

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

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**PAK: 48078-002/MFF Second Power Transmission Enhancement
Investment Program**
(ADB Project No. 48078)

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Asian Development Bank



**NATIONAL TRANSMISSION AND DESPATCH
COMPANY (NTDC), PAKISTAN**

**MFF II PAK Second Power Transmission
Enhancement Investment Program**

**500 kv Muzaffargarh Ext. and Transmission Line
Muzaffargarh, Multan Guddu, D.G. Khan**

Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)



May 2016

Prepared by

**National Transmission and Despatch Company, Environment
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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
DDR	Due Diligence Report
EXT	Extension
GIS	Gas Insulated Substation
HPP	Hydropower Sub-project
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
kV	Kilo Volt
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MFF	Multi-tranche financing facility
MVA	Mega Volts Ampere (Capacity)
NTDC	National Transmission and Dispatch Company (Pakistan)
PC-1	Planning Commission-1
PTEP	Power Transmission Enhancement Program
S&I	Survey and Investigation
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Acre of land – acre is a unit of measurement for land and 2.471 acre is equal to one hectare of land.

Affected Family -All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project, or any of its components. It may consist of a nuclear family or an extended family group.

Affected Person/Party -Any person affected by Project-related changes in use of land, water,natural resources, or income losses.

Compensation - Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.

Cut-off-date: The date on which census/ inventory assessment is made. All people affected on the date of census are considered as eligible for the payment of compensation.

Encroachers/ squatters: People who have trespassed onto private/community land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or land improvements that they will lose.

Entitlement - Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Income Restoration: Re-establishment of income sources and livelihoods of APs.

Involuntary Resettlement – Economic and physical dislocation resulting from a development project

Land Acquisition - The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to alienate all or part of the land a person owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of the government agency for public purpose in return for a consideration.

Village/ Mouza: A demarcated territory, for which a separate revenue record (Cadastral map) is maintained by the Revenue Department.

Rehabilitation: Compensatory measures provided under the ADB Policy Framework on Involuntary Resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets.

Relocation - Rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land, and public infrastructure in another location.

Replacement Cost: The value determined to be fair compensation for various types of agricultural and residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities based on current market rates; the cost of rebuilding houses and structures at current market prices of building materials and labor, without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material.

Vulnerable Groups: Distinct group of people who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. The policy defines vulnerable groups as households below the poverty line, the elderly, those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The original draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) of 500 kV Muzaffargarh extension and associated 261 km long transmission lines (TL) consisting of 4 lots of TL sections from Guddu to Muzaffargarh and D.G. Khan to Multan was prepared by National Transmission and despatch Company (NTDC) in 2014 under tranche 4 of the ongoing Multitranche Financing Facility I (MFF I), loan 3203. The draft LARP was uploaded at ADB's website and disclosed by NTDC to DPs in consultation meetings. However the TL installation works had to be rescheduled beyond the completion date of MFF I due to which implementation of LARP could not commence as planned. This is now proposed to be retroactively financed under tranche I of MFF II, which is currently under processing.
2. The proposed MFF II aims to improve Pakistan's power transmission infrastructure and management. It provides the required continuity to support the investment plans and sector interventions over medium to long term to achieve reliable and quality power transmission and service coverage in Pakistan. Further, it provides critical mass, predictability and continuity to the National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC) for their long-term investment planning, and enables the funding agency, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), to align the provision of financing with NTDC's project readiness. The proposed 2nd investment program is in continuity of the ongoing MFF I (MFF 007) that aims to improve power transmission infrastructure and management in Pakistan. The MFF I and other similar investments internationally financed have resulted in transmission losses falling to 2.92% in 2013, and increased power transmitted from 66,203 GWh (2005) to 87,080 GWh (2013).
3. The 2nd proposed investment program includes: (i) staged physical investments in the transmission system to increase transmission capacity, improve efficiency and energy security, and evacuate additional sources of power; and (ii) nonphysical investments to support institutional efficiency, cost recovery, competition, transparency and good governance within the sector.
4. This draft LARP has been prepared by NTDC (executing agency of the investment program) in conformity with ABD's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS), the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) of the financing facility and applicable laws and regulations of the Government of Pakistan (GOP) including the Land Acquisition Act 1864, and has endorsed the LARP for its implementation and public disclosure to NTDC and ADB websites and DPs.
5. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) impacts of the project have been assessed as insignificant as no DPs (250 in total) will be physically displaced from housing or lose more than 10% their productive resources. In total 250 farmers will lose less than 10% of the crops cultivated area including 40 farmers who will lose trees also. Other than this there will be no impact to the land (project does not require land acquisition) and no structures of any types, i.e. residential, commercial, agricultural or communal will be impacts by installation of TL. Therefore the project has been categorized "B" for Involuntary Resettlement and "C" for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) as people living around the TL corridor and adjancet areas do not recognize themselves as IPs as defined in SPS 2009.
6. The socioeconomic conditions of APs have been benchmarked in the draft LARP based on the primary data collected from the field through conducting field surveys and consultations with APs and general public. This is supplemented by secondary data collected/maintained by Directorate of Agriculture, Economics & Marketing, Forest Department, District Population Census, Economic Survey of Pakistan and relevant websites. The primary data included the census of 100% APs, socioeconomic profile of

25% (65 DPs) of total 250 APs and 15 Nos. consultations with APs and members of local community. The inventory of losses (IOL) prepared in 2014 has been updated in May 2016 based on the desk review of latest information provided by Environment and Social Impact Cell (ESIC) of NTDC. The impacts cut-off date, previously declared in 2014, has also been reestablished and communicated by ESIC to APs in the month of May 2016; May 5 to be more precise.

7. The total estimated cost of draft LARP is Rs. 85.23 million (\$ 0.81million) which will be updated based on the final rates to be provided by the Agriculture and Forest Departments for the year 2016. The NTDC/PMU is responsible for timely allocation and transfer of funds for payments to the APs according the phased schedule provided in the LARP.

8. The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix presented as follows:

Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Arable Land	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Farmer/ Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Leaseholder/ Sharecropper (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, in cash or kind, for all damaged crops and trees
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees
Arable Land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact	Farmer/ Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or; Cash compensation plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge for affected land at replacement cost based on market value free of taxes, registration and transfer costs and fees and any depreciation values.
		Leaseholder/ Sharecropper (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmer/Titleholder Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)

MFF II: Draft LARP of 500 kV Muzaffargarh Sub-project

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)
Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or Cash compensation plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge for affected land at replacement cost based on market value free of taxes, registration and transfer costs and fees and any depreciation values.
		Renter/ Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-3 months allowance (at OPL level Rs. 15,000/ month)
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 15,000).
Houses/ Structures		All relevant APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure.
Crops	Crops affected	All APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused by grid construction, tower base, stringing and access. All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.
Trees	Trees affected	All APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. Fruit trees: Cash compensation based on lost production based on the yearly produce of tree and investment cost needed to re-grow the tree to equivalent productive capacity.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All APs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary. Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (at OPL level Rs. 15,000/ month).
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All APs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month (Rs. 15,000).
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable APs livelihood	Households' below poverty line and female headed households, disable persons of HH.	All affected vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (Rs. 9,000 at OPL Punjab) on account of livelihood restoration support. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deal appropriately during subsub-project implementation according to the ADB Safeguard Policy

9. The NTDC's Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for further updating or finalizing of this draft LARP at final detailed design¹ and obtaining ADB's approval prior to starting the implementation of final LARP. The ESIC of PMU will be responsible for day-t-day implementation of LARP in accordance with the procedures laid-down in this LARP providing internal and external monitoring reports of implementation as specified in the final LARP.

10. Internal monitoring of LARP will be undertaken by PMU/ESIC on a quarterly basis (provide stand alone monitoring reports, separate from overall quarterly progress report of the project) and semiannual external monitoring reports will be provided by an external monitoring agency or an individual consultant hired by NTDC. Additional internal/external monitoring reports will have to be provided as and when needed before start of civil works to confirm/validate payments made to the APs before construction startup.

¹ Type of this sub-project will be known as "**Turn-key project**" that is constructed by a developer and turned over to a NTDC in a ready-to-use condition, which includes "**design, supply, and installation**".

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1. The original draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) of 500 kV Muzaffargarh extension and associated 261 km long transmission lines (TL) consisting of 4 lots of TL sections from Guddu to Muzaffargarh and D.G. Khan to Multan was prepared by National Transmission and despatch Company (NTDC) in 2014 under tranche 4 of the ongoing Multitranches Financing Facility I (MFF I), loan 3203. The draft LARP was uploaded at ADB's website and disclosed by NTDC to DPs in consultation meetings. However the TL installation works had to be rescheduled beyond the completion date of MFF I due to which implementation of LARP could not commence as planned. This is now proposed to be retroactively financed under tranche I of MFF II, which is currently under processing. The TL route alignment passes through 49 villages of 5 Tehsils, fall in the jurisdiction of 4 District named as Kashmore (Sindh), Rajanpur, D.G. Khan and Muzaffargarh of the Punjab province.

2. The proposed MFF II aims to improve Pakistan's power transmission infrastructure and management. It provides the required continuity to support the investment plans and sector interventions over medium to long term to achieve reliable and quality power transmission and service coverage in Pakistan. Further, it provides critical mass, predictability and continuity to the National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC) for their long-term investment planning, and enables the funding agency, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), to align the provision of financing with NTDC's project readiness. The proposed 2nd investment program is in continuity of the ongoing MFF I (MFF 007) that aims to improve power transmission infrastructure and management in Pakistan. The MFF I and other similar investments internationally financed have resulted in transmission losses falling to 2.92% in 2013, and increased power transmitted from 66,203 GWh (2005) to 87,080 GWh (2013).

3. The MFF II program includes: (i) staged physical investments in the transmission system to increase transmission capacity, improve efficiency and energy security, and evacuate additional sources of power; and (ii) nonphysical investments to support institutional efficiency, cost recovery, competition, transparency and good governance within the sector. It aims to improve Pakistan's power transmission infrastructure and management. It provides the required continuity to support the investment plans and sector interventions over medium to long term to achieve reliable and quality power transmission and service coverage in Pakistan. Further, it provides critical mass, predictability and continuity to the National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC) for their long-term investment planning, and enables the funding agency, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), to align the provision of financing with NTDC's project readiness. This proposed investment program is in continuity of the ongoing similar MFF 007 that aims to improve power transmission infrastructure and management in Pakistan. The MFF 007 and other similar investments internationally financed have resulted in transmission losses falling to 2.92% in 2013, and increased power transmitted from 66,203 GWh (2005) to 87,080 GWh (2013).

4. The proposed investment program builds on the work completed under MFF 007 and aims to continue to support NTDC in improving power transmission infrastructure and management in Pakistan. The proposed investment program includes: (i) staged physical investments in the transmission system to increase transmission capacity, improve efficiency and energy security, and evacuate additional sources of power; and (ii) nonphysical investments to support institutional efficiency, cost recovery, competition, transparency and good governance within the sector.

5. This draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared by NTDC (project executing agency) for the investment program in conformity with ABD's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS 2009) and applicable laws and regulations of the Government of Pakistan (GOP), and is endorsed for its implementation and public disclosure to NTDC and ADB websites and DPs.

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) impacts of the project have been assessed as insignificant as no DPs (250 in total) will be physically displaced from housing or lose more than 10% their productive resources. In total 250 farmers will lose less than 10% of the crops cultivated area including 40 farmers who will lose trees also. Other than this there will be no impact to the land (project does not require land acquisition) and no structures of any types, i.e. residential, commercial, agricultural or communal will be impacted by installation of TL. Therefore the project has been categorized "B" for Involuntary Resettlement and "C" for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) as people living around the TL corridor and adjacent areas do not recognize themselves as IPs as defined in SPS 2009. The impacts will be compensated in a phased manner but before startup of construction activities. The three phases of payments are laying foundation works for towers (ii) erection of towers and (iii) stringing of wires.

1.2 Sub-project Description

6. The salient features of the sub-project are briefly discussed in this section of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP).

7. About 747 MW additional generations has been proposed to be installed within the vicinity of the existing Thermal power station at Guddu. Interconnection of this additional generation is not possible at existing 500 kV substation at Guddu Power Station due to the fact that there is no provision of extension at 500 kV and 220 kV switchyards to accommodate this additional generation 747 MW. Interconnection of the additional 747 MW CCPP has been proposed at 500 kV voltage level by construction of 500 kV transmission lines and substation facilities as the generated power will not be consumed in its vicinity and will flow towards mid-country / northern part of the system. The scope of work under this subproject includes, a) 500 kV transmission lines on 4 bundled Drake Conductor for the exiting Guddu – Multan (R.Y.Khan) 500 kV circuit at 500 kV New substation (4 km), b) 500 kV Guddu New – Muzaffargarh transmission line on 4 bundled Drake conductor (256 km), c) 500 kV Transmission Lines on 4 bundled Drake Conductor for in/Out of the D.G.Khan – Multan 500 kV transmission line at 500 kv Muzaffargarh substation (10 km) and three 500 kV lines bays at Muzaffargarh substation.

8. This sub-project in NTDC system is a part of NTDC's overall power development program and is proposed to strengthen the transmission system. In the recent years, there was quantum jump in the power demand as a result of which NTDC systems to stress and congestion at various strategic locations. Thereby, the system was stretched beyond capacity and this caused overloading which resulted in even forced outages. This has necessitated that the transmission system be strengthened and expanded to fulfill the need for secure, safe and reliable power supply and to meet not only the existing requirements but also the future demand of the country for sustained economic growth. Thus, in order to meet the urgent requirement of NTDC system it has been proposed an extension of 500 kV Muzaffargarh alongwith allied transmission lines.

1.3 Sub-project Alignment

9. Based on the alignment/ route alignment of transmission line marked on the GT Sheet and consultations/ accompany with the surveyors of Survey & Investigation (S&I) section of NTDC, field survey was carried out the findings of which are explained below.

Route alignment

10. In addition to the extension of existing 500 kV Grid station, installation of transmission line (Guddu – Muzaffargarh, Guddu – Multan and D.G. Khan - Multan). The route alignment of T/L of this sub-project passes through 49 villages of 5 Tehsils, fall in the jurisdiction of 4 District named as Kashmore (Sindh), Rajanpur, D.G. Khan and Muzaffargarh of the Punjab province. There will be installation of 717 towers, i.e. each tower at distance of 357 m as reported by Survey & Investigation Section of NTDC.

Width of RoW

11. In consultation with the Survey & Investigation section of NTDC and the E&SIC (PMU), NTDC, the width of RoW for T/L considered was 50 m, i.e. 25 m on either side from the centre of transmission line and it was 225 m² (i.e. 15m x15m) in case of tower spotting.

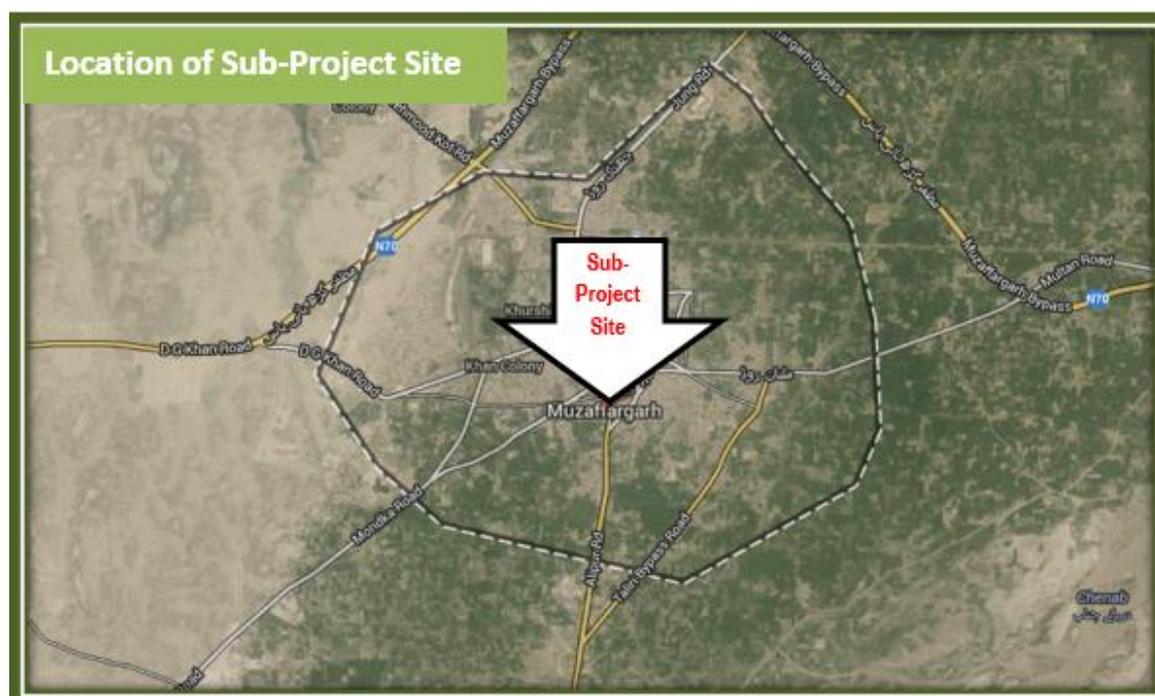
1.4 Alternatives for Minimizing the Sub-project Impacts

12. In general, it was observed that the following steps were taken into account by S&I section of NTDC in consultation with the PMU (NTDC) to minimize the social impacts of this sub-project using different alternatives:

- Location for the construction of new grid station identified at barren and government owned land in order to avoid private land acquisition;
- Impact on settlements/ villages was avoided, while selecting the route alignment for feeding installation of transmission line;
- Efforts were made to select an alignment, where demolishing of both private and public structures/ infrastructure could be avoided;

13. The location map of the proposed sub-project is illustrated in Figure 1.1 given below.

Figure 1.1: Location Map of the proposed Sub-project



14. The proposed sub-project involves the extension of existing grid station (it is not new it is extension) grid station, installation of towers and feeding transmission line. There is varying degree of impacts at different stages of implementation of sub-project activities, such as:

- i). Extension of existing grid station.
- ii). Installation of towers including i) excavation, ii) towers erection and iii) stringing;
- iii). In order to have an access to tower installation, the private agricultural land will also be affected due to which, there would be loss of crops and trees.
- iv). Installation of transmission lines - stringing activity

15. This LARP covers the social impacts due to the extension of existing grid station, installation of towers and feeding line. This sub-project does not involve any land acquisition as there is an extension in the existing grid. However, due to the installation of 717 towers and 256 km transmission line, crops of an area of 1593 acres² of private agricultural land will be affected and 749 trees (734 wood/ timber and 15 fruit) will need to be cut-down.

16. This LARP for 500 kV Muzaffargarh sub-projects and feeding transmission line has been prepared to identify, quantify and value the impacts in order to determine the compensation package and accordingly its implementation.

²The T/L of 256 km will be passing through 3,163 acres of land, out of which, 1593 acres will be the private agricultural land, while remaining 1,570 acres are owned by the Government and is barren.

1.5 Objectives of the LARP

17. The main objective of the LARP is to identify Affected Persons (APs), provide compensation to APs and to develop a mechanism to implement LARP in accordance with Sps 2009 and Pakistan's regulations. The Plan provides a full identification of the Affected People (AP); which assesses all project impacts and sets out objectives, principles, compensation criteria and public participation mechanisms to rehabilitate the APs. For preparation of LARP, socio-economic survey, damages survey were conducted and market prices for different assets were collected from the market and concerned departments.

18. The following are the specific aspects have been covered in this LARP.

- ✚ Project impacts, types and magnitude
- ✚ Socioeconomic information and profile of the affected families
- ✚ Information disclosure, consultation, and participation
- ✚ Grievance redress mechanisms
- ✚ Entitlement of compensation
- ✚ Relocation of assets and utilities
- ✚ Resettlement budget and financing
- ✚ Institutional arrangements
- ✚ Implementation schedule
- ✚ Monitoring and evaluation

2. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

2.1 General

19. The socioeconomic conditions of APs were derived from primary data through conducting field survey, and supplemented through secondary data, i.e. data from Directorate of Agriculture, Economics & Marketing, Forest Department, District Population Census, Economic Survey of Pakistan and relevant websites. The primary data include the census of 100% affectees, socioeconomic profile of 25% (67 APs) of total 250 DPs and 38 Nos. consultations with APs/ members of local community. The field survey was carried out from 5 – 11 May, 2016. This data would provide the socioeconomic profile of AFs and the baseline information for subsequent monitoring and evaluation studies.

2.2 Administrative Setting

20. The proposed sub-project is a linear sub-project of extension of 500kV transmission line with the length of 270 kms. The proposed transmission line is passed through 49 villages, 5 tehsils, fall in the jurisdiction of 4 district named as Kashmore (Sindh), Rajanpur, D.G. Khan and Muzaffargarh in Punjab province.

2.3 Settlement Pattern

21. The field survey has shown that the settlement pattern along the proposed transmission line route alignment (500kV Muzaffargarh Extension) and its vicinity was mostly rural. More than 90% of affectees were rural, however some proportion of affectees lived in urban area of above mentioned districts.

22. The potential sub-project affectees are belonged to different caste groups. The main castes are Mazari, Sumroo, Malik, Sakhani, Jat, Arain, Kamboh, Kokhar, Baloch, Syed, Bubber, Khak, Sorani, Lashari, Kharal and Bhatti.

2.4 Demographic Profile of Sample APs

23. The field survey (including census, interviews, and public consultations) was carried out to collect the socioeconomic data from APs to accomplish the baseline information, which will provide the basis for subsequent monitoring and evaluation studies as well as determine the compensation.

24. The demographic features include the information on household's profile, gender composition, occupations, and literacy status of the sample APs resided in the sub-project area belong to above mentioned villages. The information relating to the demographic profile of APs is described.

2.4.1 Family Size and Gender Composition

25. Based on the field survey of sample APs, on the whole, the average family size determined to be 8.7, out of which the proportion of male and female is 53.65 percent and 46.35 percent respectively as shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Average Family Size and Gender Composition of the DPs

District	Average Family Size (No.)	Gender Composition (%)	
		Male	Female

i). Kashmore	9.8	57.14	42.86
ii). Rajanpur	9.3	50.48	49.52
iii). D.G. Khan	8.0	57.38	42.62
iv). Muzaffargarh	6.6	54.55	45.45
<i>Overall</i>	8.7	53.65	46.35

2.4.2 Literacy Status

26. The field survey results shown in Table 2.2 that average literacy rate among male and female residing along proposed project route alignment was 20.55 and 8.19 respectively.

Table 2.2: Average Literacy Rate of the Sample APs

District	Average Literacy Rate (%)	
	Male	Female
Kashmore	28.57	-
Rajanpur	19.50	6.41
D.G. Khan	20.00	11.54
Muzaffargarh	22.22	13.13
<i>Overall</i>	20.55	8.19

2.5 Status of Agriculture

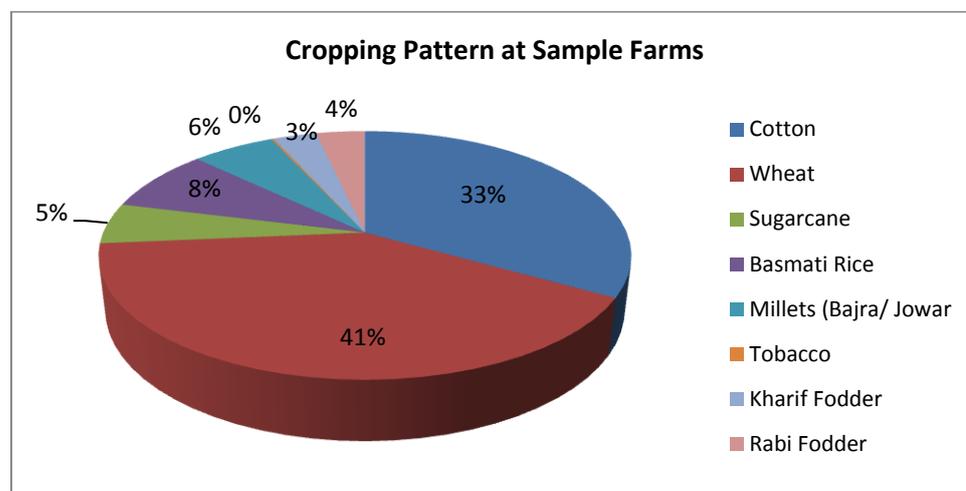
2.5.1 Cropping Pattern

27. The cropping pattern refers to the allocation of cultivated area under different crops during the year as summarized in Table 2.3. Main rabi crops were wheat, tobacco and fodder, while in case of kharif crops, main crops observed were rice, cotton, millets and fodder. The sugarcane is treated as annual crop. Details of district wise cropping pattern are given in table below. Graphical illustration is given in Figure 2.1.

Table 2.3: Cropping Pattern at Sample Farms

(Percent)

District	Cropping Pattern(% of Area Cropped)							
	Cotton	Wheat	Sugarcane	Basmati Rice	Millets (Bajra/Jowar)	Tobacco	Kharif Fodder	Rabi Fodder
Kashmore	-	43.15	5.08	43.15	-	-	4.31	4.31
Rajanpur	33.6	41.96	4.25	10.09	6.02	0.18	1.95	1.95
D.G. Khan	40.8	40.65	8.5	0.9	-	-	3.7	5.45
Muzaffargarh	30.0	44.0	8.0	10.0	-	-	4.0	4.0
<i>Overall</i>	33.23	40.36	5.32	8.2	6.02	0.18	3.15	3.54

Figure 2.1: Cropping Pattern of the Area

2.5.2 Cropping Intensity

28. The cropping intensity refers the extent to which the cultivated area being cropped during the year. The cropping intensity is measured in terms of percentage and is calculated as the cropped area divided by cultivated area multiply by 100.

29. The survey results presented in Table 2.4 reveal that on the whole, the average cropping intensity on sample farms computed to be 183.22%, ranged from 172.26% to 188.41% in all four proposed districts, while it was 82.64%, 89.72% and 10.86% in case of rabi, kharif and annual crops respectively.

Table 2.4: Average Cropping Intensity of Sample Farms

District/ Crops	Cropping Intensity (%)
District Kashmore	
<i>Rabi Season</i>	
❖ Wheat	80.95
❖ Rabi Fodder	8.10
<i>Cropping Intensity in Rabi Season</i>	89.05
<i>Kharif Season</i>	
❖ Basmati Rice	80.95
❖ Kharif Fodder	8.10
<i>Cropping Intensity in Kharif Season</i>	89.05
<i>Annual Crops</i>	
❖ Sugarcane	9.52
Total	187.62
District Rajanpur	
<i>Rabi Season</i>	
❖ Wheat	72.26
❖ Rabi Fodder	3.35
❖ Tabaco	0.30
<i>Cropping Intensity in Rabi Season</i>	75.91
<i>Kharif Season</i>	
❖ Basmati Rice	17.38
❖ Cotton	57.93
❖ Millets (Bajra/ Jowar)	10.37
❖ Kharif Fodder	3.35

	<i>Cropping Intensity in Kharif Season</i>	89.03
<i>Annual Crops</i>		
❖	Sugarcane	7.32
	Total	172.26
District D.G Khan		
<i>Rabi Season</i>		
❖	Wheat	78.15
❖	Rabi Fodder	10.26
	<i>Cropping Intensity in Rabi Season</i>	88.41
<i>Kharif Season</i>		
❖	Basmati Rice	0.66
❖	Cotton	77.48
❖	Kharif Fodder	7.28
	<i>Cropping Intensity in Kharif Season</i>	85.42
<i>Annual Crops</i>		
❖	Sugarcane	14.57
	Total	188.41
District Muzaffargarh		
<i>Rabi Season</i>		
❖	Wheat	78.57
❖	Rabi Fodder	7.14
	<i>Cropping Intensity in Rabi Season</i>	85.71
<i>Kharif Season</i>		
❖	Basmati Rice	17.86
❖	Cotton	53.57
❖	Kharif Fodder	7.14
	<i>Cropping Intensity in Kharif Season</i>	78.57
<i>Annual Crops</i>		
❖	Sugarcane	14.29
	Total	178.57
Overall Analysis		
<i>Rabi Season</i>		
❖	Wheat	75.57
❖	Tabaco	0.30
❖	Rabi Fodder	6.77
	<i>Cropping Intensity in Rabi Season</i>	82.64
<i>Kharif Season</i>		
❖	Basmati Rice	14.00
❖	Cotton	59.86
❖	Millets (Bajra/ Jowar)	10.37
❖	Kharif Fodder	5.49
	<i>Cropping Intensity in Kharif Season</i>	89.72
<i>Annual Crops</i>		
❖	Sugarcane	10.86
	Total	183.22

2.5.3 Crop Yield

30. The survey results summarized in Table 2.5 show that on overall basis, the average yield of major crops per acre is 30,092 for sugarcane, 1,029 for basmati rice, 995 kgs for wheat, 949 kgs for cotton, 600 for tobacco and 200 for millets.

Table 2.5: Average Yield of Major Crops of Sample Farms

(Kgs/ acre)

District	Cotton	Wheat	Sugarcane	Basmati Rice	Millets (Bajra/Jowar)	Tobacco	Kharif Fodder	Rabi Fodder
Kashmore								
- Kgs/ acre	-	1,133	26000	1053	-	-	1,059	17,294
- 40 kgs/ acre	-	28.32	650	26.32	-	-	26.47	432.35
Rajanpur								
- Kgs/ acre	728	789	31,000	1,033	200	600	1,022	14,127
- 40 kgs/ acre	18.20	19.73	775	25.58	5	15	25.55	353.18
D.G. Khan								
- Kgs/ acre	1,111	1,124	30,000	1,000	-	-	911	17,574
- 40 kgs/ acre	27.8	28.1	750	25	-	-	22.8	439.4
Muzaffargarh								
- Kgs/ acre	1,096	1,064	32,000	1,152	-	-	1,000	17,600
- 40 kgs/ acre	27.4	26.6	800	28.8	-	-	25	440
Overall								
- Kgs/ acre	949	995	30,092	1,029	200	600	978	16,264
- 40 kgs/ acre	23.72	24.87	752.3	25.72	5	15	24.45	406.6

Note: 40 kgs = 1 maund

2.6 Income Analysis

31. The income analysis indicates the socioeconomic status of affected families. This section of income analysis covers the following:

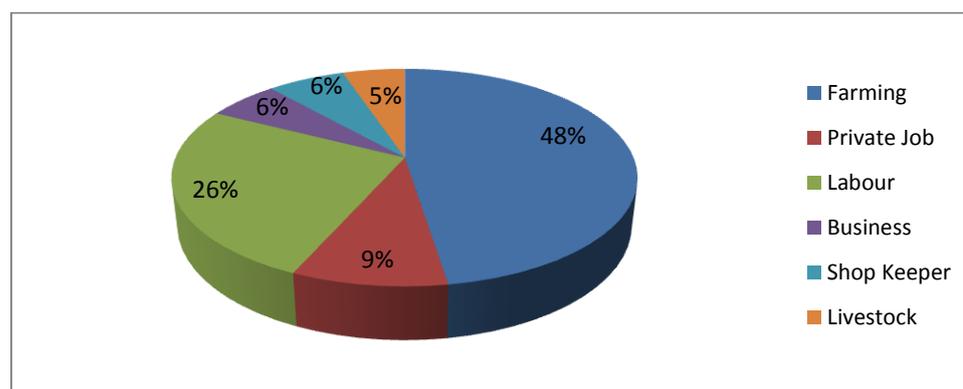
- Occupations of the affected families
- Income by source
- Household expenditure

2.6.1 Occupations

32. During the field survey, it was noted in Table 2.6 that all the farmers (APs) are involved in farming as reported by a major proportion 40.50% of sample farmers, while in addition to farming, 25.89% were labours, 9.1% engaged in private job, 6.42% were shopkeepers, 5.89% were operated their own business and 5.16% involved in livestock as the livestock is a source of ready cash to supplement their household income. Details of occupation occupied by APs in all four districts are shown in table below and Figure 2.2.

Table 2.6: Major Occupations of the Sample APs

District	Major Occupations (%)					
	Farming	Private Job	Labour	Business	Shop Keeper	Livestock
Kashmore	50.0	-	33.3	-	-	16.7
Rajanpur	31.0	11.9	33.3	9.5	9.5	4.8
D.G. Khan	73.9	4.3	17.4	-	-	4.3
Muzaffargarh	35.7	21.4	7.1	14.3	21.4	-
<i>Overall</i>	47.50	9.1	25.89	5.89	6.42	5.16

Figure 2.2: APs Involvement in various Occupations

2.6.2 Household Income by Source

33. The data given in Table 2.7 shows that on overall basis, main sources of income were observed in case of affected families i.e. farming, private job, livestock, business, shop keeper and labour. The average annual household income estimated at Rs. 420,617, out of which the income from farming activities, labour, private job, livestock, shop keeper and business was to the extent of Rs. 237,244, Rs. 52,164, Rs. 50,164, Rs. 36,418, Rs. 23,582 and Rs. 21,045 respectively.

Table 2.7: Income by Source (Rs./ Annum)

Major Occupations (%)					
Private Job	Farming	Labour	Business	Shop Keeper	Livestock
50,164	237,244	52,164	21,045	23,582	36,418
11.93	56.40	12.40	5.00	5.61	8.66

2.6.3 Average Income of Sample Households

34. The assessment of annual household income is one of the important indicators to measure the well-being/ livelihood of the household. In the field survey, the major sources of income include: income from crops, private job, livestock, business, shop keeper and labour.

35. Based on the data summarized in Table 2.8 indicates that the average annual household income computed to be Rs. 420,617, while it is Rs. 48,347 on per capita basis. District wise details of average income of sample households are demonstrated in Table 2.8 below.

Table 2.8: Average Annual Household Income of Sample Households

District	Average Household Income (Rs.)		Average Per Capita Income (Rs.)	
	Annual	Monthly	Annual	Monthly
i). Kashmore	329,290	27,441	33,601	2,800
ii). Rajanpur	361,882	30,157	38,912	3,243
iii). D.G. Khan	517,017	43,085	64,627	5,386
iv). Muzaffargarh	467,900	38,992	70,894	5,908
<i>Overall</i>	420,617	35,051	48,347	4,029

2.6.4 Average Household Expenditure

36. The annual expenditure and pattern of expenditure provides an indication for assessing standard of living of a household. The expenditure on food items include cereals, pulses, flour, sugar, cooking oil/ ghee, milk etc., while the non-food items include education, medical treatment, clothes, shoes, cosmetics, utilities and other.

37. Total average annual household expenditure on both food and non-food items estimated as Rs. 145,387. On the whole, the proportion of expenditure incurred in all of four districts on food and non-food items is 78.29% and 27.11% respectively as also given in the Table 2.9.

Table 2.9: Average Annual Expenditure on Food and Non- Food Items

Section	Total Expenditure on Food & Non-Food Items (Rs./ annum)	Food Expenditure (Rs)	% on Food Expenditure	Non-Food Expenditure (Rs)	% on Non-Food Expenditure
i). Kashmore	121,150	99,210	81.89	21,940	18.11
ii). Rajanpur	131,883	100,299	76.05	31,584	23.95
iii). D.G. Khan	167,989	115,661	68.85	52,328	31.15
iv). Muzaffargarh	157,474	106,764	67.80	50,710	32.20
<i>Overall</i>	145,387	105,974	72.89	39,413	27.11

2.7 Housing Conditions

38. The ownership and housing condition is also one of the important indicators for the assessment of living standard/ household's well-being. It was observed during the field survey that 100% of sample APs had their own houses.

39. As far as the housing condition is concerned, it was observed during the field survey that a major proportion of APs (41.22%) had their pacca (concrete) houses, while 22.09% and 39.76% had semi-pacca and katcha (mud) houses respectively. Details of district wise data of housing condition are shown in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Ownership Status and Housing Conditions

Section	Owned Houses (%)	Housing Conditions (%)		
		Pacca (Concrete)	Semi Pacca	Katcha
i). Kashmore	100	-	20	80
ii). Rajanpur	100	32.31	16.92	50.77
iii). D.G. Khan	100	47.06	31.37	21.57
iv). Muzaffargarh	100	75.00	16.67	8.33
<i>Overall</i>	100	41.22	22.09	39.76

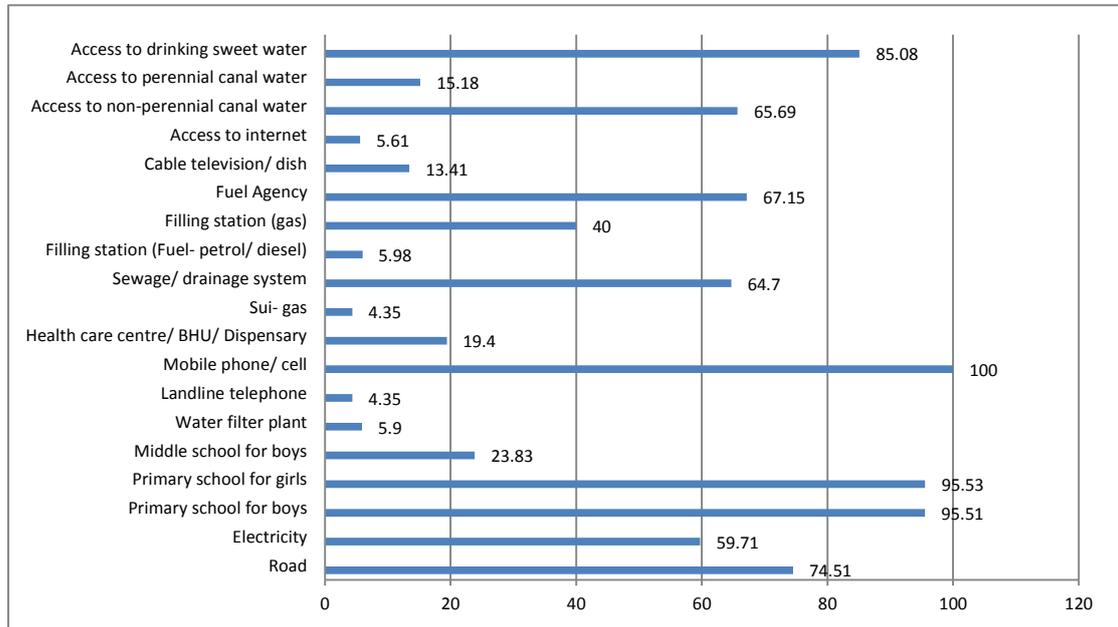
2.8 Availability of Basic Infrastructure

40. During the field survey, the availability of the social amenities/ basic infrastructure in the vicinity of the sub-project area was asked from the sample APs. It was noted that on the whole, the facilities such as drinking water, electricity, sewerage, roads and schools were available in the vicinity of the project site (i.e. within 3 sq.km). However, in case of health facilities, POL (Petroleum, Oils, & Lubricants) filling station, and sui-gas such facilities along the transmission line route alignment were limited as presented in Table 2.11 and also illustrated through a bar chart in Figure 2.3

Table 2.11: Availability of Social Amenities in the Vicinity of sub-project Area

District	Availability of Social Amenities (%)																			
	Road	Electricity	Primary school for boys	Primary school for girls	Middle school for boys	Water filter plant	Landline telephone	Mobile phone/ cell	Health care centre/ BHLU/ Dispensary	Sui- gas	Sewage/ drainage system	Filling station (Fuel- petrol/ diesel)	Filling station (gas)	Fuel Agency	Cable television/ dish	Access to internet	Access to non-perennial canal water	Access to perennial canal water	Access to drinking sweet water	
Kashmore	80	100	100	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Rajanpur	55.65	20.6	94.1	91.2	35.2	5.9	-	100	29.4	-	64.7	5.9	-	58.8	17.6	5.9	61.8	15.2	85.3	
D.G. Khan	95.65	100	95.65	100	13.04	-	4.35	100	13.04	4.35	-	-	-	86.96	13.04	-	78.26	17.39	78.26	
Muzaffargarh	100	100	100	100	20	-	-	100	-	-	-	40	40	100	-	35	100	20	100	
Overall	74.51	59.71	95.51	95.53	23.83	5.90	4.35	100.00	19.40	4.35	64.70	5.98	40.00	67.15	13.41	5.61	65.69	15.18	85.08	

Figure 2.3: Availability of Social Amenities in the Vicinity of Sub-project Area (%)
(Percentage)



2.9 Cultural, Religious and Other Structures

41. No cultural, religious and other structures are present in the vicinity of the sub-project area.

3. PROJECT IMPACT/ AP BASELINE INFORMATION

42. The assessment of project impacts and APs baseline information are discussed in this section of LARP. This section subdivided into; i) impact survey and cut-off date, scope of land acquisition and resettlement, number and type of affected people including indigenous people, gender (number of men and women affected).

3.1 Impact Survey and Cut-off-date

43. The sub-project impact was assessed based on the census of 100% affectees, socioeconomic profile of 25% (67 APs) of total 250 DPs and 15 Nos. consultations with DPs/ members of local community. The inventory assessment survey was conducted from 5 – 11 December, 2016. Thus, the “cut-off date” was set as 5th May, 2016. This refers to the people who will settle/ started any activity after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation under this sub-project.

3.2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

44. There is no private land acquisition involved under this sub-project as this sub-project is an extension of existing 500 kV Grid station.

45. As far as installation of towers and T/L is concerned, it was noted during the field survey that activities such as tower spotting and feeding transmission line of 256 km will be carried out in 1593 acres of private agricultural land owned by 250 farmers/ APs and 1570 acres of government land. However, the land will be used only during design tasks (tower spotting), ii) tower construction/ erection, iii) stringing, and iv) transport of construction materials and building operations. Due to carrying out above mentioned activities, there would be an impact on crops and trees along the T/L route alignment. Details are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Land Required for the Sub-project

Sub-project Component	Land required (Acres)	Status of Land Ownership	Present Land Use	No. of APs	Remarks
a) Extension of 500 kV Grid station	-	-	-	-	-
c) Tower Spotting	40.0	Private land	Agriculture	65*	-
c) Installation of T/L	1,593.0	Private land	Agriculture	250	T/L will pass through the land of 250 farmers/ DPs.
Total	1,630.0	-	-	250 (2260 individuals)	-

* These 65 owners of land are included in above mentioned 259 owners.

3.2.1 Affected Area by Crop

46. There is no private land acquisition involved under this sub-project. However, for towers spotting and installation of transmission line, crops on 1630 acres will be affected, out of which the crops on 40.0 acres and 1,593 acres was due to tower spotting and feeding transmission line respectively as shown in Table 3.2 below. List of crop owners (DPs) is given in Annex 3.1.

47. The cropping pattern of the affected area was also computed to assess the value of various crops being grown in the project area as given in Table 3.3. The value of each crop considered for crop compensation is presented in Section 9 (Table 9.2).

Table 3.2: Affected Cropped Area by the Sub-project

Sub-project Component	Area Cropped (acres)	Crop Owners (Nos.)	Remarks
a) Construction of Grid Station	-	-	Land is barren
c) Tower Spotting	40.0	65*	Land is being cropped
c) Installation of T/L	1,593	259	Land is being cropped
Total	1630.0	259	-

* These 65 owners of land are included in above mentioned 259 owners.

Table 3.3: Affected Area by Crop Type

Crops	Cropping Pattern (%)	Area by Crop Type (Acres)
Basmati Rice	7.76	123.63
Sugarcane	6.02	95.87
Wheat	41.89	667.32
Cotton	34.76	553.79
Millets (Bajra/ Jowar)	2.69	42.89
Tabbaco	0.08	1.26
Rabi Fodder	3.75	59.79
Kharif Fodder	3.04	48.44
Total	100.00	1593.00

Under this sub-project no land is required because it is an extension project.

3.3 Affected Trees

48. The survey results shown in Table 3.2 indicate that total 749 private trees were found along the route alignment of T/L, which will need to be cut-down due to tower installation and stringing of transmission line. Out of total affected trees (749), 734 were of wood/ timber trees, while 15 were fruit trees.

49. The main types of wood/ timber trees include shisham, acacia (kikar), eucalyptus, sharien, while all fruit trees are dates and Jaman.

50. AP-wise details of trees are given in Annex 3.2.

Table 3.2: No of Private Trees along the T/L Route Alignment

a) Wood/ Timber Trees

Type of Tree	No.	Girth (Feet)
Rajanpur		
Kikar (Acacia)	250	3-4
Shishum	53	2-3
Eucalyptus	197	1-2
Sheri	30	2-3
<i>Sub Total</i>	530	-
D.G. Khan		
Kikar (Acacia)	4	1-2
Shishum	53	2-3
Eucalyptus	62	2-2.5
Sheri	43	2-3
<i>Sub Total</i>	162	-

Muzaffargarh		
Shishum	7	3-4
Eucalyptus	22	2-3
Sheri	13	2-3
<i>Sub Total</i>	42	-
Total	734	-

b) Fruit Trees

Type of Tree	No.	Average Age
Rajanpur		
Dates	10	40
<i>Sub Total</i>	10	-
D.G. Khan		
Dates	3	50
Jaman	2	10
<i>Sub Total</i>	5	-
Total	15	-

3.4 No. of DPs

51. The data regarding number of APs by type of impact is given in Table 3.3 reveals that total 250 farmers will be affected due to the loss of crops as a result of installation of towers and transmission line. In addition to crop losses, 46 farmers will also be affected due to the cutting of trees.

52. List of all 250 crop owners, including 46 owners of trees is provided in Annex 3.1 and 3.2.

Table 3.3: No. APs by Type of Impact

Sub-project Component	No. of APs	No. of individuals/ (family members)	Remarks
a) Permanent land acquisition	-	-	There is extension of existing Grid station
b) Affected crops due to installation of T/L (stringing)	259	2,253	-
c) Affected crops due to tower spotting (excavation, erection & stringing)	65*	566*	Land is barren and owned by the Forest Department.
d) Affected trees	46*	400*	-
Total	259	2,253	-

* These affected owners are also included in the total list of 259 APs.

3.5 Building/ Structures

53. Based on the survey, it was observed that there is no building/ structure (residential/ commercial) as well as other structures located within the alignment/ route alignment of transmission line, so that no structure will be affected due to the implementation of this sub-project.

3.6 Indigenous People

54. There are no indigenous people/ or group of people located in the area of this sub-project or its surroundings.

3.7 Gender Impacts

55. In the sub-project area, about half of the population is women. Most of them are involved in household activities. There are no direct impacts on gender, as the project is not gender specific in terms of targeting or in terms of impacts.

4. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 Telegraph Act (TA), 1885

56. In case of impacts caused by poles and towers for public facilities and transmission lines, the land acquisition is not regulated by the LAA but instead by the Telegraph Act, 1885 (amended in 1975). The original provision of this law was that the land occupied by telegraph poles was not to be compensated (only crops destroyed during the erection of the pole were compensated). This was based on the logic that a pole, covering only a negligible land area, does not cause substantial impacts to land users. This, however, is no longer the case once the same provision is extended to transmission towers.

57. The Telegraph Act (Section 11) confers powers on the DISCOs to enter private lands and (Section 10) construct/maintain electric poles and lines without the need to acquire the land affected and paying compensation for it. However, the Sub-section 10 (d), provides that a DISCOs is required to avoid causing unnecessary damages to the affected land and associated assets. Finally, the Section 16 provides that if any such damage occurs (i.e. damages to crops, irrigation facilities, land quality or land income). The proponent has to provide compensation for the damages.

58. To accommodate the APs needs, under this Program, the DISCOs have agreed to apply the Telegraphic Act liberally by i) compensating at market rates all land occupied by towers in urban areas; ii) by avoiding land impacts in rural areas through the use of towers with sufficient vertical clearance to allow the continuation of unrestricted farming and animal grazing; and iii) if the construction of such towers is impossible, by compensating the land occupied by tower bases land also in rural areas. In addition, the DISCOs will compensate by default all crops expected to be affected by the 3 major distribution lines construction phases, i.e. i) construction of tower bases; ii) tower erection; and iii) stringing.

4.2 Land Acquisition Act

59. The Pakistan law governing land acquisition is the LAA of 1894 and successive amendments. The LAA regulates the land acquisition process and enables the provincial government to acquire private land for public purposes. Land acquisition is a provincial responsibility and provinces have also their own province specific implementation rules like Sindh Land Acquisition Rules, 1983. The LAA and its Implementation Rules require that, following an impact identification and valuation exercise, land and crops are compensated in cash at the current market rate to titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 years average registered land-sale rates. However, in several recent cases, the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, have been applied with an added 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge according to the provision of the law. The displaced persons, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC).

60. The various sections relating to the land acquisition are briefly discussed.

- Section 4 refers to the publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey. The Section 5 relates to the formal notification of land for a public purpose and 5 (a) covers the need for inquiry. Section 6 refers to the Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.

- Section 7 indicates that the Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order for the acquisition of land. The LAC has then to direct that the land required to be physically marked out measured and planned under Section 8.
- Section 9 allows the LAC to give notice to all APs that the Government intends to take possession of the land. If they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time, while the Section-10 delegates power to the LAC to record statements of APs in the land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, and tenant or otherwise.
- Section 11 enables the Collector to make inquiries into the measurements, value and claim and issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation and the LAC has made an award under Section 11, LAC will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances. The section 18 reveals that in case of dissatisfaction with the award, APs may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision.
- Section 23 refers to the award of compensation for the owners for acquired land is determined at its market value plus 15% in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes, while the Section-28 relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
- 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.
- Section 35 refers to the temporary occupation of arable or waste land subject to the provision of Part VII of the Act. The provincial government may direct the Collector to procure the occupation and use of the same for such term as it shall think fit, not exceeding three years from the commencement of such occupation.
- Section 36 provides the information relating to the power to enter and take possession, and compensation on restoration. On the payment of such compensation, or on executing such agreement or on making a reference under Section 35, the Collector may enter upon and take possession of the land, and use or permit the use thereof in accordance with the terms of the said notice.

4.3 ADB's Policy and Resettlement Principles

61. The policy principles and objectives are discussed below with the key principles. When land other than government owned land is to be acquired then a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is required. In cases, where just unused government land needs to be acquired then a LARDDP is required. The Objective of IR Safeguard³ is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring sub-project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-sub-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources,

³. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards (ADB Safeguard Policy statement, 2009).

or means of livelihoods) 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.

62. The major Policy Principles are briefly discussed as under:

1. Screen the sub-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.
2. Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options; and also pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups⁴, especially those below the poverty line. Specific safeguards cover Indigenous People, including those without statutory title to land, including those having communal rights. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns.
3. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based, and where it is possible to give 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 these are possible.
4. 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 sub-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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements,

⁴These include the landless, the elderly, women and children.

monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before sub-project appraisal, in an accessible place a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons.
10. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development sub-project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of sub-project's costs and benefits. For a sub-project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the sub-project as a stand-alone operation.
11. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout sub-project implementation.
12. 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 the resettlement monitoring.
13. Disclose monitoring reports.

4.4 Comparison of LAA and ADB Policy Principles and Practices

63. The review of land acquisition act and ADB policy principles has been done to identify the differences and gaps between the ADB assessment procedures and the requirements of the government of Pakistan.

Comparison of Pakistan's Acts⁵ and ADB SPS

Telegraph Act (1885)& Pakistan Land Acquisition Act (1894)	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)
<p>Telegraph Act (1885)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Telegraph act (TA) provides that land for tower construction or under a transmission, line is not to be acquired or compensated as long as the land's permanent productive potential is not affected. Under the TA therefore only temporary impacts on crops are compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on ADB policy all land impacts are to be compensated. As urban/ residential-commercial land is affected both if a tower provides clearance and not, the TA provisions have been modified for this sub-project, so as to address damages that a tower causes to plots with real estate value. For this sub-project urban and commercial or residential plots whether urban or rural will be fully acquired and compensated at market rates. The same will happen in case of rural/agricultural land, when the land under a tower is no longer usable or access of it is restricted.
<p>LAA 1894</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only titled landowners or customary rights holders are recognized for compensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of title should not be a bar to compensation. Requires equal treatment of those without clear land titles (e.g., squatters or other informal settlers) in terms of their entitlements for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets.

⁵Telegraph Act, 1885 & LAA 1894

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only titled landowners or customary rights holders are recognized for compensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of title should not be a bar to compensation. Requires equal treatment of those without clear land titles (e.g., squatters or other informal settlers) in terms of their entitlements for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only registered landowners, sharecroppers and leaseholders are eligible for compensation of crop losses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop compensation is to be provided irrespective of the land registration status of the affected farmers/share croppers. Crops for two seasons Rabi (winter) and Kharif (summer) for full one year are to be compensated based on existing market rates and average farm produce per unit area.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree losses are compensated based on outdated officially fixed rates by the relevant forest and agriculture departments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree losses are to be compensated according to market rates based on productive age or wood volume, depending on tree type. All the removed trees will remain the property of the owner for them to salvage.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land valuation is based on the median registered land transfer rate over the 3 years prior to Section 4 of the LAA being invoked. 15% compulsory acquisition charges are paid over and above the assessed compensation. However, recent practice is that prices based on the average over the last one year prior to acquisition commencing is applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land valuation is to be based on current replacement (market) value with an additional payment of 15%. The valuation for the acquired housing land and other assets is the full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The valuation of structures is based on official rates, with depreciation deducted from gross value of the structure and also 15% of the value of salvaged materials, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The valuation of built-up structures is based on current market value but with consideration of the cost of new construction of the structure, with no deduction for depreciation. The APs can salvage any of their material free of cost and irrespective of compensation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decisions regarding land acquisition and the amounts of compensation to be paid are published in the official Gazette and notified in accessible places so that the people affected are well informed, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information related to the quantification and valuation of land, structures, other immovable assets, entitlements and amounts of compensation and financial assistance are to be disclosed to the displaced persons prior to sub-project appraisal period. This is to ensure that stakeholders are treated in a fair, transparent and efficient manner.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no provisions for income and livelihood rehabilitation measures. There are also no special allowances for vulnerable displaced persons including vulnerable groups such as women headed households. There are no requirements to assess opportunities for benefit sharing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ADB policy requires rehabilitation for lost income and special AP expenses during the relocation process. There are also provisions to be made for transitional period costs, and livelihood restoration. <p>Particular attention must be paid to the poor and vulnerable groups, including women. A guiding principle is that APs should at least be able to reach a defined minimum livelihood standard. In rural areas, APs should be provided with legal access to replacement land and resources to the defined minimum livelihood level. In urban areas, provision should be made for appropriate income sources and the legal and affordable access to adequate</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and disclose resettlement plans (RPs) - there is no law or policy that requires preparation of RPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement plans are prepared in English and disclosed to the displaced peoples in local language (Urdu).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance redress is established through the formal land acquisition process at a point in time or through appeals to the court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a continuous mechanisms/ set-up that are accessible locally and available throughout sub-project implementation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only compensation is paid but not resettlement allowances, there is no mechanism to ensure payment is made before displacement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All compensation and allowances to be paid prior to physical or economic dislocation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No requirements to prepare and disclose monitoring reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and disclose monitoring reports.

4.5 Reconciliation between Pakistan's Acts and ADB SPS

64. To reconcile the differences between the LAA (1894), Telegraph Act 1885 and ADB policy, the NTDC (EA) has prepared this LARP, ensuring that compensation to be provided at replacement cost basis for all direct and indirect losses, so that no one could be worsen-off because of the sub-project. The provision of subsidies or allowances will also need to be given for affected households (AHs) that may be relocated, suffer business losses, or may be vulnerable.

65. In this context, the following are the ADB Safeguard principles to reconcile the differences:

- i). the need to screen the sub-project early on in the planning stage
- ii). carry out meaningful consultations
- iii). at the minimum restore livelihood levels to what they were before the sub-project, improve the livelihoods of affected vulnerable groups
- iv). prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid
- v). provide affected people with adequate assistance
- vi). ensure that affected people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working and eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets; and
- vii). Disclose all reports.

4.6 Legislation relevant to Land Classification

66. In terms of implementation of this LARP, identifying the type of land affected will be an important step in determining eligibility for compensation for land. Jurisdiction rather than use classifies land. Rural land includes irrigated land and un-irrigated land and is governed by the Land Revenue Act (1967) which must be read in conjunction with the LAA 1894 and other legislation that may apply, including the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (1900), Colonization of Government Lands Act (1912) and the various Land Reform Regulations. Rural land falls under the jurisdiction of revenue districts.

67. Land, other than rural land, is urban and including all permutations there-under such as residential, commercial, built upon and buildable, and is governed by various regulations and ordinances including the People's Local Government Ordinance (1972) for each province, Cantonments Act (1924), and Land Control Act (1952). Urban land falls under the jurisdiction of Municipal and Local Government Authorities.

68. While there are broad definitions of rural and urban land in the People's Local Government Ordinances, such classifications are not immutable and have been, and are, changed by the Collector of Revenues and provincial governments over time. In general, it is either the People's Local Government Ordinances or the Land Revenue Act that determines the classification of land, however there are some cases where both applies and other cases where different legislation altogether can indicate jurisdiction and classification over land. Hence there is neither a universal classification nor legislation pertaining to the land that will be potentially affected under the sub-project.

69. Therefore, during the field survey for the preparation of this LARP, the identification of land ownership was done with the assistance of local people/ Number Dar/ Patwari.

5. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Stakeholder's Consultations

70. There are two types of stakeholders, i.e. primary and secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders are the initial stakeholders, such as affected persons, general public including women resided in villages in the vicinity of the sub-project area.

71. Accordingly, the consultations were made with all primary stakeholders for sharing the information regarding the sub-project components, i.e. construction of new grid station, spotting of towers and installation of transmission line and community feedback regarding the project.

72. However, the consultative meetings were also held with the secondary stakeholders' including the officials/ staff involved in survey & investigation, planning & design, and management.

73. A list of consultative meetings with officials is presented in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: List of Officials Consulted

Date	Location/ Venue	Name of Officials	Designation
05-05-2013	Gaddu –Barrage Grid Station, Tehsil and District Kashmore	1. Mr. Taj M. Somoro 2. Mr. Mumtaz Shiekh 3. Mr. Ghulam Murtaza	Superintending Engineer Project Manager (New Grid 500 KV) Resident Engineer
12-05-2016	Northan Power Company PEPCO Muzaffargarh 500 KV Grid Station.	1. Mr. Tariq Saeed 2. Mr. Ashfaq Ahmad 3. Mr. Shahid	Superintending Engineer Executive Engineer Sub-Divisional Officer

5.2 Public Consultations

74. A series of consultations (15 Nos.) were made with the affectees and other local community to share the information about the sub-project and record their concerns/ feedback associated with this sub-project. In this context, the APs shared their point of view regarding payment on the loss of their crops and trees, as most the local people had their concerns regarding true assessment of compensation.

75. List of public consultations carried out in the villages located along the T/L route alignment of the proposed sub-project is given in Table 5.2 as follow.

Table 5.2: List of Public Consultations along the T/L Route Alignment

Public Consultation No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of participants	Name of Main Participants
1	6 Dec, 2013	Banda Murad p/o Guddu Tehsil/ Distt Kashmor	Labour/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Arif 2. Mr. Shah Murad 3. Mr. Farman Ali 4. Mr. Araz Muhammad 5. Mr. Hazor Bakhsh

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2	6 Dec, 2013	Basti (Taj Muhammad sumeroo) Tehsil Rojhan Distt Rajanpur	APs/ Labour/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Dilbar 2. Mr. Habib Ullah 3. Mr. Haji shafi zaman 4. Mr. ishfaq
3.	6 Dec, 2013	Basti Ali nawaz Tehsil Rojhan Distt Rajanpur	APs/ Farmers	1. Mr. Nazi 2. Mr. Noor Ahmed 3. Mr. Ismail 4. Mr. Allah Ditta
4.	6 Dec, 2013	Basti Nabi bakhsh Tehsil Rojhan Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Labours/ Farmers	1. Mr. Jumma khan 2. Mr. Edden 3. Mr. Ahmed Ali 4. Mr. Ahmed Nawaz 5. Meer Khan
5	6 Dec, 2013	Basti Thagani Tehsil Rojhan Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Labours/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Asif 2. Mr. Summara khan 3. Mr. Daz Muhammad 4. Mr. Intazir Ahmed 5. Mr. Qadir Dad 6. Mr. Muhammad Ramzan
6	6 Dec, 2013	Chok Shahwali Tehsil Rojhan Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Labours/ Farmers	1. Mr. Wahid bakhsh 2. Mr. Muhammad Sharif 3. Mr. Shah Nawaz 4. Mr. Ramli 5. Mr. Babon Shah
7	7 Dec, 2013	Basti Hussain Bakhsh Mazari Tehsil Rojhan Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Area Owner/ Farmers	1. Mr. Ghafar S/o Shah Murad 2. Mr. Habib Ullah S/o Butta 3. Mr. Haji Mewa S/o Haji Janib 4. Mr. Kalim Ullah S/o Hussain Bakhsh 5. Mr. Ali Guhar S/o Kawand Bakhsh 6. Mr. Khawand Bakhsh S/o Allah Jawia
8	7 Dec, 2013	Basti Mehran Tehsil Rojhan Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Labours/ Farmers/ Watchman	Mr. Hassan S/o Bahu Mr. Mehran khan S/o Bakhsh Ali Mr. Mahu S/o Bahu Mr. Allah Bakhsh S/o Bahu Mr. Merhazar S/o Allah Bakhsh Mr. Mirza S/o Merha
9	7 Dec, 2013	Basti Ahmed Ali Kharid Tehsil Rojhan Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Master/ Farmers	Mr. Ghulam Fareed S/o Ghulam Rasool Mr. Muhammad Haneef S/o Faiz Muhammad Ali Raza S/o Nasif ullah Muhammad Akram S/o Faiz Muhammad
10	7 Dec, 2013	Mat No 1 Tehsil Rojhan	APs/ Tenant/ Farmers	1. Mr. Gul Muhammad S/o Allah Ditta 2. Mr. Allah Bakhsh S/o Allah Ditta

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		Distt Rajan pur		3. Mr. Fareed Bakhsh S/o Allah Ditta 4. Mr. Altaf S/o Riaz Ahmed
11	7 Dec, 2013	Basti Dr Shah Murad Tehsil Rojhan Distt Rajanpur	APs/ Drivers/ Farmers	1. Mr. Nasir S/o Nabi dad 2. Mr. Sher Muhammad S/o Khunda Mazari 3. Mr. Shah Murad S/o Kuhi 4. Mr. Muhammad Metta
12	7 Dec, 2013	Qazi Quater Tehsil Rojhan Dist. Rajanpur	APs/ Farmers	1. Mr. Per Bakhsh S/o Muhammad Murad 2. Mr. Ghazi S/o Kalu 3. Mr. Para Khan S/o Muhammad Qasim 4. Mr. Bagh Ali S/o Imam Din
13	8 Dec, 2013	Aasni Tehsil Rajan pur Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Ex UNO National project manager/ Farmer/ Sectary sardar/ Driver	1. Mr. Sardar Awais khan S/o Ghulam Mujtaba Khan 2. Mr. Sardar Atiq Reham S/o Sardar khalil Rehman 3. Mr. Altaf Hussain S/o Atta Muhammad 4. Mr. Nazir Ahmed S/o Mangla Khan 5. Mr. Nadeem Ullah Bhatti S/o Nabi Bakhsh 6. Mr. Wazir Ahmed S/o Mangla Khan
14	8 Dec, 2013	Mouza Rajan pur 1 Tehsil Rajan pur Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Labours/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Riaz S/o Bandu 2. Mr. Randu S/o Gul Muhammad 3. Mr. Ismail S/o Bandu 4. Mr. Hafeez S/o Ameer Bakhsh
15	8 Dec, 2013	Kutla Jenda Basti Fathe Muhammad Tehsil Rajan pur Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Rafeeq S/o Ghulam Qadir 2. Mr. Khuda Bakhsh S/o Muhammad Yousaf 3. Mr. Bahawal S/o Sube Khan 4. Mr. Haji Raheem Bakhsh S/o Muhammad Bakhsh
16	8 Dec, 2013	Mouza Janpur Tehsil Rajan pur Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Advocate/ Farmers	1. Mr. Haji Ashraf S/o Haji Khuda Bakhsh 2. Mr. Liaqat Hussain S/o Mu Ali 3. Mr. Javid Ahmed S/o Riaz Ahmed 4. Mr. Muhammad Ismail S/o Khamesa
17	9 Dec, 2013	Puldhundi Tehsil Rajanpur Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Business/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Sadeeq S/o Habib Ullah 2. Mr. Habib Ullah S/o Gulam Hadir 3. Mr. Ghulam Rasool S/o Haji Faiz Muhammad 4. Mr. Muhammad Afzal S/o Gul Muhammad
18	9 Dec, 2013	Jhok Mahar Basti Haji Qadir Bakhsh Tehsil Janpur Distt Rajanpur	APs/ Labours/ Farmers	1. Mr. Hussain Bakhsh S/o Haji Ali Muhammad 2. Mr. Bilal Ahmed S/o Shameer Baloch 3. Mr. Shameer Khan S/o Gella Khan 4. Mr. Jhafar Baloch S/o Shameer Khan 5. Mr. Lal Bakhsh S/o Bhadur Jalani
19	9 Dec, 2013	Mouza Rakhwala Thesil Janpur Distt D G Khan	APs/ Shopkeeper/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Ismail S/o Ghulam Nabi 2. Mr. Haji Adul Majeed S/o Rasool Bakhsh 3. Mr. Barkit Ali S/o Ghulam Rasool
20	9 Dec, 2013	Haji Mushtaq Ahmed Thesil Janpur Distt D G Khan	APs/ Labours/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Ahmed S/o Haji Mushtaq Ahmed Qusa 2. Mr. Muhammad Sulman S/o Abdul Ghani 3. Mr. Ghulam Hussain S/o Muhammad

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				Hayat 4. Mr. Sadeeq Akbar S/o Haji Mushtaq Ahmed
21	9 Dec, 2013	Chah Tapu Tehsil D G Khan Distt D G Khan	APs/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Akram S/o Ahmed Bakhsh 2. Mr. Sabir Hussain S/o Haji Safi Ullah 3. Mr. Suhara Khan S/o Ghulam Sarwar
22	10 Dec, 2013	Basti Kohar wala Tehsil Janpur Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Labours/ Farmers	1. Mr. Zafar Iqbal S/o Ghulam Akbar 2. Mr. Sajjad Ahmed S/o Ghulam Rasool 3. Mr. Saeed Ahmed S/o Ali Bakhsh 4. Mr. Muhammad Asnan S/o Muhammad Iqbal 5. Mr. Mureed Hussain S/o Ghulam Hadir 6. Mr. Haji Per Bakhsh S/o Mehar
23	10 Dec, 2013	Mouza Kot Janu Tehsil Janpur Distt D G Khan	APs/ Farmers	1. Mr. Ghulam Rasool S/o Muhammad Bakhsh 2. Mr. Ghulam Abbas S/o Haji Maja 3. Mr. Javid iqbal S/o Jan Muhammad 4. Mr. Ghulam Fareed S/o wahid Bakhsh
24	10 Dec, 2013	Malla wala Tehsil Janpur Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Labours/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Javid S/o Gul Muhammad 2. Mr. Javid Iqbal S/o Muhammad Iqbal 3. Mr. Muhammad Imran S/o Barkat Ali
25	10 Dec, 2013	Noria Wala Tehsil Janpur Distt Rajan pur	APs/ Labours/ Teacher/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Shahid S/o Malik Muhammad Hussain 2. Mr. Rab Nawaz S/o Allah Ditta 3. Mr. Malik Muhammad Hussain S/o Malik Mewa 4. Mr. Muhammad Mahbob S/o Muhammad Ramzan
26	10 Dec, 2013	Tangor wall Mouza Hala Tehsil Kot chutta Distt D G Khan	APs/ Farmers	1. Mr. Allah Bachaya S/o Abdul Ghafur 2. Mr. Atta Ullah S/o Yaseen 3. Mr. Maqsuid S/o Muhamad Ramzan
27	10 Dec, 2013	Mouza Basti Yakwane Tehsil Kot chutta Distt DG Khan	APs/ Farmers	1. Mr. Hafiz Ghulam Qadir S/o Sawan Khan 2. Mr. Ameer Bakhsh S/o Kareem Bakhsh 3. Mr. Nabi Bakhsh S/o Khuda Bakhsh 4. Mr. Khurram Khan S/o Alahe Bakhsh
28	10 Dec, 2013	Chak No 3 Koh Mandwala Thesil Kot Chutta Distt D G Khan	APs/ Farmers	1. Mr. Khalil S/o Ghulam Rasool 2. Mr. Muzafar S/o Allah Bakhsh 3. Mr. Muhammad Saeed S/o Allah Ditta 4. Mr. Abdul Aziz S/o Ali Muhammad 5. Mr. Muhammad Ramzan S/o Raheem Bakhsh
29	10 Dec, 2013	Koh Bombwala Thesil Kot Chutta Distt D G Khan	APs/ Labours/ Driver/ Farmers	1. Mr. Sajjad Hussain S/o Allah Bachia 2. Mr. Muhammad Nawaz S/o Kareem Bakhsh 3. Mr. Ghulam Qadir S/o Kareem Bakhsh 4. Mr. Nawaz S/o Ahmed Bakhsh
30	11 Dec, 2013	Mouza Aliwala Tehsil Kot Rutta Distt D G Khan	APs/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Fazil S/o Raheem Bakhsh 2. Mr. Khamesa Kha S/o Imam Bakhsh 3. Mr. Muhammad Nawaz S/o Ghulam Qadir 4. Mr. Javid Ahmed S/o Muhammad Nawaz

31	11 Dec, 2013	Chah Qureshi Tehsil Kot chutta Distt D G Khan	APs/ Farmers	1. Mr. Mushtaq Ahme S/o Fateh Muhammad 2. Mr. Saeed Muhammad S/o Miia 3. Mr. Din Muhammad S/o Ghulam Nabi 4. Mr. Fateh Muhammad S/o Niazi Khan
32	11 Dec, 2013	Mouza Botta Tehsil D G Khan Distt D G Khan	APs/ Labours/ Livestock Holder/ Farmers	1. Mr. Arif S/o Kareem Bakhsh 2. Mr. Muhammad Nasir S/o Haji Majeed 3. Mr. Muhammad Tariq S/o Kareem Bakhsh 4. Mr. Muhamad Yeesa S/o Per Bakhsh
33	11 Dec, 2013	Basti Khake Tehsil D G Khan Distt D G Khan	APs/ Labours/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Lal S/o Ghamo khan 2. Mr. Muhammad Ismail S/o Muhammad Diwia 3. Mr. Muhammad Asnan S/o Muhammad Ismail 4. Mr. Muhammade Ismail S/o Muhammad Ranja 5. Mr. Muhammad Asghar S/o Abdur Rasheed
34	11 Dec, 2013	Malik Ghulam Rasool Tehsil D G Khan Distt D G Khan	APs/ Farmers/ Livestock Holder	1 Mr.. Ghulam Fareed S/o Lal Kha 2. Mr. Jamil Ahmed S/o Ghulam Fareed
35	11 Dec, 2013	Wasti Zour Tehsil Muzaffargarh Distt Muzaffargarh	APs/ Doctor/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Yousaf S/o Sher Muhammad 2. Mr. Ghulam Yaseen S/o Wahid Bakhsh 3. Mr. Manzoor Hussain S/o Jumma Khan
36	11 Dec, 2013	Mouza Kareem dad `Qureshi Tehsil Muzaffargarh Distt Muzaffargarh	APs/ Farmers/ Livestock holder/ Shopkeeper	1. Mr. Abdur Rasheed S/o Ghulam Shameer 2. Mr. Ghulam Shabir S/o Ameer Bakhsh 3. Mr. Bashir Ahmed S/o Ameer Bakhsh 4. Mr. Riaz Hussain S/o Faqeer Muhammad
37	11 Dec, 2013	Chah Qureshi Tehsil Muzaffargarh Distt Muzaffargarh	APs/ Oil Agency/ Farmers	1. Mr. Muhammad Ramazan S/o Muhammad Din 2. Mr. Farooq Ahmed S/o Ameer Hussain 3. Mr. Zahid Hussain S/o Asghar Ali
38	11 Dec, 2013	Basti shewala Tehsil Muzaffargarh Distt Muzaffargarh	APs/ Labours/ Shopkeeper	1. Mr. Abdul Majeed S/o Ameer Bakhsh 2. Mr. Altaf Hussain S/o Ghulam Qasim 3. Mr. Ghulam Yaseen S/o Dost Muhammad 4. Mr. Muhammad Idran S/o Abdur Rehman

5.3 Concerns Regarding the Sub-project

76. During the field survey, people were asked about their views regarding the proposed sub-project. In general, local community has positive attitude towards this proposed sub-project that this will help to reduce the shortage of electricity in the area. However, some concerns were highlighted by the farmers of the area that they have already 2 lines passing through their lands and this additional line will create hinderance to carry out their routine work/ activities in fields.

5.3.1 Consultations with APs

77. Based on the consultations with the affected persons and general public, the following major concerns/ feedback were highlighted:

- ❖ Most of APs are happy from this project because they want development works and solution of energy crises in the country but some proportion of APs are unhappy from this project because it can affect their land.
- ❖ The APs of the area which is even near to the grid station Guddu barrage complained about no electricity.
- ❖ Key informants well known about the area they have electricity and water problem.
- ❖ People requested if transmission line is passing through this area pay for them.
- ❖ However people are willing to give their land for the transmission line but demanded payment on market rate.
- ❖ People claimed that another transmission line was passed but they didn't pay yet.
- ❖ People are interested to get opportunity of labour work like Clerk, Security Guard and Assistant etc. when transmission and grid will construct.
- ❖ The minimum area must be considered for clearance of route alignment and tower installation.
- ❖ People requested not to demolish their houses for Installation of transmission line but in other case provide Land compensation on market rate.
- ❖ Compensation on the loss of crops and trees should be ensured that during last installations, no compensation was paid to them.

78. There are also some other concerns, although they are not specifically related to this project but consulted people identified pressing needs as follows:

- Drinking & irrigation water availability
- Water tank for storage of sweet water
- Income generating activities
- Schools for boys and girls
- Mosques & Roads must be constructed

79. In this context, the concerned District Departments (such as Local government, Irrigation department, Public Health Engineering, highway departments, Smeda, NGOs etc), may consider the pressing needs/ requisite social services on priority basis in their annual development plans.

5.3.2 Redress of Farmers Issues

80. The following measures will be adopted to redress the 'farmers'/ APs concerns:

- ❖ This project will help to reduce energy crisis in Pakistan.
- ❖ Installation of transmission line will be ensured without demolishing houses preferably if it is not so then compensation will be paid to the affectees at market rate.

- ❖ Payment will be made for all losses, i.e. crops, trees and other assets (land) and accordingly the payment will be made at current market rates to the affectees.
- ❖ Contractor will employ the local unskilled labour especially those who are direct affectees due to the implementation of the Project.
- ❖ Maximum clearance should be provided while the transmission line passes over roads and canals, especially near trees, to avoid any incidents, and affectees will be compensated as per latest rates announced by the government.

5.3.3 Information Disclosure

81. This LARP in English is to be disclosed on the ADB website, while the one in local language (*Urdu*) will be disclosed in the EA website and in local administrative offices. A summary pamphlet of the LARP in English is included in the AnnexA of the LARP and that a copy of its version in local language will be sent to all APs. Disclosure is a condition for LARP approval.

82. Furthermore, this LARP will also be disclosed in local language to the APs and some other key local persons residing in the vicinity sub-project area, so that each AP could be able to understand the sub-project activities, i.e. the sub-project, cut-off date, eligibility for entitlement of compensation, methods of measurement, price assessment & valuation of losses, payment of compensation, community complaints redress system, budget and monitoring & evaluation.

83. The PIU will keep the APs informed about the impacts and entitlement of compensation and facilitate in addressing grievance (s) of the APs as well as local community members. Finally, there will be on-site community/ APs gathering to monitor the entitled disbursement of the compensation to the APs.

84. A copy of the information brochure will also be placed at PIU at field level and in PMU at sub-project level for ready reference.

5.4 Information Brochure

85. During the field survey, draft information brochure (draft) was disclosed to the APs. A summary 'Pamphlet' of the LARP in English is included in **Annex-A** at the end of this document. A copy of its version in local language will be sent to all APs as disclosure is a condition for LARP approval.

6. COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

6.1 Eligibility

86. In accordance with the updated LARF, the affected persons will be eligible for compensation or rehabilitation assistance as discussed below:

- i). All land owning affected persons losing land or non-land assets, whether covered by legal title or customary land rights, whether for temporary or permanent acquisition.
- ii). Tenants and sharecroppers, whether registered or not; for all non-land assets, based on prevailing tenancy arrangements.
- iii). Affected persons/ parties losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, unregistered, tenants and lease holders plus encroachers and squatters.
- iv). Affected persons losing business, income and salaries of workers, or a person or business suffering temporary effects, such as disturbance to land, crops, and business operations both permanently and also temporarily during construction.
- v). Loss of communal property, lands (shamlat) and public infrastructure.
- vi). Vulnerable affected persons identified through the social impact assessment survey/ analysis
- vii). In the event of relocation, all affected persons will receive transitional and other support to re-establish their livelihoods.

87. In accordance with the ADB SPS (2009) and this LARP, the compensation eligibility will be limited by a 'cut-off date' for the proposed sub-project on the day of the completion of the "census" survey for the impact assessment in order to avoid an influx of outsiders. Each affected person will be identified and issued with a household identification (*a card*) which confirms their presence on the site prior to the cut-off date. The cut-off date will be announced through the mass media (like pamphlets/ leaflets, newspaper). The affected persons who settled in the vicinity of the sub-project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

6.2 Entitlement for Compensation

88. The following entitlements are applicable for affected persons losing land, structures, other assets and incurring income losses:

i) **Agricultural Land Impacts** will be compensated as follows:

a) Permanent Losses: legal/legalizable landowners (legalizable owners assessed by the DPAC include those who may have customary rights to their land which could be converted to statutory rights) are compensated either in cash at replacement cost plus a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS) free of taxes and transfer costs; or through land for land compensation mechanisms with plots comparable in area, productivity and location to the plots lost. Leaseholders of public land will receive rehabilitation in cash equivalent to the market value of the gross yield of lost land for the remaining lease years (up to a

maximum of three years). Encroachers will instead be rehabilitated for land use loss through a special self-relocation allowance equivalent to one year of agricultural income or through the provision of a free or leased replacement plot comparable in area, productivity and location to the plots lost.

(b) Temporary Land Loss: legal/legalizable owners and tenants assessed by the DPAC or encroachers will receive cash compensation equal to the average market value of each lost harvest for the duration of the loss, and by the restoration of both, cultivable and uncultivable land, to pre-construction conditions. Through specification in the contract agreements, contractors will be required to carry out restoration works before handing land back to the original occupiers, or APs will be provided with sufficient cash to rehabilitate the land.

(c) Vulnerable Affected Persons: Vulnerable households, legal/legalizable owners, tenants or encroachers will be entitled to one vulnerable impact allowance equal to the market value of the harvest of the lost land for one year (summer and winter), in addition to the standard crop compensation.

Other options can be considered, including non-cash based livelihood support and employment, both temporary and permanent. Other additional income restoration measures can be considered based upon the findings of the Social Impact Analysis.

- ii) **Residential and Commercial Land** will be compensated at replacement value for each category of the APs. Assessments will be conducted by the DPAC. In case an AP may not lose all of their residential and commercial land but it is significant enough to consider relocating. In such cases compensation may need to be made for all of their land even though not all of it need to be acquired.

Residential and commercial land owners will be entitled to the following:

a) Legal/legalizable owners will be compensated by means of either cash compensation for lost land at replacement cost based on the market value of the lost land plus a 15% CAS, free of taxes and transfer costs; or in the form of replacement land of comparable value and location as the lost asset.

(b) Renters are compensated by means of cash compensation equivalent to three months of rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease, including any deposits they may lose.

(c) Encroachers/Squatters are compensated through either a self-relocation allowance covering six months of income or the provision of a leased replacement plot in a public owned land area. They will be compensated for the loss of immovable assets, but not for the land that they occupy.

- iii) **All other Assets and Incomes**

a) Houses, buildings and structures will be compensated for in cash at replacement cost plus 15% CAS. There will also be a 10% electrification allowance and the any transaction costs will be paid. Material that can be salvaged is allowed to be taken by the owner, even if compensation has been paid for them. For evaluation of replacement costs, a survey will be conducted to obtain the current prices for calculation of compensation.

(b) Renters or leaseholders of a house or structure are entitled to cash compensation equivalent to three months rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period.

(c) Crops will be compensated for to owners, tenants and sharecroppers based on their agreed shares. The compensation will be the full market rate for one year of harvest including both rabi and kharif seasons.

(d) Fruit and other productive trees will be compensated for based on rates sufficient to cover income replacement for the time needed to re-grow a tree to the productivity of the one lost. Trees used as sources of timber will be compensated for based on the market value of the wood production, having taken due consideration of the future potential value.

(e) Businesses will be compensated for with cash compensation equal to six months of income for permanent business losses. For temporary losses, cash compensation equal to the period of the interruption of business will be paid up to a maximum of six months or covering the period of income loss based on construction activity.

(f) Workers and employees will be compensated with cash for lost wages during the period of business interruption, up to a maximum of three months or for the period of disruption.

(g) Relocation assistance is to be paid for APs who are forced to move from their property. The level of the assistance is to be adequate to cover transport costs and also special livelihood expenses for at least 1 month or based on the severity of impact as determined on a case by case basis and included in the LARP.

(h) Community structures and public utilities, including mosques and other religious sites, graveyards, schools, health centers, hospitals, roads, water supply and sewerage lines, will be fully replaced or rehabilitated to ensure their level of provision is, at a minimum, to the pre-sub-project situation.

(i) Vulnerable people are defined as households who have a per capita monthly income⁶ of below Rs.15,000 (OPL, 2015-16) and those who are headed by a widow or identified as vulnerable through the SIA.

89. The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix presented as below:

⁶This figure is based on the provincial poverty line using the minimum wages that are fixed by the Government of the Punjab.

Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	
Arable Land	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Farmer/ Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/restored to its former quality following completion of works; 	
		Leaseholder/ Sharecropper (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/restored to its former quality following completion of works; 	
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, in cash or kind, for all damaged crops and trees 	
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees 	
Arable Land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact	Farmer/ Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or; Cash compensation plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge for affected land at replacement cost based on market value ^a free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs 	
		Leaseholder/ Sharecropper (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years). 	
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year. 	
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss. 	
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmer/Titleholder Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation) 	
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation) 	
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation) 	
	Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/location to plot lost or Cash compensation plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs
			Renter/Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-3 months allowance (at OPL level Rs. 9,000/ month)
			Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 9,000).

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Houses/ Structures		All relevant APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. • In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure.
Crops	Crops affected	All APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused by grid construction, tower base, stringing and access. • All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.
Trees	Trees affected	All APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. • Fruit trees: Cash compensation based on lost production based on the yearly produce of tree and investment cost needed to re-grow the tree to equivalent productive capacity..
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All APs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary. • Workers/employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months(at OPL level Rs. 9,000/ month).
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All APs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month(Rs. 9,000).
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation/substitution of affected structures/utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable APs livelihood	Households' below poverty line and female headed households, disable persons of HH.	All affected vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (Rs. 9,000 at OPL Punjab) on account of livelihood restoration support. • Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deal appropriately during subsub-project implementation according to the ADB Safeguard Policy

7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

90. The coordination involved for various institutions for the implementation of LARP include NTDC (Executing Agency) and other line Departments, such as Revenue, Forest, Agriculture including Horticulture wing; Works & Services, Public Health Engineering, Wapda, and other concerned.

91. The PMU (NTDC) will be responsible for the updation of this draft LARP at final detailed design and implementation of final LARP of 500 kV Muzaffargarh Ext. and its associated transmission line. The Project Director (PMU) through the Environment and Social Impact Cell (E&SIC) will be responsible for the implementation of LARP in accordance with the procedures laid-down in this LARP and updated LARF and loan document.

7.1 National Transmission and Despatch Company

92. The NTDC (Executing Agency) will be responsible for the project preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks and coordination with line agencies. NTDC will perform its functions through the Project Management Unit. The PMU is headed by a General Manager (Projects) will be responsible for general project execution through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at field level (District level), which will be tasked with day to day project activities.

93. For updation, implementation and monitoring of LAR activities, the PMU (GM-Projects) will be facilitated by i) E&SIC at project level, ii) PIU at field level, iii) GRC at both field and project level to ensure timely implementation of LARP.

a) Environment and Social Impact Cell (E&SIC)

94. At project level, an E&SIC is already in place at PMU, NTDC, which needs to be strengthened by adding one position for data management/ MIS. Thus, the team composition of E&SIC includes:

i). Manager, E&SIC, NTDC	Focal Member
ii). Deputy Manager (Environment)	Member
iii). Assistant Manager (Social Safeguard)	Member
iv). Assistant Manager (Environment), NTDC	Member
v). Assistant Manager (MIS/ Data Management) ⁷	Member
vi). Surveyor	Member

95. In addition to ToR, the E&SIC will have the following functions in this sub-project:

- i). The E&SIC will be responsible for the updation, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement plan through the assistance of PIU (Project Implementation Unit at field level (Lillian). The E&SIC will have regular monthly meetings to review the progress regarding LARP implementation and accordingly prepare actions in accordance with the implementation schedule given in the LARP.

⁷ For data management, a position of assistant manager, data management/ MIS will be added to undertake proper data management regarding, i) baseline data & impact data, ii) implementation of LARP, iii) grievances/ and redress of grievances, iv) internal & external monitoring and other relevant data.

- ii). The E&SIC will have close liaison and coordination with the PIU (field level) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).
- iii). The E&SIC will manage the updation of LARP at final design, including updation of surveys, measurements/ assessment, valuation in coordination with concerned department.

96. Some specific functions of the E&SIC through the assistance of field level PIU include:

- i). Implementation of approved LARP as per implementation schedule given in LARP.
- ii). Preparation of internal monitoring reports, initially on monthly basis and then quarterly basis and submits to ADB.
- iii). Updation of LARP (if necessary depending upon the final design) including surveys, measurements/ assessment, valuation in coordination with concerned department and community consultations.
- iv). Disclosure of final LARP to the APs and place at field office (PIU).
- v). Close coordination with field level PIU
- vi). Other relevant activities

97. All activities related to the LARP updation, and implementation of LARP and preparation of internal monitoring reports will be the responsibility of Manager (E&SIC) under the overall supervision of PMU (GM Projects). While the disclosure of LARP after translating onto local language and continuous community consultations/ mobilization will be under the purview of Assistant Manager (Social Safeguard). Manager (E&SIC) will develop a close liaison with the PIU and GRC regarding a smooth and timely implementation of LARP.

98. An independent monitoring agency or individual external monitor/ external monitoring agency (which may be an academic institute, consultancy or professional NGO or panel of experts, or individual consultant) will be hired by the NTDC (PMU) to conduct the short and medium term tasks of external monitoring activities⁸.

99. As per SPS 2009, all monitoring reports will be disclosed to the affected parties (APs) including the preparation of corrective action plan (if any).

b) Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

100. The project implementation Unit (PIU) to be in place at Field level and will be notified by the PMU. The composition of PIU will be as follow:

- i). Executive Engineer (NTDC)
- ii). DO (Revenue)/ LAC

⁸The short term tasks will occur in parallel and immediately after the delivery of LARP compensation. They will preparation a compliance report which is a condition to start civil works. The medium term task will be the monitoring of the effectiveness of the compensation package.

- iii). Representative of E&SIC, PMU (AM, Social Safeguards)
- iv). Assistant Manager (Social Mobilization/ Social Mobilizer)
- v). Contractor
- vi). Project Management Consultant (Safeguard Implementation Specialist)
- vii). Patwari
- viii). Representative of Affected Party Committee (APC).

101. The PIU to be notified at Field level headed by the Executive Engineer, NTDC.

102. The major responsibilities of PIU will include:

- Distribute the notices to the entitled APs regarding their payment of compensation;
- Facilitate the APs in completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments;
- Develop a close interaction with the APs/ community to address their possible concerns.
- Provide proper guidance for the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility & entitlement.
- Help the APs to put their complaints (if any) in front of GRC, if still issue not resolved consult the Court of law.
- Help the APs in other related activities.

103. The PIU will have close interaction with E&SIC especially with Manager (E&SIC) and AM (Social Safeguards).

7.2 Local Government

104. The concerns relating to the land acquisition (if any) will be dealt by the concerned District Officer (Revenue)/ LAC. Other supporting staff especially the Patwari will carry out some specific functions like titles identification as per Revenue record. The functions pertaining to compensation of other assets, such as trees, crops, structures and income rehabilitation/ livelihood assistance, the assessment and valuation will be carried out by the LAC in coordination with District Officer (s) of concerned Departments.

7.3 ADB

105. Review and approval of documents, i.e. LARP, internal monitoring and external monitoring reports as well corrective action plan (if any).

7.4 LAR Coordination Committee

106. With the effective coordination of all concerned departments/ agencies, the assessment and valuation of losses will be carried out and accordingly, payment of compensation will be made to eligible and entitled APs. Timely payment to the APs will ensure the smooth implementation of this sub-project. This committee will be notified by the EA (PMU-NTDC) in order to coordinate for updation and implementation of this LARP.

107. The composition of the committee will include:

- i). GM Projects (PMU, NTDC)
- ii). Manager (E&SIC)
- iii). Executive Engineer (PIU)
- iv). DO (Revenue)/ LAC
- v). DO (s) of concerned Departments (such as Agriculture, Forest, C&W, PHE)

108. The LAR CC will meet preferably quarterly to ensure proper and timely implementation of the approved LARP.

7.5 Affected Person Committee

109. The affected person committee (APC) will be formed at sub-project level representing the participation from each village constituting a Chairman, secretary and member (s).

110. The APC will be responsible for the following activities:

- Interaction between the community/ affectees and the PIU
- Information disclosure and consultations
- Help in the completion of requisite documents for payment
- Ensure the payment of compensation in accordance with the entitlement matrix/ LARP.
- Redress complaints at local level
- Other

7.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism

111. This section of the LARP describes mechanism to receive and facilitates the resolution of affected party including women' concerns and grievances. A grievance mechanism will be available to allow an AP appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation.

112. APs/ local community will enter their complaints/ concerns and issues formally including the information of date, name and address of complainant, description of complain. The Assistant Manager (social mobilization) at PIU will maintain a register named as "*community complaint register (CCR)*". The register will include the information as date, name and address of complainant, description of complaints, and will enter the complaints in a date covering the minimum information of name and address of complaint, description of complaints, action taken, status of redress of complaints and reasons in case issue not resolved.

113. GRC will work at field level, while unsettled issues will be referred to the PMU at sub-project level. The field level PIU (AM Social Mobilization) will inform the affected persons about GRC and its mechanism by passing the information at known places.

114. Efforts will be made to avoid the APs/ community concerns by implementing the sub-project in accordance with the LARP, i.e. proper information disclosure, community consultations, payments as per entitlements and coordination with APs/ APC, PIU and

PMU. However, a Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) will also be established to redress the unresolved issues.

115. The composition of GRC will as below:

GRC at PIU Level

- i). Executive Engineer (NTDC)
- ii). DO (Revenue)/ LAC
- iii). Representative of E&SIC
- iv). Assistant Manager (Social Mobilization)/ Social mobilizer
- v). Representative of Affected Person Committee (APC)
- vi). Patwari

116. A comprehensive grievance redress process regarding land compensation and other compensation is described below:

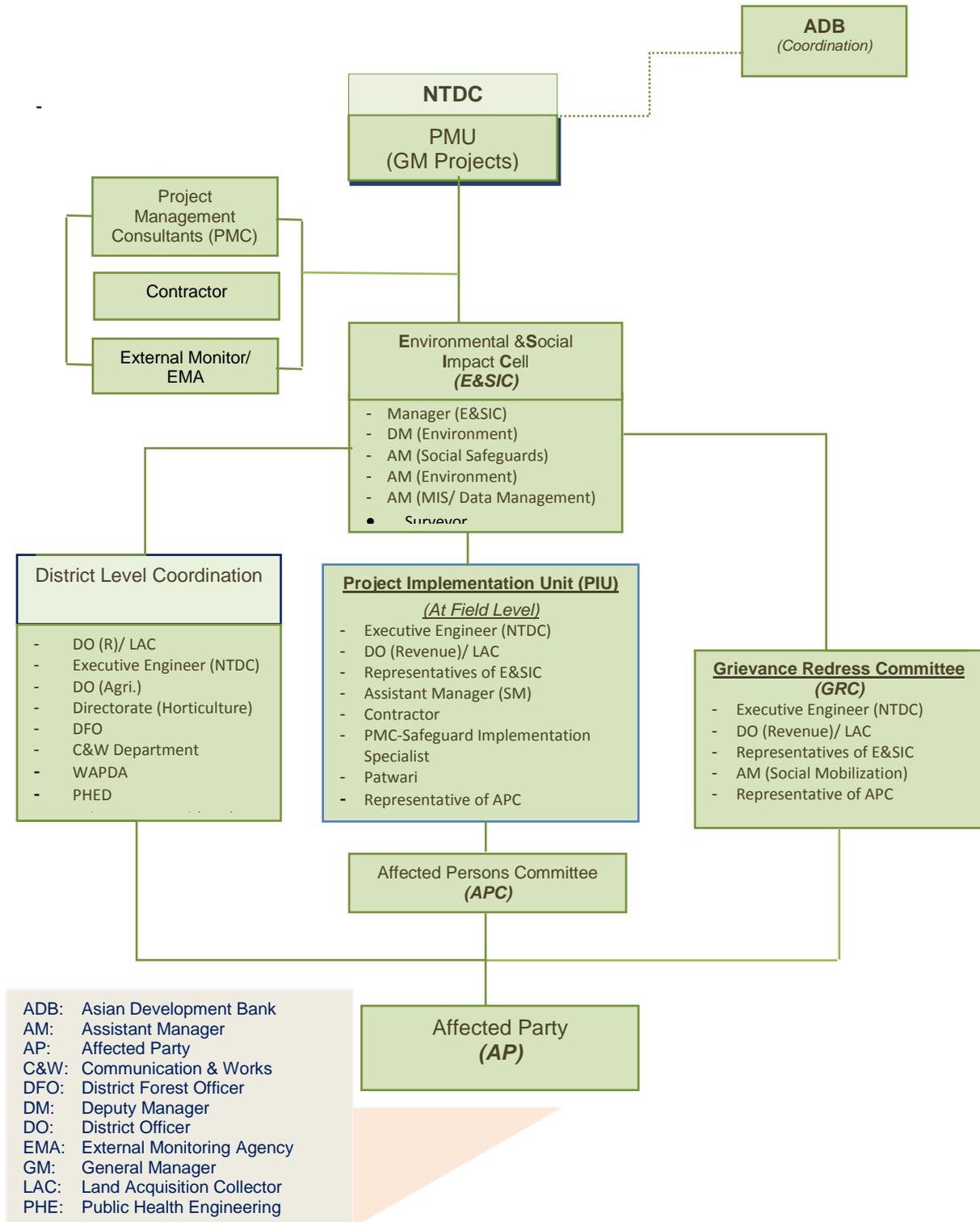
Grievance Redress Process

Land Compensation Issues	Other Items Compensation Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, complaints will be redressed at field level through the involvement of PIU and APC as well as other local committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, complaints will be redressed at field level through the involvement of PIU and APC as well as other local committees.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If issue is unresolved, then it will be lodged to the DO (Revenue)/ LAC who will have 14 day to make decision on it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no solution is accomplished, then grievance will be lodged to GRC. • The GRC will provide the decision within 3 weeks. The GRC decision must be in compliance with this LARP and provisions given in the LARF.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If issue still unsettled, then grievance will be forwarded to GRC. • GRC will provide decision within 3 weeks, which should be in compliance with the LARP and provisions given in the LARF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the grievance redress system does not satisfy the APs, then, the grievance can be submitted to the GM Projects (PMU), where decision will be made in a period of 2 weeks.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case, the grievance redressal system does not satisfy the APs, then they can pursue by submitting their case to the appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Section 18 to 22 of the LAA 1894. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If still APs are not satisfied, they can pursue their case to appropriate Court of law.

7.7 Organogram

117. An Organogram showing the institutional arrangements for the implementation of LARP has been illustrated through a diagram presented in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1: Institutional set-up for the Implementation of LARP



8. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

8.1 Implementation Schedule

118. The commencement of civil work will be subject to the satisfactory implementation of this LARP including payment of compensation for the loss of crops and trees; and also redress of community concerns.

119. Based on the implementation experience of previous projects, it is expected that the implementation of LARP of this sub-project including construction of grid station and installation of transmission line will take about 6 months as there is not permanent land acquisition involved.

120. Step-wise LARP implementation process is presented in Table 8.1 below.

Table 8.1: Implementation Schedule of LARP

Action	Timeline	Responsibility	Todate Status
Establishment of PMU	-	NTDC	PMU headed by GM is already in place at WAPDA House Lahore
Setting-up the E&SIC	In place	NTDC	E&SIC headed by a Manager is already in place at WAPDA House. This cell needs to be strengthened by adding 1 Assistant Manager (MIS) and a Surveyor.
Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at field level	30 June, 2016	NTDC	NTDC (PMU) will need to notify the PIU at District level with specific roles and responsibilities. In addition, AM (Social mobilization) at PIU level will also be deployed for community consultations and information disclosure.
Establish Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).	30 June, 2016	NTDC	NTDC (PMU) will need to notify the GRC at PIU level to redress the APs/ community concerns/ issues.
Submission of draft LARP to ADB	May, 2016	PMU/ Consultants	-
LARP Updation (if required)	30 Jun., 2016	PMU	E&SIC will update the draft LARP.
Approval of LARP	-	ADB	-
Urdu translation and disclosure of LARP	30 Jun., 2016	E&SIC/ PMU	In addition to disclosure to APs, also to be placed at PIU and pasted at NTDC website.
Formation of APC at District level representing to all concerned villages	30 Jun., 2016	PIU in coordination with E&SIC	AM Social mobilization at PIU level (proposed position) in coordination with PMC (Safeguard Implementation Specialist) will establish the requisite APC (s).
Placement of Project Management Support Consultants	30 Jun., 2016	NTDC	Dates will be finalized in accordance with the construction plan.
Payment of compensation to the APs for affected crops and trees and other losses.	31 Aug., 2016	LAC/ PMU/ PIU	All payments will be made before the commencement of civil work.
Relocation of public utilities/ infrastructures (if any)	30 Sep., 2016	Contractor/ PIU	-

Date of Contract Award ⁹ (expected)	30 Jun., 2016	NTDC/ PMU	Dates will be as per construction plan of the project
Hiring of EMA	31 Aug., 2016	NTDC/ PMU	External monitoring agency to be engaged by the PMU subject to the requirement of ADB for this sub-project.
Employment to the DPs in the project related jobs.	31 Aug., 2016	Contractor/ PIU	Dates to be finalized in accordance with the construction plan.
Full Implementation of LARP	31 Dec., 2016	PMU/ E&SIC/ PIU	Implementation is the responsibility of PMU through E&SIC and PIU and PMS consultants
EMR confirming LARP implementation	15 Dec., 2016	EMA	-
Commencement of civil works	Subject to ADB approval	ADB	Subject to ADB approval on the satisfactory implementation of LARP based on the validation by EMA.
Redress of community complaints	Continuous activity	PIU/ GRC/ PMU	This will be a continuous activity till project completion.

⁹ Type of this sub-project will be known as “**Turn-key project**” that is constructed by a developer and turned over to a NTDC in a ready-to-use condition, which includes “**design, supply, and installation**”.

Figure 8.1: LARP Implementaion Schedule

Main Activities	Month 2016												Remarks	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Establishment of PMU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting-up the E&SIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at field level														
Establish Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).														
Submission of draft LARP to ADB														
Urdu translation and disclosure of LARP														
Formation of APC at District level representing to all concerned villages														
Payment of compensation to the APs for the loss of crops & trees and other losses.														
Relocation of public utilities/ infrastructures (if any)														
Date of Contract Award ¹⁰ (expected)														
Employment to the APs in the project related jobs.														
Full Implementation of LARP														
EMR confirming LARP implementation														
Commencement of civil works														
Redress of community complaints														

¹⁰ Type of this sub-project will be known as **“Turn-keyproject”** that is constructed by a developer and turned over to a NTDC in a ready-to-use condition, which includes **“design, supply, and installation”**.

9. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

121. All LAR preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation and LAR administration, will be considered an integral part of Project cost. This LARP will include a budget section including; i) methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates; ii) unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances; iii) a table showing resettlement budget including administrative costs and contingencies.

9.1 Compensation Methodology

122. Based on the field survey, it was observed that due to the implementation of the proposed sub-project, there will be impact on crops, trees and other assets.

123. To represent the current market rates equivalent to the replacement cost, the requisite data was collected from different departments including agriculture, forest, revenue, horticulture and Directorate of Economics & Marketing. In addition, during the field survey, parwari of concerned area also accompanied the survey team to assist in estimating the current market prices of agricultural commodities.

124. The unit rate of crops and trees by type is given in Table 9.1 and 9.2 respectively.

Table 9.1: Assessment of Value of Crops per Acre

Crops	Area Sown (Acres)	Av. Yield/ Acre (Kgs.)	Total Production (40 Kgs.)	Price (2012-13) (Rs./ 40 kg.)	Total Value of Crops of Sample Farms (Rs)	Value of Crop/ Acre (Rs.)
Basmati Rice	49	25.72	1,260	1,577	1,987,365	40,558
Sugarcane	38	752.3	28,587	121	3,451,279	90,823
Wheat	264.5	24.87	6,578	1,094	7,195,446	27,204
Cotton	219.5	23.72	5,207	2,863	14,906,131	67,909
Millets (Bajra/ Jowar)	17	5	85	1,200	102,000	6,000
Tabbaco	0.5	15	8	3,000	22,500	45,000
Rabi Fodder	23.7	24.45	-	32,000	758,400	32,000
Khariif Fodder	19.2	406.6	-	20,000	384,000	20,000
Overall (Rs./ crop/ acre)					28,807,120	45,624

Source: Commodity Prices (2012-13), Directorate of Agriculture, Economics & Marketing, Lahore.

Table 9.2: Price Assessment of Trees

a) Wood Trees

Wood/ Timber Trees	Size of Girth			
	Upto 2 Feet (Rs./ tree)	Between 2 – 4 feet (Rs./ Tree)	Between 4 – 6 feet (Rs./ Tree)	Between 6 feet and above (Rs./ Tree)
Shisham (<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>)	2,000	5,000	12,000	21,000
Other species (i.e. Eucalyptus, Kikar, Neem)	1,000	2,000	3,500	15,000

Source: Office of the Chief Conservator of Forest, Lahore (2012-13)– Annex 9.2.

b) Fruit trees

Plant Age	Mango/ Jaman/ Citrus (Rs./ tree)	Apple/ Loquat Apricot/Plum Prune (Rs./ tree)	Litchi (Rs./ tree)	Guava/ Mulberry/Ber (Rs./ tree)	Falsa/ Pomegranate (Rs./ tree)	Date-Palm (Rs./ tree)
1	828	811	289	312	98	333
2	1518	1364	499	540	178	601
3	2142	1584	685	743	250	817
4	2703	1914	852	3474	331	1011
5	3207	2211	4675	3131	579	1186
6	3662	2479	4251	2822	556	3082
7	18484	10322	3962	2676	535	3240
8	17262	9931	3703	2808	516	3250
9	16160	9578	3469	2426	442	3259
10	15167	9260	3258	2320	376	2940
11	14273	8974	3066	2224	316	2653
12	13467	7850	2599	1884	258	2459
13	12742	6837	2176	1577	213	2284
14	11405	5924	1795	1301	169	2127
15	10201	5102	1452	1053	129	1904
16	9116	4362	1143	974	94	1777
17	8139	3694	864	626	62	1662
18	7249	3093	613	444	44	1066
19	6455	2552	387	280	28	1378
20	5741	2064	183	133	13	1294
21	5097	1624				1214
22	4517	1228				1081
23	4023	872				958
24	3553	550				847
25	3129	261				747
26	2750					656
27	2404					575
28	2093					502
29	1886					530
30	1562					466
31	1335					412
32	1131					331
33	944					321
34	781					282
35	632					246
36	497					215
37	376					179
38	267					160
39	168					139
40	81					116
41						97
42						80
43						65
44						51
45						39
46						27
47						17
48						8

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Ayub Agricultural Research Institute, Faisalabad, Punjab (2012).

9.3 Source of Financing

125. Finances for compensation, allowances, and administration of LARP preparation and implementation will be provided by the Government as counterpart funds. Costs for external monitoring tasks can be allocated under the loan. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for LAR tasks, the governments will have to allocate 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in LARP plus 5% of contingencies before LARP implementation.

126. The EA (NTDC) is responsible for the timely allocation of the funds needed to implement this LARP.

131. As per the flow of LAR finances it is noted that the budget for land and crop compensation will be disbursed by NTDC to the District Collector Office which in turn, through the LAC will disburse the compensation to the APs/ or concerned department/ agency. In case of compensation funds for other assets (structures), restoration works, employment, income loss, etc. will go from NTDC to the PMU which will disburse the funds to the APs with assistance from the PIU.

9.2 Resettlement Budget

127. The resettlement budget was estimated keeping in view the sub-project impacts including crops and trees as well as other assistance to the APs. The total amount if LAR activities computed to be Rs. 85.228 million (\$ 0.811 M.) as presented in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3: Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Remarks
A)	Land Acquisition					
	500 kV Muzaffargarh Ext.					
	Government Land (Barren)	-	-	-	-	-
B)	Affected Crops					
	a) Tower Installation					
	i). Tower Base	Acres	40.0	45,624	1,824,960	
	ii). Erection	Acres	40.0	45,624	1,824,960	
	iii). Stringing	Acres	40.0	45,624	1,824,960	Stringing activity at tower portion
	b) Transmission Line					
	i) Stringing activity	Acres	1593	45,624	72,679,032	Stringing activity at T/L portion
C)	Affected Trees					
	Transmission Line	No. of Wood Trees	734	2000	1,468,000	Reference Table 9.2 and Annex 9.2
		No. of Fruit Trees	15	3,207	48,105	Age 4-5 years, reference Table 9.2 and Annex 9.3.
D)	Affected Structure					
	Grid Station	No.	-	-	-	-
	Transmission Line	No.	-	-	-	-
E)	Affected Private Tubewells					
	Grid Station	No.	-	-	-	-
	Transmission Line	No.	-	-	-	-
F)	Livelihood Assistance					
	Vulnerable allowance to APs (below poverty line and 3 months payment equal to OPL Rs. 9,000/ month).	Nos.	-	-	-	All affectees are land owners and none of the persons was found vulnerable. However, payment can be made at Rs. 27,000 per vulnerable family (if any).
G)	External Monitoring Agency	-	-	-	1,500,000	
	Sub-total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	-	-	-	81,170,017	
	Contingencies @ 5%	-	-	-	4058500.85	
	Grand Total	-	-	-	85,228,518	
	US\$	-	-	-	811700.17	

1 US \$= Rs. 105 as of 13 February, 2014.

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 General

128. LAR tasks under the Project will be subjected to both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PMU. External monitoring will be assigned to an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to be hired by PMU, and approved by ADB. The EMA will be selected among local consultants/ consulting firms.

129. ADB will prepare the terms of reference (TOR) for the EMA before to start the LARP implementation.

10.2 Internal Monitoring

130. Internal monitoring will be carried out by PMU through E&SIC on quarterly basis assisted by the Facility Management Consultants (Safeguard Implementation Specialist). The results will presented in the quarterly project implementation reports and submitted to ADB.

130. The internal monitoring reports include the 'process' and 'output' indicators. This information will be collected directly from the field and reported monthly by PIU to the PMU in order to assess the progress and results of LARP implementation, and to adjust the work plan/ activities in accordance with the LARP requirements as well as implementation schedule.

131. The following will be the specific aspects to be covered under the internal monitoring report.

- a) Consultation with APs and information disclosure;
- b) Disbursement of compensation for the affected items – land, structures, crops, tree and other assets;
- c) Relocation of community structures/ public utilities ;
- d) Payments for loss of income;
- e) Land for land compensation (if any);
- f) Income restoration activities;
- g) Status of grievance redressal;

132. The above information will be collected by the Manager (E&SIC) through Assistant Manager (Social Safeguard) and PIU including Assistant Manager (Social Mobilization).

10.3 External Monitoring

133. Semmianual external monitoring (and additional monitoring reports as and when needed based on phased TI installation and LARP implementation approach) will be carried out by the External Monitoring Agency to be hired by the PMU.

134. The external monitoring activities will have short and medium term tasks. The short term tasks will occur in parallel and immediately after the delivery of LARP compensation. They will prepare a compliance report which is a condition to start civil works.

135. The medium term task will include the monitoring of the effectiveness of the compensation package.

136. As the number of impacts are limited, so that the external monitoring report at the initial stage of the LARP implementation and on its completion will be prepared. However, some additional external monitoring report may be prepared depending upon the requirements of ADB.

137. The proposed indicators for external monitoring tasks include:

- a) Review and validate the internal monitoring reports prepared by PMU (E&SIC);
- b) Status of LARP implementation including payment of compensation to the APs
- c) Review the status of relocation of community structure/ public utilities;
- d) Status of redressal of community complaints and time spent to resolve the community grievances
- e) Carry out the consultations with APs, officials of project management and other concerned departments to share the feedback/ lessons learnt;
- f) Identify gaps regarding LARP implementation and suggest remedial measures; and also develop a corrective action plan

- g) Assess the LAR implementation efficiency, effectiveness, impact and its sustainability.

138. The EMA will also assess the status of project affected vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled/elderly and families below the poverty line.

PHOTOLOG

PICTORIAL PRESENTATION



Plate 1: View of existing 500 kV Muzaffargarh grid station, Tehsil and District Kashmore.



Plate 2: View of affected agriculture land at Basti Taj M. Somro, Tehsil Rajhan, District Rajanpur.



Plate 3: Another view of existing 500 kV Muzaffargarh grid station, Tehsil and District Kashmore



Plate 4: View of the consultation with APs at chak 19 BC District and tehsil Bahawalpur



Plate 5: View of the Power House of existing 500 kV Muzaffargarh grid station, Tehsil and District Kashmore



Plate 6: View of the field work at Basti Hussain Bakhsh, Tehsil and District Kashmore



Plate 7: Consultative meeting with community at village nabi Bakhsh, Basti Habib Ullah (Fazal Pur)



Plate 8: Affected sugarcane at Basti Habib Ullah (Fazal Pur)



Plate 9: T/L route alignment at Hamil basti Tehsil Rajhan District Rajanpur



Plate 10: View transmission passing thru, Tehsil Rajhan District Rajanpur



Plate 11: Public Consultative meeting at Chak Shah Wali, Tehsil Rajhan District Rajan pur



Plate 12 Area Passing through transmission line, Village shah wala qureshi Tehsil Kot chatta, District DI Khan

ANNEXES

Annex 3.1: List of Land Owners and Affected Cropped Area

Sr. No.	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Caste	Village	Tehsil	District	Land Use Category	Total Land Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Total Family Members (Nos.)	Male (Nos.)	Female (Nos.)	Male Children <10 yrs. (Nos.)	Female Children <10 yrs. (Nos.)	Occupation
1					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	5	10	3	2	3	2	Farming
2					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	6	4	12	4	2	3	3	Farming
3					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	7	3	11	3	3	2	2	Farming
4					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	20	3	9	2	3	2	2	Farming
5					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	6	3	10	2	3	3	2	Farming
6					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	1	8	2	2	3	1	Farming
7					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	1	10	3	2	3	2	Farming
8					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	8	1	12	3	2	4	3	Farming
9					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	1	10	2	3	2	3	Farming
10					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	1	15	4	3	3	5	Farming
11					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	6	1	8	2	3	2	1	Farming
12					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	6	1	12	4	4	2	2	Farming
13					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	50	6	13	3	5	3	2	Farming
14					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	2	10	4	2	2	2	Farming
15					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	6	2	15	4	4	3	4	Farming/ Livestocks

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16					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	6	2	10	3	4	2	1	Farming
17					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	3	12	3	5	2	2	Farming
18					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	6	4	10	4	3	2	1	Farming
19					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	2	8	2	3	2	1	Farming
20					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	6	10	3	3	3	1	Farming
21					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	5	9	3	2	3	1	Farming
22					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	65	15	10	3	3	2	2	Farming
23					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	4	2	8	2	3	3	1	Farming
24					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	5	7	3	2	1	1	Farming/ Livestocks
25					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	20	15	8	2	3	2	2	Farming
26					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	150	15	10	3	4	2	1	Farming
27					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	30	10	9	2	3	3	1	Farming
28					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	150	12	10	3	4	2	1	Farming
29					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	125	25	13	5	10	1	2	Farming
30					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	90	30	4	2	2	0	0	Farming
31					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	150	25	20	6	9	3	2	Farming
32					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	100	10	9	3	2	2	2	Farming
33					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	2	11	4	3	2	2	Farming
34					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	375	25	8	3	2	1	2	Farming
35					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	3	9	2	3	2	2	Farming
36					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	125	10	20	8	9	2	1	Farming

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37					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	100	5	15	5	6	3	1	Farming
38					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture/ Barran	125	5	12	4	5	2	1	Farming
39					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture/ Barran	150	10	13	6	5	1	2	Farming
40					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	3	11	4	5	1	2	Farming
41					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	80	5	12	5	3	2	2	Farming
42					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	15	2	10	4	2	3	1	Farming
43					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	18	4	8	3	3	1	1	Farming
44					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	2	7	3	4		0	Farming
45					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	3	8	3	2	3	0	Farming
46					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	2	7	4	2	1	0	Farming
47					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	2	8	3	4	0	1	Farming
48					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	1	7	4	3	0	0	Farming
49					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	2	9	3	6	0	0	Farming
50					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	4	2	10	4	3	2	1	Farming
51					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Barren Land	4	2	5	3	2	0	0	-
52					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	50	5	15	7	5	3	0	Farming
53					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture	2	1	10	4	3	1	2	Farming
54					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture		5						
55					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture		3						
56					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture		5						
57					Rajhan	Rajanpur	Barren Land		4						

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58				Rajhan	Rajanpur	Barren Land		5						
59				Rajhan	Rajanpur	Barren Land		3						
60				Rajhan	Rajanpur	Agriculture/ Barran	25	3	9	5	3	1	0	Farming/ Labour
61				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture/ Barran	3375	675	11	5	6	-	-	Land Loard
62				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture/ Barran	50	10	10	4	6	-	-	Farming
63				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Barren Land	100	20	8	5	3	-	-	Farming
64				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Barren Land	150	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
65				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Barren Land	30	10	7	3	4	-	-	-
66				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Barren Land	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
67				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Barren Land	15	3	9	4	5	-	-	-
68				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	25	5	7	3	4	-	-	
69				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	75	10	6	4	2	-	-	Farming/ Poultry Farm
70				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	100	25	8	3	5	-	-	Farming
71				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	9	2	9	4	5	-	-	Farming
72				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	15	4	7	3	4	-	-	Farming
73				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	18	5						
74				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	2	10	5	5	-	-	Farming
75				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	2	7	4	3	-	-	Farming
76				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
77				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	8	2	9	5	4	-	-	Farming
78				Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	6	2	8	5	3	-	-	Farming

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79					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	25	6	10	5	5	-	-	Farming
80					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	2	9	4	5	-	-	Farming
81					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	625	50	10	5	5	-	-	Farming
82					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	20	5	7	4	3	-	-	Farming
83					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	60	20	5	3	2	-	-	Farming
84					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	20	5	6	3	3	-	-	Farming
85					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	60	15	5	3	2	-	-	Farming
86					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	30	10	6	3	3	-	-	Farming
87					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	40	15	7	4	3	-	-	Farming
88					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	20	5	5	2	3	-	-	Farming
89					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	3	7	4	3	-	-	Farming
90					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	8	3	6	2	3	-	-	Farming
91					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	8	2	5	2	3	-	-	Farming
92					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	20	6	6	3	3	-	-	Farming
93					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	25	7	5	3	-	-	-	Farming
94					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	6	2	6	2	4			Farming
95					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	23	6	9	5	4	-	-	Farming
96					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	18	5	8	3	5	-	-	Farming
97					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	11	3	7	4	3	-	-	Farming
98					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	15	4	9	3	6	-	-	Farming
99					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	25	10	10	5	5	-	-	Farming

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100					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	25	8	7	4	3	-	-	Farming
101					Rajan Pur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	20	9	9	6	3	-	-	Farming
102					Rajanpur	Rajanpur	Uncultived	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
103					Rajanpur	Rajanpur	Uncultived	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
104					Rajanpur	Rajanpur	Uncultived	25	10	9	5	4	-	-	Rent/ Court cases
105					Rajanpur	Rajanpur	Uncultived	50	20	10	6	4	-	-	Dealer Shop Keeper/ Sanitary
106					Rajanpur	Rajanpur	Uncultived	8	3	13	7	2	3	1	
107					Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	125	20	15	8	7	-	-	Farming
108					Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	135	10	12	84	-	-	-	Farming
109					Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	38	12	15	9	6	-	-	Farming
110					Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	8	3	10	5	3	2	-	Farming
111					Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	25	11	6	3	3	-	-	Farming
112					Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	8	4	12	8	4	-	-	Farming
113					Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	20	10.00	15	10	5	-	-	-
114					Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	4	2.00	10	8	2	-	-	-
115					Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	250	75	6	3	3	-	-	Farming
116					Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	8	3	8	5	3	-	-	Farming
117					Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	0.5	0.2	10	6	4	-	-	Farming
118					Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	2	12	9	3	-	-	Farming
119					Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	12	2	10	7	3	-	-	Farming

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120				Jampur	Rajanpur	Forest Safida	-	10	12	6	4	2	-	Business
121				Jampur	D.G Khan	Agriculture	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
122				Jampur	D.G Khan	Agriculture	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
123				Jampur	D.G Khan	Agriculture	50	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
124				Jampur	D.G Khan	Agriculture	125	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
125				D.G Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	100	15	9	6	3	-	-	Farming
126				D.G Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	20	5	10	7	3	-	-	Farming
127				D.G Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	5	2	12	5	3	2	2	Farming
128				D.G Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	6	3	9	6	3	-	-	Farming
129				D.G Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	10	5	8	6	2	-	-	Farming
130				D.G Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	12	5	10	7	3	-	-	Farming
131				D.G Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	10	2	10	4	3	2	1	Farming
132				D.G Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	8	2	8	4	2	1	1	Farming
133				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	20	3		5	4	0	0	Farming
134				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	4	2	8	6	2	0	0	Farming
135				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	20	8	10	5	4	1	0	Farming
136				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	1	1	8	1	1	3	3	Farming
137				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	7	3	7	4	3	0	0	Farming
138				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	2	1	9	4	2	2	1	Farming
139				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	4	2	12	5	3	2	2	Farming
140				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	3	0.5	6	3	3	0	0	Farming

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141				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	2	1	9	6	2	1	0	Farming
142				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	50	10	10	4	2	2	2	Farming
143				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	2	9	5	3	1	0	Farming
144				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	2	0.5	6	3	3	0	0	Farming
145				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	75	25	17	7	5	3	2	Farming
146				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	25	5	11	5	5	1	0	Farming
147				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	8	4	8	4	4	0	0	Farming
148				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	4	10	4	3	2	1	Farming
149				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	25	5	12	5	3	2	2	Farming
150				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	25	6	0	0	0	0	0	Farming
151				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	Farming
152				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	3	9	5	4	0	0	Farming
153				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	7	16	8	8	0	0	Farming
154				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	17	8	12	6	3	2	1	Farming
155				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	5	2	10	6	4	0	0	Farming
156				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	10	6	10	5	3	2	0	Farming
157				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	25	10	9	4	3	1	1	Farming
158				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	15	8	10	6	4	0	0	Farming
159				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	8	5	8	3	3	2	0	Farming
160				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	4	1	6	4	2	0	0	Farming
161				Jampur	Rajanpur	Agriculture	2	1	8	3	2	2	1	Farming

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162					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4	2	10	3	2	2	3	Farming
163					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	8	4	9	6	3	0	0	Farming
164					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	10	6	11	6	3	2	0	Farming
165					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4	2	9	5	4	0	0	Farming
166					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	8	3	8	6	2	0	0	Farming
167					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4	2	7	4	3	0	0	Farming
168					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	8	4	10	6	4	0	0	Farming
169					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4	2	9	3	2	3	1	Farming
170					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4.5	2	12	6	4	2	0	Farming
171					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	100	35	15	5	4	4	2	Farming
172					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	6	2	10	6	4	0	0	Farming
173					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	15	8	12	5	3	2	2	Farming
174					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	10	5	9	4	3	0	2	Farming
175					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4	2	9	6	3	0	0	Farming
176					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	300	20	16	7	4	2	3	Farming
177					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4	2	10	6	4	0	0	Farming
178					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	25	10	15	6	4	3	2	Farming
179					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	Farming
180					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	Farming
181					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	10	5	11	6	4	1	0	Farming
182					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	33	5	0	0	0	0	0	Farming

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183					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	35	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	Farming
184					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	30	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	Farming
185					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	40	22	14	6	4	2	2	2	Farming
186					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	10	5	11	7	3	0	1	1	Farming
187					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4	2	9	4	3	0	2	2	Farming
188					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4	2	8	5	3	0	0	0	Farming
189					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4	2	8	4	3	0	1	1	Farming
190					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	2	1	10	4	4	0	2	2	Farming
191					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	2	1	7	5	2	0	0	0	Farming
192					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4	2	6	3	3	0	0	0	Farming
193					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	6	2	10	6	4	0	0	0	Farming
194					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	2	1	7	4	3	0	0	0	Farming
195					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	22	1	6	4	2	0	0	0	Farming
196					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	2	1	9	4	2	2	1	1	Farming
197					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	2	1	10	6	4	0	0	0	Farming
198					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	2	1	7	4	3	0	0	0	Farming
199					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4	2	8	5	3	0	0	0	Farming
200					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4	2	11	6	5	0	0	0	Farming
201					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	8	2	7	4	3	0	0	0	Farming
202					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	35	10	14	6	4	2	2	2	Farming
203					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	15	2.5	16	6	5	3	2	2	Farming

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204					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	6	2	10	5	3	1	1	Farming
205					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	4	2	10	4	3	2	1	Farming
206					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	5	1	12	5	3	2	2	Farming
207					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	10	5	10	5	5		0	Farming
208					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	6	3	12	3	5	2	2	Farming
209					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	10	4	6	2	3	1	0	Farming
210					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	12	5	10	6	4		0	Farming
211					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	8	5	11	5	3	1	2	Farming
212					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	15	8	11	6	5		0	Farming
213					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	10	7	8	4	3		1	Farming
214					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	20	10	12	5	4	1	2	Farming
215					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	10	5	9	4	3	1	1	Farming
216					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	5	2	10	3	3	2	2	Farming
217					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	6	2	8	3	3	1	1	Farming
218					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	10	4	11	5	3	1	2	Farming
219					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	5	2	10	4	3	2	1	Farming
220					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	12	5	14	7	5	1	1	Farming
221					Kot Chutta	D.G Khan	Agriculture	10	4	12	6	4	2	0	Farming
222					D.G. Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	6	3	14	6	6	1	1	Farming
223					D.G. Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	18	10	8	4	3	1	0	Farming
224					D.G. Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	50	20	12	6	4		2	Farming

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225					D.G. Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	8	3	12	7	3	1	1	Farming
226					D.G. Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	8	3	11	5	4		2	Farming
227					D.G. Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	8	5	13	7	3	2	1	Farming
228					D.G. Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	10	5	9	5	2	1	1	Farming
229					D.G. Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	6	3	13	4	5	2	2	Farming
230					D.G. Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	8	3	11	6	3	1	1	Farming
231					D.G. Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	12	6	13	5	4	2	2	Farming
232					D.G. Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	125	30	15	8	7	0	0	Farming/ Political Affairs
233					D.G. Khan	D.G Khan	Agriculture	130	25	20	9	7	2	2	Farming/ Political Affairs
234					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	125	25	0	0			0	Farming/ Political Affairs
235					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	50	10	10	6	4		0	Farming/ Political Affairs
236					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	50	15	12	7	3		2	Farming/ Political Affairs
237					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	25	5	10	5	5		0	Farming/ Political Affairs
238					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	75	20	15	7	6	1	1	Farming/ Political Affairs
239					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	20	10	6	3	2		1	Farming/ Political Affairs
240					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	90	20	8	3	3	1	1	Farming/ Political Affairs
241					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	12	7	9	5	3		1	Farming/ Political Affairs

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242					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	8	3	10	4	3	1	2	Farming/ Political Affairs
243					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	6	3	6	3	2		1	Farming/ Political Affairs
244					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	8	2	10	4	3	1	2	Farming/ Political Affairs
245					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	8	4	12	6	3	1	2	Farming/ Political Affairs
246					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	8	4	8	4	4	0	0	Farming/ Political Affairs
247					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	7	7	6	3	3	0	0	Farming/ Political Affairs
248					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	8	4	6	3	3	0	0	Farming/ Political Affairs
249					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	8	4	8	3	3	1	1	Farming/ Political Affairs
250					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	30	18	12	4	4	2	2	Farming/ Political Affairs
251					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	12	6	11	4	4	1	2	Farming
252					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	325	75	15	6	4	3	2	Farming
253					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	300	80	12	5	5	1	1	Farming
254					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	120	20	10	4	4	0	2	Farming
255					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	50	14	13	5	5	2	1	Farming
256					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	8	10	10	5	5	0	0	Farming
257					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	15	5	11	4	4	1	2	Farming
258					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	10	6	11	3	3	2	3	Farming
259					Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Agriculture	30	16	11	4	4	1	2	Farming

Annex 3.2: Inventory of Affected Trees

Sr. No	Name of Owner	Father's Name	Tehsil	District	Type of Trees	Usage (shade Timber, Fuel, Fruit)	Ownership Status	No of Trees	Girth of Wood Trees (Feet)	Age of Fruit Trees (ft)
1				Rajanpur	Safida	Shade	Forest	20	2.2	-
2				Rajanpur	Safida	Shade	Private	5	2	-
3				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	10	1.8-2.0	-
4				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	5	2	-
5				Rajanpur	Safida	shade	Private	2	1.8	-
				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	4	2	-
6				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	10	2.2	-
7				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	8	2	-
8				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	15	1.5-2.0	-
9				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	3	1.8	-
10				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	20	1.7-2.2	-
11				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	18	1.3	-
12				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	7	1.5	-
13				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	10	1.8	-
14				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	11	2	-
15				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	18	2	-
16				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	3	1.6	-
17				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	15	2.0-3.0	-
18				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	10	2.2	-
19				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	5	2	-

				Rajanpur	Safida	Shade	Private	100	1.2-3.0	-
20				Rajanpur	Safida	Shade	Private	20	1.5-2.5	-
21				Rajanpur	Safida	Shade	Private	5	2	-
				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	15	2.5-3.2	-
22				Rajanpur	Safida	Shade	Private	10	1.5-2.5	-
23				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	20	1.5-2.0	-
24				Rajanpur	Kiker	Fuel	Private	8	20	-
24				Rajanpur	Kiker	fuel	Govt.	35	1.5-2.2	-
				Rajanpur	safida	Shade	Govt.	25	1.1-1.6	-
25				Rajanpur	Safida	Shade	Private	10	1.5-2.0	-
				Rajanpur	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	2	-
26				D.G Khan	Tali	Fuel	Private	10	1.8	-
				D.G Khan	Kiker	Fuel	Private	4	2	-
27				Rajanpur	Tali	Fuel	Private	5	1.8	-
28				Rajanpur	Tali	Fuel	Private	3	2	-
29				Rajanpur	Tali	Fuel	Private	3	1.9	-
				Rajanpur	Shiri	Fuel	Private	5	2	-
30				Rajanpur	Shiri	Fuel	Private	10	1.5	-
				Rajanpur	Tali	Fuel	Private	8	2	-
31				Rajanpur	Tali	Fuel	Private	7	1.9	-
32				Rajanpur	Tali	Fuel	Private	10	2	-
33				Rajanpur	Tali	Fuel	Private	15	1.8	-
				Rajanpur	Date	Fruit	Private	10		40
				Rajanpur	Shiri	Fuel	Private	15	2	-
34				D.G Khan	Tali	Fuel	Private	8	2	-
35				D.G Khan	Tali	Fuel	Private	10	1.9	-
				D.G Khan	Shiri	Fuel	Private	4	1.6	-

36			D.G Khan	Tali	Fuel	Private	5	2	-
			D.G Khan	Shiri	Fuel	Private	4	2.2	-
37			D.G Khan	Shiri	Fuel	Private	15	2	-
38			D.G Khan	Tali	Fuel	Private	5	2	-
			D.G Khan	Shiri	Fuel	Private	15	2.2	-
			D.G Khan	Jaman	Fruit	Private	2		10
39			D.G Khan	Shiri	Fuel	Private	5	1.9	-
			D.G Khan	Date	Fruit	Private	3		50
40			D.G Khan	Tali	Fuel	Private	10	2	-
			D.G Khan	Safida	Fuel	Private	12	1.5-2.5	-
41			D.G Khan	Tali	Fuel	Private	5	2.2	-
42			D.G Khan	safida	Fuel	Private	50	1.5-2.0	-
43			Muzaffargarh	Safida	Fuel	Private	10	2.2	-
			Muzaffargarh	Shiri	Fuel	Private	5	2.2	-
44			Muzaffargarh	Shiri	Fuel	Private	3	2.2	-
			Muzaffargarh	tali	Fuel	Private	5	3	-
45			Muzaffargarh	Safida	Fuel	Private	10	2.2	-
46			Muzaffargarh	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	2	-
			Muzaffargarh	Shiri	Fuel	Private	5	2.5	-
			Muzaffargarh	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.5	-

Annex 9.1: Commodity Prices as per Directorate of Agriculture Punjab

Agriculture Marketing Information Service
Directorate of Agriculture (Economics & Marketing) Punjab, Lahore
 Commodity: Wheat [All Prices are in Rs./100 Kg specified otherwise]

Price Date: Dec 10, 2013	Graph	Min	Max	FQP	Arrival Quantity(in Quintals)
46 Chiniot		3680	3750	3715	-
50		3500	3700	3600	-

1 Quintal = 100 Kg

Commodity: Rice Basmati Super (Old) [All Prices are in Rs/100Kg specified otherwise]

Price Date: Dec 10, 2013	Graph	Min	Max	FQP	Arrival Quantity(in Quintals)
46		11600	11600	11600	-
50		12800	13000	12900	-

1 Quintal = 100 Kg

Commodity: Citrus (Kinnow) (100 Pcs) [All Prices are in Rs/100 Kg specified otherwise]

Price Date: Dec 10, 2013	Graph	Min	Max	FQP	Arrival Quantity(in Quintals)
46		210	250	230	-
50		240	260	250	-

Commodity: Green Fodder [All Prices are in Rs./100 Kg specified otherwise]

Price Date: Dec 10, 2013	Graph	Min	Max	FQP	Arrival Quantity(in Quintals)
46		200	300	250	31
50		200	300	250	31

1 Quintal = 100 Kg

Sugarcane

Punjab fixes sugar cane purchase price at Rs 425 per 100 kg

<http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2012/10/30/news/national/punjab-fixes-sugar-cane-purchase-price-at-rs-425-per-100-kg/#sthash.pmFBZnXL.dpuf>

Punjab Government has fixed minimum purchase price of sugarcane at the factory Gate as well as at the Cane Purchase Centres, for the crushing season 2012-13 at **Rs. 170/- per 40 kg or Rs. 425 per 100 kg** (per quintal) or Rs.4250 per metric ton. However, the sugar factories may deduct from the purchase price, the transportation charges incurred by them on the cane purchased at purchase centers and other locations away from the factory gate at the rate of Rs.1.25/- per quintal (100 kg) per kilometer subject to a maximum deduction for a distance of 40 km(s) from the factory gate for the crushing season 2015-16.

Note: On the receipt of data from Directorate of Agriculture, this Annex will be updated.

Annex 9.2: Price Assessment of Wood/ Timber Trees

(Applicable for all provinces of Pakistan as indicated by the Forest Department, Sindh)



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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS SINDH AT HYDERABAD

No.D.IV(a):- **434** of 2012-13
Hyderabad, dated **05** 12.2012

PRICE ASSESSMENT OF WOOD /TIMBER TREES IN SINDH FOREST DEPARTMENT

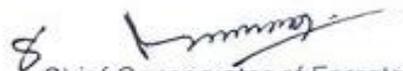
District	Size of Girth			
	Up to 2 feet (Rs/Tree)	Between 2 feet to 4 feet (Rs/Tree)	Between 4 feet to 6 feet (Rs/Tree)	Between 6 feet & above (Rs/Tree)
Wood / Timber Trees				
Talhi	2,000/-	5,000/-	12,000/-	21,000/-
Other species (i.e. Eucalyptus, Kikar, Bakain etc)	1,000/-	2,000/-	3,500/-	15,000/-

*Per Stack Rate: (1000 cft)

Eucalyptus	22,000/-
Babul	30,000/-
Talhi	35,000/-

* The abovementioned rates / prices are minimum (upset prices), however, actual rates could be higher than the abovementioned rates as open auctions are conducted to sale out wood material and maximum / higher bids are accepted

As far as question of available tree species in the specified districts & talukas is concerned, all the local species are found which includes Eucalyptus, Acacia, Kandi, Neem, Jaman, Sins, Ber, Mango trees. However, particularly in Mirpurkhas and Tando Allahyar, Mango orchards are available at large.


Chief Conservator of Forests
Sindh at Hyderabad

Annex 9.3: Price assessment of Fruit Trees

(Applicable for all provinces of Pakistan as indicated by the Agriculture Department/ Horticulture wing, Punjab)

No. 85 89-7 Dated 17-1-2012

DIRECTORATE OF HORTICULTURE
Ayub Agricultural Research Institute, Faisalabad
Ph. No.041-9201690 Fax. No.041-2550399

ASSESSMENT OF FRUIT PLANTS (Rs./ plant)

Plant Age	Mango /Jaman	Apple /Loquat /Apricot /Plum /Prune	Litchi	Guava / Mulberry /Bay	Falsa/ Pomegranate	Date-Palm
1	828	811	289	312	98	333
2	1518	1364	499	540	178	601
3	2142	1884	685	743	250	817
4	2703	1914	852	3474	331	1011
5	3207	2211	4875	3131	579	1186
6	3882	2479	4251	2822	656	3082
7	18484	10322	3962	2676	535	3240
8	17262	9931	3703	2808	516	3250
9	16160	9578	3469	2426	442	3259
10	15167	9260	3258	2320	376	2940
11	14273	8974	3066	2224	316	2653
12	13467	7850	2599	1884	258	2459
13	12742	6837	2176	1577	213	2284
14	11405	5924	1795	1301	169	2127
15	10201	5102	1452	1053	129	1904
16	9116	4362	1143	974	94	1777
17	8139	3694	864	626	62	1662
18	7249	3093	613	444	44	1066
19	6455	2552	387	280	28	1378
20	5741	2064	183	135	13	1294
21	5097	1624				1214
22	4517	1228				1081
23	4023	872				958
24	3553	550				847
25	3129	261				747
26	2750					656
27	2404					575
28	2093					502
29	1886					530
30	1662					468
31	1335					412
32	1131					331
33	944					321
34	781					282
35	632					246
36	497					215
37	376					179
38	267					160
39	168					139
40	81					116
41						97
42						80
43						65
44						51
45						39
46						27
47						17
48						6

Note: (1) Wood of the plants will be the property of the owner
(2) This assessment is not valid for court.

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Director
Horticultural Research Institute
AARI, Faisalabad

Annex-A: Summary Pamphlet of the LARP

500 kV Muzaffargarh Ext. & Transmission Line District Muzaffargarh, Punjab

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY PAMPHLET

Background

This LARP has been prepared for the sub-project of 500 kV Muzaffargarh and associate transmission line (Guddu – Muzaffargarh, Guddu – Multan and D.G. Khan - Multan), which is one of the 12 sub-projects of tranche-4. The route alignment of T/L of this sub-project passes through 49 villages of 5 Tehsils, fall in the jurisdiction of 4 District named as Kashmore (Sindh), Rajanpur, D.G. Khan and Muzaffargarh of the Punjab province. There will be installation of 717 towers, i.e. each tower at distance of 357 m as reported by Survey & Investigation Section of NTDC.

The Government of Pakistan is implementing the “Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program (PTEIP) under the financial assistance of ADB through a multi tranche financing facility (MFF) to meet the requirements of NTDC for financing of the sub-projects planned for implementation under short, medium and long term. The Program seeks to (i) rehabilitate, augment, and expand parts of the system to meet current generation capacities; (ii) expand and augment the system to cope with future power generation stations; and (iii) ensure continued operation and maintenance in accordance with best international practices.

Project Description

About 747 MW additional generations has been proposed to be installed within the vicinity of the existing Thermal power station at Guddu. Interconnection of this additional generation is not possible at existing 500 kV substation at Guddu Power Station due to the fact that there is no provision of extension at 500 kV and 220 kV switchyards to accommodate this additional generation 747 MW. Interconnection of the additional 747 MW CCPP has been proposed at 500 kV voltage level by construction of 500 kV transmission lines and substation facilities as the generated power will not be consumed in its vicinity and will flow towards mid-country / northern part of the system. The scope of work under this subproject includes, a) 500 kV transmission lines on 4 bundled Drake Conductor for the exiting Guddu – Multan (R.Y.Khan) 500 kV circuit at 500 kV New substation (4 km), b) 500 kV Guddu New – Muzaffargarh transmission line on 4 bundled Drake conductor (256 km), c) 500 kV Transmission Lines on 4 bundled Drake Conductor for in/Out of the D.G.Khan – Multan 500 kV transmission line at 500 kv Muzaffargarh substation (10 km). and three 500 kV lines bays at Muzaffargarh substation

Objectives of the LARP

The major objective of this LARP is the assessment of type and magnitude of LAR impacts, eligibility and entitlement of compensation; institutional arrangements for the implementation of LAR activities as well as redress of community complaints, cost, implementation schedule and conducting internal and external monitoring.

Project Impacts

This sub-project does not involve any land acquisition as there is an extension in the existing grid. However, due to the installation of 717 towers and 256 km transmission line, crops of an area of 1593 acres¹ of private agricultural land will be affected and 749 trees (734 wood/ timber and 15 fruit) will need to be cut-down. Total 259 farmers will be affected due to the loss of crops as a result of installation of towers and transmission line. In addition to crop losses, 46 farmers will also be affected due to the cutting of trees. There is no building/ structure (residential/ commercial) as well as other structures located within the alignment/ route alignment of transmission line. Furthermore, no indigenous people/ or group of people located in the area of this sub-project or its surroundings. Similarly, there would no impact on women due to the sub-project.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles

In accordance with the LAA (1894), Telegraph Act 1885 and ADB SPS (2009), land acquisition and resettlement activities of this sub-project will be carried out ensuring that compensation to be provided at replacement cost basis for all direct and indirect losses, so that no one could be worsen-off because of the sub-project. The provision of subsidies or allowances will also need to be given for affected households (AHs) that may be relocated, suffer business losses, or may be vulnerable.

In this context, the following principles will be taken into consideration:

- i). Need to screen the sub-project early on in the planning stage
- ii). Carry out meaningful consultations
- iii). At the minimum restore livelihood levels to what they were before the sub-project, improve the livelihoods of affected vulnerable groups
- iv). Prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid
- v). Provide affected people with adequate assistance
- vi). Ensure that affected people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working and eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets; and
- vii). Disclose all reports.

Entitlement for Compensation

The inventory assessment survey was conducted from 6 – 11 December, 2013. Thus, the “cut-off date” was set as 11th December, 2013. This refers to the people who will settle/ started any activity after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation under this sub-project. In accordance with the updated LARF, the affected persons will be eligible for compensation or rehabilitation assistance as discussed below:

- i). All land owning affected persons losing land or non-land assets, whether covered by legal title or customary land rights, whether for temporary or permanent acquisition.

¹The T/L of 256 km will be passing through 3,163 acres of land, out of which, 1593 acres will be the private agricultural land, while remaining 1,570 acres are owned by the Government and is barren.

- ii). Tenants and sharecroppers, whether registered or not; for all non-land assets, based on prevailing tenancy arrangements.
- iii). Affected persons/ parties losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, unregistered, tenants and lease holders plus encroachers and squatters.
- iv). Affected persons losing business, income and salaries of workers, or a person or business suffering temporary effects, such as disturbance to land, crops, and business operations both permanently and also temporarily during construction.
- v). Loss of communal property, lands (shamlat) and public infrastructure.
- vi). Vulnerable affected persons identified through the social impact assessment survey/ analysis
- vii). In the event of relocation, all affected persons will receive transitional and other support to re-establish their livelihoods.

The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix presented as below:

Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Arable Land	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Farmer/ Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Leaseholder/ Sharecropper (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation, in cash or kind, for all damaged crops and trees
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees
Arable Land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact	Farmer/ Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or; • Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost based on market value ^a free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs
		Leaseholder/ Sharecropper (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or • Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
		Farmer/Titleholder Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)
Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs
		Renter/ Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-3 months allowance (at OPL level Rs. 9,000/ month)
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 9,000).
Houses/ Structures		All relevant APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure.
Crops	Crops affected	All APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused by grid construction, tower base, stringing and access. All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.
Trees	Trees affected	All APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. Fruit trees: Cash compensation based on lost production based on the yearly produce of tree and investment cost needed to re-grow the tree.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All APs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary. Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (at OPL level Rs. 9,000/ month).
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All APs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
			(Rs. 9,000).
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable APs livelihood	Households' below poverty line and female headed households, disable persons of HH.	All affected vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (Rs. 9,000 at OPL Punjab) on account of livelihood restoration support. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deal appropriately during subsub-project implementation according to the ADB Safeguard Policy



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141-WAPDA House, Lahore.

No. ME&SIC/PMU/NTDC/ 884

Dated : 14-04-2018

OFFICE ORDER

Establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in the ADB funded Multi-tranche Finance Facility-II (MFF-II) is a requirement and accordingly NTDC has established a GRM at the project and field levels. The LARF and EARF of MFF II provide details about how the GRM operates at both levels. Within this mechanism, NTDC is notifying the following GRM which will work through the project cycle of MFF II. The GRM consists of the following officials and representatives of the displaced persons and displaced persons consultation committees, set up in project specific LARPs and IEEs/EIAs. Further within the GRM, a project-specific Grievance Redressal Committee will also be established during preparation and implementation of LARPs and EMPs and LARDDRs. The GRM and GRC will comprise of the following:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Project Director (EHV-I) | Convenor |
| 2. Assistant Manager (Env & Social (ESIC) | Member |
| 3. XEN (EHV-I) | Member |
| 4. SDO (EHV-I) | Member |
| 5. ALO (EHV-I) | Member |
| 6. Concerned DP or representative of DPC | Member |


(KHALID MEHMOOD)
Manager (ESIC)