

Resettlement Plan

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# **National Highway Authority (NHA)**

Government of Pakistan

## **National Highway Network Development in Balochistan Project**

### **Updated Resettlement Plan (RP)\_N-70 for Qila Saifullah-Loralai-Waigum Rud Section (120 km)**

**December 2016**

**Prepared by**

**National Highway Authority; Environment, Afforestation,  
Land and Social Wing (EALS)**

## **NOTES**

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and its agencies ends on 30 June.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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**ABBREVIATION**

<b>ADB</b>	-	Asian Development Bank
<b>BOR</b>	-	Board of Revenue
<b>BRC</b>	-	Balochistan Residential College
<b>CBO</b>	-	Community Based Organization
<b>CC</b>	-	Compensation Cost
<b>COI</b>	-	Corridor of Impact (Construction limits 60-65 feet wide)
<b>DH</b>	-	Displaced Household
<b>DP</b>	-	Displaced Person
<b>DPC</b>	-	Displaced Persons Liaison Committee
<b>EA</b>	-	Executing Agency
<b>EALS</b>	-	Environment Afforestation, Land and Social wing in NHA
<b>EMP</b>	-	Environmental Management Plans
<b>FGD</b>	-	Focus Group Discussion
<b>GRC</b>	-	Grievance Redress Committee
<b>GRM</b>	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
<b>HH</b>	-	Household
<b>HQ</b>	-	Head Quarter
<b>JICA</b>	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>LAA 1894</b>	-	Land Acquisition Act, 1984
<b>LAC</b>	-	Land Acquisition Collector
<b>LAR</b>	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
<b>LARU</b>	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit
<b>M&amp;E</b>	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NHA</b>	-	National Highway Authority
<b>NHDSIP</b>	-	National Highway Development Sector Investment Program
<b>OPL</b>	-	Official Poverty Line
<b>PIU</b>	-	Project Implementation Unit
<b>PMU</b>	-	Project Management Unit
<b>R&amp;R</b>	-	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
<b>RD</b>	-	Reduced Distance/Running Distance
<b>ROW</b>	-	Right of Way
<b>RP</b>	-	Resettlement Plan

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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

**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 revised cut of date is October 31, 2016 and the displaced persons (DPs) recorded/enlisted during census are eligible and entitled for compensation.

**Displaced Persons** - In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced 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.

**Displaced Household** - Displaced 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 Displaced Household. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.

**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 DPs 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 DPs 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 DPs 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 imminent domain under the statutes.

**Meaningful consultation** - A process that begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing 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 a DP 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 involuntary resettlement safeguards other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets to ensure the living standard of DPs are restored.

**Right of Way** – The 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 DHs. 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 considered 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 DPs 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 DPs below poverty line and woman headed households the DPs falling in other vulnerability criteria are not identified hence people who are below the poverty line are called vulnerable persons, people/ household.

### Local Terms

<b>Pacca</b>	Structures constructed with concrete or burnt bricks/stones with concrete or /T-iron/Girder with bricks roof, cemented floor and cement plastered walls.
<b>Semi-Pacca</b>	House or building constructed with burnt bricks/stone with mud, with /T-iron/girder /wooden beams and thatched roof and mud plastered walls
<b>Kacha</b>	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 is implementing National Highway Network Development in Baluchistan Project that include rehabilitation and upgrading of existing 3.65 meter wide Qila Saifullah-Loralai-Waigum Rud Section of N-70 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 is the Executing Agency (EA) for the project. The Project will rehabilitate and improve project section of National Highway N-70 to provide a dependable road network for local communities and interprovincial connectivity with reduced transportation time and costs.

2. The entire project road in District Qila Saifullah area traverses through barren hilly tract and rolling landscape with no settlements along the road corridor while in District Loralai the landscape is mostly even with scattered settlements and agricultural land along the road. The designated ROW of project road section is 110 feet in urban areas and 220 feet in rural areas. The total length of the project section is 120 km. During detailed design and subsequent design review efforts are ensured to avoid and minimize the adverse impacts on privately owned land and properties along the road. Accordingly, the road alignment is adjusted within the available ROW limits to avoid land acquisition and by adjustments in vertical and horizontal alignment resettlement impacts on the private assets encroached in the ROW limits have been minimized to the best possible extent. The draft Resettlement Plan (RP) for Qila Saifullah-Loralai-Waigum Rud Section of N-70 project was prepared based on the detailed design of 2011 which is updated as final RP after design review by the Design and Construction supervision consultants. The final RP complies with National legal framework and ADB policy principles. The identified impacts are limited to encroached sections of the existing NHA ROW.

### **B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

3. The Government of Baluchistan and Provincial Board of Revenue confirmed ROW limits for the project highway are 110 feet in urban areas and 220 feet in rural areas. All project works are designed within the ROW limits. Hence there will be no land acquisition. However, in few sections where ROW of the road is encroached by adjoining land owners, clearance of construction limits within ROW will impact privately owned assets like structures and trees (both fruit and non-fruit). Updated impact inventory based on design review and marking of the construction limits reflect different types of impacted assets owned by 344 households. DHs can re-establish lost assets out of construction limits either at same location or nearby. Table E-1 below summarizes the impact types with number of displaced households (DHs) against each impact type.

Table E-1 Impact type with Number of Displaced Households

<b>S#</b>	<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Displaced Households</b>
1	Agricultural infrastructure (farm boundary walls, main hole, water ponds/channels, gate pillars, pipelines (concrete & plastic), water tanks, well, dry well, service station)	125
2	Shops and veranda	24
3	Other miscellaneous structures (kiosks, huts, cabins, electric pole sign board and dispensing units of petrol pumps requiring shifting)	29
4	Community rooms (non residential)	0
5	Rental business operators	23
6	Trees	177
7	Community structures/mosques	3
8	Public / government structures	14

S#	Impact Type	Displaced Households
9	Households facing loss of rented in commercial structures	23
<b>Total Displaced Households</b>		<b>294*</b>
* Seven Public/government Institutions facing loss of assets located at different locations and 3 community structures (mosques) are not counted in total. The displaced households will lose different categories of assets. The total entitled Households/DPs to be paid for different losses is 294 (without double-counting).		

4. Efforts were made to minimize the project impacts to maximum possible extent and with appropriate design solutions near road side settlements impacts on residential structures have been avoided. However, due to clearance of encroached ROW in rural areas and near settlements, 241 privately owned fixed structures (farm rooms/boundary walls, water ponds, channels and pipelines and shops etc.), 9296 trees (5795 fruit and 3501 wood)<sup>1</sup> and 59 moveable assets (dispensing units of mini fueling stations and kiosks/cabins) will be impacted due to clearance of encroached construction limits. The project will also will impact 4 mosques (6 structures) with allied structures (communal properties) and 14 government structures mostly owned by the security agencies for watch and ward purpose. All four mosques will have to be shifted out of Corridor of impact due to impacted main mosques structures i.e prayer hall. All structure owners have adequate land available to rehabilitate/reconstruct/shift their impacted structure out of the construction limits. According to the census, no DH will be physically or significantly economically displaced due to execution of the project civil works. Moza/village-wise detail of impacted assets with number of DHs is presented in Annex-III:

### C. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

5. The social stratification of the project area shows that 100% of DPs is Muslim by religion. The project alignment traverse through Pashto speaking belt of the Baluchistan Province predominantly inhabited with the Pashtoon clans including Kakars, Jogezei, Naser, Tareen, Luni, Buzdar and Dumar etc. As per census the total number of DHs is 294 while total no of affected population in the project corridor comes to 2194 persons including 1108 male and 1086 female members. The average household size is about 7 persons per household with male to female ratio as 102.

6. According to the census, only 56 DHs may be considered poor and vulnerable, including one woman-headed household. The project road alignment passes through the settled areas with mainstream population and indigenous people or tribal groups having legal, administrative and social set-up that are not different from the mainstream population. Hence, none may be considered as IP as defined in ADB SPS. Around 50% population of DHs is illiterate with glaring disparities among male and female members. Due to arid agriculture and limited resources, the DHs are adapted to multiple livelihood sources, and analysis of 294 household shows multiple income generating activities by the DPs. Occupational analysis of DHs reflects that primary occupation of the DHs is agriculture related with business as secondary income source. Accordingly 72.4% DHs are engaged in agriculture as primary source of income (23.1% agricultural farming and 49.3% in Agricultural farming and business), 13 % AHs are involved in business only as their main source of livelihood and remaining 14.6 engaged in services sector with agri-farming/business as secondary income source. Due to socio-religious fabric of the area the women have no direct role in income-earning activities and are responsible for their household works including cooking, washing, cleaning and taking care of their children.

### D. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

7. To ensure community participation during project census, two rounds of public consultations were conducted at different locations/villages along the project alignment which were attended by 142 persons (98 male and 44 female). Consultations were aimed to promote public understanding amongst various stakeholders through focus group discussions and individual interviews with various sections of DPs and other stakeholders and discuss way

<sup>1</sup> Total 5795 fruit tree include 5784 privately owned and 11 government-owned tree, while 3501 wood trees include privately-owned 3435 trees (3386 trees and 49 rose shrubs) and 66 government-owned trees.

forward for fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs, problems and prospects of resettlement. The concerns raised by the community about compensation provisions of impacted assets, road design, safety and accessibility of locals during and post construction stage were responded as below:

- Impacted assets located within corridor of impact in ROW will be compensated on replacement cost bases as per provisions provided in the resettlement plan for the project. Levies or depreciation will not be charged and salvage material will be the property of the DHs. For impacted business structures, business interruption support will be provided for the period required to restore impacted assets out of the corridor of impact.
- The rehabilitated all weather road as 7.3 m carriage way with 2.5 m paved shoulders on both sides with proper signage and traffic control measure will improve road safety, speed and accessibility to better social amenities. The locals will be involved in project works as petty contractors, raw material suppliers, skilled and unskilled labour during construction and the improved road network will ensure access to better earning opportunities.
- 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. The environmental management plan including measures for establishment of campsites, restoration of access routes/waterways and pollution control will be the part of the civil works contract and its implementation will be ensured.

8. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs 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, is tasked to conduct consultations during updating the RP and its implementation. The Resettlement Specialist and the team of social mobilizers is engaged for 24 months who will keep liaison with the community and do consultations during RP and project implementation phases. Future consultations will focus on disclosing the RP final provisions and entitlements including asset valuation and compensation, assistance options, entitlement package, income restoration measures suggested for the project and grievance redress mechanism put in place for redressing DPs concerns/complaints.

9. The updated RP will be disclosed and DPs will be 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 DPs both at the project level and NHA EALS level. It will be a project based forum for DPs and other affected people to raise their concerns and through conflict resolution mechanism addressed in a timely manner at the project level. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been established at the project level. The GRC is 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 also include members from local land revenue office and DPs as required by the GRC. All Grievances/complaints received by the GRC will be logged in a complaint register maintained by the Deputy Director/Assistant Director Land (focal person for social safeguards) in PMU and acknowledged to the DPs immediate after receipt of complaint. After completing the investigation, the GRC will communicate its decision to the project implementing authorities and the DP within 30 working days. The DPs who disagree with the decision of the GRC will have the right to take the grievance to EALS at NHA HQ for its redress. All possible efforts will be exhausted to resolve the grievances through the project GRM. However aggrieved person's will have the right to access the country's judicial system at any time.

## **F. LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

11. 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 Baluchistan 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. This updated RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements.

12. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DHs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, DHs 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 DHs.

## **G. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

13. As the project does not require land acquisition. Hence land acquisition process under the Land Acquisition Act 1984 is not triggered. 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 trees grown in ROW by adjoining land owners will be compensated at replacement cost basis following updated rates provided by the Agriculture and Extension department including production value of trees for a period, required to grow a new fruit tree with similar productive potential. The wood trees will be compensated at the rate of market value of the wood. DP who settles 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 commencement of civil works in the LAR-sections. The salvaged material of dismantled structures and uprooted trees will be the property of the DHs.

## **H. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS**

14. The DPs are encroachers in the ROW with no legal title and have adequate adjoining land to rehabilitate/reconstruct their dismantled structures outside RoW limits. None of the DPs will need to relocate or lose more than 10% of their income earning assets. To offset any adverse impacts on the DHs 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 non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the subproject area prior to the cut-off date of 31 October 2016.

## **I. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

15. Fifty-three households (25 DHs as self-business operators in their impacted structures, 20 DHs doing business in rented in structures and 8 DHs earning their livelihood in moveable structures (kiosks/cabins) with have their income affected. The identified impacts will be temporary in nature for a period required to re-construct/rehabilitate their impacted assets out of the construction limit. The entitlement proposed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the DPs are able to at least regain their previous living standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of 56 vulnerable DPs, they will be provided with vulnerability allowance and opportunities for their employment on project works will be sorted out and willing DPs will be preferred for project-related employment. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project.

## **J. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN**

16. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, in subproject implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall subproject 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. 109,391,215.9** /= (109.391 million) equivalent to **US \$ 1,044,058.30**/(1.044 million).

Table E-2: Compensation cost table.

Sr. #	Detail of Structure	No of Assets	Unit (Area ft <sup>2</sup> )/(Number)	Unit Rate	Compensation Cost
				Rs.	Rs.
A	Cost for fixed assets	241	308,139.50	Various	37,334,550
B	Cost for movable assets	59		Various	2,365,000
C	Cost for gov't. owned assets	14	4295	Various	1,295,250
	Cost for community assets	4	3021	Various	2,120,635
	Cost for trees		9296	Various	52,444,208
	Income/livelihood restoration cost.	DP <sup>2</sup>	109	Various	2,875,206
	Hiring of Social mobilizers.	2	24	50000	1,200,000
	Contingencies (@10%)				9,835,564.90
	Total RP Cost (Rs.)				109,391,215.90
	US\$ (1\$=104.7 Rs.)				1,044,058.30

## K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

17. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is National Highway Authority which has already established a Project Management Unit under the General Manager ADB-funded projects. The Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social (EALS) wing headed by a General Manager, is functional in NHA Head Quarters to take care of all safeguard-related matters for NHA. For project implementation at the project level, a Project Implementation Unit headed by the Project Director (PD) will be established. The Project Director Office will be supported by the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LARU) for the planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities. The LARU be supported by the Resettlement Specialist mobilized through supervision consultants for the project.

## L. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

18. 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 is scheduled as per the overall project implementation in synchronization with the civil works commencement schedule. The civil work has been awarded, Prior to commence the construction activities in LAR free areas the Due Diligence report has been submitted to ADB and construction activities has been started in the sections where no LAR issues are identified. The areas where LAR issue are existed are kept on hold from construction activities until the updated Resettlement Plan are endorsed by NHA and approved by ADB based on design review through Supervision Consultants while the civil works in all LAR section will not be commenced till RP is fully implemented and confirmed to ADB. The subproject 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

19. RP implementation for the subproject 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.

<sup>2</sup> Out of 109 DPs entitled for income restoration and livelihood support, 53 are entitled for business loss, and 56 are entitled for vulnerability allowance.

20. 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. Any un-anticipated impact emerging during the 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 construct new highways/motorways and improve 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 development in the countryside. As envisioned, the government is implementing the National Highway Network Development in Baluchistan Project with financial assistance of ADB under Pak Loan 3134. The project includes two roads sections i.e. Qila Saifullah-Loralai-Waighum Rud Section of N-70 and Zhob-Mughalkot Section of N-50 for which separate draft LARP were prepared at time of processing of the loan. Accordingly, the RP updating is carried out separately and report in hand is the updated RP for Qila Saifullah-Loralai-Waighum Rud Section of N-70.

### 1.2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

2. National Highway N-70 is a direct link between Baluchistan and Punjab provinces. It starts at Qila Saifullah on N-50 and terminates at Multan on N-5. The total length of N-70 is about 447 km. Out of this total length, approximately 266 km is situated in Baluchistan Province i.e. from Qila Saifullah to Bewata and the remaining 181 km i.e. from Bewata to Multan is situated in Punjab Province.

3. The Project part of the National Highway N-70 is located in Northern Baluchistan and it starts at Qila Saifullah on N-50, and terminates at Waighum Rud with a total length of 120 km. For rehabilitation and improvement works the project road has been divided into two sections: one is from RD 0+000 to RD 67+900 (before entering into Loralai city), and second component starts after crossing Loralai city at RD 78+500 to RD 128+375. Thus the cumulative length subject to implementation of rehabilitation and improvement works is 120 Km as construction of Bypass for Loralai city area measuring 10 Km is not included in the proposed Project. However, to facilitate through connectivity, rehabilitation works on 1.9 Km city portion from RD 67+900 (end point of section 1) to RD 69+800 i.e. Bacha Khan Chowk (meeting point with existing bypass constructed by city government is part of project scope).

4. The existing Qila Saifullah-Loralai-Waighum Rud Section of N-70 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. 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-70. Rehabilitation/reconstruction activities of existing Road measuring 120 Km in length will include construction of the road and drainage works as below:

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| • Road width (Travel Lanes)                                 | : 7.3 m wide carriageway |
| • 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                               | : 09 Numbers             |
| • Rehabilitation of bridges (replacement of superstructure) | : 5                      |
| • Rehabilitation/ Construction of Culverts                  | : 264 Numbers            |

5. The project aims to provide an improved basic infrastructure with international standards to help improve inter-provincial connectivity; improve living standards of inhabitants of the area; and reduce transportation time and costs. The improvement of this road section will provide an improved shortest route between Punjab Province and the Baluchistan Province for increased trade through this corridor to and forth from Gawader port in Baluchistan. 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 project 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 enroute 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. In Qila Saifullah District the project road traverses through barren hilly tract and, rolling landscape with very scarce population while in Lorali District the road traverses through the agricultural area with scattered settlement along the road. As per decision of the Government of Baluchistan communicated to NHA by secretary Baluchistan Board of Revenue, the ROW of

project road is 110 feet (33.5 meter) in city areas and 220 feet (67 meter) in the rural areas<sup>3</sup>. Based on Government’s decision NHA followed-up the concerned local revenue authorities and held meetings (May, 2013 and August 2013), with BOR and the Commissioner Zhob Division (Divisional head of Land Revenue Department)<sup>4</sup>, 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 during construction the required construction limits, herein after called as Corridor of Impact (COI) for resettlement purposes, are identified accordingly as 65-70 feet (i.e. 32.5 to 35 feet on each side of centre-line of existing carriage way in open areas. However, near location where ROW is encroached by residential or community structures or graveyards, site specific flexible design approach is adopted to minimize the impact by adjustments in vertical and horizontal alignment and provisions of retaining walls and thus COI in all such sections is adjusted up to 50 feet maximum. All rehabilitation and upgrading works are to be executed within identified COI inside the available ROW without any land acquisition or adverse impacts on privately owned/occupied land along the road corridor. Besides, rehabilitation of existing road pavement in city section (1.9 Km) from RD 67+900 to 69+800 (Bacha Khan Chowk) will also be considered in project scope. During survey it was confirmed that the pavement works in city section will not cause any resettlement impacts. If any unanticipated impact is identified at a later stage, that will be compensated as per provisions and entitlements provided in the updated RP.

9. Clearance of COI in sections especially nearby settlements and orchards grown within encroached ROW will impact structures (permanent and temporary) and cropped areas with standing trees (fruit and non-fruit) owned by encroachers. The impacts will be partial in nature to the extent of the parts of structure facing to road side located within identified COI and the trees grown along the road within encroached ROW. The impacted sections are scattered along the road and alternate reaches of varying lengths free from any encumbrances and resettlement related issues are available. The cumulative length of LAR and clear areas is around 53 km and 66 km. Implementation of civil works for project road section are planned under two separate contract packages i.e Contract Package Lot 1 RD 0+000-69+200 and Contract Package Lot 2 RD 78+500-128+375. The LAR and LAR free road sections in each contract package are presented in table below and the linear map showing road sections with and without resettlement impacts is attached as **Annex-II**.

Table 1-1: N-70 project road sections with and without LAR impacts.

Chainage (km) from-to	LAR area (Km)	Chainage (km) from-to	Clear area (Km)	Chainage (km) from-to	LAR area (Km)	Chainage (km) from-to	Clear area (Km)
<b>Contract Package Lot-1 RD (0+000 to 69+200)</b>				<b>Contract Package Lot-2 RD (78+500 to 128+375)</b>			
29+450 - 34+550	5.0	0+000 - 29+450	29.4	78+500-82+700	1.0	82+700-83+700	4.2
36+500 - 36+750	0.2	34+550 - 36+500	1.9	83+700-101+700	3.3	101+700-05+000	18.0
40+250 - 40+400	0.1	36+750 - 40+250	3.5	105+000-105+400	0.95	105+400-106+350	0.4
41+100 - 41+200	0.1	40+400 - 41+100	0.7	106+350-110+500	1.7	110+500-112+200	4.15
41+350 - 42+825	1.4	41+200 - 42+350	1.1	112+200-112+500	2.5	112+500-115+050	0.3
44+250 - 44+700	0.4	42+825 - 44+250	1.4	115+050-116+475	3.42	116+475-119+900	1.42
47+750 - 47+850	0.1	44+700 - 47+750	3.0	119+900-120+150	1.025	120+150-121+175	0.25
48+825 - 50+800	1.9	47+850 - 48+825	0.9	121+175-121+225	0.87	121+225-122+100	0.05
51+950 - 52+200	0.2	50+800 - 51+950	1.1	122+150-128+375	6.2	122+150-128+375	0.05
53+450 - 65+200	11.7	52+200 - 53+450	1.2	-	-	-	-
66+150 - 69+200	3.0	65+200 - 66+150	0.9	-	-	-	-
<b>Total in Lot - 1</b>	<b>24.1</b>		<b>45.1</b>	<b>Total in Lot - 2</b>	<b>28.82</b>		<b>20.97</b>

3 Government of Baluchistan Letter No C7W/UST/7-4/95/160/C, dated 2 Nov. 1995, BOR Letter NO. 30-14 /Rev/2011, dated 10 Oct.2011 minutes 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)

4 Project Districts fall under territorial jurisdiction of Zhob Division and Commissioner Zhob is the ultimate Revenue authority responsible for Land Acquisition for public interest projects.

### **1.5. Alternatives considered to avoid/minimize the Resettlement Impacts**

10. Following the ADB's involuntary resettlement principles 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 will be increased significantly due to improvements of 150 KM section of N-50 Road from Kuchlak to Qila Saifullah i.e. up to start point of project road. The proposed project section is the only bottleneck as the sections from Waighum Rud-Khajoori-Bewata-Rakhi Gaj has already been widened by the Government of Pakistan.

12. Without the Project, the existing road will continue to be the main transportation corridor in the 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. Further without project this road section will continue to be a source of traffic safety, health and security hazard for 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. Baluchistan and Punjab. There is no railway access in Loralai project area as the existing railway track terminates at DG Khan in Punjab. Besides, cost for laying of new railway track from Quetta to Dera Ghazi Khan with resettlement issues associated is no match with the proposed project.

#### **iii. Alternative alignments**

15. Re-aligning of the road required acquisition of ROW (220 feet) throughout project corridor with significant land acquisition and resettlement impacts especially in the area with settlements and agriculture fields. 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 re-alignment of the road was dropped at first instance hence no further investigations were carried out to study detailed resettlement impacts of this option.

#### **iv. Other Design Alternatives**

16. 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. So to minimize the impacts following design options were considered specific to the location.

##### **a) Clearance of Full ROW Alternative.**

17. Clearance of full ROW i.e. 110 ft. in city areas and 220 ft. in rural areas will have significant impacts on encroaching structures with more than 10% loss of structures, and orchards grown along the road and relocation/shifting of 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):**

18. Following pavement width design of improved road the construction limits were defined as 65-70 feet in general for entire road section passing through agricultural fields and 50-55 feet near settlements along the road corridor in consultation with all stakeholders including DPs. 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) and fruit and timber wood trees grown alongside the road by the adjoining land owners or other assets will be cleared which falls in the COI. The remaining structures and other assets though located within ROW will not be disturbed and the occupier of all such structure/assets can 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.**

19. Keeping in view all alternatives discussed above the alternative “iv (b)” was opted as most appropriate with no land acquisition and minimum resettlement impacts and was further studied in detail to identify assets and document the resettlement impacts, DHs and DPs entitled for compensation due to project implementation. The table 1-1 below provides the summary of DPs by category of impact due to clearance of COI. Mouza-wise details of impacted assets with number of DHs entitled for compensation are provided in **Annex-III**.

Table 1.2 Impact type with number of displaced households

<b>S#</b>	<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Displaced Households</b>
1	Agricultural infrastructure (farm boundary walls, main hole, water ponds/channels, gate pillars, pipelines (Concrete & Plastic), water tanks, well, dry well, service station)	125
2	Shops and veranda	24
3	Other miscellaneous structures (kiosks, huts, cabins, electric pole sign board and dispensing units of petrol pumps requiring shifting)	29
4	Community rooms (non-residential)	0
5	Rental business operators	23
6	Trees	177
7	Community structures/mosques	3
8	Public / government structures	14
9	Households facing loss of rented in commercial structures	23
<b>Total Displaced Households/DPs</b>		<b>294*</b>
<p>* Seven Public/government Institutions facing loss of assets located at different locations and 3 community structures (mosques) are not counted in total. The DHs lose different categories of assets. Total entitled Households/DPs to be paid for different loss types is 294 (without double-counting).</p>		

#### **1.7. Scope and Objectives of the RP**

20. The aim of this RP is to mitigate the adverse impacts in the encroached parts of the ROW, provide a market based adequate compensation to the DPs for affected assets, and appropriate allowances to support livelihoods of DPs. This RP has been prepared and updated on the basis of final design, census and consultations with DPs and other key stakeholders. It

include details of project impacts and profile of DPs, compensation entitlements and eligibility, institutional arrangements, complaints/ grievance redress mechanism, implementation schedules, budget, and monitoring program. The plan complies with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and National legal framework. 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 RP implementation with implementation schedule.

### **1.8. Resettlement Processing Requirements**

21. 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. The draft resettlement plan was prepared on the basis of engineering design prepared in 2011 that required updating after design review and adjustments in horizontal and vertical alignment of project road section. The design review consultants and the contractor mobilized in August 2016 and started a joint survey of the project road alignment to fix centreline at ground and prepare revised design drawings accordingly. Meanwhile NHA submitted a social due diligence with linear plan marking road sections/reaches with and without LAR impacts, RP updating timelines and requested ADB to allow construction in section without LAR impacts in parallel with design review and RP updating work in progress. Based on the social due diligence report, the construction was allowed to the extent of LAR free sections while the sections with identified resettlement impacts were put on hold till full implementation of ADB cleared updated Resettlement Plan is confirmed. The sections with and without LAR impacts are presented in table-1-1 above and linear plan is shown as annex-II.

Following agreed timelines, the design review has been completed and accordingly impact inventory has been revised and Resettlement Plan is updated in December 2016. Implementation of ADB cleared updated RP can be started in January 2017 and RP implementation and compensation payment progress will be reported to ADB periodically as monthly progress reports and internal monitoring reports confirming sections where RP implementation is completed and those where RP implementation is underway. Upon ADB's clearance of progress reports/internal monitoring report the sections in which full RP implementation is confirmed can be considered for construction activity while the sections where RP implementation is underway will be kept on hold and will not be handed over for construction works till full implementation of RP is confirmed.

## Chapter- 2

### IMPACT ASSESSMENT

22. The project is located in Qiala Saifullah and Loralai Districts of northern Baluchistan. As illustrated in para 7, the project road has adequate ROW limits to execute the civil works as per design. The project involves the reconstruction and improvement of the existing road from Qila Saifullah-Loralai-Waighum Rud as 7.3 meter two lane carriageway with 2.5 meter treated shoulders on each side. As per design, the maximum width required as construction limit/corridor of impact to meet design requirements of project is adopted as 65 to 70 feet in general in plain areas while in sections encroached under residential/community structure and graveyards, the corridor of impact is adopted as 50-55 feet with adjustments in centreline and construction of road with retaining wall along structures to avoid or minimize resettlement impacts. The design review and supervision consultants after making adjustments in horizontal and vertical alignment and completing the design review has marked centreline and construction limits (corridor of impact) at site to ensure the residential and community structures are avoided and resettlement impact are avoided/minimized to maximum possible extent as per essence of ADB IR safeguard requirements under SPS 2009.

23. PMU land acquisition and resettlement unit with assistance of Resettlement Specialists mobilized by the Supervision Consultants carried out a detailed impact assessment survey and census during November 2016 to update the impact inventory and finalize the RP with updated impact data linked to DHs and DPs facing assets loss and entitled to compensation. Further in consultation with the DPs, it is ensured that the clearance activity is limited to clearance of assets located within the COI and to avoid physical and economical displacement the measures like partial demolishing of structures encroached within the construction limits, 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 are provided to offset the adverse impacts on the DPs. Based on the final impact inventory following types of impacts are identified which are discussed in detail in sections below:

- Loss of structures (non-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. Land Acquisition

24. 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 to execute civil works and the DPs will be compensated for lost assets.

#### 2.2 Loss of Structures

25. Efforts were made to avoid physical dislocation of the DHs and the design adjustments are incorporated to avoid impacts on residential structures located along the project road. The site specific design solution incorporated include horizontal and vertical alignment adjustments by adjusting centreline, embankment height and shoulders width etc. in sections along settlements. Accordingly, near settlements, the corridor of impact is determined up to 50 feet (25 feet on each side of centreline) and construction limits are marked at site to review and update the impact inventory.

##### 2.2.1 Loss of private owned Structures

26. The road alignment from RD 0+000 to RD 29+000 has only one impacted structure owned by the government (Levis Check Post) while from RD 29+000 to end point the encroachments are encountered in scattered sections. During census and impact assessment

survey, it was noted that a number of various type of structure (permanent and temporary) including shops and irrigation infrastructure like water ponds and channels are located in the ROW. 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. Table 2-1 below shows that there are 241 privately owned fixed structures (e.g. rooms (non-residential), shops, verandas, boundary walls, water ponds (talaab), water channels etc. ) in the ROW that have been impacted partially to the extent of their parts facing the road side. In addition, 59 movable structures including diesel dispensing units of mini fuelling stations are located within the ROW<sup>5</sup> In total 241 fixed structures and 59 temporary/moveable structures including mini fuelling (diesel dispensing) stations, kiosks and thatched huts as detailed in table below will require shifting out of the corridor of Impact. All impacted assets are documented into basic units like walls, rooms shops water ponds/water channels etc. and fruit and non-fruit (timber wood) trees for precise assessment, valuation of unit rates and calculation of compensation cost at replacement cost bases. The detailed impact inventory linked with DPs census is provided in the annex-IV.

Table # 2.1 Detail about Impacted Structures Located in COI within ROW limits.

Sr. No.	Detail of Structure	No of Structures	Impacted Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )
A	<b>Non-Residential/Commercial Structures (Rooms, Shops, walls etc.)</b>		
1	Rooms Kacha	21	4930
2	Rooms (without roof)	13	4112
3	Shops Kacha	19	4413
4	Shops (without roof)	3	495
5	Shop + Verandas (Kaccha)	7	1757
6	Veranda (Kacha)	14	3780
7	Veranda (wood)	1	360
8	Walls Kacha (above 5 feet )	28	32245
9	Walls Kacha (up to 5 feet)	67	82258
10	Wall Pacca (above 5 feet)	3	895
11	Wall Pacca (up to 5 feet)	2	220
12	Grassy Plot	6	2782
13	Well	1	125
14	Dry Well	2	3680
15	Talaab (Pacca)	8	16299
16	Talaab (Kaccha)	13	112235
17	Pipeline (Plastic)	16	28015
18	Pipeline (Concrete)	1	3000
19	Main Hole (Pacca)	3	272
20	Water Channel (Pacca)	7	5017.5
21	Service Station (Pacca)	1	300
22	Gate Pillar (Pacca)	1	128
23	Water Tank (Pacca)	3	481
<b>Total of fixed Structures</b>		<b>241</b>	<b>307139.5</b>
24	Thatched Hut/Kiosk/Cabin	12	Shifting Charges
25	P/Pump Sign board (Aluminum)	3	Shifting Charges
26	Diesel Units	43	Shifting Charges
27	Electric Pole (P. Pump)	1	Shifting Charges
<b>Total Moveable Structures</b>		<b>59</b>	

### 2.2.2 Loss of Community/Religious Structures

27. 4 mosques (including 1 mosque without roof) with allied structures (bath rooms and wall) at different location are located in the corridor of impact and will require relocation for execution

<sup>5</sup> Refer footnote 5 above.

of civil works. All identified mosques are constructed by the adjoining landowners for performing religious rituals and are also used by the local community and road users. During census it was arrived that the mosques will be relocated out of COI by the respective land owner through compensation paid at replacement cost or by the mosque committee constituted in consultation with the community. 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 salvaged material of relocated mosque will be the property of the community mosque committee and no deduction will be made.

Table 2.2: Detail of impacted Mosques (Masjids) located within ROW.

<b>Community/Religious Structures (Mosque)</b>			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Detail of Structure</b>	<b>No of Structures</b>	<b>Impacted Area (ft<sup>2</sup>)</b>
i	Mosque (Pacca) with Bath Room (Pacca) Wall pacca	1	1325
			96
			240
ii)	Mosque (Kaccha) 2 No.	2	1220
iii)	Mosque (without roof) 1 No.	1	140
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3021</b>

### 2.2.3 Loss of Public Structures/infrastructure

28. Table 2.3 below indicates that there are 14 fixed public (Government) structures of 7 departments (including pipeline of PHE department and room of Forest Dep't, and roadside check posts, bunkers and rooms of security agencies/para military forces like Levis Constabulary located within the COI of the existing road, which may require relocation. 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 2.3: Detail of impacted Public/ Government Structures located within ROW.

<b>Public/government structures (Rooms, Bunkers and Bathroom etc.)</b>			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Detail of Structure</b>	<b>No of Structures</b>	<b>Impacted Area (ft<sup>2</sup>)</b>
i)	Room Kacha (check post)	6	996
ii)	Bunkers	3	192
iii)	Bathroom	1	36
iv)	Pipeline (plastic)	1	2475
v)	Room Pacca (check post)	1	120
vi)	Realty tax room	1	224
vii)	Forest room	1	252
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4295</b>

### 2.3 Loss of Trees

29. Due to barren land scape and water scarcity the avenue plantation is limited along the road however, in encroached sections of ROW in Lorallai District the plantation is mainly done by the adjoining land owners. The grown trees include fruit and wood trees. The clearance of construction limits for execution of civil works will require uprooting of the trees falling within identified COI. The detail of government (NHA) owned and privately owned trees are discussed in paras below.

#### 2.3.1 Government owned trees grown in Construction Limits

30. The execution of project works from RD 0+000 to RD 2+000 will require uprooting of one lane of avenue plantation from each side of the road. This will impact about 200 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 the budget of this RP. Besides the trees grown by NHA there are 66 Non-fruit/timber wood trees and 11 fruit trees (Total 77 Trees) grown by different government departments near Lorlai City within the premises of their offices along the road side. All such trees will be compensated to respective departments to facilitate them to replant new trees after completion of project civil works. The details are given in table 2.4 below;

Table 2.4: Detail of government owned timber wood and Fruit Trees

Name of Tree	Total No. of Trees	Classification Age, No of trees and Assessed unit Rate/tree for compensation	
		Age	No of trees
Gov't Owned Wood Trees	66	1 to 5 years	0
		5-10 years	47
		Above 10 years	19
Gov't Owned Fruit Trees	11	1 to 5 years	7
		5-10 years	0
		Above 10 years	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>		<b>77</b>

### 2.3.2 Private owned trees grown in construction limits.

31. The project corridor crosses through barren lands and through scattered agricultural area with adopted horticulture from RD 29+450 to RD128+200 and the adjoining land owners have encroached the ROW limits facing to their farms for agriculture and fruit and non-fruit trees are grown by them along the road side. The clearance of construction limits in such sections will impact the privately owned trees grown within COI in designated ROW limits. During design review the efforts have been ensured through adjustments in horizontal alignment to minimize the impact on agricultural assets and the infrastructure and grown trees within designated construction limits will be cleared. As per updated impact inventory 5784 fruit trees, 3435 timber wood trees and 49 rose shrubs will be uprooted. Based on this impact inventory budget estimation to compensate impacted fruit and non-fruit trees has been worked out for compensating impacted assets on replacement cost basis. The details of trees affected in the project are presented in the Table 2.5 below and Annex-III and Annex-IV.

Table 2.5 A: Detail of Privately Owned Fruit Trees Located within the ROW.

Compensation of Affected Fruit Tree			
Name of Tree	Total No. of Trees	Classification Age and No of affected trees in each age group	
		Age	No. of trees
Almond	437	1 to 5 years	85
		5-10 years	131
		Above 10 years	221
Mulberry	1474	1 to 5 years	236
		5-10 years	253
		Above 10 years	985
Pomegranate	1757	1 to 5 years	565
		5-10 years	468
		Above 10 years	724
Apple	133	1 to 5 years	12
		5-10 years	95
		Above 10 years	26
Plum	24	1 to 5 years	10
		5-10 years	11
		Above 10 years	3
Grapes	9	1 to 5 years	4
		5-10 years	0
		Above 10 years	5
Ber	98	1 to 5 years	0

<b>Compensation of Affected Fruit Tree</b>			
<b>Name of Tree</b>	<b>Total No. of Trees</b>	<b>Classification Age and No of affected trees in each age group</b>	
		<b>Age</b>	<b>No. of trees</b>
Dates	1	5-10 years	12
		Above 10 years	86
		1 to 5 years	0
Apricot	377	5-10 years	0
		Above 10 years	1
		1 to 5 years	28
Fig	236	5-10 years	139
		Above 10 years	210
		1 to 5 years	59
Sanjid	738	5-10 years	19
		Above 10 years	158
		1 to 5 years	212
Nursery (Apricot)	500 (Rs. 200/Plant)	5-10 years	333
		Above 10 years	193
		1 - 5 years	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>5784</b>	5-10 years	0
		Above 10 years	0
			<b>5784</b>

Table 2.5 B: Detail of Privately Owned Non-Fruit/Timber Wood Trees.

<b>Table: Compensation of Wood Trees</b>			
<b>Name of Tree</b>	<b>Total No. of Trees</b>	<b>Classification Age and No of impacted trees in each age group</b>	
		<b>Age</b>	<b>No of trees</b>
Wood Trees All Types	3386	1 to 5 Years	814
		5 to 10 Years	1530
		Above 10 Years	1042
Rose Bushes	49		49
<b>Total</b>	<b>3435</b>		<b>3435</b>

## 2.4 Loss of Crops

32. During the census and impact inventory it was observed that the encroached part of defined construction limits was either under farm boundary walls or trees grown along the road side by adjoining land owners. Hence no crop losses were identified within defined construction limits i.e. 32.5 to 35 feet each side from the centre line of existing road. Moreover, the local community and adjoining land owners have been informed to refrain from cultivating crops in the encroached part of ROW and the notices for vacating ROW limits will also be served to all such encroachers.

## 2.5 Number of displaced persons entitled for compensation.

33. As per impact inventory and census the impact assets are linked to 294 DPs of the DHs who have established their assets in encroached ROW limits. All DPs 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/movable) structures. The details of the DPs with respect to the settlements along project alignment are given As Annex-III and Annex-IV.

## 2.6 Loss of Livelihoods

34. Table 2.1 above represent impacted fixed structures which mostly relate to agricultural farm infrastructure (non-residential rooms/boundary wall, water ponds and channels etc.) and few

commercial structures i.e. 26 shops with some movable structures including, kiosks/cabins 12 and diesel dispensing units 43 that will have to be shifted/relocated out of construction limits. Shifting of agricultural infrastructure out of COI will not cause any tangible economic impact but the DPs running their business in impacted commercial structures can face diminution in their earning or temporary loss of their livelihoods for a period required to rehabilitate/reconstruct such impacted structures out of COI. As per census, 53 DPs will face temporary income loss which includes 25 DPs running business as self-proprietors in their impacted structures, 20 DPs who are running business in rented in impacted structures and 8 DPs who will have to relocate their movable structures (kiosks) out of COI. During census DPs in employee category were not identified. The economic loss for all identified DPs will be temporary while they rehabilitate/reconstruct their structure and is termed as insignificant. The details of impact on livelihoods in the subproject are presented in the Table below.

Table: 2.6 Detail of Displaced Households facing loss of livelihood.

Livelihood Source	No. of DHs	Impact Type
Business loss structure owner category	25	Temporary/Insignificant
Business loss for renter category	20	Temporary/Insignificant
Livelihood support for kiosk/cabin owners and renters	8	Temporary/Insignificant
Total	53	

## 2.7 Vulnerable DHs

35. DHs living below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous people and those without legal title of land are considered vulnerable. One DH is headed by a woman. The income status of all DHs was analyzed to calculate the per-capita income of DHs to determine poverty and the DHs earning below OPL. DHs earning below Rs.1942/capita/month (estimated OPL threshold value for Pakistan 2016) are defined as poor and counted as vulnerable for the purpose of this Resettlement Plan. In total, there are 56 DHs identified as vulnerable. These include 55 poor households and one woman-headed household. No other vulnerable households i.e. headed by an elderly, landless or indigenous people were identified.

36.

## 2.8 Social Impacts

37. Clearance of ROW from encroachment will create temporary social impacts on the DHs. 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 the COI by the encroachers and the business activities will be resumed accordingly. Similarly, affected trees will be replaced and agriculture activity can continue outside the ROW by the adjoining land owners using the compensation to be paid based on replacement cost to offset any adverse impacts on the earning of the DPs.

38.

39. Due to 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, kiosks, etc. 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 the 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.

40. 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 DHs.

### Chapter-3 SOCIO – ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

41. The information regarding socio-economic conditions of DPs has been derived from primary data (field survey) from identified sections along project alignment Qila Saifullah and Loralai and data collected from secondary sources, i.e. District Population Census (District Qila Saifullah & Loralai), Agriculture Extension Department Qila Saifullah & Loralai and data from Development Statistics of Baluchistan (2011). The primary data include census which covered the socio-economic profile of each DH. It is used to determine the project impacts on each DH 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

42. Qila Saifullah-Loralai-Waighum Rud Section of N-70 falls in the jurisdiction of two Districts i.e. Qila Saifullah and Loralai located in the north of Baluchistan Province. The majority of the population in the project corridor is Pashto Speaking Pashtoon clans.

43. As per census of Government of Baluchistan, the population of Qila Saifullah and Loralai District was estimated to be 583,482 (216,002, and 367,480). The population density per kilo meter in project corridor is 28.3 in Qila Saifullah District and 30.3 in Loralai District and sex ratio (male/female) is 119 and 113.5 respectively. Average household size in Qila Saifullah and Loralai Districts is 7.1 and 7.4 persons, respectively. Over 99% of the population of the area are Muslims. The overall literacy rate in the Qila Saifullah and Loralai Districts is 17.6 and 20.5 respectively. The male to female literacy rates of Qila saifullah is 25.0 and 6.9, while in Loralai the male to female literacy rate is 30.1 and 9.2. Housing in the project area is kacha and semi pacca type i.e. the mud or stone masonry walls with timber beams and thatched roofs.

44. During census survey the socio-economic information/data of DPs was collected from all DHs and its findings (wherever possible gender disaggregated) are presented in the following sections.

#### 3.2 Social Categories of DPs

45. The social stratification of the subproject area shows that 100% of DPs are Muslim. The sub-project alignment traverse through Pashto speaking belt of the Baluchistan Province predominantly inhabited with the Pashtoon clans including Kakar, Jogezi, Nasar, Tareen, Luni, Buzdar, Sulemankhel and Dumar etc. As per census the total number of DHs is 294 while total no of affected people in the subproject is 2194 DPs. The average household size is 7.4 persons per household. Male to female ratio in project road area comes 102. Table below presents the gender segregated data of the DHs:

Table: 3.1 Population Profile of DPs

No. of DHs	♂ DPs	♀ DPs	Total	♂ : ♀ Ratio	Ave. AH size
294	1108	1086	2194	102	7.4

Source: Census of DPs by PMU NHNBP, NHA (November 2017).

#### 3.3 Land Holding Status of DPs.

46. Since the subproject 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 DHs. The analysis showed that land holding of 29% DHs is up to 2.5 hectares, 57% have land holding above 3.2 hectares to 7 hectares, and 12% have above 5 to 10 hectares and 2% have land above 10 hectares in their villages along the project corridor.

### 3.3.1 Occupational Status of DPs

47. The Census results show that the DHs have multiple sources of income with no involvement of women in income earning activities. Women’s role is limited to non-income generating household chores due to strict socio-religious culture of the project corridor. The Occupational analysis of DHs reflects that primary occupation of the DHs is agriculture related with business as secondary income sources. Accordingly 72.4% of DHs are engaged in agriculture as primary source of income (23.1% agricultural farming and 49.3% in Agricultural farming and business), 13 % DHs are involved in business only as their main source of livelihood and remaining 14.6 engaged in services sector with agri-farming/business as secondary income source.

Table: 3.2 Occupational Analyses of DHs

Profession	No.	%
Agriculture Farming	68	23.13%
Business	38	12.93%
Agri Farming/Business	145	49.32%
Employment/Agri	25	8.50%
Employment/Business	18	6.12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Census of DHs by PMU NHNBP, NHA (November 2016).

### 3.3.2 Literacy Status of DPs

48. The average literacy rate is 49.8 %, out of which 41.4% had up to secondary level of education, 7.4 % with education level up to graduation level and the DPs with post-graduation/professional level of education is 1.4%. 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 0-10 are not included in this education analysis.

Table: 3.3 Educational Status of DPs

Education Level	Male	%	Female	%	Over All	%
Illiterate	435	39.3	657	60.5	1092	49.8
Literate up to Secondary	508	45.8	400	36.8	908	41.4
College level up to graduation	138	12.5	25	2.3	163	7.4
Post-Graduate/Professional Level	27	2.4	4	0.4	31	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1086</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2194</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census of DPs by PMU NHNBP, NHA (November 2016).

### 3.3.3 Income Status of DPs

49. As per Socio-economic analysis of income related information provided by the DPs, reflect that except for one household, the monthly income level for all Displaced Households is above Rs.10, 000/- per m. The analysis shows that the DPs belonging to different income categories include, 29.9% with income range of Rs. 10,000/m to 20,000/m, 4.8 % with income range of Rs. 21,000/m to Rs 30,000/m, 12.9% with income ranging between Rs. 31,000 to 40,000/ month and 4.8% with income range of Rs 40,000/ month to 50,000/m and 11.2% with monthly income level above 50,000.

50. 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 AFs doesn't include income levels of women.

Table: 3.4 Income analysis of Displaced Households.

Monthly Income (in Rupees)	No. of DHs	%
Below 10000	1	0.3
10000-20000	88	29.9
21000-30000	120	40.8
31000-40000	38	12.9
41000-50000	14	4.8
Above 50000	33	11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census of DPs by PMU NHNBP, NHA (November 2016).

### 3.4 Vulnerable Households in the Project

51. 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. Except one woman headed household the poverty status of the households is the only parameter to determine vulnerability, as during census DPs falling in other criteria of vulnerability were not identified. So, to determine the economic status of the DPs the income of Displaced Households was related to the official poverty line (OPL)<sup>6</sup> that is based on monthly income per person. To determine the DPs 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 55 households having their incomes levels below poverty line and 1 woman-headed household who are categorized as vulnerable. All such vulnerable DPs will be paid (i) compensation for their lost assets, (ii) relocation assistance (if applicable), and (iii) vulnerability allowance to safeguard any adverse impact on their income status.

### 3.5 Housing Characteristics

52. 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 the same throughout the project area and the structures (rooms, shops and walls) are constructed with clay mud 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

53. The basic health facilities like hospitals, schools, colleges, are hardly available in the remote rural areas in the Lorlai district. However basic health and education facilities are available in the villages along the project road. During census survey socio-economic data collected revealed that the rural health centers are present in 11 villages but due to non-availability of qualified medical practitioner in all such rural health centers proper medical care is hardly available. The people have to travel to Lorlai for proper health care through District or Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals are they travel to Quetta or Multan for better health facilities. 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

54. Elementary and secondary schools are available in the villages along the road for both male and female students. There is Balochistan residential college (BRC) in Loralai District which is a renowned educational institute throughout the Baluchistan province.

55. As far as access to other social amenities is concerned, survey results have shown that on overall basis, 65% of the respondents had electricity with alternate arrangements of solar 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 suitable for drinking and agriculture purpose.

### **3.7 Agriculture in the Project Area**

56. The project area in district Qila Saifullah is mainly hilly and barren rolling landscape with no agriculture along project corridor. However, in Loralai District the land profile is even plain with agricultural land along the project road. Due to water scarcity and low rain falls, agricultural activity is mostly limited near nullahs or in the areas where ever Karez irrigation system (underground water channel) are present 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, vegetables and fodder, during Rabi while in kharif seasons onion, vegetables, chillies, tomato, carrots and fodder crops are cultivated depending on limited water availability and the rest of land parcels are kept fallow.

57. Due to water limitations the people of the area have adopted horticulture as their main agricultural activity. The fruit gardens like, apple, almond, pomegranate and plum etc. are encountered along the project road during census. Besides in few areas vegetables like cabbage, tomato, chillies and carrots etc. were grown in agricultural fields. Construction activities of the road in such sections will have no impact on the privately owned land and agricultural crops. However, a limited effect on the agricultural activity due to clearance of encroached part of the defined COI is identified mainly along the fruit orchards to the extent of clearance of boundary walls, irrigation infrastructure and grown trees (fruit and wood trees) within ROW. All such encroachers will be compensated for loss of their assets and 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**

58. Except for agriculture and livestock raising in rural areas and commerce and trade in urban centers, no major industrial activity is observed in the project influence area. Near settlements, limited commercial activity like small grocery shops to meet day to day needs of local/village community and installation of unregulated mini fuel stations was identified. Predominantly, agriculture and livestock and business are major sources 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. The census noted that all DHs raise livestock (sheep and goats). It is not only one of the major income sources for the DHs but also helps them to meet their protein requirements during the winter season.

### **3.9 Resolution of Community Disputes**

59. For resolution of community disputes there is a well-established local system called maraka or jirga. In maraka or 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 or 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 or jirga of same community and if dispute is between the parties from different villages then a bigger maraka or 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 and 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 or jirga system.

### **3.10 Women Involvement**

60. 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)**

61. The project area is located in Northern Baluchistan inhabited by Pashtoon tribes deeply influenced by the islamists (mullas) with hostile behaviour towards the outsiders. So due to security situation 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. Most of these local NGOs are inactive. Others do not have any direct or indirect role in resettlement issues of the Project.

## **Chapter- 4**

### **INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

62. Disclosure, consultation and participation constitute an integral part of the resettlement planning, preparation and implementation of a Resettlement Plan. Coming across the LAR issues in the identified sections of sub-project corridor consultations with various stakeholders were carried out to disclose project related information and to discuss quantum of land acquisition and, resettlement issues/impacts, compensation eligibility, entitlements and payment strategy, relocation and resettlement of affected community. The primary stakeholders included project executors and the community facing the LAR impacts. Secondary stake holders 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**

63. 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 in September, October 2013 for RP planning, preparation and implementation for the project and in October and November 2016 during updating of Resettlement Plan. In total 83 persons (57 males and 26 females) participated in consultations in Lorlai District as no road side settlement was found in Qila Saifullah District. List of participants is given in Annex-V. The consultations were conducted through focus group discussions and individual interviews during census to promote public understanding on development needs and problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement. The DPs were informed about the LAR issues and who in response raised their concerns about compensation against their affected assets, and other issues associated with the implementation of this project.

64. Furthermore, all DPs 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 DPs.

65. During the consultation process, efforts were made by the study teams to:

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

66. During the census, the DPs were clarified about the impacted assets, compensation entitlements and livelihood restoration measures to be adopted under the project. During consultations process the DHs informed that they can 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/moveable structure (kiosks) 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 temporary corresponding to the clearance of the COI only, during execution of civil works.

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## 4.2 Findings of Focused Group Discussions

67. The DPs had been informed about LAR impacts and the eligibility criteria in consultative meetings during preparation of RP for Qila Saifullah-Lorali-Waighum Rud Section of (N-70). Some of the major issues that were discussed and feedback received from the locals in the identified section of the project corridor during the course of the consultations and measures taken are summarized in the table below;

Table 4.1: Concerns raised by Local community/DHs and responded in consultations.

S#	Issues Discussed	Action Taken
1	People are facing acute problem related to poor condition of the road	The rehabilitated all weather road as 7.3 m carriage way with 2.5 m paved shoulders on both sides will address the issue of accessibility to markets for better earning opportunities and social amenities.
2	How the affected assets located within ROW limits will be compensated?	The affected assets will be compensated on replacement cost bases. Levies or depreciation will not be charged and salvage material will be the property of the DHs.
3	The loss of trees grown in the ROW.	All the trees grow in ROW subject to clearance for execution of civil works will be compensated to respective DPs
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 DPs 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 source of livelihood intact at the same place and the DPs 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 DPs and the business interruption.	During the project the residential structures will be avoided by design review and all other structures will be compensated based on replacement cost while for loss of commercial structure business loss will also be compensated on the bases of Sales Tax Record for maximum three months or six months interruption period for a temporary or permanent business loss respectively.
7	Relocation of community/religious infrastructure including, masjid, madrassa, schools and graveyards.	Efforts will be made to avoid dismantling of community/religious structure. If, unavoidable compensation for structure loss and other loses if any will be paid through a community committee. Along graveyards, 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.

S#	Issues Discussed	Action Taken
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 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 construction 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 labour with the local communities	The camp sites will not establish near settlements; will be kept 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

68. 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 DPs. 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. The Gender FGD's were held in en-route villages namely Orad Shabozai, Dargai Shabozai, Lahore, Bori Viyala and Kanrha Kalan wherein 37 women participated in proceedings; however, they did not put their signatures/thumb impressions on the attendance sheets. Due to purdha (veil) observing socio-cultural norms they did not allowed to take pictures or make videos of the proceedings.

69. With regard to the discussion on division of labor 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.

70. 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.

71. 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 visits by health workers, paramedic’s staff and qualified doctors etc.
- Increase in income generating activities of their male family members with improved access to markets.
- Improved community relations and timely management of emergency situation.

72. 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. One women headed household’ is affected in the subproject. However, during implementation of the project works the consultation process will be 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 other 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 in Loralai City Part.**

73. Consultations in Loralai were carried out during RP preparation and updating periods. During consultation session, project information including project design, execution of civil works, implementation period was shared and resettlements and environmental issues (if any) were discussed. The people from different disciplines of life including businessmen, transporters, and general public participated in the consultations. The people of city welcomed inclusion of the city portion in project scope and raised their concerns on road surface and requested that the proposed rehabilitation works should meet quality standards as of already rehabilitated N-50 roads sections in Qila Saifullah. However, they indicated that the contractor should take due care to avoid any damage to their properties and minimize environmental issues like dust and noise while execution of civil works.

74. The community was apprised that the road will be constructed as per NHA standards as 7.3 meter two lane carriage way with 2-2.5 meter paved shoulders on both sides strictly following the existing alignment. The maximum required width for construction activity will be kept between 50-55 feet in city portion to avoid any adverse impacts on properties and business of the local community. Besides, the project includes provisions to compensate property losses if accrued as per entitlement provisions provided in resettlement plan. Over and above, the contractor will follow the provisions of environmental management plan as part of civil works contract to ensure that dust and noise issues are properly managed.

75. The local people 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 as an important necessity of the area and wellbeing of local community.

#### **4.5 Future Consultations**

76. 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 DPs will form part of implementation of the updated resettlement plan the further stages of project implementation. The PMU assisted by Resettlement Specialist from Supervision Consultants and regional EALS staff will continue conducting these consultations during implementation of RP. The future consultations and information dissemination will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested and provided in the updated RP of the project. To meet the ends of present and future consultations the team of one resettlement

specialist and social mobilizers (1 male and 1 female) has been mobilized by the PMU to facilitate the EALS, LARU and Project implementation team to keep the consultation continued and facilitate the DP 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:

- 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/ leaders and encourage the participation of the DPs 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 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 the consultation process.

#### **4.6 RP Disclosure**

77. Key features of this RP have already been disclosed to the DPs during consultations meetings while conducting the census and socio-economic surveys, field level informal interaction between the DPs, consultants and NHA staff. For disclosure of updated RP an information booklet summarizing RP provisions with compensation entitlements for all DPs as well as institutional arrangement and functioning is prepared and attached with the RP as Annex-VI. This information booklet has been translated into Urdu and is being distributed to all affected persons (DPs). 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.

78. Once approved by the ADB, the final RP (Qila Saifullah-Loralai-Waighum Rud N-70) will be disclosed 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 Baluchistan Office, Project Directorate and PIU at Loralai besides ensuring that the translated executive summary is made available to the DPs at large. The approved RP will also be uploaded on the ADB’s website.

79. Therefore after endorsement of RP by ADB, the DHs 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. Besides delivery of notices for compensation payments, the team of social mobilizers will coordinate with DHs to apprise and guide them on claims submission and compensation payment mechanisms during implementation of updated LARP. .

## **Chapter- 5**

### **GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

#### **5.1 General**

80. It is likely that DPs 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 DPs to file their complaints (if any) and appeal any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from project implementation, assets assessment and compensation.

81. DPs 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, DPs will be engaged to discuss alternative options to avoid and/or minimize the LAR impacts and LAR implementation process.

82. 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 has been established to address/resolve the project related issues including the DPs concerns or grievances related to impact assessment, valuation and compensation of non-land assets, resettlement and relocation related issues.

83. Although the GRC<sup>7</sup> will be the focal unit for grievance redress at the sub-project (local) level, an informal mechanism will be put in place. If the grievances are not resolved at the informal level a two tier grievance redress mechanism is proposed as part of Resettlement Plan. This will facilitate DPs to get their issues resolved at the project level through the 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 DHs/DPs access to a grievance redress/ resolution mechanism that openly and transparently deals with the grievances and makes decision in consultation with all concerned.

#### **5.2 Informal Level of Grievance Redress**

84. Before invoking formal grievance redress system at the project level, the concerns of the aggrieved DPs will be examined at the village level through involvement of the DP Committees 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 DPC's meetings; to facilitate the DPC 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 DPC's recommendations are implemented and the grievances are addressed accordingly.

#### **5.3 First Level of GRM**

85. 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 DPs and status on implementation of GRC decision or elevating the complaint to next level of GRM in case of disagreement by the aggrieved DPs.

86. 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

<sup>7</sup> Grievance Redress Committee at the project level is notified vide office order No.AD (L&S)-1/EALS/HQ/NHA/13/321, Dated 01/10/2013 and has been placed at Project Director's Camp Office at Loralai for timely resolution of the issues if any and investigate the complaints and make decisions.

coordinate with complainant and complete its investigation of facts in consultation with aggrieved person, DPC 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 DPs 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 DPs, 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**

87. In case of dissatisfaction if DP 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 West Zone 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**

88. The GRC has been established at the project level at Loralai 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 DPs, during and after implementation of RP till completion of the project.

89. The GRC is headed by the Project Director, Qila Saifullah-Loralai-Waighum Rud Section of N-70 with its members including DD (land) and AD/DD environment as focal person for social and environmental grievances, Resettlement and Environment specialists mobilized through supervisions consultants. Besides, the GRC will have one representative each from the District Revenue Office, Project Management Unit/Supervision Consultants, and local community preferably from DPC. 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 DPs, 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 Information Dissemination and Community Outreach**



90. In synchronization with on-going consultative process the grievance redress mechanism will also develop an information dissemination system to inform the DPs about their rights under the statute LAA, 1894, ADB’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy under SPS 2009, and approved RP for the project. The DPs 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 DP, inform him about its site visit plan to ensure DP’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 DPs through DPCs at village level and provide them the requisite information on the GRM and update DPs about the status of complaints under process with GRC or the EALS whatsoever the case may be.

Table 5.1: Grievance Resolution Process

<b>Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process</b>
Social mobilizer and/or land staff shall maintain regular contact with the DPs 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 disagrees with the GRC’s decision the GRC shall present the complaint with all record of GRC proceedings before EALS (2 <sup>nd</sup> level of GRM) for its review and decision.
If DP 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

91. 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 Baluchistan 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 displaced persons; This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB IR policy requirements. 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

92. The LAA 1894 with its successive amendments is the main statute dealing in land acquisition matters for public interest projects. 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 that is payable to the titled land owners only and the LAA does not cover the encroachers on public lands and informal land users. 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.

93. It is also noted that the LAA, 1894 does not openly mandate to provide income/livelihood losses, resettlement assistance and specific rehabilitation / assistance provisions benefiting the poor, vulnerable groups, or severely affected Persons etc. Since the LAA is limited to acquisition of privately owned land for public purpose and where the public ROW land is available and encroached upon by the informal land users the LAA provisions are not invoked to compensate affected assets of encroachers/informal land users. In case of National Highway Network Improvement Project in Balochistan land acquisition is not involved and the construction works will be limited with the public ROW, so the compensation of affected assets will follow the entitlement provisions as per ADB policy requirements. However, in table below some salient features of LAA 1894 are provided to highlight the LAA process.

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 DPs 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 DPs in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.

<b>Key Sections</b>	<b>Salient Features of the LAA 1894</b>
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 DPs 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 immovable) 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.

## **6.2 ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement 2009: Objectives and Principles**

### **6.2.1 ADB’s Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards**

94. 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**

95. 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: LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) differences or gaps and measures to address the gaps.

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap on ADB funded project
Compensation for assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired.	DPs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	The valuation for the acquired housing land and other assets is the full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required.
No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups.	Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, severe losses, and for vulnerable groups.	Provision should be made to pay for resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), compensate for loss of income, and provide support to vulnerable persons and those severely impacted (considered to be those losing more than 10% of their productive assets).
Lack of formal title or the absence of legally constituted agreements is a bar to compensation/rehabilitation. (Squatters and informal tenants/leaseholders are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops).	Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All DPs, including non-titled DPs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets.	Squatters, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled to compensation for loss of structures and livelihood and for relocation.
Land acquisition and compensation process is conducted independently by the Land Acquisition Collector following a lengthy prescribed legal and administrative procedure. There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can be leveraged for civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Involuntary resettlement is conceived, planned and executed as part of the project. Affected people are supported to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in coordination with the civil works. Civil works cannot proceed prior to compensation.	Respective EAs will prepare land acquisition and resettlement plans, as part of project preparation based on an inventory of losses, livelihood restoration measures, Pakistan law and principles enumerated in SPS. Where gaps exist in the interpretation of Pakistan law and resettlement practices, requirements of ADB’s involuntary resettlement policy will prevail. Civil works may only proceed after the resettlement plan is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances (budgeted as part of the project cost) is fully paid.

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap on ADB funded project
No convenient grievance redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of DPs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation	EAs will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective project area and amongst the DPs.

### 6.2.3 Remedial Measures to Bridge the GAP

96. 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 safeguards requirements for IR 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 DP'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 DPs 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 DPs.
- 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 DPs 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 DPs 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 DPs 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 DPs 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**

97. As per decision of the government of Baluchistan 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**

98. 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 new construction of different types of structures has been taken from the concerned C&W/B&R department for the year 2016-2017. These unit rates 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 VII.

#### **B. Trees and Crops**

99. Valuation for all types of fruit trees and grape vines and non-fruits/ Wood trees as well as crops is assessed by the respective Agriculture Extension Wing of Agriculture Department, Loralai 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. The crops are assessed on average productivity per acre at prevailing market rate of produce crops. The updated approved rates have been taken from the concerned Agriculture Department for year 2016 which are attached as Annex-VII. 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.

#### **C. Other Assets/ Properties (Moveable structures shifting charges)**

100. The other impacted assets include the moveable kiosks being used for earning livelihood. As the kiosks can easily be shifted without any damage and DPs were of the view that they will shift the kiosks out of COI and will keep them using without any financial implication. However, to offset any adverse impacts during shifting of temporary kiosks/cabin lump sum compensation amounting to Rs 5,000/- is provided to cover shifting cost. While, for shifting of diesel dispensing units out of COI, the unit rates provided by C&W department is Rs 50,000/- per unit and same is utilized to assess the compensation for shifting of the diesel dispensing units out of COI.

101. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works in these sections. After payment of compensation, DPs 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 DPs. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials. DPs 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**

102. Land Acquisition and Resettlement tasks under the project will be implemented according to compensation eligibility and entitlements in line with provisions outlined in the project LARP prepared under ADB involuntary resettlement policy. The identified DPs are those who had 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 safeguard requirements for IR under SPS 2009, 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*). DPs entitled for compensation, assistance and rehabilitation provisions under the project are:

- All DPs losing structures including commercial and agricultural infrastructure
- All DPs losing crops and trees grown within encroached upon ROW limits
- All DPs losing business/income
- Vulnerable DPs

#### **7.2 Eligibility for Entitlements of Compensation (Cut Of Date)**

103. 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 DPs 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 in second week of September, 2013, and based on the findings, inventory of impacts and list of DPs were finalized by end of September 2013. So, for entitlement eligibility earlier fixed cut-off date was September 2013. However the project was delayed for 3 years and design review commenced in October 2016. During this period few number of new structures (diesel units, kiosks etc.) have been established by the local people within the identified corridor of impact (construction limits), therefore to assist poor people of the area the cut of date is revised to 31 October 2016 and same is considered for updating of impact inventory and resettlement plan to compensate affected assets under the updated Resettlement Plan.

104. DPs entering into the affected area after revised 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**

105. Entitlement provisions for DPs physically or economically displaced (i.e. losing non-residential structures including rooms and walls etc. and/or income sources like shops and kiosk) will include compensation provisions for lost/assets, relocation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and livelihood restoration support etc. Detail of entitlement provisions for DPs losing structures (residential/commercial/agricultural infrastructure) and other assets with income losses are discussed below:

##### **7.3.1 Residential/Commercial, Buildings, Structures Damages**

106. During design review the efforts were made to avoid the residential structures by adjusting the centre line and reducing the construction limit within available space and adverse impacts on residential structures have been avoided. However some fixed structures i.e. rooms constructed by the agricultural farm owners to store farming appliances and commercial structures including permanent shops and movable kiosks, huts, and diesel dispensing units etc. are located with the corridor of impact. These impacted structures will be compensated to all entitled DPs in cash at replacement cost free of depreciation, salvaged materials, and transaction costs deductions. When a 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 2016 (provided in Annex-VII) as approved by the C&W/B&R Department of District Loralai.



### **7.3.2 Agricultural Infrastructure.**

107. The impacted agricultural infrastructure like farm rooms and boundary walls, water ponds, water canals and pipelines etc. will be compensated at replacement cost to the extent of impacted part of structure. The current market unit rates to compensate all such structure types are collected from C&W/B&R Department of District Loralai in October 2016 and are provided in Annex-VII

### **7.3.3 Privately Owned Fruit and Non-fruit Trees**

108. Loss of Trees will be compensated on replacement cost basis using the current market unit rates approved by Agriculture Extension Wing of Agriculture Department Loralai in October 2016 for different categories of trees which are provided in Annex VII. 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 DPs 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 DPs.

### **7.3.4 Businesses Loss and Livelihood Restoration Support.**

109. 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; while 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).

110. The DPs with moveable structures like kiosks, owners will be provided with shifting cost as provided by the concerned official authorities and one month OPL based livelihood support.

### **7.3.5 Transportation Allowance.**

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

## **7.4 Community Structures and Public Utilities.**

112. 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.

113. 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**

114. 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.

115. The government owned trees will be removed through respective Departments. As compensation, re-plantation/replenishment will be provided at ratio of 1:10 to enhance the forest resource base of the project corridor. However for replenishment purposes the compensation cost of trees will be paid as per assessed unit rate by Agriculture Extension Wing of Agriculture Department, Loralai to the respective government departments. Besides, the afforestation wing in

EALS, NHA will ensure to replant trees along the road corridor once civil works are completed as per NHA’s policy.

## 7.6 Vulnerable People Livelihood

116. 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 DPs, 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

117. All families residing in affected areas and holding affected assets or incomes 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 there to pertains to the loss of structures, trees as well as crops with temporary business interruption due to impacted commercial structures within ROW limits.

118. 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	Residential / commercial structures affected due to clearance of ROW	All DPs (including encroachers/squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation at full replacement costs for affected structures and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials and depreciation cost.</li> <li>- In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure and</li> <li>- If the partially affected structure is unviable for restoration it will be compensated in entirety at full replacement cost.</li> </ul>
	Irrigation Infrastructure located in ROW	All DPs (including encroachers/squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation to the extent of loss at full replacement cost to facilitate the DPs to restore the lost part of the water pond/channel, pipelines outside ROW.</li> <li>- Provision of culverts to cross water for fields on both sides of the road during implementation of civil works.</li> </ul>
Crops	Crops affected due Clearance of ROW	All DPs (also squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for 1 year harvest (inclusive of winter and summer crop) by default.</li> <li>- One crop earlier notice to refrain cultivation with ROW limits.</li> </ul>
Private Trees	Trees affected due to Clearance of ROW	All DPs (also squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation at income replacement:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) For productive fruit trees: compensation at production value for a period of 5 years (sufficient to grow a new tree with productive potential of lost tree).</li> <li>ii) Compensation for multiple years’ investment required for non-productive fruit trees.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- li) Timber wood tree compensated at its market value of the wood.</li> <li>- Felled tree will be the property of DP for his</li> </ul>

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
			domestic use.
Government Trees	To be replenished or replanted		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-plantation/ replenishment will be provided as per NHA’s policy to enhance the forest resource base of the country.</li> <li>Compensation for lost trees to respective Government Departments as per assessed unit rates to meet re-plantation costs.</li> </ul>
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All DPs (also squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to 6 months income calculated on inflation adjusted OPL (1942x7x6)<sup>8</sup>, if loss permanent;</li> <li>(ii) Cash compensation for the business interruption period up to 3 months maximum (1942x7x3), if loss is temporary.</li> </ul>
Thatched Hut/Shed or Kiosk/cabin	Shifting/Relocation out of COI limits	All DPs (also squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of Rs. 5000/ for shifting of kiosks or reconstruction of temporary thatched shed/hut.</li> <li>Provision of shifting/relocation assistance as lump sum @ (1942x7) per DH to facilitate shifting of structure outside Col in nearby place within ROW and to offset livelihood interruption impacts if any.</li> </ul>
Loss of Commercial Structures	Transport allowance	All DPs facing loss of fixed structures and business (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Communal assets	Mosque located in Col	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation/substitution of the affected structures/utilities at replacement value without any deductions/depreciation</li> </ul>
	Livelihood/ Vulnerability Allowance	DP under poverty line/women headed HH etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One special allowance as transitional support equivalent to one month’s income calculated based on inflation adjusted OPL.</li> <li>Employment priority in project-related jobs.</li> </ul>
For unanticipated Impact (if any)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any unanticipated impact will be addressed / compensated in accordance with the approved entitlement matrix as in this RP.</li> </ul>

<sup>8</sup>. The income status of the DPs 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**

119. This section describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement cash compensation, outlines measures to assist displaced 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**

120. All structures including residential structures/farmhouses, commercial structures (shops, dispensing units of petrol pumps) and irrigation infrastructure include farm boundary walls, water ponds and channels etc. falling under project impacts are encroachments constructed by adjoining landowners within the ROW limits. The impact to all such structures is limited to the road side facing part of the identified structures with plenty of space available to reconstruct or rehabilitate the impacted structures at same place outside corridor of impact. 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 moveable structures will shift their kiosks outside ROW when construction activity is started without any potential impact on their livelihood.

121. 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**

122. 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 DPs 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 October 2016 updated unit rates for construction of new structure of same type and dimensions. For compensation purposes the structures are further classified as per type according to the unit rates provided by the B&R department Loralai and the compensation costs for all structures is calculated accordingly.

##### **8.2.1 Compensation for Privately Owned Structures/Assets**

123. Out of total affected privately owned assets 241 are permanent/fixed structure / assets falling in different categories. The loss to these structures is compensated adequately on replacement cost basis. Besides fixed structures 59 moveable/temporary structures including wooden kiosks, signboards, electric pole and dispensing units of petrol pumps will be provided shifting charges as lump sum based on unit rates provided by B&R Loralai. The overall compensation cost of 241 permanent structures on replacement cost bases, 59 temporary structures' shifting cost becomes Rs. **39,931,690/-** 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	Area Ft <sup>2</sup>	Unit Rate Rs	Compensation cost Rs.
<b>A</b>	<b>Permanent Structure (Rooms, Shops, Walls, Verandas, Water Ponds and Water Channels etc.)</b>				
1	Rooms Kacha	21	4930	594	2928420
2	Rooms (without roof)	13	4112	132	542784
3	Shops Kacha	19	4413	594	2621322
4	Shops (without roof)	3	495	132	65340
5	Shop + Verandas (Kaccha)	21	5537	594	3288978
6	Veranda (wood)	1	360	132	47520
7	Walls Kacha (above 5 feet )	28	32245	132	4256340
8	Walls Kacha (up to 5 feet)	67	82258	132	10860916
9	Wall Pacca (above 5 feet)	3	895	330	295350
10	Wall Pacca (up to 5 feet)	2	320	330	105600
11	Grassy Plot	6	2782	330	918060
12	Well	1	125	30	3750
13	Dry Well	2	3680	30	110400
14	Talaab (Pacca)	8	16299	330	5378670
15	Talaab (Kaccha)	13	112235	5	561175
16	Pipeline (Plastic)	16	28015	70	1961050
17	Pipeline (Concrete)	1	3000	330	990000
18	Main Hole (Pacca)	3	272	330	89760
19	Water Channel (Pacca)	7	5017.5	330	1655775
20	Service Station (Pacca)	1	300	330	99000
21	Gate Pillar (Pacca)	1	128	330	42240
22	Water Tank (Pacca)	3	481	900	432900
	<b>Sub Total A</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>307,899.5</b>		<b>37,255,350</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Moveable Structures (Kiosks, Petrol pump signboards diesel units and electric pole etc.)</b>				
1	Thatched Hut/Kiosk/Cabin	12	Shifting Charges	5000	60,000
2	P/Pump Sign board (Aluminum)	3	Shifting Charges	50000	150,000
3	Diesel Units	43	Shifting Charges	50000	2,150,000
4	Electric Pole (P. Pump)	1	Shifting Charges	5000	5000
	<b>Sub Total B</b>	<b>59</b>			<b>2,365,000</b>
	<b>G. Total A+B</b>	<b>300</b>			<b>39,620, 350</b>

\* Approved unit rates for construction of new structure of similar type and dimensions provided by the concerned Department for year 2016.

### 8.2.2 Compensation for Community Owned Structures

124. Community Structures i.e. 2 mosques (kacha) 2 mosques (pacca) and 1 mosque (pacca) without roof and 1 bath room, are falling in the corridor of impact within encroached ROW. The mosques are constructed by adjoining land owners for themselves and the community to perform religious rituals and facilitate the road users to benefit. These community structures will face significant impact as main hall of 2 mosques 1 bathroom and 1 room with other adjoining structures 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 either paid to the land owner who constructed the mosque for its relocation or 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. 2,061,435/-** 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)/ Buildings and Roads (B&R) department of Loralai. The details are provided in table 8.2 below:

Table 8.2: Community/Religious Structures (Mosque)

<b>Community/Religious Structures (Mosque)</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Detail of Structure</b>	<b>No of Structures</b>	<b>Area ft<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Unit Rate Rs</b>	<b>Compensation Cost Rs.</b>
i)	Mosque (pacca)	1	1325	935	1238875
	Bath Room (pacca)		96	330	31680
	Wall (pacca)		240	330	79,200
ii)	Mosque (kaccha)	2	1220	594	724,680
iii)	Mosque (without roof)	1	140	330	46200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3021</b>		<b>2,120,635</b>

### 8.2.3 Compensation for Government Owned Structures/Assets

125. The survey has revealed that 14 fixed structures 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, agriculture, forest departments of Baluchistan and law & enforcement agencies i.e. local administration including Baluchistan Levies. The structures include bunkers and rooms used as Levies check posts while others are the boundary walls of college, agriculture and commissioner office. The concerned departments were 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 the census and impact survey is worked out on replacement cost basis in accordance with unit rates provided by the C&W/B&R department of Loralai district. The details of the structures and the final cost are provided in table 8.3 below;

Table 8.3: Compensation of Affected Public Structures/Assets

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Detail of Structure</b>	<b>No of Structures</b>	<b>Area ft<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Unit Rate Rs.</b>	<b>Compensation Cost Rs.</b>
1	<b>Public/government Structures (Rooms, Walls and Wells etc.)</b>				
i)	Room Kacha (check post)	6	996	594	591624
ii)	Bunkers	3	192	594	114048
iii)	Bathroom	1	36	594	21384
iv)	Pipeline (plastic)	1	2475	70	173250
v)	Room Pacca (check post)	1	120	935	112,200
vi)	Realty Tax Room	1	224	594	133056
vii)	Forest Room	1	252	594	149688
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4295</b>		<b>1,295,250</b>

### 8.2.4 Compensation For Crop Losses

126. During census survey it was observed that the encroached part of defined construction limits was either under farm boundary walls or trees grown along the road side by adjoining land owners. Hence no crop losses were identified within defined construction limits of the existing road. Moreover, the local community and adjoining land owners are informed to refrain from cultivating crops in the encroached part of ROW and the notices for vacating ROW limits will also be served to all such encroachers. However, in case an unanticipated impact emerges, that will be considered as per eligibility criteria and will be compensated as per unit rates provided by Agriculture Extension Department Loralai District.

### 8.2.5 Compensation For Tree Losses

127. In total 5795 fruit trees (5784 privately owned and 11 government owned fruit trees) of different types and 3501 wood trees (3435 privately owned and 66 government owned) grown in encroached ROW by the adjoining land owners and government departments will be impacted.

For compensation purposes the fruit and wood trees are classified into three age groups i.e. i) 1 to 5 years, ii) 5 to 10 years and iii) above 10 years age. Para below provide compensation details of privately owned trees while government owned trees are discussed in next section.

128. 5784 privately owned fruit trees, include, almond, pomegranates, mulberry, apple, peach, grape vines, ber, apricot, fig, sanjid and plum etc. while out of 3435 non-fruit/wood trees, 49 are rose shrubs and 3386 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 the Agriculture Department, Loralai 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 8.4 A: Compensation of Affected Fruit Trees

Name of Tree	Total No. of Trees	Classification Age, No of Trees and Assessed Unit Rate/Tree for Compensation			Cost /Age Rs.	Compensation Cost Rs.
		Age	No. of Trees	Revised Unit Rate of 2016 Rs.		
Almond	437	1 to 5 years	85	3938	334730	5759082
		5-10 years	131	7876	1031756	
		Above 10 years	221	19876	4392596	
Mulberry	1477	1 to 5 years	236	2628	620208	8315616
		5-10 years	253	6216	1572648	
		Above 10 years	985	6216	6122760	
Pomegranate	1757	1 to 5 years	565	3938	2224970	18,129,162
		5-10 years	468	7876	3685968	
		Above 10 years	724	16876	12,218,224	
Apple	133	1 to 5 years	12	4288	51456	1713152
		5-10 years	95	8576	814720	
		Above 10 years	26	32576	846976	
Plum	24	1 to 5 years	10	3938	39380	163144
		5-10 years	11	7876	86636	
		Above 10 years	3	12376	37128	
Grapes	9	1 to 5 years	4	2000	8000	33000
		5-10 years	0	3000	0	
		Above 10 years	5	5000	25000	
Ber	98	1 to 5 years	0	2628	0	609168
		5-10 years	12	6216	74592	
		Above 10 years	86	6216	534576	
Dates	1	1 to 5 years	0	0	0	5000
		5-10 years	0	0	0	
		Above 10 years	1	5000	5000	
Apricot	377	1 to 5 years	28	3938	110264	6008988
		5-10 years	139	7876	1094764	
		Above 10 years	210	22876	4803960	
Fig	236	1 to 5 years	59	2628	155052	1255284
		5-10 years	19	6216	118104	
		Above 10 years	158	6216	982128	
Sanjid	738	1 to 5 years	212	2628	557136	3826752
		5-10 years	333	6216	2069928	
		Above 10 years	193	6216	1199688	

<b>Nursery (Apricot)</b>	<b>500 (Rs. 200/Plant )</b>	1 - 5 years	500	200	100000	100000
		5-10 years	0	0	0	
		Above 10 years	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,784</b>		<b>5,784</b>		45,918,348	<b>45,918,348</b>

Table 8.4 B: Compensation of Affected Timber Wood Tree

Name of Tree	Total No. of Trees	Classification Age, No of Trees and Assessed Unit Rate/Tree for Compensation			Cost Rs.	Compensation Cost Rs.
		Age	No of trees	Revised Unit Rate of 2013 Rs		
Wood Trees All Types	49 Roses	1 to 5 Years	49	300	14700	14700
	3386	1 to 5 years	814	1200	976800	6335800
		5-10 years	1530	1800	2754000	
		Above 10 years	1042	2500	2605000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3435</b>		<b>3435</b>			<b>6,350,500</b>

### 8.3 Provisions for Compensatory Plantation

129. Except for first two kilometres in district Qila-Saifullah where NHA has done linear plantation along road, the project road lacks road side plantation done by the government forest department. A total of 77 trees owned by other government departments will be impacted. All such trees are grown around impacted structures owned by the Levis, Agriculture, Public Health Engineering Department and Balochistan Residential College etc. For removal of all such trees, NHA will soon request to respective departments for uprooting of these trees and clear construction limits. However, to replace these trees, compensatory plantation as per NHA's policy is proposed and the respective departments will be compensated for uprooted trees as per unit rates provided by the Agriculture Departments to facilitate them for re-plantation of trees in place of uprooted trees at their own. However, NHA will carry out plantation along the road corridor after completion of civil works under supervision of the afforestation wing in EALS Section as a part of project's Environmental Management Plan. The compensatory cost for government trees is provide in table, 8.5 below;

Table 8.5: Compensation of Gov't Owned Affected Timber Wood Tree

Name of Tree	Total No. of Trees	Classification Age, No of Trees and Assessed unit Rate/Tree for Compensation			Cost/age Rs.	Compensation cost Rs.
		Age	No of Trees	Unit Rate 2016 Rs.		
Gov't Owned Wood Trees	66	1 to 5 years	0	1200	0	132100
		5-10 years	47	1800	84600	
		Above 10 years	19	2500	47500	
Gov't Owned Fruit Trees	11	1 to 5 years	7	2628	18396	43260
		5-10 years	0	6216	0	
		Above 10 years	4	6216	24864	
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>		<b>77</b>			<b>175,360</b>

### 8.4 Additional Assistance for Vulnerable Households

130. During census survey except one woman headed house hold and DHs living below poverty line, the households falling in other vulnerability criteria including land less and those without legal title, elderly and, indigenous people are not identified. As per project census, there are 56 DHs including one women headed household who fall in vulnerable category due to their per-capita monthly earnings below Rs. 1942. For all such households, in addition to entitled compensation for their affected assets, an additional allowance of Rs. 13,594 (amount equal to one month earning of the DH 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 761,264/-**



## 8.5 Business loss and Income Restoration

131. 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, Due to project execution 45 DPs (25 self-business operators and 20 business operator in rented in impacted structures) will require compensation for temporary business loss to rehabilitate/reconstruct their structures out of COI and 8 DPs doing commercial activity in kiosk/cabins will be provided livelihood assistance to offset any adverse impacts due to shifting of their moveable structures out of COI. To compensate the adverse impacts on source of livelihood due to loss of commercial structures (shops) and shifting of temporary moveable structures like diesel dispensing units and kiosks the business interruption/livelihood restoration allowance is provided on the basis of entitlement matrix (Table 7.1). The total calculated compensation for temporary business loss and livelihood assistance is Rs. 1,943,942.

## 8.6 Transportation Allowance

132. The DPS with impacted agricultural infrastructure will reconstruct/rehabilitate their affected assets at same place but out of the COI and may not require shifting/transportation of salvage material. However, the DPs facing impact on shops may require to shift/transport their business belongings and the salvage material away from existing location. So, one time Transportation allowance is provided to All the DPs requiring shifting/transportation business belongings items/salvage material due to impact on the commercial structures. In total 34 DPs are identified as entitled for one time transportation allowance @ Rs 5000/-. The compensation cost amounting to **Rs. 170,000/-** is provided in the budget as transportation allowance.

133. The livelihood and income restoration support as discussed above for DPs facing business/employment loss and those entitled for vulnerability allowance is summarized in table 8.6 below.

Table 8.6: Livelihood Total Allowance for Displaced Households

S#	Type of Loss	AH (Nos.)	Allowance Rate** Rs.	Compensation cost Rs.
a)	Temporary income Loss (Shop/petrol pump owners/self-business operators)	45	40,782	1,835,190
b)	Movable business structures like Kiosks and cabin.	8	13,594	108,752
	Vulnerability Allowance for DPs below poverty line including one women headed household,	56	13594	761,264
c)	Assistance to relocate Temporary Structures	34	5,000	170,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>171</b>		<b>2,875,206</b>

\*\* The allowance rate is based on the inflation adjusted OPL for 2016 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
Livelihood assistance	: 1 month OPL rate i.e. (1942x7) for shifting of temporary hut/kiosk
Vulnerability Allowance	: 1 month OPL rate i.e.. (1942x7) for households identified as vulnerable.

## Chapter- 9

### RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

134. 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 DPs. 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 (B&R) 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 September 2013 whereas the revised market rates for 2016 also collected from the concerned line departments (copy attached) and are used to update and finalize Resettlement Budget.

#### 9.1 Components of the Cost Estimates

135. 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 linked to the respective DH. 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)

136. Compensation costs (CC) includes the cost of lost assets including, building structure/house and commercial structure, government building structures, timber wood and fruit trees and 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.

137. 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 up to 3 months to ensure that the AHs may restore their livelihood source and living standard.

#### 9.3 RP Implementation and Support Cost

138. The Services of a Resettlement specialist have been 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 DPs 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. In RP budget the remuneration cost (@ Rs. 50000/Month for a period of 24 months) for hiring of Social mobilizers is provided while the costs incurred on logistic support will be met through the project administrative budget.

139. 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 RP 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 Resettlement Plan budget to compensate any unanticipated impact identified during implementation of updated RP or to adjust any cost escalation during subproject implementation. The other cost of RP implementation and administrative activities including logistic support and office expenditure will be part of existing departmental expenditure.

#### 9.4 Source of Funding and Management

140. 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.–The total cost for resettlement is estimated as **Rs. 109,391,215.9/=** equivalent to **US \$ 1,044,058.3 /= @** (Rs.104.7/\$)

141. 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 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 cheques, jointly signed by Project Director and Deputy Director Accounts, will be prepared and delivered to DPs in person through compensation disbursement committee. DPs show unwillingness to open bank accounts due to smaller compensation amount or non-availability of Bank in nearby vicinity, his compensation will be delivered through bank account of legal Attorney duly nominated by respective DP, 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 (original) will be maintained as hard copies for ADB’s review.

142. The table 9.1 below exhibits the itemized cost of the resettlement plan including compensations for lost assets on replacement cost bases, 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. #	Detail of Structure	No of Structures	Area ft <sup>2</sup>	Unit Rate	Compensation Cost
				Rs.	Rs.
<b>A</b>	<b>i) Commercial Structures and Agricultural Infrastructures (Rooms, Shops, Walls, Water Ponds, Talaabs, Well, Verandas, Pipelines, Water Tanks and Channels etc.)</b>				
1	Rooms Kacha	21	4930	594	2928420
2	Rooms (without roof)	13	4112	132	542784
3	Shops Kacha	19	4413	594	2621322
4	Shops (without roof)	3	495	132	65340
5	Shop + Verandas (Kaccha)	7	1757	594	1043658
	Veranda (Kacha)	14	3780	594	2245320
6	Veranda (wood)	1	360	132	47520
7	Walls Kacha (above 5 feet )	28	32245	132	4256340
8	Walls Kacha (up to 5 feet)	67	82258	132	10860916
9	Wall Pacca (above 5 feet)	3	895	330	295350
10	Wall Pacca (up to 5 feet)	2	320	330	105600
11	Grassy Plot	6	2782	330	918060

12	Well	1	125	30	3750
13	Dry Well	2	3680	30	110400
14	Talaab (Pacca)	8	16299	330	5378670
15	Talaab (Kaccha)	13	112235	5	561175
16	Pipeline (Plastic)	16	28015	70	1961050
17	Pipeline (Concrete)	1	3000	330	990000
18	Main Hole (Pacca)	3	272	330	89760
19	Water Channel (Pacca)	7	5017.5	330	1655775
20	Service Station (Pacca)	1	300	330	99000
21	Gate Pillar (Pacca)	1	128	330	42240
22	Water Tank (Pacca)	3	481	900	432900
	<b>Sub Total (A)</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>308,139.50</b>		<b>37,334,550</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>ii) Moveable Structures (Kiosks, Petrol Pump Signboards Diesel Units and Electric Pole etc.)</b>				
1	Thatched Hut/Kiosk/Cabin	12	Shifting Charges	5000	60,000
2	P/Pump Sign board (Aluminum)	3	Shifting Charges	50000	150,000
3	Diesel Units	43	Shifting Charges	50000	2,150,000
4	Electric Pole (P. Pump)	1	Shifting Charges	5000	5000
	<b>Sub Total (B)</b>	<b>59</b>			<b>2,365,000</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>iii) Public/Government Structures (Rooms, Walls and Wells etc.)</b>				
i)	Room Kacha (check post)	6	996	594	591624
ii)	Bunkers	3	192	594	114048
iii)	Bathroom	1	36	594	21384
iv)	Pipeline (Plastic)	1	2475	70	173250
v)	Room Pacca (Check post)	1	120	935	112200
vi)	Royalty Tax Room	1	224	594	133056
vii)	Forest Room	1	252	594	149688
	<b>Sub Total (C)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4295</b>		<b>1,295,250</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>iv) Community/Religious Structures (Mosque)</b>				
i)	Mosque (Pacca)	1	1325	935	1238875
	Bath Room (Pacca)		96	330	31680
	Wall (Pacca)		240	330	79,200
ii)	Mosque (Kaccha)	2	1220	594	724680
iii)	Mosque (without roof)	1	140	330	46200
	<b>Sub Total (D)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3021</b>		<b>2,120,635</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>v) Compensation Cost for Tree Losses.</b>				
a)	Cost of Fruit Trees	No trees	5795		45,961,608
b)	Cost of Wood Trees	No	3501		6,482,600
	<b>Sub Total (E)</b>		<b>9296</b>		<b>52,444,208</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>vi) Other applicable Business Loss and Livelihood Restoration Allowances</b>				
	<b>Entitlement</b>	<b>unit</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
ii)	Business Loss Shops/Diesel Units/ business operators	45 DP	3 months OPL based -	40,782	1,835,190
iii)	Business Operators Kiosks/ Cabin etc.	8 DP	1 month OPL based -8	13,594	108,752

	Vulnerable Including one Women	56 DP	1 month OPL based	13,594	761,264
iv)	Transportation Allowance for Salvage Material	34 DP	Lump sum	5,000	170,000
	<b>Sub Total ( F )</b>	<b>143 DP</b>	<b>Various</b>		<b>2,875,206</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)</b>				<b>98,355,649</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>RP Implementation Support Cost</b>				
	Hiring of Social Mobilizers	2	24	50000	1,200,000
	Contingencies (@10%)				9,835,564.90
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>11,035,565.90</b>
	<b>Total RP Cost (Rs.)</b>				<b>109,391,215.90</b>
	<b>US\$ (1\$=104.7 Rs.)</b>				<b>1,044,058.30</b>

## Chapter- 10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

143. 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 complaint with the ADB safeguard requirements.

144. The NHA will exercise its all functions at project level through Project Management Unit and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which will be established at Loralai. 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 displaced population during updating, implementation and monitoring of this RP.

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

145. Adequate ROW is available and there will be no Land Acquisition in the entire length of project area of Qila Siafullah-Loralai-Waigum Rud (N-70). However, the LAR unit will be established for the projects in Baluchistan 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 DPCs, 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.

146. LARU shall comprise the following:

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| i) General Manager Baluchistan                         | Unit Leader |
| ii) Project Director Qila Saifullah-Loralai-Waigum Rud | Member      |
| iii) Deputy Directors (Land)                           | Members     |
| iv) Resettlement Specialist                            | Member      |
| v) Assistant Director (L&S) HQ, NHA                    | Coordinator |

147. 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 DPs related to disbursement of compensation and related tasks as well as to retain a close liaison with the village level DPC’s to facilitate the DPs during DPC meetings and resolution of their issues at local level or elevate DP’s complaints/grievances at 1<sup>st</sup> 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 DPs grievances, the unit shall coordinate on regular basis with the grievance redress and consultation committees (e.g. grievance redress committee and displaced person’s committees i.e. GRC and DPCs).
- 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 DPs 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 Committee

148. 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.)    | Member/focal person (Environment safeguards) |
| r  |  |
| iv) Resettlement and / Environment Specialists | Member                                       |
| v) Representative of District Revenue Staff    | Member                                       |

149. 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 DP 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 of 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 DPs 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 DP with GRC’s recommendations/decision the GRC shall send the complaint with its record to 2<sup>nd</sup> level of GRM (EALS) for its review and decision if DP opts so.
- i) GRC shall close the complaint file by communicating the decision / recommendations to the complainant and project directorate for execution.

### 10.3 Displaced Persons Liaison Committee (DPC)

150. For effective coordination in the field with DPs and community the displaced persons liaison committee will be established to maintain a close rapport with local communities throughout project implementation. The DPC will assist during 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 DPC is consisting on the following and is responsible for the activities given below:

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| i) Deputy Director/Assistant Director (L&S)/ Resettlement Specialist | Convener |
| ii) Social Mobilizer   | Member   |
| iii) Rep. of affected village (Maximum 3 members)                    | Members  |
- a) Shall establish the accessible information and conduct frequent consultative meetings with DPs.
  - b) Ensure dissemination of information to DPs 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 RP with names and contact numbers of the focal person and all members of the DPC for convenience of the DPs.
  - 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 DPC shall ensure that all field visits and consultations with the DPs are properly documented, snapped, and recorded on the video; such record shall be placed in the DPC and GRC office.



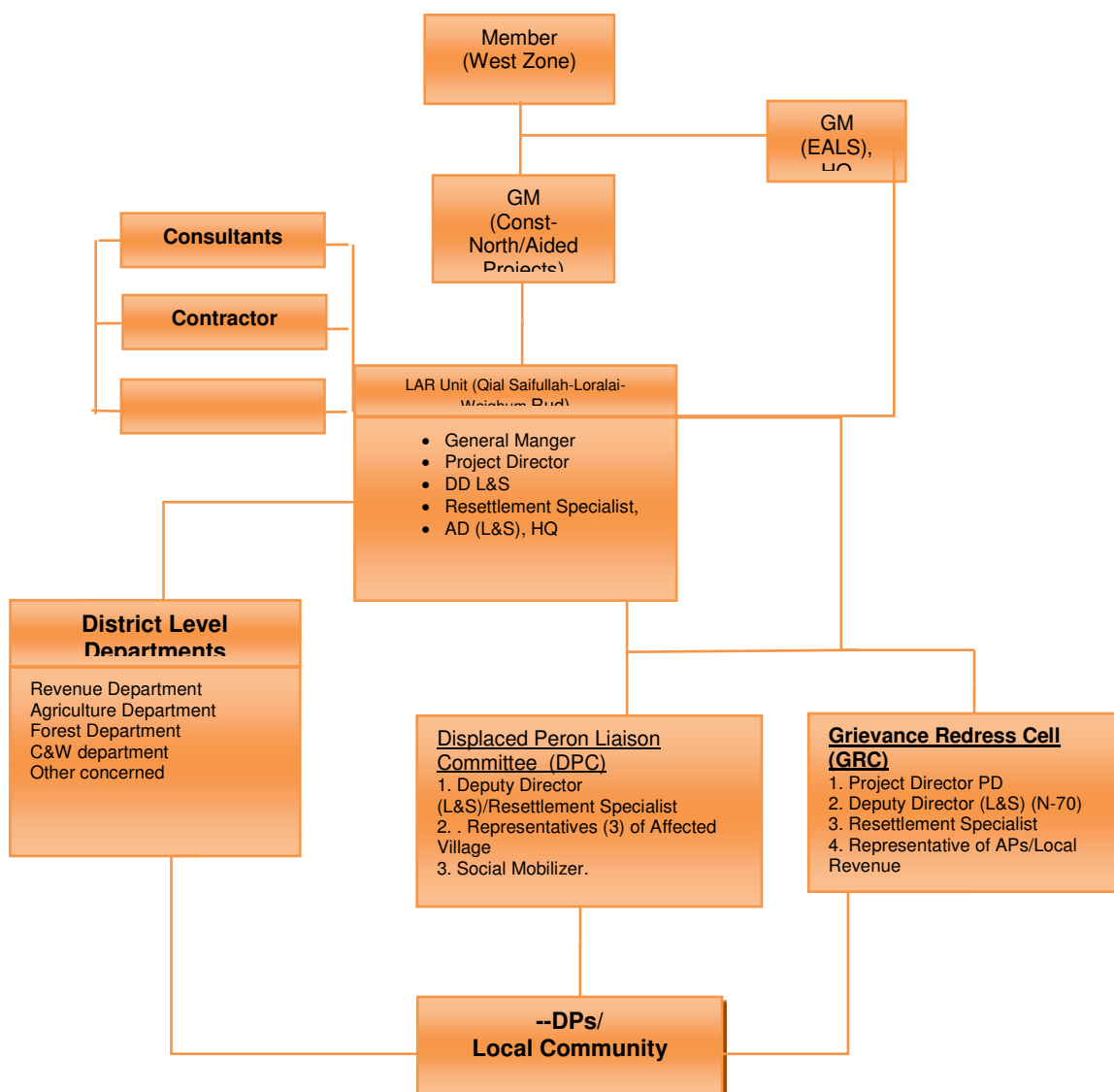
- e) The RP preparation and implementation teams whenever mobilized in field shall be coordinate with members of DPC to liaise with the DPs during consultative meetings and process.
- f) Over and above the functions of the officers and members of DPC shall include: i) Disclosure and sharing of information to DPs, 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 DPs about assets valuation, determination of unit prices for compensation and mode and schedule for compensation disbursement.

**10.4 Compensation Disbursement Committee.**

151. 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 Director Accounts (Project/Region) and Resettlement Specialist of Supervision consultant. The Committee will scrutinize and process the claims for compensation delivery though crossed cheque to entitled DPs.

152. 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**

153. 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**

154. 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**

155. The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of LARU, PIU Field Office at project level; finalizing/updating of RP based on design review by supervision consultants and submission to ADB for approval; updating of 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**

156. 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 and relocation of DPs; and handing over of site to contractors for commencing construction activity.

#### **11.1.3 Monitoring and Reporting Period**

157. 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.

### **11.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule**

158. 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 has been structured section wise to facilitate commencement of works in sections where RP implementation is confirmed. The encroached parts with identified resettlement impacts along the entire stretch have been clubbed into 4 sections (two sections in each contract package) and the completion of resettlement implementation for each section shall

be the precondition to start of the civil work at that particular section. Accordingly a generic implantation schedule is provided below.

Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule of RP

Activity	Responsibility	Time Line								
		2016		2017				2018		
		3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter		
<b>RP updating, implementation and redress of grievances</b>										
<b>Design Review and marking of Construction limits and updating of RP.</b>										
Institutional arrangements including mobilization of Design and Supervisions Consultants in place	NHA/PMU	=====								
Joint Survey to identify and mark sections with and without resettlement impacts	PMU/DCSC	=====								
Design review completed and construction limits marked at site	DCSC/PMU		=====							
Redressal of Grievances	PMU/GRC			=====						
Consultation and information dissemination	PMU/LARU			=====						
Impact assessment, updating of impact inventory and census and finalizing the updated RP with updated rates	LARU/PMU/EALS		=====							
Transfer of amount to project office for delivery of compensation and entitled resettlement allowances	NHA/PMU		=====							
Review and approval of updated RP by ADB	ADB			=====						
Disclosure of Final RP and implementation started	PMU/LARU			=====						
<b>RP Implementation (Compensation delivery) for Contract Package-1 (RD 0+000 to 69+200).</b>										
Issuance of Notices to DPs for submission of claims	LARU			=====						
Section from RD 0+000-29+000 is free from LAR impacts										
Full payment of compensation from RD 29+000 to RD 50+800	LARU/PMU				=====					
Commencement of works allowed	NHA/ADB					●				
Full payment of compensation from RD 50+800 to RD 69+200	LARU/PMU					=====				
Commencement of works allowed							●			
<b>RP Implementation (Compensation delivery) for Contract Package-2 (RD 78+500 to 128+375)</b>										
Full payment of compensation from RD 78+500 to RD 105+000	LARU/PMU				=====					
Commencement of works allowed							●			
Full payment of compensation from RD 105+000 to RD 122+150	LARU/PMU					=====				
Commencement of works allowed								●		
Section from RD 122+150 to 128+375 is free from LAR impacts										
<b>RP Implementation Monitoring and Reporting</b>										
Internal monitoring of the RP implementation social safeguards issues during project execution						=====				
Monthly progress report showing RP implementation progress and compensation payment status confirmed to ADB.	PIU					●	●	●	●	●
Periodic Internal Monitoring Reports confirming implementation of RP in above sections finalized and submitted to ADB for review and clearance	LARU/EALS					=====	●	●	●	●
Bi-annual Social Monitoring Report to be submitted to ADB for review and clearance till implementation of the project								●		●

## Chapter- 12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

159. The EA is fully cognizant to the ADB policy requirement to monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and measures implemented to compensate the displaced persons for their lost assets, their impacts on the standards of living of the displaced 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 will be monitored and the adjustments will be made to make them more purpose oriented.

160. 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 less significance level of the project impacts only internal monitoring will be carried out as per SPS 2009 requirements.

161. 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

162. 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 during RP implementation.

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
<b>Delivery of Entitlements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix.</li> <li>• Disbursements against timelines.</li> <li>• Timely disbursements of the agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income substitution support, and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule.</li> <li>• Restoration of social infrastructure and services if required.</li> <li>• Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business.</li> </ul>
<b>Living and standard and income restored</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged structures reconstructed/restored outside construction limits.</li> <li>• Impacted business structures (shops/stalls) constructed/relocated outside construction limits and business/income activity restored.</li> <li>• No of DPs (especially vulnerable) provided jobs/income earning opportunities due project works.</li> <li>• Household income improved as of base line provided in census data.</li> </ul>
<b>Consultation and Grievances</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities.</li> <li>• Community awareness about grievance redresses mechanism and its use.</li> <li>• Progress on grievances recorded and resolved including information</li> </ul>

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
	dissemination to AFs on the resolution of the grievances.
<b>Communications and Participation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of meetings held by the DPC and social mobilizers to facilitate the DPs to understand the resettlement provisions, grievance redress mechanism and compensation disbursement system.</li> <li>• Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate.</li> <li>• Number of Affected persons participated in the meetings</li> </ul>

## 12.2 Reporting Requirement.

163. The RP implementation for each contract packages is staggered into two parts with the objective to deliver full compensation and complete implementation of RP accordingly to facilitate start of execution of works in sections where RP implementation is confirmed. The proposed timeline to complete implementation of RP for each part is more or less two months from the day RP implementation is started and thus the implementation of RP for entire road sections can be completed in 4-5 months. 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.

164. Besides, till confirmation of full implementation of project RP, the monthly monitoring reports will be consolidated into periodic monitoring reports (quarterly monitoring report or RP implementation confirmation reports) by LARU supported by Resettlement Specialist will be shared with ADB for its review, concurrence and consider to allow construction activity in sections where RP implementation is confirmed. These reports will include progress on monitoring aspects and indicators outlined in the table 12.1 above. The ADB cleared quarterly monitoring reports/RP implementation confirmation reports will be disclosed on ADB website and NHA web site.

165. 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. For bi-annual social monitoring reports, progress on following indicators will be consolidated and reported.

Table 12.2: Post RP implementation monitoring indicators.

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
<b>Unanticipated issues/impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified issues/impacts with time bound actions reported to ADB for guidance.</li> <li>• Corrective measures with time bound actions including Addendum RPs prepared and implemented Documentation prepared and implemented</li> <li>• Compensation disbursements (if involved) planned and achieved to offset the losses accrued due to unanticipated impacts.</li> </ul>
<b>Consultation and Grievances</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities.</li> <li>• Community awareness about grievance redresses mechanism and its use.</li> <li>• Progress on grievances recorded and resolved including information dissemination to DHs on the resolution of the grievances.</li> </ul>
<b>Community facilitation and Involvement in project works</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration of social infrastructure and services if required.</li> <li>• Access restoration and improvement at sections with works in progress.</li> <li>• Level of information shared and communicated—adequate or inadequate.</li> <li>• Number of Displaced Households/Persons participated and involved in the project related employment.</li> <li>• Any other as relevant.</li> </ul>

# ANNEXURES

**Annex-I BOR confirmation on ROW limits.**

No. 30-11/Rev/2011

**BOARD OF REVENUE BALUCHISTAN  
(REVENUE BRANCH)**

Dated Quetta, the 10<sup>th</sup> 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 therewith a copy of letter No.GM/BAL/NHA/QTA/2011/505 dated 21<sup>st</sup> 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: 21/10/11

ICB-3B/Q/ZIN - 5011111111

10-11

*Handwritten signature and notes:*  
Munir ul...  
et 3B

13/11/11





No. CAU/UST/7-4/95/1601/2GOVERNMENT 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.

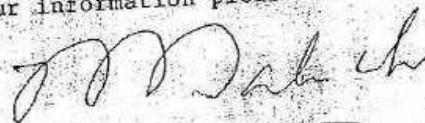
Reference : Your letter No. GM/NHA/QTA/95/713,  
dated 23.8.1995 on the subject cited above.

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 AHMED BALOCH)  
S E C R E T A R Y.

NHA

**NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY**Office of the Dy. Director (Land & Social) NHA, Complex Airport Road, Quetta  
Email: l&s\_qta@yahoo.com/directorland@nha.gov.pk  
Ph. No. 081 2851090

No. DD (L&amp;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 Lorali.



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	<b>In Chair.</b>
2.	Mr. Sardar Ijaz Ahmed Jafer GM (EALS) NHA HQ Islamabad.	<b>Member</b>
3.	Mr. Noor-ul Hassan GM (Bal) NHA Quetta.	Member
4.	Mr. Asad-ur-Rehman Gilani Commissioner Zhob (Division)	<b>Member</b>
5.	Sheikh Asmatullah Senior Secretary Board of Revenue	<b>Member</b>
6.	Mr. Abdul Manan Deputy Director (I.&S) NHA Quetta.	Member

**AGENDA OF THE MEETING.**

- i) Kila 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-Waighum 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 EAO (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 Waighum 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 Mauro. 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 (GMS) 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. SDP-NHA-ADB-01  
**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER**  
**ZHOB DIVISION AT LORALAI**

Dated Loralai, the 29<sup>th</sup> 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 29<sup>th</sup> 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-Waighum 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 Balochistan with the assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB). These are:-
  - Zhob-Mughalkot Road Project N-50.
  - Qilla Saifullah-Loralai-Waighum Rud Project N-70.


5. The chair informed that a meeting with Senior Member Board of Revenue (SMBR) Balochistan was held on 20<sup>th</sup> 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

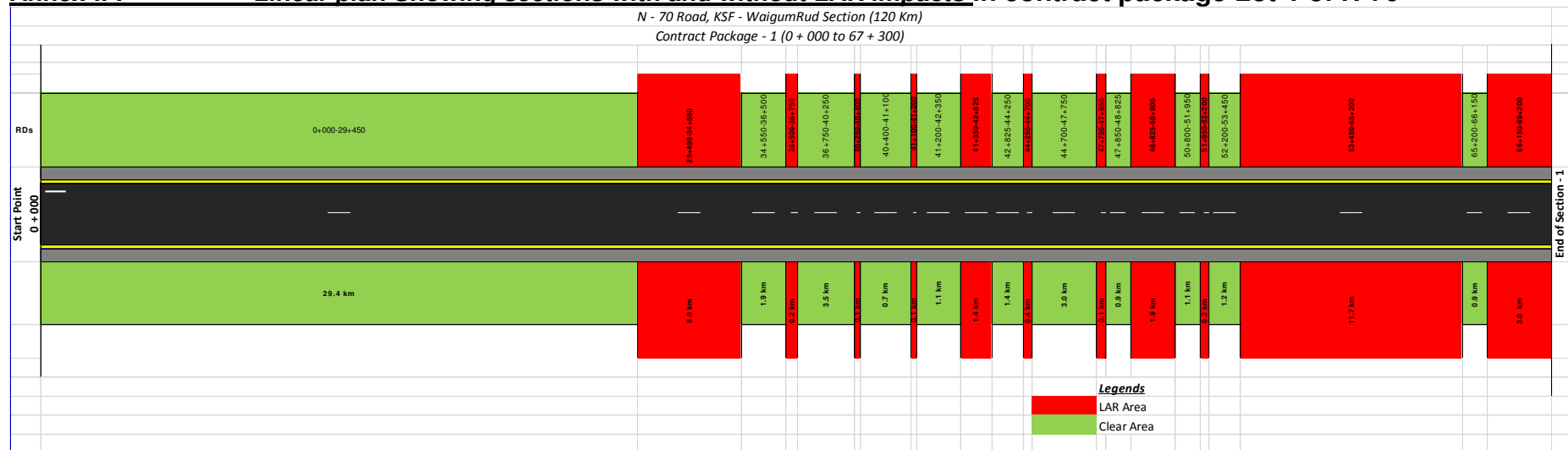
Distribution.

- 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 : Linear plan Showing sections with and without LAR impacts in contract package Lot-1 of N-70**

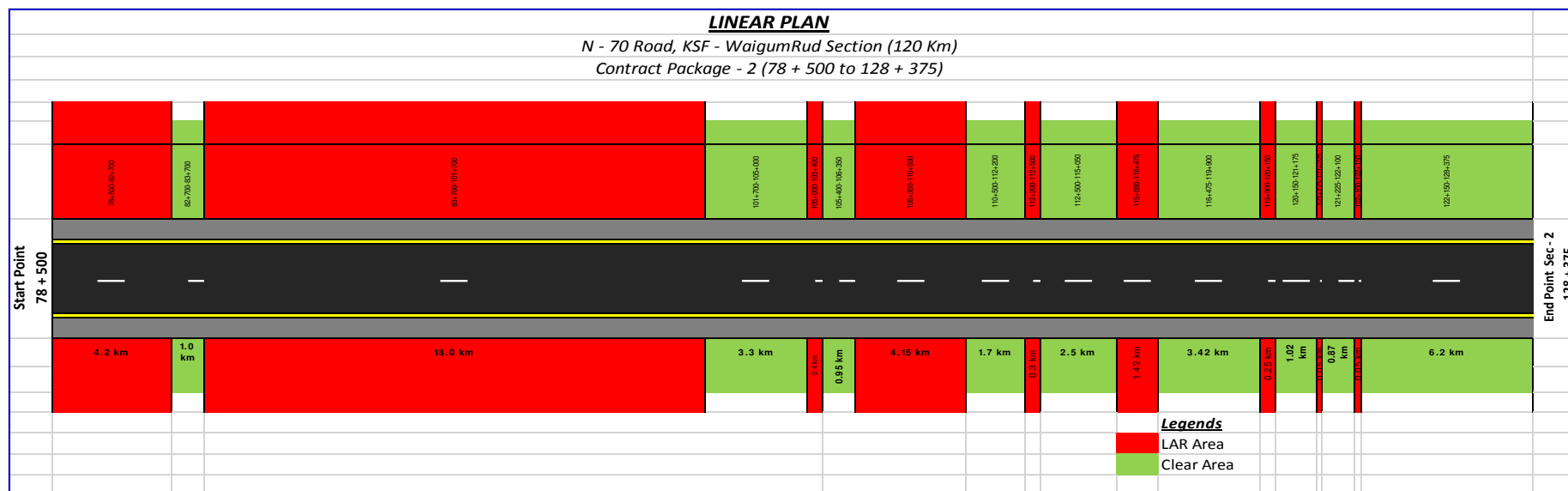


Chainage wise detail of sections with and without LAR impacts in Contract Package-Lot-1 of N-70

S#	Chainage (km)	Clear Area	Chainage (km)	LAR Area
<b>N-70 Contract Package Lot-1 RD (0+000 to 69+200)</b>				
1	0+000 to 29+450	29.4 km	29+450 to 34+550	5.0 km
2	34+550 to 36+500	1.9 km	36+500 to 36+750	0.2 km
3	36+750 to 40+250	3.5 km	40+250 to 40+400	0.1 km
4	40+400 to 41+100	0.7 km	41+100 to 41+200	0.1 km
5	41+200 to 42+350	1.1 km	41+350 to 42+825	1.4 km
6	42+825 to 44+250	1.4 km	44+250 to 44+700	0.4 km
7	44+700 to 47+750	3.0 km	47+750 to 47+850	0.1 km
8	47+850 to 48+825	0.9 km	48+825 to 50+800	1.9 km
9	50+800 to 51+950	1.1 km	51+950 to 52+200	0.2 km
10	52+200 to 53+450	1.2 km	53+450 to 65+200	11.7 km
11	65+200 to 66+150	0.9 km	66+150 to 69+200	3.0 km
	<b>Total in Section - 1</b>	<b>45.1 km</b>		<b>24.1 km</b>



**Annex-II: Linear Plan showing sections with and without LAR Impacts in contract package Lot-2 of N-70**



Chainage wise detail of sections with and without LAR impacts in Contract Package-Lot-2 of N-70

S#	Chainage (km)	Clear Area	Chainage (km)	LAR Area
<b>N-70 Contract Package Lot-2 RD (78+500 to 128+375)</b>				
1	82+700 to 83+700	1.0 km	78+500 to 82+700	4.2 km
2	101+700 to 105+000	3.3 km	83+700 to 101+700	18.0 km
3	105+400 to 106+350	0.95 km	105+000 to 105+400	0.4 km
4	110+500 to 112+200	1.7 km	106+350 to 110+500	4.15 km
5	112+500 to 115+050	2.5 km	112+200 to 112+500	0.3 km
6	116+475 to 119+900	3.42 km	115+050 to 116+475	1.42 km
7	120+150 to 121+175	1.025 km	119+900 to 120+150	0.25 km
8	121+225 to 122+100	0.87 km	121+175 to 121+225	0.05 km
9	122+150 to 128+375	6.2 km	122+100 to 122+150	0.05 km
	<b>Total in Section - 2</b>	<b>20.965 km</b>		<b>28.82 km</b>

**Annex-III****Moza wise Detail about Impacted Structures Located in COI within ROW limits.**

S#	Chainage	Impact Type					Total AHs
		Structure		Trees			
		Type	#	Type	Fruit	Wood	
1	Qila Saifulla	Check Post	1	-	-	-	0
2	Kach Amaqzai	Talaab	1	Mulberry	4	-	2
				Apricot	19	-	
				Sheddy	-	1	
3	Drazinda	Wall	3	Apricot	25	-	8
		Pipeline	1	Apple	11	-	
		Talaab	1	Plum	1	-	
		-	-	Almond	23	-	
		-	-	Fig	7	-	
		-	-	Mulberry	29	-	
		-	-	Grapes	2	-	
		-	-	P. Granate	6	-	
		-	-	Sanjid	2	-	
-	-	Sheddy	-	17			
4	Kanwarabad	Talaab	1	Mulberry	12	-	3
		-	-	Apricot	4	-	
		-	-	Sheddy	-	9	
5	Dalli	Pipeline	1	Fig	3	-	4
		-	-	Mulberry	123	-	
		-	-	P. Granate	2	-	
		-	-	Almond	1	-	
		-	-	Sanjid	29	-	
		-	-	Grapes	1	-	
		-	-	Apricot	102	-	
-	-	Sheddy	-	558			
6	Sirki Jangal	Water Channel	1	Sanjid	90	-	1
		Check post	1	Sheddy	-	405	
		Pipeline	1	Mulberry	1	-	
7	Niga Hang	Pipeline	5	Mulberry	79	-	8
		Talaab	2	P. Granate	182	-	
		Diesel Unit	2	Almond	2	-	
		-	-	Apricot	83	-	
		-	-	Fig	190	-	
		-	-	Sanjid	482	-	
		-	-	Plum	10	-	
		-	-	Rose	-	17	
		-	-	Sheddy	-	159	
-	-	Apple	22	-			
8	Zar Karez	Water Tank	1	Apricot	78	-	31
		Talaab	3	Almond	72	-	
		Pipeline	1	Mulberry	261	-	
		Rooms	3	P. Granate	128	-	
		Wall	9	Sanjid	19	-	
		Water Channel	1	Plum	13	-	
		Veranda	1	Sheddy	-	760	

S#	Chainage	Impact Type					Total AHs			
		Structure		Trees						
		Type	#	Type	Fruit	Wood				
		Shops	3	Fig	3	-				
		Service Station	1	Apple	22					
		Masjid	2	-						
		Bath Rooms	1	-	-	-				
		Diesel unit	1	-	-	-				
		9	Shah Karez	Water Channel	1	Almond		54	-	27
		Veranda		2	Mulberry	195		-		
Walls	14	Sheddy		-	91					
Pipeline	1	P. Granate		7	-					
Signboard	1	-		-	-					
Gate pillar	1	-		-	-					
Diesel unit	2	-		-	-					
Check post	1	-		-	-					
10	Lashti	Shops	3	-	-	-	14			
Walls		2	Sheddy	-	64					
Rooms		1	Mulberry	34	-					
Water Tank		1	Apricot	4	-					
Royalty Tax Room		1	-	-	-					
11	Asghar Lon	Grassy Plot	1	-	-	-	6			
Wall		1	Mulberry	1	-					
Diesel unit		9	Sheddy	-	5					
Cabin		3	-	-	-					
12	Zangi Waal	Veranda	1	-	-	-	3			
Signboard		1	-	-	-					
Bunkers (security)		3	Sheddy	-	9					
Diesel Unit		1	-	-	-					
Hut		1	-	-	-					
13	Chappli	Grassy Plot	1	-	-	-	14			
Diesel Units		25	Sheddy	-	13					
Grassy Plot		1	Mulberry	32	-					
Wall		1	Rose	-	32					
Forest Dep't Room		1	Almond	3						
14	Dargai Kadezai	Electric Pole	1	-	-	-	25			
Grassy plot		2	Mulberry	150						
Rooms		7	P. Granate	253	-					
Wall		4	Sanjid	33	-					
Signboard		1	Almond	40	-					
			Fig	17						
			Grapes	1						
Mosque		1	Sheddy	-	264					
Pipeline		2	Apple	40	-					
Diesel Unit		1	Apricot	24	-					
15	Martat Kala	Talaab (Water pond)	1	Dat	1	-	25			
Talaab (Water pond)		3	Mulberry	298	-					
Shop		1	Almond	149	-					
Wall		14	Fig	7	-					
Mosque		1	P. Granate	1144	-					
Room		2	Sanjid	77	-					
		Dry Well	1	Grapes	4					

S#	Chainage	Impact Type					Total AHs
		Structure		Trees			
		Type	#	Type	Fruit	Wood	
		Room (Without Roof)	5	Apple	10		
Pipe line	2	Sheddy	-	256			
16	Lahore	Wall	17	Mulberry	29	-	16
		Mosque	1	Shedy	-	5	
		Room	1		-	-	
		Room (without roof)	4		-	-	
		Varanda	1				
		Shop	2		-	-	
		Talaab (Water pond)	1		-	-	
17	Dillai	Rooms	6	Mulberry	10	-	7
		Pipe Line	1				
		Main Hole	1				
		Well	1				
		Walls	6	-	-	-	
18	Orad Shabozai	Dry Well	1	-	-	-	8
		Walls	1	Mulberry	48	-	
		Talaab	1	Sheddy	-	3	
		Veranda	2	Almond	1	-	
		Rooms (without roof)	4	-	-	-	
19	Dalezai Shabozai	Shops	4	Almond	70	-	15
		Main Hole	1	P. Granate	27		
				Apricot	16		
				Fig	9		
		Walls	15	Mulberry	37	-	
		Talaab	2	Sheddy	-	31	
20	Dargai Shabozai	Walls	10	Mulberry	56	-	18
		Rooms	1	P. Granate	4	-	
		Bath Rooms	1	Sheddy	-	59	
		Shops (without Roof)	3	-	-	-	
		Veranda	1				
		Talaab (Water pond)	1				
		Shops	3	-	-	-	
21	Bori Viyala	Grassy Plot	1	Sheddy	-	37	7
		Cabin/Huts	2	Mulberry	4	-	
		Veranda	7	-	-	-	
		Shops	9	-	-	-	
		Diesel Unit	1	-	-	-	
22	Sagh Rai	Water Tank	1	Mulberry	18	-	4
		Water Channel	1	Apple	5	-	
		Pipeline	1	P. Granate	2	-	
		Talaab	2	Sheddy	-	73	
23	Kanra Kala	Walls	4	Mulberry	9	-	6
		Pipeline	1	Sheddy	-	61	
		Check post	1	-	-	-	
		Talaab	2	-	-	-	
24	Nawab Karez	Water Channel	2	Mulberry	11	-	1
		Check Post	3	Sheddy	-	11	
		Mainhole	1	Berry	12	-	

S#	Chainage	Impact Type					Total AHs
		Structure		Trees			
		Type	#	Type	Fruit	Wood	
25	Vehar Kala	-	-	Berry	84	-	2
26	Saanjho	-	-	Mulberry-	2	-	2
		-	-	Sheddy	-	75	
27	Mai Waal	-	-	Apple	1	-	5
		Water Channel	1	Almond	16	-	
		-	-	Mulberry	25	-	
		-	-	Grapes	1	-	
		-	-	Sheddu	-	139	
		-	-	Sanjid	2	-	
28	Konak	-	-	Almond	6	-	3
		-	-	Mulberry	8	-	
		-	-	Sheddy	-	255	
29	Chamoza	Shop	1	Mulberry	5	-	11
		Pipeline	1	Ber	2	-	
		Veranda	1	Sheddy	-	59	
		Cabin	5	Sheddy	-	9	
		Check post	1	-	-	-	
30	Kotki			Mulberry	4	-	1
Total impacted assets with number of households			320		5795	3501	271
31	Households running business in rented in impacted structures at different location						23
<b>Total</b>			<b>320*</b>		<b>5795**</b>	<b>3501**</b>	<b>294*</b>
* Total 320 structures include 241 fixed structures and 59 movable structures owned and used by 294 DPs and 6 community structures (3 mosques with allied structures) and 14 public/government Structures.							
** 5795 fruit tree include 5784 privately owned and 11 government owned tree, while 3501 wood trees include privately owned 3435 trees (3386 trees and 49 rose shrubs) and 66 government owned trees.							

**Qila Saifullah - Loralai - Waighum Rud N-70: Asset inventory Structure, Crop/Trees linked with Affected Households.**

S#	DF,s Demographic and Socio-economic profile																				
	size with gender and qualific		Impact on Structures with Cost of Affected Structure				Affected Area				Fruit Trees					Wood Trees					
	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of				Total No of Trees
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly				Big 10 & above yearly	Small 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly	
1	Qila Saifullah	QWL 1	Non Commercial	Check Post	1	Kaccha	14	12	9	168	-				0	-				0	
2	Kach Amaqzai	QLW 2	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Pacca	15	15	4	900	-				0	-				0	
3	Kach Amaqzai	QLW 3	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	-				0	
4	Kach Amaqzai	QLW 4 (1) QLW 4 (2) QLW 4 (3) QLW 4 (4) QLW 4 (5)		-	-	-					Mulberry	2	0	0	2	Sheddy	1	0	0	1	
				-	-	-				Apricot	0	19	0	19	-					0	
5	Drazinda	QLW 5 QLW 5(1)	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Pacca	90	8	4	720	Apple	3	1	0	4	Sheddy	0	4	0	4	
				Wall	1	Kaccha	595	0	4	2,380	Apricot	5	0	0	5	-				0	
				Pipeline	1	Plastic	288	0	0	288	Plum	1	0	0	1	-				0	
				-	-	-				0	Almond	6	1	0	7	-				0	
				-	-	-				0	Fig	3	2	0	5	-				0	
-	-	-				0	Mulberry	15	0	6	21	-				0					
6	Drazinda	QLW 6 QLW 6(1)		Wall	1	Kaccha	137	0	5	685	Apple	1	5	0	6	-				0	
7	Drazinda	QLW 7	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	154	0	3	462	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	Sheddy	1	0	0	1	
8	Drazinda	QLW 8	Non Commercial	-	-	-				0	Apricot	15	2	0	17	Sheddy	12	0	0	12	
9	Drazinda	QLW 9		-	-	-				0	Mulberry	0	0	1	1	-				0	
				-	-	-				0	Apricot	0	0	1	1	-				0	
10	Drazinda	QLW 10		-	-	-				0	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-				0	
				-	-	-				0	Apricot	1	0	0	1	-				0	

S#	DF,s Demographic and Socio-economic profile																				
	size with gender and qualific		Impact on Structures with Cost of Affected Structure					Affected Area		Fruit Trees						Wood Trees					
	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of	Total No			
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly				Big 10 & above yearly	Small 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly	of Trees
11	Drazinda	QLW 11	-	-	-						Almond	0	0	3	3	-				0	
			-	-	-							Mulberry	0	0	2	2	-				0
			-	-	-						0	Apricot	0	0	1	1	-				0
			-	-	-						0	Apple	0	0	1	1	-				0
			-	-	-						0	Almond	0	0	13	13	-				0
			-	-	-						0	P.Granate	0	0	6	6	-				0
			-	-	-						0	Sanjid	0	0	2	2	-				0
			-	-	-						0	Fig	0	0	2	2	-				0
			-	-	-						0	Mulberry	0	0	3	3	-				0
			-	-	-						0	Grapes	0	0	2	2	-				0
12	Kahnwar Abad	QLW 12 QLW 12(1) QLW 12(2)		Talaab	1	Kaccha	220	100	4	22,000	Mulberry	3	0	0	3	Sheddy	9	0	0	9	
13	Kahnwar Abad	QLW 13									Apricot	0	4	0	4					0	
14	Kahnwar Abad	QLW 14	-	-	-					0	Mulberry	1	8	0	9	-				0	
15	Dalli	QLW 15		-	-					0	Mulberry	0	0	14	14	-				0	
16	Dalli	QLW 16									Fig	0	0	3	3	-				0	
											P.Granate	0	0	2	2	-				0	
												Almond	0	0	1	1	-				0
												Sanjid	0	0	1	1	-				0
												Mulberry	0	0	23	23	-				0

S#	DF,s Demographic and Socio-economic profile																				
	size with gender and qualific		Impact on Structures with Cost of Affected Structure						Affected Area		Fruit Trees					Wood Trees					
	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of	Total No of Trees			
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10-yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly					Big 10 & above yearly	Small 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly
17	Dalli	QLW 17	Non Commercial	Pipeline	1	Plastic	1476	1	0	1,476	-				0	Sheddy	40	465	53	558	
											Sanjid	0	28	0	28				0		
											Mulberry	8	41	0	49				0		
											Grapes	1	0	0	1				0		
18	Dalli	QLW 18		-	-	-					Apple	0	22	0	22	-				0	
				-	-	-						Mulberry	0	0	37	37	-				0
				-	-	-						Apricot	31	68	3	102	-				0
19	Sirki Jangal	QLW 1 (2)	Govt	Check Post	1	Kaccha	21	12	8	252	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-				0	
20	Sirki Jangal	QLW 19	Non Commercial	Water Channel	1	Pacca	363	3.5	1.5	1,271	Sanjid	0	0	90	90	Sheddy	0	405	0	405	
				Pipeline	1	Plastic	3630	1	5	3,630	-				0					0	
21	Nigha hang	QLW 20	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	3	4	0	7	Sheddy	0	25	0	25	
22	Nigha hang	QLW 21	Non Commercial	Pipeline	1	Plastic	60	1	0	60	Mulberry	8	0	0	8	Sheddy	1	0	0	1	
				Pipeline	1	Plastic	240	1	0	240	P.Granate	0	100	64	164	-				0	
				-	-	-				0	Almond	1	0	0	1	-				0	
				-	-	-				0	Apricot	16	0	0	16	-				0	
23	Nigha hang	QLW 22		Pipeline	1	Plastic	3000	1	0	3,000	Apricot	20	6	6	32	-				0	
											P.Granate	10	6	0	16	-				0	
											Fig	0	5	0	5	-				0	
											Sanjid	0	72	0	72	-				0	
											Mulberry	5	5	0	10	-				0	
24	Nigha hang	QLW 23		Pipeline	1	Plastic	3000	1	0	3,000	Apple	0	0	4	4	Sheddy	15	0	0	15	
				Talaab	1	Kaccha	80	80	3	6,400	Mulberry	9	0	0	9	-				0	



S#	DF,s Demographic and Socio-economic profile																			
	size with gender and qualific		Impact on Structures with Cost of Affected Structure					Affected Area			Fruit Trees					Wood Trees				
	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of	Total No		
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 yearly	Seeding 1 - 5 yearly				Big 10 & above yearly	Small 5 - 10 yearly	Seeding 1 - 5 yearly
25	Nigha hang	QLW 24	-	-	-					Mulberry	4	0	0	4	Sheddy	6	0	0	6	
			-	-	-						Sanjid	1	0	0	1	-				0
26	Nigha hang	QLW 25	-	-	-					Apricot	22	0	1	23	Sheddy	5	47	0	52	
			-	-	-						Almond	0	1	0	1	-				0
			-	-	-						P.Granate	2	0	0	2	-				0
			-	-	-						Fig	28	0	0	28	-				0
			-	-	-						Sanjid	0	63	0	63	-				0
			-	-	-						Plum	0	0	10	10	-				0
27	Nigha hang	QLW 26	-	Talaab	1	Kaccha	102	55	3	5,610	Mulberry	17	14	10	41	Sheddy	0	0	38	38
			-	Pipeline	1	Concrete	3000	1	16	3,000	Apple	8	6	4	18	Sheddy	3	0	0	3
			-	-	-					0	Apricot	12	0	0	12	Sheddy	19	0	0	19
			-	-	-					0	Fig	118	0	39	157	Rose	17	0	0	17
			-	-	-					0	Sanjid	120	116	110	346	-				0
28	Nigha hang	QLW 27	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	Shifting Charges Only							0					0	
29	Zar Karez	QLW 28	-	-	-				0	Almond	10	0	0	10	-				0	
30	Zar Karez	QLW 29 QLW 29(1)	-	Pipeline	1	Plastic	650	1	4	650.0	Almond	8	0	0	8	Sheddy	2	0	0	2
			-	-	-						P.Granate	0	0	1	1	-				0
31	Zar Karez	QLW 30	Combined Land	Water Channel	1	Pacca	405	4	2	1,620				0	-				0	
32	Zar Karez	QLW 31	Community	Wall	1	Pacca	60	0	4	240				0	-				0	
				Masjid	1	Pacca	23	15	10	345.0				0	-				0	
				Masjid	1	Pacca	35	28	10	980.0				0	-				0	
				Bathroom	1	Pacca	16	6	4	96				0	-				0	

S#	DF,s Demographic and Socio-economic profile																				
	size with gender and qualific		Impact on Structures with Cost of Affected Structure					Affected Area		Fruit Trees					Wood Trees						
	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of Big 10 & above yearly	Small 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly	Total No of Trees	
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly							
33	Zar Karez	QLW 32		Talaab	1	Pacca	75	40	4	3,000.0					0					0	
34	Zar Karez	QLW 33		-	-						Apricot	14	0	0	14	Sheddy	21	70	32	123	
				-	-							Plum	2	0	0	2	-				
				-	-							Mulberry	8	0	0	8	-				
				-	-							P.Granate	65	0	56	121	-				
				-	-							Fig	3	0	0	3	-				
				-	-							Sanjid	0	6	0	6	-				
35	Zar Karez	QLW 34		Talaab	1	Pacca	62	62	4	3,844.0	-	-	-	-	-				0		
36	Zar Karez	QLW 34 (1)	Commercial	Water Tank	1	Pacca	13	10	5	130.0	Apricot	49	2	0	51	Sheddy	4	0	0	4	
				Service Station	1	Pacca	15	20	0	300.0	Apple	1	0	0	1	-				0	
				-	-						Mulberry	9	0	0	9	-				0	
37	Zar Karez	QLW 35		Room	1	Kaccha	22	10	8	220	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-				0	
				Wall	1	Kaccha	27	0	6	162	-				0	-				0	
38	Zar Karez	QLW 36	Commercial	Shop	2	Kaccha	14	11	6	308.0					0	-				0	
39	Zar Karez	QLW 36 (1)	Commercial	Shop	2	Kaccha	RENTEE								0	-				0	
40	Zar Karez	QLW 37	Non Commercial	Veranda	1	Kaccha	18	16	7	288	-				0	-				0	
41	Zar Karez	QLW 38	Non Commercial	Room	1	Kaccha	18	12	8	216	-				0	-				0	
42	Zar Karez	QLW 39	Commercial	Shop + Veranda	1	Kaccha	36	10	8	360	-				0	-				0	
43	Zar Karez	QLW 40	Commercial	Diesel unit	1	Iron	Shifting Charges								0	-				0	
44	Zar Karez	QLW 41	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	0	0	4	4	-				0	
45	Zar Karez	QLW 42	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	-				0	

S#	DF,s Demographic and Socio-economic profile																			
	size with gender and qualific		Impact on Structures with Cost of Affected Structure					Affected Area		Fruit Trees							Wood Trees			
	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of	Total No of Trees		
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly					Big 10 & above yearly	Small 5 - 10 yearly
46	Zar Karez	QLW 43	-	Room	1	Kaccha	22	14	8	308	Mulberry	1	2	0	3	-			0	
				Wall	1	Kaccha	127	0	4	508	Almond	22	12	0	34	-				0
				-	-	-				0	Sanjid	6	0	0	6	-				0
47	Zar Karez	QLW 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-				0	Sheddy	0	143	278	421	
48	Zar Karez	QLW 45	-	-	-	-	-	-		Mulberry	2	0	40	42	Sheddy	0	0	46	46	
49	Zar Karez	QLW 46 QLW 46 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	15	0	0	15	Sheddy	30	28	0	58	
				-	-	-	-	0	Apple	0	21	0	21	-				0		
				-	-	-	-	0	Plum	0	11	0	11	-				0		
50	Zar Karez	QLW 47	-	-	-	-	-	-	0				0	Sheddy	24	80	0	104		
51	Zar Karez	QLW 48	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	0	14	0	14	-				0	
52	Zar Karez	QLW 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	0	14	0	14	-				0	
53	Zar Karez	QLW 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	13	21	0	34	-				0	
				-	-	-	-	0	Apricot	1	6	0	7	-				0		
				-	-	-	-	0	P.Granate	0	4	0	4	-				0		
54	Zar Karez	QLW 51	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	0	17	0	17	-				0	
				-	-	-	-	0	Sanjid	0	4	0	4	-				0		
55	Zar Karez	QLW 52	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	0	16	0	16	-				0	
				-	-	-	-	0	Sanjid	0	3	0	3	-				0		
56	Zar Karez	QLW 53	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Almond	2	4	0	6	-				0	
57	Zar Karez	QLW 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	22	0	0	22	-				0	
58	Zar Karez	QLW 55	-	-	-	-	-	-		Mulberry	1	0	0	1	Sheddy	1	0	0	1	
59	Zar Karez	QLW 56	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	25	0	7	175	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	-			0	

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	old size with gender and qualification		Impact on Structures with Cost of Affected Structure						Affected Area		Fruit Trees						Wood Trees			
	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of trees			Total No of Trees
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10-yearly)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10-yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly			Big 10 & above yearly	Small 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly	
60	Zar Karez	QLW 57	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Kaccha	40	40	3	1,600	Mulberry	0	6	0	6	-				0
				Wall	1	Kaccha	82	0	4	328	Almond	0	14	0	14	-				0
				Wall	1	Kaccha	1080	0	2	2,160	P.Granate	0	2	0	2	-				0
61	Zar Karez	QLW 58	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	68	0	5	340	Mulberry	30	0	0	30	-				0
62	Zar Karez	QLW 59	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	360	0	4	1,440	Mulberry	3	12	0	15	Sheddy	1	0	0	1
				-	-	-				0	Apricot	0	6	0	6	-				0
63	Zar Karez	QLW 31 (1)	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	33	0	7	231	Mulberry	6	0	0	6	-				0
64	Shah Karez	QLW 60 QLW 60 (1) QLW 61		-	-	-				0	Almond	13	28	0	41	-				0
65	Shah Karez	QLW 62	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	182	0	7	1,274	Mulberry	0	4	0	4	-				0
				Gate Pillar	1	Pacca	4	4	8	128	Almond	0	3	0	3	-				0
66	Shah Karez	QLW 63	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	65	0	3	195	Mulberry	52	0	0	52	-				0
				Wall	1	Kaccha	105	0	3	315	-				0	-				0
67	Shah Karez	QLW 64		-	-						Mulberry	10	0	0	10	-				0
68	Shah Karez	QLW 65	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	426	0	4	1,704	-				0	-				0
69	Shah Karez	QLW 66	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	234	0	3	702	Mulberry	10	0	0	10	-				0
70	Shah Karez	QLW 67	Non Commercial	-	-						Mulberry	4	0	0	4	Sheddy	1	0	0	1
71	Shah Karez	QLW 68	Non Commercial	-	-						Mulberry	4	2	0	6	-	0	0	0	0
72	Shah Karez	QLW 69	Non Commercial	-	-						Mulberry	9	0	0	9	-				0
73	Shah Karez	QLW 70	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	141	0	8	1,128	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	-				0
74	Shah Karez	QLW 71	Commercial	Diesel unit	1	Iron	Shifting Charges Only				Mulberry	17	3	0	20	-	0	0	0	0
				Wall	1	Kaccha	255	0	8	2,040	-				0	-				0
75	Shah Karez	QLW 72	Govt	Pipeline	1	Plastic	2475	1	0	2,475	-				0	Sheddy	0	12	0	12

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	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of trees			Total No of Trees
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 years	Seeding 1 - 5 years			Big 10 & above	Small 5 - 10	Seedling 1 - 5	
76	Shah Karez	QLW 73	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	121	0	6	726	-				0	Sheddy	1	0	0	1
77	Shah Karez	QLW 74	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	715	0	4	2,860	Mulberry	6	10	0	16	-				0
78	Shah Karez	QLW 75	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	300	0	4	1,200	Mulberry	8	7	0	15	Sheddy	1	0	0	1
				Wall	1	Kaccha	234	0	3	702	-				0	-				0
79	Shah Karez	QLW 76	Commercial	Signboard	1	Iron	Shifting Charges Only				Almond	7	3	0	10	Sheddy	15	0	0	15
			Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	451	0	6	2,706	-				0	-				0
80	Shah Karez	QLW 77	-	-	-	-					Mulberry	10	0	0	10					0
81	Shah Karez	QLW 78	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	25	17	9	425	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-				0
82	Shah Karez	QLW 79	Commercial	Shop + Veranda	1	Kaccha	30	9	8	270	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-				0
83	Shah Karez	QLW 80	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	14	0	0	14	Sheddy	2	0	0	2
84	Shah Karez	QLW 81	Commercial	Shop + Veranda	1	Kaccha	21	8	10	168	-				0	-				0
85	Shah Karez	QLW 82	Commercial	Veranda	1	Kaccha	44	11	9	484	-				0	-				0
				Diesel unit	1	Iron	Shifting Charges Only								0					0
86	Shah Karez	QLW 83	Non Commercial	Veranda	1	Kaccha	28	9	9	252	-				0					0
87	Shah Karez	QLW 84 QLW 85	Non Commercial	Water Channel	1	Pacca	840	2	2	1,680	Mulberry	7	0	0	7	Sheddy	42	0	0	42
88	Shah Karez	QLW 86	Govt	Check Post	1	Kaccha	12	13	8	96					0	-				0
89	Shah Karez	QLW 87 QLW 87 (1)	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	250	0	4	1,000	Mulberry	3	4	0	7	Sheddy	3	0	0	3
	Shah Karez			-	-	-				0	P.Granate	0	7	0	7	-				0
90	Shah Karez	QLW 88	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	144	0	4	576	-				0	-				0
91	Shah Karez	QLW 89	Govt	-	-	-					Mulberry	0	0	7	7	Sheddy	4	10	0	14
92	Lashtai	QLW 90	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	335	0	3	1,005	-				0	-				0
93	Lashtai	QLW 91	-	-	-	-					Mulberry	4	0	10	14	-				0
			-	-	-	-						-				0	-			

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	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of trees			
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft		Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 years			Seedling 1 - 5 years	Big 10 & above	Small 5 - 10	Seedling 1 - 5
94	Lashtai	QLW 92	-	-	-	-					Mulberry	4	0	0	4	-				0
95	Lashtai	QLW 93	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	0	0	4	4	-				0
			-	-	-	-	-	-				0	Apricot	0	0	4	4	-		
96	Lashtai	QLW 94	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	-				0
97	Lashtai	QLW 95	-	-	-	-					Mulberry	3	0	0	3	Sheddy	5	0	0	5
98	Lashtai	QLW 96	Govt	-	-	-									0	Sheddy	4	0	0	4
99	Lashtai	QLW 97	Non Commercial	Water Tank	1	Pacca	40.0	4.0	4.0	64	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	Sheddy	4	16	0	20
100	Lashtai	QLW 98	Govt	-	-	-				0	-				0	Sheddy	1	21	0	22
101	Lashtai	QLW 99	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-				0
102	Lashtai	QLW 100 QLW 101	Commercial	Grassy Plot	1	Pacca	70	10	2	140	Mulberry	0	1	0	1	Sheddy	6	0	3	9
103	Lashtai	QLW 102	-	-	-	-					Mulberry	2	0	0	2	-				0
104	Lashtai	QLW 103	Govt	Royalty Tax Room	1	Kaccha	16	14	8	224					0	-				0
105	Lashtai	QLW 43 (2)	-	Wall	1	Kaccha	330	1	3	990					0	-				0
106	Lashtai	QLW 104	-	-	-	-									0	Sheddy	4	0	0	4
107	Lashtai	QLW 105	Non Commercial	Room	1	Kaccha	15	12	8	180	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-				0
108	Asghar Lon	QLW 106		Wall	1	Kaccha	150	0	3	450	-									0
109	Asghar Lon	QLW 107	Commercial	Diesel unit	1	Iron	Shifting Charges Only				Mulberry	1	0	0	1	Sheddy	3	0	0	3
110	Asghar Lon	QLW 108	Commercial	Cabbin	2	Wood	Shifting Charges Only				-				0	Sheddy	2	0	0	2
111	Asghar Lon	QLW 109	Commercial	Cabbin	1	Wood	Shifting Charges Only				-				0	-				0
112	Asghar Lon	QLW 110	Commercial	Veranda	1	Kaccha	27	11	8	297	-				0	-				0
113	Asghar Lon	QLW 110 (1)	Commercial	Veranda	1	Kaccha	RENTEE				-				0					0
114	Asghar Lon	QLW 106 (1)	Commercial	Diesel unit	6	Iron	Shifting Charges Only				-				0	-				0
115	Asghar Lon	QLW 106 (2)	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	RENTEE				-				0	-				0

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	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of trees			Total No of Trees
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 yearly)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly			Big 10 & above yearly	Small 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly	
116	Asghar Lon	QLW 106 (3)	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	RENTEE				-				0	-				0
117	Asghar Lon	QLW 106 (4)	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	RENTEE				-				0	-				0
118	Asghar Lon	QLW 111	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	Shifting Charges Only				-				0	-				0
119	Asghar Lon	QLW 111 (1)	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	RENTEE				-				0	-				0
120	Zangi Wal	QLW 112	Commercial	Hut	1	Wood	Shifting Charges Only				-				0	Sheddy	7	0	2	9
121	Zangi Wal	QLW 113	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	Shifting Charges Only				-				0	-				0
122	Zangi Wal	QLW 114	Govt	Bunkers	3	Kaccha	8	8	8	192	-				0	-				0
123	Zangi Wal	QLW 115	Commercial	Signboard	1	Iron	Shifting Charges Only				-				0	-				0
			Commercial	Grassy Plot	1	Pacca	47	12	3	354	-				0	-				0
124	Chappli	QLW 116	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	Shifting Charges Only				Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-				0
125	Chappli	QLW 116 (1)	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	RENTEE				-				0	-				0
126	Chappli	QLW 117	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	8	0	0	8	-				0
127	Chappli	QLW 116 (2)	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	0	0	23	23	-				0
			-	-	-	-				0	Almond	0	3	0	3	-				0

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							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 years	Seeding 1 - 5 years			Big 10 & above	Small 5 - 10	Seeding 1 - 5	
128	Chappli	QLW 116 (3)	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	Shifting Charges Only				-				0	-				0
129	Chappli	QLW 118	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	Shifting Charges Only								0	-				0
130	Chappli	QLW 119	Commercial	Diesel unit	4	Iron	Shifting Charges Only								0	-				0
131	Chappli	QLW 119 (1)	Commercial	Diesel unit	4	Iron	RENTEE								0					0
132	Chappli	QLW 120	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	Shifting Charges Only								0	-				0
133	Chappli	QLW 120 (1)	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	RENTEE								0					0
134	Chappli	QLW 121	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	Shifting Charges Only								0	-				0
135	Chappli	QLW 121 (1)	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	RENTEE								0					0
136	Chappli	QLW 122	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	Shifting Charges Only								0	-				0
137	Chappli	QLW 122 (1)	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	RENTEE								0					0
138	Chappli	QLW 123	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	Shifting Charges Only								0	-				0
139	Chappli	QLW 124	Commercial	Wall	1	Pacca	110	2	2	220					0	-				0
140	Chappli	QLW 125	Commercial	Diesel unit	4	Iron	Shifting Charges Only								0	-				0
141	Chappli	QLW 126	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	Shifting Charges Only								0	-				0
142	Chappli	QLW 126 (1)	Commercial	Diesel unit	2	Iron	RENTEE								0					0
143	Chappli	QLW 127	-	-	-	-				0	-				0	Sheddy	11	0	2	13
144	Chappli	QLW 128	Commercial	Diesel unit	1	Iron	Shifting Charges Only				-				0	-				0
145	Chappli	QLW 129	Commercial	Grassy Plot	1	Pacca	13	11	3	144	-				0	Rose	32	0	0	32
				Electric Pole	1	Iron	Shifting Charges Only				-				0	-				0
146	Chappli	QLW 130	Govt	Forest Deptt Room	1	Kaccha	18	14	8	252	-				0	-				0



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	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of trees			Total No of Trees
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 years	Seedling 1 - 5 years			Big 10 & above years	Small 5 - 10 years	Seedling 1 - 5 years	
147	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 131		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mulberry	12	0	0	12	Sheddy	0	15	8	23
148	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 132	Commercial	Grassy Plot	1	Pacca	41	27	3	408	-				0	-				0
149	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 133	Non Commercial	Room	1	Kaccha	18	14	15	252	-				0	-				0
150	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 134 QLW 134 (1)		-	-	-				0	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	Sheddy	0	25	10	35
151	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 135	Non Commercial	-	-	-					Mulberry	5	0	0	5	-				0
152	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 136 QLW 137 QLW 138	Commercial	Factory Room	2	Kaccha	30	14	8	420	Mulberry	5	1	0	6	Sheddy	2	8	0	10
				Factory Room	2	Kaccha	37	14	8	518	P.Granate	0	0	23	23	-				0
				Wall	1	Kaccha	58	0	7	406	Sanjid	0	0	1	1	-				0
153	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 139		-	-	-				0	Mulberry	5	0	0	5	-				0
154	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 140	Commercial	Wall	1	Pacca	19	0	7	133	-				0	Sheddy	0	4	4	8
				Wall	1	Pacca	25	0	4	100	-				0	-			0	
				Grassy Plot	1	Pacca	113	9	2	488	-				0	-			0	
				Signboard	1	Iron	Shifting Charges Only						-			0	-			0
155	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 141		-	-	-				0	Mulberry	4	0	0	4	-				0
										0	P.Granate	0	0	67	67	-				0
156	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 142	Community	Masjid (WITHOUT ROOF)	1	Pacca	14	10	2	140	-				0	Sheddy	3	0	0	3
157	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 143		-	-	-				0	Mulberry	18	0	0	18	-				0
158	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 144		-	-	-				0	-				0	Sheddy	0	2	0	2
159	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 145	Non Commercial	Pipeline	1	Plastic	3280	0	0	3,280	Mulberry	11	0	0	11	Sheddy	1	0	0	1
				-	-	-	-	-	-	Mulberry	13	10	6	29	Sheddy	13	28	14	55	
				-	-	-	-	-	-	0	P.Granate	22	2	15	39	-			0	
				-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Sanjid	13	10	0	23	-			0	
160	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 146		-	-	-					Mulberry	4	0	0	4	-				0

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	old size with gender and qualification		Impact on Structures with Cost of Affected Structure					Affected Area		Fruit Trees							Wood Trees			
	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of trees			Total No of Trees
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10-yearly)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly			Big 10 & above yearly	Small 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly	
161	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-	-	-	0	
162	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mulberry	3	0	0	3	-	-	-	0	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	Almond	7	0	1	8	-	-	-	0			
163	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 149	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	Mulberry	6	0	0	6	-	-	-	0	
164	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 150	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	Mulberry	2	0	1	3	Sheddy	0	0	9	9
			-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	P.Granate	0	15	0	15	-	-	-	0	
165	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 151	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	150	0	3	450	P.Granate	0	15	0	15	Sheddy	2	0	0	2
			-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	Almond	9	0	3	12	-	-	-	0	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	Sanjid	0	0	3	3	-	-	-	0	
166	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 152	Non Commercial	Room	1	Kaccha	16	14	9	224	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	
167	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 146 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Almond	13	0	4	17	Sheddy	0	3	0	3
			-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	Mulberry	0	5	2	7	-	-	-	0	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	P.Granate	0	0	21	21	-	-	-	0	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	Sanjid	7	0	3	10	-	-	-	0	
168	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 153	Commercial	Diesel unit	1	Iron	Shifting Charges Only				Almond	0	0	1	1	Sheddy	3	1	0	4
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0

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							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 years	Seedling 1 - 5 years			Big 10 & above	Small 5 - 10	Seedling 1 - 5			
169	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 154	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Kaccha	75	75	4	5,625	Almond	2	0	0	2	Sheddy	58	14	25	97		
				Pipeline	1	Plastic	650	1	0	650	P.Granate	2	45	20	67	-				0		
				Room	1	Kaccha	18	12	9	216	Mulberry	20	0	4	24	-					0	
				-	-	-				0	Fig	0	11	6	17	-					0	
				-	-	-				0	Apple	0	39	0	39	-					0	
				-	-	-				0	Apricot	4	10	0	14	-						0
				-	-	-				0	Grapes	0	0	1	1	-						0
-	-	-				0	Dates	1	0	0	1	-						0				
170	Dargai Kadezai	QLW 155	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	4	2	4	10	Sheddy	8	0	4	12			
			-	-	-				0	Apricot	0	0	10	10					0			
			-	-	-				0	P.Granate	0	3	3	6	-					0		
			-	-	-				0	Apple	0	1	0	1	-					0		
171	Martat Kalan	QLW 156	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	7	0	1	8	Sheddy	0	0	3	3			
			-	-	-				0	Apricot	5	0	2	7	-					0		
			-	-	-				0	P.Granate	0	0	1	1	-					0		
172	Martat Kalan	QLW 157	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	3	0	0	3	-				0			
173	Martat Kalan	QLW 158	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Kaccha	100	100	4	10,000	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	Sheddy	0	0	52	52		
174	Martat Kalan	QLW 159	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-				0			
175	Martat Kalan	QLW 160 QLW 160 (1)	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	8	0	23	31	-					0		
			-	-	-				0	P.Granate	0	85	0	85	-					0		
			-	-	-				0	Sanjid	1	0	0	1	-					0		
			-	-	-				0	Fig	1	0	0	1	-					0		

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							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 years	Seedling 1 - 5 years			Big 10 & above	Small 5 - 10	Seedling 1 - 5			
176	Martat Kalan	QLW 161	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	32	15	9	480	Mulberry	2	0	1	3	Sheddy	26	0	5	31		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Almond	0	12	6	18	Sheddy	18	0	9	27		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	P.Granate	0	5	0	5	-				0	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	1	0	2	3	-				0	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	P.Granate	0	0	1	1	-				0	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Almond	0	0	11	11	-				0	
177	Martat Kalan	QLW 162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Sheddy	1	0	0	1		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-				0	
178	Martat Kalan	QLW 163	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	220	0	6	1,320	P.Granate	39	15	21	75					0		
179	Martat Kalan	QLW 164	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	158	0	8	1,264	-				0	Sheddy	22	0	0	22		
180	Martat Kalan	QLW 165	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	92	0	7	644	P.Granate	0	0	11	11	-				0		
181	Martat Kalan	QLW 165 (1)	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	100	0	7	700	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-				0		
182	Martat Kalan	QLW 166	Community	Masjid	1	Kaccha	30	22	8	660	Mulberry	4	0	0	4	-				0		
183	Martat Kalan	QLW 167	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	220	0	7	1,540	Mulberry	5	0	2	7	Sheddy	2	0	0	2		
184	Martat Kalan	QLW 168	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	200	0	2	400	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	Sheddy	2	0	0	2		
						Apricot	1	0	0	1					0							
185	Martat Kalan	QLW 169	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	440	0	8	3,520	Mulberry	20	0	2	22	Sheddy	0	0	2	2		
				Wall	1	Kaccha	105	0	6	630	P.Granate	32	0	0	32	-				0		
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	3	0	0	3	-				0	
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Fig	0	1	0	1	-				0	
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	P.Granate	0	0	5	5	-				0	
186	Martat Kalan	QLW 131 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	P.Granate	1	0	0	1	-				0		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-				0		

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							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 yearly)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly			Big 10 & above yearly	Small 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly		
187	Martat Kalan	QLW 170	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	315	0	3	945	Mulberry	0	0	3	3	Sheddy	1	0	0	1	
					-	-					Almond	22	0	0	22					0	
					-	-						P.Granate	6	0	0	6					0
					-	-						NURSERY (Apricot)	0	0	500	500					0
188	Martat Kalan	QLW 131 (2)	-	-	-	-			0	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	Sheddy	0	0	2	2		
			-	-	-	-			0	P.Granate	0	0	3	3	-				0		
189	Martat Kalan	QLW 171	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	120	0	5	600	Mulberry	7	0	0	7	-				0	
			Non Residential	Room	2	Kaccha	28	14	8	224	P.Granate	0	0	4	4						
			-	Wall	1	Kaccha	70	0	7	490	-				0	-					
190	Martat Kalan	QLW 172	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	159	0	8	1,272	Mulberry	9	0	0	9	-				0	
191	Martat Kalan	QLW 115 (1)	Non Commercial	Rooms (WITHOUT ROOF)	1	Kaccha	14	14	8	196	Almond	12	7	0	19	-				0	
					4	Kaccha	80	14	9	1,120	P.Granate	35	0	0	35	-				0	
192	Martat Kalan	QLW 169 (1)		-	-	-					Mulberry	13	0	1	14	Sheddy	7	0	5	12	
				-	-	-						P.Granate	0	0	61	61	-				0
193	Martat Kalan	QLW 173	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Kaccha	150	100	4	15,000	P.Granate	56	8	0	64	Sheddy	13	0	45	58	
				Pipeline	1	Plastic	650	1	0	650	Mulberry	60	0	0	60	-				0	
				-	-	-				0	Almond	14	0	0	14	-				0	
				-	-	-				0	Apricot	5	0	0	5	-				0	
				-	-	-				0	Apple	3	0	3	6	-				0	
				-	-	-				0	Fig	5	0	0	5						
				-	-	-				0	Grapes	3	0	0	3						
				-	-	-				0	Sanjid	30	0	0	30	-					0
194	Martat Kalan	QLW 174	-	-	-	-			0	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	-				0		

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							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 years	Seedling 1 - 5 years			Big 10 & above	Small 5 - 10	Seedling 1 - 5	
195	Martat Kalan	QLW 175 (1) QLW 175 (2) QLW 175 (3) QLW 175 (4)		-	-	-				0	Mulberry	28	0	0	28	Sheddy	3	15	5	23
				-	-	-				0	Sanjid	4	0	1	5	-				0
				-	-	-				0	P.Granate	0	148	105	253	-				0
				-	-	-				0	Apple	1	0	0	1	-				0
				-	-	-				0	Apricot	3	0	0	3	-				0
196	Martat Kalan	QLW 115 (2)	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	105	0	8	840	Almond	0	7	0	7	-				0
				-	-	-				0	P.Granate	0	0	3	3	-				0
				-	-	-					Mulberry	23	0	0	23	-				0
197	Martat Kalan	QLW 176		-	-	-				0	P.Granate	277	0	0	277	Sheddy	9	0	0	9
				-	-	-				0	Apricot	2	0	0	2	-				
				-	-	-				0	Sanjid	2	0	0	2	-				
				-	-	-				0	Almond	24	0	0	24	-				
				-	-	-				0	Apple	1	0	0	1	-				
				-	-	-				0	Mulberry	23	0	0	23	-	0	0	0	
198	Martat Kalan	QLW 173 (1)	Pipeline	1	Plastic	4300	1	0	4,300	P.Granate	93	0	0	93	Sheddy	27	0	0	27	
				-						Apricot	4	0	0	4						
				-						Sanjid	2	0	0	2						
				-						Almond	8	0	0	8						
				-						Apple	2	0	0	2						
199	Martat Kalan	QLW 177		-	-	-				0	Mulberry	12	0	4	16	-				0
				-	-	-				0	P.Granate	0	0	47	47	-				0
				-	-	-				0	Sanjid	1	0	1	2	-				0
				-	-	-				0	Grapes	1	0	0	1	-				0

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							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 years	Seedling 1 - 5 years			Big 10 & above	Small 5 - 10	Seedling 1 - 5	
200	Martat Kalan	QLW 178	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	Sheddy	0	0	2	2
			-	-	-	-				0	P.Granate	57	0	0	57	-				0
			-	-	-	-				0	Sanjid	6	0	0	6	-				0
			-	-	-	-				0	Almond	0	5	6	11	-				0
201	Martat Kalan	QLW 179	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	422	0	3	1,266	P.Granate	25	0	0	25	Sheddy	3	0	0	3
					-	-					Sanjid	0	29	0	29	-				0
					-	-					Almond	15	0	0	15	-				0
					-	-					Mulberry	2	0	0	2	-				0
202	Martat Kalan	QLW 180	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Kaccha	115	100	4	11,500	Mulberry	18	0	0	18	-				
				Dry Well	1	Kaccha	9	9	30	2,430	-				0	-				0
203	Lahore	QLW 181	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	269	0	6	1,614	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	-				0
204	Lahore	QLW 180 (1)	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	660	0	6	3,960	-				0	-				0
205	Lahore	QLW 182	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	121	0	6	726	-				0	-				0
206	Lahore	QLW 183	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	75	0	7	525	-				0	-				0
207	Lahore	QLW 184	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	70	0	8	560	-				0	-				0
				Wall	1	Pacca	55	0	6	330	-					0	-			
208	Lahore	QLW 185	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Pacca	45	10	4	450	Mulberry	2	2	0	4	Sheddy	0	0	3	3
209	Lahore	QLW 185 (1)	Non Commercial	Masjid	1	Kaccha	35	16	9	560	-				0	-				0
				Veranda	1	Kaccha	35	11	8	385	-					0	-			
210	Lahore	QLW 186	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	99	0	5	495	Mulberry	0	4	0	4	-				0
211	Lahore	QLW 187	Non Residential	Room	1	Kaccha	14	14	8	196					0					0
				Shop + Veranda	1	Kaccha	14	30	9	420						0				
212	Lahore	QLW 185 (2)	-	-	-	-					Mulberry	4	0	0	4	-				0
213	Lahore	QLW 188	-	-	-	-					Mulberry	1	0	0	1	Sheddy	1	0	0	1

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							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq-ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly			Big 10 & above yearly	Small 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly	
214	Lahore	QLW 188 (1)	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	209	0	2	418	Mulberry	5	0	0	5	Sheddy	1	0	0	1
215	Lahore	QLW 186 (1)	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	286	0	2	572	Mulberry	4	0	0	4	-				0
216	Lahore	QLW 189	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	473	0	3	1,419	-				0	-				0
217	Lahore	QLW 190	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	253	0	3	759	-				0	-				0
218	Lahore	QLW 191	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	176	0	3	528	-				0	-				0
219	Lahore	QLW 192	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	209	0	3	627	-				0	-				0
220	Lahore	QLW 193	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	825	0	2	1,650	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	-				0
221	Lahore	QLW 194	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	808	0	2	1,616	-				0	-				0
222	Lahore	QLW 195	Non Commercial	Room (WITHOUT ROOF)	2	Kaccha	50	15	10	750	-				0	-				0
				Wall	1	Kaccha	405	0	3	1,215	-					0	-			
223	Lahore	QLW 196	Non Commercial	Room (WITHOUT ROOF)	2	Kaccha	50	15	10	750	-				0	-				0
				Wall	1	Kaccha	410	0	3	1,230	-					0	-			
224	Lahore	QLW195 (1) QLW 196 (1)	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	18	12	9	216	-				0	-				0
225	Lahore	QLW 180 (3) QLW 180 (4) QLW 180 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	3	0	0	3	-				0
226	Orad Shabozai	QLW 197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	6	3	0	9	Sheddy	3	0	0	3
227	Orad Shabozai	QLW 198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	0	3	0	3	-				0
228	Orad Shabozai	QLW 199	Non Commercial	Dry Well	1	Kaccha	5	5	50	1,250	Mulberry	3	0	0	3	-				0
				Wall	1	Kaccha	1457	0	2	2,914	-					0	-			
229	Orad Shabozai	QLW 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	-				0
230	Orad Shabozai	QLW 201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Mulberry	2	14	0	16	-				0
231	Orad Shabozai	QLW 63 (1)	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Pacca	73	73	4	5,329	-				0	-				0
232	Orad Shabozai	QLW 202	Commercial	Veranda	1	Kaccha	20	8	8	160	Mulberry	0	2	0	2	-				0
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Almond	0	1	0	1	-		



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							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 years	Seedling 1 - 5 years			Big 10 & above	Small 5 - 10	Seedling 1 - 5	Total No of Trees	
233	Orad Shabozai	QLW 203		-	-	-				0	Mulberry	3	0	0	3	-				0	
234	Orad Shabozai	QLW 189 (1)	Non Commercial	Room (Without Roof)	4	Kaccha	72	18	9	1,296	Mulberry	10	0	0	10	-				0	
235	Orad Shabozai	QLW 204	Non Commercial	Veranda	1	Kaccha	10	8	8	80	-				0	-				0	
236	Dalli	QLW 205	Non Commercial	Room	3	Kaccha	60	14	9	840	Mulberry	8	0	2	10	-				0	
				Wall	1	Kaccha	39	0	8	312						-					
				Pipeline	1	Plastic	77	3	0	231						-					
				Main Hole	1	Pacca	4	4	6	96						-					
				WELL	1	Kaccha	25	5	5	125						-					
237	Dalli	QLW 206	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	675	0	4	2,700	-				0	-				0	
238	Dalli	QLW 207	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	1200	0	5	6,000	-				0	-				0	
239	Dalli	QLW 207 (1)		Room	2	Kaccha	36	12	8	432	-				0	-				0	
240	Dalli	QLW 208	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	400	0	5	2,000	-				0	-				0	
241	Dalli	QLW 209	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	600	0	3	1,800	-				0	-				0	
242	Dalli	QLW 210	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	484	0	3	1,452	-				0	-				0	
243	Dalli	QLW 211	Non Commercial	Room	1	Kaccha	18	14	8	252	-				0	-				0	
244	Dalezai Shabozai	QLW 212	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Kaccha	100	50	4	5,000	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	Sheddy	3	0	0	3	
				Wall	1	Kaccha	465	0	4	1,860	-				0	-					0
				Main Hole	1	Pacca	4	4	6	96	-				0	-					0
245	Dalezai Shabozai	QLW 213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mulberry	10	0	0	10	-					0	
246	Dalezai Shabozai	QLW 214	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	530	0	4	2,120	Almond	15	0	0	15	-					0
247	Dalezai Shabozai	QLW 215	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Pacca	72	0	6	432	-				0	Sheddy	8	0	0	8	

S#	DF,s Demographic and Socio-economic profile																			
	old size with gender and qualification		Impact on Structures with Cost of Affected Structure					Affected Area		Fruit Trees							Wood Trees			
	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of trees			Total No of Trees
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft		Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 years			Seedling 1 - 5 years	Big 10 & above	Small 5 - 10	
248	Dalezai Shaboza	QLW 216	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	484	0	2	968	Almond	0	18	0	18	Sheddy	3	0	0	3
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P.Granate	0	0	3	3	-	-	-	0	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-	-	-	0
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fig	0	0	9	9	-	-	-	0
249	Dalezai Shaboza	QLW 217	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	638	0	2	1,276	Almond	0	0	36	36	-	-	-	0	
250	Dalezai Shaboza	QLW 218	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	360	0	4	1,440	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-	-	-	0	
						-	-	-	-	-	0	Apricot	0	16	0	16	-	-	-	0
						-	-	-	-	-	0	Almond	1	0	0	1	-	-	-	0
251	Dalezai Shaboza	QLW 219	Commercial	Shop	2	Kaccha	30	14	8	420	-	-	-	-	0	Sheddy	1	0	0	1
				Wall	1	Kaccha	105	5	5	525	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	
252	Dalezai Shaboza	QLW 220	Commercial	Shop + Veranda	2	Kaccha	30	0	8	240	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	Sheddy	2	0	0	2
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
253	Dalezai Shaboza	QLW 221	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	250	0	4	1,000	Mulberry	6	0	0	6	-	-	-	0	
				-	-	-	-	-	0	P.Granate	0	4	0	4	-	-	-	0		
254	Dalezai Shaboza	QLW 212 (1)	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	176	0	4	704	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0		
255	Dalezai Shaboza	QLW 222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mulberry	3	0	0	3	-	-	-	0	
256	Dalezai Shaboza	QLW 221 (1)	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	102	0	10	1,020	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0		
257	Dalezai Shaboza	QLW 223	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	250	0	5	1,250	Mulberry	0	0	1	1	Sheddy	0	3	0	3
258	Dalezai Shaboza	QLW 224	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	110	0	3	330	Mulberry	8	0	0	8	-	-	-	0	
259	Dalezai Shaboza	QLW 224 (1)	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	962	0	3	2,886	P.Granate	0	0	20	20	-	-	-	0	

S#	DF,s Demographic and Socio-economic profile																				
	old size with gender and qualification		Impact on Structures with Cost of Affected Structure					Affected Area		Fruit Trees							Wood Trees				
	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of trees			Total No of Trees	
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft		Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 years	Seedling 1 - 5 years			Big 10 & above	Small 5 - 10	Seedling 1 - 5		
260	Dalezai Shabozai	QLW 225 (1) QLW 225 (2) QLW 225 (3)	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	738	0	3	2,214	-				0	Sheddy	9	0	2	11	
				Talaab	1	Kaccha	50	0	50	2,500	-					0	-				0
261	Dalezai Shabozai	QLW 226	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	335	0	4	1,340	Mulberry	5	0	0	5	-				0	
262	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 227 QLW 227 (1)	-	-	-	-				0	P.Granate	0	4	0	4	Sheddy	3	0	0	3	
263	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 228	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	165	0	4	660	-				0	-				0	
264	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 229	-	-	-	-					Mulberry	5	0	0	5	-				0	
265	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 230	-	-	-	-					Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-				0	
266	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 231	Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	220	0	2	440	-				0	-				0	
				Shop (Without Roof)	1	Kaccha	15	22	9	135	-					0	-				0
				Shop	1	Kaccha	15	22	9	330	-					0	-				0
267	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 231 (1)	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	RENTEE								0					0	
268	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 232	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	15	12	8	180	Mulberry	13	0	0	13	-				0	
				Shop (without roof)	2	Kaccha	30	12	8	360	-					0	-			0	
				Wall	1	Kaccha	550	0	4	2,200	-					0	-			0	
269	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 233		Wall	1	Kaccha	784	0	3	2,352					0				0		
270	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 234	Non Commercial	Room	1	Kaccha	24	18	9	432	-				0	-			0		
271	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 235	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	250	0	3	750	-				0	-			0		
272	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 236	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	290	0	3	870	Mulberry	6	0	0	6	-			0		
273	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 237	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	335	0	3	1,005	-				0				0		
274	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 238	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	390	0	3	1,170	-				0				0		

S#	DF,s Demographic and Socio-economic profile																			
	old size with gender and qualification		Impact on Structures with Cost of Affected Structure					Affected Area		Fruit Trees							Wood Trees			
	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of trees			
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 years	Seedling 1 - 5 years			Big 10 & above	Small 5 - 10	Seedling 1 - 5	Total No of Trees
275	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 239	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	110	0	6	660	Mulberry	20	0	0	20	Sheddy	3	0	0	3
276	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 239 (1)	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	330	0	3	990	-				0					0
277	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 240		-	-	-				0	Mulberry	5	0	0	5	-				0
278	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 241	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	23	14	9	322	-				0	-				0
				Veranda	1	Kaccha	21	14	9	294						0				
279	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 1 (3)	Govt	Bath Room	1	Kaccha	6	6	6	36	Mulberry	3	0	0	3	Sheddy	0	4	0	4
280	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 242 QLW 243 QLW 243 (1)	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Kaccha	100	100	3	10,000	-				0	Sheddy	42	0	0	42
281	Dargai Shabozai	QLW 244	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	1	2	0	3	Sheddy	7	0	0	7
282	Bori Viyala	QLW 245	-	-	-	-				0	-				0	Sheddy	17	0	0	17
283	Bori Viyala	QLW 246	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	4	0	0	4	-				0
284	Bori Viyala	QLW 247	Commercial	Grassy Plot	1	Pacca	96	13	2	1,248	-				0	Sheddy	4	9	0	13
285	Bori Viyala	QLW 243 (2)	Commercial	Shop	6	Kaccha	60	18	9	1,080					0	Sheddy	7	0	0	7
				Veranda	1	Wood	30	12	7	360					0					0
				Cabbin	2	Wood	Shifting Charges Only						0							0
286	Bori Viyala	QLW 243 (3)	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	RENTEE							0					0	
287	Bori Viyala	QLW 243 (4)	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	RENTEE							0					0	
288	Bori Viyala	QLW 243 (5)	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	RENTEE							0					0	
289	Bori Viyala	QLW 243 (6)	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	RENTEE							0					0	
290	Bori Viyala	QLW 243 (7)	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	RENTEE							0					0	
291	Bori Viyala	QLW 243 (8)	Commercial	Cabbin	2	Wood	RENTEE							0					0	

S#	DF,s Demographic and Socio-economic profile																			
	old size with gender and qualification		Impact on Structures with Cost of Affected Structure					Affected Area		Fruit Trees							Wood Trees			
	Name of Moza/Settlement	No. of DPs	Category of Structure Affected	Name of Structure	No.	Structure Type	L	W	H	Area	Type of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees			Total No of Trees	Type of Trees	Nuber of trees			Total No of Trees
							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 years)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 years	Seedling 1 - 5 years			Big 10 & above	Small 5 - 10	Seedling 1 - 5	
292	Bori Viyala	QLW 243 (9)	Commercial	Hut + Veranda	1	Wood	Shifting Charges Only				-				0	Sheddy	1	0	0	1
				Shop + Veranda	1	Kaccha	13	23	9	299					0					0
293	Bori Viyala	QLW 243 (10)	Commercial	Shop + Veranda	1	Kaccha	RENTEE								0					0
294	Bori Viyala	QLW 244	Commercial	Veranda	1	Kaccha	11	25	9	275	-				0	-				0
				Veranda	1	Kaccha	21	14	9	294					0					0
295	Bori Viyala	QLW 244 (1)		Veranda	1	Kaccha	RENTEE								0					0
296	Bori Viyala	QLW 244 (2)		Veranda	1	Kaccha	RENTEE								0					0
297	Bori Viyala	QLW 245	Commercial	Veranda	1	Kaccha	16	11	9	176	-				0	-				0
298	Bori Viyala	QLW 244 (3) QLW 246	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	10	14	9	140					0					0
299	Bori Viyala	QLW 246 (1)	Commercial	Veranda	1	Kaccha	11	33	9	363	-				0	-				0
300	Bori Viyala	QLW 247		Veranda	1	Kaccha	12	18	8	216					0					0
301	Bori Viyala	QLW 245 (1)	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	14	18	9	252					0					0
				Diesel unit	1	Iron	Shifting Charges Only								0					0
302	Saghrail	QLW 248	Non Commercial	Water Tank	1	Pacca	41.0	7.0	7.0	287	Mulberry	6	0	0	6	-				0
	Saghrail			Water Channel	1	Pacca	15	3	2	45	-				0	-				0
303	Saghrail	QLW 249	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Pacca	43	42	5	1,806	Mulberry	4	0	0	4	Sheddy	15	0	0	15
											P.Granate	2	0	0	2	-				0
											Apple	5	0	0	5	-				0
304	Saghrail	QLW 250	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Kaccha	150	100	4	15,000	Mulberry	8	0	0	8	Sheddy	8	12	6	26
305	Saghrail	QLW 251	Non Commercial	Pipeline	1	Plastic	1250	1	2	1,250	-				0	Sheddy	32	0	0	32
306	Kahnra Kala	QLW 252 QLW 253	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	9	0	0	9	Sheddy	4	0	0	4

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							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10-yearly)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10-yearly	Seeding 1 - 5 yearly			Big 10 & above yearly	Small 5 - 10 yearly	Seeding 1 - 5 yearly		
307	Kahnra Kala	QLW 254	Non Commercial	Talaab	1	Pacca	50	5	5	250	-				0	Sheddy	36	17	4	57	
				Talaab	1	Kaccha	100	20	3	2,000	-					0	-				0
				Wall	1	Kaccha	180	0	10	1,800	-					0	-				0
				Pipeline	1	Plastic	1230	1	0	1,230	-					0	-				0
308	Kahnra Kala	QLW 255	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	360	0	3	1,080	-				0	-			0		
309	Kahnra Kala	QLW 1 (4)	Govt	Check Post	1	Kaccha	18	16	10	180	-				0					0	
310	Kahnra Kala	QLW 256	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	280	0	3	840	-				0	-				0	
311	Kahnra Kala	QLW 257	Non Commercial	Wall	1	Kaccha	310	0	3	930	-				0	-				0	
312	Nawab Karez	QLW 258	Non Commercial	Water Channel	1	Pacca	40	3	2	120	Mulberry	11	0	0	11	Sheddy	1	0	0	1	
				Water Channel	1	Pacca	17	3	2	51	Ber	0	12	0	12	-				0	
				Main Hole	1	Pacca	4	4	5	80	-					0	-				0
313	Nawab Karez	QLW 1 (5)	Govt	Check Post	3	Kaccha	30	10	8	300	-				0	Sheddy	10	0	0	10	
314	Vehar Kala	QLW 259	-	-	-	-					Ber	54	0	0	54	-				0	
315	Vehar Kala	QLW 260	-	-	-	-					Ber	30	0	0	30	-				0	
316	Saanjho	QLW 261 QLW 261 (1) QLW 261 (2)	-	-	-	-				0	-				0	Sheddy	70	0	0	70	
317	Saanjho	QLW 262	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	2	0	0	2	Sheddy	5	0	0	5	
318	Mae Waal (Mekhtar)	QLW 261 (3) QLW 261 (4)	-	-	-	-				0	Almond	9	0	0	9	Sheddy	53	0	0	53	
319	Mae Waal (Mekhtar)	QLW 263 QLW 263 (1)	-	-	-	-				0	-				0	Sheddy	8	0	0	8	

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							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above 10 yearly)	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly			Big 10 & above	Small 5 - 10	Seedling 1 - 5	
320	Mae Waal (Mekhtar)	QLW 264	-	-	-	-				0	Almond	1	0	0	1	Sheddy	3	0	0	3
			-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	-				0
			-	-	-	-				0	Apple	1	0	0	1	-				0
			-	-	-	-				0	Grapes	0	0	1	1					0
			-	-	-	-				0	Sanjid	0	2	0	2					0
			-	-	-	-				0	P.Granate	0	0	2	2					0
321	Mae Waal (Mekhtar)	QLW 261 (5)	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	5	0	0	5	Sheddy	3	0	72	75
322	Mae Waal (Mekhtar)	QLW 265	-	-	-	-				0	Almond	0	6	0	6	-				0
323	Mae Waal (Mekhtar)	QLW 266	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	3	0	0	3	-				0
324	Mae Waal (Mekhtar)	QLW 267	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	10	0	0	10	-				0
325	Mae Waal (Mekhtar)	QLW 30 (1)	-	Water Channel	1	Pacca	77	3	3	231	-				0	-				0
326	Mae Waal (Mekhtar)	QLW 261 (6)	-	-	-	-					Mulberry	6	0	0	6	-				0
327	Konak	QLW 261 (7)	-	-	-	-					Mulberry	5	0	0	5	Sheddy	33	40	22	95
		QLW 265 (1)	-	-	-	-					Almond	0	6	0	6					0
328	Konak	QLW 268	-	-	-	-					Mulberry	3	0	0	3	Sheddy	8	0	0	8
329	Konak	QLW 269	-	-	-	-				0	-				0	Sheddy	1	1	0	2
330	Konak	QLW 270	-	-	-	-				0	-				0	Sheddy	70	50	30	150

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							Ft	Ft	Ft	Sq.ft	Type of Fruit Trees	Fruit Bearing: (Above	Non-Bearing 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5 yearly			Big 10 & above yearly	Small 5 - 10 yearly	Seedling 1 - 5	
331	Chamoze	QLW 271	-	-	-	-				0	Ber	2	0	0	2	Sheddy	27	0	13	40
332	Chamoze	QLW 272	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	4	0	0	4	Sheddy	2	0	0	2
333	Chamoze	QLW 273	Commercial	Veranda	1	Kaccha	18	12	8	216	Mulberry	1	0	0	1	Sheddy	4	0	4	8
334	Chamoze	QLW 274	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	20	13	8	260	-				0	-				0
335	Chamoze	QLW 274 (1)	Commercial	Shop	1	Kaccha	RENTEE								0					0
336	Chamoze	QLW 275	Non Commercial	Pipeline	1	Plastic	680	6	1	4,080					0					0
337	Chamoze	QLW 276	-	-	-	-				0	-				0	Sheddy	6	0	0	6
338	Chamoze	QLW 277	-	-	-	-				0					0	Sheddy	3	0	0	3
339	Chamoze	QLW 278	Commercial	Cabbin	2	Wood	Lump Sum Shifting Charges								0					0
340	Chamoze	QLW 279	Commercial	Cabbin	1	Wood	Lump Sum Shifting Charges								0					0
341	Chamoze	QLW 280	Commercial	Cabbin	1	Wood	Lump Sum Shifting Charges								0					0
342	Chamoze	QLW 281	Commercial	Cabbin	1	Wood	Lump Sum Shifting Charges								0					0
343	Chamoze	QLW 114 (1)	Govt	Check Post	1	Pacca	12	18	10	120					0					0
344	Kotki	QLW 282	-	-	-	-				0	Mulberry	4	0	0	4	Sheddy	9	0	0	9



**List of participants in Consultative Meetings and Focus Group Discussions**

S#	Dated	Mouza/ Venue	Name of Participants	Concerns Raised	
1	15/9/2016 and 21/9/2016	<b>Drazinda</b>	Abdul Qadir	Increase in road Accidents	
2			Salim	No	
3			Muhammad Din	No	
4			Saifullah	Loss of Structures	
5			M. Khan	No	
6		<b>Zar Karez</b>	H Raz Muhammad	No	
7			Abdul Hakeem	Loss of Assets	
8			Kala Khan	Loss of Trees	
9	16/09/2016 & 12/10/2016	<b>Shah Karez</b>	Sher Muhammad	Loss of Trees	
10			Younas Khan	No	
11			Mulla Abdullah	No	
12			Nazar Khan	Loss of Land	
13			M Hassan	Loss of Business	
14			Abdul Razaq	No	
15			Dad Muhammad	No	
16			<b>Lasti + AsgharLon</b>	Abdul Hameed	Increase in road Accidents
17		Haji Juma		Loss of Property	
18		<b>Orad Shabozai</b>	H Zarghoon	Loss of Trees	
19			Nawab Khan	Loss of Business	
20			Baitullah	Loss of Property	
21			Faiz Muhammad	No	
22		15/09/2016 & 13/10/2016	<b>Martat Kalan + Lahore + Dargai Kadezai</b>	Muhammad Khan	No
23				Abdul Latif	No
24				Abdul Hakeem	Loss of Trees
25	Fazal Muhammad			No	
26	Nazar Muhammad			Loss of Structures	
27	Sobedar			No	
28	Muhammad Aslam			Loss of Business	
29	Aupa			No	
30	Khair Muhammad			No	
31	Yaqoob			Loss of Structures	
32	Ghazi Khan			No	
33	Yaqoob			Increase in road Accidents	
34	<b>Dalezai Shabozai</b>		Musa Gul	No	
35			H. Katai	No	
36			Daulat	Loss of Business	
37			Dusmaal	Loss of Land	
38			Yar Muhammad	No	
39			Pashuk	No	
40			Abdul Rahim	Loss of Land	
41			<b>Bori Viyala + Saghrai</b>	Muhammad Jameel	Loss of Business
42				Abdul Manan	No
43				Ayaz Khan	No
44	Lal Jan			Loss of Rental Business	
45	<b>Nawab Karez</b>		Abdul Khaliq	No	
46			Zia ul Haq	No	
47	<b>Mae wal + Chamoz</b>		Mirza Khan	Loss of Assets	
48			Sahib Jan	No	

**A. List of Participant in Consultative Meetings during Preparation of Impact Inventory**

S#	Dated	Mouza/ Venue	Name of Participants	Concerns Raised
1	19/9/2013	<b>Drazinda</b>	Abdul Matin	Increase in road Accidents
2			Juma Khan	No
3			Nasib Khan	No
4			Salim	Loss of Structures
5			M. Khan	No
6		<b>Zar Karez</b>	Abdul Baqi	No
7			Zafarullah	Loss of Assets
8			Hameedullah	Loss of Business
9	20/09/2013	<b>Shah Karez</b>	Shahbaz	Loss of Trees
10			Abdul Rehman	No
11			Gul Dad	No
12			Mulla Abdullah	No
13			Nazar Khan	Loss of Land
14			Hassan	No
15			Raz. M	No
16			H. Umar	No
17			Mehrab Khan	Improved economic activity
18			Rafiulah	Improved economic activity
19		Waheed Ullah	Improved economic activity	
20		<b>Lasti + AsgharLon</b>	Khudaidad	Increase in road Accidents
21			Haji Juma	Loss of Property
22		<b>Orad Shabozai</b>	H. Zarghoon	Loss of Land
23			Asmatullah	No
24			Abdul Zahir	Loss of Property
25			Master Mian Khan	Improved economic activity
26	21/09/2013	<b>Martat Kalan + Lahore + Dargai Kadezai</b>	Khan Bedaar	No
27			Hashim	No
28			M. Nawaz	Loss of Trees
29			Malik Yameen	No
30			Abdul Bari	No
31			M. Jan	Loss of Structures
32			Laloon	No
33			Noor. M Shah	No
34			Molvi Khaliq Dad	Loss of Business
35			Sahibjan	No
36			Abdul Razaq	No
37			Yaqoob	Loss of Structures
38			Bismillah	No
39		<b>Dalezai Shabozai</b>	Haji Kala Khan	Increase in road Accidents
40			Dusmaal	No
41			H. Katai	No
42			Musa Gul	Loss of Business
43			Nasrullah	Loss of Land
44			Wajib	No
45			Pashuk	No
46	Rahim Jan		Loss of Land	
47	<b>Bori Viyala + Saghray</b>	Ayaz Khan	No	
48		Jalal Khan	No	
49		Abdul Hakim	No	

S#	Dated	Mouza/ Venue	Name of Participants	Concerns Raised
50			Abdul Aleem	Loss of Property
51		<b>Nawab Karez</b>	Abdul Khaliq	No
52			Zia ul Haq	No
53		<b>Vehar Kala</b>	Sher Khan	Loss of Assets
54			Ahsanullah	No

**B. List of Participants in Meetings with Public Office Holders**

Name	Designation	Department
<b>Quetta</b>		
Mr. Agha Inayat Ullah	GM Const: Balochistan	National Highway Authority, Quetta, Balochistan
Mr. Abdul Manan	Dy. Director Land/Legal	National Highway Authority, Quetta, Balochistan
Mr. Rehmatullah	Dy. Director Maintenance	National Highway Authority, Loralai. Balochistan
<b>Loralai</b>		
M Zaman Bazai,	Deputy Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner Office Loralai
Abdul Samad,	Executive Engineer (B&R),	Buildings Department Loralai
Noor M Nasar,	Dy Director (Agri),	Agricultural Department Loralai

**BROCHURE/ INFORMATION BOOKLET (TO BE TRANSLATED IN URDU)**  
**Baluchistan 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 shoulders. 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 Baluchistan 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 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.

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 displaced 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 APs 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 DP'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 DPs.
- The salvaged material of all affected assets will be the property of the DPs and no deductions will be made in this regard.
- 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 DPs 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.
- During resettlement planning, preparation and implementation meaningful consultations will be held with the stakeholder including DPs 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 DPs 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) ٹروپ مغل کوٹ (N-50)

(ii) قلعہ سیف اللہ لورالی و بیگم رڈ (N-70)

## 1. ابتدائیہ:-

حکومت پاکستان نے ایشیائی ترقیاتی بینک کے تعاون سے قومی شاہرات ٹروپ تا مغل کوٹ (N-50) و قلعہ سیف اللہ لورالی و بیگم 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 سائڈوں کو بھی پختہ نہ کیا گیا ہے۔ ڈیزائمن 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 دوریہ 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 بنک (ADB) کی پالیسی برائے سماجی تحفظ 2009 کے اغراض و مقاصد

ایشیائی ترقیاتی بنک کی پالیسی برائے سماجی تحفظ 2009 ایشیائی بنک کی مدد سے وقوع پذیر ہونے والے تعمیراتی منصوبہ جات کے دوران سماجی و ماحولیاتی تحفظ کی ضمانت کے ذریعے ترقیاتی کاموں کی پائیداری مہیا کرتی 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 وڈیزائمن کے مقبولات 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 کئی 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 مد نظر 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 بزریہ 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۔
  - ☆ ملکہ جات مالکان اثاثہ کی ملکیت ہونگے اور ملکہ 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 حقداران 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 بہم 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 – 1  
Provincial B & R,  
District Lorlai.

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

No. 520/18 Dated: 18/10/2016


Subject:- **ASSESSMENT OF STRUCTURES FOR QLW (N – 70) ROAD PROJECT.**

Reference:- Your Letter No. DD (L&S)/NHA/QTA/16/3804, dated; 03<sup>rd</sup> October, 2016.

As desired in your letter under reference on the subject cited above, the required information is submitted herewith on the following prescribed format for your kind information and further necessary action please.

**Assessment of Structures as Per Scheduled Government Rates for 2016.**

S#	Structure	Types of Structure			Area Covered	Rate	Total Amount
		Pacca	Kacha	Semi-Pacca			
1	House	1500/-	560/-	880/-		Per/sq.ft	
2	Shop	1500/-	560/-	880/-		Per/sq.ft	
3	Well	45/-	25/-	30/-		Per/sq.ft	
4	Wall	230/-	90/-	140/-		Per/sq.ft	
5	Masjid/ Madrassa	1500/-	600/-	900/-		Per/sq.ft	
6	School	1600/-	700/-	1000/-		Per/sq.ft	
7	Govt. Buildings	1460/-	570/-	890/-		Per/sq.ft	

  
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER – 1  
PROVINCIAL B & R DISTRICT  
LORALAI

List of Project Affected Structures QLW (N - 70) Road Project, Distt; Lorlai

S#	Structure Type	Rate/sq.ft (Raw Material)	Rate/sq.ft (Solid Material)	Rate /sq.ft (Raw/Stone)	Remarks
1	Room	542/-	1540/-	335/-	
2	Shop	554/-	1540/-	335/-	
3	Wall	88/-	220/-	132/-	
4	Water Pond (Laab)	5/-	330/-	-	
5	Water Channel (Kali)	5/-	230/-		
6	Water Tank	-	300/-	-	
7	Veranda	552/-	1540/-	335/-	
8	Facet Veranda	500/-			Shifting Charges
9	Hut (hugg)	200/-	-	-	Shifting Charges
10	Gate Pillar	554/-	1540/-	335/-	
11	Concrete Pipe	-	330/-		
12	Plastic Pipe	-	70/-		
13	Sight Board (Aluminium)	-	50,000/-	-	Shifting Charges
14	Diesel Dispenser Unit	-	50,000/-		Shifting Charges
15	Grassy Plot	-	-	-	
16	Concrete Floor	-	Rs.1508/100 ft		
17	Room Without Roof	88/-	220/-	132/-	
18	House Without Roof	88/-	220/-	132/-	
19	Supporting Wire for Roofing	-	-	-	Shifting Charges

Executive Engineer I  
Provincial Government  
Lorlai.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR AGRICULTURE  
(EXTENSION LORALAI)

No. 222

Dated: Lorlai the 18<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2016.

To,

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

**Subject:- ASSESSMENT OF SCHEDULED RATES OF TREES FOR QLW (N - 70) ROAD PROJECT.**

With reference to your office letter No. DD (L&S)/NHA/QTA/16/3805, dated; 03<sup>rd</sup> Oct 2016 on the subject cited above.

2. Kindly find enclosed herewith the detailed information regarding Assessment of Scheduled Rates of Trees on the prescribed performa submitted for further necessary action please.

Copy for Information to:-

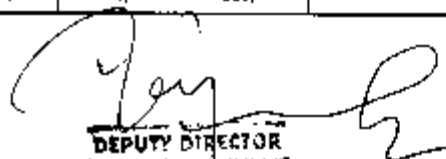
1. The Deputy Commissioner Lorlai.
2. Agriculture Officer Lorlai.

  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR AGRICULTURE  
(EXTENSION) LORALAI,  
**DEPUTY DIRECTOR**  
FOR AGRICULTURE (EXTENSION)  
LORALAI

DEPUTY DIRECTOR AGRICULTURE  
(EXTENSION) LORALAI.

**List of Project Affected Trees (Category Wise) N-70 (QLW) Project,  
Distt: Loralai**

S#	Trees	1 to 5 Years	5 - 10 Years	10 and above years	Remarks
1	Apple	4288/-	8576/-	32576/-	
2	Apricot	3433/-	7876/-	22876/-	
3	Almond	3938/-	7876/-	18876/-	
4	Pear	3938/-	7876/-	12376/-	
5	Tooth. Sargic, Bala. Fig	2628/-	6216/-	6216/-	
6	Chapes	2000/-	3000/-	5000/-	
7	Peach	3538/-	7876/-	13876/-	
8	Pome Granate	3938/-	7876/-	16876/-	
9	Keekar, Wala, Ghaz. Chinar	1200/-	1800/-	2500/-	
10	Dares	1200/-	3000/-	5000/-	
11	Walr	3528/-	6216/-	6216/-	
12	Rose (Gulab)	100/-	220/-	500/-	

  
**DEPUTY DIRECTOR**  
 Of Agriculture & Livestock  
 Loralai