	2	0									
80	37+850	37+950	Mani Khawa	ZM80	Room	Kachha	8	7	8	56	-				-				
					Room	Kachha	8	7	8	56									
					Wall	Kachha	775	0	7	0									
					Cabbin	Wood	8	8	6	64									
81	38+100	38+150		ZM81	Wall	Pacca	25	0	7	0	-				-				
					Gate Pillar	Pacca	4	4	8	16									
					Wall	Pacca	126	0	7	0									
82	38+025	38+100		ZM82	Wall	Pacca	55	0	7	0	-				-				
91	67+950	68+000	Naro Sak (DhanaSar)	ZM91	Room	Kachha	12	12	8	144	-				-				

List of participants of FGD with Male and Female community along the Project road.

MALE

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (N-50) PROJECT AT KILLI HASAN ZAI DATED 06th OCTOBER, 2013			
S.#	NAME	FATHER/HUSBAND'S NAME	VILLAGE
1.	Gulab Khan	Lal Baig	Killi Hasan Zai
2.	Khaliq Dad	Haji Jahan Dad	Killi Hasan Zai
3.	Paindai	Haji Baik	Killi Hasan Zai
4.	Sultan	Ghulam	Killi Hasan Zai
5.	Muhammad Aiyaz	Mushoo	Killi Hasan Zai
6.	Ghulam Rasool	Balo Khan	Killi Hasan Zai
7.	Abdul Haleem	Abbas Khan	Killi Hasan Zai
8.	Abdul Ghaffar	Haji Zareef	Killi Hasan Zai
9.	Ghulam Shah	Sahib Jan	Killi Hasan Zai
10.	Sharbat Khan	Muhammad Sadique	Killi Hasan Zai

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (N-50) PROJECT AT TAKAI KILLI DATED 06th OCTOBER, 2013			
S.#	NAME	FATHER/HUSBAND'S NAME	VILLAGE
1.	Dolat Khan	Lal Baig	Takai Killi
2.	Misal Khan	Asal Khan	Takai Killi
3.	Abdul Razzaq	Mulakhtol	Takai Killi
4.	Hashim Khan	Murrad Khan	Takai Killi
5.	Sallah Muhammad	Baz Muhammad	Killi Takai
6.	Daweood Khan	Janan	Killi Takai
7.	Sardar Muhammad	Sabir	Killi Takai
8.	Abdul Rasheed	Abdul Ghani	Killi Takai
9.	Azeem Khan	Alam Khan	Killi Takai
10.	Muhammad Ali	Haidar	Killi Takai
11.	Asmat Ullah	Baz Muhammad	Killi Takai
12.	Abdul Raheem	Haji Hazrat Khan	Killi Takai
13.	Kamal Khan	Murad Khan	Killi Takai

FEMALE

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (N-50) PROJECT AT KILLI HASAN ZAI DATED 06th OCTOBER, 2013			
S.#	NAME	FATHER/HUSBAND'S NAME	VILLAGE
1.	Gul Bibi	W/O Gulab Khan	Killi Hasan Zai
2.	Zar Gul	D/O Gulab Khan	Killi Hasan Zai
3.	Asma Bibi	W/O Painsi	Killi Hasan Zai
4.	Jamal Bibi	W/O Muhammad Aiyaz	Killi Hasan Zai
5.	Naila Bibi	W/O Abdul Ghaffar	Killi Hasan Zai

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (N-50) PROJECT AT KILLI TAKAI SALAZAI DATED 06th OCTOBER, 2013			
S.#	NAME	FATHER/HUSBAND'S NAME	VILLAGE
1.	Shamila Bibi	W/O Masal Khan	Killi Takai Salazai
2.	Janat Bibi	W/O Abdul Raheem	Killi Takai Salazai
3.	Aifat Bibi	W/O Hashim Khan	Killi Takai Salazai
4.	Naz Bibi	Widow of Abdul Ghani	Killi Takai Salazai
5.	Arifa Bibi	D/O Sultan	Killi Takai Salazai

**BROCHURE/ INFORMATION BOOKLET (TO BE TRANSLATED IN URDU)
Balochistan Road Sector Project
Zhob-Mughalkot (N-50) and Qila Saifullah-Loralai-Waighum Rud (N-70)**

1: Introduction

1. Government of Pakistan has intend to rehabilitate and improve Zhob-Mughalkot Section of N-50 and Qila-Loralai-Waighum-Rud Section of N-70 into to two lane carriageways according to International Standards with financial Assistance from Asian Development Bank with following objective:

- Improve inter-provincial connectivity to-facilitate movement across the country;
- Reduce travelling/delivery time and economize on operating costs;
- Provide all weather roads to increase the pace of the development process in the project area
- Provide a better access to nearby markets and access better social amenities to improve living standard of local community.

2: Project Description:

2. The existing roads are 3.65 meter wide single lane carriageways with earthen soulders. The proposed project civil works include, widening, improvement and up gradation of the road with ancillary infrastructures, including construction of bridges, box and pipe culverts according to the design. The project envisaged improvement of this road section into a 7.3 meter wide two lane carriage way, 2.5 meters shoulders on each side to accommodate current and future traffic loads.

3: Project Impacts

3. The construction works for both roads will be confined within the existing ROW Limits as confirmed by the Government of Balochistan and Local Revenue Authorities and thus privately owned land will not be acquired. However, project may exert adverse impacts on the properties of the locals to the extent of encroachments into the ROW limits. All such impacts will be identified in consultation with the local revenue people, affected community and efforts will be made to minimize the impacts to a maximum possible extent. The impacted assets including structures (residential, commercial, trees, crops within ROW) will be compensated on replacement cost as per provisions of local laws and the ADB policy on involuntary resettlement.

4: ADB Policy and its objectives

4. ADB's Social Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS 2009) ensures social and environmental sustainability of the project it support. The goal of SPS 2009 is to promote sustainability of the project outcomes by protecting the people from project's potential adverse impacts. The objectives of the ADB's safeguard on Involuntary Resettlement are:

- i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;
- ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
- iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre pre-project levels; and
- iv) improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups.

5. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical and economical displacement as a result of land acquisition, involuntary restriction on land use or on access to legally designated

parks and protected areas. It applies whether such losses or involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

5: Resettlement principals for the project

6. Based on ADB policy requirements the Resettlement and rehabilitation measures to offset any adverse impacts on the project affected persons will be planned and implemented. The provisions of compensation will be restricted according to eligibility and entitlement criteria. The start date for census and peroration of impact inventory will be cut-off date to determine the eligibility and entitlements. For this project the cut of date is September 15, 2013, and any person encroaching into project influence area after this date will not be entitled for compensation, however, he will be allowed to demolish and take salvage material. The Compensation and rehabilitation measure for entitled AHs will be based on the following principals:

- Land will not be acquired and all construction works will be confined within ROW limits as confirmed by the local revenue authorities.
- For minimizing resettlement impacts to a possible extent, Corridor of Impact will be determined and the structure, assets, trees and crops falling within COI will be cleared and compensated in totality.
- Lack of title will not bar to compensate the AH's and all squatters/encroachers within ROW will be compensated for their lost assets and livelihood losses (if any).
- The assessment and valuation of the impacted assets including structures, improvements made on encroached part of ROW, trees and crops will be done on replacement cost basis at current market value to replace/rehabilitate the affected assets and no depreciation cost will be deducted from the AHs.
- The salvaged material of all affected assets will be the property of the APs and no deductions will be made in this regard.
- Income losses will be compensated and income restoration measures for economically affected persons will be a part to resettlement planning and implementation to ensure that the AHs may not become worse off and their living standard is at least sustained to pre-project level if not improved;
- With transitional support in cash provided to offset adverse project impacts on vulnerable, options to improve the living standard of the poor and vulnerable groups through project based employment opportunities will be worked out.
- Grievance redress mechanism for the project will be established and made functional to facilitate the AHs to raise their concerns and complaints for addressing the resettlement issues of the project at project level. Besides, for 9 Km road section traversing through FATA, a grievance redress system fully commensurate with local tribal customs and legal frame work of FATA will be established to resolve issues (if any) of the tribal people as per local customs and applicable legal framework.
- During resettlement planning, preparation and implementation meaningful consultations will be held with the stakeholder including AHs who will be kept informed on project impacts, asset valuation, entitlements and available grievance redress mechanism for the project resettlement issues.
- The resettlement plan will be disclosed both at draft phase and after its approval from ADB during implementation phase. The disclosure process will keep continued till project

completion and AHs will be kept informed about developments in resettlement implementation and grievance redress.

- A proper institutional arrangement for resettlement planning, preparation, implementation and monitoring will be put in place.

اطلاعاتی کتابچہ برائے بحالی متاثرین

بلوچستان روڈ سیکٹر پراجیکٹ

قومی شاہرات: (i) ژوب مغل کوٹ (N-50)

(ii) قلعہ سیف اللہ لورالائی ویگم رڈ (N-70)

1. ابتدائیہ:-

حکومت پاکستان نے ایشیائی ترقیاتی بینک کے تعاون سے قومی شاہرات ژوب تا مغل کوٹ (N-50) و قلعہ سیف اللہ لورالائی ویگم رڈ (N-70) کی بحالی و تعمیر نو کا منصوبہ ترتیب دیا ہے جس کے اغراض و مقاصد درج ذیل ہیں۔

- ﴿ بین الصوبائی شاہرات میں بہتری کے ذریعے ملک کے دور دراز علاقوں تک بہتر سفری سہولتیں بہم پہنچانا۔
- ﴿ دوران سفر کے اوقات میں کمی کے ذریعے سفری اخراجات میں کٹوتی۔
- ﴿ ہمہ وقت قابل استعمال سڑکوں کے ذریعے علاقہ میں ترقیاتی عمل میں تیزی لانا۔
- ﴿ اہل علاقہ کی بہتر سماجی سہولیات بشمول صحت و تعلیم اور منڈیوں تک رسائی کے ذریعے معیار زندگی میں بہتری لانا۔

2. منصوبہ کی تفصیل:-

مجوزہ شاہرات کی موجود چوڑائی صرف 3.65 میٹر ہے جبکہ سائیڈوں کو بھی پختہ نہ کیا گیا ہے۔ ڈیزائین کے مطابق منصوبہ برائے بحالی و تعمیر نو کا مقصد تعمیراتی کاموں بشمول پلوں و دیگر نکاسی آب کے راستوں کی تعمیر نو۔ سڑک کی بہتری و بحالی کے ذریعے سڑک کو کھلا کرنا ہے۔ منصوبہ کے تحت 7.3 میٹر چوڑی دورویہ سڑک بمعہ دونوں اطراف 2.5 میٹر چوڑے پختہ کناروں کی تعمیر کی جائے گی تا کہ مستقبل میں بڑی گاڑیوں کی ضروریات کو پورا کر سکے۔

3. منصوبہ کے اثرات:-

سڑک کے تمام تعمیراتی کام گورنمنٹ بلوچستان و متعلقہ محکمہ ریونیو کی طرت سے سڑک کے لئے مختص شدہ راستہ (ROW) میں انجام پزیر ہونگے اور کہیں بھی لوگوں کی زمین حاصل نہ کی جائے گی۔ تاہم سڑک کے تعمیراتی کاموں سے ایسے تمام اثاثہ جات جو لوگوں سے سڑک کے لئے مختص شدہ راستے میں تجاوزات کرتے ہوئے تعمیر کئے ہوں فصلات و درخت وغیرہ کاشت کیے ہوں منصوبہ کے تعمیراتی کاموں سے متاثر ہو سکتے ہیں۔ منصوبہ کے تحت لوگوں کے تجاوز شدہ اثاثہ جات پر اثرات کو کم سے کم رکھنے کے لئے تعمیراتی کاموں کے احاطہ اثر کا تعین کیا جائے گا اور ایسے تمام اثاثہ جات جو تعمیراتی کاموں کے احاطہ اثر میں ہونگے انکی نشاندہی متاثرہ لوگوں کی شمولیت کے ذریعے کی جائے گی۔ اور تمام متاثرہ اثاثہ جات بشمول رہائشی و کمرشل تعمیرات درخت اور فصلات وغیرہ کا معاوضہ ملکی قوانین و ADB کی پالیسی برائے سماجی تحفظ کے تحت ادا کیا جائے گا۔ جس کا تعین متبادل قیمت کے اصول پر کیا جائے گا۔

4. ایشیائی ترقیاتی بینک (ADB) کی پالیسی برائے سماجی تحفظ 2009 کے اغراض و مقاصد

ایشیائی ترقیاتی بینک کی پالیسی برائے سماجی تحفظ 2009 ایشیائی بینک کی مدد سے وقوع پزیر ہونے والے تعمیراتی منصوبہ جات کے دوران سماجی و ماحولیاتی تحفظ کی ضمانت کے ذریعے ترقیاتی کاموں کی پائیداری مہیا کرنی ہے۔ سماجی تحفظ کی پالیسی کا بنیادی مقصد منصوبہ کی پائیداری کے لئے منصوبہ سے پیدا شدہ برے اثرات سے اہل علاقہ کو محفوظ کرتے ہوئے جبری انتقال آبادی کے اثرات کو کم سے کم کرنا اور تمام متاثرین کی بحالی کے لئے متاثرہ اثاثہ جات و نقصان کاروبار/روزگار کا ازالہ کرنے کے لئے معاوضہ کی ادائیگی ہے۔ ADB کی جبری منتقلی سے متعلق پالیسی کے اغراض و مقاصد درج ذیل ہیں:-

- ﴿ ممکن حد تک جبری انتقال آبادی سے پرہیز۔
- ﴿ منصوبہ و ڈیزائین کے متبادلات کے ذریعے جبری انتقال آبادی کے اثرات کو کم سے کم حد تک رکھنا اور متاثرہ اثاثہ جات و املاک/کاروبار کا معاوضہ ادا کرنا۔
- ﴿ متاثرہ لوگوں کے معیار زندگی میں بہتری لانا اور اگر ایسا ممکن نہ ہو تو ان کے معیار زندگی کو منصوبہ سے پہلے کی حالت پر برقرار رکھنا
- ﴿ نادار و دوسرے مستحقین بشمول ایسے گھرانے جہاں خواتین سربراہ ہوں کے معیار زندگی میں بہتری لانے کے لئے کوشش کرنا۔
- ﴿ ADB کی پالیسی لوگوں سے حاصل کی گئی ذاتی زمین و دیگر املاک و غیر ملکیتی زمین کے استعمال یا قانونی طور پر محفوظ شدہ علاقہ جات میں داخلہ میں رکاوٹ سے پیدا شدہ نقصان کی وجہ سے انتقال آبادی یا معاشی نقصان کے خلاف تحفظ فراہم کرتی ہے۔ اور تمام نقصانات بشمول حصول اثاثہ جات استعمال زمین میں رکاوٹ چاہے کلی ہو یا جزوی عارضی ہو یا مستقل کی صورت میں ایسی پالیسی کا اطلاق ہوتا ہے۔

5. شاہرات کی تعمیر نو کی وجہ سے متاثرین کی بحالی کے اصول:-

ADB کی پالیسی کے راہنمائی اصولوں کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے متاثرہ افراد پر ہونے والے اثرات کو ختم کرنے کے لئے لوگوں کی بحالی و بہتری کے اقدامات بشمول ادائیگی نقصان اثاثہ جات بحالی کاروبار/روزگار متاثرین کی اہلیت برائے ازالہ نقصان حقداری کے اصول کے مطابق کی جائے گی۔ اس منصوبہ کے لئے اہلیت تعیین حق کی تاریخ جو کہ نقصانات کے تخمینہ حقداران کے اندراج کے اجراء کے دن/تاریخ سے ہوگا جو کہ 15 ستمبر 2013 متعین کی گئی ہے۔

اس تاریخ کے بعد منصوبہ کے زیر اثر آنے والے حصہ میں تجاوزات کرنے والے کوئی بھی شخص نقصانات کے ازالہ کا حقدار تصور نہ ہوگا تاہم اسکو بزرگیہ پیشگی نوٹس آگاہ کر دیا جائے گا کہ وہ اپنی تمام تجاوزات کو گرا کر تعمیر کے احاطہ اثر کو خالی کر دے۔ اور اپنے تمام ملبہ جات کو اٹھالے۔

- نقصانات کے ازالہ و متاثرہ لوگوں کی بحالی کے لئے کیے جانے والے اقدامات درج ذیل ہونگے۔
- ☆ تمام تعمیراتی کام سڑک کے لیے محکمہ ریونیو کی طرف سے سڑک کے لئے مختص شدہ زمین میں ہونگے اور کسی قسم کی پرائیویٹ زمین حاصل نہ کی جائے گی۔
- ☆ لوگوں کی املاک پر اثرات کو کم سے کم رکھنے کے لئے سڑک کے دونوں اطراف تعمیراتی کاموں کے احاطہ اثر کا تعین کیا جائے گا اور صرف ایسے اثاثہ جات جو سڑک کی تعمیر کے کاموں کے احاطہ اثر میں ہوں گے گرا کر جگہ کو صاف کیا جائے گا۔
- ☆ اثاثہ جات کے نقصان کے ازالہ کے لئے قانونی ملکیت و دستاویزات کی غیر موجودگی رکاوٹ نہیں ہوگی اور تمام متاثرین بشمول مالکان تجازات و دیگر اپنے متاثرہ اثاثہ جات و آمدن کے نقصانات کے ازالہ کے حقدار ہونگے۔
- ☆ تمام اثاثہ جات بشمول تعمیرات، درخت فصلات وغیرہ کے نقصان کا تخمینہ مروجہ شرح مارکیٹ کے مطابق بطور متبادل قیمت متعین کیا جائے گا اور بوقت ادائیگی معاوضہ کسی قسم کی کٹوتی نہ کی جائے گی۔
- ☆ ملہ جات مالکان اثاثہ کی ملکیت ہونگے اور ملہ کے عوض کوئی کٹوتی نہیں ہوگی۔
- ☆ آمدن کے نقصانات کا ازالہ بمطابق نقصان کیا جائے گا اور آمدن کی بحالی کے لئے اقدامات انتقال آبادی کی منصوبہ بندی کا اہم جز ہونگے تاکہ منصوبہ کے متاثرین کا معیار زندگی بہتر کیا جاسکے۔
- ☆ نادار و دوسرے مخصوص حقدار ان اگر کوئی ہوں ان پر منصوبہ کے برے اثرات کے خاتمہ وان کے معیار زندگی کو بہتر کرنے کے لئے انکے متاثرہ اثاثہ جات کے ازالہ کے ساتھ نہ صرف انکی مالی امداد کی جائے گی بلکہ انکے لئے منصوبہ کے تعمیراتی کاموں میں ملازمت کے امکانات کا جائزہ لیے ہوئے انہیں اولیت دی جائے گی۔
- ☆ شکایات کے ازالہ کا نظام وضع کیا جائے گا تاکہ لوگ منصوبہ سے پیدا شدہ برے اثرات و ازالہ نقصان کی ادائیگی سے متعلق اپنی شکایت کا اندراج کر سکیں بلکہ انکی شکایات کا ازالہ بھی کیا جاسکے۔
- ☆ انتقال آبادی سے متعلق منصوبہ کی ترتیب، تیاری، اطلاق و جائزہ کے دوران منصوبہ سے متعلق تمام لوگوں بشمول متاثرین منصوبہ سے مشاورت کی جائے گی اور انہیں منصوبہ سے متعلق تمام اہم امور بشمول اثرات۔ نقصان اثاثہ جات تخمینہ قیمت و حق ازالہ نقصان بمعہ ادائیگی معاوضہ اور ازالہ شکایات کے نظام سے متعلق آگاہی فراہم کی جائے گی۔
- ☆ انتقال آبادی کے منصوبہ کی ابتدائی رپورٹ سے متاثرین کو آگاہ کیا جائے گا اور ازاں بعد منصوبہ کی ADB سے منظوری کے بعد سے نہ صرف متاثرین کو ہم پہنچایا جائے گا بلکہ اسے NHA کی ویب سائٹ پر بھی رکھا جائے گا تاکہ لوگ اسے دیکھ سکیں معلومات کی فراہمی کا سلسلہ منصوبہ کے مکمل اطلاق تک جاری رہے گا۔

☆ انتقال آبادی سے متعلق منصوبہ کی تیاری اطلاق، جائزہ کے کاموں کے لئے مناسب ادارہ جاتی انتظام کیا جائے گا۔

Unit Rates for Structures (B&R) Rates

From:- **The Executive Engineer**
Provincial B & R, District Zhob.

To:- **The Deputy Director (L&S) NHA,**
Airport Road Quetta.

No. 1780

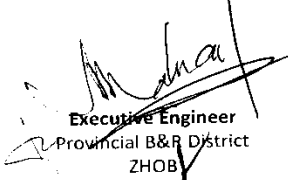
Dated: 02-10-2013

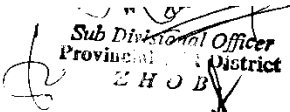
Subject:- **COST ASSESMENT OF STRUCTURES FOR NHA ROAD PROJECT (ZHOB – MUGHALKOT) N – 50 SECTION**

Ref No:- **DD (L&S)/NHA/QTA/13/3187, Dated; 19th September 2013.**

As per requirement of your letter with above cited subject, the requisite information is submitted here with on the following prescribed format for your kind information please.

A detailed list is attached as per your requirement.


Executive Engineer
Provincial B&R District
ZHOB


Sub Divisional Officer
Provincial District
ZHOB

فہرست نام شمارہ جلدیات شہاب فضل روت ورد اجلیت 50-51 مہلج شہاب

شمارہ	نام جلدیات	ردیف فی جلدیات	ردیف فی جلدیات	ردیف فی جلدیات	تعداد
1	کرہ	594-	1540-	935-	
2	دکان	594.	1540-	935-	
3	دیوار	88-	220-	132-	
4	تانبہ	5-	330-		
5	نالی	5-	330-		
6	واٹر سنکی	-	900-		
7	برآندہ	594-	1540-	935.	
8	جھاپڑا برآندہ لکڑی	5000-	-	-	شفتنگ چار چیز
9	جھلی لکڑی	2000-	-	-	شفتنگ چار چیز
10	گورڈ پلیر	594-	1540-	935-	
11	پائپ سنک	-	330-	-	
12	پائپ بلاسٹنگ	-	70-	-	
13	سائین بورڈ ایلومینیم	50000-			شفتنگ چار چیز
14	ڈیزل پومپ ایرانی	50000-			الفا
15	گراسی پلیرٹ				
16	پلیر فریشن				
17	نمرہ بصیرت	88-	220-	132-	
18	ہنگال پرفرمت	88	220	132	
19	تار برآندہ لکڑی				شفتنگ چار چیز

Mahma
 Sub Divisional Officer
 Provincial District
 E H O B

From:- **The Executive Engineer**
Provincial B & R, District Sherani at
Zhob.

To:- The Deputy Director (L&S) NHA,
Airport Road Quetta.

No. 435

Dated: 02-10-2013

Subject:- **COST ASSESSMENT OF STRUCTURES FOR NHA ROAD PROJECT (ZHOB –
MUGHALKOT) N – SO SECTION**

Ref No:- **DD (L&S)/NHA/QTA/13/3185 Dated; 19th September 2013.**

As per requirement of your letter with above cited subject, the requisite information is submitted here with on the following prescribed format for your kind information please.

A detailed list is attached as per your requirement.


Executive Engineer
Provincial B&R District Sherani at
ZHOB


Sub Divisional Officer-II,
Provincial B&R District
Sherani

**COST ASSESSMENT OF STRUCTURES AT ZHOB MUGHAL KOT
ROAD N-50**

S#	Type of structure work	Pacca Rate (Rs/Sft.)	Kacha Rate (Rs/Sft.)	Semi pacca Rate (Rs/Sft.)	Unit
1.	Room	1400	540	850	Sft
2.	Shop	1400	540	850	Sft
3.	Wall	250	100	150	Sft
4.	Verandah RCC or Tile T-iron	1400	540	850	Sft
5.	Wooden shelter without side partition walls	70	40	55	Sft
6.	Wooden Verandah	70	40	55	Sft
7.	Wood room	150	70	100	Sft
8.	Gate columns RCC	1700	700	1100	Sft
9.	PCC pipe	i)4"=38Rs. ii)6"=57Rs. iii)9"=70Rs. (Note , all the above mentioned rates are applicable to pay for only pacca pipes. the category of semi pacca & Kacha is not considerable in pipes)			Rft
10.	RCC Pipe	i)9"=96Rs. ii)12"=145Rs. iii)15"=178Rs. iv)18"=196Rs. v)21"=289Rs. vi)24"=361Rs. vii)27"=435Rs. viii)30"=526Rs. ix)33"=645Rs. x)36"=765Rs. xi)42"=912Rs. xii)48"=1232Rs. xiii)54"=1699Rs. xiv)60"=2550Rs. xv)66"=3059Rs. xvi)72"=3626Rs. (Note , all the above mentioned rates are applicable to pay for only pacca pipes. the category of semi pacca & Kacha is not considerable in pipes)			Rft
11.	Plastic pipe	i)1"= 8Rs. ii)2"=12Rs. iii)3"=25Rs. iv) 4"= 35Rs. v)5"=45Rs.vi)6"=60Rs. (Note , all the above mentioned rates are applicable to pay for only pacca pipes. the category of semi pacca & Kacha is not considerable in pipes)			Rft
12.	Sign Board	300	(Note , all the above mentioned rates are applicable to pay for only pacca pipes. the category of semi pacca & Kacha is not considerable in sign boards)		Sft
13.	PCC floor.	20	Note , all the above mentioned rates are applicable to pay for only pacca pipes. the category of semi pacca & Kacha is not considerable in floors)		Sft
14.	Room without slab	800	300	500	Sft
15.	Shop without slab	800	300	500	Sft
16.	GI wire nets made for grapes farming	7	Note , all the above mentioned rates are applicable to pay for only pacca pipes. the category of semi pacca & Kacha is not considerable in GI wire nets made for grapes forming)		


 Sub Divisional Officer-II,
 Provincial B&R District
 Sherani

Unit Rates for Crops and Trees.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR
AGRICULTURE ZHOB Sherani
Telephone: 0822-412919. FAX: 0822-412332

No. EDO/SHERANI /AGRIC./NHA/ 1513 /
Dated, the 30th September, 2013.

To

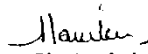
The Deputy Director,
Land & Social Section, NHA,
Airport Road Quetta.

Subject: COST ASSESSMENT OF TREES & CROPS FOR NHA ROAD PROJECT (ZHOB – MUGHALKOT)

REF NO. DD (L&S)/NHA/QTA/13/3184, DATED 19th SEPTEMBER 2013.

As per requirement of your letter with above cited subject, the requisite information is submitted here with on the following prescribed format for your kind information please.

A detailed list is attached as per your requirement.


Deputy Director, Agriculture
District Sherani at ZHOB

CC to:

1. Director General (Extension) Qta
2. Director Agriculture (Zhob Division) at Loralai.

Assessment of Trees and Crops as per Scheduled Govt Rate 2013

S No	Name of Trees/crops	Age from 01-05 years. rates	Age from 05-10 years rates	Age above 10 years rates
1	Apple	3850/-	20900/-	29700/-
2	Almond	2530/-	8250/-	17600/-
3	Apricot	2750/-	8800/-	18700/-
4	Mulberry	1650/-	2200/-	2750/-
5	Grapes	1650/-	2750/-	3300/-
6	Pistachio	2750/-	3300/-	3850/-
7	Pomegranate	1650/-	6600/-	13200/-
8	Fig	1650/-	6600/-	13200/-
9	Sanjid	1000/-	2000/-	4000/-
10	Wheat	Per Acre rate - 51000/-	—	—
11	Barley	Per Acre rate - 50000/-	—	—
12	Tomato	Per Acre rate - 400000/-	Per Karrot rate - 400/-	1000 Karrot per Acre (Production)
13	Chilies	Per Acre rate - 350000/-	Per Bag rate - 1300/-	270 Bags per Acre (Production)
14	Onion	Per Acre rate - 175000/-	Per Bag rate - 3500/-	50 Bags per Acre (Production)
15	Maize	Per Acre rate - 50000/-	—	—

Note:- Productive Trees: Fruit Trees above 5 years age are valued at production cost multiplied by next 5 years income loss.

Hamber
Deputy Director
Agriculture Extension,
Sherani.

Consultation Report with list of Participants



NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY
KPK Region.

Plot No. 15, Street No.05, E-08,
Phase-07, Hayatabad, Peshawar.

No.DD (LM&IS)/NHA/KPK/14/477,

7th April, 2014.

Dy. Director (L&S),
National Highway Authority,
Islamabad.

Subject: **PREPARATION OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR ZHOB -
MUGHAL KOT (N-50) PROJECT.**

Ref: Your letter No.N-50(LM&IS)/EALS-HQ/NHA/2014/782,
dated 31-03-2014.

Please find enclosed the report regarding the subject mentioned project,
as desired vide your above referred letter.

2. Submitted for your further necessary action, please.

D.No. 78 DD(L&S)-H
Date: 08.04.2014

(Farid Khan Marwat)
Dy. Director (LM&IS),
NHA Peshawar.

CC:
GM (EALS) NHA HQ.
GM (KPK) NHA Peshawar.
Director (LM)M-1/KPK,Peshawar.

Subject: **REPORT REGARDING 8.5 KM ROAD IN THE F.R. AREA OF D.I.KHAN FALLING IN THE PROJECT OF ZHOB - MUGHAL KOT SECTION (N-50).**

As per the directions of EALS Wing NHA, HQ the undersigned along with the concerned AD (LM) ADB Projects, KPK Region has visited the area falling in the KPK, Region of the Project of Zhob to Mughal Kot (N-50). The area falls in the KPK, Province is from Danesar to Mughal Kot and the total length is 8.5 km. This 8.5 km stretch is uninhabited area, a hilly terrain with no population on either side of the road. The road passes through a valley with a tall mountains on one side of the road and a rainy nalla on the other side of the road. The situation is best explained in the annexed pictures. **Annexure "A"**.

The nearest populated area is Mughal Kot, a consultation was held with the general public and their elders/Maliks in the presence of the representative of the local administration. They were briefed about the project and the social and economical benefits of the projects were explained to them. The names of the elders/Maliks present during the consultation meeting is also annexed. **Annexure "B"**.

The Maliks of the area have shown a pleasure on the up-coming Project and they have also admitted that we have already been benefited by the project of D.I.Khan - Mughal Kot (N-50). They have admitted that due to this present road our lives have been changed, the area is growing economically as well as socially and our children are also getting education because of the improved road. Similarly, we welcome the NHA and their contractors for the up-coming project in our area.

The locals and their elders have also shown a great satisfaction on the grievances redressal mechanism on the previous project of D.I.Khan-Mughal Kot (N-50). They demanded the same kind of mechanism for their grievances redressal, if any arises on the up-coming project.

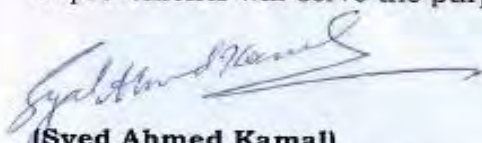
Next day, i.e. on **03-04-2014** we had held a meeting with the Political Agent/D.C, D.I.Khan. The D.C, D.I.Khan was also briefed about the project and was requested to constitute a committee as per the desire of the general public. The local administration has co-operated, constituted a committee for the grievances redressal of the public, if any arises at the time of construction and also assured all kind of

Fu

administrative support to NHA on the site regarding security and logistics.

As mentioned earlier this stretch of 8.5 km of FR Area of D.I.Khan passes through a hilly terrain, therefore no resettlement issue is involved. The area is uninhabited and most likely no compensation issue will arise.

It would not be out of place to mention here that keeping in view the site situation and hilly terrain, the widening in this portion will be difficult, therefore slight adjustment of the centerline or narrowing the construction limits would be required in the design of the project. In this particular portion rehabilitation of the existing road and slight geometric improvements will serve the purpose.



(Syed Ahmed Kamal)
A.D (LM)ADB Projects, KPK.



(Farid Khan Marwat)
DD (LM&IS)KPK.



Annexure 'A'



Annexure B/

**NAMES OF THE PARTICIPANTS PRESENT DURING
THE CONSULTATION MEETING AT MUGHAL KOT
FOR THE PROJECT OF ZHOB - MUGHAL KOT (N-50).**

1. Malik Ayatullah Khan.
2. Malik Haji Metha Khan.
3. Sahar Gul Khan.
4. Haji Fazal Hussain.
5. Zaram Din.
6. Ismail Khan.
7. Hathi Khan.
8. Talib Noor.
9. Haji Jalal Khan.
10. Malik Rahmatullah.

Meeting Minutes with Local Administration (PA/ DC FR DI Khan).

Subject MINUTES OF THE MEETING REGARDING PROJECT OF MUGHAL KOT TO ZHOB (-50)

A meeting was held in the office of the undersigned on 03.04.2014 at 12:00 hours regarding the project of Widening and Rehabilitation of Mughal Kot to Zhob road (N-50). The meeting was chaired by the undersigned and the following attended the meeting:

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Waqar Ali Khan | D.C/PA FR D.I.Khan. |
| 2. | Malik Mansoor Qaiser | Secretary to Commissioner, DIKhan |
| 3. | Mr. Farid Khan Marwat | DD (LM&IS) KPK, Region. |
| 4. | Mr. Syed Ahmad Kamal | AD (LM)ADB Projects. |

Mr. Farid Khan Marwat, DD (LM&IS) KPK, Region briefed the participants of the meeting about the project and stated that NHA intended to execute the above mentioned project with the assistance of Asian Development Bank. The overall project is from Mughal Kot to Zhob (Baluchistan) out of which 8.5 km of the road from Mughal Kot to Danesar falls in the Frontier Region area of D.I.Khan. The NHA needs the co-operation of the local administration in execution of the project.

The D.C/PA FR D.I.Khan was requested to provide full support in view of the overall law & order situation in the country.

Decisions:

The following decisions were unanimously made after a detailed discussion.

1. A committee will be notified to deal with the land compensation cases. The Committee will be headed by Assistant Political Agent and will include members from NHA, FR Administration as well as concerned tribal Maliks.
2. The D.C/PA FR D.I.Khan directed APA, FR D.I.Khan to provide all kind of administrative support to NHA and the contractor on the site regarding security & logistics.

1584/DC(FR) Dated 03/04/2014

Waqar
Political Agent/ D.C.
Dera Ismail Khan 3/4

CC:

1. Additional Chief Secretary FATA, TATA Secretariat Peshawar.
2. Commissioner, DI Khan Division, DI Khan.
3. General Manager, National Highway Authority EALS Wing, Islamabad.
4. General Manager, National Highway Authority Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.
5. All participants.

Waqar
Political Agent/ D.C.
Dera Ismail Khan 3/4