

Resettlement Plan

June 2015

PAK: National Motorway M-4 Gojra–Shorkot Section Project

Prepared by M/S NESPAK for the National Highway Authority and the Asian Development Bank.

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13 July 2015

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Subject: - **Disclosure Of LARP of Section-II of M-4 Project**

Reference: Email dated 09th July 2015 by ADB

National Highway Authority has endorsed the approved LARP of Section-II M-4 Project and same be disclosed for information of DPs and other concerned on the NHA's website.


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NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY
Ministry of Communication
Government of Pakistan

FAISALABAD - KHANEWAL MOTORWAY PROJECT (M-4)

LARP OF SECTION-II
(GOJRA TO SHORKOT, 62 KM)

June 2015

PREPARED BY
M/S NESPAK (Consultant) For National Highway Authority
M-4 Project

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Description</i>
AD	Assistant Director
ADB	Asian Development Bank
DPs	Displaced Persons
COI	Corridor of Impact
CBO	Community Based Organization
DCR	District Census Report
DD	Deputy Director
DO(R)	District Officer (Revenue)
EDO	Executive District Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
Ft.	Feet
GM	General Manager
GOP	Government of Pakistan
IP's	Indigenous People
Km.	Kilometers
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
M-4	Faisalabad- Khanewal Motorway (M-4)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NESPAK	National Engineering Services Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd.
MFF	Multi-Tranche Financial Facility
NTC	National Trade Corridor
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
PMU	Project Management Unit
ROW	Right-of-Way
R.ft.	Running Feet
S.ft.	Square Feet
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

GLOSSARY

Affected Household	A household affected by the project related changes in use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.
Compensation	Payment in cash/voucher or kind to which the affected people are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income.
Cut-off-date	Eligibility for entitlements by a cut-off date, determined at the time of social impacts assessment (SIA) survey, census of displaced persons (DPs), inventory of losses (IOL) and socioeconomic baseline survey. DPs
Encroachers	People who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project or persons who have trespassed government land, adjacent to his/her own land or asset, to which he/she is not entitled, by deriving his/her livelihood there. Such act is called "Encroachment".
Entitlement	Entitlement means the range of measures comprising compensation in cash/voucher or kind, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to DPs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Household	Household means all persons living and eating together as a single-family unit and eating from the same kitchen whether or not related to each other.
Implementing agency	Implementing agency means the agency, public or private, that is responsible for planning, design and implementation of a development project.
Income restoration	Income restoration means re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of DPs.
Involuntary Resettlement	Land acquisition and resettlement for a public purpose on the basis of eminent domain law without the consent of displaced persons.
Katcha	A house is considered katcha, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes grass, leaves, mud, un-burnt brick or wood.
Land Acquisition	Land acquisition means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes in return for fair compensation.
Mouza	A demarcated territorial unit for which separate revenue record including a cadastral map is maintained by the Revenue Department

Pucca	A house/Structure is considered pucca, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes tiles, cement sheets, slates, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, bricks, lime and stone or RBC/RCC concrete.
Semi Pucca	A house/structure is considered Semi Pucca, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes wood, planks, grass, leaves and wall are made of bricks walls with mud masonry or un-burnt brick.
Rehabilitation	Assistance provided to affected persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Replacement Cost	Compensation for acquired land, structures and other assets, including (i) fair market value, (ii) transaction costs, (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs, and (v) other applicable payments, if any.
Vulnerable DPs	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. They are the households below poverty line or will become below poverty line as a result of loss to assets and/or livelihoods, female headed households, or disabled persons.
Country Safeguard Systems	A country's legal and institutional framework, consisting of its national, sub national, or sectoral implementing institutions
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, 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.
Physical Displacement	Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or no access to legally designed parks and protected areas.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES -1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared by National Highway Authority (NHA) for the construction of Section – II of the Faisalabad – Khanewal Motorway (M-4) Project. The Section –II of the Motorway (62 km) includes the construction of new 100 meter wide carriageway, three (03) interchanges. The total length of the Section-II is 62 km and it starts from Gojra-Jhang road at chainage 58+200km (Chak No. 305JB) and ends at chainage 120+200 km near Shorkot (Chak No. 7 Gagh) after crossing through various rural settlements. The major cities and towns along the Section – II of the proposed Motorway are Gojra, Toba Tek Singh and Shorkot Tehsils of Toba Tek Singh and Jhang Districts. Figure 1.1 shows the location of Section – II (Gojra – Shorkot) of the Motorway.

2. The M-4 Motorway starts from the end point of M-3 near Faisalabad and end point of the motorway is at Khanewal. The total length of the proposed Motorway is 184 km. The alignment of the Motorway crosses through five districts of the Punjab Province (Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Jhang and Khanewal). The construction of M-4 Motorway will link major cities of the country like Peshawar, Islamabad, Lahore and Faisalabad with Multan and southern areas. Figure 1.2 shows the location of the M – 4 Motorway.

3. The entire alignment (184 km) of the Motorway is divided into four (04) sections; as given below;

Section – I Faisalabad – Gojra (58 Km)

Section – II Gojra - Shorkot (62 Km)

Section – III Shorkot –Khanewal (64 Km)

ES- 2 M4 SECTION II – A STANDALONE PROJECT

4. The M4 (Section II) was originally planned to be processed/implemented under tranche 4 of the MFF-NTCHIP. However the time remaining in the MFF completion (less than three years) was thought to be insufficient to execute/complete the construction before MFF closure in December 2017. Due to this time constraint, NHA decided to implement this project (M4 section II) as a standalone project financed by ADB outside the existing MFF of NTCIP.

5. This LARP has been prepared for M4 section II by the National Highway Authority based on 100 % census of the displaced persons (DPs) linked to all different types of impacts including land, different types of structures, trees, crops with compensation and allowances. The DPs census has been prepared based on the socio-economic survey and impacts assessment carried out during August 2011 covering the project area and on-going consultations through meetings, interviews, focus group discussions with the DPs and other stakeholders, in accordance with the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS).

6. Total number of villages affected by the project is 36. Of these 33 villages are losing private land to the project, while remaining 3 villages have unencumbered barren government land which will be transferred to the project's name. The awards under Land

Acquisition Act 1894 of 33 Villages including interchanges have been announced and about 96% payment of compensation to 70% DPs in District Toba Tek Singh and 90% payment of compensation to 63% DPs in District Jhang has been made by Land Acquisition Collector (LAC), deputed to NHA from Revenue Department to the project. Nevertheless for one of three interchanges in village 383 JB, the land award (for 30 acres of land) is under process, and is expected in July 2015. The payment of land compensation to the DPs is being managed currently by the LAC and his field staff and M4 team led by General Manager M4.

ES – 2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

7. The details of project impacts and DPs are given in the table below: The cut-off-date of impacts and DPs census was 31th March 2015.

Table ES-1: Summary of Project Impacts and DHs/DPs

Serial No.	Project Impacts	Unit and quantity affected	Displaced Households	Displaced Persons
1. Land				
1.1	Total land needed for the project	1554.96 Acres	3570*	26085
1.2	Private Land	1214.46 Acres	3570	26085
1.3	Barren Government Land	340.5 Acres	Government land with no tenants, encroachers or squatters using it.	None
2. Crops				
2.1	Total area under cropping	793.09 Acres	446	3259
3. Structures				
3.1	Residential houses	22	22	161
3.2	Cattle yard/ Farming structures	48	48	351
3.3	Brick Kilns	02	02	14
3.4	Poultry Farms	04	04	29
3.5	Mosque	01		
3.6	Tube wells	43	43	314
3.7	Hand pumps	68	68	497

Serial No.	Project Impacts	Unit and quantity affected	Displaced Households	Displaced Persons
4. Trees				
4.1	Fruit Trees	16,104	308	2250-
4.2	Non Fruit Trees	11,198	401	2930
5. Vulnerable Households by types of impacts				
5.1	Land		13	95
5.2	Structure		10	73
5.3	Employees		06	44
TOTAL DISPLACED (without double counting)			3674	26762

**Number of DPs may be increased or decreased with the change of ownership record due to inheritance, separation of land parcels*

Note: Apart from 104 AH (18 AH by Trees, 43 AH by Crops, 37 AH by Structures (in different Categories) and 6 AHs by Employment loss) other are included in Land DPs.

ES- 3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

8. A complete census of the DPs, on 100 % basis, was carried out by using a pre-structured questionnaire. A sample survey was also carried out during August 2011 to develop a socio-economic baseline of the general population along the proposed ROW of the Section-2 of Motorway- M4.

9. The project is located in districts T.T. Singh and Jhang of Punjab province. The total area of these two districts is 3259 km² and 8809 km² respectively. The predominant religion in T.T. Singh and Jhang is Islam with 97% and 98% in respective districts being Muslim. The project area is a "settled area" where provincial and federal statutory laws apply. Panchyat system (council of village elders) is also effective in the area especially in matters of dispute among different caste groups. The major industrial units in the district are sugar mill, ice factory, ginning factory, cold storage, oil expeller, flour mill and poultry feed. There are seven large scale industries in the district Jhang. The Government Woolen Centre, Jhang City manufactures blankets for supply to Pakistan Army. Carpets and Durries are also produced for sale among government departments and the public. The overall literacy rate in the District TT Singh is 50.5%. The literacy rate in the Jhang district is 37.1%. The findings of the socioeconomic survey have revealed that out of total area of 2982124.53 acres, about 22.60 percent is uncultivated in each TT Singh & Shorkot and 77.40 percent is cultivated in both districts. The reported cropping pattern along the project corridor is comprised of wheat, cotton, sugarcane, rice and maize crops. Per acre average income from these crops as provided by Ayub Agriculture Research Institute, Faisalabad and validated through socioeconomic survey comes to Rs. 43600/=, 140000, 160000 and Rs. 76000/= respectively.

10. Population of all the 36 villages along the project corridor in the year 2015 stood as 81979 persons, including 42087 males and 39892 females by taking growth rate of 2.12% for District TT Singh and 2.23% for District Jhang, according to 1998 district census report. The project area has so many government and private health facilities. The average income per household per month, of the study sample works out up to Rs 23,000 –whereas per household per month expenditure income comes between the ranges of Rs. 13,000 – 23,000.

11. According to census of DPs, farming is the main occupation and 40 percent of the DPs are practicing it. Almost 68% are engaged in agriculture or agro-based businesses, directly and indirectly. The other major occupations include 40% are farmers, 13% are businessmen, 28% are laborers, 09% are in Government service, 05% are in private services and 05% are unemployed. The average size of holding of the AHs in the project corridor comes to 2 acres.

ES- 4 INFORMATIONDISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

12. The consultative process was started from the early stages of the project. Initially, a series of consultations were held with the DPs at the village level during the month of January, 2007. The process continued and DPs were consulted again during August, 2011 to keep them informed about developments in the land acquisition process. However, to update consultation for finalizing the LARP, gender inclusive focus group discussions took place with DPs during October, 2014 and April, 2015.

ES- 5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

13. A grievance redress mechanism has been provided to address the project related issues including the impact assessment asset valuation, resettlement and social issues with active participation of the DPs at Project Level, village level and NHA HQ level. A gender sensitive grievance redress committee has been notified (Office Order No. 1(1)/NHA/EALS/2009/26 Dated 8/10/2009). GRC is fully functional since the date of notification. The representation of gender is ensured at all levels of GRM by inducting female members in the GRCs. Before invoking formal grievance redress system the concerns of the aggrieved DPs will be examined at the village level through involvement of the Displaced Persons Committees (DPCs), elected at village level.

ES- 6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

14. The LARP has been prepared under the country laws, Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, 1894), ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS, 2009) and LARF. To reconcile the inconsistencies between national laws (LAA, 1894) and the ADB Policy (SPS 2009), the NHA has provided and endorsed to implement a set of project-specific mitigation measures and gaps filling measures to ensure that compensation to all DPs is provided at full replacement costs for all direct and indirect losses so that no one is worse off as a result of the project. To determine the replacement cost, an Independent Land Valuation Study was under in April-May 2015 by Messrs. NESPAK in accordance with SPS's requirement of compensation at full replacement costs as standard of compensation. The land acquisition process and the amount of land compensation awarded by Board of Revenue (BOR) analysed based on international valuation standards and best international practices in land

compensation and resettlement. The study concluded a price differential of ~Rs. 40 million which will be paid to all eligible DPs in addition to the amount of compensation, awarded by BOR. .

ES- 7 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

15. Entitlement provisions for DPs losing land, structures, assets, income; and entitled for rehabilitation subsidies, include land losses, residential and commercial structures losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation subsidy, and a business losses allowance; based on tax declarations and / or lump sums, in case of non–availability of such documentation, in accordance with the inflation adjusted official Poverty Line (OPL). Agricultural land impacts of titleholders have been compensated at full replacement cost in accordance with SPS, 2009 and LAA provisions plus a 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge and free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs. Vulnerable people (those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children headed households, and those without legal title to land) have been supported by a one–time allowance paid in cash equal to 03 months of inflation adjusted OPL, in addition to other admissible allowances such as livelihood and transportation allowance.

ES- 8 RELOCATION, REHABILITATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

16. The DPs are being compensated based on compensation entitlements and relocation and income restoration strategies agreed with DPs during public consultation phases.

ES- 9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

17. Resettlement Budget includes the compensation for land, building structures/houses, crops, community assets, forests and fruit trees, and different type of allowances. The total amount of resettlement budget works out to be Rs. **1,067,265,690** (1067.265 Million). Details are provided in table ES-2 below.

Table ES-2: Summary of Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity/ Number	Unit	Unit/Rate	Total Cost	Rs.
				(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Million)
A	Compensation Costs					
1	Land Acquisition Cost					
a	Land Compensation as of BOR for Carriageway ROW	1156.62	Acre	Various	585,917,608	661.960
b	Land Compensation as of BOR for Interchanges Carriageway ROW	57.84	Acre	Various	454659027	68.741
c	Resettlement Assistance for Land and Livelihood restoration	1214.46	Acre	65,400	79,425,848	79.426
d	Replace Cost Compensation as per Land Valuation Study	332.325	Acre	Various	11,941,612	11.941
e	Govt. Land	347	Acre	To be transferred without cost.		
Total of Land Acquisition Cost		1561.46	Acre	Various	747,025,888	747.025
2	Crop Compensation					
a	1st Crop Compensation	793.09	Acre	Various	55,991,053	55.991
b	2nd Crop Compensation	793.09	Acre	Various	19,827,238	19.827

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity/ Number	Unit	Unit/Rate	Total Cost	Rs.
				(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Million)
	Total Yearly Crop Compensation	793.09	Acre	Various	75,818,291	75.818
3	Structure (Residential, Commercial, Cattle yard/Farm House)					
a	Residential	22	No.	Various	11,228,522	11.229
b	Commercial	6	No.	Various	4,585,309	4.585
c	Mosque	1	No.	Various	10,050	0.010
d	Cattle Yard/Farm dera	48	No.	Various	15,015,561	15.016
e	Miscellaneous	7	No.	Various	350,586	0.351
	Total compensation for Structures	84	No.	Various	31,190,028	31.190
4	Other Assets					
	Tube wells	43	No.	Various	3,899,336	3.899
	Hand pumps	68	No.	Various	516,140	0.516
	Total compensation for other Assets	111	No.	Various	4,415,476	4.415
5	Trees Compensation					
	Fruit and Non Fruit	27,302	No.	Various	54,669,866	54.670
	Sub Total (A)				913,119,549	976.221
B	Relocation and Rehabilitation Costs					
6	Livelihood Allowance					
	House	22	Family	13210 for 3 months	871,860	0.872
7	Business/ Transition Allowance					
	Brick Kiln	1	Family	13210 for 6 months	79,260	0.079
	Poultry Farm	4	Family	13210 for 6 months	317,040	0.317
	Tube wells	43	Family	13210 for 3 months	1,704,090	1.704
	Total	-	-	-	2,100,390	2.100
8	House Rent Allowance	22	Family	15,000	330,000	0.330
9	Employment Losses	6	Employees	13210 for 6 months	475,560	0.476
10	Transportation/Shifting Allowance					
	Household	22	Rs.	15000	330,000	0.330
	Brick kiln	2	Rs.	25000	50,000	0.050
	Poultry farms	4	Rs.	20000	80,000	0.080
	Tube wells	43	Rs.	10000	430,000	0.430
	Total	-	-	-	890,000	0.890
11	Electricity Allowance					
	Commercial Structure	6	No.	40000	240,000	0.240
	Houses	22	No.	40000	880,000	0.880
	Total	-	-	-	1,120,000	1.120
12	Vulnerable People Allowance					
	Affected Farmers (Income below OPL)	10	Family	13210 for 3 months	396,300	0.396

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity/ Number	Unit	Unit/Rate	Total Cost	Rs.
				(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Million)
	Employees	6	Family	13210 for 3 months	237,780	0.238
	Household owners	13	Family	13210 for 3 months	515,190	0.515
	Total	-	-	-	1,149,270	1.149
	Sub Total (B)				6,937,080	6.937
	Sub - Total (A+B)				920,056,629	920.056
C	Monitoring and Evaluation @ 5% of the Total Cost	-	-	-	460,02,831	46.002
D	Administrative Cost @ 1% of the Total Cost	-	-	-	9,200,566	9.200
E	Contingencies @ 10% of the Total Cost	-	-	-	92,005,662	92.005
	Grand Total				1,067,265,690	1067.265

ES -10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

18. For implementation of LARP there will be a set of institutions involved at various levels and stages of the project. The primary institutions that will be involved in this implementation process are the following:

- National Highway Authority (NHA), Pakistan
- Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social Wing in NHA HQ.
- Project Management Unit (PMU)
- Social Safeguard Management Consultants (SSMC)

19. Besides above arrangements a Grievance Redress System, a grievance redress committee and DPs Consultation Committees (DPCs) have also been formed to function throughout the project implementation phase.

ES -11 IMPLEMENTATIONSCHEDULE

20. The LARP implementation for the proposed project is divided into two major categories based on LARP preparation and Project implementation. The schedule of main activities of LARP is as under:

- Preparation and approval of LARP expected to complete in June, 2015.
- Disclosure of approved LARP in June, 2015 post approval.
- SSMC staff for LARP implementation will be mobilized in before September, 2015.
- Independent evaluation study was completed in May-June 2015.
- LARP has been updated in June 2015 based on the results of land valuation study.
- Award of Civil Works is scheduled in 4th quarter of 2015.
- Monitoring and grievance redressal is a continuous process till the completion of the project.

1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1. The Government of Pakistan (GOP) gives major emphasis on improving the existing roads and building new motorways and expressways to improve and expand the country's road network. The National Highway Authority (NHA) under the Federal Ministry of Communications is responsible for the 7000 km long National Highway Network and Motorway systems, which carries 75% to 80% of the total commercial traffic. The road network in Pakistan is expanding rapidly and the pace of this development is gradually accelerating which is continuing till now.

2. In spite of overall resource constraints in the country, Government of Pakistan (GOP) has been making substantial investments to develop National Trade Corridor linking major urban centers. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided funding for the implementation of National Trade Corridor Highway Investment Program (NTCHIP). Construction of Faisalabad-Khanewal Motorway (184 Km) M-4 is an important step to achieve this goal.

3. The NTCHIP Program is financed by ADB through a Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF-0016) which was approved in 2007. The MFF consisted of several tranches, each covering several subprojects. The on-going MFF originally had 2 subprojects; Peshawar-Torkham Expressway and Faisalabad-Khanewal Motorway to be executed under multiple tranches of the MFF. However in 2008, NHA replaced the Peshawar Torkham Project with Hassanabdal-Havelian Expressway (58.6 Km) to be executed as tranches 2 and 3 of the existing MFF. .

4. The M4 (Section II) was originally planned to be processed/implemented under tranche 4 of the MFF-NTCHIP. However in view of the remaining MFF completion period (less than three years) NHA realized the time being insufficient to complete the construction work before closure of MFF December 2017. Due to this time constraint, NHA decided to implement this project (M4 section II) as a standalone project financed by ADB outside the existing MFF of NTCIP.

5.

1.2 FAISALABAD-KHANEWAL (M-4 PROJECT), OF NTCHIP

6. Faisalabad Khanewal (M-4) Motorway starts from the end point of M-3 near Faisalabad and end point of the motorway is at Khanewal. The total length of the proposed Motorway is 184 km. The alignment of the Motorway crosses through four districts of the Punjab Province (Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Jhang, and Khanewal). The construction of M-4 Motorway will link major cities of the country like Peshawar, Islamabad, Lahore and Faisalabad with Multan and southern areas. Figure 1.2 shows the location of the M-4 Motorway.

7. The entire alignment of the Motorway was divided into three (03) sections to execute the civil works under different tranches of MFF 0016 as given below:

M-4 Section – I Faisalabad – Gojra (58 km), Implemented as Tranche-1 under NTCHIP

M-4 Section – II Gojra – Shorkot (62 km),

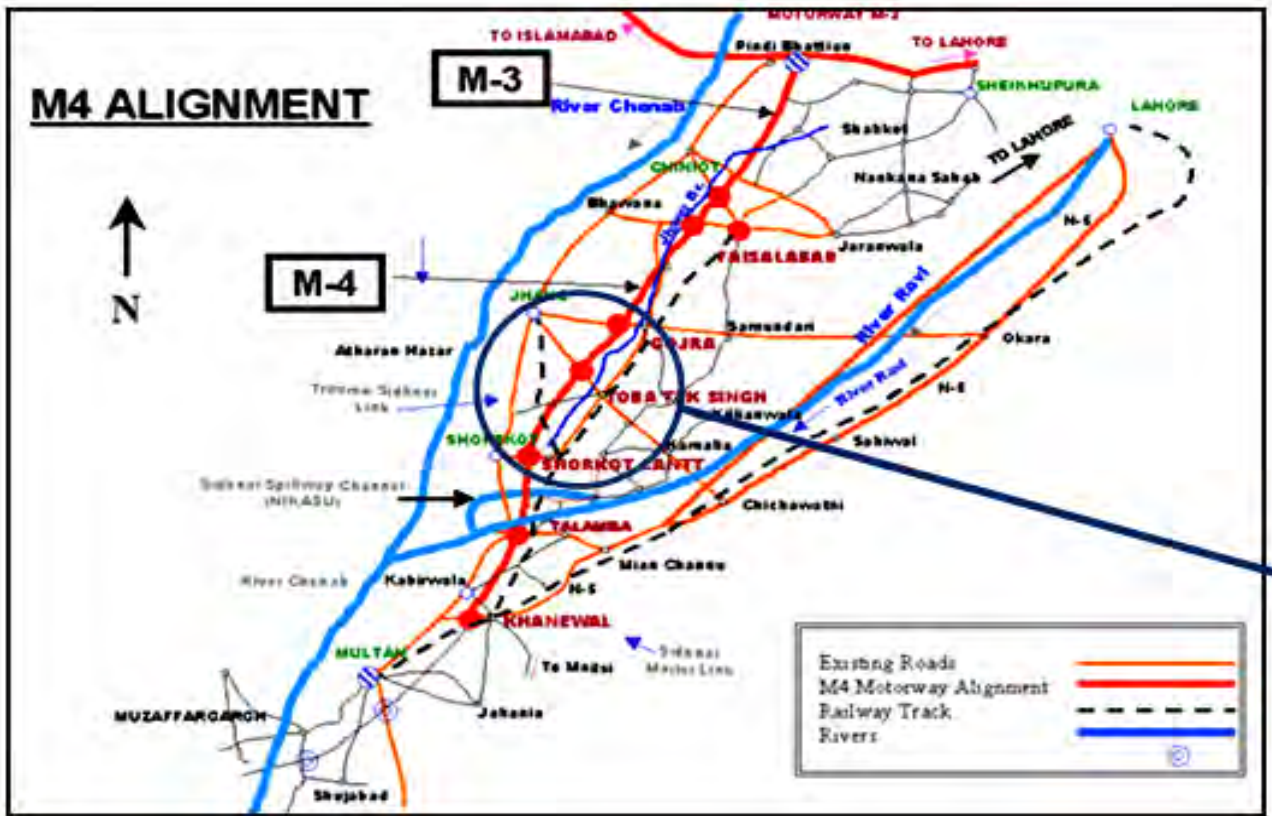
M-4 Section – III Shorkot – Khanewal (64 Km)

8. Section-1 of M-4 (58 Km Faisalabad to Gojra Section) Project is already implemented as Tranche-1 of NTCHIP through ADB Financing under Loan Pak 2400, and the construction works on this section are near to completion. Now NHA has planned to implement M-4 Section-II (62 Km), starting from Gojra (end point of M-4 Section-1) and terminating near Shorkot City. Initially, this section of M-4 (carriage way component with three interchanges) was positioned for ADB Financing as Tranche-4 project under NTCHIP. However, due to time limitation¹, the project is excluded from the MFF NTCHIP for financing by ADB as a standalone project. Although financed as a standalone project, the LARP of M-4 Section-II has been prepared in accordance with MFF's updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (approved in March 2014) to ensure consistency with agreed safeguard measures of MFF and compliance with SPS 2009, SR 2.

1.3 M-4 SECTION-II (GOJRA-SHORKOT62 KM)

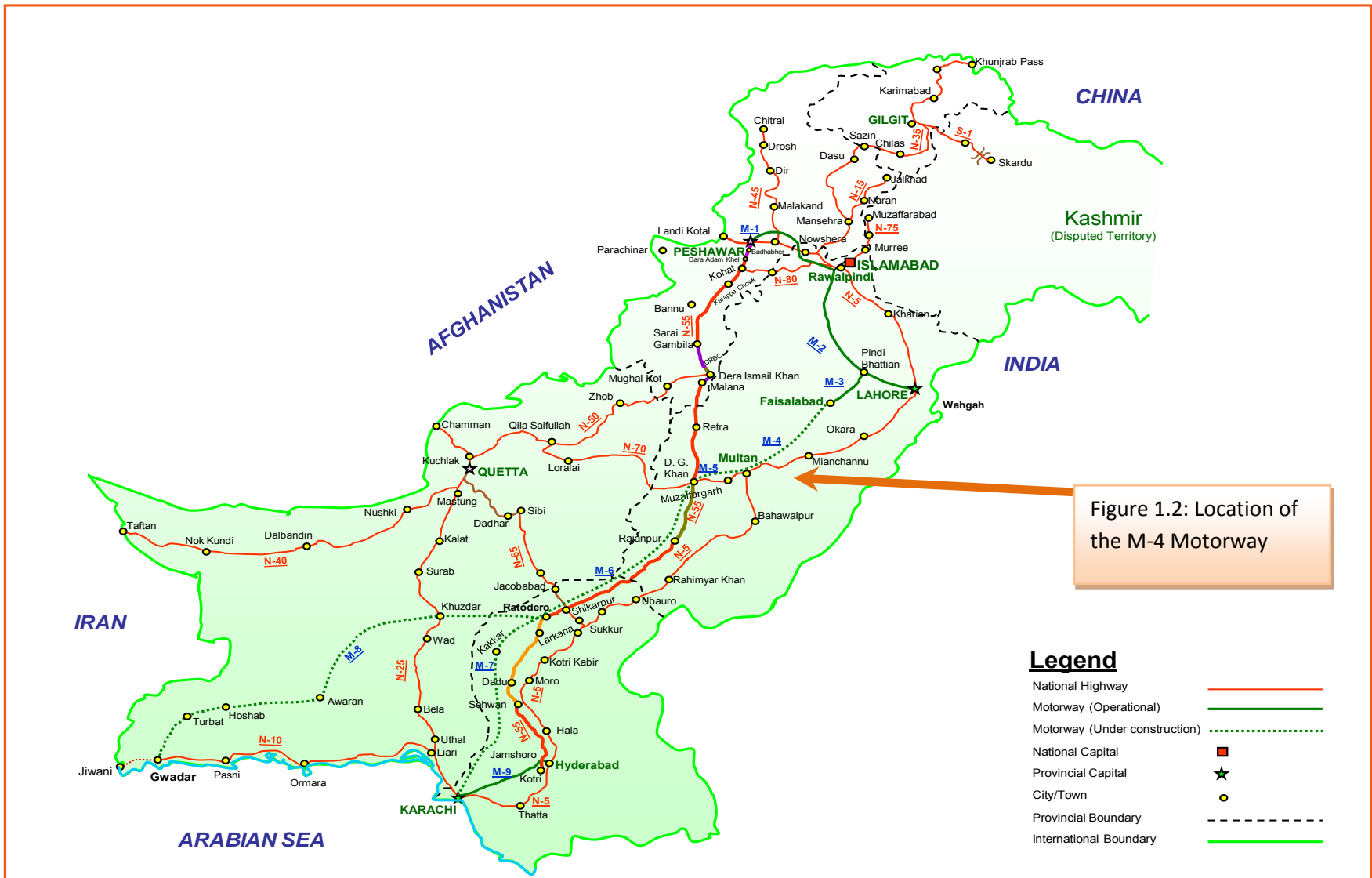
9. Project Section – II of M-4 (Gojra – Shorkot Section) is positioned for ADB Financing as standalone project. The Section –II of the M-4 includes the construction of four lane carriage way with three (03) interchanges. The total length of the Section-II is 62 km and it starts from end point of M-4 Section-I (Chainage 58+200) at Gojra-Jhang road and ends at chainage 120+200 km near Shorkot city (Chak No. 7/Gagh) after crossing through various rural settlements. The entire alignment of the project crosses through green fields and 100 meter ROW for 62 Km long carriageway and 40 meter ROW for interchanges loop carriageways at three locations has been acquired to execute the project civil works. The major cities and towns along the Section – II of the proposed Section of Motorway are Gojra, Toba Tek Singh and Shorkot city. Gojra and Toba Tek Singh are in District Toba Tek Singh and Shorkot is in District Jhang. Figure 1.1 shows the location of Section – II (Gojra – Shorkot,) of the Motorway.

¹The MFF is subject to close by December 2017 and it is perceived that the left over time is not enough to process new tranche under NTCHIP and complete project civil works.



Location of Section II of M-4 Motorway (Gojra - Shorkot, 62 km)

FIGURE 1.1: LOCATION OF SECTION - II OF M-4 MOTORWAY (GOJRA- SHORKOT, 62 KM)



1.4 PROJECT COMPONENTS INVOLVING LAR ISSUES

1.4.1 Carriageway

10. The total length of the Section-II of M-4 is 62 km with 100 meter ROW. The entire length is new alignment and crosses through 36 land revenue states (rural settlements Mouzas). The 33 villages, namely, 304/JB, 305/JB, 307/JB, 310/JB, 311/JB, 317/JB, 360/JB, 378/JB, 383/JB, 384/JB, 385/JB, 388/JB, 390/JB, 396/JB, 398/JB, 400/JB, 401/JB, 438/JB, 469/JB, 406/JB, 487/JB, 488/JB, 489/JB, 490/JB, 494/JB, 496/JB, 500/JB, 501/JB, 504/JB, 505/JB, Kalowala, RakhKotla & 7/Gagh, the land acquired will be privately owned agricultural land. Whereas, the land acquired from the remaining three villages including 397/JB, 404/JB and 496/JB is uncultivated barren state land. The Privately owned land falling within ROW has been acquired following provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and updated LARF agreed for NTCHIP to comply SPS 2009 requirements. Acquisition of agricultural land for ROW has also affected trees, crops structures and other assets including tube wells and hand pumps.

1.4.2 Interchanges

11. Section – 2 of the proposed Project will contain three (03) interchanges. For all three interchanges land required for 40 meter ROW of interchanges loop carriage way is being acquired and will be completed by May, 2015, while the land falling within interchange's loops will not be acquired to minimize the resettlement impacts. As per design the interchanges will be constructed at:

- Toba Tek Singh-Jhang Road at RD 80+000.
- Toba Tek Singh- Waryamwala Road at RD 94+000.
- ShorkotCantt-Shorkot City Road at RD 120+000.

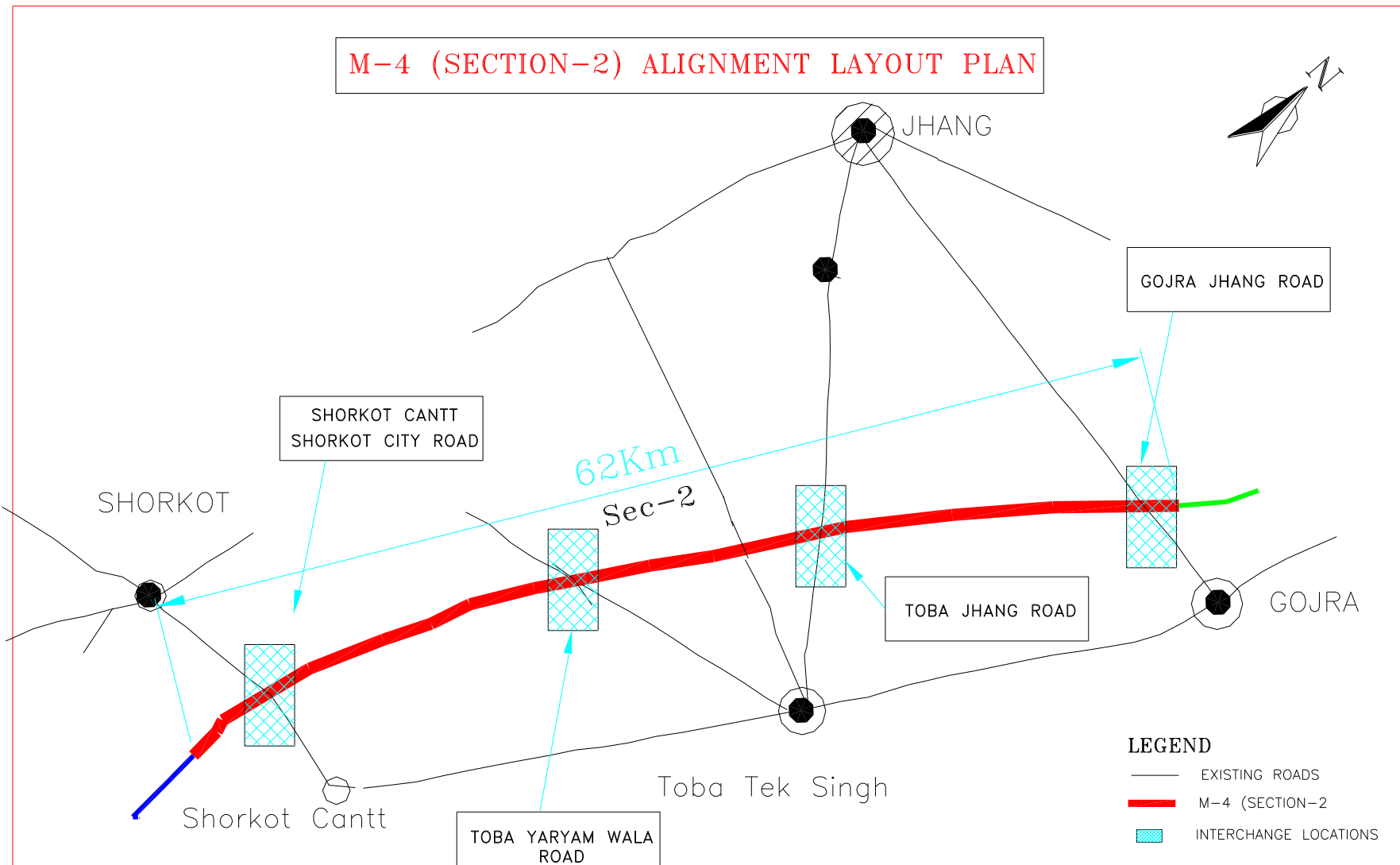


Figure 1.3: Alignment Layout Plan of Section-II of M-4 Motorway

M-4 ALIGNMENT LAYOUT PLAN

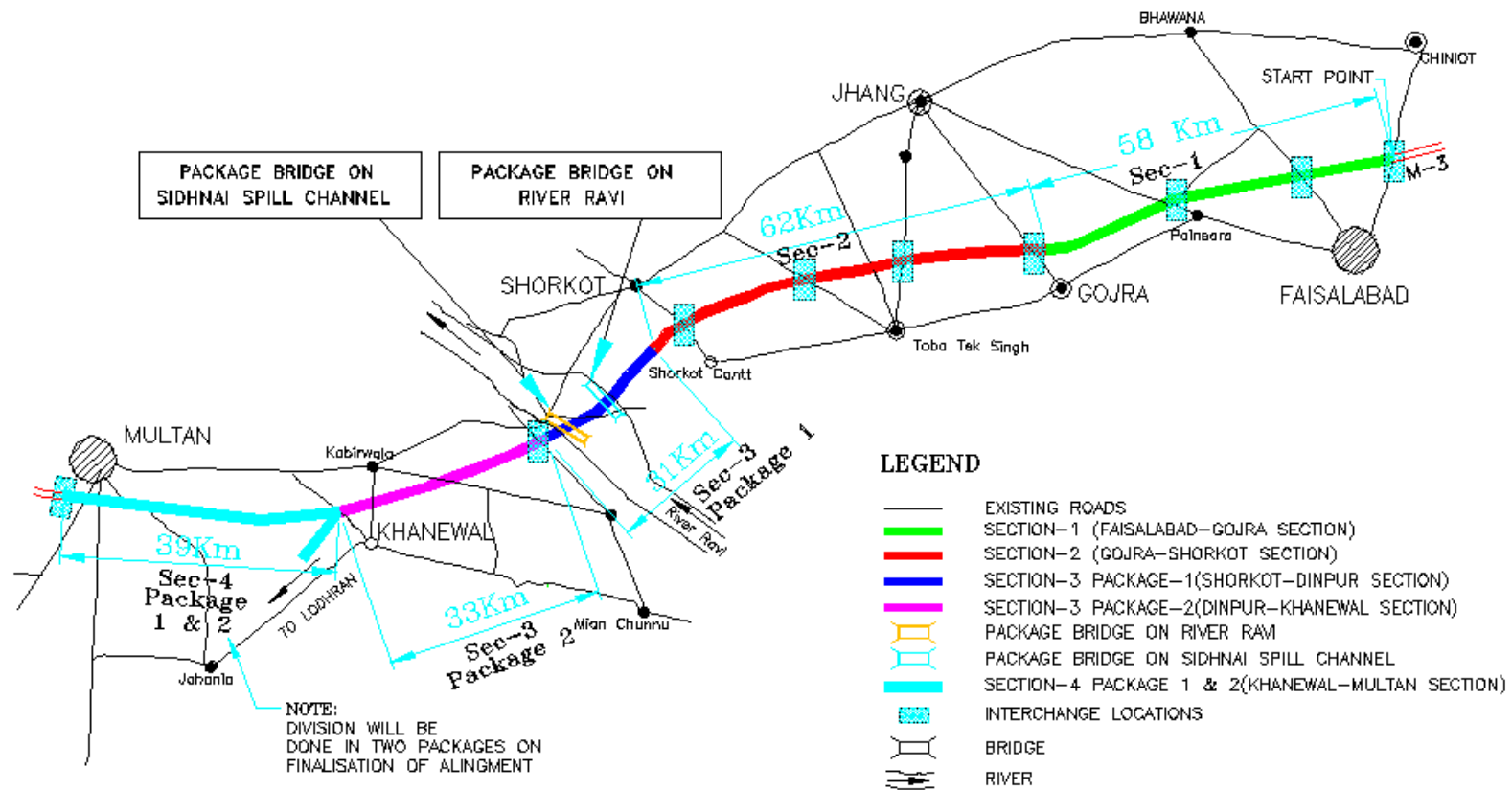


Figure 1.4: Alignment Layout Plan of M-4 Motorway

1.5 NEED FOR LARP

12. The involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term socioeconomic hardships, impoverishment and environmental damages unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. The Involuntary Resettlement under ADB's SPS 2009 requires that i) involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, ii) minimized by exploring all viable alternative project/design options and iii) if it becomes unavoidable, then the affected persons (DPs) should be fully compensated for their lost assets and earnings to ensure that their living standards should be restored at pre-project level if not improved. This Policy endorses the eligibility of all the categories of persons, whether with formal legal rights or without these rights in a project, but occupying project area prior to the cut-off date. The persons/encroachers coming in project corridor after cut-off date are not eligible for compensation but they are allowed to remove their assets and take salvage material.

13. In consonance with SPS principles, this LARP has been prepared by the National Highway Authority (with consultants services of NESPAK) to compensate and rehabilitate DPs for their losses against acquired assets on replacement cost basis. In this regard an impact inventory of losses including land, trees, structures and other assets linked with census (on 100 % basis) was prepared and the affected assets were evaluated on replacement cost basis through respective government entities under country law and policy principles agreed in LARF for the project. In the event, a sample based socio-economic survey (17% sample of DPs) covering entire project corridor area as well as consultations through meetings, interviews, focus group discussions with the DPs and other stakeholders were conducted in accordance with the ADB Involuntary Resettlement guidelines as described in the agreed LARF in consonance with SPS 2009.

14. The LARP is aimed to comply with IR requirements under ADB's SPS 2009, hence the LARP objectives are as follows:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize IR by exploring all viable project options, if population displacement is unavoidable.
- Compensate and assist DPs so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project.
- Identify, assess and evaluate the project impacts on the privately owned assets within and along the ROW acquired for the project with range of adverse impacts on DPs.
- Provide details on the policies governing acquisition of land, assets valuation and compensation mechanism;
- Provide an entitlement framework for compensation of the affected assets on full replacement costs to ensure timely acquisition of assets, payment of compensation and delivery of other benefits to displaced persons facilitating them to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels or, at least restore them to pre-project levels;

- Provide details on the public information, consultation and participation, and grievance redress mechanism in project planning, design and implementation;
- Identify and provide an estimate of required resources (institutional and financial) for implementation of LARP provisions; and
- Provide a framework for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation
- Inform all DPs and consult them on resettlement and compensation options.
- Pay compensation and livelihood restoration assistance (as relevant) to all DPs including those without titles.

15. The LARP also provides Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) conditions that have been synchronized with project procurement and construction plan (see Implementation Schedule). This includes (i) award of civil works contract upon approval of final LARP with replacement costs to be determined based on a land valuation study as compensation to the DPs, census of DPs entitlement matrix with clearly defined impacts, entitlements and compensation and allowances at full replacement costs and final unit rates of land and assets acquired and (ii) mobilization of contractor to commence construction works is conditional upon the implementation of ADB approved LARP (full delivery of compensation/ rehabilitation provisions) ,confirmation by external monitoring agency (EMA) and mobilization of social safeguard management consultant (SSMC) to the project in the field.

1.6 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT (LAR) CONDITIONS

16. The contract award for civil works is conditional upon the preparation of Final LARP,² acceptable to ADB in accordance with the LARF and SPS 2009 requirements; reflecting final impacts, DPs lists and final compensation rates of land (BOR approved land compensation and gap identified by the independent appraiser to be paid as Resettlement Assistance), structures, trees and crops as approved by the relevant departments to ensure compensation is paid on replacement cost as of SPS 2009 requirements. Similarly, the mobilization of contractor will be conditional upon the full implementation of ADB approved LARP (full delivery of compensation by type of impacts with resettlement and rehabilitation allowances) and confirmation by external monitoring agency (EMA), to be hired/mobilized before signing of loan for the project, which is in view of the on-going compensation disbursement status of acquired land for project in advance of LARP approval.

²The LARP prepared on the basis of final design reflecting i) final impact inventory with complete census of DPs, ii) BOR approved and awarded final land prices/land rates, iii) Findings of land valuation with gap bridging measure to ensure land compensation is fully reflective of Replacement Cost as of SPS, iv) unit rates for assets other than land (land based or non-land based assets) approved by relevant government offices, iv) agreed rates for all other resettlement costs and entitled allowance by EA, v) adequate institutional arrangements including engaging SSMC to the project in the field for implementation and monitoring (internal by NHA and external by EMA) of the LARP vi) DPs lists reflecting type, category and severance of impact with all entitled compensations against recorded losses.

17. As far as Section-II (M-4) is concerned, the land acquisition process in said section was started back in 2007 under Land Acquisition Act 1894. The land awards for 33³ villages for 62 Km ROW and three villages (also included in RoW villages) for interchanges has been announced.

The status of awarded and paid amount in Districts T.T. Singh and Jhang is given below in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 respectively.

Table 1.1: Status of Awarded and Paid Amount in Dist. T.T. Singh

Sr. No.	Name of Chak	Awarded Amount	Total Amount Paid	Remaining Amount	% Age of Paid Amount	Total DPs	Paid DPs	Remaining DPs	% Age of Paid DPs
1	304 J/B	10,491,003	9,020,441	1,470,562	86	74	36	38	49
2	305 J/B	20,561,759	19,399,339	1,162,420	94	135	88	47	65
3	307 J/B	18,119,521	16,718,125	1,401,396	92	186	125	61	67
4	310 J/B	26,647,870	24,679,199	1,968,671	93	157	102	55	65
5	311 J/B	25,815,049	23,620,259	2,194,790	91	411	275	136	67
6	317 J/B	2,471,197	2,471,191	6	100	9	9	0	100
7	360 J/B	4,408,230	3,808,705	599,525	86	100	29	71	29
8	378 J/B	24,086,439	23,099,241	987,198	96	113	92	21	81
9	383 J/B	78,404,006	77,724,472	679,534	99	193	166	27	86
10	384 J/B	61,158,923	59,367,737	1,791,186	97	112	101	11	90
11	385 J/B	47,643,831	47,185,550	458,281	99	108	84	24	78
12	390 J/B	27,611,013	27,496,878	114,135	100	32	23	9	72
13	396 J/B	28,866,935	28,037,969	828,967	97	36	34	2	94
14	398 J/B	1,647,868	912,058	735,810	55	95	60	35	63
15	400 J/B	5,284,567	5,242,479	42,088	99	25	23	2	92
16	401 J/B	28,716,202	28,548,420	167,782	99	107	101	6	94
17	438 J/B	41,040	20,516	20,524	50	8	2	6	25
18	469 J/B	25,446,687	23,886,802	1,559,885	94	83	44	39	53
19	388 J/B Interchange	12,982,211	12,353,936	628,275	95	9	3	6	33
20	401 J/B Interchange	7,294,900	3,993,557	3,301,343	55	29	18	11	62
Grand Total		457,699,251	437,586,874	20,112,377	96	2022	1415	607	70

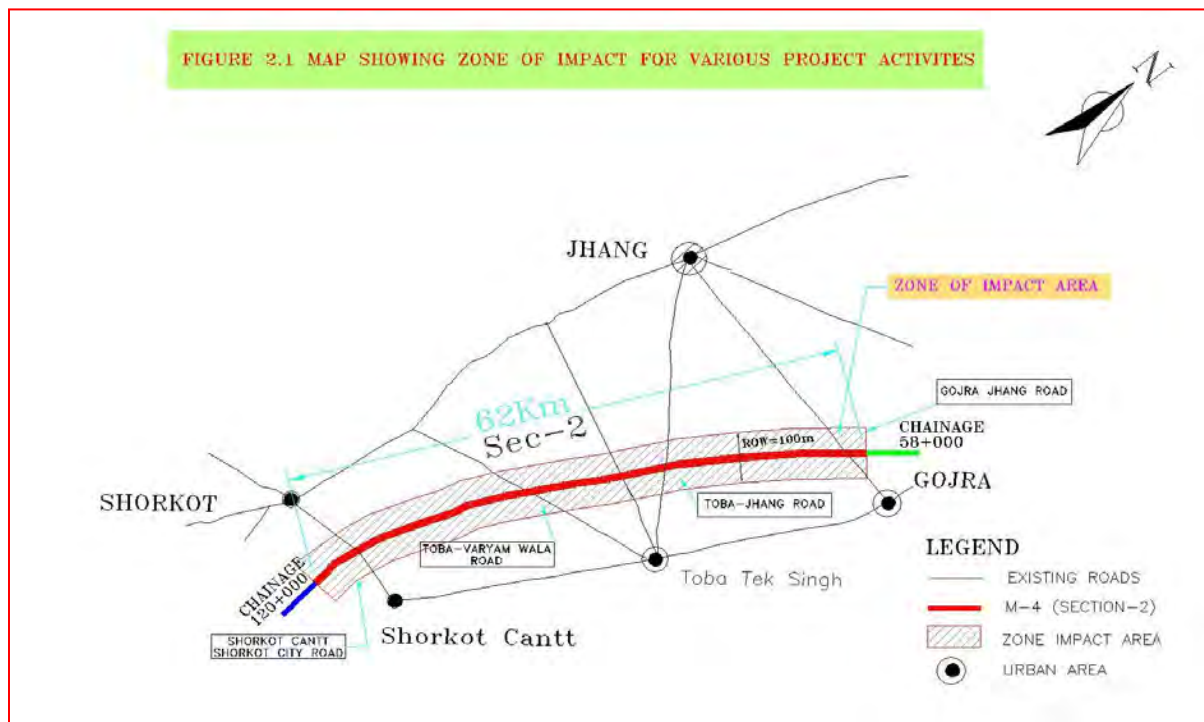
³ Land award for interchange of one village (383/ JB) is still pending however DPAC has already assessed the land prices of the required land and award is in process. Land Award of RoW of the same village has already been announced.

Table 1.2: Status of Awarded and Paid Amount in Distt. Jhang

Sr. No.	Name of Chak	Awarded Amount	Total Amount Paid	Remaining Amount	% Age of Paid Amount	Total DPs	Paid DPs	Remaining DPs	% Age of Paid DPs
1	487 J/B	13,118,987	12,017,423	1,101,564	92	118	65	53	55
2	488 J/B	8,160,662	8,069,044	91,618	99	49	34	15	69
3	489 J/B	18,074,394	16,275,018	1,799,376	90	212	154	58	73
4	490 J/B	50,719,297	46,727,512	3,991,785	92	222	170	52	77
5	406 J/B	14,864,033	12,627,165	2,236,868	85	75	60	15	80
6	505 J/B	5,667,950	5,471,321	196,629	97	26	20	6	77
7	494 J/B	33,614,686	33,078,403	536,283	98	88	79	9	90
8	496 J/B	8,290,722	3,981,314	4,309,408	48	65	28	37	43
9	KaloWala	65,312,456	61,248,815	4,063,641	94	224	106	118	47
10	500 J/B	23,550,982	22,370,185	1,180,797	95	92	53	39	58
11	504J/B	53,970,923	48,116,665	5,854,258	89	180	115	65	64
12	501 J/B	16,306,524	11,923,320	4,383,204	73	104	33	71	32
13	RakhKotla	20,440,380	20,309,054	131,326	99	29	20	9	69
14	7 Gagh	15,752,413	12,653,368	3,099,045	80	37	25	12	68
15	487 J/B Interchange	1,503,862	0	1,503,862	0	23	0	23	0
16	RakhKotla Interchange	5,447,499	5,447,499	0	100	15	15	0	100
Grand Total		354,795,770	320,316,106	34,479,664	90	1,559	977	582	63

2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

18. The construction of the proposed Motorway will involve land acquisition through 62 km length of alignment, since all the Section-02 will be constructed on the new alignment. It will also involve construction of three (03) Interchanges. With the construction of the carriageway and Interchanges at three locations the land & land based assets and the entire infrastructure falling within the ROW of main carriageway and interchanges loops carriageway is acquired. In addition to the land acquisition, it also impacted the residential & commercial structures, public & common property resources, drinking & agricultural water resources which are limited in numbers, etc. Figure 2.1 shows the zone of impact of the project components/ activities.



2.1 PROJECT IMPACTS

19. In August, 2011, NHA, through its consultants undertook detailed impact identification and assessment of land acquisition and other affected infrastructure. The assessment process included identification and measurement of acquired land with land type, use and ownership status, affected structures, crops, trees and other assets including water resource infrastructure. Besides the details about the project displaced persons (DPs), were collected as per updated land revenue record of acquired land. This all assessment is based on the awards data collected from the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) and through consultation with project affected communities and other stakeholders including local land revenue authorities and government departments like buildings department, agriculture, horticulture and forest departments of district Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh and Jhang.

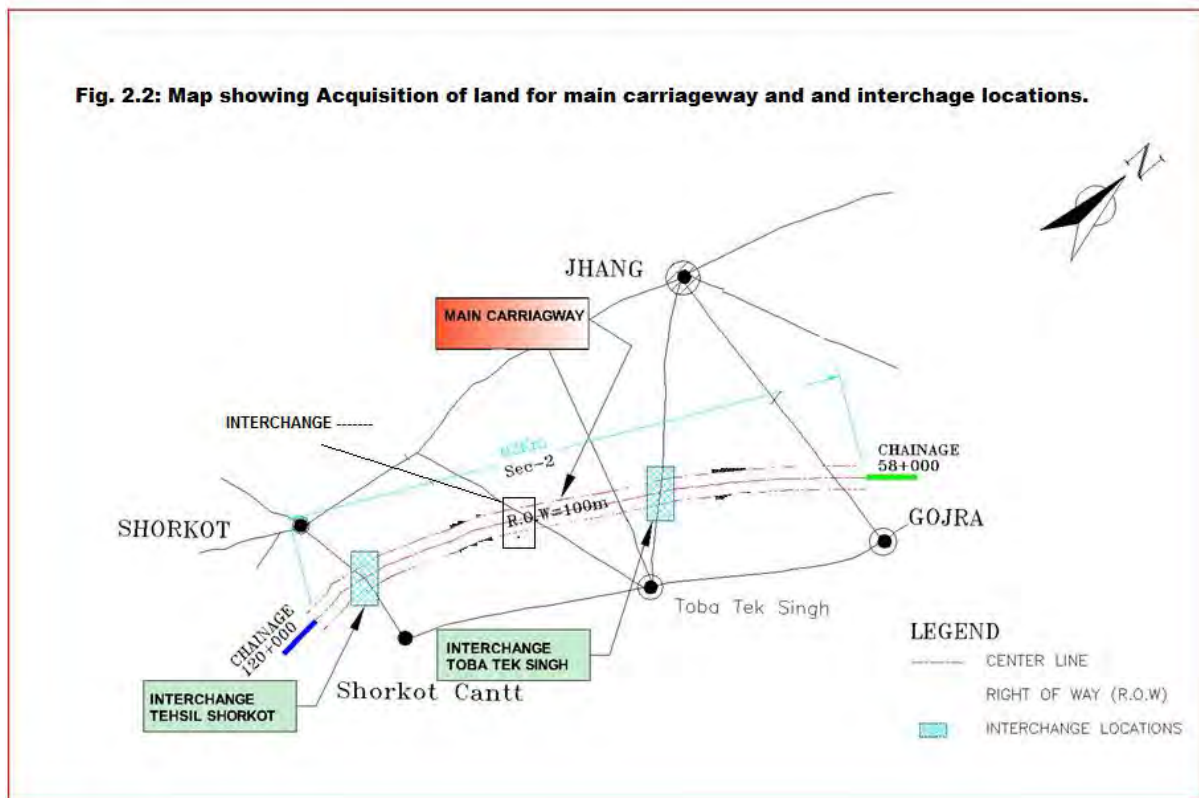
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2.2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION

21. The project will require a total of 1554.96 acres of the land. Out of total required land main carriageway RoW will require 1497.12 acres and 57.8 acres of land for interchanges in 36 villages of District Toba Tek Singh and Jhang. Out of these, 1214.46 acres are privately owned land and remaining 340.5 acres are government (state owned) land. Table 2.1 below provides the summary of land acquired and figure 2.2 below highlights the areas involving land acquisition.

Table 2.1 Summary of Land Acquired

Sr. No.	Description	Proposed Facilities (Nos.)	Area to be Acquired (Acre)
1	Carriageway		
	Private Owned Land	-	1156.62
	Govt Owned Land	-	340.5
2	Interchange	3	57.84
	Total		1554.96



22. The acquisition process for entire ROW has already been completed by the NHA, except for village 383 JB where land award for about 30 acres is expected in end July 2015. The project alignment passes through agricultural land at a fair distance from en-route settlements. As per updated land revenue record the acquired land for ROW is classified as on road agricultural and off road agricultural land only with no commercial or residential land types

identified as such. The land Awards have been announced accordingly by the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) for all the 33⁴ villages and payment of compensation to the DPs/ as per land awards is going on. The updated land record reflected that out of 1214.46 acres of land 60 acres of land is categorized as on road falling in 8 villages⁵, while the rest of the land is off road agricultural land.

23. The government owned land (340.5 acres) falling in ROW is state land that is either uncultivable barren land or being used for roads, irrigation water channels and drainage infrastructure. The state land is not included in land awards. In project design, it is provided that all such infrastructures will be restored by providing pipe and box culverts across the acquired ROW limits for community use without any interruption in facilities. However, during consultation with project affected persons and respective government departments it is agreed that number and design of the pipe culverts for irrigation water channels will be decided in mutual consultation during execution of project works.

24. For assessment of acquisition of land, latest revenue record (2012 and 2013) from the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) based on land awards has been used. According to these records, all affected land is agricultural. The detail of total acquired land with number of affected persons is given in **Table 2.2 below**.

Table 2.2: Detail of Affected Land and Landowners

District	No of Villages	Land Acquired for ROW. (Acre)*	Number of AH by ROW	Land Acquired for Interchanges ROW (Acre)	No of AH by Interchanges
TT Singh	19	679.43	1984	44.09	131
Jhang	14	477.19	1521	13.75	38
Total	33	1156.62	3505	57.84	169

*Land falling in one village of TT Singh and two villages of Jhang is uncultivable state land

2.3 LOSS OF CROPPED AREA

25. The land acquired for the project is irrigated agricultural land. The land revenue record show that out of total 1214.46 acres of acquired land, the project has impact on 793.09 acres of cropped area. In the project corridor, it is identified that majority of the affected land owners are not self-cultivators and the land owned by such affected households is cultivated either by one person of that family or is leased out to others in few cases. As per land harvest record the crop loss is identified on 446 affected households only. Village wise summary of the affected cropped area with entitled crop cultivators is tabulated in Table 2.3 below.

⁴ Land award for interchange of one village (383/ JB) is still pending however DPAC has already assessed the land prices of the required land and award is in process. Land Award of RoW of the same village has already been announced.

⁵The on road agricultural land is identified and acquired in villages, 304 JB (1.6 acres on main carriage way) 383 JB (3.3 acres main carriageway and 17 acres for interchange loops carriage way), 388 JB (2.9 acres for interchange loop carriageway 401 JB (3.4 acres main carriageway), 469 JB (1.7 acres on main carriageway and 6 acres for interchange loops carriage way), 487 JB (9.6 acres main carriageway and 2.15 acres for interchange loops carriage way), 496 JB (2.2 acres main carriageway) and 500 JB (21.8 acres main carriageway).

Table 2.3: Affected Cropped Area and DPs

District	No. of Village	Land Acquired (Acre)	Cropped Area	Number of AH
TT Singh	18	723.53	474.37	257
Jhang	14	490.93	318.72	189
Total	32	1214.46	793.09	446

2.4 LOSS OF TREES

21. The project has impact on the fruit and non-fruit trees which will ultimately be removed from the ROW. Total number such trees come to 27302 (25308 trees fall with carriage way ROW and 1994 trees in Interchanges loops carriageway). Out of these 16104 are different type fruit trees and 11198 are non-fruit trees of different species. The tree loss will affect 513 persons (486 persons in carriageway and 27 in interchanges). The trees have been included in the Awards announced by the Collector for the respective mouzas. The mouza-wise information in respect of number and ownership of trees by type are summarized in Table 2.4 below.

Table 2.4: Affected Trees and DPs

District	No. of Villages	AH by Non Fruit Trees	Affected Non Fruit Trees	AH By Fruit Trees	Affected Fruit Trees	Total No. of AH*	Total No. of Trees
TT Singh	16	228	6,635	197	14,038	300	20,673
Jhang	14	173	4,563	111	2,066	213	6,629
Total	30	401	11,198	308	16,104	513	27,302

* without double counting

2.5 LOSS OF STRUCTURES

22. During impact identification it was found that residential structures, farm houses/cattle yards and commercial structures (brick kiln and poultry farms) were also located within acquired ROW. According to the field inventory survey of the project affected assets, the project will impact 84 structures having 22 houses, 48 cattle yard/ farm yard, 02 brick kiln and 04 poultry farms, 01 mosque and 7 miscellaneous structures. Mouza-wise comparison of the total and affected areas of these structures shows that all these structures are affected to the extent of 96.34 % to 100 %. These are compensated on 100 % basis in the Awards. Except for 11 residential and 2 miscellaneous structures (Chappar) which are located in government owned land rest of identified structures including residential houses, farmyards and poultry farms are constructed by the land owners in their agricultural land acquired for ROW and are scattered along the entire 62 Km stretch of project road.

23. The project will also impact 111 privately owned water resource assets including 43 irrigation tube wells, and 68 hand pumps. The tube wells are used for irrigation purposes whereas the hand pumps are located within the affected houses and Farm house/cattle yards for meeting the domestic water needs of the household/labor working on the farm. Out of 43 tube wells 3 tube wells will face marginal impact and with repairs will retain in use at same place while 40 will require relocation out of ROW.

2.6 IMPACT ON INCOME / LIVELIHOOD

24. The project will impact 6 business/commercial structures including 2 brick kilns and 4 poultry farms. Out of two impacted brick kiln one was abandoned with no business activity at site. As per census data, the source of livelihood of 01 brick kiln owner, and 04 poultry farm owners will be affected due to acquisition of land. They will have permanent impacts on their source of livelihood until re-establishment of their businesses in a new location. In addition, 06 persons will lose their employment on permanent basis. They have been provided with livelihood allowance and additional compensation in case of being vulnerable.

2.7 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

25. Indigenous peoples are peoples defined in international or national legislation as having a set of specific rights based on their historical ties to a particular territory, and their cultural or historical distinctiveness from other populations that are often politically dominant. The project is being executed in irrigated agricultural area of Punjab Province and the screening of project confirmed that no IP groups were found existing in the project areas. Therefore the Indigenous Peoples Safeguards of the SPS (2009) of ADB are not triggered as such.

2.8 ARCHEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS SITES

26. No archaeological and historical site was found within the RoW or in the vicinity of proposed project corridor however, one mosque is being affected by the project and will be relocated.

2.9 IMPACT ON VULNERABLE and SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED PEOPLE

Displaced poor and other groups disproportionately affected by land acquisition for execution of the project including landless elderly, those losing 10% or more of productive assets, disabled and female headed households are termed as vulnerable. As per census, the affected household identified as vulnerable are 29 that include 13 landless displaced households facing loss of their residential/other structures constructed on government land, 6 employees and 10 land owners with their monthly income below poverty line.

Table 2.5: Summary of the Severely Affected/ Vulnerable DPs

SR. No.	Category of Severely Affected/Vulnerable DP	No. AH	No. DP
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1	DPs by Land	10	73
2	DPs by Structures	13	95
3	DPs by Employment	06	45
	Total	29	213

2.10 CUT-OFF DATE

27. Compensation eligibility is limited by an officially declared and publicized cut-off date which is determined for each subproject to avoid flux of encroachers in project corridor and false claims if any. The cut-off date is preferably the time of start or completion of survey of inventory of losses linked with census and socio-economic survey of project displaced persons DPs. The date was set by NHA/Project office as a part of its LARP preparation and implementation program, in consultations with DPs and other stakeholders during the socio-economic, focus census survey and consultation meetings at village level. As the impacts assessment survey for M-4 Section-II was completed on **31 August 2011**, hence, the same date was established as cut-off date by NHA.

28. Even though, field investigations undertaken during 2007, 2011 and recently April 2015 show that no person has encroached in the project ROW since after announcement of cut-off date, it is clarified that any person who settles or occupy the RoW after cut-off date will not be considered eligible for compensation. Nevertheless, such person (if any) is found present during the LARP implementation; he/she will be given at least one-month advance notice to vacate the encroached/occupied area by removing affected assets prior to project implementation. Their removed assets will not be confiscated and they will not pay any penalty. Forced eviction will only be considered after all other good efforts and legalities are exhausted.

Table 2.6: Summary of Project Impacts

District	No. of Village	AH by Land Loss	AH by Crops	AH By Trees	AH By Structure	Total AH*
TT Singh	20	2084	257	300	74	2115
Jhang	16	1486	189	213	112	1559
Total	36	3570	446	513	186	3674

* without double counting

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

29. This section provides the baseline information relating to the socioeconomic assessment of the project affected people and project area. Information has been obtained from the available published sources, field surveys in the project area, consultations with the stakeholders; and information obtained through visits to the government departments and other agencies.

3.1 INFORMATION/ DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

30. As appropriate, a combination of research methods were used, including a quantitative sample survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, in addition to a desk study of relevant secondary sources from official records and statistics. The key variables covered in the surveys and qualitative interviews include (i) demography; (ii) social organization; (iii) income and assets; (iv) occupational structure; (v) access to public services; and (vi) personal property.

31. For sample based socio-economic assessment study of the project corridor, the sample size for the survey depends on the size of the total population of displaced persons in a project. As per agreed LARF for NTCHIP, a socio-economic survey of at least 10% affected population is appropriate. Accordingly, a stratified sampling technique was adopted and a sample population of 600 households was selected at random from all affected villages which is more than 16% of total affected households.

32. The LARP has been prepared by collecting the data / information from the real field settings. Data / information were collected from primary and secondary sources. Secondary information was gathered from all available documents i.e. (District Population Census Reports 1998 of district Toba Tek Singh and District Jhang, land folders, from the design consultants and ADB Guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement vide SPS 2009. Meetings were held with the officials of revenue department, agricultural and irrigation department; feedback of all these meetings has also been kept in view for this study. For primary data collection, different types of field surveys and consultation sessions were conducted. The respondents belonged to all walks of life and included resident affectees, passengers, community leaders, key influential persons, women, and farmers. The following surveys were conducted during the month of August 2011 by NHA Consultant:

- Census survey to document the displaced persons (DPs), their assets, family profiles and economic status.
- Socio-economic survey to develop an overall baseline profile of the people of the area in respect of their socio-economic behaviors', living standards, vulnerability and attitudes towards the developmental activity to be carried out in the area.

3.2 IDENTIFICATION OF DPS

33. Any person, whose land, asset / infrastructure, source of income or access to resources/ workplace is likely to be affected by the project's operations, is a Displaced Person (DP). These include mainly the residents, land owners, business operators and owners of assets/structures

located within ROW. The total number of such affected families along the project corridor comes to 3674.

3.3 CENSUS OF DPS/ AND THEIR ASSETS

34. A complete census of the DPS, on 100 % basis, was carried out by using a pre-structured questionnaire, the census aimed at to register and document the number and status of DPS/ DPS likely to be physically displaced or affected otherwise as a result of the project and, therefore, entitled to compensation. The cut-off date for the census of the DPS was established as 31 August 2011 for entitlements under the project to determine the eligibility for compensation. Any person moving into the RoW after this date was not considered as entitled to any compensation. The following features of the DPS/ DPS were addressed in the census:

- Demographic Profile
- Nature of business / occupation
- Type and value of affected land
- Type and value of affected crops
- Type of affected trees and their value
- Type and value of affected structures / assets owned
- Replacement costs of affected structures / assets
- Ownership documentation, if any
- Income from affected source and other sources
- Vulnerable groups (identified below the poverty line)
- Identification of loss of income sources

3.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY

35. As per SPS requirements, a sample survey was carried out to develop a socio-economic baseline of the general population along the proposed RoW of the Motorway. A sample of 600 (16%) respondents including 200 women was selected by applying stratified random technique. For this purpose, the total number of DPS/ was taken as the universe of the sample. A pre-structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The survey focused on the following features of the sample population:

- Demographic characteristics
- Education and literacy
- Nature of business / occupation
- Income and expenditure pattern
- Housing characteristics and amenities
- Women role in socio-economic life
- Conflict Resolution Mechanism

3.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

36. The total length of the Section-II is 62 km. Out of that 35.95 km passes through administrative jurisdiction of two Tehsils namely Toba Tek Singh and Gojra of District Toba Tek Singh and 25.20 km falls in Tehsil Shorkot of District Jhang. The total area of the district TT Singh is 3259 km². The district consists of 03 tehsils, namely Tehsil TT Singh, Tehsil Kamalia and Tehsil Gojra. The total area of the District Jhang is 8809 km². The district consists of 03 tehsils, namely Tehsil Jhang, Tehsil Ahmadpur Sial and Tehsil Shorkot.

3.5.1 Administrative Setup

37. The administrative set up consists of District Coordination Officer (DCO), Executive Development Officer (Revenue) and District Officer (Revenue). The DO (Revenue) directly looks after the matters of the revenue offices at Tehsil level. Each Tehsil (sub-division) has a revenue setup consisting of Tehsildar and NaibTehsildar, who have a number of Quanguos under each. Each Quanguo looks after the work of several Patwaris of his Patwar Circle. The Patwaris (village revenue accountant) stay in their villages and maintain an updated land record of their 'Mouzas. The project area falls in Tehsil Gojra & TT Singh of District TT Singh & Tehsil Shorkot of Jhang District. The demographic profile of the affected tehsils is given below.

3.5.2 Demographic Profile

38. According to the District Census Report 1998, total population of the Project affected Tehsils is as follows:

- a) **Gojra:** Total population of Gojra is 495,096 with 1.94% growth rate. Urban rural distribution of population is 24% and 76% while women/ men ratio is 105/100 with. Average household size is 7.2 and overall literacy rate for both sexes is 53.88%. Male to female and rural-urban literacy rate is provided in table 3.1 below.
- b) **Toba Tek Singh:** Total population of TT Singh Tehsil with a yearly growth rate of 2.07% is 617035 with urban and rural distribution as 19% and 81% respectively. The women/men ratio is 105:100 and average household size is 7.1. Overall literacy rate for both sexes is 54.29 and male to female as well as urban to rural literacy ratio is given in table 3.1 below:
- c) **Shorkot:** Total population of Shorkot Tehsil of District Jhang is 670,255 with a growth rate of 2.23% and urban and rural distribution of population is 15% and 85% respectively. The women/men ratio is 108:100 and average household size is 6.9. Overall literacy rate for both sexes is 54.29 and male to female as well as urban to rural literacy ratio is given in table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1: Literacy Rates for Project Affected Area.

District	Area	1998		
		Male	Female	Overall
Toba Tek Singh	Rural	59.1	35.3	47.5
	Urban	70.7	55.2	63.2
	Total	64.92	43.29	54.29
Gojra	Rural	61.19	39.81	50.74
	Urban	70.66	56.55	63.83
	Total	63.48	43.8	53.88
Shorkot	Rural	49.49	14.89	32.84
	Urban	70.61	45.31	58.44
	Total	52.65	19.43	36.66

3.5.3 Caste and Ethnic Groups and language

39. Project Area lies in center of Punjab province wherein each village has a mix of population from different castes and ethnic groups. The rural population of affected Tehsils of Toba Tek Singh and Jhang districts relates to Sayyed, Jatt, Arain, Malik, Rajput, Kathia and Noon castes and ethnic groups. According to the findings of the sample survey, Punjabi is the predominant language of the project corridor and is spoken by 100% population. Other languages spoken include Urdu which is widely used among the educated segment of the local population.

3.5.4 Religion

40. The predominant religion in Toba Tek Singh and Jhang is Islam, with 97% and 98% of the population respectively. A negligible proportion of the population belongs to other religions, including Christianity and Qadiani / Ahmadi.

3.5.5 Family Life

41. Mostly people live with parents and brothers in joint families. Families live in a shared house and share all productive resources such as land, crops, trees and cattle. The internal domestic management and arrangements are in the hands of the oldest men and women of the family. The external matters are dealt by the male head of the household. However the nuclear family trend is emerging in the area.

3.5.6 Settlement Pattern

42. Majority of the population in project area resides together in the form of compact blocks of houses established as such in each revenue estate locally known as village. However, some families prefer to reside in their agricultural farms to watch and ward their belongings. The villages are connected with the each other and nearest towns mainly with paved roads. Most of the construction of houses is made of bricks and mud mortar and kacha/semi-pacca house are common. Although the population of the villages falling in project corridor relates to different castes but culture is homogeneous throughout project corridor as the languages being spoken, traditions and rituals are common.

3.5.7 Conflicts Resolution Mechanism and Laws

43. The project area is a “settled area” where provincial and federal statutory laws apply. Under this law, the cases are registered at police stations, if laws of the country are violated. Once a case is registered the legal course takes place through normal courts starting from civil court, District and Session court. Panchayat system is also effective in the area especially in matters of dispute among different caste groups. Under Panchayat system, the family/village heads and locally influential persons play a vital role in arbitration between conflicting parties to resolve their grievances. The decision of Panchayat is binding on the parties and it has a legal acceptance as well in local judicial system of the Province under law of country.

3.5.8 Industry

44. As compared to adjoining District Faisalabad and Jhang, the District TT Singh is lagging behind in industrial growth as there is no specified industrial estate established in the district so far. However, a number of industrial units including agricultural implement manufacturing, cotton ginning and pressing units, cotton yarn seizing and textile factories, seed oil expellers, Sugar and flour mills, poultry feed units and cold storage/ice factories are located in the District.

45. There are seven large scale industries in the district Jhang. The Government Woolen Centre, Jhang City manufactures blankets for supply to Pakistan Army. Carpets and Durries are also produced for sale among government departments and the public. There is a number of Hand Looms and Power Looms at Jhang and Chiniot. The Wood Carving and masonry of Chiniot is very famous.

3.5.9 Trade and Trade Centers

46. TT Singh, Jhang and Chiniot are the main trading centre of the Project area. As the main commodity of the project corridor is agricultural produce which is traded to other areas of the country. However, the area lacks in processing and packaging of agricultural produce hence, most of the processed edible items and all non–edible items are being brought from other areas of country which are further supplied to the interior areas of these districts. The major industrial and commerce hub of the project area is adjoining city Faisalabad and local people from project area frequently visit Faisalabad for business and shopping.

3.5.10 Transportation and Accessibility

47. TT Singh and Jhang Districts are connected to the other main cities of the country through a well-established road network of provincial highways and railways. The district TT Singh and District Jhang have 1855 Km and 4096 Km long metal roads network. The Districts headquarters are connected with their Tehsil Headquarters and adjoining Districts of Faisalabad, Khanewal, Sargodha, Sahiwal through provincial highways network and with rural centers with district council roads network. Major mode of transportation in the Project area includes intercity buses, minibuses (for local passengers), cars, vans, tractor trolleys, and trucks. Out of all these transportation modes, mainly, minibuses, cars and vans are used to travel to the settlements along proposed Motorway.

3.5.11 Fuel and Energy

48. As the project corridor is located in agricultural area of rural Punjab where wood and agricultural waste is predominantly used as fuel for domestic needs. According to socio-economic assessment, 89% of the population uses fuel wood, agricultural waste or dried cow dung, 7.6 percent of inhabitants use gas cylinders, while 3% use kerosene oil stoves in TT Singh District. While in Jhang District 91% housing units are using wood, as cooking fuel in their houses while 5.1% are using gas for this purpose. About 3.9 percent are using kerosene oil and other sources of cooking fuel in their houses. Petrol pumps exist along the road to fulfill the energy requirements to operate agricultural machinery and meet transportation needs of the area.

3.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT CORRIDOR

3.6.1 Description of the Project Corridor

49. The total length of the Section-II is 62 km. Out of that 35.95 km falls in District Toba Tek Singh and 25.20 km falls in District Jhang. The alignment passes through three (3) Tehsils i.e. Gojra & TT Singh Tehsils of District TT Singh and Tehsil Shorkot of District Jhang. A total of 36 rural settlements/villages will be affected with the construction of Section-II of M-4 Motorway.

50. The project corridor is rural in nature. The area is mainly canal irrigated. The ground water is of good quality and some farmers have installed tube wells to irrigate their lands. Cotton, wheat, sugar cane and maize are the major crops. The findings of the socioeconomic survey have revealed that out of total area of 2982124.53 acres, about 22.60 percent is uncultivated in each TT Singh & Shorkot and 77.40 percent is cultivated in both districts. Almost all the area is irrigated by canals and tube wells.

3.6.2 Average Landholdings

51. According to socio-economic survey out of the total 600 respondents, 9.7% have landholding up to 02.5 acres, 17.5% have between 2.5 to 5 acres, 26.0% have between 5 to 10 acres, and 42.50% families have their landholding more than 10 acres. While, 6.0% respondents did not give any answer about their landholding status. **Table 3.2** shows the landholdings status of the respondents.

Table 3.2: Average Landholdings of the Respondents

Sr. No	Landholding	(No. of AFs)	Percentage
1	Up-to 2.5 acres	58	9.7%
2	2.5 ~ 5 acres	105	17.5%
3	5 ~ 10 acres	156	26.0%%
4	Above 10 acres	245	40.8%
6	No Response	36	6%
	Total	600	100.0%

3.6.3 Per Acre Income from Crops

52. During field survey and consultations the farmers informed that they prefer multi cropping pattern during winter (Rabi) and summer (Kharif) seasons. In Rabi season the main crop is wheat with fodder crop for livestock raised for domestic use by the farmers. While in kharif the major crops grown are cotton and Rice. Besides, people also grow sugarcane and maize (hybrid) crop in summer which is limited by availability of water. As the socio-economic survey was conducted in summer month of August, so the grown crops along project corridor included, rice, cotton, sugarcane, and maize (hybrid) crops. Per acre average gross income from these crops as provided by Ayub Agriculture Research Institute, Faisalabad and validated through socioeconomic survey comes to Rs. 43600/=, 140000, 160000 and Rs. 76000/= respectively.

3.6.4 Population

53. The reported Population for the 33 villages in 1998 census is projected by applying yearly growth rate as 1.94%, 2.07% and 2.23% for villages falling in Tehsil Gojra, Toba Tek Singh and Shorkot respectively. The project population as of 2013 stood as 85,046 persons, including 43,645 males and 41,399 females. The average household size is 7.1. Projected population of the villages in the project corridor worked out following National Census carried out in the year 1998 is provided in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Population of Project Corridor – 2013

Districts	No of Villages	Population Projection 2013			Av. H.H. Size
		Male	Female	Total	
1	19	27298	26319	53618	7.18
2	14	16347	15079	31429	6.91
3	33	43645	41399	85047	7.10

Source: District Census Report 1998, by Population Census Organization, Govt. of Pakistan, Islamabad.

3.6.5 Housing Characteristics

54. During the Socio-economic survey respondents were also inquired about their house construction type to see the living standard of the respondents. 18.5% of the respondents live in Kacha (Mud) houses that are houses made of mud (Un-burnt bricks) and with traditional beams and baton roofs. 51.2% respondents live in pucca houses that are houses constructed with superior materials and workmanship. 30.3% respondents have Semi pucca houses that are houses made of bricks masonry with mud mortar. Table 3.4 shows the house construction type.

Table 3.4: House Construction Type

S. No	Construction Type	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Kacha	111	18.5
2	Pucca	307	51.2
3	Semi Pucca	182	30.3
Total		600	100

3.6.6 Education Facilities

55. The project area lacks educational facilities. The institutions for primary and middle level education seem functioning satisfactorily but these need to be increased in numbers particularly for girl students. Total 33 villages situated along Section - 2 of the motorway there are 29 government schools for boys and 33 schools for girls. There are also 40 private schools in these villages. Table 3.5 below shows the status of educational institutions along the project route.

Table 3.5: Education Facilities along the Project Area

S. No	Govt. Schools	Male	Female	Private School (Male + Female)	Total
1	Primary	11	15	18	44
2	Middle	12	10	20	44
3	High	6	8	2	16
Total		29	33	40	102

3.6.7 Health Facilities

56. There is a District Headquarters Hospital and City Hospital at Jhang and a Civil Hospital each at Chiniot and Shorkot. Besides, there are 13 Rural Health Centers, 43 Sub Health Centers, 93 Basic Health Centers, 14 MC Centers, 54 Dispensaries, 2 TB Clinics and 1 Mobile Dispensary in the district.

57. In District Toba Tek Singh, there are 3 Urban Hospitals, 6 Rural Health Centers, 66 Basic Health Units and 25 Zila Council Dispensaries located in the project corridor.

3.7 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE POPULATION ALONG THE PROJECT CORRIDOR

58. The socioeconomic profile of the people of project corridor as emerged from the sample surveys is discussed as follows. A sample of 600 respondents was randomly selected for this survey.

3.7.1 Population and House Size

59. The total population of the survey sample is 4188 with average household size of 6.98. During the Socio-economic survey respondents were also inquired about their house sizes to see the living standard of the respondents. **Table 3.6** shows that 38% of the respondents have their house area up to 5 marla and 49% of the respondents have their house size in the range of more than 5 marla but less than 15 marla. 10 % respondents have big houses and have house area around 1 kanal and 3% respondents have large size houses more than 25 marla.

Table 3.6: House Size

Sr. No	Area (Marlas)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Up to 5	229	38%
2	5-15	293	49%
3	15 - 25	62	10%
4	More Than 25	16	3%
Total		600	100

3.7.2 Education Level

60. According to socio economic analysis, total number of population of 600 sample households comes 4188 out of which 2538 are literate persons and 1650 are illiterate. The overall literacy ratio of sampled population is 60.6% in project affected villages. Out of total 2538 literate persons, 28% had education up to primary level, 21% up to Middle level, 30% up to Matriculation, 9% intermediate level and 8% were up to graduation. Only 3% of sampled population has education up to master degree level while below 1% respondents have religious education. Educational status of the respondents is shown in the Table 3.7.

Table3.7: Educational Status

Sr. No	Education Level	No	Percentage (%)
1	Primary	711	28
2	Middle	533	21
3	Matriculation	761	30
4	Intermediate	228	9
5	Graduation	203	8
6	Master Level	76	3
7	Religious	26	>1
Total		2538	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey of the Project Area by NHA Consultant

3.7.3 Major Occupations of Respondents

61. The project corridor passes through rural settlements with agricultural farming as major source of income. Out of total 97% affected households are facing loss of their agricultural land in a varying degree. DP's census reflected that all land owners families are not self-cultivators of land and the crop loss impact data revealed that out of total 3570 land owner DPs only 446 (12.5%) affected households will face crop losses due to acquisition of land. Detailed socio economic survey of respondent population reflected that project affected households have multiple income sources and their dependency on land as income source is limited. The income analysis do not include women population interviewed during sample survey as they are not involved in income generating activity and their role is mainly limited to the household work. **Table 3.8** details the respondents' major income earning sources. Among the respondent households 51.25 are engaged with farming out of which 26.25% has farming as their single source of income while rest 25.0% have multiple sources including 13.25 % also involved in services sector and 10.75% involved in agro-based business including trading of agricultural inputs and produce etc. Rest 48.75% land owner families are involved in other income sources including government and private services 27.25%, business and other income sources 21.50%. Major income source analysis reflect that the income earning of affected land owners is not solely dependent on agricultural land as the household members of the farming communities are also engaged in other income earning sources. Therefore, impact on income of affected households facing loss of agricultural land for project is perceived to be limited.

Table 3.8: Professional Status

Sr. No	Major Income source	Respondents	Percentage
1	Farming	105	26.25%
2	Farming and Government Service	33	8.25%
3	Farming and Private service	24	6.00%
4	Business and Farming	43	10.75%
5	Business	49	12.25%
6	Government Service	58	14.50%
7	Private Service	51	12.75%
8	Other sources (Self employed)	37	9.25%
		400	100.00%

Source: Socioeconomic Survey of the Project Area by NHA Consultant

3.7.4 Income of the Respondents

62. Table 3.10 shows the income levels of the DPs, which have been derived after their income analysis after detailed census. Most of them (32.63%) had incomes up to Rs 23000/ month. 27.26% had income between Rs. 23000 to Rs.33000/ month. 23.54 % respondents belonged to the income group ranging between Rs.33000 to 43000/ month, and 16.06% had an income more than Rs.43000/ month. These income classes belong to various professions. Mostly labour class belongs to income group less than 13000/ month below official poverty line (OPL).

Table 3.9: Income Levels

Sr. No.	Income Level	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Less than 13000 (OPL)	18	0.51
2	13000-23000	1142	32.63
3	23000-33000	954	27.26
4	33000-43000	824	23.54
5	43000 & above	562	16.06
Total		3500	100

3.7.5 Monthly Expenses

63. **Table 3.10** shows that majority (87.5%) of the respondents have their monthly expenses between the range of Rs. 13000 – 23000. 8.9% respondents have monthly expenses ranging Rs.23000 – 33000, whereas only 03% respondents have their monthly expenses above 33000. Mostly people are farmers and therefore most of the products of domestic use are produced in their own farms. Still their domestic expenses are less as compared to urban areas of Pakistan. Only 0.6% respondents have their home expenses less than Rs. 13000.

Table 3.10: Monthly Expenses

S. No.	Monthly Income Group (Pak Rs)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Up to 13000	06	0.6
2	13000-23000	875	87.5
3	23000-33000	89	8.9
4	33000 and above	30	03
Total		1000	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey of the Project Area by NHA Consultant

3.7.6 Available Social Amenities in the Project Corridor

64. During socio-economic survey, to develop the social baseline of the Project Area, the respondents were inquired about the utilities in their homes. Most of the respondents (100%) had electricity in their homes whereas 32% had the facility of sewerage in their homes. On the other hand 11% have land line telephone. In project affected villages, mostly the underground water is of drinking quality, therefore local people have installed water pumps (electric) or hand pumps in their houses. The government water supply schemes are limited in number in rural areas of project corridor and only 2% affected households reported that they have facility of water supply in their homes. **Table 3.11** presents the social amenities available in the project area.

Table 3.11: Social Amenities

S. No	Social Facility	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Electricity	600	100
2	Sewerage (Open Drains)	192	32
3	Telephone (Land Line)	66	11
4	Water Supply	12	02

Source: Socioeconomic Survey of the Project Area by NHA Consultant

3.7.7 Borrowing Status

65. During the public consultation it was identified that a nominal proportion of the respondents, i.e. 10% had borrowed money from different sources such as Agriculture Banks, Feudal Lords, or relatives and major proportion of the respondents (90%) are free from any kind of debt burden. **Table 3.12** shows the barrowing status of the respondents.

Table 3.12: Borrowing Capacity

S. No.	Borrowing Status	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Under Debt	96	10
2	Without Any Debt	904	90
Total		1000	100

3.7.8 Borrowing Source

66. The respondents who are under debt burden have taken loan from different sources. Most of the respondents (53%) have taken loan from bank, 43% have taken loan from relative or friend and only 04% respondents have taken loan from an institute (other than government institute). **Table 3.13** shows the borrowing status of the respondents.

Table 3.13: Borrowing Source

S. No	Borrowing source	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Bank	51	53
2	Relative/Friend	41	43
2	Non-Government Organization	4	04
Total		96	100

3.7.9 Vulnerable DPs

67. The individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status and include the poor, women and children are taken as vulnerable DPs. The vulnerable DPs as identified by income analysis in different groups are discussed as below. The DPs with income less than inflation adjusted OPL are considered as vulnerable DPs.

a) Poor Families

68. The income status of the DPs was related to the official poverty line (OPL). The OPL of Rs. 879 per capita / month were estimated by the government in 2004–2005 (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2005–06, Table 41). The latest estimate of inflation–adjusted poverty line per capita per month comes to Rs. 1942.66. Out of 3674 land owner DPs/, the analysis indicates that monthly income of 10 land owner (farmers) DPs fall below the inflation adjusted OPL and they are considered as vulnerable

b) Structure Owners

69. The residential structures/houses of 22 AFs fall within the RoW. Out of these, 13 affected families including 2 women headed households fall in land less category and their annual income also falls below inflation adjusted OPL and hence are treated as vulnerable.

c) Female Headed Families

70. Except for two female headed families identified facing loss of residential structure no other female headed household facing physical/economical displacement identified during the census survey of the affected population.

3.8 GENDER ISSUES AND ANALYSIS

71. In order to ensure gender issues are sufficiently identified, steps for making LARP more gender inclusive and responsive were taken which included selection of sample size with 40% representation of women. The women were interviewed by female staff to determine their access to social amenities like education and health facilities, participation in household income generating activities and decision making, project impacts on mobility of women and to record gender concerns if any and provide appropriate mitigation plan if required. Besides, during consultation separate focus group discussions were also arranged with women at selected points in affected villages to address the overall gender issues. FGDs analyzed the existing situation of the affected communities from gender perspective, assessed the possible project impacts on women of the affected villages and recommended actions to improve gender dimensions of the LARP

3.8.1 Access to Education and Health

72. During Socio-economic assessment 200 women (40% of population surveyed) from the project area were interviewed by the female staff by using a pre-structured Performa to collect information related to socio-economic conditions of women, available education and health facilities, project related awareness, anticipated project impacts on mobility of women and their

concerns if any. . During survey, it was observed that the women in project affected villages mainly resides in the house and do household works. However, few women were found engaged in teaching, nursing and stitching at home. As per level of awareness on the project, most women were aware of the construction of road project. **Table 3.14** indicates the social condition of women surveyed. Out of total interviewed women 104 women (52%) were literate with different literacy levels, i.e 67% had access to school, 25% to college level education and only 12% women having university level education. This reveals that they were free in getting education if they were willing and school level educational facilities were available in their surrounding areas (villages), while higher education facilities and vocational colleges were available in nearby urban centers, i.e Gojra, Toba Tek Singh and Shorkot city. On the other hand, 26.5% women had access to lady health visitor, 21.0% consult qualified government doctor in nearby hospitals and rural health centers, 28.0% consult private doctor and 24.5% consult quacks in case of sickness/ ailments.

Table 3.14: Social Condition of Women of the Project Area

Age Group	Access to Education			Access to Health Facility			
	School	College	University	Nurse/ LHV	Govt Doctors	Private Doctors	Quacks
16-25	19	18	9	19	12	17	15
26-35	21	4	1	10	8	11	13
36-45	15	1	2	15	9	12	10
46-55	7	2	0	4	5	6	5
55/above	5	0	0	5	8	10	6
Total	67	25	12	53	42	56	49
% age	64.4%	24.0%	11.5%	26.5%	21.0%	28.0%	24.5%

3.8.2 Project Impacts on Women’s Mobility and Access

73. During public consultation sessions with the females, it was observed that very few girls travel for higher education or accessing vocational facilities located in the urban centers and occasionally travels for consulting doctors. But women working in the agriculture fields feared that their routine movements may disturb during and after the construction of Motorway.

3.8.3 Power of Decision at Household Level

74. Out of total 200 women, 41% women have power of decision making at household level while 59% did not have any power to take decision and have less contribution in the household decision making in various matters (**Table 3.15**).

Table 3.15: Power of Decision Making at Household Level

Sr. No	Status	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	125	41
2	No	178	59
Total		303	100

4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 GENERAL

75. The consultation and information disclosure to the DPs and other stakeholders during project planning, designing and implementation stages is a key to sustainable development. Likewise, participation of stakeholders is essential to meet the objectives of meaningful consultation under resettlement policy and achieve the aims of resettlement planning and implementation by effective consultative process through different stages of the project cycle. So during, preparation of the land acquisition and resettlement plan, project displaced persons and other stakeholders from different fields of life were consulted meaningfully to learn their concerns and adopt appropriate measure in project design, resettlement planning and implementation and disseminate requisite information about project impacts, ADB's policy guidelines and land acquisition parameters.

76. In order to meet the criteria of meaningful consultation process, the consultation was started from early stages of the project. Initially, at the start of the project, a series of consultation sessions were held with the project affected persons at the village level from January 21st to 24th, 2007 to prepare the LARP for entire M-4 (Faisalabad-Khanewal) Project. These consultation meetings proved very useful in information sharing, consensus building, prioritizing and sequencing of interventions and collaborative monitoring and evaluations. Concerns raised during the preliminary village meetings were incorporated in the LARP prepared and afterwards, LARP public disclosure meetings were held during the months of March and May 2007 with the affectees to disclose the LARP findings.

77. This consultative process continued during different stages of land acquisition for M-4 Section-II and the local communities and project affected persons were kept informed about developments in land acquisition process at different time periods up to April 2015 to share the latest development interventions in the project and take responses from the DPs. Since, the LARP preparation work for M-4 Section-II project started in 2011, other round of structured gender inclusive consultation were carried-out during census and socio-economic survey of project affected persons in August 2011. It followed the consultation and information sharing meetings with project affected persons to disclose findings of draft LARP and inform DPs about eligibility and entitlements proposed in LARP. In a project cycle, consultation is an ongoing process till project completion. Accordingly, the consultation will be kept continued at different time periods during implementation of the project to share latest development interventions in the project and take responses from the DPs/DPs.

78. However, to update consultation for finalizing the LARP, gender inclusive focus group discussions were arranged at six different locations along project corridor on 14 and 15 October, 2014, where it was ensured that people from all project affected villages may participate (attendance record of the participants is attached as Annex-XIV).The venue and time of FGD was communicated to the project affected persons and other stakeholders including village headmen and local community through NHA land staff. At this stage, specific objectives of the public consultation were as follows:

- share updated information about the M-4 Section-II project, its components, ongoing activities and various latest interventions in the project development;
- understand concerns of the DPs about the on-going land acquisition and compensation process, social issues associated with project civil works phase and mitigations required;
- disseminate information about impacts of the project, measures proposed to minimize the resettlement related impacts, entitlements, eligibility and grievance redress mechanisms;
- obtain co-operation and participation of the DPs and other stakeholders in resettlement planning/implementation process as well as during execution of civil works till completion of project; and
- Promote public confidence about the proponent, reviewers and decision makers by ensuring transparency in all the project activities through sharing the information in timely manner.

4.2 IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

79. Project affected persons losing their assets and project executors including DPs, PMU M-4 Section-II, and local revenue staff was taken as primary stakeholders and their concerns were recorded during census/ socio-economic survey and compiling information about the project and land acquisition process. While other stakeholders identified include the village Numberdar and villagers in near vicinity of all three interchanges, local residents, government officials from different line government departments, public representative and community based organizations in respective villages.

4.3 CONSULTATIONS WITH THE STAKEHOLDERS

80. In compliance to the participation framework, consultations were made with the stakeholders and general public by the LARP study team. Consultative meetings and scoping sessions were held to learn about the views and concerns of the public on the proposed development works. The concerns raised by the stakeholders were considered in developing the entitlement matrix and resettlement plan, in order to enhance the project acceptability for the general public on social considerations.

4.4 FORUMS CONSULTED

81. The following forums were used to carry out the public consultations process.

- Consultative meetings held with the general stakeholders
- Scoping sessions and gender sensitive FGDs held with local affected communities
- Focused group discussions held with main road users such as drivers, daily travelers, etc.

82. During the same consultation sessions, cut-off-dates of August, 2011 for District Toba Tek Singh, October, 2013 for District Jhang and September, 2014 for interchanges for compensation eligibility was communicated to all the participants. They were clearly told that no subsequent changes in the land use would be entertained by NHA for any compensation or financial assistance (see Table 4.1 below).

Table 4.1: Schedule and Number of Participants during Consultations

Tehsil	District	No. of Villages	Date	No. of Group Discussions	No of Participants
Gojra	TT Singh	10	21-01-07	5	48
TT Singh	TT Singh	10	22-01-07	5	36
Shorkot	Jhang	15	23,24-01-07	7	69
Shorkot	Jhang	8	15,16-03-07	2	151
TT Singh	TT Singh	4	16-03-07	1	96
Gojra	TT Singh	4	17-03-07	1	171
TT Singh	TT Singh	19	26,27-05-07	5	129
Gojra	TT Singh	5	04,06-08-11	5	64
TT Singh	TT Singh	5	04,05-08-11	5	61
Shorkot	Jhang	9	04,07-08-11	9	127
Shorkot	Jhang	14	14-10-14	3	92
Gojra, TT Singh	TT Singh	19	15-10-14	3	104
Total		122	-	51	1148

4.5 APPROACH ADOPTED FOR THE CONSULTATION

83. Structured public consultation and information disclosure sessions continued during the month of August 2011 in all the thirty six (36) mouzas of Section-2 of M-4 Motorway. During the meetings efforts were made to consult the maximum affectees by land & other infrastructure and record their concerns.

84. To hold the meetings, affectees were informed one day before the meeting and to assemble on the dera of local Numberdar (village head man/representative of each mouza). In addition, announcements were also made in the loud speakers of mosque of each mouza for meetings to discuss the resettlement related issues. The meetings were held in an open encouraging atmosphere where affectees expressed their concerns and views freely. During the meetings, information brochure both in English and Urdu versions containing the project details was also distributed among the participants.

85. The following approach was used for the public consultation process:

- Scoping sessions involving key stakeholders, for example, affected land owners, household affectees, affectees by brick kilns & poultry farms, village leaders, women, the poor, people experiencing particular kinds of losses;

- Individual interviews with people affected on a household basis to seek their agreement on their specific entitlements;
- Information campaigns, for example, using media, or distribution of information leaflets; and
- Formal meetings with the AP's.

4.6 INFORMATION DISSEMINATED

86. Following issues were discussed & disclosed to the affectees during the consultation meetings:

- a. Project introduction to Stakeholders
- b. Compensation package for affected persons
- c. Land acquisition related matters
- d. Under passes designs
- e. Project components & Discussion on various aspects
- f. Resettlement issues
- g. Valuation procedure of affected assets
- h. Compensation in cash and on time
- i. Special care for vulnerable groups
- j. Road Safety aspects

87. Besides above structured consultation, the community consultative process was kept continued during compensation disbursement process under land awards by the project land and engineering staff to inform displaced persons about their entitled land compensation, submission of compensation claims and collect the compensation cheques as well as to discuss anticipated social and environmental issues in wake of implementation of project civil works. However, for updating the consultations, a fresh round of gender sensitive focus group discussions was carried out on 14 and 15 October at six locations where the DPS from adjoining affected villages were invited to participate and raise their concerns if any. During these consultations the displaced persons were informed about updated status of project and advised to constitute village level affected person committees for coordinating with project implementers to resolve social and environmental issues during construction phase of the project. As said earlier, the consultative process is an ongoing activity which starts at early stage of project planning and kept continued till completion of the project, so the APC's being constituted at project level will provide a coordination node between project executors and the project implementers for effective and timely information dissemination and record concerns of project affected communities and resolve their social and environmental issues during implementation of project.

4.7 CONCERNS RAISED BY THE PARTICIPANTS AND THEIR ADDRESSAL

88. Due to continuous public awareness campaign and chain of meetings held during the preparation of the LARP, the general public appeared to be convinced about the construction and associated benefits of the Motorway. As a whole, public of the mouzas falling within project M-4 Section-II have a very positive view about the Project and supports it. They are well aware of the fact that completion of the project will provide them a better road infrastructure that may prove a step forward to improve their living standard by providing a rapid access to market their agricultural produces in major commercial hubs in the province. Fenced road with controlled exit entry points and under passes at all crossing roads and designated passages will reduce chances of accidental loss of life and property. However, they also raised their concerns during consultations mainly related assessment of land valuation, eligibility and entitlements, compensation delivery, proposed design solutions to restore irrigation water channels and local roads across the motorway to ensure their cultivation and rituals are not disturbed. They also asked questions to get information about various components of the Project. Following **(Table 4.2)** is a summary of the concerns and responses. The detailed schedule of consultation meetings and participants is given above in Table 4.1.

Table 4.2: Concerns Raised and Addressal

Sr. No.	Concerns	Response	Responsibility
1	Agriculture land will be divided into two parts and the DPs will face difficulty to cultivate their farms due to restricted access and irrigation water channels.	Issue is addressed in the design and underpasses provided at all designated farm roads as well as the water channel crossing the M_4 section-II alignment will be restored by providing culverts as and where required for continued cultivation of land on both sides of the M-4. Besides, in land acquired by NHA, 5 meter wide kacha tracks are provided on both sides on motor way to facilitate the DPs to access their farms without any interruption.	NHA/ Design and Construction Supervision Consultants
2	Title less affected persons will not be given compensation	Non-titled affected persons will be compensated for their all lost assets except land, in accordance with SPS requirements, to ensure that they are not worse-off due to project implementation.	NHA/ LARP Consultant

3	Instead of fly over at crossing roads under passes should be provided to facilitate the project affected community to transport their agricultural loads without any difficulty.	The Affected community was informed that the flyovers were provided in initial design which has been replaced with under passes by elevating M-4 at all crossing roads to address their concerns and minimize the resettlement and other related impacts.	NHA/ Design Consultants
4	Land should be acquired at market price	The DPs were informed that NHA has no role in process of land valuation. The land rates are assessed by DPAC taking into consideration the prevailing market rates which are approved by BOR. The LAC cannot go beyond these rates, which have been determined according to the LAA-1894. However, NHA will make efforts that compensation for lost assets is provided on replacement cost basis. To determine the replacement, an independent land valuation study has been conducted by an impartial evaluator. DPs were also informed that they will also be eligible for resettlement assistance allowance for restoration of their land/livelihood over and above land rates approved by the BOR.	NHA/LAC
5	Tenants/leaseholders should be compensated for their crops	Issue have been addressed in the LARP and Tenants/leaseholders if any shall be paid compensation for the affected crops	NHA/LAC
6	Livelihood will be affected due to acquiring agriculture land	For the DPs having agricultural resource dependency, will be provided standard crop compensation plus one additional crop compensation. Besides all DPs facing land loss are provided with resettlement assistance allowance for restoration of land/livelihood. .	NHA/LAC

7	Access problem for the farmers to approach their agricultural land for cultivation	The DPs were briefed that underpasses will be provided at all designated farm roads to facilitate the movement of local farmers. Meanwhile, it is advised that the village level APCs should be constituted to coordinate and information dissemination during execution of civil works to ensure that any issue identified at that time is resolved through consultative process.	NHA/ Design Consultants
8	Loss of crops should also be paid at the market rates	The crop compensation will be paid on actual bases as per harvest register record at prevailing market rates of crops in the project area.	NHA/LAC
9	Compensation should be paid before taking possession of land	Land acquisition is already going on and payment of land compensation is at advance stage and is almost near completion. . The possession of land will be taken after completing the payment procedure.	NHA/ LAC
10	Poor people should be given special attention for employment during construction stage	Issues have been addressed in the LARP and effort will be ensured to engage poor & vulnerable during the construction stage of the project.	NHA
11	Proper sprinkling of water during construction stage to control dust pollution	The kacha haulage tracks along motorway will be kept in good working condition throughout project implementation period and sprinkling of water will be ensured to avoid dust problem. This issue is addressed in the EIA of the Project and contractor will be bound for sprinkling of water according to the schedule	NHA/Contractor
12	Will affected employees be paid compensation or not	The employees of the affected commercial structures and agricultural land (if any) will be paid employment loss in accordance with SPS. This is covered in the entitlement matrix.	NHA & LARP Consultant
13	Will the DPs be allowed to take salvage material of the damaged structures without deduction or not.	All the DPs, facing structure and tree losses will be allowed to take with them the salvage material of the affected structures and trees without deducting salvage material cost.	NHA

4.8 GENDER INVOLVEMENT IN THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

89. According to SPS June 2009, meaningful consultation process is gender inclusive and responsive and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. To interact freely and explore the gender related issues, female workers were included in the team composition. Formal meetings with the females from the affected communities were held to explore their needs, problems and priorities related to the project execution (see Annex-XIII). In addition to the formal meetings, individual interviews were also held with the affected women to effectively involve them in the planning process.

90. Formal meetings were held with the women, in which they participated actively and showed their support for the Motorway project. There was no specific issue reported related to the women during the meetings. However, they highlighted that their routine farming activities and access to educational and health facilities should not be disrupted due to project activities. Gender Action Plan (GAP) to address the gender related issues and ensure their participation during the implementation.

4.9 DISCLOSURE OF LARP

91. Key features of this LARP have already been disclosed to the DPs in August, 2011 during consultation meetings while conducting the census and socio-economic surveys, field level informal interaction between the DPs, consultants and NHA staff. The following steps will be undertaken for the disclosure of LARP as per provisions of the LARF ADB's SPS policy.

92. The draft LARP will be disclosed to DPs after its approval from ADB and its soft copy will be uploaded on the NHA and ADB website. An information booklet having summary of DPs and compensation will be prepared specifically for this purpose. This information booklet will be translated into Urdu and be distributed among all DPs. It will enable the DPs to read it by themselves and be aware of their entitlements, unit rates of compensation/income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and relocation assistance, payment procedures available for various types of DPs as given in the 'entitlement matrix', and grievance redress mechanism.

After approval by the ADB, the LARP will be translated into Urdu by the EALS/NHA and its copy will be placed at the Project Director Office Faisalabad and will be easily accessible to all the DPs and other stakeholders. It will be disclosed to women through a meeting by female staff.

5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

5.1 GENERAL

93. During different stages of LARP preparation and implementation, it is likely that displaced persons have some grievances related to project actions, lost assets, compensation disbursement process and compensation delivery. To resolve all such issues, a grievance redress mechanism will be available to allow DPs appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from project implementation land or other assets assessment, acquisition and compensation. DPs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints verbally and in writing during consultation, assessment survey, and time of compensation. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be achieved by involving the DPs in design selection process, including alternative options to avoid and/or minimize the LAR impacts and finally involving the DPs in LAR planning and implementation. LARP provides a well organized grievance redress mechanism that ensures meaningful participation of DPs in the meaningful consultation process.

94. Although in Land Acquisition Act, 1894 a legal mechanism is available to address the concerns of legal title holders about asset evaluation, land ownership and payment of compensation. However, the LAA mechanism does not provide a redress system for DPs grievances other than land valuation, ownership and payments. The LAA mechanism does not enable the project executors and the DPs to resolve their issues other than land acquisition at local level. So to address the gaps a project grievance redress mechanism has been established to address/resolve the project related issues including the DPs issues or grievances related to land acquisition, land prices, land ownership/classification and payment of land compensation, and resettlement and relocation related issues. For timely resolution of the issues if any and investigate the complaints and make decisions, a gender sensitive Grievance Redress Committee at the project level has already been notified (office order no 1(1)/NHA/EALS/2009/26 dated 8-10-2009) and working for M-4 and is placed at Project Director's Office at Faisalabad(See Annex-X). The proceedings/minutes of meetings held by GRC are attached as Annex-XI. Although the GRC is the focal unit for grievance redress at the project level, however to facilitate the DPs to resolve their issues at village level or raise concerns to NHA-HQ level in case of disagreement with GRC decision a two tier grievance redress mechanism is proposed as part of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan. The representation of the gender is ensured at all levels of GRM by inducting female members in the GRCs (Project Level), DPCs (village level already formed and are functional) and EALS (NHA HQ level). The grievance redress mechanism will ensure AFs/DPs access to a grievance redress/ resolution mechanism that openly and transparently deals with the grievances and makes decision in consultation with all concerned that are consistent with SPS requirements and local laws.

95. Before invoking formal grievance redress system at the project level, the concerns of the aggrieved DPs will be examined at the village level through social mobilizers. The social mobilizers will, act as focal person in their respective territorial limits to get the grievances recorded, investigated and discussed during GRC meetings; facilitate the DPs to propose the

remedial actions at their level in accordance with provisions of the resettlement plan and resettlement framework and; coordinate with the project implementers. Two social Mobilizers are already working at project level however, required additional Social Mobilizers will be hired.

5.2 FIRST LEVEL OF GRM

96. If the grievance is not resolved at local level it shall be raised to formal grievance redress mechanism which is first level of GRM. A formal complaint will be tendered with the Project Grievance Redress Committee through the Social Mobilizers. Once the complaint is submitted with the Project GRC, it shall record it in the complaints register, without delay, and initiate the process of investigation through its technical and resettlement field teams. The complaint register is being maintained by the Assistant Director Land in project office. The field teams (Land Staff) will investigate into the complaint meet the aggrieved person and the local community and submit its fact finding report and recommendations to the GRC within 7 days of recording of complaint with GRC. After receipt of the fact finding report the GRC will hear the aggrieved person and decide the complaint based on ground facts but in accordance with the agreed entitlements and provisions in the LARP/entitlement matrix. In However, if aggrieved person is not satisfied he/she will be allowed to elevate the complaint to next level of GRM for resolution of his grievances. The GRC will decide the grievances within, 21 days of receipt of complaint in GRC and if the decision is not arrived in stipulated time its reasons will be recorded and the decision will be arrived in next 7 days. If the final decision by GRC is not acceptable to the DPs, they may pursue a legal course if they wish to do so.

5.3 SECOND LEVEL OF GRM

97. In case of dissatisfaction of the DP, they will be referred by GRC to second level of GRM i.e at EALS in NHA-HQ, within 07 days after communication of decision by the GRC. The EALS will acknowledge the complainant about his complaint, scrutinize the record of the GRC, investigate the remedies available and request the complainant to produce any record in favour of his claim. After thorough review and scrutiny of the available record on complaint visit the field and collect additional information if required. Once the investigations are completed the EALS shall get its recommendations approved by Member Aided Project and forward them to the Project Director and the complainant accordingly within 15 days of receipt of the complaint. If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the decision, he can go to the court of law, if he/she wishes so.

5.4 CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTION OF THE GRC

98. The GRC have been established at the project level (Faisalabad) with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation. It will also provide people, who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The GRCs will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, till complete implementation of LARP.

99. The GRC is headed by the Director Land, M-4. The GRC have representative from Project Management Unit, aggrieved DP/DPs and/or representatives of DP/DPs, social mobilizers and other interested groups if any. The GRC is composed of the following members:

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----|
| • Director (L&S) M-4 | Convener | |
| • DD/ A.D (L&S) M-4 | Member | |
| • LAC | 1 | |
| • LAO | 1 | |
| • Patwaris | 2 | |
| • Office Assistant | (to maintain record) | |
| • Resettlement specialist concerned social mobilizers of SSMC | (As | per |
| requirement female member) | | |

100. The GRC meets every month. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and against award under the court of law, GRC review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. GRC will perform following functions:

- The GRC prepares a register for the purposes of entering each and every complaint either received directly from the AP or through H.Q or other outside agency i.e. EDOR/ DOR office, irrigation department, forest department etc.;
- These complaints shall be carefully categorized in separate heads as against price fixation of land, crops, tree, structures etc or problems in relocation and seeking assistance for rehabilitation etc. ;
- The focal person of GRC shall submit its report containing detailed status of implementation and regarding the disposal of complaints/grievances of DPs to chairman, LARU and Chairman PMU on monthly basis;
- Subsequent to receiving a formal complaint, the receiver (i.e. ADB, EALS Wing, PD etc) will immediately forwards the complain to GRC for further action;
- The GRC shall ensure that all field visits and consultation with the DPs are properly documented. Such record shall be placed in the PMU office.
- GRC after the site visit shall prepare a report with recommendations and solutions and submit the same to Chairman, PMU and resolve the problem accordingly; and
- GRC shall close the complaint file by communicating with the complainant.

5.5 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH

101. In synchronization with ongoing consultative process the grievance redress mechanism will also develop a back and forth information dissemination system to inform the DPs about their rights under the statute LAA, 1894, ADB's Social Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, agreed LARF and approved LARP for the project. The DPs have been informed about the GRM, its functioning, complaint process to GRC, phone numbers and postal addresses of the focal members of the GRM during the month of August, 2012. The sample brochure used for this purpose is attached as Annex-XII. Besides this formal communication, SSMC will maintain a close liaison with the DPs and provide them the requisite information on the GRM and update the DPs about the status of complaints under process with GRC.

5.6 TITLE DISPUTES AND COURT REFERENCES AGAINST AWARD

102. The title disputes under land acquisition act and references against award are beyond the preview of the GRC hence all such disputes will be dealt as per provisions of the law. However, the GRM will provide firsthand information to the DPs about their rights and obligations under the statutes and facilitate them to follow the course of law to get their issues/cases resolved or lodge reference against awarded compensation if the DPs desire so.

Table 5.1: Grievance Resolution Process

Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process
SSMC will maintain regular contact with the DPs and to be the first line of contact on issues related to LAR.
Any complaints in the village will be recorded and investigated by the consultant, with the help of the DPs and village level APC, and if possible issues will be resolved at village level in coordination with the APC and with the assistance from the PMU.
Any complaint that cannot be resolved satisfactorily at informal level will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee, chaired by the Director Land. Any solution or decision must comply with the LARF.
If the Grievance Redress Committee is unable to resolve the issue, it will be present before EALS for its review and decision.
Should the grievance redress system fail to satisfy the DP, DP can submit the case to the appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Sections 18 to 22 of the LAA (1894).

6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.1 GENERAL

103. This section describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed; describe methodology for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

6.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

104. The existing law and regulations on land acquisition and resettlement are described as under:

105. The present general law for acquisition of land for public purposes such as urban development, new roads, railway lines and canals etc, was introduced in the year 1894 as the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA). This Act remains the primary law governing land acquisition in Pakistan today and is the principal general statute laying down the framework for the exercise of the right of eminent domain of the State.

106. In addition to the provisions of the Act, regulations setting out the procedure for land acquisition have been provided in the 'Punjab Land Acquisition Rules, 1983; published in the Gazette of the Punjab Extraordinary, dated February 22, 1983. These rules are applicable in the Punjab. There is another body of general regulations called the Standing Order No. 28, which is followed by the NWFP and Punjab. For the acquisition of land, the above mentioned Act, rules and regulations are followed whether the acquisition is for NHA or any other government agency.

107. The LAA lays down definite procedures for acquiring private land for projects and payment of compensation. The rights of people whose land is to be acquired are fully safeguarded. Even for entering private land or carrying out surveys and investigations, specified formalities have to be observed and notifications have to be issued. Damage to the crops during survey and investigations has to be compensated. The affected persons, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector.

6.2.1 Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894

108. The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA 1894) with its successive amendments is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose at federal and provincial levels through the right of exercise of eminent domain. The LAA has been variously interpreted by provincial governments, and some provinces have augmented the LAA by issuing provincial legislations. In Punjab, for example, valuation is done through District Price Assessment Committees (DPAC) and approval of price rests with Punjab Board of Revenue. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, however, the land guidelines provide for land acquisition through private negotiation between acquiring agency through the land acquisition collector and the affected land owners. The entire process from start of negotiations to compensation disbursement has to be completed within six

months. The LAA, nevertheless, requires that following an impacts assessment/valuation effort, land and crops are compensated in cash at market rate to titled landowners and registered land tenants/users, respectively. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the latest three (3) years average registered land sale rates, though, in several recent cases the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, have been applied.

109. Based on the LAA, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or with formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation/livelihood support. For those without title rights, there are no laws in Pakistan either at federal level or in the provinces of Punjab where M-4 projects will be implemented. However, there are practices in Pakistan in which unregistered affectees have been paid compensation for their lost assets and livelihood sources. Projects such as Chotiari Dam, Ghazi Barotha Hydropower, and National Highways Improvement, have awarded compensation and assistance to unregistered tenants and other forms of DPs (sharecroppers / squatters).

110. It is also noted that the LAA does not openly mandate for specific rehabilitation/ assistance provisions benefiting the poor, vulnerable groups, or severely affected DPs, nor does it overtly provide for rehabilitation of income/livelihood losses or resettlement costs. However, this is often done in many projects through ad hoc arrangements negotiated between a specific EA and the DPs.

111. The law deals with matters related to the acquisition of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is acquired for public purpose. A listing of the Sections of the Act and their salient features is given in Table 3. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment awards along with dispute resolution, penalties and exemptions. Surveys for land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. Table 6.1 below provides salient features of major sections of the act:

Table 6.1: Salient Features of Pakistan’s LAA 1894

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose. Section 5a covering the need for enquiry of the concerns or grievances of the affected people related to land prices.
Section 6	The Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the land.

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 8	The LAC has then to direct that the land acquired to be physically marked out, measured and planned.
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all DPs that the Government intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.
Section 10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of the DPs in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	Enables the Collector to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, DPs may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.
Section 23	The award of compensation to the title holders for acquired land is determined at i) its market value of land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immoveable) or his earnings, v) expanses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business and vi diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession plus 15% premium in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48A (LAA-1986)	If within a period of one year from the date of publication of declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay.

6.3 ADB'S INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT SAFEGUARDS

6.3.1 ADB's Safeguard Policy 2009

112. The SPS 2009 is based on the following objectives: to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The following principles are applied to reach these objectives:

- i. **Screen the project** early on to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks;
- ii. **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;
- iii. **Carry out meaningful consultations** with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase;
- iv. **Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons** through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where possible, or cash compensation at replacement costs for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- v. **Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance**, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities,

training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- vi. **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; in urban areas, provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- vii. **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.
- viii. **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.
- ix. **Prepare a resettlement plan** elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- x. **Disclose a draft resettlement plan or** the compensation matrix, eligibility criteria or rates determined for the affected land, structures, trees etc., including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- xi. **Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.** Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- xii. **Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.** Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- xiii. **Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes,** their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.
- xiv. **Disclose monitoring reports.**

6.4 COMPARISON OF KEY PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF PAKISTAN'S LAA AND ADB'S IR SAFEGUARDSSPS 2009

113. A comparison of Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) shows that there exist major differences in the two instruments. The objective of this comparison is to identify if and where the two sets of procedures are in conformity with each other and more importantly where there are differences and gaps. The key consideration is that by following the ADB assessment procedures, the requirements of the Pakistan and Punjab regulatory systems are in compliance. Conversely, if the Government of Pakistan systems (including the Punjab) are followed then there are likely to be shortfalls in comparison to the ADB requirements. The key ADB Policy Principles are (i) the need to screen the project early on the planning stage (ii) carry out meaningful consultation (iii) at the minimum restore livelihood levels to the pre-project conditions and improve the livelihoods of the affected vulnerable groups (iv) prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid (v) provide displaced people with adequate assistance (vi) ensure that displaced people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of no-land assets and (vii) disclose all reports. Table 6.2 below presents a gap-analysis between the Pakistan's LAA and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

Table 6.2: Comparison of LAA and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

Key LAR Aspects	Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894	ADB IR Safeguards-SPS 2009
IR Policy	Government does not have a national or provincial policy on resettlement and rehabilitation of affected persons.	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement provides a policy on involuntary resettlement with principles, objectives and procedures for implementation
LAR Planning	No requirement of LARP	Preparation of draft and final LARP
Consultation, information and participation of DPs	No specific requirement. The decisions regarding land acquisition and the rate/amount of compensation to be paid are published in the official Gazette which is notified in accessible places so that the people affected are informed	Meaningful consultation, timely disclosure of relevant information and participation in LAR planning
Disclosure of LARP	There is no law or policy that requires preparation and disclosure of LARPs.	Disclosure of draft & final LARP to DPs and on ADB website

Key LAR Aspects	Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894	ADB IR Safeguards-SPS 2009
Grievance redress	Established under LAA through the formal land acquisition process at a point in time or through appeals to the court. Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) is the pre-land award authority to make decision on objections.	Establish GRM scaled to risks and impacts of project at project and field levels.
Assessment of social impacts	No requirement in LAA	Census, socio-economic survey, detailed measurement survey and valuation of lost assets
Cut-off date	At the time of issuance of section 4 under LAA	Eligibility for entitlements under this updated LARF is limited by a cut-off date, determined at the time of social impacts assessment (SIA) survey, census of displaced persons (DPs), inventory of losses (IOL) and socioeconomic baseline survey.
Involuntary LAR	LAA governs land acquisition and land is acquired strictly in accordance with vaguely defined LAA procedures.	Eminent domain is recognized and subject to social safeguard provisions
Negotiated LAR	Not encouraged	Negotiated land acquisition is encouraged and subject to social safeguard provisions
Eligible DPs	Only titled persons	All physically and economically displaced persons, including titled and non-titled, with differential entitlements
Compensation to all eligible persons with or without titles.	Compensation paid to only the title-holders	Lack of title should not be a bar to compensation. Requires equal treatment of those without clear land titles (for example squatters, or other informal settlers) in terms of their entitlements for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets. Titled and non-titled with legally recognizable claims to land: land for land of equivalent value and quality or cash compensation at replacement value

Key LAR Aspects	Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894	ADB IR Safeguards-SPS 2009
Compensation of structures	The valuation of structures is based on official rates with depreciation deducted from gross value of the structure and also 15% of the value of salvage materials.	Replacement of structures or cash compensation at replacement value for all DPs, titled and non-titled
Community and public resources	Damages done to land and structures are to be paid	Restoration/provision of civic infrastructure and community services
Replacement cost	Land valuation based on the median registered land transfer rate over the 3 years prior to Section 4 of LAA being invoked. 15% compulsory land acquisition charges are paid over and above the assessed compensation. However, recent practice is that prices are calculated based on registered transactions of 1 year from the date of announcement of section 4 of LAA.	Full replacement cost includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation. Land valuation to be done by qualified and experienced experts.
Income restoration and livelihood support	Only compensation is paid but not resettlement allowances and/or any income restoration support. There is no mechanism to ensure payment is made before displacement.	Enhance, at least restore, DPs' livelihoods. Compensation of lost incomes and livelihood sources at full replacement cost; credit, training and employment assistance; project development benefits
Women and Vulnerable persons	No provision in LAA	Improve livelihoods to at least national minimum standards. Due consideration of women in census and surveys, consultation, grievance redress, as well as compensation and rehabilitation
Relocation assistance	No provision in LAA	Secure tenure, better housing, transitional support, infrastructure and services
Timing and notification of displacement	No specific provision in LAA. DPs are required to vacate the right of way after the land is possessed regardless whether compensation or not	No physical or economic displacement before compensation has been paid, other entitlements have been provided and income and livelihood program is in place
Monitoring and evaluation	No requirement on LAA	Monitoring and assessment of IR outcomes; disclosure of monitoring reports

6.5 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAPS

114. In order to establish a land acquisition and resettlement policy framework for the Project, which reconciles Pakistan's legal and regulatory system for LAR (LAA 1894) and ADB's IR Safeguards as in SPS 2009, and addresses the gaps between the 2 systems, the following principles (as mentioned under the project LAR policy below) will be adopted. The following "Project LAR Policy" encompassing all the gap filling measures will be adopted for implementation of M-4 Section-II subprojects under NTCHIP.

6.5.1 Project LAR policy

- i. The Projects will avoid, minimize or mitigate involuntary LAR impacts causing physical and/or economic displacement and a LARP will be prepared to compensate all displaced persons.
- ii. Displaced persons and other stakeholders will be consulted and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in LAR planning in a form accessible and understandable to them.
- iii. Each draft, final or updated LARP will be submitted to ADB for review/approval, endorsed by the borrower/client and disclosed on the ADB website.
- iv. A grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders will be established at the time of project inception.
- v. A comprehensive assessment of social impacts, involving (i) a census of all displaced persons, and an inventory of their lost assets (ii) a socio-economic survey of a sample of at least 10 percent of displaced persons, and (iii) a detailed measurement survey and valuation of all lost assets as well as an assessment of lost incomes will be carried out.
- vi. An eligibility cut-off date has been declared and formalized on the date of completion of social impacts assessment survey and census of DPs.
- vii. Negotiated land acquisition will be preferred. The ADB SPS SR2 requirements apply to such negotiated settlements. Nevertheless, if negotiated settlement fails, the land will be acquired through LAA but with replacement costs awarded for compensation to the DPs.
- viii. All titled and non-titled DPs occupying land to be acquired by the project before the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of whether the impacts are permanent or temporary, full or partial. Non-titled DPs without legally recognizable claims to land will be eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land. The full eligibility of non-titled DPs with legally recognizable claims to land is recognized.
- ix. Compensation of land and structures will be done at replacement value, either through the replacement of land or structures of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost. Replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation. For replacement of land or structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the DPs. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age.
- x. Qualified valuation experts will be engaged to assess the value of all lost assets according to legally sanctioned principles of Pakistan's LAA and the ADB IR safeguard

norm of replacement cost and value as stipulated in LAR policy principle 10. Given the large number of properties to be acquired, a 5% representative sample of properties which reflects different land types and usage will be used for the valuation work. In case of conflict between these principles, the ADB requirement for replacement cost shall prevail.

- xi. All lost civic infrastructure and community services will be either restored or newly provided at relocation sites.
- xii. Incomes and livelihood sources lost, including but not restricted to crops and trees or interruption of business activities and employment, will be fully compensated at replacement cost. DPs permanently losing incomes and livelihood sources as well as poor and vulnerable DPs are entitled to credit, training and employment assistance to maintain or improve their livelihoods.
- xiii. All DPs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the Project, if feasible.
- xiv. Relocated DPs will receive secure tenure to replacement land, better housing, transitional support and access to civic infrastructure and services.
- xv. DPs will not be physically or economically displaced before compensation has been paid, other entitlements have been provided and an income and livelihood program is in place.
- xvi. The effectiveness of the implementation of each subproject LARP and the impacts of its measures on the livelihoods of the DPs will be monitored during and evaluated after LARP implementation.

6.6 LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS

115. Upon finalization of alignment the publication of Section-4 for whole M-4 carriageway alignment was completed in 2004 while the publication of Section-4 for interchanges land at three locations on M-4 Section-II was completed in 2012 after finalization of design of interchanges. The proceedings under Section-5, 5-A, and 6 of Land Acquisition Act 1894 were completed by March 2011 and August 2011 for all villages falling in TT Singh and District Jhang respectively. BOR approved land compensation rates for 18 villages falling in District Toba Tek Singh in May 2011; notices under section 9 and 10 of LAA 1894 were issued to affected land owners in June and July 2011 for submission of their compensation claims and appear before Land Acquisition Collector for hearing; and accordingly, land awards were announced in August 2011 for 18 villages in District TT Singh. In case of 14 villages falling in District Jhang, the BOR approved land compensation in September 2012 (for 10 villages) and October 2013 (for 4 villages); for 9 villages proceedings under section 9 and 10 were started in September 2012; and land awards were announced in April 2013. While, for remaining 5 villages in district Jhang, notices under section 9 and 10 were issued in October 2013 and land awards were announced in November 2013. Details pertaining to milestones in the land acquisition process are attached as Annex-IX.

116. The land acquisition procedures are followed by local revenue authorities and the DPAC assessed and forwarded land prices for BOR's review and ultimate approval in compliance with BOR guidelines. The BOR approved land prices, determined on prevailing fair market value with

a 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge are included in awards. However, a resettlement assistance allowance for land/livelihood restoration has been provided over and above the land cost approved by the BOR to ensure that the land affected persons are compensated on replacement cost criteria following agreed LARF for NTCHIP.

117. While, other applicable compensations rates for structure, tree and crop losses, determined on the prevailing market rates of input material and crop yields for the year of announcement of award through relevant government institutions including Buildings Department, Ayub Agricultural Research Institute, Horticulture and Forest Departments Faisalabad are also based on replacement cost bases.

118. All such applicable compensations along with 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge were included in compensation award by LAC as compensation package for losses accrued to the land owners. While transaction cost/ fee or depreciation charges are not deducted from the AFs in line with SPS 2009 requirements.

119. Besides, business/livelihood loss restoration/transitional support and vulnerability allowances will be provided to all entitled persons as per entitlement matrix in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan in accordance with ADB policy and agreed updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Frame work ensuring that living standard of the DPs should be restored if not improved.

120. Since announcement of awards, the land compensation payment is under process and about 96 % payment of compensation to 70% DPs in District Toba Tek Singh and 90% payment of compensation to 63% DPs in District Jhang against land, crops trees and structure losses is already paid. The left over unpaid compensation include allowances provided under ADB policy in draft LARP that will be paid after its review and approval by ADB.

121. An independent land price evaluation study is in progress and was completed by May, 2015. NHA will be responsible to pay additional price of land identified by independent evaluator.

6.7 SEQUENCE OF ACTIVITIES FOR LAND ACQUISITION, LARP PREPARATION AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

122. The land acquisition process and disbursement of payments under land awards is interrelated activity with LARP preparation and its implementation. For a clear and transparent land acquisition process the following sequence of activities as described in Table 6.3 is to be ensured by the NHA.

123. The requisite process of land acquisition, LARP preparation and its implementation is summarized in **Table 6.3**.

Table 6.3: Schedule for Land Acquisition and LARP Preparation Activities

Step	Activity	Responsibility	Compliance in Case of Section-2 (M-4)
1	Preparation of Final Design	Design Consultants	Done.
2	RoW marking and collection of land details	LAC, NHA/ Design Consultants	Done
3	Notification of Section-4 and completion of Land acquisition process with the announcement of Land Awards	NHA EALS,DOR,/ LAC	Done. The land has been acquired.
4	SIA, Census, LAR impact inventory with extent of loss to each DP prepared, compensation entitlements finalized	NHA/EALS and Consultants	Done
5	Preparation of draft LARP and submission to ADB for review and clearance	EALS/ NHA	Done. Draft under review
6	Institutional arrangements put in place for LARP implementation	EALS/ NHA	SSMC to be hired
7	Review by ADB and clearance	ADB	
8	Distribution of executive summary of LARP, and notices to receive other than land ⁶ component of compensation to the DPs	PD/ Monitoring Consultant NHA,	LARP will be disclosed after approval by ADB.
9	Payment of compensation according to the procedure provided in the LARP	LAC/ PD, NHA	About 96 % payment of compensation to 70% DPs in District Toba Tek Singh and 90% payment of compensation to 63% DPs in District Jhang have been made.
10	Land valuation study	NHA NESPAK	In progress and will be completed by May, 2015.
11	Taking/handling over of possession of RoW for commencement of civil works free from all encumbrances	LAC/ PD, NHA	Since ROW land is mutated in name of NHA after payment of land compensation as approved by BOR. However, NHA will ensure that compensation against all allowances including

⁶ Payment of land compensation is already on advance stage and 94% compensation amount is paid.

Step	Activity	Responsibility	Compliance in Case of Section-2 (M-4)
			top-up as identified by the land valuation appraiser as resettlement assistance for land/livelihood restoration is paid as per SPS 2009 requirements under this LARP before physical or economic displacement and taking/handing over of possession to Contractor and commencement of civil works.

6.8 ON-GOING PROCESS FOR DISBURSEMENT OF COMPENSATION

124. The disbursement of compensation to the DPs is in progress for Section-2 of M-4 (see Table 1.1 and 1.2)The compensation under land award is disbursed to the DPs by the LAC for acquired land, loss of structures, trees and crops⁷ in both districts i.e District Toba Tek Singh and Jhang. However, the land acquisition and compensation disbursement process is monitored by GM, M-4, PD M-4 Section-II, Director (L&S) and A.D (L&S) for M-4.

125. A team comprising LAC, Quanoogo and 02 Patwaris is carrying out the disbursement task. As a first step, the announcements are made in the relevant village/ area before one day of the scheduled visit of the disbursement team. People are asked to come to a specified place (generally prominent place in the village) along with their CNICs and land ownership documents to receive their compensation.

126. On the specified date, the LAC with his staff holds a meeting. The Patwari identifies the DP as per his CNIC and fard-e-malkiat (copy of register of land owner's record) issued by revenue office and takes his signatures and affixes his thumb impression, which is mandatory.

127. After this activity, the voucher is prepared by Quanoogo. The voucher includes the details about affected land with land types and the compensation costs, as per revenue record. AP signs the voucher. The thumb impression of the AP and his CNIC number on the voucher is mandatory. Two witnesses also sign the voucher with their CNIC number. Then LAC signs the voucher. The voucher is handed over to the AP on the specified time and date. A copy is kept in the record.

⁷ Compensation for one crop (standing crop at the time of possession) is provided under land award while the second crop will be paid by the Project Office to ensure crop compensation is paid for one year (two cropping seasons) as per entitlement provisions.

128. The AP brings this voucher to the District Account Office. This office after confirming the identity of the voucher bearer with two witnesses, issues a cross cheque to the AP of his amount payable from treasury through National Bank of Pakistan.

129. The AP deposits this cheque in his account in a bank and the amount is transferred to his account.

130. For each mouza, trees, crops and structures are also included in the Awards. All payments including the resettlement allowances are being made / disbursed to DPs.

7 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1 GENERAL

131. This section defines displaced persons' entitlements and eligibility, and describes all resettlement assistance measures in terms of an entitlement matrix; identify and document the households who will be eligible for transitional livelihood support specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and outlines opportunities for displaced persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

7.2 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY

132. DPs are identified as persons whose land, structures/assets and livelihood are directly affected by the project due to construction of M-4 Section-II. The compensation eligibility is limited with cut-off date announced for the project which is 31 August 2011. The eligible DPs for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project would be those who occupied project ROW before cut-off date and are physically or economically displaced due to permanent or temporary loss of land, structures and/or livelihood, whether full or partial, as a consequence of land acquisition. Such eligible DPs include following:

- All land owner DPs losing land or non-land assets, i.e., crops and trees whether covered by legal title or traditional land rights.
- Non-titled occupants of land, such as squatters or encroachers.
- DPs losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, unregistered, tenants and leaseholders plus encroachers and squatters. Business owners DPs, whether registered under national law or informal.
- Employees of private businesses or enterprises, whether registered under national law or informal.
- Cultivators of crops and/or trees, irrespective of legal status of property relation to land.
- Loss of communal property, lands, and public infrastructure.
- Vulnerable displaced persons including households headed by women, elderly and/or disabled persons, the households (in local context) with per capita incomes at or below the official poverty line identified through the impact assessment.
- In the event of relocation, all DPs will receive transitional and other support to re-establish shelter and livelihoods.

7.3 COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENTS

133. As per approved updated LARF for NTCHIP replacement value is the basic principle guiding the allocation of entitlements, i.e. the subprojects under NTCHIP will replace in kind or cash what is lost in terms of land, structures, livelihood, community facilities and services, with special provisions for the improvement of livelihoods of vulnerable displaced persons, sharing of project benefit and unanticipated impacts. Entitlement provisions for DPs losing land, structures, assets, income; and entitled for rehabilitation subsidies, will include land losses, residential and commercial structures losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation subsidy, and a business losses allowance; based on tax declarations and / or lump sums, in case of non-availability of such documentation, in accordance with the inflation adjusted Official Poverty Line (OPL). The land and land based assets including structures and trees will be compensated at full replacement costs while the compensation for the standing crops (perennial and seasonal) will be provided on average net income /unit cropped area. In addition relocation assistance and transitional/income restoration support based on the social impact assessment will apply as per entitlements agreed in updated LARF.

134. The ROW acquired passes through agricultural land at fair distance from en-route settlements. The impacts identified during impact assessment survey, include loss of privately owned agricultural (arable) land and government owned uncultivable/barren land, residential, commercial structures, Farm house⁸ (Dera) / Cattle Yards and other assets including tubewells for irrigation purpose and hand pumps to meet drinking water needs in residential structure and farm houses/cattle yards established in the land acquired for ROW. Acquisition of privately owned agricultural land also resulted in loss of crops and trees, while due to loss of commercial structures loss of business and employment is also identified. As the government owned land is either uncultivable (being occupied under irrigation and drainage channels or roads located in ROW) or barren with no crops identified. To compensate all identified losses, the entitlement provisions are proposed for this LARP in strict compliance with the updated LARF for NTCHIP accordingly, which are discussed below:

7.3.1 Agricultural land

135. Agricultural land impacts of titleholders will be compensated at replacement cost based on fair market value, in cash at current market rates as approved by BOR plus a 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge and free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs and resettlement assistance⁹ provided over and above BOR approved land compensation in awards by the Land Acquisition Collector. However, as provided in the LARF a land valuation study will be carried-out through a qualified and experienced land valuation expert to determine the replacement cost and the land compensation approved by BOR and awarded by land acquisition collector equates full replacement cost. If the compensation determined by the Board of Revenue (BOR) and paid by LAC (BOR approved land compensation + resettlement assistance to restore land/livelihood) is found to be less than full replacement cost, NHA will pay the price differential

⁸ Non-residential structure constructed in agricultural land to take rest, store farm appliances and sitting place for leisure time while working in agricultural fields also used as live stock yard.

⁹ In Land awards for 18 villages the LAC provided land compensation over and above BOR recommended land cost under section 23 as resettlement assistance to restore land/livelihood of all affected land owners.

to the DPs as additional resettlement assistance. If market value assessed by BOR is less than replacement cost the differential will be paid to all land owner affected person to ensure compensation is paid on full replacement cost bases.

136. Non-titled users of agricultural land without traditional rights/squatters losing informal use of agricultural land: will be provided with an income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to the net market value of yearly harvest income based on relevant cropping pattern and cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation), and compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost; and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARPs based on project situation and DP consultation.

137. Leaseholders or tenants on government land: will be entitled to either renewal of the lease in other plots or cash compensation equivalent to the market value of net yield of the affected land for the remaining lease years (additional to standard crop compensation), up to a maximum of three (03) years.

138. Sharecroppers will share the crop compensation with the landowner based on the sharecropping contract. Compensation in cash will be equivalent to the market value of the gross yield of lost harvest according to crop compensation (if impact is temporary); plus one (01) additional crop compensation (if the land is lost permanently).

139. Agricultural laborers, with contracts to be interrupted, will be provided with compensation equal to their salary/daily wage or minimum wage/official poverty line (OPL) whichever higher.

140. During impact assessment and census of DPs, No any entitled person falling in non-titled user of agricultural land, leaseholder or tenant on government land, share cropper and agricultural laborer is identified. However, the entitlements in the LARP are proposed to mitigate un-anticipated impacts and compensate if any of the AP falling in said categories is identified during implementation of LARP.

7.3.2 Residential, commercial, public and community land

141. As the project ROW traverses through agricultural land and no designated settlement is located within ROW limits, hence no residential commercial or community land is identified as such during impact assessment survey and census of DPs. All identified structures are located in agricultural land acquired for ROW which is compensated as per provisions discussed above hence no specific entitlements for residential/commercial/community land are proposed in this LARP.

7.3.3 Structures

142. For the full loss of a residential, agricultural, commercial, public and community structure the owners, including non-titled land users, will be provided cash compensation at replacement cost for structure, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. For the partial loss structure (taking into account of functional/economic viability of remaining or un-affected part of the structure), the owners, including non-titled land users, will receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at replacement cost without deduction of depreciation for the age of the structure, and

for the repair of the remaining structure compensation at the market rate for materials, labor, and transportation cost etc. All DPs facing structure loss (full or partial) will have the right to salvage materials of the lost structures. Further, one time lump sum compensations for shifting of utilities like electricity connections and will be provided.

7.3.4 Crops

143. Cultivators of affected crops (title holder or non-titled) will be paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop at the current market rate proportionate to the size of the lost cropped area, based on the crop type and average yield from among the past 3 years from the date of assessment. The parties to a share cropping arrangement (if any) will distribute this compensation between the landowner and the tenant according to the legally stipulated or the traditionally or informally agreed share.

7.3.5 Trees

144. Cultivators of affected fruit trees will receive cash compensation for perennial tree crops at the current market rate of the crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-fruit bearing trees, by the years required to grow such a tree back to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone. For timber trees cash compensation will be paid at the current market rate of the timber value of the species at current volume, in addition to the cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace the trees. The rates and valuation methods will be determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Departments of Horticulture and Forestry or updated compensation rates for the year of award will be received from said departments.

7.4 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

145. Based on the above discussed eligibility criteria and compensation entitlements and keeping in view the nature of losses and implementation issues of the proposed project, an Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been prepared as provided in **Table 7.1**.

Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of /DPs	Compensation Entitlements
Compensation provisions for Loss of Land			
Agricultural land, including cultivable land and uncultivable wasteland	All land losses irrespective of impact severity	Owner (Legal/realizable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at (current market value/ full replacement cost plus 15% CAS, free of taxes, of registration and transfer costs; • Resettlement Assistance @ Rs. 65,400/Acre- as land/livelihood restoration allowance. • If paid compensation (BOR approved resettlement assistance paid in

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of /DPs	Compensation Entitlements
			awards) falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore their livelihood as per Land Valuation Study.
Residential/ commercial land	All land losses irrespective of impact severity	Title Holder (legal/localizable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS) free of taxes, registration and transfer costs; • If BOR approved compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore their livelihood as per Land Valuation Study.
	Squatters / encroachers	Non Title Holder facing residential structure loss located on government land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For non-titled structure owner DPs, instead of compensation for land, self relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 6 month livelihood based on OPL.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for Crops and Trees 			
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator of crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop compensation in cash at the current market rate for one year's agricultural income (both Rabi and Kharif harvests). To this end first crop included in awards will be paid at gross income based on average yield/acre and second crop will be paid on net income value based on average yield/acre.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of /DPs	Compensation Entitlements
Trees	Affected Fruit and Non Fruit Trees	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit trees: compensation to reflect income replacement as assessed by Horticulture Department based on market value of annual produce, projected for number of years the tree can potentially produce fruit. • Timber trees: trees grown and/or used for timber. The compensation is to reflect the market value of tree's wood content, based on the unit rates as provided by the Forest Department. Compensation to be paid as announced in the land awards.
<p>• Compensation provisions for Structure Loss.</p>			
Residential and commercial structures		Owner of the Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected structures and other fixed assets, free of depreciation and transaction cost; • Right to salvage material of lost structure and Transportation costs at rates below: • House rent @ Rs 5000 for 3 months. • Electricity shifting charges @ Rs. 40,000/ for those households who had electricity connection installed on their impacted residential/commercial structures. • Hand pumps and other domestic water supply installations at replacement cost
Cattle yards/ farm house (deras)		Structure Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected structures and other fixed assets, free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction cost. Fees and taxes (if applicable) will be waived.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of /DPs	Compensation Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage material of lost structure and Transportation costs at rates provided in allowances part: •
Tube wells		Structure Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full compensation of tube well structure for its relocation out of ROW which will include cost of boring, piping and structure (if any) at replacement cost bases. • Right to salvage material of lost structure and Transportation costs at rates provided in allowances part: • Electricity shifting charges @ of Rs. 40,000/ for those households who had electricity connection installed on their impacted residential/commercial structures.
Community Assets			Rehabilitation of the affected structures and utilities.
Allowances for Relocation and Rehabilitation.			
Transitional Allowance	Businesses	All DPs of poultry farms and brick kiln owners	Cash compensation during the interruption period, as per income of the DP, supported by tax payments records or in the absence of such documents, equal to 06 months of inflation adjusted OPL (1942.66 X 6.8 X 6= 79260) as transitional allowance in case of poultry farms & brick kiln and for 03 months in case of tube wells.
Employment		All DPs so impacted (6 No.)	•For permanent loss, cash compensation for lost wages equal to 3 months of inflation adjusted OPL with preferential treatment in project related work opportunities. ¹⁰
Transportation/ Relocation Assistance		DPs to be relocated- Owners of residential and commercial/	•One time paid in lump sum, an amount of Rs. 15000/- in case of residential/farm house (Dera) /cattle yard structures, Rs. 25000 in case of brick kiln, Rs. 20000 in case of poultry

¹⁰General labour, skilled workers, office attendants, drivers, security guards, etc.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of /DPs	Compensation Entitlements
		business structures	farms and Rs. 10000 in case of tubewells as transport allowance to shift the materials of affected structures.
Vulnerable DP livelihood support/ DPs under severance		All DPs below the OPL (28 No).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Additional Cash allowance equivalent to 03 months of inflation adjusted OPL. •Wherever appropriate, preferential treatment to provide opportunity in project related employment, ensured through bidding document.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated Impacts	All DPs	Dealt with as appropriate during sub-project implementation according to the updated LARF and ADB Policy.

8 RELOCATION, REHABILITATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

8.1 GENERAL

146. This section describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement cash compensation, and/or self-relocation; outlines measures to assist displaced persons for establishing at new sites; describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods and describes special measures to support vulnerable groups and women.

8.2 RELOCATION OF DPs

147. NHA has no space available of equal economic importance/ value along the project corridor to accommodate the owners of the affected structures. As a result 22 owners of affected houses, 48 owners of affected farm house (dera)/cattle yards, 04 poultry farmers, 43 tube wells and 02 brick kiln have to relocate their residences/ businesses to another location in the same vicinity. The relocation strategy was discussed in detail with the owner of the affected houses and other structures during consultation process. The owners of the houses showed their willingness to relocate themselves to a new place at their own. Similarly, the owners of the poultry farms and brick kiln were the land owners who preferred cash compensation for the losses of their business premises (land) and structures. They will rebuild their structure at their own as per their convenience on their adjoining land in the same vicinity to re-establish their business. In view of this limitation, the following relocation strategy has been adopted.¹¹

- For affected houses, full compensation for the total covered area of the structure at replacement cost basis is provided by the NHA. The partially affected structures are fully compensated. Further, rental assistance (as transitional support) for 03 months @ Rs. 5,000/- per month has been provided to facilitate them for hiring the residences during construction period of their houses. The owners will be given 01 month advance notice for vacation of affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.
- The owners of the commercial structures are compensated for the total structure loss at current market prices. In addition, they are paid business/transitional allowance equal to 06 months of inflation adjusted OPL. The owners are given 01 month advance notice for vacation of affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.
- The owners of the tube wells are compensated for the total structure loss at current market prices. In addition, they are being paid business/transitional allowance equal to 03 months of inflation adjusted OPL. The owners are given 01 month advance notice for relocation of affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.

¹¹About 96 % payment of compensation to 70% DPs in District Toba Tek Singh and 90% payment of compensation to 63% DPs in District Jhang have been made.

8.3 REHABILITATION OFDPs

148. Entitlement provisions for the DP's losing land, houses; and income losses and rehabilitation subsidies include provisions for land losses, house and buildings losses, tube wells losses, trees losses, a relocation subsidy, and a business losses allowance based on their average income as per census survey and / or lump sums. Payments to all the DP's will be completed by October, 2015. Each category of affectees is described in more detail as follows :

8.3.1 Owners of Private Land

149. There are 3674 land owners losing part of their land due to construction of Section II of M-4 Motorway. They are entitled to cash compensation for the loss of their land, acquired by the NHA. The land has been acquired under the provisions of LAA, 1894. NHA is responsible for disbursing all compensation payments, before the land is taken into custody. The owners are further entitled for a 15% premium for compulsory land acquisition and a resettlement assistance allowance for restoration of land / livelihood as provided in awards by LAC to ensure compensation is on replacement cost bases. Moreover, an independent land price evaluation study has been carried out during May, 2015 and the price differential has been estimated to be paid to the DP's as replacement cost compensation as per LVS findings.

8.3.2 Owners of Trees

150. A total number of 27,302 trees (16,104 fruit and 11,198 non-fruit trees) owned by 513 affected households will be compensated. The valuation of fruit trees has been made by the Horticulture Department, Ayub Agriculture Research Center Faisalabad and the non-fruit trees have been assessed by Forest Department, District TT Singh by taking into consideration the type, age and size of the trees.

8.3.3 Owners of Standing Crops

151. According to the findings of the census survey, 446 affected households will face loss of 793 acres of standing crops of different types. The damage caused to standing crops as a result of land acquisition has been assessed by the LAC and NHA land staff and included in the land awards for payment to the cultivator of the affected land. The unit value of such compensation has been assessed by the Ayub Agriculture Research Institute Faisalabad, by taking into consideration the type of crops grown on the affected land during the last two seasons, their production and value at current prices. As discussed with the LAC and other concerned officials, the DP's will be allowed to harvest his/her standing crop in addition to crop assistance based on the annual income from the major crops of the area.

8.3.4 Owners of Privately Owned Built-Up Property

152. As revealed by the survey, 84 structures of different types, 43 tube wells and 68 hand pumps owned by 154 owners will be impacted by the project. The owners are entitled to cash compensation for the loss of their built-up property / structures, on a replacement-cost basis plus the cost of shifting. The NHA is responsible for disbursing all compensation payments and the contractor will not be allowed to demolish the structure until the compensation amount has been paid to the DP's.

8.3.5 Additional Assistance for Vulnerable

153. The income analysis of DPs as provided in Chapter-3 has revealed that the number of vulnerable households comes to 29. Their incomes are below the OPL. These include 10 farmers, 6 employer and 13 landless households losing their residential structure constructed on government owned land acquired for ROW. These people may face disruption in their daily livelihood earnings due to project works. Such people are considered as vulnerable due to their socio-economic status. For such households, in addition to the livelihood allowance, an additional one time assistance of Rs. 39,630/- (equal to 03 month amount of inflation adjusted OPL has been provided).

154. Vulnerable DPs will be given priority for project-related employment opportunities as per ability as drivers, clearing and digging work, and if possible, as clerks or basic administration support staff with contractor. To this end, the NHA has included clause in the contracts of the civil works contractors that they will give preference to vulnerable and other project DPs in recruiting personnel, skilled and unskilled labor for project related works. The compliance to this effect will be presented regularly in the internal monitoring reports.

155. As a long term strategy, skill development opportunities about project construction works will be worked out for working age members of vulnerable households. In this instance, a close liaison will be maintained with vulnerable households to discuss their needs and priorities throughout project implementation period. Referral assistance to job placement of skilled displaced households shall be undertaken in coordination with district government or an NGO who are doing social development program in the area.

8.3.6 Livelihood Allowance

156. All DPs affected by residence will be supported for their income losses @ Rs.13210/- per month for 03 months in case of households, 22 household owners are entitled for livelihood allowance.

8.3.7 Transitional Allowance

157. The owners business operators losing the business on permanent basis till re-establishment of their businesses and the land owners requiring relocation of their tube wells out of acquired ROW will be paid cash compensation (transitional allowance) for 6 months and 3 months respectively based on the inflation adjusted OPL @ 13210/= per month, in addition to the compensation for the affected structure, as per provisions of Entitlement Matrix. This will provide them sufficient time for business adjustment or installation of tube wells at new location. As per impact inventory, 4 affected households facing loss of business structures (poultry farm), one household losing Brick Kiln and 43 land owners requiring relocation of their tube well are entitled for transitional allowance.

9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

9.1 GENERAL

158. This section provides the indicative compensation cost estimates for all identified impacts including land acquisition, building/structures, trees and crops losses. It also encompasses compensation for business losses and measures for restoration of livelihood of the DPs. The efforts were made to work out realistic cost estimates/values that are applicable for fair compensation based on replacement cost for all impacted assets including land, structures, trees crops and other miscellaneous assets as well as public and community infrastructure. For this purpose, concerned Provincial Government Departments and research institutes i.e. District Revenue Authorities and Board of Revenue Punjab, Buildings Department, Agriculture Department, Forest Department and Ayub Agriculture Research institute Faisalabad were consulted and market surveys were carried out in order to reach to the market based unit rates to be paid to the DPs for affected land and assets.

159. The land compensation cost awarded under LAA 1894 includes, land compensation rates determined and approved by BOR on fair market value and a 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge without charging transaction costs and taxes (if any). Besides, resettlement assistance is proposed (over and above BOR approved compensation cost) as land/ livelihood restoration allowance to ensure land compensation is on replacement cost bases. All unit rates proposed in the LARP including land trees and crops compensation were finalized in the year of land award for each respective village and accordingly compensation was included in land awards and ALRP budget.

9.2 METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING VALUATION AND COMPENSATION RATES AT REPLACEMENT COST BASIS

160. As per SPS 2009, the compensation calculated by considering, i) fair market value of land/asset, (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, (if any) constitutes full replacement cost. For M-4 Section-II, project, District Price Assessment Committees (DPAC) comprised of District Revenue Officer, Excise and Taxation Officer Executive Engineer of Irrigation Department assessed compensation cost for acquired land in all villages of District Toba Tek Singh and District Jhang. DPAC during assessment of land value considered, yearly average land rates as of record one year preceding Section-4, land values as of updated land valuation tables for the year of assessment and ongoing sales prices provided by field revenue officers and accordingly recommend the land rates at fair market value of land. These recommended land rates were reviewed and approved by BOR after considering concerns (if any) of project affected persons. The BOR approved land rates with 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge are adopted by LAC in land awards as he cannot go beyond this procedure, which is according to the LAA-1894. Besides, land compensation approved by the BOR, resettlement assistance to restore land/livelihood is included in land awards of 18 villages by LAC TT Singh without levying taxes or deducting transaction costs to ensure the DPs are compensated on replacement cost bases. For remaining villages of District Jhang, the resettlement assistance to restore land/livelihood is

not included in award by LAC and NHA propose to pay the same compensation rate (as provided by LAC in TT Singh.) to make sure that DPs are compensated for their losses to maximum possible extent in a consistent manner and to achieve objectives of the LARP.

161. Houses/ buildings falling within the RoW, as per final design of Motorway, have been assessed by the Project Office engineering staff through Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). During the survey, different types of building structures were identified and these are classified into various categories keeping in view the type of materials used in the construction of these structures. Depending upon the nature of construction and type of material used, the engineering staff divided these buildings into various categories. The rates for these categories are taken from Market Rate of Schedule (MRS) second quarter-2011 and non Schedule items are taken from rate analysis on prevailing market price for 2011. These rates have been used by the LAC in the Awards for structures.

162. The cropping pattern along the project corridor is comprised of wheat, sugar cane, cotton and maize. Crops are valued at market rates at the farm gate for affected crops. Crop compensation was assessed by LAC; it based on updated yearly average rates of different crops for respective year of land award as provided by the Ayub Agriculture Research Institute, Faisalabad For 18 villages of TT Singh the unit market rates of crops were obtained in May 2011; for 14 villages of Jhang the crop rates were obtained in March 2013 and in case of interchanges the crop rates were obtained in 2014; and accordingly crop compensation was included in land awards as and when announced. The affected fruit and non-fruit trees have been assessed in the land awards by the LAC as per rates (of 2011 and 2013 level) provided by Ayub Agricultural Research Institute (Directorate of Horticulture) and Divisional Forest Officer, Faisalabad. The fruit trees have been compensated based on annual net product market value per tree for a period of 5 years (See Annex-VIII). This period is required to grow a new plant of same species to the age of production. Non-fruit trees are compensated at a cost equivalent to market price of timber and fuel wood available from each tree. Besides, the entire removed tree will remain the property of the owner for them to salvage.

9.3 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION COST WITH FINANCING SOURCE

163. Under this LARP the resettlement and rehabilitation cost components include compensation for acquired land and land based assets/structures, trees crops located in acquired ROW, compensation for loss of business/livelihood source (either permanent or temporary), relocation and rehabilitation assistance, and administrative costs for LARP implementation and monitoring. Total resettlement and rehabilitation cost is Rs. 1,140,463,839 (1,140.46 million). Provision of budgeted cost for smooth and timely implementation of LARP is responsibility of the Government and all estimated costs including compensation costs for acquired land and land based assets, loss of business/livelihood, relocation and rehabilitation assistance and administrative cost will be financed by the Government. The compensation costs for land and land based assets included in the land awards will be disbursed by land acquisition officer and the compensation costs for business/livelihood loss, relocation and rehabilitation assistance and any other entitled allowances under ADB SPS requirements including resettlement assistance for land affected persons will be paid by the NHA Project office through a compensation disbursement committee constituted in this regards.

9.4 COMPENSATION COSTS (CC)

164. Compensation cost (CC) includes the cost of land, building structures/houses, commercial structures, community assets, government building structures, forests and fruit trees, crops, transitional period assistance and shifting charges for the DPs falling within the ROW.

165. Quantification of all these assets/items has been made based on the data collected through physical measurements conducted in the field. The ROW passes through green fields at a fair distance from en-route settlements; land acquired for ROW is categorized as agricultural land by land revenue department; building structures and houses falling in ROW have been categorized based on construction material used; and quantities and costs for all acquired assets have been developed in consultation with the relevant department. The methodology adopted for determining unit rates and calculate compensation costs is discussed in section below:

9.4.1 Cost of Land

166. The total cost of land acquired for the construction of Section-2 of Motorway is estimated Rs. 747,025,888 (Rs.747.025) million, which includes BOR, approved compensation rates with 15% compulsory land acquisition charges as required under LAA 1894, replacement cost differential compensation and resettlement assistance provided for restoration of land/livelihood of affected persons to ensure compensation is on replacement cost bases. The provided land cost does not include cost of structures, trees & crops etc. The BOR approved (inclusive of 15% land acquisition surcharge) range of rate for different land categories used for finalization of land cost and announcement of land awards is reflected in Table 9.1 while, the resettlement assistance was assessed @ Rs 65400/acre by LAC and same was included in the land cost. The BOR approved land cost with compulsory land acquisition surcharge for all villages and Resettlement assistance allowances cost for 18 villages in TT Singh has been deposited in district treasuries and placed at disposal of LAC for disbursement. While the Resettlement Assistance for 14 villages in Jhang District and four interchanges villages is placed in project account at disposal of Project Director and Director land for disbursement. The rates adopted for cost estimation were validated through Land Valuation Study (LVS) carried out by NESPAK during May 2015. LVS results showed the rates difference in 10 mouzas and the differential is paid to the DPs as replacement cost compensation as per LVS (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1: Cost Estimation of Affected Land

District	Land Acquired (Acre)	BOR approved Compensation	Replace Cost Compensation as per LVS (Rs.)	15% CLAC	Resettlement Assistance	Compensation Awarded
TT Singh	679.431	251,334,650	11,532,643	43,953,174	44,434,804	351,255,272
Jhang	477.188	247,035,316	408,969	43,594,468	31,208,063	322,246,816
Interchanges	57.84375	59,775,147	-	8,966,272	3,782,981	72,524,400
Total	1214.46	558,145,113	11,941,612	96,513,914	79,425,848	746,026,487

9.4.2 Budget Estimation for Crop Compensation

167. The affected land owners/leaseholder facing crop losses have been provided crop compensation for the affected cropped area on the basis of its gross income based on one year harvest (summer and winter crops). For estimation purpose, wheat cotton as summer and wheat as winter crop are considered as base-crops and the rates based on the average yields per acre of these base crops are adopted. The current rates and average yields of these crops are obtained from Ayub Agriculture Research Institute, Faisalabad. Based on one year's harvest (summer and winter crops), the amount worked out for crop compensation is Rs. 75.818,291, out of which crop compensation for summer crops amounting to Rs. 55.991 million is disbursed by LAC in land awards and second crop compensation amount Rs. 19.827 million will be paid by Compensation disbursement committee before Taking over possession of land. The estimation of crop compensation is given below in Table 9.2 below.

Table 9.2: Cost Estimation of Affected Crop

District	Land Acquired. (Acre)	Cropped Area	Number of DPs by Crop loss	Yearly Crop Compensation
TT Singh	679.431	440.631	235	43,439,982
Jhang	477.188	312.356	184	28,729,738
Interchanges	57.84375	40.102	27	3,648,571
Total	1214.5	793.1	446	75,818,291

9.4.3 Cost Estimation for the Affected Structures

168. There were, total 86 structures including 22 residential structure, 48 cattle yards/farm deras, 02 brick kiln, 04 poultry farms 01 mosque¹² and 09 miscellaneous structures including walls, thatched sheds (chappar)/rooms, bath room etc that are located in acquired ROW (100 meter) land strip and will be demolished. All impacted structures are compensated in entirety following unit rates based on construction type and material used in different categories of affected structures. The total compensation cost of all structures is Rs 31,190,028 (31.19 million) which is detailed for each structure category in table 9.3 below. Besides compensating structures on full replacement cost and without deduction depreciation, the DPs will be allowed to take salvage material free of cost for their use. DPs of these houses would also be allowed to take their salvage material. Moreover, no depreciation cost was considered while estimating structure prices.

¹² A patio with small boundary wall maintained by farm owner to say day time prayers while working in the Farm fields and is not a regular mosque.

Table9.3:Cost Estimate of Structures

Sr. No	Type of Structure	Number	Compensation (Rs.)
1	Residential structures	22	11,228,522
2	Commercial(Brick kiln, Poultry farm)	6	4,585,309
3	Mosque	1	10,050
4	Cattle yard/ Farm Deras	48	15,015,561
5	Miscellaneous	7	350,586
	TOTAL	86	31,190,028

9.4.4 Budget for Other assets (Tube well and hand pumps)

170. The project will also impact 111 privately owned water resource assets including 43 irrigation tube wells, and 68 hand pumps/electric pumps with washing bay (Khura). The compensation cost for tube wells include costs for digging well, boring/piping and installation of machinery with other structural arrangements for installation of new tube well at alternate place, while the cost of hand pumps include installation cost of new hand pump with construction of washing bay. The total compensation cost for Tube wells and hand/electric water pumps is Rs 4,415,476 which is detailed in table 9.4 below: All affected persons will be allowed to take their salvage material free of cost and no depreciation cost will be charged.

Table 9.4 Cost Estimate for other Assets

Sr. No	Type of Structure	Number	Compensation (Rs.)
1	Tube wells (Irrigation Use)	43	3,899,336
2	Hand/Electric water pumps (domestic use).	68	516,140
	TOTAL		4,415,476

9.4.5 Cost Estimation of the Affected Trees

171. Total 27,302 trees (including 16,104 fruit trees and 11,198 non-fruit trees) would be cut due to execution of the proposed project. The valuation of compensation for both types of trees is based on their market values. For wood and fruit trees unit prices are obtained from Forest Department, Government of Punjab who assess the prices every year based on market rates. While the compensation rates for fruit trees were provided by the Ayub Agricultural Research institute calculated on the bases of the productive age of fruit trees. Following unit rates adopted to compensate various categories of trees, the compensation budget for fruit & non-fruit trees is calculated at the village level considering tree types with trunk circumference in case of forest trees and present & productive age in case of fruit trees. The overall compensation cost for trees is worked out as Rs. 54,669,866/-. The village wise cost that is included in land awards to compensate tree losses is given in Table 9.5 below.

Table 9.5: Cost Estimation of Affected Trees

District	Total No. of DPs	Total No. of Trees	Total Compensation
TT Singh	277	18735	50,327,176
Jhang	209	6573	20,823,335
Interchanges	27	1994	4,342,690
Total	513	27302	54,669,866

9.5 RELOCATION AND REHABILITATION COST

172. The DPs facing loss of their earnings due to lost structures (residential/commercial and Tubwells) and livelihood source will need to be compensated for their livelihood interruption following entitlement provisions discussed in chapter 7. The residential/commercial structure owners will have to rebuild their structures (at their own) outside ROW limits with the compensation paid against their lost assets. However, relocation of DPs and reconstruction of structures at new places will need transportation of salvage and construction materials, considerable time for construction works, shifting of utility connections (electricity) and during this period the affected persons may face livelihood disruption due to managing alternate residential place/re-establishment of their lost structure. To off-set adverse impacts during this period compensation cost is calculated to ensure their relocation and rehabilitation of entitled DPs which is discussed in section below:

9.5.1 Livelihood Allowance for DPs facing loss of residential structures

173. There are total 22 affected household facing losses of their residential structures. They have been provided with livelihood allowance as per entitlements provisions discussed in Entitlement Matrix as transitional support for a period of three months to offset any adverse impacts on their livelihood due to their engagement in reconstruction of their residential structures. The livelihood restoration cost for affected households is calculated by using OPL based rates and accordingly the budget amounting to Rs. 871,860 is provided in the LARP.

9.5.2 House Rent Allowance

174. The affected households facing loss of residential structures are also entitled for assistance to hire a rental place for immediate shifting of their family members and belongings. The meet rental costs house rent allowance is provided for the DPs facing loss of residential structures during transition period (3 months). There are 22 households entitled for house rent allowance. The total budget provision for the house rent allowance is Rs. 330,000@ Rs. 5,000/month for each.

9.5.3 Business/Transition Allowance

175. The affected households facing loss of commercial structures will be entitled for cash compensation of their businesses losses during the period of interruption. Besides, the irrigation water is also traded in the project area and households facing loss of tube wells will also be

entitled for income losses accrued during transition period. The owners of brick kiln and poultry farms will be entitled for the business loss during transition period of 6 months. However owners of Tube wells are entitled for business loss during the transition period of 03 months. The total amount of cash compensation for Rs. 2,100,390 is estimated under this head.

9.5.4 Employment Losses for Employees

176. The affected household facing loss of employment (permanent/temporary) due to loss of commercial structure is entitled for cash assistance as per provisions of entitlement matrix. As the project ROW passes through agricultural land with impact on only 6 commercial structure including 2 brick kilns (one abandoned with no commercial activity) and 4 small sized poultry (meat) farms being run by the land owners as supplementary source of income in addition to cultivation of their lands. During census, it was identified that only 6 will face loss of their employment due to loss of one affected Brick Kiln. To offset any adverse impact all such AHS are paid cash assistance as employment allowance for a period of three months. The total budget to compensate employment losses has been calculated as Rs. 475,560 (0.475 Million) and provided in LARP accordingly.

9.5.5 Transportation/Shifting Allowance

177. All Affected Households facing loss of structures (residential/commercial/cattle yards and tube wells) will need support for shifting of their belongings, salvage and construction material to their new place. To meet transportation costs transportation/shifting allowance is provided to all such affected households and total compensation budget is calculated as Rs. 890,000.

9.5.6 Electricity Allowance

178. The DPs by household, commercial enterprises (like brick kiln, and poultry farms) who had electricity connections installed will need shifting of electricity connection at their new places. To offset any adverse impacts a provision has been made for paying electricity connection shifting charges as allowance for all these DPs. The electricity charges will be estimated Rs. 1,120,000 proposed to be paid.

9.5.7 Vulnerability Allowance

179. According to census data the total number of vulnerable DPs is 23, which include very poor and landless people (13 lands less and 10 affected households with their monthly income below poverty line). As per entitlement matrix, the vulnerable DPs have been provided with vulnerability allowance for their assistance to restore their living standard if not improved. The total amount of vulnerability allowance estimated is Rs. 911,490 (0.911 million).

180.

Table 9.6: Budget Estimation for Vulnerable DPs

Sr. No.	Vulnerable HH	Number	Proposed Months	Unit Allowance (Rs. 13210/month)	Total Amount (Rs.)
1	Affected Farmers with income below official poverty line (OPL)	10	3	13210	396,300
2	Employees	6	3	13210	237,780
3	Household owners	13	3	13210	515,190
Total		23	3	13210	1,149,270

9.6 LARP IMPLEMENTATION AND M&E COSTS

181. Besides, compensation and rehabilitation costs discussed above, for implementation of LARP and continued monitoring of LAR activities budgetary provisions as Administrative costs, Monitoring and Evaluation costs, and contingencies are provided in LARP Budget which are detailed as under:

9.7 ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

182. To implement LARP and keep continued linking node between affected communities and project executors for sharing of information on day to day LAR activities, a team of social mobilizers will be hired. Under supervision of LARU, the Social Mobilizers will coordinate with the affected communities on daily basis; share updated information on LAR implementation activities; facilitate the DPs during submission of compensation claims and receipt of their compensation; support DPs in grievance redress process both at informal and formal levels of grievance redress mechanism; and help DPs in raising their concerns and hold discussions with project executing authorities. For this purposes a budgetary provision to the tune of Rs.9,831,585 is provided in LARP budget to meet costs including salary of social mobilizers and other expanses.

9.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

183. Monitoring and evaluation of the LARP implementation process will be required through proper setup of internal and external monitoring. The internal monitoring will be responsibility of the LARU at PMU level while for external monitoring an independent firm/individual will be hired by June, 2015 as External Monitoring Agent. The External monitor will review LARP implementation and internal monitoring process, evaluate efficacy of LARP implementation, identify gaps if any and confirm implementation of LAR initiatives throughout project implementation phase and submit monitoring reports bi-annually for EA and ADB's review. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 49,157,924 (@ of 5% of the total cost) are provided in the budget estimate.

9.9 CONTINGENCIES

184. It is anticipated that during LAR implementation process, some unanticipated impacts may pop-up or cost differentials are identified that may lead to additional cost that is unforeseen at planning stage. To cover unforeseen cost contingencies cost amounting to Rs. 98,315,848 @ 10% of the total cost has also been added in the budget estimate.

9.10 TAXES

185. There is not any taxable item in the compensation package for the affectees; therefore, no tax either from Provincial or Federal Government is applicable.

9.11 SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

186. The total estimated requirement of funds for compensation payments, restoration and rehabilitation measures amounting to Rs.1,067,265,690(1067.265 million) is given below in detail under Table 9.7.

Table 9.7: Summary of Budget Estimate

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity/ Number	Unit	Unit/Rate	Total Cost	Rs.
				(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Million)
A	Compensation Costs					
1	Land Acquisition Cost					
a	Land Compensation as of BOR for Carriageway ROW	1156.62	Acre	Various	585,917,608	661.960
b	Land Compensation as of BOR for Interchanges Carriageway ROW	57.84	Acre	Various	454659027	68.741
c	Resettlement Assistance for Land and Livelihood restoration	1214.46	Acre	65,400	79,425,848	79.426
d	Replace Cost Compensation as per LVS	332.325	Acre	Various	11,941,612	11.941
e	Govt. Land	347	Acre	To be transferred without cost.		
Total of Land Acquisition Cost		1561.46	Acre	Various	747,025,888	747.025
2	Crop Compensation					
a	1st Crop Compensation	793.09	Acre	Various	55,991,053	55.991
b	2nd Crop Compensation	793.09	Acre	Various	19,827,238	19.827
	Total Yearly Crop Compensation	793.09	Acre	Various	75,818,291	75.818
3	Structure (Residential, Commercial, Cattle yard/Farm House)					
a	Residential	22	No.	Various	11,228,522	11.229
b	Commercial	6	No.	Various	4,585,309	4.585
c	Mosque	1	No.	Various	10,050	0.010
d	Cattle Yard/Farm dera	48	No.	Various	15,015,561	15.016
e	Miscellaneous	7	No.	Various	350,586	0.351
	Total compensation for	84	No.	Various	31,190,028	31.190

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity/ Number	Unit	Unit/Rate	Total Cost	Rs.
				(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Million)
	Structures					
4	Other Assets					
	Tube wells	43	No.	Various	3,899,336	3.899
	Hand pumps	68	No.	Various	516,140	0.516
	Total compensation for other Assets	111	No.	Various	4,415,476	4.415
5	Trees Compensation					
	Fruit and Non Fruit	27,302	No.	Various	54,669,866	54.670
	Sub Total (A)				913,119,549	976.221
B	Relocation and Rehabilitation Costs					
6	Livelihood Allowance					
	House	22	Family	13210 for 3 months	871,860	0.872
7	Business/ Transition Allowance					
	Brick Kiln	1	Family	13210 for 6 months	79,260	0.079
	Poultry Farm	4	Family	13210 for 6 months	317,040	0.317
	Tube wells	43	Family	13210 for 3 months	1,704,090	1.704
	Total	-	-	-	2,100,390	2.100
8	House Rent Allowance	22	Family	15,000	330,000	0.330
9	Employment Losses	6	Employees	13210 for 6 months	475,560	0.476
10	Transportation/Shifting Allowance					
	Household	22	Rs.	15000	330,000	0.330
	Brick kiln	2	Rs.	25000	50,000	0.050
	Poultry farms	4	Rs.	20000	80,000	0.080
	Tube wells	43	Rs.	10000	430,000	0.430
	Total	-	-	-	890,000	0.890
11	Electricity Allowance					
	Commercial Structure	6	No.	40000	240,000	0.240
	Houses	22	No.	40000	880,000	0.880
	Total	-	-	-	1,120,000	1.120
12	Vulnerable People Allowance					
	Affected Farmers (Income below OPL)	10	Family	13210 for 3 months	396,300	0.396
	Employees	6	Family	13210 for 3 months	237,780	0.238
	Household owners	13	Family	13210 for 3 months	515,190	0.515
	Total	-	-	-	1,149,270	1.149
	Sub Total (B)				6,937,080	6.937

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity/ Number	Unit	Unit/Rate	Total Cost	Rs.
				(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Million)
	Sub - Total (A+B)				920,056,629	920.056
C	Monitoring and Evaluation @ 5% of the Total Cost	-	-	-	460,02,831	46.002
D	Administrative Cost @ 1% of the Total Cost	-	-	-	9,200,566	9.200
E	Contingencies @ 10% of the Total Cost	-	-	-	92,005,662	92.005
	Grand Total				1,067,265,690	1067.265

10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 BACKGROUND

187. The overall LAR planning, implementation and supervision of payment of compensation/resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected communities is responsibility of the project executing agency. While for monitoring and evaluation of LAR implementation process, an independent monitor is required to be engaged. So, under this LARP the following institutional arrangements will be in place with their roles and responsibilities discussed in subsequent sections below.

- National Highway Authority, Pakistan.
- Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social Wing in NHA HQ.
- Project Management Unit (PMU)/ Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit.
- Social Safeguard Management Consultants (SSMC)
- External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

188. NHA has established an Environment, Afforestation, Land & Social (EALS) Section which is responsible for (i) Conduct of environmental and social impact assessment, (ii) Formulation of land acquisition, resettlement and environmental management plan and (iii) Monitoring, evaluation of LARP and EMP implementation. EALS is located at NHA HQ with staff at the regional offices.

10.2 LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PLANS

189. The LARF envisages land acquisition under the normal provision of the Land Acquisition Act-1894 and SPS, 2009, outlines the entitlement criteria for compensation, defines the entitled/project affected persons, and lays down principles for determining compensation for structures, crops and other impacts.

190. ADB procedures require preparation of separate “Land Acquisition & Resettlement Plans” for subprojects under each PFR/ batch which are to be reviewed and approved by ADB. The award of civil works contract is contingent upon full implementation of the LARP. The institutional arrangements for preparation and implementation of LARP for projects have also been agreed within the LARF and LARP. To ensure smooth functioning, it is imperative that the staff is well organized into a cohesive unit, and the roles, functions, responsibilities and procedures are clearly defined.

10.2.1 Aim of Institutional Arrangement

191. Institutional Arrangement focuses on the organization, role, functions, and responsibilities and procedure for the Land Acquisition & Resettlement Unit. This should be read in conjunction with the Land Acquisition & Resettlement Framework and ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy.

10.2.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LARU)

192. The LARU is responsible for all activities in preparation and implementation of land acquisition & resettlement plans for Faisalabad- Multan Motorway. The unit will have an extension on the project with the name of Project Management Unit (PMU) and will work under the administrative control of GM M-4 and technical control of GM-EALS.

- a. Supervise and monitor consultant's work engaged for preparation of LARP.
- b. Liaison and coordination with Revenue Department and other govt agencies.
- c. Cause to prepare the land acquisition and resettlement plans in accordance with agreed timelines and submit the same to ADB through GM EALS.
- d. Submit brief report including proposed alignment of the project to the concerned district revenue departments.
- e. Cause to publish the intent for land acquisition under section 4.
- f. Arrange participate and document the stakeholders/ community consultations ensuring that the required information are disseminated to all the stakeholders.
- g. Cause to obtain land record along with cadastral maps from the revenue department.
- h. Attend the meetings of the District Price Assessment Committee, ensuring that the proposed rates are in accordance with the market prices.
 - i. Ensure that NHA is represented in all the processes carried out by the District Revenue Department required under the LAA -1894.
 - ii. Monitoring and reporting of social issues compliance during the implementation of the project.
 - iii. Disclose the contents of the LARP to all concerned.
 - iv. Establish complaint and Grievances redress mechanism.
 - v. Any other tasks related to land acquisition & resettlement.

10.2.3 Organization of PMU

193. NHA has established a Project Management Unit in the field under General Manager M-4. The unit comprises of engineers and land staff. Henceforth the land acquisition and resettlement will be considered as a part of the project;

10.2.4 Functions of LARU / PMU

194. The LARU will perform the following functions for preparation and implementation of LARP;

10.3 LARP PREPARATION

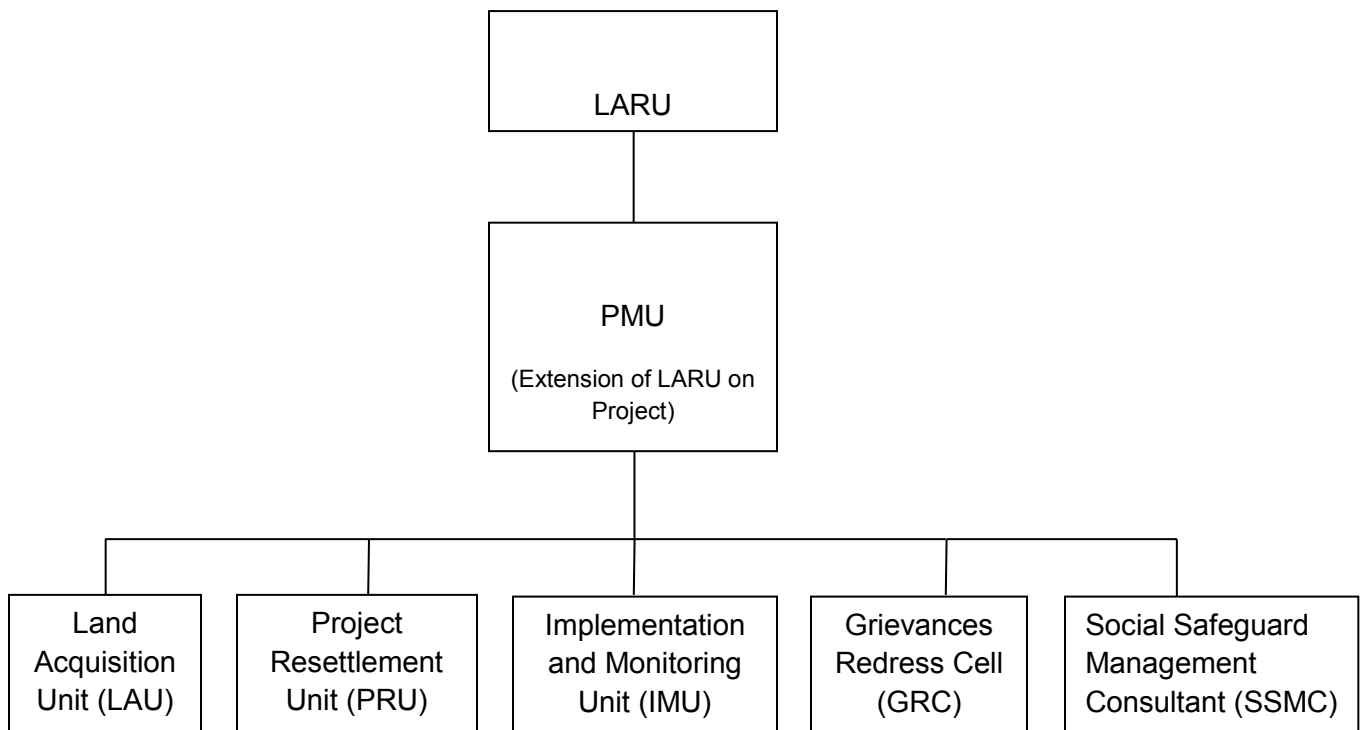
195. The preparation of LARP is outsourced to the consultants through GM P&CA and by GM EALS. The LARU will be responsible to oversee, monitor and coordinate all processes and tasks which are required to be undertaken by the consultants for preparation of LARP as per the ADB Involuntary Land Acquisition & Resettlement Policy. The concerned land & resettlement staff of the LARU will be fully involved and will participate in and document all the processes. The functions of LARU during this stage are but not limited to the following:

- 1) Collection and preparation of land data & data on project affected persons
- 2) Preparation & submission of reports to the Revenue Departments, other Govt. agencies and EALS.
- 3) Coordination with all concerned provincial departments.
- 4) Arranging and participation in the stakeholder consultations.
- 5) Preparation of compensation matrix as per LARF.
- 6) Dissemination of project related information to all concerned.
- 7) Participation in the meeting of District Price Assessment Committee.
- 8) Disclosures of LARP.
- 9) Social mobilization of community
- 10) Redress of grievances and complaints resolution.
- 11) Documentation of all activities and Maintenance of record.
- 12) Coordinate and assist ADB field missions.

a. LARP Implementation Tasks. The tasks are but not limited to the following;

- (1) Distribution of relocation notices.
- (2) Disclosure of compensations and other related information.
- (3) Disbursement of compensations as per approved LARP.
- (4) Obtain possession of land.
- (5) Assistance to DPs.
- (6) Conduct community based consultation.
- (7) Dissemination of information.
- (8) Redress of grievances and resolution of complaints.
- (9) Monitoring of LARP implementation and submission of reports.

b. Organization of LARU / PMU



c. **Staffing.** The sections / cells will be staffed as under

Sr.	Category	HQ LARU	LAU	PRU	IMU	GRC
a.	In charge LARU Dir Land/ DD Land	1	-	-	-	-
b.	D.D/ AD (L&S)		1 (Project)			
c.	LAO	1 (H.Q)	2 (Project)			
<u>Other Staff</u>						
d.	Land Acquisition Collector	-	1	-	1	1
e.	Patwari	-	2	1	2	1
f.	Qanoongo	-	2	-	-	-
g.	Office Assistant	1	1	-	1	1
h.	Social Mobilizer (SSMC Staff)	-	-	4	4	2
j.	Resettlement Specialist (SSMC Staff)	-	-	1	1	-
	Total	3	8	10	13	8

Notes:

- All above units at the project level will be headed by the P.D with D.D (L&S) and A.D (L&S) of the project as their essential members besides other staffing.
- Social mobilizers will be actively involved in the preparation and implementation stages of LARP.

10.4 TASKS/ TERMS OF REFERENCE

196. The tasks and terms of reference for each section / cell are described below.

10.4.1 Land Acquisition Unit:

- Prepare brief report on the project alignment for submission to Revenue Department in consultation with design consultant.
- Prepare gazette notification under Section 4 of land acquisition act for submission to Revenue department.
- Obtain updated land record along with cadastral maps, find out the area of land to be acquired, and determine the project affected persons.

- Prepare program for stakeholders' consultation in coordination with LARP consultants and ensure wide circulation to the affected communities.
- Prepare leaflets containing, detailed information about the project including compensation matrix for land and disseminate and distribute to all project affected persons through media, public places and community organization.
- Participate in all stakeholder consultations and allay concerns of the affected persons.
- Receive complaints and grievances of the people and forward the same to Grievances & Complaint cell for resolution.
- Accompany the Project Director LA & R Unit for attending meetings of District Price Assessment Committee, ensuring that the rates assessed reflects the current market trends.
- Coordinate & supervise the work related to land acquisition of LARP consultants.
- Carry out the processes under various sections of the land acquisition act leading to award.
- Announce the award according wide publicity.
- Submission of progress reports to head of PMU, LARU, GM NEP, and Chairman NHA.

10.4.2 Project Resettlement Unit

- Supervise the work of LARP consultant's team deputed for, carrying out the socio economic surveys and impact assessment.
- Be intimately involved in the LARP consultant's work of identifying the severely impacted persons, persons affected through loss of livelihood, income loss, squatters and vulnerable groups.
- Develop, maintain and update the data of project affected persons requiring rehabilitation assistance, livelihood restoration, income support and shifting assistance etc.
- Work closely with consultants in evolving the entitlement framework for compensation.
- Carry out consultations and dissemination campaign with regard to compensation procedures and entitlement criteria/ packages.
- Assist the PD in preparation of budget for resettlement of the affected persons.
- Ensure disbursement of compensation to the affected persons as per the entitlement framework and approved LARP.
- Ensure that adequate time is allowed to the PDPS before affecting shifting/relocation.
- Hold consultation meetings with the affected persons and provide counseling and guidance for rehabilitation.
- Assist the PMU / LARU in disclosure of relevant information to the community and affected persons.
- Submit progress reports to the GM PMU, LARU and GM NEP.

10.4.3 Grievances Redress Cell:

- (1) The cell will act as a focal body for receipt, resolution and communication with DPs. It will specifically perform the following tasks;
- (2) Inform the affected community of his telephone and location of office for receiving complaints.
- (3) Receive and record all complaints/ grievances related to fixation/ valuation of land and other assets.
- (4) Participate in all stakeholders' consultation and community meeting to find out the concerns, complaints and grievances of the DPs.
- (5) Investigate the nature and scope of grievances/ complaints through field/ site visits establishing the veracity of complaint and prepare detailed report with recommendation for resolution.
- (6) Liaison and coordination with other sections of LARU and concerned provincial departments for resolution of complaints and grievances.
- (7) Communicate the actions taken to all concerned.
- (8) Keep himself abreast with the latest situation of LARP Preparation and implementation.
- (9) Assist the DPs in resolution of their grievances with revenue department.
- (10) Closely interact with the notables of the villages.
- (11) Organize village committees and hold meeting with them.

10.4.4 Implementation and Monitoring Unit:

This unit will have primary function of implementation of land acquisition and resettlement plan. It will perform the following tasks, almost similar members working in the other three units of the PMU / LARU (Project):

- (1) Disburse compensation to the affected people.
- (2) Issue notices for taking over possession of land.
- (3) Obtain possession of land.
- (4) Hold periodical meeting with the affected persons and provide counseling and guidance for rehabilitation.
- (5) Assist the skilled and unskilled PDPs in employment on the project with the contractor in coordination with PD.
- (6) Assist the grievances cell in resolution of complaints and grievances.
- (7) Assist the PD in disclosure of relevant information to the community and affected persons.
- (8) Will be responsible for internal monitoring of the LARP preparation and implementation and perform the following tasks;

(9) Benchmarks for Monitoring will include;

- I. Information campaign and consultation with AP
- II. Status of land acquisition and disbursement of compensation.
- III. Disbursement of compensation for affected structures and other assets.
- IV. Relocation of DPs.
- V. Payment for loss of income.
- VI. Income restoration activities.

(10) The above information will be collected through the following instruments;

- I. Review of census information for all DPs.
- II. Consultation and informal interviews with DPs.
- III. In depth case studies.
- IV. Sample surveys of DPs.
- V. Community public meetings.

(11) Will prepare the Quarterly Monitoring reports for submission to GM M-4, GM NEP, GM EALS and ADB.

10.4.5 Social Safeguard Management Consultants (SSMC):

Some specific tasks of the PIU-based SSMC team will include the following:

- a. To Update the approved Final LARP (if required)
 - i. Prepare monthly, quarterly and annual reports on LARP implementation for furnishing to PMU at EALS ADB LAR Cell and ADB/PRM;
 - ii. Facilitate and support EALS ADB LAR Cell at HQ to identify and assess impact type, category and severity for each DP on the basis of final design and value lost assets at full replacement cost.
 - iii. Update full census of DPs (gender disaggregated) linked with impact type category and severity, and prepare compensation packages for each DP on the basis of agreed unit rates and provided entitlements criterion.
 - iv. Organize, conduct and record meaningful consultations with DPs.
 - v. Support PIU and EALS with disclosure and information sharing with DPs on land acquisition process, eligibility and entitlements of DPs, serve notices for hearing and inquiry, and mobilize the DPs to participate in the land acquisition process and Award
 - vi. Facilitate and support the LAC throughout the land acquisition process by extending support in office and field including surveys, measurements, inquiries, complaints handling and response, and documentation of the land acquisition process in an efficient manner. This includes coordination with other NHA

Departments, District offices (Revenue Department, Forestry Department and Agriculture Department for asset valuation as per agreed provision under Final/approved LARP for consultation with DPs.

- vii. When required, update the Final/approved LARP based on final design/any changes in the design, and coordinate with EALS ADB LAR Cell at HQ Level in review and approval from ADB.

b. To implement Resettlement Plans

- i. Verify data on DPs (gender segregated); prepare, issue, and distribute identity cards for each non-titleholder DPs category.
- ii. Translate summary of approved LARP in local language with all necessary information for DPs; ensure its disclosure (separately to men and women) through formal and informal means in close coordination with revenue department, PIU and other line departments; and document this process to avoid/reply to future complaints in this respect.
- iii. Place posters containing information regarding asset valuation, unit rates, time and schedule of payments etc. in easily accessible places in the villages from where land has been acquired (such as Patwari offices, Union Councils offices and other Government buildings).
- iv. Announce the same information from village mosques.
- v. Send letters containing relevant LAR information to the Consular and Numberdar (village heads), in addition to disclosing LAR information to the DPs in regular consultation meetings in the field.
- vi. Submit copies disclosure documents to GM (Project), PD PIU and EALS ADB LAR Cell at HQ for onward sharing with ADB.
- vii. Ensure that all field visits and consultations with DPs (separately for men and women) are properly documented, photographed and recorded on video; such record shall be placed in the PIU office.
- viii. Facilitate and support the LAC and Project Director throughout compensation disbursement process by extending support in office and the field during preparation of claims and issuance of compensation vouchers and cheques. This includes coordination with DPs, NHA and district land revenue authorities involved in disbursement of compensation.
- ix. Mobilize and facilitate DPs to process their compensation claims and receive compensation;
- x. Implement and monitor the Gender Action Plan (GAP) prepared for LARP.
- xi. Conduct meetings with women DPs to share information on all aspects of land acquisition, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms, and access to focal points in case of any assistance or guidance required for the preparation of claim documents.
- xii. Ensure that vulnerable women affectees (elderly, single, disabled and without any male support) are provided with assistance and support in the preparation of claim documents and ensure that they have received compensation.

- xiii. Support GM Project/PD PIU to establish women friendly multi-tiered grievance redress mechanism at village, district and project levels, and support the PIU and DPs in recording, processing/investigation and disposal of complaints.
- xiv. Develop gender disaggregated database (management information system to be used for internal and external monitoring of the LARP implementation and evaluation of degree of achievement of the objective set forth in LARP).
- xv. Provide assistance and access to database and coordinate with External/Independent monitor to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the project,
- xvi. Establish at least one information center in each district falling within the Project area and assign staff responsible for receiving, registering and processing complaints. Establish a Complaints Register in each information center.
- xvii. Publish details of the designated office where all information regarding alignment, design, road maps, aksshajra (revenue maps) of land to be acquired, price assessment, and information regarding complaints status / redress can be obtained by the DPs (men and women), along with the name of the focal person to be contacted. Mobile phone numbers of all personnel of this unit must be mentioned for the convenience of DPs.

10.4.6 Contractors

197. The project supervision consultant will nominate one liaison officer to coordinate with the PMU / IMU, contractor and other relevant offices on matters relative to possible impacts occurring during project implementation and to coordinate on employment opportunities for the DPs in construction works. Its key roles and responsibilities are to collaborate with the PMU / IMU and the implementation consultants in the following activities:

- Verify the loss of infrastructures and other assets of DPs due to project implementation and ensure their compensation;
- Determine/review the replacement cost for all kinds of loss occurred;
- Hold consultation meetings with the affected people;

10.5 COORDINATION INITIATIVES

198. The agencies and officers/officials identified above will work in close coordination to obtain effective, smooth and timely AP compensation and LARP implementation. To this purpose an LAC will be directly assigned to the PMU by the Board of Revenue and two coordination/consultation committees will be included at the top and bottom levels of the LAR organization as follows:

- a. **LAR Steering Committee (LSC)**. To be established soon after approval of LARP by ADB at provincial level to ensure that all relevant agencies involved in LAR and compensation and rehabilitation are:-
 - (i) fully informed of this LARP and ADB Policy's requirements and
 - (ii) Assist NHA in the preparation/ implementation of needed LARPs at Project level by providing district-level offices with the directions needed to ensure effective synergy and task coordination between NHA, LACs and

relevant District departments. The LSC will include high-level representatives of each following department:

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) | Member (Aided Projects) | Chairman Committee |
| b) | G.M (EALS), | |
| c) | G.M (M-4), P.D (M-4), | |
| d) | G.M (NEP), | |
| e) | Secretary (Settlement) BOR Punjab, | |
| f) | Director (L&S), D.D (L&S) (M-4) | |
| g) | D.D (Environment), | |
| h) | NHA Resettlement Specialist, | |
| i) | A.D (L&S), H.Q | Coordinator |

199. The LSC will meet periodically, at least once in a month and ensure that LARU (H.Q) / PMU, the consultants, the LACs and other district agencies work together in the implementation of the LARPs and in the execution of AP consultation. The meetings of the committee will be held in provincial head quarter of NHA. A function of the LSC will be to ensure the timely formation of effective district level LAR Coordination Committees (LCC).

b. LAR Coordination Committee (LCC)

200. This is to be formed in each relevant District to provide a coordinating node for the preparation / implementation of LARPs (surveys execution, assets valuation, AP consultation, and local approval of LARP provisions) and complaints and grievances. The LCC formation will be supported by the LSC and initiated by NHA's PMU before the beginning of project preparation activities in a specific District. As the LARP is approved by ADB this committee will be formed within a month and its first meeting will be held at PD office Faisalabad and furthermore this committee will hold its meeting on every week and it will plan the activities and review the progress of LARP implementation.

11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

11.1 INTRODUCTION

201. Implementation of LARP consists of compensation to be paid to the DPs for affected land, structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of Land acquisition and resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement are planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for the subproject will only be awarded/land handed over for construction work, after all compensation and relocation has been completed for subproject and rehabilitation measures are in place, as confirmed by EMA. .

11.2 SCHEDULE FOR LARP IMPLEMENTATION

202. The proposed project's resettlement activities are divided into three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases-project i.e, i) Updating/Finalization of draft LARP phase includes land valuation study by an independent appraiser to determine gap between BOR approved compensation and replacement cost as of ADB's SPS 2009 and finalization of LARP with study incorporated, ii) RP Implementation phase includes payment of all entitled compensations to respective DPs and rehabilitation measures put in place, iii) Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

11.2.1 LARP Preparation/updating Phase

203. The draft LARP is prepared on the basis of final design however it will be updated and finalized based on findings of land valuation study to be carried out by independent appraiser to ensure the affected persons are compensated on replacement cost bases. For land valuation study the independent appraiser will be procured and mobilized to carryout land valuation and review the land acquisition process under law and determine gap between replacement cost and land compensation being paid under land awards (BOR approved compensation and resettlement assistance for land/livelihood restoration). Besides, for LARP implementation the procurement of requisite institutional arrangement including Social safeguard specialist and a team of social mobilizers and an External Monitor Agency will also be initiated to augment safeguards management capacity of the LARU functional at PMU level; the project based GRC and village level affected persons committees will be notified and made operational to facilitate the project affected persons to raise their concerns and resolution of their grievances if any. Nonetheless, the information campaign & community consultation process about affected assets, compensation delivery and grievance redress will be initiated from this stage and shall kept continue till the end of the project.

11.2.2 LARP Implementation and Monitoring Phase

204. After the LARP preparation phase the next stage is its implementation, which includes issues like disclosure of approved LARP, compensation of award by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; redress of grievances and complaints if any; removal of structures/assets and taking over possession of acquired land; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work. Besides, the internal monitoring and reporting requirement starts immediately with LARP implementation process and continues till end of the LARP implementation is completed in all respects. So, in this phase the monitoring consultant will monitor the LARP implementation progress on daily basis and compile and share quarterly internal monitoring reports with EALS and ADB.

205. The external monitoring of the LARP implementation will be the responsibility of independent External Monitoring Agency procured as such for the sub project. EMA will start his monitoring from start of implementation and submit periodic reports on bi- annual basis till complete implementation of LARP.

11.3 LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

206. A composite implementation schedule for LARP activities in the subproject including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of Table: 11.1. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule

Activities	Responsibilities	2014	2015					2016				2017			
		iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	
RP Preparation, updating, implementation and redress of grievances															
Phase-1 Preparation, review and disclosure of Draft RP															
Preparation of Draft RP	NHA/EALS	=====													
Review of and approval of draft RP by ADB	ADB														
Disclosure of Draft RP	NHA/EALS					===									
Redressal of Grievances	EALS/GRC/PIU	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	
Consultation and information dissemination	EALS/GRC/PIU	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	
Phase 2: Institutional Arrangements for Safeguards implementation, Updating of draft RP as final RP and ADB, s Approval															
Adequately staffed LARU with Social Safeguard Consultant and team of social mobilizers to be in place and functional in PMU/PIU for delivery of compensation and internal monitoring of LAR implementation	NHA/PMU	=====													
Hiring of Independent Monitoring Agent for external monitoring of LARP implementation and confirmation of payment of compensation and rehabilitation measure in place.	NHA/EALS				===										
Completion of land valuation study by independent appraiser	NHA			===											
Displaced Persons committees at village level and Grievance redress committee at project level notified and functional	NHA/EALS	=====													
Land Valuation study report endorsed for ADB's review and concurrence.	LARU/EALS			===											
Based on Land valuation study, draft LARP updated by incorporating Valuation study findings and corrective action plan to pay additional resettlement assistance if required.	LARU/EALS			===											
Review and approval of final LARP by ADB	ADB					===									
Phase 3: Implementation and Monitoring of updated LARP with Corrective Action Plan															

12 MONITORING AND REPORTING

12.1 NEED FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

207. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement which helps in assessment of implementation progress, rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines, early identification of issues, resolve problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately to meet resettlement objectives. In other words, monitoring apparatus is crucial mechanism for measuring project performance and fulfillment of the project objectives. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring (IM) and external monitoring (EM). Internally, the LARP implementation for the subproject will be closely monitored by the EA through the PIU and the Internal Monitoring Consultants, while for external monitoring the services of an independent external monitoring agency will be hired. The IM and EM are required to.

- Establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of the implementation of safeguard plans.
- Verify their compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes.
- Document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports,
- Follow-up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes,
- Retain qualified and experienced external experts to verify monitoring information for projects with significant impacts and risks,
- Submit periodic monitoring reports (quarterly and bi-annually) on safeguard measures as agreed with the ADB.

12.2 INTERNAL MONITORING

208. One of the main roles of PIU will be to see proper and timely implementation of all activities in LARP. Monitoring will be a regular activity for Internal Monitoring Consultant at this level to ensure timely implementation of LARP activities. PIU will collect information from the project site about implementation status of key activities, process and integrate the data in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of LARP implementation. And in case of delays or any implementation problem, adjust its work program accordingly. This monitoring and reporting will be a regular activity which is extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps.

209. Internal Monitoring (IM) indicators will relate to process outputs and results, The IM reports will be shared with ADB safeguards unit on Quarterly basis and shall be consolidated in the

quarterly supervision consultants' progress reports for ADB. Specific IM benchmarks will be based on the approved LARP and cover the following:

- a. Information campaign and consultation with DPs;
- b. Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- c. Compensation for affected structures and other assets;
- d. Relocation of DPs;
- e. Payments for loss of income and income restoration activities implementation; and
- f. Ensure the gender mitigation measures are adhered to during the internal monitoring and reporting process.

210. The above gender disaggregated information will be collected by the internal Monitoring Consultant at PIU, which will monitor the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project through the following instruments:

- a. Review of census information for all DPs.
- b. Consultation and informal interviews with DPs.
- c. Key informant interviews; and
- d. Community public meetings.

12.3 MONITORING BY EXTERNAL EXPERT

211. The EA is required to engage qualified and experienced External Monitoring Agency to verify the EA's monitoring information. The EMA recruitment is under process and will be completed by June 2015 and will be hired for 18 months (Approx.). The main objective of this monitoring is to monitor LARP implementation, identify issues and recommend corrective measures. The external monitor will review the IM reports, collect information from the field and determine whether resettlement objectives and goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards of DPs have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will identify the gaps in LARP implementation and advise the EA on safeguard compliance issues. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

- a. Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by PIU;
- b. Review of the socio-economic baseline, census and inventory of losses of pre-displaced persons;
- c. Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;
- d. Consultations with DPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- e. Assessment of resettlement implementation progress, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability;
- f. Verification of compliance of LAR implementation with the provisions of the LARF, LARP, and with SPS 2009; and
- g. Review of adherence to the gender mitigation measures during monitoring period.

212. The following will be considered as the basis for indicators in external monitoring and evaluation of the project:

- a. Socio-economic conditions of the DPs in the post-resettlement period;

- b. Communications and reactions from DPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc;
- c. Quality and frequency of consultation and disclosure;
- d. Changes in housing and income levels;
- e. Rehabilitation severely affected people, and different vulnerable groups;
- f. Valuation of property and ability to replace lost assets;
- g. Disbursement of compensation and other entitlements;
- h. Level of satisfaction of DPs in the post resettlement period;
- i. Grievance procedures, including recording, reporting, processing and redress of grievances.

213. Based on the external monitor's report, if significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) to take corrective action will be prepared, reviewed and approved by ADB and disclosed to affected persons. However, Internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until all LAR activities have been completed.

12.4 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

214. The external expert will be responsible for overall monitoring of the subproject and the EA will forward to ADB a consolidated monitoring report bi-annually. This will also determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement plans by the EA.

ANNEXURE

Annex-I: Mouza-Wise Detail of Affected Land and Owners

Sr.#	Village	Land Acquired for ROW	Number of AHs by ROW	Land Acquired for Interchanges ROW	No of AHs by Interchanges
Village wise detail of land acquired in District TT Singh.					
1	304 JB	15.08	74		
2	305 JB	50.83	135		
3	307 JB	47.05	186		
4	310 JB	75.54	163		
5	311 JB	72.78	411		
6	317 JB	3.33	9		
7	360 JB	10.39	100		
8	378 JB	37.71	113		
9	383 JB	57.58	193	29.71	92
10	384 JB	67.08	112		
11	385 JB	46.98	108		
12	388 JB	-	-	7.05	10
13	390 JB	28.34	32		
14	396 JB	55.52	36		
15	397 JB	0	Land falling in ROW is uncultivable state land		
16	398 JB	6.78	95		
17	400 JB	13.76	25		
18	401 JB	37.74	107	7.33	29
19	438 JB	0.1	8		
20	469 JB	52.86	83		
Total		679.43	1984	44.09	131
Village wise detail of land acquired in District Jhang.					
21	404 JB	0	Land falling in ROW is uncultivable state land		
22	487 JB	46.24	118	7.48	23
23	488 JB	22.58	49		
24	489 JB	44.38	212		
25	490 JB	85.38	222		
26	406 JB	26.74	75		
27	505 JB	21.57	26		
28	494 JB	32.69	88		
29	496 JB	10.3	65		

Sr.#	Village	Land Acquired for ROW	Number of AHs by ROW	Land Acquired for Interchanges ROW	No of AHs by Interchanges
30	496 JB	0	Land falling in ROW is uncultivable state land		
31	Kalowala	55.81	224		
32	500 JB	26.87	92		
33	504 JB	42.18	180		
34	501 JB	28.69	104		
35	RakhKotla	22.77	29	6.27	15
36	7 Gagh	10.99	37		
Total		477.19	1521	13.75	38
Total of both Districts		1156.62	3510	57.84	169

Annex-II: Mouza-wise Affected Crop Area

Sr.#	Village	Land Acquired for ROW	Cropped Area	Number of AHs by ROW
		(Acre)		
District T.T. Singh				
1	304 JB	15.08	10.31	4
2	305 JB	50.83	35.07	22
3	307 JB	47.05	30.16	14
4	310 JB	75.54	26.33	11
5	311 JB	72.78	44.12	36
6	317 JB	3.33	3.33	1
7	360 JB	10.39	6.37	7
8	378 JB	37.71	35.37	18
9	383 JB	57.58	42.31	29
10	384 JB	67.08	58.64	20
11	385 JB	46.98	43.57	20
12	388 JB	0	0	0
13	390 JB	28.34	14.46	10
14	396 JB	55.52	36.76	14
15	398 JB	6.78	2.55	3
16	400 JB	13.76	9.93	7
17	401 JB	37.74	17.61	10
18	438 JB	0.1	0	
19	469 JB	52.86	29.63	9
Total		679.43	440.63	235
District Jhang				
20	487 JB	46.24	25.1	21
21	488 JB	22.58	14.05	7
22	489 JB	44.38	39.11	22
23	490 JB	85.38	27.79	17
24	406 JB	26.74	8.43	12
25	505 JB	21.57	5.35	5
26	494 JB	32.69	19.18	9
27	496 JB	10.3	8.88	9
28	Kalowala	55.81	46.89	29
29	500 JB	26.87	26.21	12
30	504 JB	42.18	37.41	17
31	501 JB	28.69	20.84	8
32	RakhKotla	22.77	22.42	8
33	7 Gagh	10.99	10.69	8

Sr.#	Village	Land Acquired for ROW	Cropped Area	Number of AHs by ROW
Total		477.19	312.36	184
Grand Total		1156.62	752.99	419
Impact wise DPs in Interchanges				
1	383 JB	29.71	23.18	16
2	388 JB	7.06	6.39	3
3	401 JB	7.33	4.17	3
4	487 JB	7.48	1.7	3
5	RakhKotla	6.27	4.66	2
Total		57.84	40.1	27
ROW+Interchanges		1214.46	793.09	446

Annex-III: Trees to be removed from the ROW

Sr. #	Name of District	Name of Village	No. of AHs	Affected Non Fruit AHs	No. of AHs	Affected Fruit Trees	Total No. of AHs	Total No. of Trees
1	Toba Tek Singh	304 JB	3	54	2	3	3	57
2		305 JB	17	669	15	834	22	1503
3		307 JB	14	621	11	225	24	846
4		360 JB	3	109	2	6	3	115
5		310 JB	12	261	7	23	16	284
6		311 JB	22	732	14	73	29	805
7		378 JB	14	249	13	531	18	780
8		385 JB	16	1083	15	1491	20	2574
9		384 JB	18	365	12	1214	19	1579
10		383 JB	28	448	29	3333	38	3781
11		390 JB	5	152	11	2420	16	2572
12		469 JB	8	254	3	14	12	268
13		396 JB	11	561	9	656	14	1217
14		400 JB	4	200	3	25	5	225
15		401 JB	32	586	30	1543	38	2129
16	Shorkot District Jhang	487JB	21	364	15	317	32	681
17		488 JB	5	253	5	16	6	269
18		489 JB	18	376	12	72	24	448
19		490 JB	21	441	12	72	18	513
20		406 JB	10	147	5	16	11	163
21		505 JB	7	108	4	11	14	119
22		494 JB	15	483	8	201	16	684
23		496 JB	8	281	5	30	9	311
24		Kaluwala	26	1304	18	1063	30	2367
25		500 JB	5	124	3	54	7	178
26		504 JB	14	263	10	55	17	318
27		501 JB	6	166	5	16	10	182
28		RakhKotla	8	153	4	93	8	246
29		7 GAG	5	52	4	42	7	94
Total (ROW)			376	10859	286	14449	486	25308
Interchanges								
1	Toba TekSingh	383 JB	14	189	14	1322	15	1511
2		401 JB	5	38	5	273	6	311
3		388 JB	2	64	2	52	2	116
4	Shorkot	RakhKotla	2	37	1	8	2	45

Sr. #	Name of District	Name of Village	No. of AHs	Affected Non Fruit AHs	No. of AHs	Affected Fruit Trees	Total No. of AHs	Total No. of Trees
5	District Jhang	487 JB	2	11	0	0	2	11
Total (Interchanges)			25	339	22	1655	27	1994
Grand Total			401	11198	308	16104	513	27302

Annex-IV: List of Affected Assets

Sr. No.	Name of Mouza	Tub. Well	Hand Pump
1	317 JB	0	2
2	396 JB	2	10
3	7- Gagh	1	6
4	496 JB	3	4
5	501 JB	4	2
6	504 JB	5	3
7	500 JB	4	2
8	KaluWala	5	7
9	RakhKotla	3	2
10	310 JB	0	2
11	487JB	0	2
12	490 JB	1	2
13	494 JB	3	2
14	305 JB	0	7
15	400 JB	0	0
16	401 JB	1	1
17	469 JB	0	2
18	383 JB	1	1
19	385 JB	3	0
20	390 JB	1	0
21	406 JB	0	3
22	488 JB	0	0
23	489 JB	1	3
24	304 JB	0	3
25	311 JB	1	1
Total (ROW)		39	67
Interchanges			
1	383/JB	3	1
2	RakhKotla	1	0
Total (Interchanges)		4	1
Grand(Total)		43	68

Annex-V: Summary of Project Impacts

Sr. No.	Village	AHs by Land Loss	AHs by tree	AHs By Crop	AHs By Structure	Total Ahs
Impact wise DPs in ROW						
District T.T. Singh						
1	304 JB	69	3	4	6	74
2	305 JB	135	22	22	9	135
3	307 JB	186	24	14	0	186
4	310 JB	153	16	11	1	157
5	311 JB	408	29	36	2	411
6	317 JB	8	0	1	1	9
7	360 JB	100	3	7	0	100
8	378 JB	113	18	18	0	113
9	383 JB	190	38	29	10	193
10	384 JB	111	19	20	0	112
11	385 JB	106	20	20	4	108
12	390 JB	31	16	10	2	32
13	396 JB	29	14	14	15	36
14	398 JB	95	0	3	0	95
15	400 JB	25	5	7	1	25
16	401 JB	107	38	10	13	107
17	438 JB	8	0		0	8
18	469 JB	81	12	9	3	83
Total		1955	277	235	67	1984
District Jhang						
19	487 JB	118	32	21	3	118
20	488 JB	49	6	7	3	49
21	489 JB	203	24	22	10	212
22	490 JB	214	18	17	1	222
23	406 JB	73	11	12	7	75
24	505 JB	26	14	5	0	26
25	494 JB	87	16	9	6	88
26	496 JB	62	9	9	5	65
27	Kalowala	220	30	29	12	224
28	500 JB	88	7	12	4	92
29	504 JB	175	17	17	8	180
30	501 JB	77	10	8	13	104
31	RakhKotla	29	8	8	3	29
32	7 Gagh	32	7	8	9	37
Total		1453	209	184	84	1521

Sr. No.	Village	AHs by Land Loss	AHs by tree	AHs By Crop	AHs By Structure	Total Ahs
Grand Total		3408	486	419	151	3505
Impact wise DPs at Interchanges						
1	383 JB	90	15	16	0	92
2	388 JB	10	2	3	1	10
3	401 JB	29	6	3	0	29
4	487 JB	23	2	3	0	23
5	RakhKotla	10	2	2	2	15
Total		162	27	27	3	169
Grand Total		3570	513	446	154	3674

Annex-VI: Mouza Wise Cost Estimation of Affected Land

Sr. No.	Village	Land Acquired	BOR approved Compensation	Replace Cost Differential as per LVS (%)	Replace Cost Compensation as per LVS (Rs.)	15% CLAC	Resettlement Assistance (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs.)
		(Acre)						
District T.T. Singh								
1	304 JB	15.075	6,286,546			1,109,391	985,905	8,381,842
2	305 JB	50.825	9,936,288	19.96	1,983,283	1,753,463	3,323,955	16,996,989
3	307 JB	47.05	9,198,275	19.96	1,835,976	1,623,225	3,077,070	15,734,546
4	310 JB	75.538	15,112,150	15.51	2,343,894	2,666,850	4,940,153	25,063,047
5	311 JB	72.781	14,228,585	15.51	2,206,854	2,510,927	4,759,848	23,706,214
6	317 JB	3.325	487,528	19.17	93,459	86,034	217,455	884,476
7	360 JB	10.394	2,539,973			48,230	679,751	3,667,954
8	378 JB	37.713	12,902,389			2,276,892	2,466,398	17,645,679
9	383 JB	57.575	49,315,486			8,702,733	3,765,405	61,783,624
10	384 JB	67.081	39,362,704			6,946,359	4,387,114	50,696,177
11	385 JB	46.976	27,550,838			4,861,913	3,072,210	35,484,960
12	390 JB	28.344	16,623,609			2,933,578	1,853,681	21,410,868
13	396 JB	55.519	10,853,916	19.96	2,166,442	1,915,397	3,630,926	18,566,681
14	398 JB	6.781	994,301	19.17	190,608	175,465	443,494	1,803,868
15	400 JB	13.756	2,635,584	19.17	505,241	465,103	899,659	4,505,587
16	401 JB	37.744	17,755,066			3,133,247	2,468,441	23,356,754
17	438 JB	0.1	29,325			5,175	6,540	41,040
18	469 JB	52.856	15,522,089	12.26 (only on Road Land)	206,887	2,739,192	3,456,799	21,924,967
Total		679.431	251,334,650			43,953,174	44,434,804	351,655,272
District Jhang								
19	487 JB	46.244	7,397,784	71.28(Only on road	408,969	1,305,491	3,024,341	12,136,585

Sr. No.	Village	Land Acquired	BOR approved Compensation	Replace Cost Differential as per LVS (%) (Land)	Replace Cost Compensation as per LVS (Rs.)	15% CLAC	Resettlement Assistance (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs.)
20	488 JB	22.575	5,781,571			1,020,277	1,476,405	8,278,253
21	489 JB	44.381	12,233,913			2,158,926	2,902,488	17,295,327
22	490 JB	85.375	39,387,433			6,950,724	5,583,525	51,921,682
23	406 JB	26.744	11,763,907			2,075,984	1,749,087	15,588,977
24	505 JB	21.569	4,216,691			744,122	1,410,642	6,371,455
25	494 JB	32.694	26,365,467			4,652,729	2,138,171	33,156,367
26	496 JB	10.301	5,370,704			947,771	673,711	6,992,186
27	Kalowala	55.812	41,462,590			7,316,928	3,650,092	52,429,610
28	500 JB	26.867	17,532,428			3,093,958	1,757,125	22,383,511
29	504 JB	42.181	41,232,171			7,276,266	2,758,608	51,267,045
30	501 JB	28.688	11,216,813			1,979,438	1,876,163	15,072,413
31	RakhKotla	22.766	14,132,848			2,494,032	1,488,895	18,115,775
32	7 Gagh	10.991	8,940,997			1,577,823	718,810	11,237,630
Total		477.188	247,035,316			43,594,468	31,208,063	321,837,847
Impact wise DPs in Interchanges								
1	383 JB	29.70625	-				1,942,789	1,942,789
2	388 JB	7.05625	-				461,479	461,479
3	401 JB	7.33125	-				479,464	479,464
4	487 JB	7.48125	-				489,274	489,274
5	RakhKotla	6.26875	-				409,976	409,976
Total Interchanges		57.84375	-				3,782,981	3,782,981
ROW+Interchanges		1214.463	-				677,276,100	

Annex-VII: Mouza Wise Cost Estimation of Affected Crop

Sr. No.	Village	Land Acquired	Cropped Area	Number of AHs by Crop loss	Yearly Crop Compensation
		(Acre)			
TT Singh District					
1	304 JB	15.075	10.313	4	691,775
2	305 JB	50.825	35.069	22	3,367,804
3	307 JB	47.05	30.163	14	2,972,089
4	310 JB	75.538	26.325	11	2,372,379
5	311 JB	72.781	44.119	36	3,579,184
6	317 JB	3.325	3.325	1	307,891
7	360 JB	10.394	6.369	7	676,320
8	378 JB	37.713	35.369	18	4,451,447
9	383 JB	57.575	42.306	29	3,727,232
10	384 JB	67.081	58.638	20	6,461,526
11	385 JB	46.976	43.569	20	4,547,624
12	390 JB	28.344	14.463	10	1,259,868
13	396 JB	55.519	36.756	14	3,585,864
14	398 JB	6.781	2.55	3	98,358
15	400 JB	13.756	9.931	7	967,076
16	401 JB	37.744	17.613	10	1,233,197
17	438 JB	0.1	0	-	-
18	469 JB	52.856	29.631	9	3,287,226
TotalTT Singh		679.431	440.631	235	43,439,982
Jhang District					
19	487 JB	46.244	25.1	21	2,138,865
20	488 JB	22.575	14.05	7	1,047,720
21	489 JB	44.381	39.106	22	2,319,301
22	490 JB	85.375	27.794	17	2,731,904
23	406 JB	26.744	8.431	12	726,825

Sr. No.	Village	Land Acquired	Cropped Area	Number of AHs by	Yearly Crop Compensation
24	505 JB	21.569	5.35	5	551,931
25	494 JB	32.694	19.175	9	1,270,071
26	496 JB	10.301	8.881	9	1,169,919
27	Kalowala	55.812	46.894	29	4,566,678
28	500 JB	26.867	26.213	12	2,541,804
29	504 JB	42.181	37.413	17	3,456,451
30	501 JB	28.688	20.844	8	1,879,730
31	RakhKotla	22.766	22.419	8	3,373,678
32	7 Gagh	10.991	10.688	8	954,863
Total Jhang		477.188	312.356	184	28,729,738
Interchanges at three locations					
33	383 JB	29.70625	23.181	16	1,951,348
34	388 JB	7.05625	6.389	3	609,950
35	401 JB	7.33125	4.169	3	358,956
36	487 JB	7.48125	1.7	3	173,113
37	RakhKotla	6.26875	4.663	2	555,203
Total Interchanges		57.84375	40.102	27	3,648,570
Grand Total		1214.5	793.1	446	75818290.5

Annex-VIII: Summary of Cost Estimation for Affected Trees

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Village	Total No. of Ahs	Total No. of Trees	Total Compensation
1	Toba Tek Singh	304 JB	3	57	130,895
2		305 JB	22	1503	2,409,567
3		307 JB	24	846	1,998,742
4		360 JB	3	115	221,074
5		310 JB	16	284	628,167
6		311 JB	29	805	1,618,109
7		378 JB	18	780	2,614,483
8		385 JB	20	2574	8,670,046
9		384 JB	19	1579	5,487,437
10		383 JB	38	3781	13,071,440
11		390 JB	16	2572	4,936,541
12		469 JB	12	268	661,993
13		396 JB	14	1217	2,802,952
14		400 JB	5	225	544,080
15		401 JB	38	2129	4,531,650
16	Shorkot District Jhang	487JB	32	681	2,522,317
17		488 JB	6	269	501,325
18		489 JB	24	448	1,212,312
19		490 JB	18	513	1,541,233
20		406 JB	11	163	428,657
21		505 JB	14	119	255,141
22		494 JB	16	684	1,613,938
23		496 JB	9	311	694,299
24		Kalowala	30	2367	9,448,012
25		500 JB	7	178	592,876
26		504 JB	17	318	705,604
27		501 JB	10	182	519,122
28		RakhKotla	8	246	549,148
29	7 Gagh	7	94	239,351	
Total (ROW)			486	25308	71150511
Interchanges					
30	Toba Tek Singh	383 JB	15	1511	3,644,829
31		401 JB	6	311	528,908
32		388 JB	2	116	117,496

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Village	Total No. of Ahs	Total No. of Trees	Total Compensation
33	Shorkot District Jhang	RakhKotla	2	45	29,897
34		487 JB	2	11	21,560
Total (Interchanges)			27	1994	4,342,690
Grand Total			513	27302	54,669,866

Annex-IX: Detail of the Notification for Land Acquisition Section-II

Sr.#	Name of Village	Detail of Notification			Rate of Land	Date of Approval by BOR	Date of Notices U/s 5-A	Date of Notices U/s 9&10	Date Of announcement of Award	Mutation
		u/s 4	u/s 5	u/s 6	Date					
Tehsil Gojra District T.T.Singh										
1	304/JB	24-04-04	04-05-09	24-06-10	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	27-06-11	26-08-11	Mutated
2	305/JB	24-04-04	04-05-09	24-06-10	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	27-06-11	26-08-11	Mutated
3	307/JB	24-04-04	04-05-09	24-06-10	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	27-06-11	26-08-11	Mutated
4	360/JB	24-04-04	04-05-09	24-06-10	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	27-06-11	27-08-11	Mutated
5	310/JB	24-04-04	04-05-09	24-06-10	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	27-06-11	27-08-11	Mutated
6	311/JB	24-04-04	04-05-09	24-06-10	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	27-06-11	27-08-11	Mutated
7	438/JB	24-04-04	04-05-09	24-06-10	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	27-06-11	27-08-11	Mutated
Tehsil and District T.T. Singh										
8	317/JB	05-07-04	24-06-10	01-03-11	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	29-06-11	25-08-11	Mutated
9	378/JB	05-07-04	29-05-09	01-03-11	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	29-06-11	25-08-11	Mutated
10	385/JB	05-07-04	29-05-09	01-03-11	22-08-08	16-06-11	09-05-09	02-07-11	25-08-11	Mutated
11	384/JB	05-07-04	29-05-09	01-03-11	22-08-08	16-06-11	09-05-09	02-07-11	25-08-11	Mutated
12	383/JB	05-07-04	24-06-10	01-03-11	22-08-08	16-06-11	09-05-09	02-07-11	25-08-11	Mutated
13	390/JB	05-07-04	29-05-09	01-03-11	22-08-08	16-06-11	09-05-09	01-07-11	25-08-11	Mutated
14	469/JB	05-07-04	29-05-09	01-03-11	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	01-07-11	25-08-11	Mutated
15	396/JB	05-07-04	24-06-10	01-03-11	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	01-07-11	23-08-11	Mutated
16	398/JB	05-07-04	24-06-10	01-03-11	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	30-06-211	22-08-11	Mutated
17	400/JB	05-07-04	24-06-10	01-03-11	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	30-06-11	22-08-11	Mutated
18	401/JB	05-07-04	29-05-09	01-03-11	03-10-07	16-06-11	09-05-09	30-06-11	22-08-11	Mutated
19	388/JB Interchange	1-12-10 & 30-03-12	13-03-14	14-05-14	10-05-12	21-08-14	14-03-14	25-08-14	09-09-14	Mutated
20	401/JB Interchange	1-12-10 & 30-03-12	13-03-14	14-05-14	10-05-12	21-08-14	14-03-14	25-08-14	09-09-14	Mutated
21	383/JB Interchange	1-12-10 & 30-03-12	14-05-14	04-08-14	10-05-12 & 28-03-15		15-05-14			DPAC of some

Sr.#	Name of Village	Detail of Notification			Rate of Land approved by DPAC	Date of Approval by BOR	Date of Notices U/s 5-A	Date of Notices U/s 9&10	Date Of announcement of Award	Mutation
		u/s 4	u/s 5	u/s 6	Date					
Tehsil Shorkot District Jhang										
1	487/JB	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	9/19/2012	20-05-11	9/25/2012	4/10/2013	Mutated
2	488/JB	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	9/19/2012	20-05-11	9/25/2012	4/10/2013	Mutated
3	489/JB	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	9/19/2012	20-05-11	9/25/2012	4/10/2013	Mutated
4	490/JB	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	9/19/2012	20-05-11	9/26/2012	4/11/2013	Mutated
5	406/JB	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	9/19/2012	20-05-11	9/26/2012	4/11/2013	Mutated
6	505/JB	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	9/19/2012	20-05-11	9/27/2012	4/12/2013	Mutated
7	494/JB	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	9/19/2012	20-05-11	9/27/2012	4/12/2013	Mutated
8	496/JB	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	9/19/2012	20-05-11	9/27/2012	4/12/2013	Mutated
9	Kalo Wala	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	10/24/2013	20-05-11	10/28/2013	11/7/2013	Mutated
10	500/JB	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	9/19/2012	20-05-11	8/20/2013	8/28/2013	Mutated
11	504/JB	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	10/24/2013	20-05-11	10/28/2013	11/7/2013	Mutated
12	501/JB	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	10/24/2013	20-05-11	10/28/2013	11/6/2013	Mutated
13	Rakh Kotla	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	9/19/2012	20-05-11	9/26/2012	4/11/2013	Mutated
14	7-Gagh	06-07-04	14-05-11	24-08-11	26-04-12	10/24/2013	20-05-11	10/28/2013	11/6/2013	Mutated
15	487/JB Interchange	30-03-12	13-03-14	14-05-14	02-05-12	11/20/2014	14-03-14	10-12-14	12/10/2014	in process
16	Rakh Kotla Interchange	30-03-12	13-03-14	14-05-14	02-05-12	11/20/2014	14-03-14	10-12-14	12/10/2014	in process

Annex-X: Office Order for Formation of GRC

NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Office of the Director (Land) M-4

Kamalpur Interchange, Sargodha Road, Faisalabad

Ph: 041-8879154-55. Fax: 8879153

No.Dir(Land)/M-4/NHA/2015/3657

2015 March, 2015


SUBJECT: OFFICE ORDERS

With reference to office order no. 1(1)/NHA/EALS/2009/26 dated 08-10-2009 issued by Assistant Director (L&S) HQ (Copy enclosed with Scope Work for each committee)

1. It is hereby informed that following committees has already been constituted with approval of Chairman NHA and further notified vide above mentioned office order for whole project M-4 (Section-I, II& III) including interchanges.

- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LARU)
- Project Management Unit (PMU)
- Land Acquisition Unit (LAU)
- Project Resettlement Unit (PRU)
- Implementation and Monitoring Unit (IMU)
- Grievances Redress Cell (GRC)

2. These committees are already existing at the project level and will continue working with previously mentioned scope of work.


(Shaukat Hussain Baloch)
Director (Land) M-4

Distribution

All Concerned

Copy for Information

- Member (Central Zone) NHA, Lahore
- Member (Coordination) NHA, Islamabad
- G.M (EALS), NHA, Islamabad
- G.M (M-4), NHA, Faisalabad
- CCAP, NHA, Islamabad
- Director (L&S) HQ, NHA Islamabad
- JS, MOC

NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY
Office of the Director (LM&IS) M-4

Kamalpur Interchange, Sargodha Road, Faisalabad
Ph:041-8879154-55, Fax:8879153

No: ()Dir/(Land)/M-4/NHA/2015/365^B

20th March, 2015

Subject: - **CIRCULAR**

It is hereby circulated that APC's & GRC's have been constituted at all villages (32) falling in Section-II (Gojra-Shorkot) M-4 project.

2. The list is attached.

Shoukat 20/3/15
(Shoukat Hussain Balouch)
Director (Land) M-4

Copy to:-

- Member (Central Zone) NHA, Lahore
- Member (Coordination) NHA, Islamabad
- G.M (EALS) NHA, Islamabad
- G.M (M-4) NHA, Faisalabad
- C.C.A.P, NHA, Faisalabad
- Director (L&S) HQ, NHA, Islamabad
- A.D (Land) M-4 NHA, Faisalabad
- L.A.O (M-4) NHA, Faisalabad

Annex-XI - Minutes of meetings held by Grievance Redress Committee

نیشنل یاتی وے اتھارٹی پر وجہ تک ایم-4

آج مورخہ ۰۳/۰۷ کو کلینر ۳۹۸ بجائی گئے لوگ ٹپ سٹو میں

APs کا اجلاس ہوا جس میں مڈانٹرن فوٹو سے ملاقات کی گئی اور ان سے

دو فوائد کئے مڈانٹرن ایسے ہیں جنہوں نے ابھی تک معاوضہ وصول نہیں کیا۔

اور کتنے لوگ ایسے ہیں جنہوں نے فوٹو سٹریکچر کا معاوضہ ابھی تک وصول

نہیں کیا۔ ہم ان سے کیا کہ حلہ معاوضہ وصول کریں تاکہ کنسٹرکشن کا کام

شروع ہو سکے۔ اس سلسلے میں مڈانٹرن کو استیاءر ٹپس کئے گئے اور

APs کی تشکیل کے بارے میں بات کی گئی کہ لوگ اپنی رہنمی

سے ملنے بنائیں اور یہاں سائلو ڈال کر رابطہ بحال ہو سکے

یہاں گاؤں کا ریٹ سٹیم لگا یا گیا ہے جو کہ ریٹ لگایا گیا (5,00,000)

کلہ ریٹ (1,50,000) لگا یا گیا ہے۔

علاقہ نمبر ۱

۱۲

۱۲
نور احمد

۱۲

پتھر سنگھ

مقامی
AP ڈیوڈ
Kha

نیشنل ہائی وے اتھارٹی M-4 پراجیکٹ

مورخہ 11/10/2019 کو ہم نے بسلسلہ فراہمی معلومات LARP چک

نمبر 398/J8 سے کا دورہ کیا وہاں پر متاثرین موٹروے سے فرداً فرداً ملے اور

انہیں منصوبے کی افادیت سے آگاہ کیا نیز متاثرین کو نقصانات (فصلات، درخت، سٹکچر) کے متعلق

معلومات فراہم کیں۔ متاثرین کو حصول معاوضہ کے طریقہ سے آگاہ کیا اور متعدد متاثرین نے حصول

معاوضہ کی تصدیق بھی کی۔

انہیں کسی قسم کی شکایت یا حصول معلومات کیلئے NHA کے دفاتر واقع فیصل آباد اور ٹوبہ ٹیک

سنگھ کا پتہ بتایا اور متاثرین موٹروے میں معلوماتی کتابچہ بھی تقسیم کئے گئے اس کے علاوہ پوسٹر بھی

لگائے اس موقع پر نمبر دار دیہہ ہذا بھی موجود تھے۔ اس تمام کارروائی کی تصاویر بھی بنائی گئی ہیں۔

تعمیراتی حقیقتیں عذر دار کے ڈسٹریکٹ میں متاثرین موٹروے سے ملنے والی

اور انہیں منصوبے سے آگاہ کیا اور انہیں موٹروے سے متعلق

مختصہ 398 ج ب جی
مختصہ 398 ج ب جی

تعمیراتی حقیقتیں عذر دار کے ڈسٹریکٹ میں

398 J8

نیشنل ہائی ویس اتھارٹی

(ایم۔) پرائیکٹ

ماضی شین تارین

تاریخ 19-10-11

یک نمبر 398/JB

سیریل نمبر	نام مع ولدیت	دستخط انشان انگوٹھا
1	عقیدہ محمد ولد امیر دہلی 33303-3539193-5	عقیدہ محمد
2	محمد سعید ولد اجمل 33303-2115474-9	محمد سعید
3	علی احمد ولد سعید انیسٹر 33303-0521121-3	علی احمد
4	محمد یاسر ولد محمد سعید 33303-3272564-1	محمد یاسر
5	ظفر اقبال ولد ظفر اقبال	ظفر اقبال
6	محمد علی ولد لالہ 33303-2143217-1	محمد علی
7	محمد سعید ولد محمد سعید	محمد سعید
8		
9		
10		
11		

GRC

آج مورخہ 15¹² 2014 کو ہم نے جلسہ 304 غسل ٹولہ سے منع ٹولہ سٹک سٹاک کا دورہ کیا۔ جس میں مقررین، مقررین، مقررین 4-11 سے ملاقات کرنا تھا۔ مقررین سے ہم نے کہا کہ آپ لوگ ایسا نہ کرنا۔ مقررین سے 4-11 کی ذمہ داری آگے اسٹیج کا معاملہ ارسال نہیں کرنا۔ مزید یہ کہ ہم Grievance Redressal Committee کی تشکیل کی جس میں مقررین، مقررین، مقررین کے نام درج ذیل ہیں۔

Grievance Redressal

Abdul
عبدالرزاق
مقررین

محمد اظہار
محمد اظہار
مقررین

محمد شریف
مقررین

محمد اکرم
محمد اکرم
مقررین
0344-8790304

محمد مصطفیٰ
محمد مصطفیٰ
مقررین
0344-6415039

محمد
محمد

غلام مصطفیٰ
غلام مصطفیٰ
مقررین

محمد مصطفیٰ
محمد مصطفیٰ
مقررین
0344-7740199

APC

آج صوفیہ 15/12 کو ہم نے جینہ 307 عقیل و سلمہ
ضلع ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ کا دورہ کیا۔ جس میں ماہرین مناشرین موٹر ٹریک 4-11 سے
ملاقات کرنا تھا۔ ہم نے مناشرین سے کہا کہ آپ لوگ ایسا رقم جو کہ
موٹر ٹریک 4-11 کی زر زمین آٹھ فی اسی ماہانہ رقم وینڈل سہولت
مزید نہ کہ Affected Person Committee کی تشکیل کی جین کے ممبران
اور عہدہ داران کے نام وغیرہ جمع کرنا ہیں۔

محمد الہی
عہدہ الزانی
سوشل ویبلانٹرز

15/12/14
محمد الحقار اصفیہ
سوشل ویبلانٹرز

7 شکارہ
15/12/14
محمد شریف
بیٹواری

فہیمہ
فاہیمہ علی ولد علی علیہ
0333-2353780

اصفیہ
ما جی اصف علی ولد فلاح نبی
0334-9600499

محمد الہی
محمد الہی ولد اللہ
0300-6556907

محمد سعید نعیم
محمد اصف نعیم ولد ملاک اسرار
عینل سکرٹری
0344-8611307

Fazwan Ali
فرزانہ علی ولد محمد صادق
0346-4849307

GRC

آج ہم نے عدالت 12/15/2014 کو جملہ 360 غنم گولہ 5
غنم گولہ پیش کنندہ کا درجہ لیا۔ جس کی وجہ سے غنم گولہ خریدنے والے ملاقات
کے خلاف ہم نے غنم گولہ سے لیا کہ وہ ایسا رقم جو کہ موٹر سے 4-11
کی زد میں آتا ہے اس کا معاوضہ وصول نہیں
مقرر ہے کہ ہم نے Grievance Redressal Committee کی تشکیل کی
جس کے ممبران امر علیہ داران کے نام ذیل ہیں۔

عبدلرزاق
مسئول عدالت

محمد امتیاز عثمان
مسئول عدالت

3 مئی
15/15/14
محمد شریف
بھولا

محمد شرف
محمد شرف ولد عالم دین
محمد

ممتاز احمد
ممتاز احمد ولد غلام محمد
محمد عزیز سیکریٹری

محمد اسلم ولد محمد یوسف
محمد

M. Saleem
محمد اسلم ولد محمد یوسف
محمد
0341-7960931

Handwritten note in the left margin.

M. Saleem
محمد اسلم ولد محمد یوسف
محمد
110

APC

آج صرف 12/14 کو ہیجے میں سے صرف 378
 عین و فیصلہ کو ہیجے میں سے صرف 378
 سے ملے گا کہ کیا تھا۔ ہم نے ہیجے میں سے صرف 378
 م-4 کی زد میں آئی ہے اس کا معائنہ حاصل کریں۔
 مزید یہ کہ ہم نے Affected Person Committee کی تشکیل
 میں نے کہا کہ ان کو ہمہ گیران کے نام لیا گیا ہے۔

محمد زبیر
 سوشل ورکر

محمد شریف
 بیورو

محمد امین / منان
 سوشل ورکر

محمد امین
 سوشل ورکر
 0346-6480900

Farooq
 فاروق اعظمی
 0306-650628

محمد امین
 سوشل ورکر

محمد طارق
 طارق M.A

محمد امین
 سوشل ورکر

Annex-XII - Project Information Brochure for DPs



اطلاع برائے متاثرین موٹروے (M-4) پراجیکٹ

متاثرین موٹروے (M-4) کو اطلاع دی جاتی ہے کہ لینڈ ایکویزیشن کلکٹر نے تحصیل گوجرہ اور تحصیل ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ کے

پکوک نمبر (305/JB, 304 /JB, 307/JB, 310/JB, 360/JB, 311/JB, 438/JB, 317/JB, 378/JB, 383/JB, 384/JB, 385/JB, 390/JB, 396/JB 398/JB, 400/JB, 401/JB,

469/JB) کے نقصانات بعد الاؤنس کے ایوارڈ جاری کر دیے ہیں جو درج ذیل ہیں۔

(1) - زمین (2) - فصل (3) - درختاں (پھلدار وغیر پھلدار)

(4) - اسٹریکچر (عمارت، ٹیوب ویل و ڈیرہ جات وغیرہ)

(5) - گذارہ الاؤنس (بشرح 272.50 روپے فی مرلہ)

(6) - شدید متاثرہ الاؤنس (بشرح 136.25 روپے فی مرلہ)

(7) - کاروباری الاؤنس (بشرح 21000 روپے) بشرط تامل اطلاق

(8) - آبپاشی الاؤنس (بشرح 7000 روپے) بشرط تامل اطلاق

(9) - نقل و حمل الاؤنس (بشرح 6000 روپے) بشرط تامل اطلاق

نوٹ:- (1) - درختاں اور اسٹریکچر کے ملے بہ 15% کٹوتی نہیں کی جائے گی۔ نہ صرف پورا معاوضہ ادا کیا جائے گا بلکہ ملے بھی مالک/AP کی ملکیت ہوگا۔

(2) - زمین کے معاوضہ میں بورڈ آف ریونیو کی منظور شدہ قیمت فی ایکٹر کے ساتھ 15% اضافی معاوضہ بھی دیا جائے گا۔

مندرجہ بالا تمام معاوضہ جات کے متعلق کسی قسم کی معلومات کے لیے ہمارے درج ذیل دفاتر میں ملکیتی ریکارڈ کے ساتھ تشریف لا کر معلومات لی جاسکتی ہیں اور لینڈ ایکویزیشن کلکٹر سے اپنے مکمل ریکارڈ فرم ملکیت، بیان حلفی، شناختی کارڈ، شناختی کارڈ، تصدیق کنندہ (نمبر دار و خسر و گروادری وغیرہ کے ساتھ فائل جمع کروا کر اپنا معاوضہ وصول کر سکتے ہیں۔

(1) - دفتر اسسٹنٹ ڈائریکٹر لینڈ میٹنل ہائی وے اتھارٹی، شمال پورائٹر چیج فیصل آباد فون نمبر:- 041-8879155

(2) - دفتر انسپکٹر (M-4) میٹنل ہائی وے اتھارٹی، 114- نیو ہاؤسنگ کالونی نمبر 2 جھنگ روڈ ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ

فون نمبر آفس:- 046-2517500

موبائل نمبر:- 0345-7656230

بجکم

جنرل منیجر (M-4)

Annex-XIII: Women Situation Analysis Survey



NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT) LIMITED (NESPAC)

NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY (NHA)

NATIONAL TRADE CORRIDOR PROJECTS
(Faisalabad – Khanewal Motorway Project)

Women Situation Survey

A. Name of Interviewer: Shehnila

Date: 05-08-11

B. Site Location:

Sub-village _____

Village/Town 469

Union Council 120116

Tehsil & District _____

Permanent Address:

Char - 469

=====

1. Name of Respondent/ Affectee BIBI KHAN

2. What is your age? 20 Years

3. What is your education? NO

4. Are you married NO

5. How many children do you have?

I. Male _____ II. Female _____ III. Total _____

6. What is your occupation?

I. House Wife II. Working Woman _____

(If housewife then go to Q. No. 11)

7. If case of working women what is your nature of work?

I. Office _____

II. Field _____

III. Both _____

8. How much salary do you receive per month? Rs. _____

9. Do you have full power to spend your money the way you like?

I. Yes _____

II. No _____

10. Do you save some money from your household income every month?

I. Yes _____

II. No _____

11. In addition to household, do you do any other work for earning some money:

I. Yes _____

II. No

12. If yes, what type of work is this?

13. Where do you work?

I. In your house

II. Out of your house _____

15. What is your earning per month from this work? Rs. _____

16. Do you want to learn some skills for earning your livelihoods?

I. Yes

II. No _____

17. If yes, what type of skills?

stitching

18. Should women get education?

I. Yes II. No _____

19. Do you also work in the agriculture fields?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

20. If yes, how many hours per day? _____ Hours

I. Part Time _____ II. Full Time _____

21. What are the sources of water for your domestic use

I. Public Water Supply II. Hand Pumps III. Channel IV. Any other _____

22. What are the pressing needs of the women of the area

Gas, Hospital, Transport

23. Is there any association/organization of females in this area?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

If yes then what is its name and area of work

24. Do you know about the proposed Motorway Project

I. Yes II. No _____

25. In your opinion, should this Project be implemented here

I. Yes II. No _____

If yes, then reasons

for future
development

If no, then reasons

26. In your opinion, what will be possible impacts of this Motorway Project

During Construction

Income source
will be distrute.

After Construction

Good for
economic development
& betterment
of people.

27. What protective measures do you suggest to safeguard your interests

provide compensation
according to
current market
value.



NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT) LIMITED (NESPAK)

NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY (NHA)

NATIONAL TRADE CORRIDOR PROJECTS
(Faisalabad – Khanewal Motorway Project)

(10)

Women Situation Survey

A. Name of Interviewer: Amina

Date: 4-8-11

B. Site Location:

Sub-village _____

Village/Town 305

Union Council _____

Tehsil & District 90jra

Permanent Address:

Chak No. 305

=====

1. Name of Respondent/ Affectee Ayesha

2. What is your age? 22 Years

3. What is your education? Graduate

4. Are you married

5. How many children do you have?

I. Male 02 II. Female 02 III. Total _____

6. What is your occupation?

I. House Wife II. Working Woman _____

(If housewife then go to Q. No. 11)

7. If case of working women what is your nature of work?

I. Office _____

II. Field _____

III. Both _____

8. How much salary do you receive per month? Rs. _____

9. Do you have full power to spend your money the way you like?

I. Yes _____

II. No _____

10. Do you save some money from your household income every month?

I. Yes _____

II. No _____

11. In addition to household, do you do any other work for earning some money:

I. Yes _____

II. No _____

12. If yes, what type of work is this?

13. Where do you work?

I. In your house _____

II. Out of your house _____

15. What is your earning per month from this work? Rs. _____

16. Do you want to learn some skills for earning your livelihoods?

I. Yes _____

II. No _____

17. If yes, what type of skills?

18. Should women get education?

I. Yes _____

II. No _____

19. Do you also work in the agriculture fields?

I. Yes _____ II. No

20. If yes, how many hours per day? _____ Hours

I. Part Time _____ II. Full Time

21. What are the sources of water for your domestic use

I. Public Water Supply II. Hand Pumps III. Channel IV. Any other _____

22. What are the pressing needs of the women of the area

water, Sui gas.

23. Is there any association/organization of females in this area?

I. Yes _____ II. No

If yes then what is its name and area of work

24. Do you know about the proposed Motorway Project

I. Yes _____ II. No

25. In your opinion, should this Project be implemented here

I. Yes _____ II. No

If yes, then reasons

If no, then reasons

Compensation less

26. In your opinion, what will be possible impacts of this Motorway Project

During Construction

→ The agricultural
resources will
be disturbed

After Construction

Beneficial for
the development
of Area

27. What protective measures do you suggest to safeguard your interests

→ Our livelihood
will be lost
so we should
be given other
source of income.


Annex-XIV: Attendance Sheet of the Participants Of Consultation

Public Consultation Meetings Section –II (Gojra – Shorkot) M-4 Project

Venue: Chak 500

Date: _____

Attendance Sheet

No.	Name	Signature / Thumb Impression	Village
1	محمد علی بی		Chak 500
	زینت زوم کا لکھوڑ	زینت	-
	ماہر علی	ماہر	//
	یاو محمد	یاو	
	ہبہ کھن	ہبہ	
	مہر	مہر	6

Public Consultation Meetings Section-II (Gojra - Shorkot) M-4 Project

Venue: _____

Date: _____

Attendance Sheet

No.	Name	Signature / Thumb Impression	Village
13	محمد العزیز دہانہ		2500
14	محمد مصطفیٰ دہانہ		"
15	ارشد الحق دہانہ		"
16	بیتا دہانہ		"
17	محمد سعید دہانہ		"
18	نسیب دہانہ		496 -2
19	فتح سعید دہانہ		2504
20	فتح نواز دہانہ		"
21	فام سعید دہانہ		"
22	سعید سعید دہانہ		496 -2
23	حمزہ سعید دہانہ		"
24	حمزہ سعید دہانہ		"

Public Consultation Meetings Section-II (Gojra - Shorkot) M-4 Project

Venue: 500/13

Date: 14-10-14

Attendance Sheet

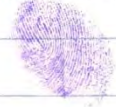


No.	Name	Signature / Thumb Impression	Village
1	جمال احمد ولد محمد سابق	جمال	اناروالا
2	محمد نذیر ولد محمد شمس	محمد نذیر	"
3	اصغر علی ولد محمد شمس	اصغر علی	"
4	ظہور احمد ولد محمد سعید	ظہور احمد	494 -250
5	رب نواز ولد حاجی لوانہ	رب نواز	"
6	محمد محمود ولد خان		-255
7	محمد انور ولد کیندا		"
8	حق نواز ولد محمد ایوب	حق نواز	"
9	رفیق عباس ولد محمد خان		"
10	جیب احمد ولد بیسوان		-250
11	اللہ داد ولد بیسوان		"
12	محمد اعجاز ولد اصغر علی	محمد اعجاز	"

Public Consultation Meetings Section -II (Gojra - Shorkot) M-4 Project

Venue: Govt. Primary School 383/5B

Date: 15-10-16

Attendance Sheet

No.	Name	Signature / Thumb Impression	Village
13	محمد رفیقان دلا عبدالعزیز		383 =2
14	صابر علی دلا نرفان علی	صابر علی	"
15	بابر حسین دلا نرفان علی	بابر	"
16	عبدالرشید دلا کریم بیٹی		"
17	عسقم قدیر دلا علی محمد		"
18	محمد اختر دلا عبداللیم	محمد اختر	385 =2
19	محمد عبداللیم دلا محمد حفیظ	محمد حفیظ	"
20	عبدالستار دلا دلی محمد	عبدالستار	"

Public Consultation Meetings Section -II (Goira - Shorkot) M-4 Project

Venue: *Govt* Primary School 388/513*Date: *15-10-14*Attendance Sheet



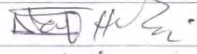
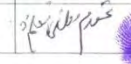

No.	Name	Signature / Thumb Impression	Village
1	دکتر حسین دلا محمد طیفیل	<i>Dak. Hussain</i>	$\frac{378}{-2}$
2	فاروق انجم دلا محمد ارشد	<i>Farooq</i>	"
3	شیراز احمد دلا منور حسین	<i>Shiraz</i>	$\frac{390}{-2}$
4	محمد شایب شاہین دلا محمد یعقوب	<i>M. Shah</i>	"
5	سلطان بخش دلا محمد شتاق	<i>Sultan</i>	$\frac{384}{-2}$
6	محمد یاقین دلا خالد حسین	<i>M. Yaqin</i>	"
7	نام محمد دلا خالد حسین	<i>M. Muhammad</i>	"
8	محمد آصف دلا محمد یعقوب	<i>M. Asif</i>	$\frac{383}{-2}$
9	لیاقت علی دلا محمد سلیم	<i>Liaqat</i>	"
10	سعید احمد دلا احمد رتہ	<i>Saeed</i>	"
11	محمد اعجاز دلا قاسم علی	<i>M. Ijaz</i>	"
12	محمد اعجاز دلا فوسلی محمد	<i>M. Ijaz</i>	"

Public Consultation Meetings Section –II (Gojra – Shorkot) M-4 Project

Venue: Govt Primary School Chak No. 310/5B

Date: 15-10-14

Attendance Sheet

No.	Name	Signature / Thumb Impression	Village
13	بشیر احمد ولد محمد رفیق		$\frac{360}{2}$
14	عظیم رسول ولد محمد علی		$\frac{438}{2}$
15	مظاہر حسین ولد محمد علی		=
16	محبت عباس ولد عظیم عباس	Assmat Abbas	$\frac{305}{2}$
17	محمد نواز ولد عظیم احمد	محمد نواز	=
18	الکاف حسین ولد محمد شفیع		=
19	محمد یونس ولد اسیر علی	محمد یونس	=
20	محمد اسلم ولد محمد حسین	محمد اسلم	$\frac{304}{2}$
21	محمد افضل ولد محمد حسین	محمد اسلم	=
22	محمد مصطفیٰ ولد محمد یونس	M. Mustafa	=
23	محمد لیفان ولد محمد مصطفیٰ	محمد لیفان	=
24	عظیم مصطفیٰ ولد الوداد	 	$\frac{311}{2}$

Public Consultation Meetings Section –II (Gojra – Shorkot) M-4 Project

Venue: Gout Primary School Chak No. 310/523

Date: 15-10-14

Attendance Sheet

No.	Name	Signature / Thumb Impression	Village
1	قررتد علی دلا محمد صادق	Farzand Ali	307
2	اکبر علی دلا صفیول الحق	اکبر علی	=
3	محمد انور دلا احمد دتہ	محمد انور	=
4	علی رضا دلا محمد صیف	علی رضا	2310
5	سیف الدد دلا مختار بیٹا اللہ	سیف الدد	=
6	محمد اقبال دلا محمد اقبال		=
7	صفیر اللہ دلا مختار بیٹا اللہ	صفیر اللہ	=
8	محمد اعجاز دلا محمد سعید	محمد اعجاز	=
9	محمد افضل دلا محمد سعید	محمد افضل	=
10	ارشد علی دلا رحمت علی	ارشد علی	=
11	میرزا محمد دلا محمود سعید	میرزا محمد	360
12	میرزا محمد دلا محمد سعید	میرزا محمد	=

Public Consultation Meetings Section –II (Gojra – Shorkot) M-4 Project

Venue: *Govt. Primary School Chak No 396/JR*

Date: *15-10-14*

Attendance Sheet




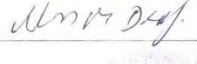


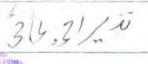

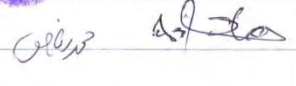
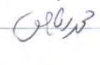
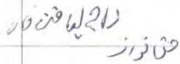

No.	Name	Signature / Thumb Impression	Village
13	<i>محمد طارق ولد محمد اسلم</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>401</i> <i>=2</i>
14	<i>محمد عمران ولد ساج محمد</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>"</i>
15	<i>فقیر محمد بھٹو</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>398</i> <i>=2</i>
16	<i>تمیزا زلد کالان</i>	<i>Mangry</i>	<i>396</i> <i>=2</i>

Public Consultation Meetings Section-II (Gojra - Shorkot) M-4 Project

Venue: Govt Primary School Chak 396/5A

Date: 15.10.14

Attendance Sheet

No.	Name	Signature / Thumb Impression	Village
1	مظفر عباس دلد محمد نواز		469 -2
2	محمد اصبح دلد محمد نوبید		"
3	رب نواز دلد لیسار خان		"
4	محمد دلاز دلد اللہ دتہ		400 -2
5	محمد صادق دلد جیرا خ دین		"
6	محمد عمران دلد محمد اعجاز علی		396 -2
7	نذیر احمد دلد محمد دریا م		"
8	محمد اقبال دلد دل خان		"
9	راجہ علی شان دلد خالد دود		"
10	محمد ریاض دلد رحیم دود		"
11	راجہ لیاقت علی دلد اسم خان		"
12	سوق نواز دلد مراد		"

Public Consultation Meetings Section -II (Gojra - Shorkot) M-4 Project

(2)

Venue: Govet Primary School Chak # 487/JTB

Date: 14-10-14

Attendance Sheet

No.	Name	Signature / Thumb Impression	Village
15	محمد علی دلا طالب حق	M. Jamal	2487
16	بابر علی دلا کا مشتق علی	بابر علی	$\frac{498}{-20}$
17	محمد علی دلا دیر دلا امیر علی	Taqi Jamal	$\frac{489}{-2}$
18	اشفاق احمد دلا محمد عبداللہ	اشفاق احمد	"
19	محمد اسم دلا حاجی محمد یونس	اشفاق احمد	"
20	امیر حسین دلا امیر خان		2490
21	ضیاء اللہ دلا امیر خان		"
22	محمد اشفاق دلا قطار اللہ		"
23	محمد اسحاق دلا محمد حنیف	محمد اشفاق	"
24	محمد افضل دلا محمد علی	محمد اشفاق	"
25	محمد مراد دلا امیر خان		"
26	محمد حنیف دلا امیر خان		"

Public Consultation Meetings Section -II (Gojra - Shorkot) M-4 Project

(1)

Venue: Govt Primary School Chak No. 487/13

Date 14-10-14

Attendance Sheet

No.	Name	Signature / Thumb Impression	Village
1	محمد اہمد ولد حاجی بی بی بخش		
2	محمد نواز ولد حاجی بی بی بخش		487 -2
3	محمد اللہ شہید ولد جمال دین		"
4	محمد علی ولد بیکت علی		"
5	محمد انور ولد طالب حسین		"
6	اصغر علی ولد مختار علی		"
7	اصغر علی ولد بی بی بخش		"
8	محمد استار ولد جمال دین		"
9	محمد ادرار ولد جمال دین		"
10	عظیم یار ولد بیکت علی		"
11	فقیر محمد ولد محمد بخش		"
12	محمد انیس ولد محمد بخش		"
13	محمد ابراہیم ولد محمد اسماعیل		"
14	محمد انیس ولد جمال		"

Public Consultation Meetings Section -II (Gojra - Shorkot) M-4 Project

Venue: Primary School Chak No. 7-Gogh

Date: 14-10-14

Attendance Sheet


No.	Name	Signature / Thumb Impression	Village
13	احقر رضا بھٹو ولد مخدوم علی	تھمب پرنٹ	راکھ لہوہ
14	محمد صادق ولد بیسار	محمد صادق	گکھ
15	محمد اصفان ولد بیسار دل خان	تھمب پرنٹ	=
16	شہیر حسین ولد محمد جعفر	شہیر حسین	=
17	دوست محمد ولد بیسار رحمان	دوست محمد	=
18	قاسم محمد اصفان ولد نار رحمان	قاسم محمد اصفان	=
19	محمد زائر ولد طالب حسین	محمد زائر	=
20	سجاد حسین ولد طالب حسین	سجاد حسین	=
21	محمد حیات ولد محمد نواز	تھمب پرنٹ	=
22	محمد الیم ولد محمد خان	تھمب پرنٹ	=
23	سجاد بھٹو ولد محمد اصفان	تھمب پرنٹ	=
24	باتر ولد امیر خان	تھمب پرنٹ	=

Public Consultation Meetings Section -II (Gojra - Shorkot) M-4 Project

Venue: Primary School 7-Gagh

Date: 14.10.14

Attendance Sheet

No.	Name	Signature / Thumb Impression	Village
1	محمد اکرم شاہ دلہ بیاں صاحب شاہ قریبی یا تھی	محمد اکرم شاہ	25
2	ابن اللہ دلہ محمد رمضان	ابن اللہ	"
3	قیام اللہ دلہ محمد تریٹن	قیام اللہ	"
4	سرفراز دلہ بیاں فاضل	سرفراز	"
5	محمد دین دلہ محمد رمضان	محمد دین	"
6	اللہ دسایا دلہ قوامی		"
7	محمد رمضان دلہ فاضل	محمد رمضان	رکھ لوٹا
8	سریا دلہ لیا در خان	سریا	"
9	جسٹین دلہ محمد صادق	محمد جسٹین	"
10	امجاز حسین دلہ کاتب حسین	امجاز حسین	"
11	سرفراز دلہ کاتب حسین	سرفراز خان	"
12	خالد علی دلہ بیاں ظفر علی	خالد علی	"

**NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**

National Trade Corridor Highway Investment Program (NTCHIP)

Faisalabad – Khanewal Motorway Project (M 4)

Section 2 Gojra-Shorkot (62 Km)

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

June 2015

Prepared by:

NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY, GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE CORRECTION ACTION PLAN

1. This corrective Action Plan (CAP) covers the involuntary resettlement impacts associated with the land acquisition of land for the Section-2 which is a component of the project. Acquisition of land for the project commenced in accordance with Government legislation and resettlement assistance policies prior to project preparation under ADB financed Project preparatory TA. The objective of this CAP is to ensure that compensation, assistance and other required mitigation measures fully comply with ADB's SPS as well as Government Requirements through the provision of supplementary compensation, assistance and other gap filling measures to ensure compliance. The CAP is a standards document (as understood in the context of ADB's SPS) and has the same status and standing as a Resettlement Plan. It is a document owned and endorsed by the executing agency and requiring ADB concurrence. The CAP requires disclosure and updating (if needed) prior to implementation as well as final endorsement and concurrence from ADB prior to approval of commencement of civil works. The CAP is to be considered as an Addendum to the resettlement plan with policies, principles and entitlements to apply as set out in the resettlement plan.

2. NHA, the Executing Agency (EA) is required to ensure conformity of LARP and CAP with the ADB's social safeguard policy and implementation requirements. In this respect, the critical aspect of the component of M4 section 2 is to ascertain whether the procedure for land acquisition is in accordance with the national laws and that of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) for Involuntary Resettlement.

3. The due diligence review of the land acquisition in Faisalabad-Khanewal Motorway Project (M4), section II comprising Gojra to Shorkot section, was conducted to ascertain whether land acquisition and compensation process was consistent with the Involuntary Resettlement Policy and requirements as stipulated in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS); the Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894; and to ensure compensation of all displaced persons (DPs) at full replacement costs. The following aspects of IR policy and SPS 2009 were carefully studied during the review:

- Review the adequacy of the resettlement project preparation in consultation with NHA and displaced persons;
- Conduct FGDs with affected households to identify any gaps or grievance with regard to the resettlement planning and implementation aspects;
- Verify data and compensation provided and validate with affected families;
- Prepare remedial or corrective measures if required both in terms of policy and implementation on institutional issues;
- This document summarizes the findings of the Due-diligence study and provides a set of mitigation measures to be implemented in order to fill the gaps between the Borrower's legislation and policies of ADB to ensure that the project is in compliance with the

requirements set out in ADB’s Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) with respect to involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples.

- The relevant laws and regulations of Pakistan and that of the Bank’s SPS are the basis for the review and adequacy on resettlement resources and assistance, including mitigation measures to address negative impact and enhance the quality of the process of land acquisition and resettlement operation and management.
- The recommendations provided in this document are established as Corrective Action Plan that needs to be carried out by NHA in compliance with SPS.

1. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

4. The Section –II of the M-4 includes the construction of four lane carriage way with three (03) interchanges. The total length of the Section-II is 62 km and it starts from end point of M-4 Section-I (Chainage 58+200) at Gojra-Jhang road and ends at chainage 120+200 km near Shorkot city (Chak No. 7/Gagh) after crossing through various rural settlements. The entire alignment of the project crosses through green fields and 100 meter ROW for 62 Km long carriageway and 40 meter ROW for interchanges loop carriageways at three locations has been acquired to execute the project civil works. The major cities and towns along the Section – II of the proposed Section of Motorway are Gojra, Toba Tek Singh and Shorkot city. Gojra and Toba Tek Singh are in District Toba Tek Singh and Shorkot is in District Jhang.

1.1 IMPACT ON LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

5. The project will require a total of 1554.96 acres of the land. Out of total required land main carriageway RoW will require 1497.12 acres and 57.8 acres of land for interchanges in 36 villages of District Toba Tek Singh and Jhang. Out of these, 1214.46 acres are privately owned land and remaining 340.5 acres are government (state owned) land. Table 1.1 below provides the summary of land acquired and figure 2.2 below highlights the areas involving land acquisition.

Table 1.1 Summary of Land Acquired

Sr. No.	Description	Proposed Facilities (Nos.)	Area to be Acquired (Acre)
1	Carriageway		
	Private Owned Land	-	1156.62
	Govt Owned Land	-	340.5
2	Interchange	3	57.84
	Total		1554.96

1.2 LOSS OF CROPPED AREA

6. The land acquired for the project is irrigated agricultural land. The land revenue record show that out of total 1214.46 acres of acquired land, the project has impact on 793.09 acres

of cropped area. In the project corridor, it is identified that majority of the affected land owners are not self-cultivators and the land owned by such affected households is cultivated either by one person of that family or is leased out to others in few cases. As per land harvest record the crop loss is identified on 446 affected households only. Village wise summary of the affected cropped area with entitled crop cultivators is tabulated in Table 2.3 below.

1.3 LOSS OF TREES

7. The project has impact on the fruit and non-fruit trees which will ultimately be removed from the ROW. Total number such trees come to 27302 (25308 trees fall with carriage way ROW and 1994 trees in Interchanges loops carriageway). Out of these 16104 are different type fruit trees and 11198 are non-fruit trees of different species. The tree loss will affect 513 persons (486 persons in carriageway and 27 in interchanges). The trees have been included in the Awards announced by the Collector for the respective mouzas. The mouza-wise information in respect of number and ownership of trees by type are summarized in Table 2.4 below.

1.4 LOSS OF STRUCTURES

8. During impact identification it was found that residential structures, farm houses/cattle yards and commercial structures (brick kiln and poultry farms) were also located within acquired ROW. According to the field inventory survey of the project affected assets, the project will impact 84 structures having 22 houses, 48 cattle yard/ farm yard, 02 brick kiln and 04 poultry farms, 01 mosque and 7 miscellaneous structures. Mouza-wise comparison of the total and affected areas of these structures shows that all these structures are affected to the extent of 96.34 % to 100 %. These are compensated on 100 % basis in the Awards. Except for 11 residential and 2 miscellaneous structures (Chappar) which are located in government owned land rest of identified structures including residential houses, farmyards and poultry farms are constructed by the land owners in their agricultural land acquired for ROW and are scattered along the entire 62 Km stretch of project road.

2. MAIN FINDINGS

9. The project corridor passes through rural settlements with agricultural farming as major source of income. Out of total 97% affected households are facing loss of their agricultural land in a varying degree. DP's census reflected that all land owners families are not self-cultivators of land and the crop loss impact data revealed that out of total 3570 land owner DPs only 446 (12.5%) affected households will face crop losses due to acquisition of land. Detailed socio economic survey of respondent population reflected that project affected households have multiple income sources and their dependency on land as income source is limited. The income analysis do not include women population interviewed during sample survey as they are not involved in income generating activity and their role is mainly limited to

the household work. Among the respondent households 51.25 are engaged with farming out of which 26.25% has farming as their single source of income while rest 25.0% have multiple sources including 13.25 % also involved in services sector and 10.75% involved in agro-based business including trading of agricultural inputs and produce etc. Rest 48.75% land owner families are involved in other income sources including government and private services 27.25%, business and other income sources 21.50%. Major income source analysis reflect that the income earning of affected land owners is not solely dependent on agricultural land as the household members of the farming communities are also engaged in other income earning sources. Therefore, impact on income of affected households facing loss of agricultural land for project is perceived to be limited.

10. The income levels of the DPs, which have been derived after their income analysis after detailed census. Most of them (32.63%) had incomes up to Rs 23000. 27.26% had income between Rs. 23000 to Rs.33000/ month. 23.54 % respondents belonged to the income group ranging between Rs.33000 to 43000/ month, and 16.06% had an income more than Rs.43000/ month. These income classes belong to various professions. Mostly labour class belongs to income group less than 13000/ month below official poverty line (OPL).

11. The individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status and include the poor, women and children are taken as vulnerable DPs. The vulnerable DPs as identified by income analysis in different groups are discussed as below. The DPs with income less than inflation adjusted OPL are considered as vulnerable DPs.

12. The following actions would need to be implemented as corrective actions to the LARP of interchanges:

13. Corrective Action Plan:

Table 2.1: Allowances and Assistanes in Addition to Compensation

S.NO	Type of Assistance	Allowance
1	Transportation Allowance	Rs.10000-25,000/HH
2	Temporary Housing (Rent)	Rs.39,630/HH
3	Income stabilization/Livelihood	Rs.39,630/HH
4	Transition Allowance	Rs.79,260/HH
5	Vulnerability Allowance	Rs.39,630/HH
6	Electrification Allowance	Rs.40,000/HH
7	Resettlement Assistance	Rs. 65400/HH

2.1 Consultation Process

14. In order to meet the criteria of meaningful consultation process, the consultation was started from early stages of the project by various stakeholders comprising of local officials, affected households, women, youth, business sectors and Displaced Persons (DPs). Various approaches were utilized in participatory process which included key informant's meeting, structured survey of households and informal group meetings. Main issues discussed during

consultations were: description of various project components, its activities and impacts; land acquisition process and approval of land prices; entitlement matrix; provisions made for the affectees in the LARF; criteria of evaluation of land, buildings and other infrastructure; compensation framework proposed for the affectees; grievances redress procedures.

2.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

15. A grievance redress mechanism has been designed to ensure that the complaints and grievances of displaced households are addressed and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. A three tier grievance redress structures (village level, Project Level, and NHA-HQ level) provided to effectively deal with the issues and concerns (of DPs/APs) related to social impact assessment, resettlement, asset valuation, compensation & rehabilitation.

3. Recommendations

16. Based on the findings of the DDS, the EA through the PMU needs to undertake the remaining activities;

- The payment of compensation and rehabilitation to DPs must be started immediately as calculated in the LARP, PMU should take a more pro-active role to initiate the payment process.
- No construction shall be done if displaced persons have not been fully paid based on the replacement cost
- The social safeguard Management Consultant will immediately launch the consultation process with DPs in order to take them under confidence regarding the payment process
- Establish a local committee, including community representation to monitor the progress and outcome of relocation.
- The price differentials to be paid to APs to comply with ADB's policy requirement of RC.
- NHA has already secured the services of an external monitoring expert to undertake monitoring of the payment process and validate payment of the top up amount to all the APs.
- The payment of top up amount will commence after ADB approves the LARP
- The entitlement matrix and LAR budget of LARP has made a provision for the top up amount.
- The entitlement matrix also provides allowances to support relocation of APs in and around the project area to the land in their vicinity. Other allowances such as shifting, rent, transition and severity/vulnerability allowance have been provided in the entitlement matrix and will paid to the APs once the LARP is approved.
- LARP implementation arrangements are already in place. NHA has a well-functioning field-based LAR unit in the Faisalabad office with outreach to all villages where the DPs

live. The LAR unit will make payments to APs following set procedures, as adopted for LARP of the carriageway component.

- Prior to startup of any civil works activities in the right of way and acquired land, all the above activities and actions proposed in the CAP below will be fully implemented and validated by external monitoring agency or monitoring agent.
- The CAP will be the subject of ongoing project monitoring.

Corrective Actions for implementation

Serial #	Corrective Actions	Responsible agency	Timeframe	Remarks
Land compensation				
1	Pay Rs. 11.941 Million as top up compensation to 1070 DPs.	NHA/EALS/LARU/ Land Acquisition Collector	Before startup of construction work.	This will be monitored and validated by external monitoring agency.
2	Pay Rs. 810.127 million as BOR land compensation to 3570 DPs	NHA/EALS/LARU/ Land Acquisition Collector	October 2015	As above
3	Pay 31.190 million as compensation of affected structures to 154 DPs		October 2015	As above
4	Pay 54.610 million as compensation of lost fruit and wood trees to 513 DPs.	EALS/LARU	October 2015	As above
5	Pay 75.818 million as crop compensation to 446DPs	EALS/LARU	October 2015	As above
Allowances payable under SPS				
6	Pay Rs. 0.872 million as livelihood allowance to 22 DP	NHA/LARU	October 2015	As above
7	Pay Rs. 2.100 million as business/transition allowance to 48 DP	NHA/LARU	October 2015	As above
8	Pay Rs. 0.330 million as rent to 22 DP	NHA/LARU	October 2015	As above
9	Pay Rs. 0.890 million as shifting allowance to 71 DPs	NHA/LARU	October 2015	As above
10	Pay Rs. 1.120 million to 28 DPs as electricity allowance (If applicable)	NHA/LARU	October 2015	As above
11	Pay Rs. 1.149 million as vulnerability allowance to 29 Dps	NHA/LARU	October 2015	As above
12	Pay Rs. 0.476 million as employment loss to 29	NHA/LARU		

Serial #	Corrective Actions	Responsible agency	Timeframe	Remarks
	DPs			
Other key actions				
13	All above actions to be implemented before startup of civil works	NHA/EALSLARU/ LAC		As above
14	Contract of external monitor	NHA/EALS/ GM/PD M4	June 2015	