

Resettlement Plan

August 2017

PAK: Jalalpur Irrigation Project

Prepared by Irrigation Department, Government of Punjab for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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PUNJAB IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT



Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

AUGUST 2017

ADB PDA 6006: PAK Detailed Design of Jalalpur Irrigation Project

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A.C	Assistant Commissioner
AHH	Affected Household
CAS	Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge
CoI	Corridor of Impact
CBO	Community Based Organizations
DC	Deputy Commissioners
DCR	District Census Report
DD	Deputy Director
DP	Displaced Person
DPAC	District Price Assessment Committee
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Entitlement Matrix
EMC	External Monitoring Consultant
FCC	Flood carrier channels
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IP	Indigenous People
LAA	Land Acquisition Act-1894
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
PIC	Project Implementation Consultant
PD	Project Director
PDA	Project Design Advance
PMO-Canals	Project Management Office for Canals
RD	Reduced Distance
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
RoW	Right of Way
SEU	Social & Environment Unit

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The following terms and definitions have been used in this Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP).

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

Col (Corridor of Impact): Col is working area falling within RoW or outside the ROW. It is generally used to restrict to carry out any civil/development activity.

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

Cut-off-date: The date that establishes DPs' eligibility to receive compensation for affected assets and to receive rehabilitation assistance. Any person who enters in the area after the announced cut of date or any assets established in corridor of impact after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation

Displaced Person (DP): Displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of involuntary acquisition of land for the Project

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

Income Restoration: Includes re-establishing income sources and livelihood of the DPs according to their status.

Involuntary Resettlement: Any physical or economic displacement where the DPs have no right to refuse the land acquisition by the state that result in their displacement. This occurs when land is acquired through (i) expropriation by invoking the eminent domain power of the state, or (ii) land is acquired through negotiated settlement when the pricing is negotiated in a process where expropriation will be the consequence of a failure in the negotiation.

Indigenous People: Refers to "ethnic minorities", "cultural minorities", "tribes", "natives", "indigenous cultural minorities", and "aboriginals" whose social or cultural beliefs and practices are distinct from the mainstream society and are, therefore, at greater risk of being disadvantaged in the development process.

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

Market Value: The value of an asset determined by market transaction of similar assets and finally arrived at after negotiations with the owners. It includes transaction costs and without the depreciation and deductions for salvaged building material.

Marginally Affected: Land or structure is affected less than 10 percent and the remaining portion is still viable for use.

Participation: A process that allows other stakeholders to influence and share control over development initiatives, decisions and the use of resources that affect them.

Relocation: The physical relocation of a DP from her/his pre-Project place of residence or business.

Replacement Cost: The value determined to be fair compensation for land based on its productive potential, the replacement cost of houses and structures (current fair market price of building materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material), and the market value of residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities.

Resettlement Effect: Loss of physical and non-physical assets; including homes, communities, productive land, income-earning assets & sources, users of resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks/ties, cultural identity and mutual help mechanisms.

Severely Affected: DPs who will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).

Squatters/Informal Settlers: People who occupy and use land without having any legal title, or right to use/possess the land/asset.

Stakeholders: Include the DPs and communities, proponents, private and public businesses, the host communities and other concerned departments/agencies that may be affected, benefit, have a role in the implementation or may influence the Project.

Vulnerable Groups: The marginalized or those distinct households or people who might face the risk of marginalization and suffer disproportionately from resettlement affects. These may include households with income below the poverty line, the landless, households headed by an elderly, female headed households, women and children, indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land.

Local Terms

pacca	-	house or building with concrete construction with burnt bricks
semi-pacca	-	house or building constructed with burnt bricks and mud
kacha	-	house constructed with un-burnt bricks and mud, or temporary wooden poles
tharah	-	informal sitting arrangements

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General

The Jalalpur Irrigation Project (JIP) involves the construction of a new irrigation system to benefit over 225,000 rural people of >80 villages in Jhelum and Khushab districts. Its direct beneficiaries will be small farmers who would get regular irrigation supplies and increased agricultural production. The project would reduce land degradation and salinization being caused due to saline flow from many hill torrents. Other beneficiaries will include farm laborers and women through enhanced farming activities.

The construction of the main canal, distributaries, minor canals and flood carrier channels under Output 1 of the project will require the acquisition of land and result in unavoidable involuntary resettlement impacts. A total of 8,105 acres of land will be acquired (2,180 acres for the main canal, 1,498 acres for the distributaries and minors, and 4,427 acres for the flood carrier channels). It will also cause the removal of more than 300 main residential and commercial structures permanently and displacement of small business structures of the owners, removal of 9767 trees, crop losses, a few community facilities and public structures.

It is estimated that 8,000 persons will likely be affected. Of these, 2,920 persons will potentially lose 10% or more of their agricultural land and 308 structure owners and their households will need to relocate. Based on this, the Project is categorized as A for involuntary resettlement.

This draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is prepared to address these impacts in accordance with the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy SPS 2009 and Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act (LAA, 1894) and meet ADB's Project appraisal requirement. Updated/final LARPs following the contract packages will be prepared following the detailed design and the notification of Section 4 of the LAA.

The implementation of this LARP will be synchronized with the construction schedule in the contract document. The Social and Environment Unit (SEU) under the PMO-Canals will handle the implementation of the LARP and supervise the resettlement activities at various stages of project design, implementation and operation.

Project Location

The Jalalpur Main Canal will off-take from river Jhelum at Rasool Barrage, about 45 km from Pind Dadan Khan, District Jhelum and 12 km from Mandi Bahauddin city. Its total length is 116 km (379+500 RDs). From the main canal, 23 distributaries and 10 minor canals with a length of 210 km will off-take at various locations. All these distributaries are on the left side of the main canal to irrigate the command area. The nos. of total structures of Flood Carrier Channels (FCC) are 16 with the total length of 240 km (RDs 787). The location map of Jalalpur Irrigation Project area is provided as Fig: 1.

Resettlement Processing Requirements

ADB approval and disclosure of this draft LARP is a condition for ADB appraisal of the Project. Subsequent resettlement-related conditions to be satisfied in order to implement the proposed project are as follows:

- i. **Conditions for awarding contract:** approval by ADB and disclosure of the final package-wise LARPs based on detailed design.

- ii. **Condition to initiation of civil works implementation:** Completion of compensation payments and provision of assistance as per final LARP provisions as verified by an external monitor.

LARP Issues for the Project and Extent of Resettlement

For identification and assessment of the impact of the project activities on land, structures, sources of livelihood and trees, a detailed survey was conducted along the proposed alignment of the main canal. At the time of the survey, there were complications in the finalization of the design of the main canal. As far as design of distribution system was concerned, design only three distributaries was completed. The alignment of the flood carrier channels (FCCs) was also not yet finalized. For the draft LARP preparation, 400 DPs were surveyed covering whole reach of the main canal and a portion of the distribution system.

Out of these 400 surveyed DPs, 127 DPs were those who are losing residential structures etc, whereas, 273 DPs are losing land only. The survey results showed that 59% of the respondents are literate. As far as the availability of social amenities were concerned, 96 percent of the surveyed DPs have access to electricity, while 95% have primary schools in their villages. The survey also revealed that women were 100% independent in their household activities and child caring but had less authority to decide about farm activities, livestock rearing, sale and purchase of property and social obligations.

Legal Framework, Policy and Entitlements

This LARP aims to ensure that DPs should improve their living conditions or at least not be worse off due to the Project. To achieve the objective, the provisions and requirements under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA 1894) and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) concerning involuntary resettlement were followed. An Entitlement Matrix (EM) was prepared to compensate and assist the DPs in restoring their livelihoods and living conditions.

Consultation, Participation, Disclosure and Grievance Redress

The stakeholders and potential DPs were made fully aware about the project through consultative meetings, scoping sessions, individual and group discussions. DPs showed their satisfaction with the consultation process by the project personnel. Their views/ideas were given due consideration in the design of the proposed works. The initial design of the main canal was significantly changed due to social pressure to minimize the project impacts and avoided many sensitive structures etc. Consulted DPs were quite satisfied with the valuation process and compensation rates for their affected assets/structures. Time to time discussions between the resettlement team and the design team, PID and other concerned departments were held to reduce severe negative impacts through design changes. However, at RD 35, 92-95 and 255), the farmers raised concern on the canal route and requested to change. Their concerns were noted down and conveyed to the relevant section for favorable consideration, if possible. Further consultations will be conducted in the updating/finalization and implementation of the LARP. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will also be established after the approval of the first final LARP. SEU, with support from the PIC, will manage, monitor and report on the implementation of the GRM.

Compensation, Relocation and Income Restoration

For the draft LARP preparation, the compensation rates of various construction types are fixed in consideration of the prevailing construction material rates. All affected land,

residential and commercial structures were fully considered for the compensation as per ADB Guidelines for resettlement. Land rates are applied confirmed by the Revenue department Pind Dadan Khan, who remained involve in preparation of land record and valuation. The compensation rates obtained from Provincial Building Division, Government of Punjab were applied, as provided in **Annexure-II**. In addition, livelihood, disturbance, shifting and additional assistance allowances for vulnerable DPs have been provided in the budget of the Draft LARP. Final valuation of the affected land will be done by the District Price Assessment Committee (DPAC), while valuation of replacement rate of affected structures and other assets not covered by the DPAC will be done by the SEU, with support from the PDA consultants following the methodology described in the LARP.

Institutional Framework

The implementation of the LARP involves the role of different concerned departments including PID (as EA), PMO-Canals and its consultants (PDA and PIC) and local government. The Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) has been nominated by the District Collector for land identification as well as for preparation of land data and valuation of land, being acquired for the project. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will also be formed to help address concerns from DPs and other stakeholders. An external monitoring consultant will be engage to verify the LARP implementation and completion.

Resettlement Budget and Financing

The resettlement budget is estimated based on the sample survey at Pak Rs.5018.27 million, **US\$ 47.79 million**. This includes the compensation of land to be acquired, assets/structures to be dislocated and trees within the affected area. In addition, the livelihood allowance, shifting allowance, vulnerable allowances have been estimated based on the sample survey. The cost of field staff training and cost of M&E is also part of this budget.

Implementation Schedule

Final package/section specific LARPs will be prepared following the LAA Section 4 notification and submitted to ADB for approval prior to their implementation. The LARP implementation will be synchronized with the construction schedule to avoid unnecessary and early eviction. The 3 package-wise LARPs will be prepared after the denotification/re-notification of Section 4 for the main canal and notification of section 4 for the distributaries and FCC. The LARP tentative implementation schedule is presented in **Fig: 8.1**.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Both internal and external monitoring will be conducted according to the project activity schedule. Internal monitoring will be done by the SEU, with support from the PIC. For external monitoring, a qualified external monitoring consultant (EMC), acceptable to ADB, will be hired by the PMO-Canals from the market. For each package-wise LARP, the EMC will verify the completion of compensation and provision of assistance and recommend issuing of no-objection for commencing civil works. For the duration of the Project, semi-annual internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB for review. All monitoring reports will be disclosed in the PID and ADB websites for general public disclosure.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Islamic Republic of Pakistan has received a loan, “Project Design Advance (PDA)”, from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for financing the cost of preparing detailed engineering design, construction drawings and bidding documents and safeguards plans for Jalalpur Irrigation Project (JIP). The Project is expected to increase agricultural production with fresh canal water and reduce the land degradation by minimizing the use of marginal quality groundwater. Output 1 of the Project envisages construction of a new irrigation system including a main canal, distributaries and minors and appurtenant structures to irrigate about 160,000 acres of land in Pind Dadan Khan and Khushab area. It also includes the construction of a flood carrier channel (FCC) network to carry saline flood water of hill torrents (debouching over the command area) directly to Jhelum river. Figure 1 shows the location and alignment of JIP.

The command area of JIP is in the form of long strip of land bounded by the salt range hills on northern side and right bank of the Jhelum river on its southern side. The main canal would off-take from the right flank of the Rasool Barrage, for which provision for the canal head regulator already exists. The main canal of 1,350 cusec capacity, will be about 115.7 km long and traverses along the foothills of the Salt Range.

The distribution system will be about 210 km long comprising of 23 distributaries and 10 minor canals. About 325 structures of various kinds will be constructed across the main canal and distribution system. The FCC may also act as collector channels for any drainage effluent and will be beneficial in reclaiming land affected by surface salinity. Sixty-six hill torrents of varying catchment sizes have been identified during the feasibility study which flow across the Project area and ultimately fall in Jhelum River.

The Project will primarily benefit over 225,000 rural people of more than 80 villages. The list of villages is provided in **Annexure-III**. The system will supply irrigation water to 171,000 acres. Its direct beneficiaries will be small farmers who would get regular irrigation supplies and increased agricultural production. The Project would reduce land degradation and salinization being caused due to saline flow from many hill torrents. Other beneficiaries will include farm laborers and women through enhanced farming activities.

Punjab Irrigation Department (PID) is the executing agency (EA). Feasibility Studies of Jalalpur Irrigation Project had been prepared by NESPAK-ICS & TRS Joint Venture Consultants under grant ADB PPTA (8404-PAK) in 2015.

1.2 DESIGN LEVEL DETAILS

A feasibility study was completed in 2015. Detailed engineering design is ongoing, with a target completion by 14 August 2017. According to the design, proposed appurtenant structures in the main canal and its distribution system are given in **Table.1.1**:

Table 1.1: List of Appurtenant Structures of Jalalpur Irrigation Project under Output 1

SR	DESCRIPTION	MAIN CANAL	DISTY. AND MINORS	FLOOD CARRIER CHANNELS (16+5)	TOTAL
1.	Intake Structure at Rasul Barrage	1	-	-	1
2.	Disty & Minor Head Regulators	23	10	-	33
3.	Cross Regulators	9	-	-	9
4.	Escape Structure	2	-	-	2
5.	Railway Bridges	4	4	8	16
6.	Road Bridges/Culverts/ Foot Bridges	46	81	61	188
7.	Cross Drainage Structures	72	4	-	76
	Outlets	51 (including 17 for Water	451	-	502
		total 157)	99	88	325

Source: Draft detailed design JIP Design Consultants August 2017

The design of main canal from RD 0+000 to RD 61+000 and RD 71+000 to RD 99+000 RDs have been finalized whereas, the final design for entire components (main canal, distributaries, minors and FCCs) will be furnished to PID by 14 August 14, 2017.

This draft land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) is prepared as an interim document prior to the completion of the detailed design and detailed surveys following the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) to meet the ADB project processing requirements. It includes a preliminary impact assessment and measures to address the involuntary resettlement impacts from the Project. This draft LARP will be updated following the detailed design and final notification of Section 4 of the LAA¹. A total of 3 updated/final LARPs will be prepared corresponding to the three civil works contract packages.

- (Package 1) RD 0 to RD 51+134: Main Canal, 01 Distributary, 0 Minor Canals and 03 Flood Carrier Channels
- (Package 2) RD 51+134 to RD 225: Main Canal, 12 Distributaries, 02 Minor Canals and 07 Flood Carrier Channels (FCCs)
- (Package 3) RD 225 to RD 379+500: Main Canal, 10 Distributaries, 08 Minor Canals and 06 Flood Carrier Channels

1.3 MEASURES TO MINIMIZE RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

The width of the Right of Way (RoW) of the main canal is 340ft at start of the canal, gradually reducing RoW towards the tail reach up to 125ft. and average 150ft for the distributaries. The RoW of the main canal is shown in Fig: 2. During preparation of design, different alternative design options were considered and studied to minimize the resettlement impacts and ensure execution of the proposed works smoothly and in a sustainable manner.

The first proposed alignment of the main canal will affect several religious and sensitive structures like graveyards, temple, schools, mosques, etc. The Social Safeguards Specialist visited the sites and discussed with the design engineer to review the design to avoid these

¹The notification of Section 4 of the LAA for the entire sections (1855 RDs) of the main canal (except first 100 RDs) and the distributaries, minors and FCCs will need to be done to allow the conduct of detailed surveys, consultations and valuation following the LAA.

structures and locations. Several revised alignments were explored in consultation with the communities. **Table 1.2** shows a comparison of the affected structures in the original and revised alignments. Further efforts will be done in finalizing the detailed design to reduce the number of affected structures and assets.

Table 1.2: Comparison of the Number of Impacted Structures in the Original and Revised Alignment and Design of the Main Canal

Alignment/Design	Affected Private Structures					Affected Public Structures Electric Poles etc	Affected Community Structures Mosques	Affected Community Structures/ Graveyard	Affected Domestic electric meter	Total Nos
	Residential Structure	Cattle Shed	Hand Pump/water pump	Tubewell/Bore/Pipelines/Water course	Commercial					
	Original (April 2016)	107	56	43	88					
Revised (June 2017)	65	49	56	54	10	54	1	-	35	326

Source: Survey by the JIP Social Consultants, April-2016 and May-June, 2017

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE LARP

The draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) covers the land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the construction of the main canal and its distribution system and the FCC under Output 1 of the Project. The main objective of the LARP is to identify overall project impacts in the form of quantity and valuation. The LARP provides a clear picture of the project impacts, consultation with potential DPs, measurement of impacted structures, fair valuation for the compensation, procedure of the payment to the DPs and implementation of the LARP. It aims to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all DPs in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups in accordance with existing laws of Pakistan and according to the ADB SPS-2009.

1.5 RESETTLEMENT PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS

Approval and disclosure of this draft LARP is a condition for ADB appraisal of the Project. Further, the following resettlement-related conditions are to be satisfied for the implementation of civil works under Component 1 of the Project:

Contract Awards signing: Conditional to ADB cleared updated/final implementation ready package-wise LARP based on detailed design reflecting final impacts, list of DPs entitled for compensation, updated LARP budget reflective of compensation rates at replacement cost and relocation rehabilitation and income restoration costs with LARP implementation schedule synchronized with the construction activities.

Commencement of civil works/Issuance of notice-to-proceed: Conditional to the full implementation of the LARP, including (a) compensation at full replacement cost paid to each DP for sections that may be handed over for construction; (b) other entitlements listed in the LARP have been provided as confirmed by an external monitoring agency/expert; and (c) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place. ADB clearance of the internal and external monitoring report and no-objection is a condition for issuing the notice-to-proceed with civil works in sections with LAR impacts.

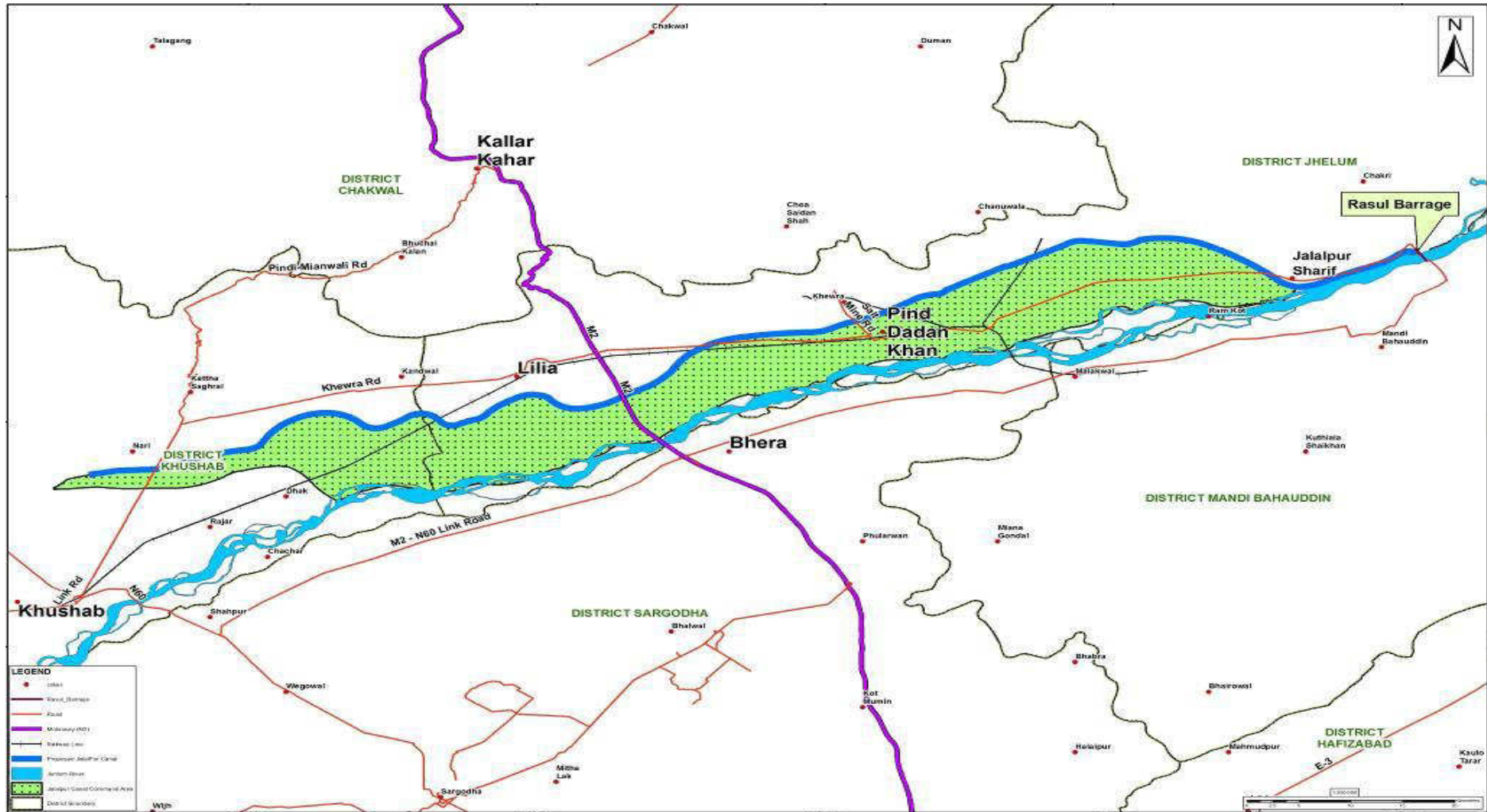


Figure 1.1: Location Map of Jalalpur Irrigation Project Area

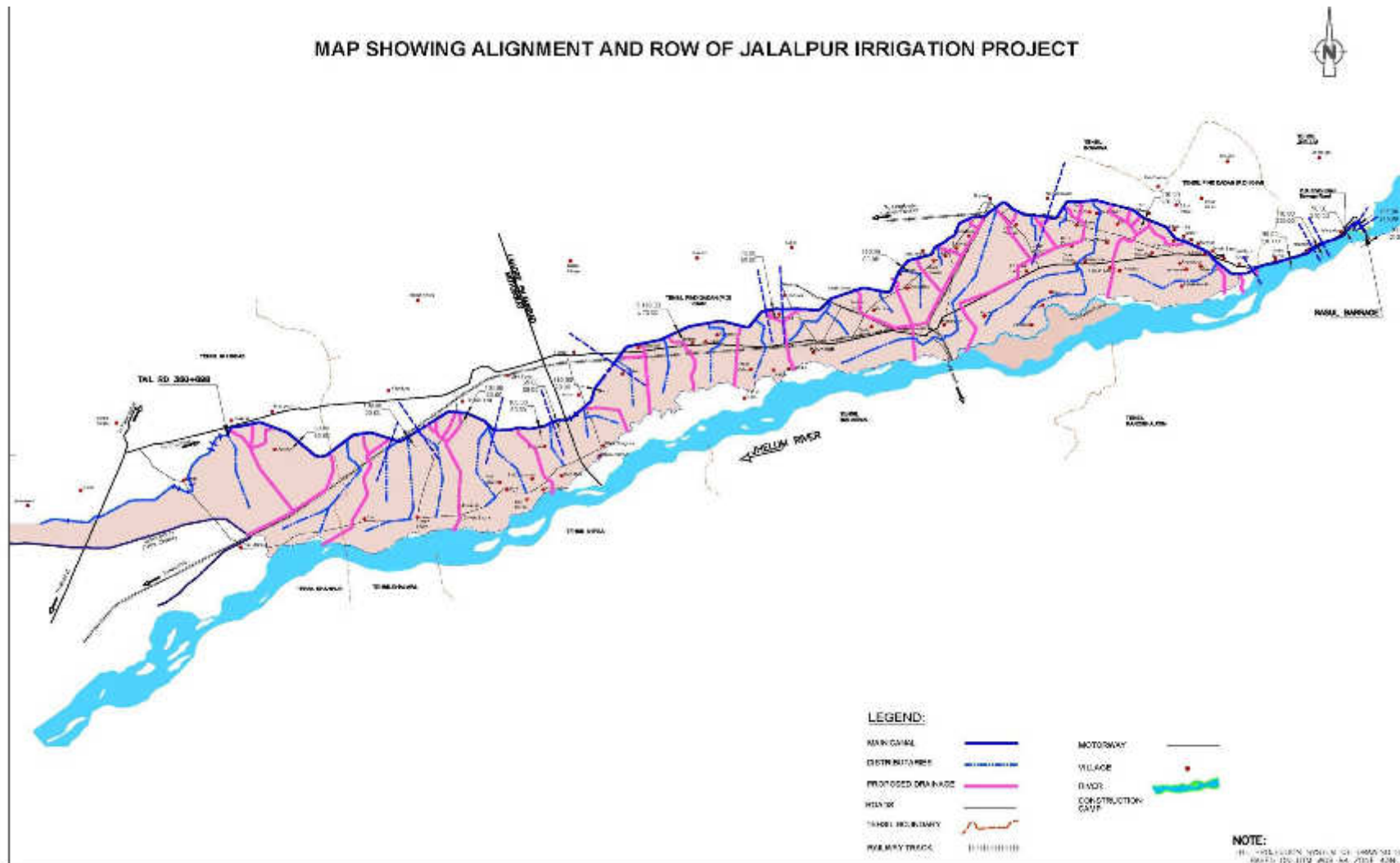


Figure 1.2: RoW for the Main Canal

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

Approximately 8,105 acres of privately-owned land will be required for the 116 km main canal, 210 km distributaries and 240 km FCC. Approximately 1 percent of the alignment will be on government-owned land which is currently used for roads/crossings, rivers/water channels, etc. A ROW of 300-350 ft (91-107 meters), 100-150 ft (30.5-46 meters) and 90-300 ft (27-91 meters) will be needed for the main canal, distributaries/minors and FCCs, respectively.

Section 4 of the LAA for the main canal has been notified but will need to be de-notified and re-notified for some sections (RD 63 to RD 70; RD 100 to RD 379) that have been re-aligned. Likewise, Section 4 has been notified for 3 of the 23 distributaries in the tail reach. Notification of Section 4 of the LAA for 20 distributaries and minors and FCCs will be done after finalization of the detailed design. The Revenue Department, Tehsils Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan and Khushab through the assistant commissioners (ACs) that are nominated as land acquisition collectors (LACs) have been mobilized for the land acquisition.

2.1 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The assessment of the project impacts based on available design has been carried out by a trained and experienced team of 2 field enumerators, 3 sociologists and 1 resettlement expert, by adopting a well-defined approach and methodology and in close coordination with the Revenue Department and LACs.

It is estimated that around 8,000 persons will be affected by the project. This will be confirmed once the Section 4 of the LAA has been notified in all sections, demarcation of the boundaries of affected land has been conducted and the list of land owners and land users have been provided by the LACs. For the realigned sections of the main canal, distributaries, and FCCs the final list of DPs and affected land to be provided by the District Revenue Department is expected by January 15, 2018.

Once the list of DPs and affected land has been obtained from the Revenue Department, the census of all DPs and detailed measurement and valuation of their affected assets will immediately follow to prepare the final/implementation-ready LARPs. Detailed measurement surveys and valuation of affected land will be conducted by the LACs, while the detailed measurement surveys and valuation of affected non-land assets (structures, trees and crops), census and socio-economic survey of DPs and consultations will be done by the PDA team.

To meet the project processing requirements of ADB, this draft LARP is being prepared based on preliminary design and available information from the detailed design. A sample of 400 potential DPs representing about 5% of the estimated number of affected landowners and land users were selected.

The 400 DPs were contacted from different reaches of the main canal. Out of 379 RDs, the survey covered 111 RDs representing about 29% of the total length. The surveyed reaches of the main canal and number of DPs interviewed in each reach are shown in Table 2.1:

Table 2.1: Data Showing Reaches of Main Canal for the Sample Survey

S. No	Reach (RD) from	To (RDs)	Total Length Available for the Survey (in RDs)	Number of DPs Interviewed for the Survey
1	00+000	84+000	84	262
2	92+000	105+000	13	86
3	192+000	198+000	6	22
4	251+000	281+000	30	19
5	355+000	360+000	5	11

Source: Socioeconomic survey, JIP Social Consultants May-June, 2017

2.1.1 Collection and Review of Secondary Data/Information

All available data/information related to the Project area and Project components were collected from the Client, concerned Local Government Offices, Revenue Department and Agriculture Department of Jhelum and Khushab districts. The District Census Reports (DCRs-1998) for these districts were also reviewed for comparison and updating.

2.1.2 Pre-Test of Questionnaires

Three types of questionnaires were developed and submitted to the ADB for review. Comments received and incorporated accordingly. Moreover, the teams went to the field area for pretesting of the survey tools and modified these questionnaires where needed. The revised questionnaires were also shared with counterpart of ADB. Following three types of questionnaires were finalized for data collection:

- asset inventory census survey questionnaire,
- Baseline socio-economic survey questionnaire, and
- Gender survey questionnaire.

The sample format of these three questionnaires are shown as Appendix –I, II and III.

2.1.3 Collection of Primary Data

Before collection of data, a one day training of data collection was provided to the field teams comprising enumerators, sociologists and gender specialist by the Social Safeguards Specialist. Main points of the training were as following:

- How to introduce yourself
- Project introduction and objectives of the project
- Purpose of your data collection

A sample survey of 400 DPs was carried out from 16 May to 2 June 2017 by using structured questionnaires shown in **Appendix-I & 2**. The sample included all the identified 127 DPs losing structures along the main canal and a sample of 273 DPs losing land. In choosing the sample of 273 DPs losing land, the team did a walk-through of the main canal alignment with the help GPS and design drawings and attempted to identify in the field the landowners/land users. In parallel, the team contacted influential persons (numberdar) to invite people at a common place to discuss and provide information on the landowners/ land users along the alignment.

2.2 PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The Project will result in the loss of privately-owned land, structures, and community facilities. Currently, detailed information on affected assets is available only in 100 RD out of

the 379 RDs in the main canal and 3 out of the 23 distributaries. Only preliminary information is available on the impacts from the 20 distributaries and the FCCs. Impacts in these sections will be confirmed after the completion of the detailed design.

2.2.1 Impact on Land

Output 1 of the Project will require a total of 8,105 acres of land. Of these, 2,180 acres is required for the main canal, 1,498 acres is required for the distributaries and minors, and 4,427 acres is required for the FCCs. Most of the land to be acquired is located in Jhelum district (6,831 acres). The remaining 1,274 acres are located in Khushab district. Table 2.2 shows the amount of land needed for each subcomponent from each district.

Table 2.2: Estimated Land Required for the JIP Output 1 per Subcomponent and per District

District	Subcomponents			Total
	Main Canal (in acres)	Distributaries and Minors (in acres)	Flood Carrier Channels (in acres)	
Jhelum	1,700	1,263	3,868	6,831
Khushab	480	235	559	1,274
Total	2,180	1,498	4,427	8,105

Table 2.3: Category of Potentially Impacted Land per Subcomponent

Category	Subcomponents			Total
	Main Canal (in acres)	Distributaries and Minors (in acres)	Flood Carrier Channels (in acres)	
Private, agricultural use	1505	1034	886	3425
Private, residential/ commercial use	8	6	0	14
Private, flood prone (gher mumkin kassi) not suitable for agriculture use)	645	443	3497	4585
Government Land	22	15	44	81
Total	2,180	1,498	4,427	8,105

Source: PDA estimates

Of the total potentially affected land, 8024 acres is private land. Of these, 3425 acres is used for agriculture, 14 acres issued for residential/commercial purposes, while 4585 acres is flood prone and not suitable for agriculture use. The remaining 81 acres is government land (i.e. roads, irrigation canal, etc.). During the survey, no encroachments/structures were noted in the government land.

Proposed Project area is comprised of different categories of land. From 0+000 RD to 180+000 RDs, the land is very fertile and fit for agriculture in both seasons (Rabi and Kharif). Whereas, the next RDs are also being used for agriculture purpose but this area is not much fertile due to shortage and salinity of water. Rain is the only source for irrigation. In this regard, the average crop yield varies a lot between both areas.

Based on the socio-economic survey, approximately 73% of DPs losing agricultural land will lose 10% or more of their land and should therefore be considered as significantly affected. This translates to about 2,920 DPs likely to lose 10% or more of their agricultural land. Only

a few of those losing agricultural land will have marginal losses which may be off-set by the improved productivity of their remaining land once the irrigation system becomes operational. The reason for the huge number of significantly affected land owners is because from RD 0 to RD 260, most of the landowners are very small landowners with a landholding of less than 5 acres. It is only from RD 260 to RD 379 where some landowners may have medium to large landholdings. See Table 2.4 below.

Information on the degree of impact on agricultural land will be confirmed once Section 4 has been notified/re-notified in all sections, detailed measurement surveys have been conducted on all affected agricultural land and information on DPs landholdings have been collected.

Table 2.4: Degree of Impact on Agricultural Land

Percent of Land to be Acquired from Total Land	Number of DPs Losing Agricultural Land	Percent
10% and above (significantly affected)	199	72.9
Less than 10% of land (marginally affected)	74	27.1
Total	273	100.0

Source: PDA consultants estimates

2.2.2 Impact on Private Structures

The survey of the main canal identified a total of 269 privately-owned structures (i.e. houses, shops, cattle sheds, and tube wells) owned by 127 DPs. For the distributaries where detailed design is still in progress and the alignment has not been fixed, a preliminary assessment is made based on the tentative alignment. It is estimated that an additional 39 privately-owned structures owned by 39 DPs may be affected. This brings the total of 308 affected privately-owned structures and 166 DPs losing structures. Among the DPs losing structure, all will need to relocate and are considered as severely affected.

Potential impact of the FCCs on structures is yet to be assessed although it is unlikely that there are structures in these areas as these are flood prone and unsuitable for residential and other use. Impact on private structures will be confirmed once Section 4 has been notified/re-notified in all sections and detailed measurement surveys have been conducted and reflected in the final LARPs.

Preliminary data on the different types of affected privately-owned structures falling in RoW of the main canal and distributaries is given in **Table 2.5**, while the details of these structures/fixtures are provided in **Table 2.6, 2.7 & 2.8**.

Table 2.5: Private Main Structures Located in the ROW under Permanent Impact

Sr. No.	Permanent Affected Structures	Nos	DPs
A- Structures on the Main Canal			
1	Residential house, cattle shed and other attached items like hand pumps, electric meters etc (details in Table 2.5 below)	216	74
2	Commercial Structures (details in Table 2.6)	10	10
3	Tube well, tube well bore, turbines and lift irrigation pump (Details in Table 2.7)	43	43
Subtotal		269	127
A- Structures on the Distributaries and Minors			
1	Miscellaneous private structures	39	39
Total Estimated Affected Structures		308	166

Source: Census Survey of the Project Area by JIP Social Consultants May-June, 2017

Table 2.6: Details of the 216 Private Residential Structures/Fixtures Clusters Along the Main Canal

Sr. No.	Details of Structures	No. of Structures/fixtures	Area (Sq. ft.)
1	Room (Basement, Garage , Water tank etc)		
	i) Pacca	14	35989
	ii) Semi Pacca	44	3838
	iii) Kacha	04	1268
2	Veranda		
	i) Pacca	17	5143
	ii) Semi Pacca	01	251
3	Kitchen		
	i) Pacca	28	3812
	ii) Semi Pacca	06	536
4	Stairs		
	i) Pacca	04	445
5	Washroom		
	i) Pacca	44	2321
	ii) Semi Pacca	01	25
	iii) Washroom wall	04	263
6	Boundary Wall		
	i) Pacca	46	18907
	ii) Semi Pacca	12	3641
	iii) Kacha	03	1052
	iv) Roof wall	03	3279
8	Floor		
	i)Pacca	29	18916
	ii) Semi Pacca	03	1863
9	Shed		
	i) Pacca	02	314
	ii) Semi Pacca	01	99
	iii) Kacha	01	188
9	Patio (pacca)	06	29
10	Thatched		
	i)Straw shed	02	311
11	Hand/Water Pumps	40	-
12	Electric Meter	22	-
Livestock Sheds			
13	Room		
	i) Pacca	14	3568
	ii) Semi Pacca	44	11865
	iii) Kacha	01	600
14	Shed		
	i) Pacca	01	482
	ii) Semi Pacca	01	371
15	Boundary Wall		
	i) Pacca	04	1682
	ii) Semi Pacca	06	966
16	Floor		
	i) Pacca	03	990
	ii) Semi Pacca	01	111
17	Manger	9	727
18	Thatched	3	467
19	Cage Pacca	1	22
20	Water Storage Pond	1	35
21	Hand/Water Pumps	07	-
22	Electric Meter	04	-
Total		437	124375

Sr. No.	Details of Structures	No. of Structures/fixtures	Area (Sq. ft.)
	Structures on the 22 distributaries and minors	78	22200
	Total Structures and area	515	146575

Source: Survey by JIP Social Consultants May-June, 2017

Table 2.7: Details of the 10 Private Commercial Structures/Fixtures Along the Main Canal

Sr. No.	Details of Structures	Type of Affected Structure	Number of Structures/Fixtures	Area (Sq. ft.)
1	Shops Rooms	Pacca	14	1676
	Veranda		1	403
	Washroom		1	60
	Water Tank		1	20
	Boundary Wall		1	707
	Machine Foundation		3	338
	Total		21	3204
2	Shop Room	Semi Pacca	1	143
	Boundary Wall		1	1422
	Total		2	1565
3	Boundary Wall	Kacha	1	440
4	Poultry Shed		1	304
	Total		2	304
5	Electric Meters	-	3	-
	Total		28	5073

Note: There are no commercial structures that are expected to be affected in the distributaries.

Table 2.8: Details of the 43 Private Tube wells Structures/Fixtures

Sr. No.	Details of Structures	No. of Structures	Area (Sq. ft.)
1	Room and allied structures		
	i) Pacca	11	1640
	ii) Semi Pacca	01	1131
	iii) Veranda-Pacca	01	250
	iv) Pillar-Pacca	01	170
	v) Patio-Pacca	01	40
	vi) Washroom-Pacca	01	124
2	Water chamber/fixtures etc		
3	i) Pacca	39	3248
4	ii) Well Pacca	28	1425
5	iii) Watercourse-Pacca	10	2241
6	iv) Hand Pump	02	-
7	v) Electric Meter	02	-
8	vi) Washroom wall	01	124
9	vii) Boundary Wall-Pacca	02	1050
	Total	100	11443

Note.: It is not expected that tube wells are installed in the distributaries area due to severe brackish water.

2.2.3 Impact on Crops

As far as the impact on crops is concerned, the area comprised of first 180+000 is fertile and fit for agriculture. Agriculture is being done through tube wells as well by lift irrigation from river. Mostly, wheat, maize and fodder is cultivated in the Rabi season, whereas, Maize and seasonal fodder is being cultivated in Kharif season. But the Rabi crop yield is better with

compare to Kharif crops. Keeping in view the impacts on the crops, the crop compensation will be provided to the DPs of land.

Table 2.9: Estimated Area of Cropped Land and Crop Yield

Season/Crop Planted	Cropped Area (in Acres)	Average Yield Per Acre (1 mond=40Kg)	Average Price of Crop	Average Income Derived per Acre (Rs.)
Rabi season				
Wheat (Upto RD180)	950	35	1200/40kg	32000
Wheat (being utilized as fodder as well) (RD180 to tail RD 379)	1000	25	1200/40kg	22500
Maize	50	60	750/40kg	25000
Kharif season				
Maize	25	35	850/40kg	9750
Fodder	1975			24000

Source: Survey by PDA team,

2.2.4 Impacts on Trees

A large numbers of private owned trees will be uprooted from the RoW of the proposed channels. About 9767 matured trees will be removed before handing over the RoW to the contractor. Out of total, 99 are fruit trees. These fruit trees were mostly used (90 percent) for domestic use. The fruit trees were mangoes and citrus. More than 99% of the non-fruit trees are kiker. The remaining trees are shisham. The Impact on trees by the construction of the flood carrier channels is still to be determined and will be included in the final LARP. A brief data on affected trees in the main canal and distributaries is provided in **Table 2.10**:

Table 2.10: Data on Affected Trees

Sr. No.	Category	Tree Cutting-Wood		Total	Tree Cutting Fruit		Total	Grand Total
		Jhelum	Khushab		Jhelum	Khushab		
1	Main Canal	3920	819	4739	36	0	36	4775
2	Distributaries	3742	1187	4929	63	0	63	4992
Total:		7662	2006	9668	99	0	99	9767

Source: Survey by JIP Social Consultants May-June, 2017

Due to cutting of large number of trees and to mitigate the adverse environmental impact on surroundings, plantation through the Forest Department on the both sides of main canal and distributaries will be planned. The owners of these trees will be compensated and a tentative amount is allocated in the budget. However, the act counting chainage-wise will be conducted to ascertain type of trees for the final LARPs.

2.2.5 Impact on Community Owned/Managed Structures

The community owned private structures are very important and sensitive in nature and need special care during execution of the Project. Three such structures will be affected as listed in **Table 2.11**. These include 1 mosque, 1 water storage pond for animals and 1

communal hand pump (area is also mentioned for the structures in table 2.10). All these structures will be fully affected. A During the consultation with local committee, it was clearly described to the participants that for the construction of mosque; a local committee will be formed with an undertaking to receive compensation and reconstruction of the mosque at a proper place. The participants were agreed to follow the rules in this regard. The details about these structures are provided in **Annexure-IV**.

Table 2.11: Affected Community Structures

Sr. No.	Details of Structures	Location (RD)	Impact on Structures (%age)	Type of Structures*	Structures (Nos.)	Total Area (Sq.ft)
1	Mosque	48	100	Pacca	1	376
2	Water storage pond for animals	66	100	Kacha	1	20930
3	Hand pump	77	100	Fixture	1	-

2.2.6 Impact on Public Structures/Fixture

The survey identified 56 public structures/fixtures that will be affected as listed in **Table 2.12**. The details about these structures are provided in **Annexure-V**. All these structures will be fully affected and will need to be relocated. Affected public structures will be rebuilt/relocated on a new location in coordination with the relevant government departments prior to handing over of the site for civil works to ensure that there is no disruption in the services and connections.

Detailed measurement of the boys and girls schools was carried out in the month of June when the schools were closed due to summer vacations. In this regard, no discussion was possible with the schools staff. To prepare the inventory of losses, the measurement was taken with help of guard and local community members, whereas, teachers and other relevant staff was unavailable for taking any information regarding strength of students and staff etc. During the preparation of final LARP document, more details about school and discussions with relevant education department will be included in this section.

Table 2.12: Public Assets/Structures Falling in RoW under Permanent Project Impact

Sr. No.	Name of Structures	Location (RD)	Impact on Structure (%age)	Nos. of Structure/fixture	Area (Sq.ft)
1	School building (boys and girls)	10	100	2 schools (with 12 structures)	5444
2	Water pump	10	100	02	-
3	Electric meters(schools)	10	100	02	-
4	WAPDA Electricity Poles	At various locations	100	40	-
Total Structures/Fixtures				56	-

Source: Survey by JIP Social Consultants May-June, 2017

2.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DPS' HOUSEHOLDS

The analysis is based on the findings of the socio-economic survey from a sample of 400 DPs. The study aimed at to assess the present condition of the DPs and to appraise the project impacts on their livelihood. This section provides information on the demographic characteristics, education, health, occupations, sources of income, pattern of household expenditures, etc. of the DPs.

2.3.1 DPs Household Composition

Among the surveyed households, there are slightly more males (53%) than females (47%) members. Around 19% of the household members are children below 10 years of age. The average family size works out as 6.4. About 1518 household members (59%) are in the working age population out of sampled 400 HHs. Whereas, 60 people (2.3%) are elderly/retired members. Most of the elderly/retired members have been served in Pak Army.

2.3.2 Education and Literacy Levels of Members of DPs Households

Around 59% of the members of the DPs' households are literate. Out of the total literate, the persons having primary level of education were 15%. Household members with middle level education were 16%, having matriculation level education 19%. Household members with intermediate and graduation level education were 04% each. One percent was found having religious education. The illiterate population was recorded at 22%. The information in respect to education and literacy levels of the members of the DPs' households is provided in **Table 2.13**.

Table 2.13: Literacy Rate and Education Level of Members of DPs' Households

Sr. No.	Education Level	Number	%age
1	Primary	384	15.0
2	Middle	413	16.0
3	Matriculate	487	19.0
4	Intermediate	106	4.0
5	Graduate	63	3.0
6	Post Graduate	32	1.0
7	Others	21	1.0
	Total Literate	1506	59.0
8	Illiterate	569	22.0
9	Children up to 10 years	492	19.0
	Total	2567	100

Source: Survey by JIP Social Consultants May-June, 2017

2.4 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

All the surveyed DPs are land owners. Due to scarcity of water the lands are becoming barren and the farmers depends on rains for cultivation. Their cultivation is associated with the intensity of rains. Due to shortage of water and disappointment from yearly low crop yields, many of them have adopted occupations other than farming for their livelihoods. The Occupations have been categorized based on primary source of income. The sample survey has revealed that almost half of the DPs (48%) are engaged in farming and its related activities including livestock rearing etc, followed by the pension holders and service

providers with 15% and 14%, respectively. A reasonable proportion of DPs (11%) work as laborers, followed by those working in the government and private sectors (10%). A small percentage of DPs (02%) are involved in business like shop, hotel, and poultry farm. The average monthly income comes out Rs.35558. Among the surveyed DPs, 59 DPs (15%) were found has having monthly income below the Official Poverty Line (OPL). **Table 2.14** below shows the occupation and the average monthly household income of the surveyed DPs.

Table 2.14: Occupation of Sampled DPs and Average Monthly Household Income

Sr.No.	Occupation	Number of Sampled DPs	%	Average Monthly Income per HH (Rs.)
1	Agriculture/livestock	191	48	29,648
2	Pension holders	59	15	41,109
3	Service Providers (artisan)	57	14	37,353
4	Laborers	43	11	23,308
5	Govt./Pvt employees	39	10	53,483
6	Business	11	02	83,441
Total		400	100	35,558

The explanation to various occupation categories is given below:

(i) **Agriculturist/Livestock: (48% of surveyed DPs)**

In the rural society, land is considered a mark of prestige and mode of power to influence other. As a person has a large piece of land, he possesses influence and power to control other peoples. The DPs under this occupation category will lose their land permanently. Therefore, they will also lose their livestock. The data also indicate that majority of them will become landless and will also lose their social status. With the deprivation of land and livestock, their income level will also be declined resulting negative impacts on the family matters, education of the children and other domestic expenses etc. Livelihood restoration support to facilitate these DPs in looking for alternative income sources and linking with relevant agencies will be needed.

(ii) **Pension Holders (15% of surveyed DPs)**

The district Jhelum is famous due to presentation of its population in Pakistan army. Due to barren land, most of the people joined Pakistan army for their livelihood. They have also small piece of land that was not sufficient to fulfill the domestic expenditures like kitchen grocery, clothing, education of the children and other social obligations. They were least bother about their small piece of land to be acquired for the project, because they rely on their pension to support them.

(iii) **Service Providers (14% of surveyed DPs)**

These DPs also belong to a farming community. But because the low income from land never supported fully to their family needs, so they were forced to adopt different occupation by which they can earn more than that of small piece of land. They will shift their workplace near by the existing and restart their earning.

(iv) Laborers (11% of surveyed DPs)

These DPs were found on daily base job opportunity for their livelihood. They showed their feelings that they were happy with the project as they would be able to get job for a long time. These DPs will be compensated against losing their land or structures as per ADB resettlement policy.

(v) Govt/Private Service (10% of surveyed DPs)

Out of total DPs, this category is spending their lives comfortably as they have permanent source of income by which, they can fulfill their domestic expenses easily. They were also least bother about the acquisition of their lands. However, they will be compensated as per ADB policy.

(vi) Business: (2% of surveyed DPs)

The DPs fall in this category had established their small business. They will shift their business nearby the existing place to intact with their suppliers and customers. However, these DPs will be entitled for business disturbance allowance along with other permissible support.

The baseline information relating to the household expenditure pattern in respect of sample population is shown in **Table 2.15**.

Table 2.15: Expenditures of DPs' Households

Average Expenditures of Sample Households			
Sr. No	Description of Expenditures	Expenses	
		Monthly (Rs.)	% of Total Expenses
1	Food Expenses	7,735,250	68
2	Non-Food Items	1,486,896	13
3	Utilities	1,901,050	16
4	Health Care	309,686	03

Source: Survey by JIP Social Consultants May-June, 2017

The data indicates that the expenditure on food and non-food items comes to about 81 percent whereas the expense on utilities and health care has 16 percent and 3 percent respectively of total household expenditure. The total annual expenses per AHH calculate to 76 percent of the average annual income per AHH depicting a saving rate of about 20 percent. Most of the families spend their savings on social obligations, construction of pacca house on priority followed by education of their children, to purchase of motor cycle, refrigerator, marriage of siblings and mobile phone etc. An analysis of the income and expenditures of these households show that they are generally spending less than their income that allows them to have an average saving of about 20% per household.

2.4.1 Land Holding Status of DPs

About 09 percent of the sampled DPs were landless and falls in the category of the DPs because their household structures were under project Impact. The landholding tenure is low in the project area, this is the reason that about 68 percent of the DPs holds land less than 05 acres. About 11 percent of the DPs holds maximum up to 10 acres whereas, 04 percent

of the DPs owned up to 15 acres of the land. Finally, 08 percent of the sampled DPs owns 16 acre or more than this. The table below shows the land tenure status of the surveyed DPs.

Table 2.16: Land Holding Status of Surveyed DPs

Sr. No.	Categories	No. of DPs	Percentage
1	Landless	35	09
2	Upto 05 Acres	274	68
3	06 to 10 acres	45	11
4	11 to 15 acres	14	04
5	16 and above	32	08
Total		400	100

2.4.2 Vulnerable Households

The distinct people who might face the risk of marginalization and suffer disproportionately from resettlement affects, including the women, children, destitute persons, squatters; those with historical or cultural usufruct rights; and landless groups. Generally, people who are below the poverty line are called vulnerable persons, people/family.

Out of 400 surveyed DPs, 15% were assessed as having monthly household income below the Official Poverty Line (OPL). Based on the survey, it is estimated that 1,180 affected households may be considered poor.

Among the surveyed households, 3.6% are headed by women. Most of whom are widows. Based on the estimated total of affected households, it is estimated that there are 220 women headed households and will be considered vulnerable.

Table 2.17: Categories of Vulnerable Households among the Surveyed DPs (multiple responses)

Sr. No.	Categories	No. of DPs	Percentage
1	Landless		
2	Poor (income below the OPL)		
3	Women headed household		
4	Elderly headed household		
5			
Total		400	100

Vulnerable households will be entitled to receive vulnerable household assistance. More detailed assessment of the vulnerable status of the DPs will be done during the census and socio-economic survey at the time of final LARP preparation.

2.4.3 Ethnicity

During the project survey, different caste groups prevailed in the project area. Amongst the caste groups, Rajgan, Rajpoot, Awan, Jatt, Arain, Gondal, Baloch and Qureshi were the dominant in the area. Hundred percent Muslims were found in the area. As far as existence of Indigenous People (IPs) is concerned, no such tribe/ community were reported.

2.4.4 Available Social Amenities in the Project Area

Electricity is available in the project area. However, not all households have access. Around 4% of the surveyed households have no access to the electricity. Among those with access, only 21% are satisfied with the electricity supply. About 79% showed their dissatisfaction. Education is the other second facility, which was available in the area to 95% of the respondents. Out of them, 97% were satisfied with the quality of services, while 3% showed their dissatisfaction. Health care facility in shape of BHUs and RHCs is available to about 73% of the surveyed population. Out of these, 96% were satisfied with the available health facilities. Availability of sewerage/ drainage facility was reported by 33% of the respondents and about 46% were satisfied with the quality of services provided. Other amenities like gas and telephone were partially available in the project corridor. The information in respect of access to social amenities and their quality of services is given in **Table 2.18**.

Table 2.18: Access to Social Amenities in the Project Area

(Percent)

Sr. No	Facility	Available (%)	Not Available (%)	Satisfactory (%)
1	Electricity	96	4	21
2	Gas	0.5	99.5	50
3	Water Supply	26	74	90
4	Telephone	14	86	84
5	Sewerage	33	67	46
6	BHU	73	27	96
7	School	95	5	97

Source: Survey by JIP Social Consultants May-June, 2017

2.4.5 Housing Conditions

Housing conditions of the respondents have been analyzed according to the type of houses in which they were residing. These are categorized as pacca houses, semi-pacca houses and kacha houses. Pacca, the house or building constructed with concrete and / or bricks fall in pacca category. House or building constructed with burnt bricks and mud comes under semi-pacca category whereas house constructed with un-burnt bricks and mud, or temporary wooden poles etc are categorized as kacha category.

The information about the housing conditions of the respondents reflect that 82% of the respondents live in pacca houses followed by 12% living in semi-pacca and 6% in kacha houses. The reason of constructing pacca houses is that hilly flood water and salt water of mines damage the kacha house rapidly. The peoples are forced to build their structures as pacca for long lasting.

Table 2.19: Housing Condition of Surveyed DPs

Sr. No	Housing Condition	No of Structures	Percentage
1	Pacca	328	82
2	Semi Pacca	51	12
3	Kacha	21	6
Total		400	100

2.5 GENDER SURVEY

The female population in Pakistan according to the 1998 census is around 48 percent (result of the 2017 census is not yet published). In the rural society, female plays important role in managing the household from home chores to work in the fields and taking care of the livestock as well. Rural-women are major contributors in four sub-sectors of the rural economy; crop production, livestock rearing, cottage industry and household & family maintenance activities, such as fetching water, fuel collection and fodder for livestock, food preparation & preservation and caring for children. Most of their work and labor does not carry weight, unrecognized and unappreciated.

This is culturally prevailing in the country that, assets and properties are managed and controlled by the male of the household. In most of the cases, men are titled with the ownership of the land but women are also title holder for land ownership in many cases. 100% of the respondents responded that female alone cannot sell or purchase their properties. Mostly, the males carry out such activities. Females are dependent to their male members for land matters. Beside this, the females of the households are the responsibility of their male members. In case of relocation from HH structures, the females will follow the decisions of their male members.

Keeping in view the important role of the female in the household as well as in the society, gender consultations were also conducted in 6 settlements to record the views of the females (list of participants is provided in **Table 2.20** and photographs are presented in **Annexure-VI**. During interviews and consultation, data was also collected to ascertain female social status and gender issues. Locations and number of participants for the gender consultations is provided in **Table 2.20**:

Table 2.20: Locations and Number of Participants of Gender Consultations

Sr. No	Location Name	Nos. of Participants
1	Basti Juma Khan RD 35 (Head)	11
2	Chitti Rajgan RD 46	7
3	Dhok Bagh RD 52	15
4	Gahorha RD 68	21
5	Baghanwala RD 100 (Middle)	16
6	Jaswal RD355 (Tail)	10
Total		80

Source: Survey by JIP Social Consultants May-June, 2017

Women participate in various activities including household activities, child caring and importantly in income generation activities like management of livestock and fields work in the season of sowing and harvesting of crops.

A very low (04) number in females was reported in the government and private sector to help their male members in managing the household expenses who were serving as teacher in private schools and in a hospital. These females were belonging to villages Chitti Rajgan and Dhok Bagh.

Data regarding education of the females revealed that there were no constraints for females in going to schools and colleges except they have to travel a lot to the nearby villages and cities for higher education. In spite of that, the trend of getting education is increasing in the area and parents treat equally to the boys and girls in getting education

It was also observed that the participants were not satisfied with the available health facilities. There was no proper and equipped health centre for the females. Females were forced to become the victims of the traditional practitioners and midwives.

It was also derived from the Consultations that no NGO was existed to provide social services to the community members especially to the females. Although, National Rural Support Program (NRSP) and Akhuwat is working in the Project area and playing pivotal role in poverty alleviation through soft loans especially to the female community, but the studied area was yet not benefitted from their activities.

It was also observed that there was no gender based violence prevailed among the surveyed communities. The credit goes to vibrant media to create awareness to stop such malpractice.

The collected data revealed that the most pressing needs of women were the availability of proper health, education facilities (College nearby) in the area. Establishment of technical training centers and construction of roads. They were explained their mobility and privacy will not be disturbed as the working site is away from their residence.

Regarding canal construction, many of the females showed their concerns regarding resettlement. Females were of the view that they have spent a lot of time in building their houses and this is more than a house for those females. She will be isolated from their community if they leave their residential structure. The Gender Specialist briefed the respondents about the project components that the proper compensation and allied facilities like drinking water facilities, crossing bridges, washing points on canal and cattle ghats for watering their animals. These allied facilities will reduce the miseries of the DPs. The females of Basti Juma Khan, Basti Chitti Rajgan and Dhok Bagh demanded crossing bridge near their settlements for easy access to other area. The demand was conveyed to the design engineers and they assured to incorporate the request in the main design.

2.5.1 Women's Role in Socio-economic Activities

The survey data revealed that the participation rate of women in various socio-economic activities in the project corridor is generally high, 100 percent in case of household activities and child caring. Their participation rate in case of property matters, social obligations, farm activities and livestock rearing stood at 50 percent, 80 percent, 50 percent and 35 percent, respectively. None of the respondent females were reported to be involved in the socio-political activities.

As far as decision making for different activities is concerned, their involvement in case of child caring matters and household activities was the highest; 100 percent whereas, in case of farm activities/matters was at lowest; about 50 percent. For other matters, the involvement of the women was between these two limits. Information in respect of women's participation and decision making in the routine socio-economic life is presented in **Table 2.21**.

Table 2.21: Women's Role in Socio-economic Activities

Sr. No.	Item	Participation (%)	Decision Making (%)
1	Household Activities	100	95
2	Child Caring	100	98
3	Farm/Crop Activities	50	15
4	Livestock Rearing/up keeping	35	28
5	Sale & Purchase of Property	50	50

6	Social Obligations	80	75
7	Local Representation	-	-

2.6 CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISM IN THE PROJECT AREA

Generally, local disputes are settled through Panchayat. Panchayat is an informal but well organized conflict resolving mechanism exists in the Project area. At present this system has been regularized in the prevailing local bodies system. Yet most of the conflicts and disputes are being settled through panchayat. According to the Panchayat mechanism, the influential of the area, a community representative (Chairman/Counselor), local religious leader, village Numberdar, after hearing the parties, play their role to resolve the reported dispute/conflict with mutual consensus. If any of the party is not satisfied with the decision of the Panchayat, then they are free to lodge complaint to police station or court of law. Generally, the people prefer to settle their disputes through the Panchayat to avoid from long enmity, wastage of time and resources.

2.7 ASSET VALUATION

For the draft LARP preparation, a preliminary valuation survey was undertaken for estimating the unit rate for compensation for different types of losses, such as land, structures, trees, crops, etc. Actual valuation for the specific affected land will be done by the District Price Assessment Committee (DPAC) after Section 6 of the LAA has been announced and detailed measurement surveys of the affected assets have been done.

The following sections show how the preliminary valuation was conducted for the draft LARP preparation and initial estimation of the compensation cost.

2.7.1 Valuation of Land

The project will impact 8105 acres (2180 main canal, 1498 Distributaries and minors and 4427 FCCs) of private land to construct Main Canal, its distribution system and FCCs. The average value per acre for main canal and its distribution system (Jhelum Section) is suggested by the Revenue Department as Rs.7 Lac per acre whereas, land falling in Khushab district will be Rs. 6 Lac per acre including 15 percent CAS. Therefore, land value for the FCCs falling in Jhelum and Khushab sections is determined as Rs. 400,000 and Rs, 350,000 per acre respectively. Thus, the total value of land (Main canal, Distribution system and FCCs) comes out Rs.4246 million. Hence, LAC through District Price Assessment Committee (DPAC) will determine the price of land according to the categories of the land which will be provided in the final LARP document. Data regarding rate of land is provided in table: 2.22

Table 2.22: Valuation of Land

Item	Main Canal		Distys		FCCs		Total Cost
	Jhelum	Khushab	Jhelum	Khushab	Jhelum	Khushab	
Acres	1700	480	1263	235	3868	559	Millions
Cost (Million)	1190	288	884	141	1547	196	4246

Total Land	2180	1498	4427	8105
Total Cost	1478	1025	1743	4246

Source: PMO-Canals

2.7.2 Valuation of Structures

Assessment of structures was made in consultation with the community. Finally, the District Building Department Rates were considered in developing the unit rates for valuation of affected structures (See **Table 2.23** below). The approved rates from concerned departments are provided in **Annexure- II**.

Table 2.23: Standard Rates for Valuation of Structures

Sr. No	Description	Unit	Type of Construction	Unit/Rate(Rs.)
A- Private Owned Structures				
1	Residential & Commercial	Sq. ft	Pacca	788
			Semi-Pacca	559
			Kacha	383
2	Cattle Shed, Shed	Sq. ft	Pacca	170
			Kacha	150
3	Boundary Wall (B.W)	Running ft (5 ft. high & 1 ft. length)	Pacca	170
			Semi pacca	150
			Kacha	120
4	Manger	Sq. ft.	Pacca	170
			Semi Pacca	150
5	Tube well bore	Number	Single Bore/Drilling Double Bore/Drilling	40000 60000
6	Hand pump	Rs./Hand Pump		10000
7	WAPDA meter	Meter	Single phase	10000
			Three phase	30000
8	Private Trees	Number	Average cost of fuel timber adult tree(20 mond, Rs.300/mond	6000
B- Community Structure				
1	School/Mosque	Sq.ft	Pacca	788
			Semi pacca	559
			Kacha	383
C- Public Structures				
1	Electric Pole Shifting Cost Cemented Pole	Per pole	Electric Pole Shifting Cost	30000

Source: Social survey by PDA consultants

2.7.3 Valuation of Crops

It was observed, that the crops of the DPs will also come under impact. The crop compensation will be provided to the DPs at average crop production of the area and compensation amount will be determined according to the market rates. Keeping in view the major crops of the proposed project area, the compensation has been determined for the DPs. During the estimation of impacts on crops, an average crop yield was considered as bench mark to compensate the farmers. Wheat crop compensation for first 180+000 RDs, Rs. 32,000 per acre was determined exclusive of entire expenses carried out on the one acre land. Whereas, for the rest of area, it was determined Rs. 22,500 per acre as the average crop yield in this area was observed little low with compare to first area. The details are given in Table 2.9.

Livestock rearing is a major source of livelihood for the local community of the proposed Project area. In this regard, seasonal fodder is the major crop in the Kharif season. Rs. 24,000 per acre has been determined for the fodder crop exclusive of entire expenses.

2.7.4 Valuation of Trees

About 9,767 privately owned trees have been identified the Col. The compensation for the affected trees will provided to the DPs on market value. Valuation will be made with the help of the District Forest Department so that the DPs become able to get proper compensation without any grievance. For the draft document, the valuation of trees has been made on average weight of the trees which is close to realistic price. (details are mentioned in Chapter 5). During the preparation of final LARP document, the actual budget for tree compensation will be provided.

2.7.5 Asset Valuation for the Final LARP

Land. Compensation for land will be based on fair market value and other incidental costs as provided in Section 23 of LAA 1894. However, to ensure the compensation is reflective of replacement cost, the factors to determine fair market value of land may include: (i) the price paid for land recently acquired in the project area and price paid for land in recent recorded private transactions (recorded before notification under Section-4) in mutations register or the record of the registration department;; ii) review of update land valuation tables and other available information and instructions on valuation of assets under national laws and LAA procedures etc., (iii) review of prevailing market rate determined through consultation with respectable people and property agents/appraisers who are disinterested with regard to the value of the land etc. In addition to the land compensation determined under law, a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge and any additional assistance applicable under law will be provided as solatium.

Temporary occupation of land if required for project contractor's facilities like camp sites, stack yards etc. will be through term lease agreement between the civil works contractor and the land owners. The Contractor will directly negotiate with the respective land owners to agree on terms and conditions of leasing arrangement for temporary occupation of land and accordingly a lease agreement can be signed between the contractor and the respective land owners. However, the PMO CANAL will ensure the lease terms are judicious and cover provisions on restoration of land to its original use if it is not otherwise agreed between the contractor and the land owners. If the land is required temporarily for constructions of diversions, the PMO CANAL can itself procure occupation of such land on a termed lease either by invoking section-35 of the LAA or through direct negotiations with the land owners. In either case the temporary occupation term will not exceed three years and the land owners will be provided with the agreed lease money and incidental land restoration costs to restore the land to its original use. The provisions on establishment of campsites, stock yards and temporary diversions will be included in the EMP prepared for the project and shall be monitored accordingly.

Non-land Assets. Assets other than land, including structures, crops, tress if acquired will also be compensated on replacement cost without depreciation and salvage material will be allowed to be taken by the DPs. For providing compensation on replacement cost for affected assets other than land the following measures will be considered for valuation and assessing unit compensation rates:

- Houses and other structures will be valued at replacement cost based on construction type and size of the affected structure and prevalent labour cost in the area. In case of the partial loss with remaining structure viable to restore for its use, the compensation on replacement cost bases will be paid for restoration of the affected structure and when the structure is affected to the extent not restorable, it will be compensated in entirety. No deductions will be made for depreciation, salvageable materials or transaction costs and taxes. Rates for building structures

will be evaluated by the PMO CANAL where relevant using the latest/current composite schedule rates that are regularly published.

- Crops will be valued at current market rates of gross annual value of harvest as determined by the Punjab provincial agricultural department.
- The loss of fruit and non-fruit bearing trees will be compensated based on their type, productive age and the market value of the produce for the remaining period of its average life or a period required to grow a new tree with same production potential. The value of younger but un-productive fruit trees will be based on the expenditure made to bring the tree to its current state. Coordination will be made with the Agriculture and Horticulture department of Punjab province for the assessment of fruit tree losses.
- The value of trees that would have been used for timber will be calculated based on the average volume and quality of wood produced and taking into consideration the size classes as determined by girth, diameter at breast, height and volume as assessed by the Punjab Forest Department.
- Lease rate/rent for temporary use of land will be fixed as per prevailing market rate in agreement of the DPs.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK, POLICY AND ENTITLEMENTS

3.1 GENERAL

The legal framework of Pakistan which applies to land acquisition and compensation is discussed in this section together with the relevant Asian Development Bank Policies and describes the land acquisition process.

3.2 NATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

3.2.1 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (1973)

The Constitution of Pakistan (1973) clearly addresses the protection of property rights (Article 24) that it includes “no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his property save in accordance with law” and “no property shall be compulsorily acquired or taken possession of save for a public purpose, and save by the authority of law which provides for compensation” therefore and either fixes the amount of compensation or specifies the principles on and the manner in which compensation is to be determined and given. Further, Article 4 (sub-clause/a of 1) reiterates the legislative right of the people by stating that: “No action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law.

3.2.2 Land Acquisition Act (1894)

In the absence of a specific resettlement policy, the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 is the de-facto legal instrument governing resettlement and compensation to Displaced Persons (DPs). However, it does not provide for the Project to give due consideration to social, cultural, economic, and environmental conditions associated with resettlement. Although LAA lays down detailed procedures for acquisition of private properties for public purposes and compensation, it does not extend to resettlement and rehabilitation of persons as required by donor agencies including the Asian Development Bank. Further, experience in other projects has established that compensation stipulated in the law may not be adequate to provide for equal or enhanced living status to resettled DPs.

3.2.3 Pakistan’s Law and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The LAA 1894 regulates the land acquisition process and enables the provincial government to acquire private land for public purposes. Land acquisition is a provincial responsibility and provinces have also their own province specific implementation rules like Punjab Land Acquisition Rules, 1983. The procedure for acquiring land both by Government for public purposes and for company is described in the Land Acquisition Act.

The Salient features of major sections of the Act are given in **Table 3.1**

Table 3.1: 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 directs the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the land.
Section 8	The LAC directs 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	The LAC records 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	The LAC makes enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and issues the final “award”. The award includes the land’s marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 12	LAC gives notice of final award to persons interested in the acquired land.
Section 16	When award is made, LAC takes possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 17	Special power in case of emergency to take possession of any land needed for public purposes or for a company.
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, allows DPs to 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	Relates to matters to be considered in determining compensation including i) market value of land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immovable) or earnings, v) expenses 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	Allows the LAC to grant to persons having limited interest on the acquired land other lands in exchange.
Section 48	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.

3.3 ADB INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT POLICY ADB'S SAFEGUARD POLICY STATEMENT 2009

The Safeguard Policy Statement, 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 achieve 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 and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced person's 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 (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**

3.4 COMPARISON OF PAKISTAN'S LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1894, AND ADB SPS-2009 AND MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE GAP

In principle, Pakistan's Law and ADB policy adhere not only to the objective of compensation for affected families, but also the objective of rehabilitation. However, Pakistan's law is unclear on how rehabilitation is to be achieved and in practice the provision of rehabilitation is left to ad hoc arrangements taken by the local governments and specific project proponents. The Act does not require preparation of a "plan" documenting the process, structure and consultations undertaken with DPs, valuation and project specific grievance redress mechanism. Other gaps include requirement to compensate and assist DPs without legal rights to land, attention to vulnerable groups, indigenous people and severely affected DPs, importance given to gender issues, monitoring of resettlement implementation, and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports. In case of emergency acquisition under the LAA, people may be displaced prior to being compensated and assisted. To clarify these issues and reconcile eventual gaps between Pakistan's Law and ADB Policy, proposed these measures for the project, ensuring compensation at replacement cost of all items, the rehabilitation of informal settlers and the provision of subsidies or allowances for DPs that may be relocated, suffer business losses or may be severely affected.

Difference between Pakistan’s Law, ADB Policy and measures to address the differences or gaps are outlined in **Table: 3.2:**

Table 3.2: Difference between Pakistan’s Law, ADB Policy and Measures to Address the Differences or Gaps

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap in the Project
<p>Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge supplement the assessed compensation.</p>	<p>DPs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.</p>	<p>Land valuation is to be based on current replacement (market) value with an additional payment of 15%. The valuation for the acquired housing land and other assets is the full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required.</p>
<p>No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, severe losses, and for vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Provision will be made to pay for resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), compensate for loss of income, and provide support to vulnerable persons and those severely impacted (considered to be those losing 10% or more of their productive assets).</p>
<p>Squatters and informal tenants/leaseholders are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops</p>	<p>Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All DPs, including non-titled DPs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cutoff date for eligibility for resettlement assistance.</p>	<p>Squatters, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled to compensation for loss of structures and livelihood and for relocation. if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cutoff date for eligibility for resettlement assistance.</p>
<p>Has no specific requirement for the preparation of a LARP</p>	<p>Requires the preparation of a LARP based on social impact assessment and consultation with DPs elaborating on displaced persons’ entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.</p>	<p>Draft LARP is prepared prior to ADB appraisal of the project. Final LARPs will be prepared based on detailed design and will be a condition for awarding civil works contracts.</p>
<p>No convenient grievance redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law</p>	<p>Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of DPs’ concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation</p>	<p>Will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective project area and amongst the DPs.</p>

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap in the Project
There is no requirement for monitoring resettlement implementation and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports	Requires that LARP implementation is monitored and LARP and monitoring reports are disclosed in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to DPs and other stakeholders.	LARP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. The draft and final LARPs, and monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs, posted in the project website and ADB website for general public disclosure.
Has an emergency provision that allows civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Requires that DPs are compensated and provided other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	Civil works may only proceed after the LARP is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances are fully paid.

3.5 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

3.5.1 Eligibility

Cut-off date: The eligibility for compensation will be limited to the BOR's announced cut-off date for each section that involves LAR impacts. The cut-off date shall be set and announced to prevent influx of outsiders and to avoid false and frivolous claims for compensation, relocation and livelihood rehabilitation entitlements. Any person who enters in the project land after the announced cut of date or any assets established in corridor of impact after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation however, the affected persons will be served a prior notice to remove their assets and take the salvage free of cost.

In case of acquisition of land and land based assets under LAA provisions, the cut-off date will be the day when formal declaration of land acquisition under Section-6 of LAA is notified and published in the official gazette. While for sections within the existing government-owned land and ROW, the start date for the census survey of DPs for the final LARP preparation will be fixed as cut-off date and will be announced and publicized by the PMO Canal. However, the efforts will be ensured that the land acquisition process and impact assessment and census for LARP preparation is streamlined to coincide with the cut-off date under LAA provisions and for LARP preparation.

Each DP will be documented and issued identification as to confirm his/her presence on the proposed site/alignment of the project prior to the cut-off date and to avoid false and frivolous claims at the time of LARP implementation. The cut-off date will be disclosed to the DPs through consultative meetings, focus group discussions, field surveys and other means of communication including face-to-face communication with communities in close coordination with the heads of the villages. The disclosure of cut-off date will be formalized through documentation of consultation meetings and disclosure reports.

DPs are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (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. The persons holding or occupying the land/assets at the subproject site on or before the cut-off date and who face physical or economic displacement due to permanent or temporary loss of their assets including land, structures and other assets appended to the land or their livelihood whether full or partial as a consequence of land acquisition or eviction from public land (ROW) will be entitled for compensation and rehabilitation/income restoration provisions under the provisions of this LARP.

DPs may include (i) persons or legal entities with formal legal rights to acquired land and/or structures in entirety or in part, (ii) persons who have no formal legal rights to land and/or structures lost wholly or in part but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national law, and (iii) persons who lost the land or structure they occupy in entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The eligible DPs entitled for compensation under this LARF may include but not limited to the categories defined below:

- Owners of land and assets i.e. structures (residential/commercial or of any other use) with formal legal title to land and the recorded occupiers/users of land/assets as provided in the land record registers and cadasters etc.;
- DPs whose rights are not formal or legal but whose claims are recognized or recognizable under national laws or customs will be eligible for compensation against their affected land/assets. Such DPs may include people who have customary usufruct right to the land that is held either by the community (collectively) or the state or people who have inherited, occupied, and utilized the land for generations but lack titles simply because the state has not formalized the land records and issued title to them.
- DPs without formal legal rights or recognizable claims under national law and customs and may include all squatters, tenants, sharecroppers, and wage laborers. Although such DPs lack legal or recognizable rights to the land/asset but because of lost assets or impacted livelihoods they will be considered DPs eligible to receive compensation for assets other than land and resettlement assistance.
- Cultivators or those whose livelihood is dependent on acquired land, business operators of affected commercial structures and their employees whether registered under law or informal and the identified vulnerable groups.

3.5.2 Entitlements

The proposed criteria of Entitlement Matrix is prepared that will be implemented according to compensation eligibility and entitlements framework in line with Pakistan’s Law/regulation, ADB Safeguard Statement Policy (SPS-2009) and measures.

Keeping in view the possible project impacts, the following compensation and other assistance/allowances would be permissible to the DPs as provided in **Table.3.3**.

- Replacement cost of the affected structure/asset/property etc,
- Self Relocation Allowance;
- Shifting/transportation Allowance;
- Livelihood allowance;
- Vulnerability/Women headed Household Allowance;
- Agriculture Rehabilitation/Production Allowance;
- Business/Commercial /Employment loss Allowance.

Table 3.3: Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	Eligible Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Impacts on Crops grown on Land to be acquired	All type of affected crops	All users with or without title or registration	• Crop compensation for each crop lost during Kharif/Rabi agriculture season based on provincial agriculture department.
Agricultural Land,	All land fall under project	Farmer/ Titleholder	• Cash compensation at replacement cost plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition

Asset	Specification	Eligible Persons	Compensation Entitlements
including uncultivable waste land (permanent impact)	impact		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surcharge (CAS) free of taxes, registration and transfer costs; or Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost. (The final rates will be applied/determined by the District Revenue Department/BOR, Govt. of Punjab)
		Lessee (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to market value of gross harvest crop of the affected land for the remaining lease years, up to maximum of three years.
		Sharecropper/ Tenant (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to the market value of gross annual crop yield of lost land, proportionate to their share for two years.
		Agriculture Workers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary for the remaining part of the agriculture season up to maximum three months.
		Squatters/ Informal Setters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for lost land. One rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land in addition to standard crop compensation.
	Additional provision for DPs losing more than 10% their total operational agricultural holding.	Farmer/ Titleholder tenant/ Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe agricultural land impact allowance equal to the market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year.
		Sharecropper (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One severe impact allowance equal to value of share of harvest lost (Additional to standard crop compensation)
		Agriculture Workers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture workers, whose contracts will be interrupted, will receive an indemnity corresponding to three months of income.
		Squatters/ Informal Settlers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One rehabilitation allowance equal to value of one gross harvest (In addition to crop compensation)
	Temporary impact on arable land	Land required temporarily during civil works	All eligible persons, as above (with and without title)
Residential/Commercial Land	Land required during civil works	Owner (legal/legalizable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement cost plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS) free of taxes, registration and transfer costs;
		Renter/Leasehold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation of a value

Asset	Specification	Eligible Persons	Compensation Entitlements
		er	proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period.
		Non-titled user (Squatters, encroachers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation of lost land
		Non-titled owners (squatters) occupying land for dwelling identified by the census (only those actually occupying the land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self relocation allowance (equivalent to one year's income calculated at the prevailing official monthly minimum wage)
		Non-titled owners (squatters) occupying land for shops/stalls/kiosks identified by the census and inventory of lost assets (only those actually occupying the facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option to set up a stall through a space rental agreement with respective local governments or authority at a designated commercial area in public land and at a location comparable to the lost location.
Govt. Employees living in govt. Residence	Only Govt. employee	Formal Settler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation in government area, in other Govt. colony or 03 months rent to pay of private house.
Residential, commercial, agricultural and community structures	All Affected Persons	Owner(s), titled and non-titled of the structures and squatter (in case of squatters only those actually occupying the structures and in case of community structures, the members of the committee jointly)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation at replacement cost for affected structures by type of construction and other fixed assets. In case of partial impacts, cash assistance compensation will be provided to restore the remaining structure. If > 25% of the building's floor area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building/structure. Salvaged materials will be free of deductions. A lump sum transportation allowance will be paid to relocating households, businesses, agricultural operations and mosques etc. for shifting their belongings, inventory, equipment and installations. The replacement value for Pacca residential structure Rs.788/sft, Semi-Pacca and Kacha structures are

Asset	Specification	Eligible Persons	Compensation Entitlements
			proposed Rs.559/sq.ft and Rs. 383/sq.ft respectively based on the current material cost. The final rates of District Building Department will be applied. The Approval from District Building Department will be Annexed.
		Renter/leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to three months rent of a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease.
Boundary wall, Floor etc	All affected persons	All relevant DPs (including informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Pacca Rs. 170/sqft, for Semi Pacca Rs.150/sq.ft and for Kacha structure, Rs.120/sq.ft. Boundary wall will be calculated length x 5-6 ft height.
Moveable structure/sitting on the ground	Kiosk, cobblers, hair cutter etc	Formal/informal owners of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for moveable structure. No compensation will be provided to the DPs sitting on the ground like cobbler, hair cutter etc as they can move near by the existing place without disturbance of their income.
Trees	All affected trees	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit trees: compensation for mature fruit-bearing trees will comprise of the market rate of the yearly crop yield multiplied by the number of years required to grow such a tree to the same productive level it was cut; and for immature trees that are yet to bear fruit compensation will be based on the gross expense needed to reproduce the tree to the same age it was cut. Timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
Loss of business and employment	Shops, stalls and kiosks	Business owners; (including, renters and informal settlers and squatters) and employees identified by the census.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash grant for net income loss for duration of business stoppage (six months for permanent loss and no more than three months for temporary stoppage). One time cash grant will be paid to affected employees equivalent to 2 months official monthly minimum wage.
Shifting allowance	Shifting of impacted material etc	All DPs affected by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs.10000 per household as shifting allowance. In case of huge building/ factory, it may be increased up to Rs.30,000.

Asset	Specification	Eligible Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Loss of livelihood (Relocation)	Residential structures affected	Head of displaced household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition allowance equivalent to 03 months of average monthly household income in the area.
Affected Vulnerable Households	Poor and female-headed Households and other Vulnerable households, Including the elderly, identified through the SIA	Head of the household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum assistance allowance in cash equal to 3 OPL. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation of the facility that necessitated involuntary resettlement, where feasible.
In case of DP expires	Any structure	Headed of household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The next eligible DP will be his wife to get compensation. -No need to provide court succession letter, only death certificate verified by the affected persons committee will be provided. -In case the DP was only person expires and no other family member recorded during the census survey, no other person will be entitled and compensation will be cancelled.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealt with as appropriate during project implementation according to the ADB Safeguard Policy.

* OPL. Official Poverty Line as declared minimum wage by the Government (2017)

4. CONSULTATIONS, PARTICIPATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

4.1 BACKGROUND

Public consultation and community involvement is one of the key regulatory tools employed to improve transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of regulations for a development project. It involves actively seeking the opinions of those interested or affected by a project. It is a two way flow of information, which may occur at any stage of development from project identification through planning, design, construction and operation. It may be a process or a continuing dialogue between project implementation authority and the affectees. Consultations are increasingly concerned with the objective of gathering information and find the acceptable solution.

For new project like Jalalpur Irrigation Project, social impacts on the local community and public consultation will not be a single conversation but a series of discussions to create understanding about the project. Open consultation sessions were held with different stakeholder groups, who may be affected positively or negatively by the proposed project. The consultation process was carried out in accordance with the Asian Development Bank Policy on public consultation. The purpose of consultation process was to carry out and assemble feedback from participants.

4.2 OBJECTIVES

Participation mechanisms facilitate the consultative process and include: information sharing and dissemination; disclosure; and participation of all stakeholders of the project related activities so that their views and concerns shall be addressed properly and ensure them that they are actual beneficiaries of the project. It is of basic importance to involve DPs/representatives of local communities' right from the start. The institutional arrangements should also be in place for continuous consultation throughout the process of planning to implementation of the project. During the field survey, Consultations and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were arranged and conducted keeping in view the concerns and problems of the DPs. The consultations were carried out by a full-fledged team of Sociologists in the month of May 2017.

The purposes of the meetings with stakeholders were to:

- Inform the DPs and farmers losing their lands about the objectives of the project and the scope of work involved in the execution of the project;
- Provide a forum for the initial feedback of critical social issues;
- Discussion over impacts on land and structures and compensation procedure;
- Sharing with the local communities the mitigation measures included in the project design to address the potential impacts;
- Ascertaining the pressing needs of the local communities to be addressed;
- Promoting good will towards the project among the DPs and the communities and
- Begin establishing communication and an evolving mechanism for resolution of social and environmental problems

4.3 IDENTIFICATION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholder analysis/identification is a way of determining who among stakeholders can have the most positive or negative impacts, who is likely to be most affected by the project. The Stakeholders are people, groups, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) if working

in the area on the same nature of projects, Community Based Organization (CBOs), or institutions that may be affected by, can significantly influence, or are important to the achievement of the stated purpose of a proposed intervention. Generally, stakeholders can be classified into three groups:

4.3.1 Primary Stakeholders

Primary stakeholders are those who are directly related, either positively or negatively, by an effort or the actions of an agency, institution, or organization. In case of Jalalpur Irrigation Project, the Primary Stakeholders may include;

- Potential DPs were the landowners and owners of different structures whose land and structures are falling in the RoW of the proposed canal.
- The general population/residents including institutions, Government departments, NGOs or CBOs were consulted within primary impact zone, who may subject to direct or indirect impact on their residences or access to their workplaces during the construction period, or by any kind of project action, or who may have personal interests or concern with the project.
- Farmers of Secondary Impact Zone in the command area of Jalalpur Irrigation Project which may potentially impact by this project, positively in the long term through supply of the canal water and functionality of the canal, and also, potentially, may be negatively due to the minor risk of disruption during construction of the canal.

4.3.2 Secondary Stakeholders

Secondary stakeholders are people or groups that are indirectly affected, either positively or negatively, by the project or the actions of an agency, institution, or organization. During the survey, apart from the DPs, many other stakeholders and residents of the area raised their concerns, which were addressed and made them satisfied.

4.3.3 Key Persons

Apart from the DPs, the key stakeholders in case of Jalalpur Irrigation Project may be political leaders, influential community members and other local representatives including imams, Lumberdars and teachers of local schools. All type of these stakeholders had also participated in the general discussion on the project.

4.4 SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS

In order to get spontaneous responses, scoping sessions in the project were held to extract qualitative information about the perception and apprehensions about the project. The views of the farmers were formally recorded and effort was made to make those beneficial for the Project.

Farmers of Secondary Impact Zone in the command area of Jalalpur Irrigation Project which may potentially impacted by this project, positively in the long term through supply of the canal water and functionality of the canal, and also, potentially, may be negatively due to the minor risk of disruption during construction of the canal. The consultations were carried out by a full-fledged team of Sociologists in the month of May, 2017. Ten consultations and three Focus Group Discussions were conducted at different locations and details has been provided in the **Table 4.1**, while the original filled-in forms of questioning and answering of each Consultation and Focus Group Discussion are provided in the **Annexure-VII & VIII**.

Table 4.1: Consultation with Location and Number of Participants

Sr. No.	Village	Location RD	Number of Participants
1	Jalalpur Sharif	45+350	19
2	Chitti Rajgan	48+000	14
3	Ratwal	53+750	12
4	Chakri Karam Khan	64+000	22
5	Thil Sharif	71+000	19
6	Dhok Sandaran	98+000	29
7	Baghan Wala	100+000	26
8	Dhok Wains	193+850	16
9	Ahmad Abad	158+000	18
10	Jaswal	350+000	13
Total			188
Focus Group Discussions			
Sr. No.	Village	Location RD	Number of Participants
1	Basti Jumma Khan	35+000	15
2	Dhok Bagh	52+000	17
3	Kot Umar	92+000	25
Total			57

4.4.1 Meetings with Stakeholders

In the Project area, consultations were held with the people whose structures fall in the RoW and will be demolished to clear the canal alignment before mobilizing the contractor. Land owners whose land will be acquired for the construction of new canal and distribution system were also consulted during these sessions. These consultations held at different locations along the alignment of the proposed canal. All participants were briefed about the importance of the project and the resettlement policy of the ADB. The compensation eligibility and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) were explained in detail. They were also explained about the efforts made to minimize the adverse impacts of the project.

During the consultation, it was assessed that mostly people were aware about the project, its benefits and adverse impacts. During discussions, participants have shown keen interest in discussion, gave valuable suggestions and also raised various questions. The local people expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project.

The villages and number of participants of consultations, question raised and response given are provided in **Table 4.2**:

Table 4.2: Consultation Meetings with Participants

Case No.	Date	Venue	Name
1	24-05-17	RD-45+300 (Jalalpur Sharif)	Muhammad Ishaq
			Boota
			Ghulam Ali
			Muhammad Bashir
			Mudasar
			Khursheed Iqbal
			Umer Hayat
			Muhammad Mushtaq
			Ghulam Haider
			Imtiaz Ali
			Ishtiaq

Case No.	Date	Venue	Name
			Muhammad Hanif
			Ata Muhammad
			Sohail Haider
			Rana Abdur Rehman
			Muhammad Sajjad
			Wasim Abbas
			Muhammad Sharif
			Imtiaz Ahmed
Question Raised			Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it possible to change the route of the proposed canal to minimize the adverse impact on land? When construction will start? How the price of the land will be evaluated? When compensation for land and other assets will be made? Due to construction of canal crossing will become a problem to travel other side. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Already mitigation measures have been adopted to minimise the adverse impacts on the arable land with the best design options. The participants were briefed about the schedule of project implementation and technical matters moreover, they were told after completion land acquisition, resettlement process and clearance of RoW. The price of the land will be determined by the Revenue Department according to the categories of land and proper compensation will be made to the affected landowners. After approval of LARP and before execution of civil work, compensation will be paid to the DPS. Road & foot bridges will be provided at different location to cross the canal for their mobility.
2	24-05-17	RD-48+000 (Chitti Rajgan)	Muhammad Nasir Khan
			Muhammad Azam
			Raja Shaqfat
			Muhammad Afzal
			Chaudhry Khan
			Haji Muhammad Akram
			Rai Qaiser (President Mosque Committee)
			Chaudhry Khan
			Azhar Hussain
			Muhammad Sowri
			Iftikhar (Member Mosque Committee)
			Kamran Abbas
			Liaquat Ali Khan
			Muhammad Mohsin
			Matloob (Member Mosque Committee)
			Ali Haider
			Raja Tariq Mehmood
Question Raised			Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various surveys were conducted for the alignment of proposed Main Canal, which alignment has been finalized? Which type of the canal has been proposed? How compensation will be paid? 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A briefing was given about the alignment and map shown depicting the route of the proposed canal. With the help of GPS, alignment was shown practically in the field. Lined canal has been proposed. It will reduce seepage, losses of irrigation water and make irrigation system more efficient. Fair valuation of the affected structures being carried out as per ADB policy and payments will be made under a transparent system.

Case No.	Date	Venue	Name
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there any crossing section to connect the settlements at both sides? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What about compensation of mosque? Suggestion has been noted and bridges are being proposed for the mobility of the community. As per ADB policy compensation will be paid at replacement cost. However, formal documentation of mosque committee will be provided your side.
3	24-05-17	RD-360 (Jaswal)	Ghulam Rasool Ghous Muhammad Muhammad Ameer Muhammad Mumtaz Muhammad Sarfraz Mumtaz Khan Muhammad Yousaf Fateh Muhammad Muhammad Ali Mehmoor Hussain Muhammad Abdullah Muhammad Ramzan GulSheer
Question Raised			Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How water availability will be ensured at the tail portion of the canal? There will be no seepage of water due to the lining of the canal and ground water will not recharge. Proper mechanism of the water distribution will be prepared and water theft will be controlled. With the canal irrigation groundwater will recharge and the condition of the groundwater will improve to the great extend.
4	26-05-17	RD-53+750 (Ratwal)	Muhammad Rasheed Azmat Rehman Muhammad Iqbal Muhammad Zaman CH. Naim Akhtar Sheer Muhammad Muhammad Sadaf Muhammad Zafar Muhammad Akram Mirza Maqbool Shoukat Mehmood Mirza Muhammad Akram
Question Raised			Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RoW of the Main Canal should be reduced to minimize the impact on land? How the price of the land will be calculated? During construction period from where labor will be hired? Already RoW of the Main Canal has been reduced with proposed lining of the canal and it is according to the water discharge capacity of the channels. Revenue Department is preparing land record of the land Affected Persons. Land price will be evaluated according to the categories of the land. Value of the land will be determined on Revenue Department record of past three year sale and purchase of land in the area. Preference will be given to the local people to work with contractor and contractor will be

Case No.	Date	Venue	Name
			bound to hire unskilled labour from the area. The project will contribute in uplifting the economic standard of common people.
			• Like other parts of the Punjab province, same water distribution system will be applied.
5	27+05-17	RD-61+000 (Chakri Karam Khan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muhammad Asghar Nazaqat Muhammad Nasir Muhammad Hussain Muhammad Yousaf Rashid Muhammad Mirza Hasnat Abdur Rehman Munawar Khan Rafaqat Islam Aamir Shahzad Muhammad Najabat Muhammad Suleman Khan Muhammad Mukhtar Ahmad Sardar Khan Muhammad Ashraf Faiz Ahmad Shafat Asif Shahzad Muhammad Asghar Muhammad Safdar
Question Raised			Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it possible to reduce the RoW of the Main Canal? • What about the compensation of the crops damages and other structures? • Is there any provision of bridge to cross the canal? • Who will assess the value of the land to be affected? • Is it possible to provide land for land to the affected landowners? 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already mitigation measures have adopted to reduce the impact on land and Main Canal has been designed according the required discharge of the Main Canal. Compensation of two crops will be provided against average production. Valuation of the structures is being done and after proper measurement of the structures compensation package will be prepared as per ADB resettlement policy. At main crossing of the canal, bridges have been proposed to connect the communities of both sides. Suggestion has been noted for provision of the bridge at this location and will be verified from the detailed design, if not provided in design, it will be recommended. • Revenue Department is busy to assess the value of the land required for the project. • Keeping in view the quantum of land to be acquired, Government land is not available in huge quantity; therefore proper compensation against the acquired land will be provided.
6	28-05-17	RD-70+000 (Thil Sharif)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raja Nasir Mehmood Arshad Mehmood

Case No.	Date	Venue	Name
			Muhammad Nawaz
			Muhammad Akbar
			Muhammad Ahmad Khan
			Muhammad Hayat
			Muhammad Akbar
			Tariq Mehmood
			Anar Khan
			Iqtidar Mehdi
			Iqbal Khan
			Khushaal Khan
			Musarat Rehman
			Afzal Ahmad
			Muhammad Zaraat
			Abdul Rehman
			Imran Hussain
			Arshad Ali
			Muhammad Hanif
Question Raised			Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make us clear about the final rout of the proposed canal. • Alignment of the canal should be shifted towards hill foot area so that the maximum area can be irrigated. • Water reservoir should be constructed to store hill torrents and flood water for the utilization of irrigation purpose and for drinking of livestock. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final route of the canal was explained to the participants by showing the map. With the help of GPS in the field, demonstration was also given to the participants. • The participants were briefed about technical matters of design and level of the land. On these bases the, alignment of the channel has been finalized. After three intensive surveys, impact on land has already been minimized and further shifting is not possible. • Hill torrents water can be utilized for the drinking purpose of livestock and agriculture during the closer period of the canal. The valuable suggestion has been noted and will be discussed with the Project Manage and will be added in the scope of work of the Project. The idea was conveyed to the design engineer to think upon it and he assured.
7	30-05-17	RD-98+000 Dhok Sandaran)	Muhammad Safdar
			Fazal Hussain
			Fazal Ahmad
			Anar Khan
			Muhammad Javed
			Aamir Shahzad
			Muhammad Boota
			Muhammad Asgher
			Jonel Akhtar
			Muhammad Banaras
			Muhammad Safdar
			Gulzar Mirza
			Muhammad Nazeer
			Shoukat Ali
			Gulzar Ahmad
			Qasim Mehmood
			Raja Imran Khursheed
			Muhammad Akbar
			Raja Ghulam Asghar

Case No.	Date	Venue	Name
			Muhammad Aslam
			Riasat Ali
			Waseem Ahmad
			Safdar
			Raja Naveed Hayat
			Sultan Mehmood
			Ghulam Mustafa
			Muhammad Hayat
			Raja Hayat
			Muhammad Arif
Question Raised			Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment of the canal should be shifted towards the hill side to avoid the adverse impact on land? Due to construction of the Main Canal cattle will be restricted to reach grazing area. How land will be evaluated & when compensation for acquired land and affected structures will be paid? Water supply for the community should be provided under the project. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the meeting, the Design Engineer was contacted telephonically and the situation and demand of the people was explained. The Design Engineer explained that the alignment of the proposed canal has already been shifted towards hill side to the maximum level. As per level of the land further shifting of the alignment towards the hill side is not possible. To approach the grazing area bridges have been proposed at various location and mobilization of the cattle will not be restricted. Revenue Department will evaluate the price of land according to the categories of land based on past three years sale and purchase of land in the Project area. Compensation will be provided after approval of the LARP. <p>Provision of water supply is not under scope work of the Project but it is a need of the community in the project area. We will forward this request to decision making authority to include the community demand in the project.</p>
8	30-05-17	RD-100+000 (Baghan Wala)	Muhammad Shan
			Sher Muhammad
			Muhammad Inayat
			Shehzad
			Muhammad Khan
			Farman
			Muhammad Sarwar
			Muhammad Nawaz
			Arshed Mehmood
			Abdul Sattar
			Ghulam Asghar
			Mehr Walayat
			Muhammad Ijaz
			Nasir Ali
			Muhammad Afsar
			Ghulam Sabir
			Muhammad Asghar
			Imtiaz
			Painda Khan
			Hamid Ali

Case No.	Date	Venue	Name
			Painda Khan
			Muhammad Ashraf
			Muhammad Farman
			Muhammad Ramzan
Question Raised			Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the issues regarding the compensation will be resolved? 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance Redress Mechanism will be developed to resolve the all issues related to the compensation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land compensation should be provided as per market rates. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Price Assessment Committee will be formed by the DCO Jhelum and Khushab for proper compensation to affected persons.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment of the proposed canal should be shifted upside to increase the area under irrigation. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Already this matter has been discussed in number of meetings. After three technical surveys, best option has been finalized keeping in view the level of land and Rasool barrage.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why right side of the canal is not being irrigated? 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is hill side and only small strip of land is available which is not possible to irrigate with canal water as the level of the land is high.
9	1-06-17	RD-193+600 (Dhok Vains)	Muhammad Bashir
			Muhammad Riaz
			Muhammad Aslam
			Muhammad Bashir
			Zeeshan Abdullah
			Muhammad Ali
			Malik Bashir
			Abdul Razzaq
			Muhammad Ameer
			Malik Umer Hayat
			Malik Khan Muhammad
			Khushi Muhammd
			Mehboob Rehman
			Malik Muhammad Muzafar
			Muhammad farooq
			Muhammad Sarfraz
Question Raised			Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which alignment of the proposed canal is final? 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team briefly discussed the current alignment of the proposed canal with help of map showing RDs. The suggestions of the participants regarding shifting of the alignment towards hill side noted and was discussed with design engineer.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the construction of the canal, mobility of the local people will be restricted? 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road and foot bridges have been proposed at different location of the canal. Demand of the people specific to this location has been noted and will be added in the design.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle Ghats and washing points should be provided. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The valuable suggestion has been noted and this demand will be discussed with design Engineer and will be added in the scope of work of the Main Canal, if possible.

Case No.	Date	Venue	Name
10	1-06-17	RD-258+000 (Ahmed Abad)	Muhammad Aslam
			Muhammad Ashar
			Muhammad Riaz
			Muhammad Ferooz
			Muhammad Munawar
			Muhammad Sarwar
			Ghulam Rasool
			Ghulam Abbas
			Khalid Mehmood
			Motali Khan
			Sajid Shehzad
			Muhammad Yousaf
			Muhammad Afzal
			Muhammad Monawar
			Muhammad Inayat
			Sajawal Bakhsh
			Tayab Ul Hassan
Ajmal Shezad			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When construction of the canal will get start. Which alignment of the Main Canal is final? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After completion of the land record, approval of the LARP, proper compensation to the DPs and clearing the RoW, the construction work will start. The participants were taken in field, demonstration regarding final alignment was given to the participants with the help of GPS. 		

4.4.2 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Three Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were arranged with project affected persons. The meetings were held at different locations along the route of the proposed canal. The participants were informed in advance to gather at a common place on agreed time. They were introduced the team and purpose of visit. Their concerns were noted regarding proposed canal route and severe adverse impacts with the help of GPS on the spot. The list of the participants is provided below in the Table, while original filled-in forms are provided in the **Annexure-VIII**.

Table 4.3: Focus Group Discussion Held and List of Participants

Case No.	Date	Venue	Name
1	23-05-17	RD-35+300 (Basti Juma Khan)	Muhammad Ishaq
			Boota
			Ghulam Ali
			Muhammad Bashir
			Mudasar
			Khursheed Iqbal
			Umer Hayat
			Muhammad Mushtaq
			Ghulam Haider
			Imtiaz Ali
			Ishtiaq
			Muhammad Hanif
			Ata Muhammad
Sohail Haider			

Case No.	Date	Venue	Name
			Rana Abdur Rehman
			Muhammad Sajjad
			Wasim Abbas
			Muhammad Sharif
			Imtiaz Ahmed
Question Raised			Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it final design of the canal passing through our land? Residential structures will be under impact according this design? In case of land acquisition, how much price of the land will be paid and what about the timely payments? What about crops and tree compensation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants were still not sure about the final alignment of the proposed channel because three technical surveys had been conducted and different options were considered in finalizing the alignment. People of the area were confused about the final route of the canal. A briefing was given regarding the final alignment of the canal and the participants were taken at the route of the canal and they were briefed with the help of GPS. Efforts have been made to minimize the adverse impacts on housing structures and family disturbance will be avoided. According to the design at this location, there will be no impact on housing structures. The Revenue Department will determine the value of the land based on the relevant laws and policies. Moreover, the payments will be paid on well before time of civil work executed. Compensation of crops and trees will be provided as per ADB IR policy prior to start of civil work.
2	24-05-17	RD-52+000 (Dhok Bagh)	Sardar Muhammad
			Muhammad Inayat Bhutta
			Arshed Muhmood
			Muhammad Aslam
			Ghulam Hussain
			Muhammad Akram
			Muhammad Rasheed
			Muhammad Hanif
			Haji Muhammad Riaz
			Tariq Mehmood
			Asim Ijaz
			Muhammad Irfan
			Muhammad Adalat
			Muhammad Shabir
			Muhammad Habib
			Ghulam Rasool
			Barkat Ali
Question Raised			Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it possible to change the route of the canal to avoid residential structures from demolishing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts were made to avoid the possible affected structures, but due to unknown grave in the Col, it was not possible to change the alignment. The DPs were requested to shift the grave to omit the curve which is the main cause of impact on houses. They did not agree to do this as it is very sensitive issue. It was told to the participants that, structures under impact will be compensated properly.

Case No.	Date	Venue	Name
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much land will be under impact? • How much compensation will be paid against loss of structures? • There will be issues of relocation due to the lengthy and complex process of the payment. • Will compensation be sufficient to construct new structures and purchase land?
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RoW of the Main Canal varies on different reaches. Revenue department is working on this aspect and will provide the detail of each and every DP as soon as possible. The detail of affected land will be shared with every DP. • Detailed measurement survey of the structures is under process and rates of the structures will be determined by the Building Department by keeping in view the market rates which will be sufficient to construct the structure of same specification and even better. • Payments in one instalment will be made before shifting the structures with a simple, easy and fair procedure. • As per ADB Policy that DP should not be worse off. Apart from the replacement cost, the DP will allow to take salvage material of their demolished structures and with the sufficient compensation, they will be able to build better structures as compared to previous. With the proper compensation, land affected person would be able to purchase land of the same category.
3	30-05-17	30-05-17 (Kot Umer)	Pehlwan Khan Arshad Mehmood Sultan Mehmood Muhammad Akbar Dilawar Cheema Muhammad Akram Mazhar Hussain Muhammad Azam Raja Abid Ali Riaz Ahmad Raja Abdul Kareem Khizar Hayat Adalat Khan Mukhtar Muhammad Nazir Safdar Khan Muhammad Aslam Muhammad Aslam Muhammad Ashraf Shoukat Mehmood Muhammad Bashir Muhammad Inayat Khushaal Khan Fazal Ahmad Muhammad Zaman
Question Raised			Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it final alignment passing through our land? • Due to the construction of the canal small farmers will be adversely affected!!!!
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, after considering various options this alignment is final and is the best possible as per engineering design. • Concerns will be discussed to design Engineer to minimize the impacts on land if possible, amend the design.

4.4.3 Community Priority Needs

During public consultations and socio-economic survey in the Project area, the needs of the communities were assessed. The consultations reveal that road and foot bridges on the proposed Main Canal to connect the communities on the both sides of the canal and water supplies are the top priority of the people.

4.4.4 General Opinion of Consulted Communities

The people of the project area were in the favour of the Project. The availability of irrigation water to land would boost-up the socio-economic characteristics of the local community and modify the ecology of the area. Irrigation practices in the area would result in increasing the cropped area, crop yields and cropping intensities, etc. that will be in conjunction with better quality produce into higher farm incomes in the Project area. Moreover, diversified agriculture, livestock & dairy farming, and farm forestry will open new avenues for the rural poor of the project area to improve their livelihood.

4.4.5 Consultations with relevant Departments

Meetings and Consultations were held with different departments including the Revenue officials and NGO etc. The following points were discussed to provide information about the project:

- Location of the Project area;
- Objectives and purpose of the project;
- Route of the proposed canal;
- Land to be acquired;
- Demarcation of land;
- Role of Revenue Department.

In this context, meetings were arranged with the following officials/persons:

S.No	Date	Position
1	17-5-2017	Assistant Commissioner/Head LAC
2	17-5-2017	Gardawar, Revenue Dept
3	20-5-2017	Assistant Commissioner/ Head LAC
4	20-5-2017	Gardawar, Revenue Dept
5	23-5-2017	Area Manager, NRSP PD Khan
6	26-5-2017	Gardawar, Patwari Revenue Dept

4.5 CONSULTATION WITH WOMEN

Consultations with the females of affected persons and beneficiaries of proposed Jalalpur Irrigation Project was carried out in the five villages of Pind Dadan Khan Tehsil and one village of Khushab Tehsil.. The gender specialist conducted meetings with the local females in six social settings in order to get a clear picture of the living conditions of those residing in the project area, along with the perceived implications of project. The list of villages/basti along with number of participants is given in **Table 4.4** while the details of each village/basti are provided in **Annexure-IX**.

Table 4.4: List of Selected Villages/Basti for Gender Survey

Sr.No	Location Name	Nos. of Participants
1	Basti Juma Khan RD 35 (Head)	11
2	Chitti Rajgan RD 46	7
3	Dhok Bagh RD 52	15
4	Gahorha RD 68	21
5	Baghanwala RD 100 (Middle)	16
6	Jaswal RD355 (Tail)	10
Total		80

4.5.1 Findings of the Gender Survey

Basti Juma Khan

Here, low income and limited resources of farmers affect their households at large. While asking about the financial services available to them, the females told that one bank is present in the area of Dheeri. They seemed to consider taking loan as if it's a bad practice. So, it can be interpreted that they were unaware of the National Rural Support Program (NRSP). Besides, the females were also unaware of the existence of other development partners that ever worked for the socio-economic development of their community. This can be the result of the fact that men generally deal with the outdoor affairs and also have more awareness of such matters.

Moreover, information was collected regarding access to drinking water. Data showed that the practice of fetching water in the area is long gone. Now, most of the people have installed their own motors that provide government water supply in the households. Besides, four tube-wells are also present in the area. While asked about local forums/training programs, the females responded that no local forum exists in the area where women can participate.

Village Chitti

Traditionally, women are accustomed to work inside the homes. In order to ascertain the main responsibilities of women related to care activities, data was collected from the female respondents, which indicated that they are mainly indulged in household chores. They stitch their clothes by themselves as they have to survive within their limited available resources. Besides, the village is less populated and only one female was busy in private job in a school. Poverty and managing household works a constraint for girls accessing education as well. Gender preference was not observed but to send them far away from their homes was a problem.

In the farming community, the tasks done outside home are associated with males. They are responsible for activities related to livestock management and agriculture including preparation of land, sowing, hoeing and harvesting of fields. The female respondents argued that they don't get enough time out of their household commitments for they have to look after their children along with taking care of the elderly. Here, no formal system exists to address the needs of elderly and disabled.

Additionally, our society is generally viewed as patriarchal and male dominance which attributed to rural social system. It was revealed during the FGD that out of six domestic affairs, three are being addressed through mutual understanding and consultation. Other activities including "health facilities from where to avail, and assets to buy and sell" are decided by the male members of household. Few of the old aged females were of the view that the notion of women working outside home is unlikeable in their families but this doesn't mean that they don't trust their females.

With regard to health facility, government hospital and private clinics are situated in a nearby city named Jalalpur Sharif, from where they get a reasonable treatment. Moreover, data collected against the items asking about drinking water showed that the water quality is not that good as water becomes yellow after putting it for some time. The villagers have become used to it now, so they don't consider any disease to be water-borne. General health issues prevail in the area. In the said village, people use water managed by government water supply. They had also installed motors and tube wells to pump out groundwater for their use. In case of land acquisition, they were assured that proper compensation will be paid to the affected family. Few of the respondents argued that if they are to be shifted, it must be a place in city where considerable economic opportunities will be availed by them.

Dhok Bagh

The participation of women within the domains of livestock management and agriculture has proved to be a significant helping hand in the work-lives of male members of the rural community. Along with fulfilling their sole responsibility of managing household, it is observed that they do play their part in livestock rearing. However, men consider themselves responsible for doing the laborious agricultural tasks. Besides, around three women of the village serve in government educational and health institutions. One of the female is serving as a teacher, while other two work as health workers. As the children don't have access to higher education within their area, so there is a need to establish more schools and upgrade schools into college level. Here, the women also showed their concern about co-education. They don't want their boys and girls to study together, as it's against their norms and values.

Moreover, data was collected regarding "attitude of the husband/in-laws family in case of more girl baby births". The results showed that social aspiration for males is pre-dominant in the area. A few respondents argued that around half proportion of their people have shown marked preference for sons over daughters; though other females seemed to manipulate the responses given by them. With regard to the pressing needs of women of the Project area, they highlighted their concerns over unavailability of gas supply, unpaved roads and poor sanitation system.

Gahora Village

Unlike other rural and farming communities discussed earlier, it is viewed that most of the activities related to livestock are generally performed by farmers. In this regard, data was collected on seven activities regarding female contribution. Out of 7 activities, six activities are being performed by women. The respondents argued that they generally travel to Pindi Saidpur to avail health facilities. It takes around 20 to 25 minutes to reach there on their personal conveyance, if any. Otherwise they will have to wait for so long for the local transport. So, there is a need to establish free dispensaries within the area where the people can get reasonable treatment.

While asking about drinking water, the females told that two turbines are working here. In addition, sources of drinking water include government water supply and tube-wells, which are less in number. The drinking water gets impure as the pipes were damaged which contaminate water. This has resulted in causing yellow fever and typhoid among the people. Moreover, diseases including malaria, diabetes and high blood pressure have been increased. Within the Project area, the key vulnerabilities include elderly and widows were more in number. No formal mechanism exists for the care, protection and support of such vulnerable people. With regard to the financial services, banks are also present in Pindi Saidpur. According to the female respondents, widows are given fourth portion of their husband's pensions which acts as a constraint in getting due share.

Baghanwala Village

With the increase in literacy level and freedom of speech by media, cases of gender violence have been lessened significantly. In this respect, women were of the view that their people

generally try to resolve the issues by themselves. But if any sort of conflict arises that gets out of their control, then they report their complaint to the nearby police station.

Data was also collected on sources and quality of drinking water. The women told that motors, donkey pumps and few tube-wells are available for drinking purposes. But the water quality is poor in the sense that it gave rise to certain water-borne issues including joint pain, stomach-ache and swollen lymph nodes. Moreover, they have to travel to Dharyala Jalap for treatment of patients in the civil hospital.

Besides, the women stressed on establishing a vocational center in the area so that youth can acquire considerable training and skills. There is also a need to upgrade schools in order to provide higher education accessible for all.

Jaswal Village

This village is located in District Khushab where people generally earn their livelihood through wheat harvesting, which is done by women. While conducting a focus group discussion, the females were asked about decision-making power within certain household affairs. The data indicates that except for the three matters which include “education, health facilities from where to avail and women to work outside home” out of six, other matters are decided through mutual understanding. But women don’t feel any sort of rigidity or mal-attitude on part of their men in this regard. With regard to the pressing needs of women, higher educational institutions are to be established so that maximum number of children can have access to their very right. Also, women showed their serious concern over the establishment of vocational training centers for girls as no such center exists in the area.

Actions Taken as a Result of the Consultations

Based on the consultations with women, the following actions will be taken by PMO:

- Forward the proposal for the construction canal crossing, cloth washing points, cattle guards and fence to protect children to the design team for incorporation in the detailed design
- Facilitate linkage of women members of affected households with relevant livelihood agencies and NGOs i.e. NRSP and Akhuwat, etc.
- Conduct of separate consultation meetings with women DPs to disclose compensation packages, entitlement and procedures and grievance redress mechanism and the location/design of the drinking water supply outlets
- Organizing of women-specific project related activities like tree planting along the irrigation canal
- Conduct of women-specific training on canal water use and related topics

4.6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up to address grievances arising from social and LAR impacts. Efforts will be exhausted to avoid grievances through strong consultations participation and information disclosure strategy and the LAR activities will be conducted in accordance with this LARF provisions. The Project will put in place its GRM structures upon approval of the final LARPs.

Problems to be addressed by a GRM may include (i) project alignment and requests to avoid specific affected assets, (ii) omission of impacts and some DPs in a census, (iii) impact assessment and valuation of losses, (iv) disbursement of compensation relative to entitlements stipulated in a LARP, (v) disputes about ownership of affected assets apportionment of compensation with payment delay issues, (vii) delays in payment of

relocation and rehabilitation costs and design and completion of relocation sites/facilities, or (viii) the adequacy and appropriateness of income restoration measures etc.

The GRM will be set up with a three-level structure; one at the village level through the social mobilizers and village head, second at the district level, and third at the PMO-Canals/SEU level. SEU will ensure timely establishment of multi-tiered grievance redress system from village level to Project level.

The SEU will support PMO-Canals to establish the grievance redress committee (GRC) at the village, district and PMO-Canals. The GRC at the PMO-Canals will include Project Director, PMO-Canals as convener, with SEU Director and LAC as well as PDA/PIC Resettlement Specialist as its members. In addition, the GRC at the PMO-Canals will have members from the 2 districts and 2 DP representatives. At the district level, the GRC will be co-chaired by the SEU Director and LAC for the district. Members will include the SEU Deputy Director Social, SEU Deputy Director Community, and 2 DP representatives, assisted and supported by the PDA/PIC social mobilizers. At the village level, the head of the village will be the de-facto head of the GRC, with 2 DP representatives, PIC/PDA Resettlement Specialist and social mobilizers as members.

Any complaints unresolved at the village and district level will be forwarded to the GRC at the PMO-Canals by the social mobilizers or the complainant himself.

The complaints received will be properly recorded and documented at the SEU by the Deputy Director Community in the Complaint Register. The information recorded in the register will include date of the complaint, particulars of the complainant, description of the grievance, actions/steps taken/to be taken to resolve the complaint at village level, the person responsible to take the action, follow up requirements and the target date for the implementation of the mitigation measure. The register will also record the actual measures taken to mitigate these concerns.

The aggrieved DP will be kept informed about the actions on his complaint. He/she will be assisted by the social mobilizers to participate in the proceedings at different levels of grievance resolution process. Information on the complaints received, actions taken and status of resolution will be included in the regular progress reporting of the project and the internal resettlement monitoring reports. At any time in the process, the complainant will have the option to raise his/her complaint to a competent court. An overview of the structure and functioning of a typical GRM is presented in Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process

Each village will be assigned a social mobilizer to maintain regular contact with the DPs and village heads and to be the first line of contact on issues related to LAR.
Any complaints in the village will be recorded by the social mobilizer, and if possible resolved in the village, with the assistance of PDA/PIC consultants and contractor (if already mobilized) within 7 days.
Any complaint which cannot be resolved in the village will be forwarded by the social mobilizer to the GRC at the district level. The GRC at the district attempt to resolve the issue within 15 days upon receipt and will communicate the decision to the complainant.
Any complaint that cannot be resolved satisfactorily at the district GRC will be forwarded to the GRC at the PMO-Canals. Deputy Director Community will record the complaint. GRC at the PMO-Canals will attempt to resolve the complaint within 30 days from the date complaint is received.
About complaints pertaining to disagreement with land award, DP will be facilitated to challenge the award in appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Sections 18 to 22 of the LAA (1894). However, where law permits, the DPs can access to the courts of law without involving the GRM.

5. COMPENSATION, RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

5.1 GENERAL

This section deals with the compensations for affected land, structures and assets that have been proposed on the basis of the findings of the Census Survey; and under the legal and policy framework of Government of Pakistan (GoP) & Asian Development Bank (ADB) Guidelines. The LARP focuses on providing compensations for the lost assets and suggests measures to restore their livelihoods to former living standards of the DPs.

5.2 COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED LAND

The project will impact 8105 acres (2180 main canal, 1498 Distributaries and minors and 4427 FCCs) of private land to construct Main Canal, its distribution system and FCCs. The average value per acre for main canal and its distribution system (Jhelum Section) is suggested by the Revenue Department as Rs.7 Lac per acre whereas, land falling in Khushab district will be Rs. 6 Lac per acre including 15 percent CAS. Therefore, land value for the FCCs falling in Jhelum and Khushab sections is determined as Rs. 400,000 and Rs. 350,000 per acre respectively. Thus, the total value of land (Main canal, Distribution system and FCCs) comes out Rs.4246 million. Hence, LAC through District Price Assessment Committee (DPAC) will determine the price of land according to the categories of the land which will be provided in the final LARP document.

5.1. COMPENSATION FOR PRIVATELY OWNED STRUCTURES

The privately owned affected structures include residential, commercial and sheds. The kacha, semi pacca and pacca structures have been evaluated separately. To estimate the replacement value of residential and commercial structures, the assets have been standardized for compensation on an average unit rate per sq. ft. as given in **Table 2.16**. The compensation rates are applied as approved from the Provincial Building Division, Muzaffar Garh which are applicable to whole Punjab. However, the rates of relevant district of Project area will be applied in the final LARP. Because the Consultants submitted construction rates to the Client in May, 2017 to get verification from the respective district buildings departments. The case was forwarded by Client to buildings department and the reply is still awaited. The compensation to various types of structures is given in **Table 5.1**. The details of compensation and allowances to be paid to each DP are provided in **Annexure-I**.

Table 5.1: Valuation of Privately owned Affected Structures/Assets

Sr. No.	Detail of Structures	Number of Structures	Area (Sq. Ft.)	Unit Rate (Rs./sq.ft.)	Total Cost (Rs)
1	Residential Structures				
	a) Room (Basement, Garage, Veranda, Water tank, Mumti & Washrooms)				
	Pacca	103	47,265	788	37,244,434
	Semi Pacca	52	4,649.6	559	2,599,126
	Kacha	4	1,267.7	353	447,480
	Stairs Pacca	4	445.4	200	89,080
	b) Boundary Wall (Floor, Shed, Thatched & Patio)				
	Pacca	92	41,708	170	7,090,297
	Semi Pacca	16	5,603	150	840,486
	Kacha	4	1,550	120	186,022
	Hand/Water Pump	40		10,000	400,000
	Electric Meters	22		10,000	220,000
2	a) Cattle Structures (Rooms)				
	Pacca	14	3,568	788	2,811,797

Sr. No.	Detail of Structures	Number of Structures	Area (Sq. Ft.)	Unit Rate (Rs./sq.ft.)	Total Cost (Rs)
	Semi Pacca	44	11,865	559	6,632,781
	Kacha	1	600	353	211,800
	b) Boundary wall, Shed Floor, Manger, Thatched & etc				
	Pacca	10	3,938.3	170	669,516
	Semi Pacca	8	1,447.4	150	217,113
	Kacha	3	466.9	120	56,026
	Hand/Water Pump	7	-	10,000	70,000
	Electric Meters	4	-	10,000	40,000
3	Commercial Structures				
	a) Shops and allied Structures				
	Pacca	17	2,159.1	788	1,701,402
	Semi Pacca	1	143.4	559	80,149
	Kacha	1	304.0	353	107,312
	b) Boundary Wall & Machine Foundations				
	Pacca	4	1,044.6	170	177,582
	Semi Pacca	1	1,422	150	213,300
	Kacha	1	440	120	52,800
	Hand/Water Pump	2	-	10,000	20,000
Electric Meters	3	-	10,000	30,000	
4	Tube Well				
	Bore Hole	39	-	40,000	1,560,000
	Turbine	3	-	250,000	7,50,000
	Rooms Veranda, Washroom etc				
	Pacca	13	2,014.1	788	1,587,111
	Semi Pacca	1	1,130.9	559	632,162
	Water Chamber Well, Water course	121	8,297.7	170	1,410,614
	Hand/Water Pump	2	-	10,000	20,000
Electric Meters	2	-	10,000	20,000	

5.3 COMPENSATION FOR COMMUNITY OWNED STRUCTURES/ASSETS

The affected community structures / assets include a mosque, two hand pumps and water storage pond. No other community structures like community centre and archaeological monuments, etc. fall within the Col. The extent of loss to the community structures is compensated adequately. It is proposed to construct the affected mosque and water storage pond at replacement cost basis for which a provision of **Rs. 374,459/=** has been made in the resettlement budget, which will be provided to the mosque committee formed at local level as detailed in **Table 5.2**. Pictures of community owned structures are provided in **Annexure-XI**

Table 5.2: Valuation of Affected Community Owned Structures/Assets

Detail of Structures	Number of Structures	Area (Sq. Ft.)	Unit Rate (Rs./sq.ft.)	Total Compensation Cost (Rs)
Community Structures				
Mosque	1	308.29	788	242,933
Floor Pacca	1	67.8	170	11,526
Water Storage Pond	1	-	100,000	100,000
Hand Pump	2	-	10,000	20,000
Total	5	-	-	374,459

5.4 PUBLIC/GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES

Due to the project interventions, total 61 structures, fixtures and electricity poles will be affected. The compensation and relocation cost of these structures were Rs.3,483,624/as allocated in the budget.

5.5 COMPENSATION OF PRIVATE TREES

About 9767 privately owned tree has been identified in the Col of main canal and distribution system while, as far as FCCs are concerned it may be anticipated that no trees will be planted at the site except shrubs because of the features of the land. The project will compensate to the DPs owning these trees. A tree is assumed having the weight of 20 mond. The local rate of fuel timber/wood is Rs.300 per mond, amounting total compensation cost per tree will be Rs.6000. The owner is allowed to take/use tree wood as salvage material. The total cost of 9767 trees will be Rs. 58.60 million. This amount is allocated in the budget.

5.6 COMPENSATION OF PRIVATE LAND

The project will impact 8105 acres (2180 main canal, 1498 Distributaries and minors and 4427 FCCs) of private land to construct Main Canal, its distribution system and FCCs. The average value per acre for main canal and its distribution system (Jhelum Section) is suggested by the Revenue Department as Rs.7 Lac per acre whereas, land falling in Khushab district will be Rs. 6 Lac per acre including 15 percent CAS. Therefore, land value for the FCCs falling in Jhelum and Khushab sections is determined as Rs. 400,000 and Rs, 350,000 per acre respectively. Thus, the total value of land (Main canal, Distribution system and FCCs) comes out Rs.4246 million. Hence, LAC through District Price Assessment Committee (DPAC) will determine the price of land according to the categories of the land which will be provided in the final LARP document.

5.7 COMPENSATION OF CROP

During field survey, it was noted that about 50 percent of the land to be acquired was under cultivation. This land was situated between head to RD 180, mostly depends on tube well water for cultivation. While the remaining 50 percent land was rain fed area, and lying barren producing minimum crop yield, meeting hardly farmers expenses. The crop area has been assessed 50 percent under cultivation for compensation. Total 2000 acres will be paid for both crop) Rabi and Kharif). Based on the data, In Rabi, wheat and in Kharif season, Kharif fodder was considered for crop valuation and compensation. The amount of crop compensation was calculated Rs.112 million.

5.8 RELOCATION OPTIONS

In case of relocation, the DPs have alternate option to move on their owned private land where they want to construct their houses. Provision of the land from government side is not an option from EA as there is no government land available in the district for this purpose. Only cash compensation was the option for the DPs and they were satisfied with this offer if compensation is provided on replacement cost. During the consultations, they were assured to address their concerns.

5.8.1 Residential Structures

The number of DPs losing their residences and cattle sheds in the Col comes to 96 (58 DPs losing residential structures and 38 DPs losing cattle sheds). These structures were constructed by the owners on their own private land which will be acquired for the project.

Majority (98%) of the DPs has land adjacent to the existing place, where they can easily move over there. The DPs owned this land by their self but for few who do not owned the land, land is available in the vicinity. It will be their decision that they want to purchase that land or want to move somewhere else. The other 02 percent DPs will purchase land to construct their new houses. All DPs losing residential structure are provided self relocation and shifting allowances as per the entitlements matrix, in addition to other admissible allowances/compensation. The compensation amount of Rs.1.14 million has been allocated in the budget.

5.8.2 Religious Structures

A mosque will need to be relocated due to project intervention. The mosque structure will be relocated in the nearby vicinity at proper locations, with the consultation of the local community/ management committees. The compensation amount Rs. 374,459 is allocated in the budget.

5.8.3 Business Structures

The owners of the shops and other business structures falling within the Col will have the option to relocate themselves at a suitable feasible location in the nearby vicinity. For this purpose, they have been provided with a shifting allowance in addition to cost of the affected structure or repair and maintenance cost. In addition, a six months business disturbance allowance will be provided. The compensation budget for these DPs has been provided as Rs. 1.00 million.

5.8.4 Additional Assistance for Vulnerable Households

Based on the sample survey t of 400 DPs, 59 DPs have been identified as vulnerable. Out of these, 11 DPs were females and further out of these 11 female DPs, 10 were Women headed household. Although some of them, monthly income was above Official Poverty Line (OPL); however, these DPs will be treated as vulnerable due to widows. On the basis of survey results and further projection of whole Project area, the total vulnerable DPs may be come out 1180. Apart from the compensation of their structures/assets, these DPs will also be entitled of three vulnerable allowances which will be given to these vulnerable equal to 3 month OPL allowance. The total amount is projected in the budget as Rs. 53.1 million.

5.8.5 Income Restoration

Although the Project is anticipated to make a positive impact on the economy of the area, those losing a significant source of their income (i.e. losing 10% or more of their agricultural land or shops) or those who will be physically displaced from housing and vulnerable households are disproportionately affected and may have more difficulty coping with their displacement. It is estimated that a total of 5840 DPs will need additional support to help them restore their livelihood. The following actions will be done to support these DPs:

- Prioritization in project-related jobs - A number of employment opportunities will be created during the construction phase, particularly for the un-skilled labor. The contractor will employ the un-skilled/skilled labor (male and female) from the local communities under Contact Clause. PMO Canal will inform DPs of available job opportunities from the project and provide the contractor of the list of DPs who are interested in applying.
- Livelihood Restoration Allowance - In addition, a livelihood allowance equal to three and six months based on OPL will be provided based on project impacts to support

the DPs losing their business/sources of livelihood on permanent basis or who are relocating.

- Training and Facilitation Support – A Livelihood Expert will be engaged to help link DPs with ongoing livelihood support and training programs in the area and provide some coaching sessions on alternative occupations or livelihood sources that they may explore.

Table 5.3: Livelihood Allowance for Affected Households

Sr. No.	Type of Loss	AHs (Nos.)	Total (Rs.)
1	Permanent Loss of source of Income (Commercial structure)	11	997,650
2	Permanent Loss of Residence	61	2,745,000
Total:		72	3,742,650

Source: Census Survey of the Project Area by JIP Social Consultants May-June, 2017

5.9 COMPENSATION FOR DPS WITH LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPEDIMENTS

A condition for commencing civil is the completion of compensation payments and provision of allowances to DPs. However, there are cases when compensation cannot be disbursed to certain DPs due to a number of legal and administrative impediments. DPs who are unable to receive their compensation include:

- DPs who did not accept the award due to objection to (a) the measurement of the land or affected asset, (b) the amount of compensation, (c) the person to whom it is payable, or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested;
- Absentee land owners (DPs living overseas or in other parts of the country), and without an authorized representative to collect compensation;
- DPs with pending inheritance mutations;
- DPs unenthusiastic to collect meager compensation amount;
- DPs unable to alienate the acquired asset like juveniles with no legally documented guardian or due to other issues.

Compensation for both land and non-land assets is deemed to have been paid when the amount in cash or cheque has been provided to DPs or deposited into their bank account, or in the District Treasury ready to be withdrawn at any time the impediment is resolved.

Although compensation of these DPs is beyond the control of the PID, and are mainly dependent of the actions of the DPs or ruling/decision from a third-party i.e. the court or BOR, PMO-Canals will exert good-faith efforts to (a) contact and notify DPs through their last known address, village heads or kins; (b) inform DPs who to contact or where to proceed to collect their compensation; and (c) explore possible actions that may help them receive their compensation.

SEU, with support from its consultants and the districts, will undertake continued community consultations and outreach in order to locate, assist and guide DPs with legal and administrative impediments. SEU will these efforts including multiple visits² to villages with

² Repeated visits in three consecutive months scheduled for each village by the Land Acquisition Collector / SEU to deliver compensation to unpaid DPs and identify those with legal and administrative impediments. The repeated visits should be documented showing visit schedule, information disclosure reports, list of persons met and field visit reports duly endorsed by the local community and the village headman confirming number of identified DPs with legal and administrative impediments.

pending compensation payments, organizing village meetings, posting of notices in public places, serving notices at last known address of DPs and publishing the names of unpaid DPs in the print media is needed to demonstrate that due efforts were conducted in addressing cases with impediments.

6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Social and Environment Unit (SEU) was established under the PMO-Canals to deal with environment and social safeguards issues of the Project. For implementation of LARP of the Project, the organization set up is presented in Figure 6.1. The Project Director of PMO-Canals has the overall responsibility for the preparation, updating and implementation of the LARPs. He will be assisted by the Director (Social and Environment) of SEU. The Director–Social and Environment will be responsible for project level preparation and implementation of all resettlement activities. SEU will be assisted by the safeguards team from the Project Implementation Consultants (PIC). The institutional set up and roles and responsibilities of various officials and units under the set up are discussed in this section.

- Project Management Office-Canals(PMO Canals)
- Social and Environment Unit (SEU)
- Project Implementation Consultant (PIC)
- External Monitoring Consultant (EMC)
- Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

6.2 PID/PMO-CANALS

The Punjab Irrigation Department (PID) will be overall responsible for the project preparation; implementation and financing of all LAR tasks and for cross-agency coordination. PID will exercise its functions through the Project Management Office for Canals (PMO-Canals) with general project execution responsibility and through the SEU to be tasked with daily LARP implementation activities at the project level.

The coordination involved for various institutions for the preparation and implementation of the LARPs include District government (including concerned Deputy Commissioners (DCs)). The detail of team is given in **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1: Roles and Responsibilities in LARP Implementation

Sr. No.	Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
1	PMO-Canals	Responsible for the implementation and overall supervision of the project, including the implementation and internal monitoring of the LARPs.
2	Contractor	Responsible for the construction works under the social and environment conditions.
3	PIC	Responsible for the planning and design of the project and support PMO-Canals in the implementation and internal monitoring of the LARPs.
4	District Administration	Coordinates with all stakeholders and keep law and order related to security measures.
5	Community	Responsible to resolve social conflicts and to safeguard their rights.
6	Independent Monitor	PMO Canal will hire the services of a consultants who would be fully responsible for monitoring of LARP and report to PMO Canal and the ADB.
7	Asian Development Bank	ADB is the donor of the Jalalpur Irrigation Project and has supervisory role.
8	Revenue Department	District Collector/Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the valuation of the lost assets and disbursement of the compensations of lost assets.

6.3 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT UNIT (SEU)

The SEU, headed by a Director-Social and Environment, will have the overall responsibility for updating, implementation and monitoring of the LARPs in coordination with the District administration, Revenue Department and other line Departments. Specifically, the SEU will:

- update the census of DPs linked with project impacts by type, category and severance and prepare compensation packages for each DP on the basis of agreed unit rates and entitlements criterion;
- disburse compensation payment for structures and allowances;
- conduct regular monthly meetings to review the progress regarding LARP implementation as per the schedule given in this resettlement plan;
- organize, conduct and record meaningful/informed consultations participation with DPs;
- disclose project/LARP related information to DPs;
- develop a database of DPs;
- develop and maintain a grievance redress mechanism for the Project and reporting its implementation;
- regularly monitor LARP implementation and preparing semi-annual internal monitoring reports;
- translate the LARP in local language;
- Disclose the LARP to the DPs and place at the union council and PID website;
- coordinate closely with all stakeholders – Punjab Government/ officials, project affected community and other concerned for the smooth functioning of project activities;
- distribute notices to the entitled DPs regarding their payment of compensation;
- facilitate the DPs in completing necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments;
- closely interact with the DPs to address their possible concerns;
- properly guide DPs in the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility & entitlement.
- help DPs to put their complaints (if any) in front of GRCs, if still issue not resolved consult the Court of law.
- oversee the livelihood restoration facilitation support activities for DPs i.e. linking with project-related jobs and other livelihood support programs, livelihood orientation, guidance on proper use of compensation payments, etc.;
- help the DPs in other related activities;
- facilitate PMO-Canals in recruiting an external monitoring consultant to conduct the external monitoring studies;

The Director-Social and Environment will be supported by the Deputy Director (Social), Deputy Director (Communication) and Deputy Director (Gender) in overseeing different aspects of the LARP preparation and implementation.

6.3.1 Deputy Director (Social)

The Deputy Director Social will work under the overall guidance and supervision of the Director, Social and Environment and will be directly responsible for overseeing the execution of all tasks of implementing the LARP.

The DD Social will:

- oversee the preparation of the package-wise final LARPs;
- ensure that LAR activities as per the LARP and within the agreed time schedule;
- ensure that the funds necessary for carrying out resettlement activities in the field are released to field officers, and other agencies (as assigned with resettlement tasks) on time and such activities are carried out without any administrative difficulties;
- undertake consultation activities with DPs, establish and coordinate with the GRCs and help identify and resolve complaints from DPs and key stakeholders;
- take the lead in the livelihood restoration facilitation activities for the DPs
- monitor the implementation of LARP and apprise the Director Social & Environment of required changes, compliance status and additions to the implementation strategy; and,
- Submit comprehensive periodic progress reports to PMO-Canals through the Director Social and Environment.

6.3.2 Deputy Director - Communication

The DD-Communication will:

- monitor to ensure that all DPs are fully aware about the on-going resettlement implementation activities;
- ensure to disclose the monitoring reports with DPs and also in local language;
- ensure to display the monitoring reports on the PID and ADB websites
- coordinate with SEU, PIC and ADB through Director Social & Environment
- support the DD-Social in undertaking consultation activities with DPs, regularly link with the GRCs and DP representatives to help identify and resolve complaints from DPs and key stakeholders; and,
- support the DD-Social in the livelihood restoration facilitation activities for the DPs particularly in linking with existing livelihood support programs and project-related jobs.

6.3.3 Deputy Director - Gender

Main duties of DD- Gender will be to:

- monitor to ensure that women headed households have received their compensation payment including the support assistance (through allowance)
- monitor the women capacity building activities and other needs and demands as reflected in the LARP is fully addressed on time;
- facilitate consultations and information dissemination for women-DPs

- liaise with the concerned district officers of Jhelum and Khushab responsible for gender development activities;

6.4 EXTERNAL MONITORING CONSULTANT (EMC)

PMO-Canals will hire an individual expert (with team) to conduct independent monitoring for the implementation of LARP. The Consultant shall review the implementation progress throughout the LARP implementation, as reported in the internal monitoring reports (IMR) of the PMO-Canals, evaluate the level of achievement of LARP objectives, assess the process of LARP implementation and its compliance with ADB procedures and standards, identify the gap if any and propose remedial measures for implementation. The EMC will verify the completion of compensation and provision of assistance recommend the issuance of no-objection for commencing civil works. Prior to the closure of the Project, the EMC will also conduct an evaluation of the overall LARP implementation.

6.5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (GRC)

Upon approval of the final LARPs, a grievance redress committee (GRC) will be established for addressing conflicts and appeal procedures regarding eligibility and entitlements followed in the implementation of resettlement activities. GRCs will receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to DPs and are gender sensitive. The detail is discussed in the following section of this LARP.

6.6 DISTRICT COLLECTOR

The District Collector is the Government administrative authority of the district responsible for land acquisition and compensation of the affected landowners as per the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894. The District Collector maintains official records and has the legal/administrative authority for land titling and therefore assuring eligibility of DPs for compensation

Cognizant of the fact that the District Collector is under staffed to conduct the land tenure verification and land acquisition process for project affected properties within the project specified time limits, the Project has already allocated funds (provide honorarium) for the deputed revenue staff for working on odd hours.

During the implementation process District Collector appoints officers as Land Acquisition Collectors (LACs) to assist in establishing the identity of the owners of the affected properties and process the documents for compensation payment. These LACs, assisted by PMO-Canals staff, would be in-charge of land records and revenue.

Funds for land acquisition is deposited in the district revenue treasury which the District Collector taps to make payments to the DPs, by way of crossed cheque, following issuance of land award as required by LAA 1894.

6.7 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CONSULTANTS (PIC)

Resettlement specialists of the Project Implementation Consultants (PIC) will ensure that sound methodologies and practices are followed in the implementation of LARP. The consultants will also assist in forming and training the GRCs and other units involved in LARP updating and implementation. The consultants will advise on required changes in the modalities of the implementation work, participate in meetings with SEU, Director (S&E), DD (Social), DD (Communication) and DD (Gender) and in monitoring the work of the SEU. The

consultants will also review, on behalf of PD, the implementation progress reports, submitted by the SEU on a regular basis.

6.8 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

An Organogram showing the institutional arrangements for the implementation of LARP has been illustrated through a diagram presented in figure 6.1.

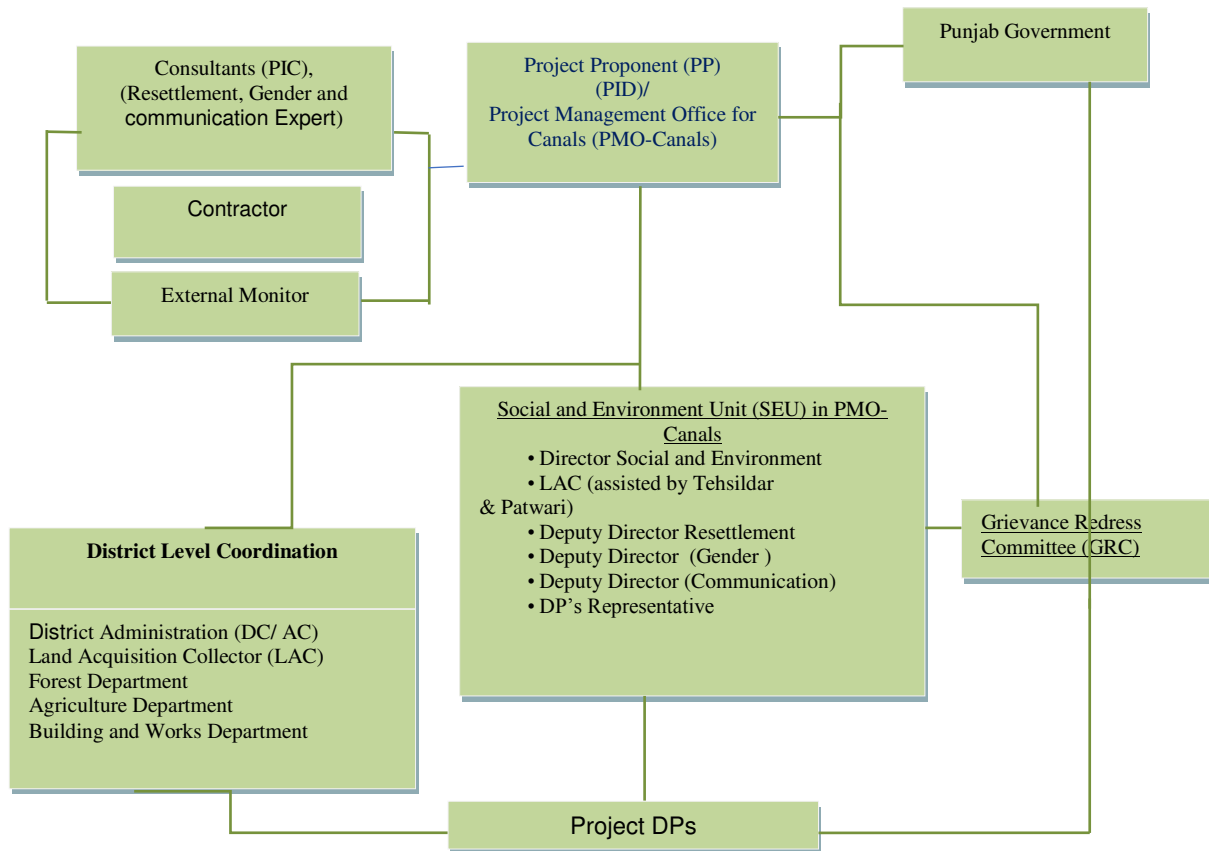


Figure 6.1: Organizational Chart

7. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

All the project impacts have been taken in to account and measured accurately. As per ADB,s Resettlement policy, the estimated budget of US\$ 47.79 Million to compensate all DPs and smoothly LARP implementation is allocated. The details of budget are provided in the **Table 7.1:**

Table 7.1: Detailed Cost Estimates for LARP of JIP

Sr. No.	Detail of Structures	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (PKR)	Amount (PKR)	Amount in Million (PKR)	Remarks/ Ref.
A	Land (Acres) Main Canal and Distribution System-Jhelum	No.	2963	700,000	2,074,100,000	2,074.1	Unit rates determined by the Revenue Deptt.
	Land (Acres) Main Canal and Distribution System-Khushab	No.	715	600,000	429,000,000	429	Unit rates determined by the Revenue Deptt.
	Land (Acres) FCCs-Jhelum	No.	3,868	400,000	1,547,200,000	1547.2	Unit rates determined by the Revenue Deptt.
	Land (Acres) FCCs-Khushab	No.	559	350,000	195,650,000	195.65	Unit rates determined by the Revenue Deptt.
	Sub-Total (A)				4,245,950,000	4246	
B	Rabi Crops (Acres)	No.	2,000	32,000	64,000,000	64	Based on income from crop yield
	Kharif Crops (Acres)	No.	2000	24,000	48,000,000	48	
	Sub -Total (B)				112,000,000	112	
C	Residential Structures						
	a) Room (Basement , Garage , Veranda , Water tank, Mumti & Washrooms)						
	Pacca	Sq. ft	47,265	788	37,244,434	37.24	
	Semi Pacca	Sq. ft	4,649.6	559	2,599,126	2.60	
	Kacha	Sq. ft	1,267.7	363	460,157	0.46	
	Stairs Pacca	Sq. ft	445.4	200	89,080	0.09	
	b) Boundary Wall (Floor, Shed, Thatched & Patio)						
	Pacca	Sq. ft	41,708	170	7090297.1	7.09	
	Semi Pacca	Sq. ft	5,603	150	840486	0.84	
	Kacha	Sq. ft	1,550	120	186022.8	0.19	
	Hand/Water Pump	No.	40	10,000	400,000	0.40	
	Electric Meters	No.	22	10,000	220,000	0.22	
	Sub Total (C)					49.13	

D	a) Cattle Structures (Rooms)						Unit rate of structures of different categories (sq.ft) as per Building Department Rates (Ref. Table 5.1)	
	Pacca	Sq. ft	3,568	788	2,811,797	2.81		
	Semi Pacca	Sq. ft	11,865	559	6,632,781	6.63		
	Kacha	Sq. ft	600	353	211,800	0.21		
	b) Boundary wall, Shed Floor, Manger, Thatched & etc							-
	Pacca	Sq. ft	3,938.3	170	669,516	0.67		
	Semi Pacca	Sq. ft	1,447.4	150	217,113	0.22		
	Thatched	Sq. ft	466.9	120	56,026	0.06		
	Hand/Water Pump	No.	7	10,000	70,000	0.07		
	Electric Meters	No.	4	10,000	40,000	0.04		
Sub Total (D)						10.71		
E	Commercial Structures						Market price of the project area, Annexure- X	
	a) Shops and allied Structures							
	Pacca	Sq. ft	2,159.1	788	1,701,402	1.70		
	Semi Pacca	Sq. ft	143.4	559	80,149	0.08		
	Kacha	Sq. ft	304.0	353	107,312	0.11		
	b) Boundary Wall & Foundations etc							
	Pacca	Sq. ft	1,044.6	170	177,582	0.18		
	Semi Pacca	Sq. ft	1,422.0	150	213,300	0.21		
	Kacha	Sq. ft	440.0	120	52,800	0.05		
	Hand/Water Pump	No.	2	10,000	20,000	0.02		
Electric Meters	No.	3	10,000	30,000	0.03			
Sub Total (E)						2.38		
F	Tube Well						Market price of the project area, Annexure- X	
	a) Bore Hole	No.	39	40,000	1,560,000	1.560		
	b) Turbine	No.	3	250,000	750,000	0.75		
	c) Rooms Veranda, Washroom etc							-
	Pacca	Sq. ft	2,014.1	788	1,587,111	1.59		
	Semi Pacca	Sq. ft	1,130.9	559	632,162	0.63		
	Water Chamber Well, Water etc	Sq. ft	8,297.7	170	1,410,614	1.41		
	Hand/Water Pump	No.	2	10,000	20,000	0.02		
	Electric Meters	No.	2	10,000	20,000	0.02		
	Sub- total (F)							5,979,887 5.98
G	Public/Govt. Structures						Unit rate of structures of different categories (sq.ft) as per Building Department Rates	
	Rooms, Washroom & etc:	Sq. ft	1,888	788	1,487,744	1.49		
	Boundary Wall	Sq. ft	3,564	170	605,880	0.61		
	Electric Meter	No.	2	10,000	20,000	0.02		
	Hand/ Water Pump	No.	2	10,000	20,000	0.02		
	Electric Pole	No.	40	30,000	1,200,000	1.2		
	Sub Total (G)							3,333,624 3.33
H	Community Structures							

	Mosque	Sq. ft	308.29	788	242,933	0.24		
	Floor Pacca	Sq. ft	67.8	170	11,526	0.01		
	Water Storage Pond	Lump Sum			1,50,000	0.15		
	Hand Pump	No.	2	10,000	20,000	0.02		
	Sub- total (H)						0.42	
I	Private Trees	No	9767	6000			58.60	
	Sub-Total (I)						58.60	
	Other Allowances							
J	a) Income disturbance allowance for six months	No.	11		997,650	0.998	Based on DPs affected monthly income from business (Ref. Table 5.3 and Section 5.9.3)	
	(b) Projected Vulnerable allowance	No.	1,180	45,000	53,100,000	53.1	Provision calculated at minimum wage fixed by the Government Rs 15,000/- per month for a period of three month. (Section 5.9.4)	
	(c) Shifting allowance	No.	58	10,000	580,000	0.58	Small unit 1-2 Rooms (Rs.10,000) & Above 2 Rooms and allied structures (Rs. 30,000)	
			38	30,000	1,140,000	1.14		
	(d) Livelihood Allowance (Relocation)	No.	61	45,000	2,745,000	2.75	03 OPL @Rs. 15000 for three month (Ref. Table 5.3)	
	(e) Livelihood restoration facilitation							
	Sub-Total (J)						58.57	
K	Sub Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I+J)				4,537,810,000	4537.81		
L	Other Costs							
	a) M&E Cost				55,280,000	55.28		
	b) External resettlement monitoring							
	c) Contingencies				414,920,000	414.92		
	d) Training Cost		Lum Sum		1,000,000	1.00		
	Sub-total (L)						471.2	
M	Grand Total (K+L)						5018.27	
	Total 1 US\$ (@ PKR 105					5,009,010,000	47.79 US\$ million	

8. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF LARP

After approval of LARP from ADB, the compensation shall be paid to all DPs in accordance with the provisions of the EM. The contractor shall not commence the civil works prior to implementation of the LARP in concurrence with ADB. If it is established that some encroachers or squatters have entered into RoW after cut-of-date, PID/PMO-Canals reserves the right of demolishing such unauthorized structures without paying any compensation; simply by serving a thirty days' notice for eviction from the project site. However, the encroacher/squatter will be entitled to take his salvage material. The basic resettlement related steps for preparation and implementation of this LARP are summarized in **Table 8.1**.

Table 8.1: Resettlement Tasks Process

Step	Action	Responsibility	Expected Date of Task Completion
A	DRAFT LARP PREPARATION		
1	Preparation & Submission of Draft LARP to PMO Canal	PDA Consultants	02-07-2017
2	Vetting of draft LARP by Resettlement Expert, PMO Canal Support Consultants for its submission by PMO Canal to ADB for Approval	PMO Canal	10-08-2017
3	Approval and disclosure of the draft LARP on ADB website	ADB	28-08-2017
4	Urdu Summary and Brochures and local disclosure	PDA/PMO Canals	31-08-2017
B	UPDATED/IMPLEMENTABLE-LARP PREPARATION		
1	Completion of detailed design:	PDA	7-8-2017
2	Approval of detailed design		10-8-2017
3	Identification of Land Under Proposed Channels with the assistance of Revenue Department	PDA/RD	30-9-2017
4	Notification/Re-notification of Section 4 of LAA	PMO-Canals	30-11-2017
5	Meeting of DPAC for the assessment of price of land and assets	RD	15-12-2017
6	Completion of DP list and affected assets:	RD/PDA	15-1-2018
7	Confirmation of non-LAR areas/Govt. Land and securing NOC from relevant Departments	PDA/PMO-Canals	15-1-2018
8	Conduct of DMS, Consultations, Socioeconomic survey, Gender Survey and Valuation	PDA/RD	15-3-2018
9	Submission of Updated LARP to PMO-Canals	PDA Consultants	15-4-2018
10	Vetting of updated LARP by Resettlement Expert, PMO-Canals Support Consultants and submission to ADB for Approval	PMO-Canals	30-4-2018
11	Approval and disclosure of the updated LARP on ADB website	ADB	1-5-2018
12	Disclosure of LARP to DPs Distribution of LARP and information pamphlets in Urdu to the affected community	ADB/PMO-Canals	10-6-2018
13	Complaints and Grievance Redress	GRC & PMO-Canals	As per GRC Timelines
C	LARP IMPLEMENTATION		

Step	Action	Responsibility	Expected Date of Task Completion
1	Verification of DPs List, Preparation and issuance of ID cards to DPs and Opening of Bank Accounts	PMO-Canals	30-7-2018
2	Notices to DPs for Disbursement of Compensation and compensation award as per Section 12 of the LAA	PMO-Canals/RD	30-8-2018
3	Livelihood restoration facilitation and orientation regarding proper use of compensation	PMO-Canals/PIC	30-8-2018
4			
5	Distribution of Cheques for compensation, assistance/rehabilitation.	PMO-Canals/RD	15-9-2018
6	Distribution of Relocation Notices/Demolishing/Relocation of Affected Structures/Assets etc.	PMO-Canals	30-9-2018
7	First internal and external monitoring report on completion of compensation payments and provision of resettlement assistance	PMO Canal/EMA	Subject to distribution of cheques
8	Issuance of commencement order to Contractor in LAR cleared areas	PMO Canal	Following EMA report
D	MONITORING OF LARP IMPLEMENTATION	PMO-Canals/IMA	
1	Bi-annual Internal Monitoring on LAR to ADB	IMA/PMO-Canals	Bi-Annual
2	Bi-annual External Monitoring to ADB)	EMA/PMO Canal	Bi-Annual
4	Inter-agency coordination and Communication with DPs	PMO Canal/, PIUs, PMO Canal Support Consultants	Continuous Activity
5	Post-LARP evaluation report	EMA	Six months before project closing

Figure 8.1: LARP Implementation Schedule

Sr. No.	LARP Implementation Activities Including Monitoring	Responsibility	2017				2018				2019					
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		
A Draft Larp Preparation																
1	Preparation & Submission of Draft LARP to PMO Canal	PDA Consultants	←	→												
2	Meeting of draft LARP by Resettlement Expert, PMO Canal Support Consultants for its submission by PMO Canal to ADB for Approval	PMO Canal	←	→												
3	Approval and disclosure of the draft LARP on ADB website	ADB	←	→												
4	Urdu Summary and Brochure and final disclosures	PDA/PMO Canals	←	→												
B Updated/Implementable LARP Preparation																
1	Completion of detailed design	PDA	←	→												
2	Approval of detailed design	PDA	←	→												
3	Identification of Land Under Proposed Channels with the assistance of Revenue Department	PDA/RD	←	→												
4	Notification/Re-attestation of Section 4 of LAA	PMO-Canals	←	→												
5	Meeting of DPAC for the assessment of price of land & assets	RD/PCN	←	→												
6	Completion of DP list and affected assets	RD/PCN	←	→												
7	Confirmation of non-LAR areas/Gov.Land and securing NOC from relevant Departments	PDA/PMO Canals	←	→												
8	Conduct of DNS, Consultations, Socio-economic, Gender survey and Valuation	PDA/RD	←	→												
9	Submission of updated LARP to PMO-Canals	PDA Consultants	←	→												
10	Meeting of updated LARP by Resettlement Expert, PMO-Canals Support Consultants and submission to ADB for Approval	PMO Canals	←	→												
11	Approval and disclosure of the updated LARP on ADB website	ADB	←	→												
12	Disclosure of LARP to DPs Distribution of LARP and information pamphlets in Urdu to the affected community	ADB/PMO-Canals	←	→												
13	Complaints and Grievance Redress	GRC & PMO-Canals	As per GRC Time line													
C LARP Implementation																
1	Verification of DPs List, Preparation and issuance of ID cards to DPs and Opening of Bank Accounts	PMO-Canals	←	→												
2	Notices to DPs for Disbursement of Compensation and compensation aware as per Section 12 of the LAA	PMO-Canals/RD	←	→												
3	Livelihood restoration facilitation and orientation regarding proper use of compensation	PMO-Canals/PIC	←	→												
4	Distribution of Cheque for compensation, see also livelihood helpline	PMO-Canals/RD	←	→												
5	Distribution of Receipts/Notices/Demolishing/Retrospection of Affected Structures/Assets etc.	PMO-Canals	←	→												
6	First Internal and external monitoring report on completion of compensation payments and provision of resettlement assistance	PMO-Canals/EMA	Subject to distribution of cheques													
7	Issuance of commencement order to Contractor in LAR cleared areas	PMO-Canals	Following EMA reports													
D Monitoring of LARP Implementation																
1	Bi-annual Internal Monitoring on LAR to ADB	PMO-Canals/EMA	Bi-Annual													
2	Bi-annual External Monitoring to ADB	EMA/PMO-Canals	Bi-Annual													
3	Inter-agency coordination and Communication with DPs	PMO-Canals/PIC/PMO Canal Support Consultants	Continuous Activity													
4	Post-LARP evaluation report	EMA	Six months after project closing													

8.1 PROCESS OF LARP IMPLEMENTATION

The LARP of Jalalpur Irrigation Project will be implemented by PMO-Canals with support from its Project Implementation Consultants (PIC) and inputs from representatives of DPs. The PIC will keep the DPs informed about project’s activities, compensation and assistance package duly approved by PID and ADB. The DPs will participate in all the decisions relating

to implementation of LARP. DPs will also be involved in the grievance redress to review and resolve any dispute concerning compensation and other resettlement issues. The whole process shall be monitored and evaluated by a third party throughout the implementations cycle. Fig. 4 provides timeframe (Activity Schedule Chart) for implementation of LARP.

According to the proposed timeline of achieving various tasks for LARP implementation. DPs will be served with 60 days advance notices upon receipt of compensation to vacate/ remove the affected assets/ structures. All activities will be completed in accordance with the resettlement tasks process.

8.2 DISCLOSURE OF LARP AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

This LARP in Urdu will be disclosed to the DPs immediately after the ADB approval. The draft LARP and the updated/final section-specific LARPs in English will be posted on the ADB website after the PID endorsement. A primer in both English and Urdu summarizing compensation provisions will be sent to all DPs. Besides, a formal mode of communication as transpired above informal modes like oral communication and simple notes as well as display charts bearing important information about affected assets valuation, compensation rates, complaint procedure, payment and civil work schedule etc. will be used for the disclosure of the LARP.

Moreover, this draft LARP and updated/final LARPs will be made available to the Local/District Government of Khushab and Jhelum as well as PID field office at Khushab and Jhelum as an official public document. SEU, with the help of PDA and PIC will undertake public disclosure of the LARP/updated LARPs all along this project corridor of impact considering the following main objectives:

- Inform and explain the entitlement policy and various options to the (DPs) prior to payment, compensation and other financial assistance;
- Socially prepare the DPs, particularly house-owners and small business owners/operators for removal/relocation;
- Help counter rumors and prevent unnecessary distress;
- Bring clarity on issues that might be raised by the DPs, including the affected households and small business owners about their entitlements and benefits;
- Solicit and help the DPs and encourage their participation in LARP implementation;
- Attempt to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- The participation of DPs is also ensured in the LARP implementation through their involvement in the Grievances Redress Committee (GRC). The PID field office and PIC will establish and continuously maintain interaction with the DPs and community to identify problems to undertake remedial/corrective actions.

A tentative implementation schedule covering all possible steps with date and time is being provided in Table 8.2 for guidance and knowledge.

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Resettlement tasks under the project are subjected to both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the SEU, with support from its PIC. The external monitoring and evaluation will be assigned to an External Monitoring Consultant (EMC).

9.1 INTERNAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Internal monitoring will be carried out routinely by the SEU at upon completion of payment of compensation and provision of allowances to DPs in sections that are proposed for clearing and handing over for civil works. Indicators set for the internal monitoring will be those relating to process and immediate outputs and results. This information will be collected directly from the field and reported monthly to the PMO Canal to assess the progress and results of this LARP implementation, and to adjust the work program, if necessary. The monthly reports will be consolidated semi-annually in the standard supervision reports to ADB. Specific monitoring will be:

- Information campaign and consultation with DPs;
- Extent of requirement for clearing the RoW;
- Payment / Compensation for affected land, structures and other assets;
- Payment against loss of income;
- Payment to vulnerable DPs and
- Income restoration activities.

9.2 EXTERNAL MONITORING & EVALUATION

The project includes a provision for external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the subproject resettlement plans by an External Monitoring Consultant (EMC). ADB approved Terms of Reference (ToR) would be followed for the procurement.

The EMC will independently verify the completion of compensation payments and provision of allowances in sections proposed for clearing and handing over for civil works. And review implementation of LARP biannually and evaluate whether the basic objective of the LARPs and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement concerning involuntary resettlement are being met.

9.3 SCOPE OF WORK

Brief scope of services of EMC will be as under:

- Confirm the completion of compensation payments and recommend if no-objection for commencing civil works can be issued.
- Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by LAR Unit and its field offices (PIUs);
- Review of the socio-economic baseline census information;
- Monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PMO-Canals, PIC, LAC and NGO/Agency (if any) in LARP Implementation;
- Monitor and assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the DPs have been restored or enhanced;
- Identify and select impact indicators;
- Assess adequacy of efforts in resolving cases with legal and administrative impediments and recommend measures needed, in case of gaps;
- Conduct impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with DPs;

- Consultation with DPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; and
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.
- Review and verify the progress in land acquisition/resettlement implementation of the Project and prepare bi-annual reports for the PMO-Canals and ADB.
- Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation given to the DPs and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of DPs of project-induced changes.
- Evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with affected DPs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to DPs, and dissemination of information about these.

9.3.1 Reporting requirement

The EMC will prepare a compensation completion review report upon the completion of compensation payments and recommend whether no-objection can be issued to hand-over the site for commencing civil works and submit reports biannually external monitoring reports on the implementation of livelihood restoration activities, remaining LARP activities, grievance redress mechanism and consultation with DPs. Copies of the IMA report will be submitted to the PMO-Canals for its review and endorsement to ADB. The language of the reports will be English. Illustrations, if necessary, will be provided as part of the reports.

If significant issues are identified in the external resettlement monitoring report, a time-bound corrective action plan (CAP) will be prepared, reviewed and approved by ADB and disclosed to DPs. The CAP implementation progress will also be reviewed and monitored by the EMC and will be made part of the subsequent monitoring reports. Internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until all LAR activities have been completed, including restoration of temporarily used land and emerging LAR issues during project implementation.

ANNEXURES

Annexure-I (A) Assets Inventory under Project Impact

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
1	Waqas Ali	Fazal Muhammad	5+500	Maryala	57,750	Tube Well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000						203,394
							Room	Pacca	11.4	15.6	177.84	788	140,138						
							Water Chamber	Pacca	45.6	3	136.8	170	23,256						
2	Hassan Raza Shah (Absentee)	-	5+500	Maryala	-	Tube Well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000						50,200
							Water Chamber	Pacca	30	2	60	170	10,200						
3	Shabbeer Hussain Shah	Mehboob Alam Shah	5+700	Maryala	110,000	Tube Well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000						73,813
							Water Chamber	Pacca	43.5	3	130.5	170	22,185						
							Well	Pacca	9	7.6	68.4	170	11,628						
4	Mehmood Hussain	Muhammad Shah	5+800	Maryala	36,800	TubeWell	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000						206,724
							Room	Pacca	11.5	13	149.5	788	117,806						
							Water Chamber	Pacca	41.25	3	123.75	170	21,038						
							Water Course	Pacca	82	2	164	170	27,880						
5	Absent	-	10+300	Bhai Luddan	-	Residential	Room	Pacca	19.5	11.6	226.2	788	178,246	10,000			45,000		344,766
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	82	8	656	170	111,520						
6	Nadeem Arshad	Arshad Mehmoee	10+500	Bhai Luddan	30,400	Residential	Room	Pacca	14	13.5	189	788	148,932	10,000			45,000		430,231
							Room	Pacca	19	13.5	256.5	788	202,122						
						Chamber	Pacca	37.05	2.3	85.215	170	14,487							
						Water Course	Pacca	38	1.5	57	170	9,690							
7	Kamran Bashir (Tenant) CH. Shafqat (Owner)	Muhammad Bashir	12+000	Kotli Afghan	22,000	Commercial	Shop	Pacca	12.5	13.5	168.75	788	132,975	10,000		60,000			327,440
							Shop	Pacca	11.7	13.5	157.95	788	124,465						
8	Muhammad Farooq (Muhammad Haneef)	Muhammad Ayoob	13+750	Malik Pur	44,000	Residential	Kitchen	Pacca	12.5	13	162.5	788	128,050	30,000			45,000		2,532,324
							Shed	Pacca	14.9	8	119.2	170	20,264						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	10.3	5.6	57.68	170	9,806						
							Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	19	4.6	87.4	170	14,858						
							Floor	Pacca	51	33	1683	170	286,110						
							HandPump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Room	Pacca	14.6	16	233.6	788	184,077						
							Room	Pacca	30	21.9	657	788	517,716						
Room	Pacca	27.7	13.6	376.72	788	296,855													

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
							Room	Pacca	15.7	15.5	243.35	788	191,760						
							Room	Pacca	15.7	15	235.5	788	185,574						
							Room	Pacca	14	7.7	107.8	788	84,946						
							Veranda	Pacca	10	10	100	788	78,800						
							Washroom	Pacca	5.2	5.8	30.16	788	23,766						
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							WaterPump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Room	Pacca	18.5	14	259	788	204,092						
							Room	Pacca	14	15.3	214.2	788	168,790						
					Cattle Structure	Boundary Wall	Structure Type	59	3.6	212.4	150	31,860							
9	Azhar Mehmood	Nazar Mehmood	19+250	Malik Pur	27,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	19.5	15.2	296.4	788	233,563	10,000			45,000		565,296
							Room	Semi Pacca	12	13.9	166.8	559	93,241						
							Veranda	Semi Pacca	20.1	12.5	251.25	559	140,449						
							Kitchen	Semi Pacca	17	2.1	35.7	150	5,355						
							Washroom	Pacca	20.1	12.5	251.25	150	37,688						
10	Nadeem Iqbal	Muhammad Iqbal	19+550	Malik Pur	15,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	14.1	15.3	215.73	788	169,995	10,000			45,000		577,381
							Room	Pacca	19.6	15.3	299.88	788	236,305						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	104	6	624	170	106,080						
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000						
11	Ahsan Ahmed	Manzoor Ahmed	19+550	Malik Pur	20,000	Residential	Boundary Wall	Pacca	67.5	10	675	170	114,750						114,750
12	Raja Saqib	-	20+000	Malik Pur	25,000	Residential	Room	SemiPacca	12.4	11	136.4	788	107,483	10,000			45,000		514,250
							Room	Semi Pacca	16	12.4	198.4	788	156,339						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	32.5	7.9	256.75	170	43,648						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	177	4.1	725.7	170	123,369						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	19	5.7	108.3	170	18,411						
							Electric	1			1	10,000	10,000						

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
13	Shahbaz Ahmed	Muhammad Ashraf	20+250	Palik Pur	38,000	Residential	Meter							10,000			45,000		672,904
							Room	Pacca	18.6	15	279	788	219,852						
							Room	Pacca	19.7	14.5	285.65	788	225,092						
							Pitio	Pacca	19	3.3	62.7	170	10,659						
							Floor	Pacca	18.8	21.2	398.56	170	67,755						
							Boundary wall	Pacca	28	4.8	134.4	170	22,848						
							Boundary wall	Pacca	37.9	6	227.4	170	38,658						
Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000													
14	Muhammad Afzal	Muhammad Ashraf	20+250	Malik Pur	15,000	Residential	Thatached	Straw	24	8	192	120	23,040	10,000			45,000		372,477
							Room	Pacca	18.8	14.7	276.36	788	217,772						
							Floor	Pacca	19.7	21	413.7	170	70,329						
							Pitio	Pacca	16	2.8	44.8	170	7,616						
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000						
15	Nasir Mehmood	Muhammad Ashraf	20+250	Malik Pur	9,000	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	9.8	8	78.4	150	11,760	10,000	45,000		45,000		220,966
							Room	Pacca	11.9	12.9	153.51	788	120,966						
16	Karam Dad	Shasham	20+500	Malik Pur	65,600	Residential	Room	Pacca	22	15.4	338.8	788	266,974	30,000			45,000		2,601,215
							Room	Pacca	15.8	15	237	788	186,756						
							Room	Pacca	15	15.8	237	788	186,756						
							Room	Pacca	15	15	225	788	177,300						
							Room	Pacca	15	18.9	283.5	788	223,398						
							Veranda	Pacca	15	31.2	468	788	368,784						
							Veranda	Pacca	21.5	15.9	341.85	788	269,378						
							Veranda	Pacca	14	16	224	788	176,512						
							Upstairs	Pacca	12.6	11.5	144.9	788	114,181						
							Kitchen	Pacca	21.5	16.5	354.75	788	279,543						
							Kitchen	Pacca	13.5	9	121.5	788	95,742						
							Washroom	Pacca	5.1	4.8	24.48	788	19,290						
							Washroom	Pacca	7	4.8	33.6	788	26,477						
							Floor	Pacca	17	32.2	547.4	170	93,058						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	22	5.9	129.8	170	22,066						
Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000													
Electric	1			1	10,000	10,000													

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
17	Mirza Seed Mehmood	Haji Raja Khan	26+450	Daulat Pur	580,000	Tube Well	Meter												
							Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000						
18	Haqnawaz	Sher Muhammad	29+000	Shah Kameer	55,900	Tube Well	Water Chamber	Pacca	15.5	85.25	1321.375	170	224,634						264,634
							Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000						
19	M. Imran Siddique	Muhammad Siddique	33+700	Juman Khan	-	Tube well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000						530,672
							Room	Pacca	13.1	13	170.3	788	134,196						
							Veranda	Pacca	16.4	12.5	205	788	161,540						
							Water Chamber	Pacca	30.34	2	60.68	170	10,316						
							Well	Pacca	6	6	36	170	6,120						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	100	4.2	420	170	71,400						
20	Muhammad Sharif	Nazeer Ahmed	34+200	Juman Khan	68,000	Tube well	Bore Hole					40,000	40,000						96,729
							Water Chamber	Pacca	6.5	5.3	34.45	170	5,857						
							Well	Pacca	6.4	9	57.6	170	9,792						
							Washroom wall	Pacca	24.8	5	124	170	21,080						
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
21	Ghulam Nabi	Jalal Din	34+750		65,000	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	18	15.3	275.4	559	153,949	30,000					569,317
							Room	Semi Pacca	18	15.3	275.4	559	153,949						
							Room	Semi Pacca	15	15.3	229.5	559	128,291						
							Room	Semi Pacca	14	11.9	166.6	559	93,129						
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
22	GhulamAli	-	35+200	Juman Khan	27,500	Tube well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000						44,692
							Water Chamber	Pacca	6.9	4	27.6	170	4,692						
23	Haji Ghulam	Malik Mehba	35+750	Juman	28,000	Tube well	Bore Hole					40,000	40,000						63,837

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
	Ahmed	Khan		Khan			Water Chamber	Pacca	10.7	6.6	70.62	170	12,005						
							Well	Pacca	11.6	6	69.6	170	11,832						
24	Muhammad Inyat	Shah Muhammad	37+500	Jalalour Sharif	18,000	Tube well	Bore Hole					40,000	40,000						63,664
							Water Chamber	Pacca	6.5	4.8	31.2	170	5,304						
							Well	Pacca	9	12	108	170	18,360						
25	Ayub Numberdar	Allah Ditta	37+750	Jalalour Sharif	40,000	Tube well	Bore Hole					40,000	40,000						134,137
							Room	Pacca	9.5	7	66.5	788	52,402						
							Water Chamber	Pacca	5.5	10	55	170	9,350						
							Water Course	Pacca	51	1	51	170	8,670						
							Well	Pacca	9.3	15	139.5	170	23,715						
26	Aurangzaib	Noor Muhammad	38+200	Jalalpur	380,000	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	15.6	12	187.2	559	104,645	10,000					155,023
							Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	16.6	12.2	202.52	150	30,378						
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
27	Tariq Mehmood	Saleh Muhammad	38+200	Jalalour Sharif	45,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	15	18	270	788	212,760	30,000				45,000	1,814,278
							Room	Pacca	15	18	270	788	212,760						
							Room	Pacca	15	18	270	788	212,760						
							Room	Pacca	15	18	270	788	212,760						
							Room	Pacca	16.6	13	215.8	788	170,050						
							Room	Pacca	16.6	13	215.8	788	170,050						
							Room Pacca	Pacca	17.9	17.9	320.41	788	252,483						
							Platform(Tatched)	Pacca	11.6	13	150.8	170	25,636						
							Kitchen(Thatched)	Pacca	11.6	3.7	42.92	170	7,296						
							Stairs	Pacca	21	4	84	788	66,192						
							Boundary wall	Pacca	172.3	5.6	964.88	170	164,030						
							Cattle Shed	Kacha	15	12.5	187.5	120	22,500						
Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000													
28	Muhammad Aslam	Roshan DIN	38+250	Lokri (Jalalpu	21,000	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	17.3	12.3	212.79	559	118,950	30,000			45,000	1,001,382	

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
				r Sharif)		Cattle Structure	Room Pacca	Pacca	17.1	11.1	189.81	788	149,570						
							Room Pacca	Pacca	19.5	13	253.5	788	199,758						
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	150.8	6.17	930.436	170	158,174						
							Room	Semi Pacca	18	13	234	559	130,806						
							Room	Semi Pacca	13	11.5	149.5	559	83,571						
							Shed	Kacha	20	12.5	250	120	30,000						
							Boundary wall	Pacca	63.8	4.2	267.96	170	45,553						
29	Mukhtiar Ahmed	Muhammad Aslam	38+250	Lokri (Jalalpur Sharif)	20,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	15.5	12.1	187.55	788	147,789	10,000			45,000		202,789
30	Muhammad Shafi	Wali Muhammad	39+300	Jalalpur	29,000	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	14	27	378	559	211,302	10,000			45,000		327,284
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
						Tube well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000						
							Water Chamber	Pacca	40	3	43	170	7,310						
							Well	Pacca	14	7.6	21.6	170	3,672						
31	Muhammad Zulfiqar	M.Lal Khan	40+000	Jalalpur		Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	15	17	255	559	142,545	10,000					152,545
32	Muhammad Farooq	Muhammad Habib Khan	40+250	Jalalpur Sharif	62,000	Tube well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000						58,190
							Water Chamber	Pacca	5.5	6.5	35.75	170	6,078						
							Well	Pacca	9.5	7.5	71.25	170	12,113						
							Bore Hole					1	40,000						
33	Ghulam Ahmed	Gheba Khan	40+250	Jalalpur Sharif	54,600	Tube well	Room	Pacca	11.2	9.5	106.4	788	83,843						160,788
							Water Chamber	Pacca	9.3	3	27.9	788	21,985						
							Well	Pacca	11	8	88	170	14,960						
							Bore Hole					1	40,000						
34	Hamid Riaz	Muhammad Riaz Ahmed	41+500	Jalalpur Sharif	16,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	14	15.6	218.4	788	172,099	10,000			45,000		227,099
35	Muhammad Arshid	-	41+500	Jalalpur Sharif	22,500	Residential	Room	Pacca	17.6	14.6	256.96	788	202,484	10,000			45,000		267,484
							Water	1				1	10,000						

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation	
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT									
36	Muhammad Jamil		41+500	Jalalpur	36,000	Residential	Pump Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						10,000	
37	Muhammad Yousaf	Abdul Kareem	41+720	Jalalpur	49,000	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	11	9	99	559	55,341	10,000			45,000		369,826	
							Kitchen	Semi Pacca	17	12.3	209.1	559	116,887							
						Cattle Structure	Shed	Semi Pacca	14.3	12.3	175.89	150	26,384							
							Manger	Pacca	11	9	99	170	16,830							
						Tube well	Room	Semi Pacca	13	12.3	159.9	559	89,384							
Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000														
38	Shaukat Ali (3-Brothers)	Muhammad Sharif	42+300	Jalalpur	15,664	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	15.3	16.6	253.98	559	141,975	30,000					529,214	
							Room	Semi Pacca	20	15.3	306	559	171,054							
							Room	Semi Pacca	20.6	15.3	315.18	559	176,186							
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000							
39	Raja Rizwan Ali	Muhammad Ali Zaheeri	42+500	Jalalpur Sharif (Maghrbi Mohala)	75,250	Residential	Room	Pacca	27.5	16	440	788	346,720	30,000				45,000		3,173,420
							Room	Pacca	16	18	288	788	226,944							
							Room	Pacca	17	15	255	788	200,940							
							Room	Pacca	43	22.6	971.8	788	765,778							
							Room	Pacca	15	13.3	199.5	788	157,206							
							Room	Pacca	15	20	300	788	236,400							
							Mumti	Pacca	12.8	13	166.4	788	131,123							
							Gerage	Pacca	32	6	192	788	151,296							
							Washroom	Pacca	15	18	270	788	212,760							
							Washroom	Pacca	7.4	10	74	788	58,312							
							Washroom	Pacca	8.7	7.1	61.77	788	48,675							
							Boundary wall	Pacca	82.6	13	1073.8	170	182,546							
							Roof Wall	Pacca	310.5	5.6	1738.8	170	295,596							
							Floor	Pacca	17	18	306	170	52,020							
							Floor	Pacca	8.9	8	71.2	170	12,104							
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000							
Electric	1			1	10,000	10,000														

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation	
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT									
40	Muhammad Riaz	Sultan Ahmed	42+500	Jalalpur Gharbi	19,000	Residential	Meter							30,000						
							Room	Pacca	15	18	270	788	212,760							
							Room	Pacca	14.3	15	214.5	788	169,026							
							Room	Pacca	15	12.5	187.5	788	147,750							
							Room	Pacca	16.9	10.6	179.14	788	141,162							
							Room	Pacca	15	24	360	788	283,680							
							Room(on roof)	Pacca	14.2	15.1	214.42	788	168,963							
							Veranda	Pacca	14.3	9	128.7	788	101,416							
							Washroom (no roof)	Pacca	9	6	54	170	9,180							
							Washroom	Pacca	10	4.3	43	788	33,884							
							Washroom	Pacca	4.6	8.9	40.94	788	32,261							
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	126	7.8	982.8	170	167,076							
							Roof Wall	Pacca	102	4.5	459	170	78,030							
							Floor	Floor	101.6	93.9	9540.24	170	1,621,841							
Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000														
Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000														
41	Muhammad Ishfaq	Sultan Ahmed	42+500	Jalalpur Gharbi	210,000	Residential	Cattle Structure	Pacca	29.6	16.3	482.48	170	82,022	30,000						
							Room	Pacca	14.6	15.6	227.76	788	179,475							
							Room	Pacca	18.6	15.6	290.16	788	228,646							
							Kitchen	Pacca	11.6	14	162.4	788	127,971							
							Veranda	Pacca	35.5	8.3	294.65	788	232,184							
							Room	Pacca	15.3	12	183.6	788	144,677							
							Boundary wall	Pacca	27	6	162	170	27,540							
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000							
Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000														
42	Muhammad Ali Zahoor	Sultan Ahmed	42+500	Jalalpur Gharbi	29,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	18.3	16.3	298.29	788	235,053	30,000						
							Room	Pacca	19.7	16.3	321.11	788	253,035							
							Veranda	Pacca	37.3	10.7	399.11	788	314,499							
							Kitchen	Pacca	15.4	11.6	178.64	788	140,768							
							Washroom	Pacca	5.5	8.6	47.3	788	37,272							
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	12	5	60	170	10,200							

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
							Pitio	Pacca	9	10	90	170	15,300						
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000						
43	Muhammad Altaf	Muhammad Sultan	42+500	Jalalpur Gharbi	30,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	17.9	16.3	291.77	788	229,915	10,000			45,000		530,536
							Veranda	Pacca	17.9	10.7	191.53	788	150,926						
							Kitchen	Pacca	11.6	7	81.2	788	63,986						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	9	7	63	170	10,710						
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000						
44	Yasmeen Akhtar	W/O. Muhammad Asif	42+500	Jalalpur Gharbi	6,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	19.5	15.6	304.2	788	239,710	10,000	45,000		45,000		568,069
							Veranda	Pacca	19	8.3	157.7	788	124,268						
							Kitchen	Pacca	11	8.6	94.6	788	74,545						
							Thatched	Straw	11.7	6.8	79.56	120	9,547						
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000						
45	Muhammad Iqbal	Allah Bakhsh	42+500	Jalalpur Gharbi	11,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	15	17.3	259.5	788	204,486	30,000	45,000		45,000		1,006,021
							Room	Pacca	14.75	14.75	217.6	788	171,439						
							Room	Pacca	13.6	12.6	171.4	788	135,032						
							Room	Pacca	15	15	225.0	788	177,300						
							Kitchen	Pacca	11.6	11.8	136.9	788	107,861						
							Washroom	Pacca	11.75	5	58.75	788	46,295						
							Boundary Wall	Kacha	12.6	9	113.4	120	13,608						
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000						
46	Muhammad Qadeer	Bashir Ahmed	42+500	Jalalpur Gharbi	28,000	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	15	25	375	559	209,625	10,000					268,152
						Tube well	Bore Hole	1			1	40000	40,000						
47	Muhammad	Sultan	42+500	Jalalpur	21,800	Residential	Well	Pacca	7.6	6.6	50.16	170	8,527	30,000			45,000		709,416
							Room	Pacca	18.2	14	254.8	788	200,782						

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									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
	Nawaz	Muhammad		Gharbi		al	Room	Pacca	18	14	252	788	198,576						
							Kitchen	Pacca	9.25	14	129.5	788	102,046						
							Washroom	Pacca	6.5	6	39	788	30,732						
							Boundary wall	Pacca	27	6	162	170	27,540						
							Floor	Pacca	46	7	322	170	54,740						
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000						
48	Muhammad Hussain	Muhammad Inayat	42+500	Jalalpur Gharbi	21,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	14.5	18.5	268.25	788	211,381	30,000			45,000		640,039
							Room	Pacca	14.9	18.5	275.65	788	217,212						
							Kitchen	Pacca	10.75	12	129	788	101,652						
							Floor	Pacca	10	8.5	85	170	14,450						
							Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	38.75	3.5	135.63	150	20,344						
49	Muhammad Mushtaq	Sultan Ahmed	42+500	Jalalpur Gharbi	23,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	15	19.25	288.75	788	227,535	30,000			45,000		2,394,534
							Room	Pacca	15	19.25	288.75	788	227,535						
							Room	Pacca	15	19.25	288.75	788	227,535						
							Room	Pacca	20.25	15	303.75	788	239,355						
							Veranda	Pacca	30.6	15	459	788	361,692						
							Kitchen	Pacca	15	19.5	292.5	788	230,490						
							Washroom	Pacca	8.25	4.25	35.0625	788	27,629						
							Washroom	Pacca	8.25	6.25	51.5625	788	40,631						
							Garage	Pacca	21.5	6.75	145.125	788	114,359						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	116.75	5.7	665.475	170	113,131						
							Floor	Pacca	70.25	41	2880.25	170	489,643						
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000						
50	Omer Hayat	Wahab Khan	42+600	Jalalpur Gharbi	18,100	Residential	Room	Pacca	15.25	17	259.25	788	204,289	30,000			45,000		1,092,982
							Room	Pacca	15.25	17	259.25	788	204,289						
							Kitchen	Pacca	11.25	11.25	126.5625	788	99,731						
							Kitchen	Semi Pacca	9.25	7	64.75	559	36,195						
							Washroom	Pacca	5.25	7.25	38.0625	788	29,993						
							Washroom	Pacca	15	4.25	63.75	788	50,235						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	48	8	384	170	65,280						

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									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
							Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	73	8	584	150	87,600						
							Floor	Semi Pacca	40.25	36.5	1469.125	150	220,369						
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000						
51	Muhammad Boota	Muhammad Ramzan	42+750	Jalalpur Shar	10,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	16.5	12	198	788	156,024	10,000	45,000		45,000		483,209
							Room	Semi Pacca	12.9	9.5	122.55	559	68,505						
							Washroom	Pacca	8.25	4.5	37.125	788	29,255						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	61	7	427	170	72,590						
							Boundary wall	Pacca	25	5.5	137.5	170	23,375						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	15	3.5	52.5	170	8,925						
							Floor	Pacca	18	4.75	85.5	170	14,535						
Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000													
52	Anwar Hussain	Muhammad Boota	42+750	Jalapur Sharif	12,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	17.5	13	227.5	788	179,270	10,000	45,000		45,000		279,270
53	Ibrar Hussain	Muhammad Boota	42+750	Jalalpur Sharif	16,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	13	19.5	253.5	788	199,758	10,000			45,000		254,758
54	Muhammad Mushtaq	Allah Ditta	42+900	Jalalpur Sharif	20,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	14	15	210	788	165,480	10,000			45,000		349,430
							Washroom	Pacca	5.9	5	29.5	788	23,246						
							Washroom	Pacca	4.7	5.4	25.38	788	19,999						
							Boundary wall	Pacca	42.3	7	296.1	170	50,337						
							Boundary wall	Pacca	10	5.5	55	170	9,350						
							Floor	Pacca	5.9	6	35.4	170	6,018						
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000													
55	Saleem Iqbal	Habib Khan	42+900	Jalalpur Sharif	16,500	Residential	Room	Pacca	18	15.6	280.8	788	221,270	10,000			45,000		439,738
							Kitchen	Pacca	8.1	6.1	49.41	788	38,935						
							Washroom	Pacca	7.1	7.2	51.12	788	40,283						
							Boundary	Semi	99	5	495	150	74,250						

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation	
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT									
							wall	Pacca												
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000							
56	Qaiser Mehmood	Habib Khan	42+900	Jalalpur Sharif	25,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	17.8	15.8	281.24	788	221,617	30,000			45,000		1,486,361	
							Room	Pacca	17	15.8	268.6	788	211,657							
							Veranda	Pacca	33.9	9.3	315.27	788	248,433							
							Kitchen	Pacca	13.7	9.6	131.52	788	103,638							
							Washroom	Pacca	10.2	8	81.6	788	64,301							
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	17.5	5.4	94.5	170	16,065							
							Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	41	5.9	241.9	150	36,285							
							Floor	Pacca	37.2	13.6	505.92	170	86,006							
							Floor	Semi Pacca	9	12.7	114.3	150	17,145							
							Cattle Structure	Shed	Pacca	25	10.5	262.5	170							44,625
							Tube well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000							40,000
								Water Chamber	Pacca	15	2.9	43.5	170							7,395
Well	Pacca	14	10.9	152.6	170	25,942														
Watercours	Pacca	62.8	27	1695.6	170	288,252														
57	Muhammad Walayat (Mukhtar Ahmed)	Muhammad Siddique	43+100	Jalalpur Sharif	47,500	Cattle Structure	Room	Pacca	19	15.3	290.7	788	229,072	10,000					705,576	
							Room	Pacca	19	15.3	290.7	788	229,072							
							Floor	Semi Pacca	45	10	450	150	67,500							
							Manger	Pacca	23.6	2	47.2	170	8,024							
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000							
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000							
							Tube well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000							40,000
								Room	Semi Pacca	13	9.6	124.8	559							69,763
								Water Chamber	Pacca	75.84	2	151.68	170							25,786
								well	Pacca	4.3	8.7	37.41	170							6,360
58	Muhammad Aslam	Imam Din	43+700	Jalalpur Sharif	83,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	14	14	196	788	154,448	30,000			45,000		1,397,758	
							Room	Pacca	14	18	252	788	198,576							
							Room	Pacca	16	18	288	788	226,944							
							Washroom	Pacca	6	4	24	788	18,912							

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation	
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT									
							Washroom	Pacca	4	9	36	788	28,368							
							Washroom	Pacca	4	9	36	788	28,368							
							Boundary wall	Pacca	140	6	840	170	142,800							
							Room	Semi Pacca	17	14	238	559	133,042							
							Room	Semi Pacca	18	14	252	559	140,868							
							Room	Semi Pacca	14	14	196	559	109,564							
49	Muhammad Aslam	Muhammad Habib Khan	43+750	Jalalpur Sharif	16,000	Cattle Structure	Manger	Pacca	25	3.5	87.5	170	14,875						58,267	
							Floor	Semi Pacca	25.6	11.3	289.28	150	43,392							
60	Muhammad Ashraf	Muhammad Habib Khan	43+750	Jalalpur Sharif	8,000	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	19	15	285	559	159,315	10,000	45,000				224,315	
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000							
61	Khan Muhammad	Hashim Din	43+800	Jalalpur Shari	20,000	Tube well	Room	Semi Pacca	12.5	15.5	193.75	559	108,306						178,876	
							Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000							
							Water Chamber	Pacca	56	2	112	170	19,040							
							Watercours	Pacca	6	1.5	9	170	1,530							
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000							
62	Ishfaq Ahmed	Nazeer Ahmed	44+700	Chitti	30,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	15.2	13	197.6	788	155,709	10,000						663,484
							Room	Pacca	14.1	12.11	170.751	788	134,552							
							Kitchen	Pacca	9	7	63	788	49,644							
							Washroom	Pacca	4.3	6	25.8	788	20,330							
							Boundary wall	Pacca	13	6	78	170	13,260							
						Floor	Pacca	37	15	555	170	94,350								
						Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	15.2	12.2	185.44	559	103,661							
							Shed	Semi Pacca	10	13	130	150	19,500							
							Manger	Pacca	5.3	8.3	43.99	170	7,478							
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000							

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation	
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT									
63	Muhammad Ilyas	Fazzal Karim	44+700	Chitti	28,000	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	19.9	16	318.4	559	177,986	10,000					228,997	
							Floor	Semi Pacca	19.9	12.6	250.74	150	37,611							
							Manger	Pacca	10	2	20	170	3,400							
64	Muhammad Amjid	Muhammad Inayat	44+700	Chitti	40,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	16	13.11	209.76	788	165,291	30,000				45,000	1,186,534	
							Room	Pacca	16.2	13.1	212.22	788	167,229							
							Room	Pacca	5.5	13.1	72.05	788	56,775							
							Kitchen	Pacca	12	9	108	788	85,104							
							Washroom	Pacca	9.4	6.3	59.22	788	46,665							
							Shed	Pacca	13	15	195	170	33,150							
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	33.3	6.5	216.45	170	36,797							
							Floor	Pacca	39.2	38.9	1524.88	120	182,986							
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000							
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000							
							Cattle Structure	Shed	Semi Pacca	22.1	19.6	433.16	150							64,974
								Room	Semi Pacca	14.2	19.6	278.32	559							155,581
							Tube well	Boundary Wall	Pacca	22.6	5.6	126.56	170							21,515
								Bore Hole	1			1	40,000							40,000
Prayer Platform	Water Chamber	Pacca	9	4.2	37.8	170	6,426													
	Well	Pacca	14.9	7.9	117.71	170	20,011													
65	Khursheed Iqbal	Muhammad Ashraf	44+700	Chitti	7,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	14.2	17.7	251.34	788	198,056	30,000	45,000		45,000	554,921		
							Kitchen	Pacca	14.2	7.4	105.08	788	82,803							
							Boundary wall	Pacca	43.8	7.5	328.5	170	55,845							
							Boundary wall	Kacha	24.1	5.2	125.32	120	15,038							
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000							
							Cattle Structure	Shed	Semi Pacca	9	13.5	121.5	150						18,225	
Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000														

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
							Water Chamber	Pacca	5.6	6.6	36.96	170	6,283						
							Well	Pacca	8.5	6	51	170	8,670						
66	Muhammad Ishaq	Fazzal Karim	44+700	Chitti	191,000	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	13	32	416	559	232,544	10,000			45,000		412,165
							Boundary wall	Semi Pacca	34.2	5.1	174.42	559	97,501						
						Cattle Structure	Shed	Semi Pacca	16	11.3	180.8	150	27,120						
67	Muhammad bashir	Sakhi muhammad	44+700	Chitti	16,250	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	12.6	6.9	86.94	559	48,599	10,000			45,000		199,390
							Room	Semi Pacca	12.6	13.6	171.36	559	95,790						
68	Hussain Ali	Muhammad Ashraf	44+700	Chitti	30,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	14	13	182	788	143,416	30,000			45,000		1,002,864
							Room	Pacca	16.1	12.11	194.971	788	153,637						
							Veranda	Pacca	31.9	8.1	258.39	788	203,611						
							Kitchen	Pacca	11	8.3	91.3	788	71,944						
							Pitio	Pacca	8	6.4	51.2	170	8,704						
							Washroo	Pacca	8.1	5.11	41.391	788	32,616						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	190.9	7.42	1416.478	170	240,801						
							Floor	Pacca	23.9	18	430.2	170	73,134						
69	CH. Muhammad Din	Khushi Muhammad	44+720	Chitti		Cattle Structure	Room	Kacha Pacca	12	23	276	788	18,124	10,000					38,124
							Electric Meter	1		1	10,000	10,000							
70	Muhammad Ashraf	Sardar Khan	45+300	Dheri Araina	36,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	16.8	15.6	262.08	788	206,519	30,000			45,000		859,810
							Room	Semi Pacca	20	15.6	312	559	174,408						
							Washroom Wall	Pacca	14.1	4.8	67.68	170	11,506						
							Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	108.2	5.3	573.46	150	86,019						
							Floor	Pacca	20.1	10.1	203.01	170	34,512						
							Floor	Pacca	40	8	320	170	54,400						
							Hand Pump	1		1	10,000	10,000							
						Cattle Structure	Room	Pacca	16.2	15.6	252.72	788	199,143						
Manger	Pacca	44.4	1.1	48.84	170	8,303													
71	Javed Iqbal	Barkhurdar	45+300	Dheri Araina	20,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	18.3	19	347.7	788	273,988	30,000			45,000		738,659
							Room	Pacca	11.1	19.8	219.78	788	173,187						
							Room	Pacca	12.7	15.8	200.66	788	158,120						

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
							Boundary wall	Semi Pacca	42.9	5	214.5	170	36,465						
							Floor	Pacca	7	10	70	170	11,900						
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
72	Zafar Iqbal	Barkhardar	45+300	Dheri Araina	32,000	Commercial	Poultry Shed	Semi Pacca	16	19	304	559	169,936	10,000					179,936
73	Subedar M .Nawaz		45+300	Dheri Araina		Residential	Boundary Wall	Pacca	113.5	5	567.5	170	96,475						96,475
74	Khalida Parveen	W/O of Muhammad Azam (Late)	45+600	Chitti	24,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	24	16	384	788	302,592	30,000	45,000		45,000		3,334,944
							Room	Pacca	17.5	18	315	788	248,220						
							Room	Pacca	12.5	14.5	181.25	788	142,825						
							Room	Pacca	17.5	14.5	253.75	788	199,955						
							Room	Pacca	32	14	448	788	353,024						
							Kitchen	Pacca	17	10	170	788	133,960						
							Washroom	Pacca	7.5	7	52.5	788	41,370						
							Washroom	Pacca	7	7.5	52.5	788	41,370						
							Washroom	Pacca	7	5	35	788	27,580						
							Veranda	Pacca	13.5	29.5	398.25	788	313,821						
							Basement	Pacca	32	13.5	432	788	340,416						
							Water Tank	Pacca	7	5.3	37.1	788	29,235						
							Stairs	Pacca	15	9.5	142.5	788	112,290						
							Parda Wall	Pacca	208	5.2	1081.6	788	852,301						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	23	4	92	170	15,640						
							Floor	Pacca	25.5	7	178.5	170	30,345						
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000													
Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000													
75	Sardaran Bibi	W/O Ghulam Rasool	45+650	Ladwa Ratwal	53,000	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	14	13	182	559	101,738	30,000	45,000		45,000		983,469
							Washroom	Pacca	15	4.5	67.5	170	11,475						
							Floor	Pacca	33.5	32.5	1088.75	170	185,088						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	79	4.5	355.5	170	60,435						
							Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
Cattle	Room	Pacca	28.5	14	399	788	314,412												

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation	
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT									
						Structure	Manger	Pacca	88	1.5	132	170	22,440							
						Tube well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000							
							Water Chamber	Pacca	11.25	7.25	81.5625	170	13,866							
							Room	Pacca	12	11	132	788	104,016							
76	Abdul Rasheed	Habib Khan	47+300	Chitti Raigan	16,000	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	21	15	315	559	176,085	10,000					186,085	
77	Altaf Ahmed	Allah Bakhsh	47+300	Chitti Raigan	35,000	Hand Pump	Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						10,000	
78	Muhammad Boota	Dhuman Khan	48+000	Chitti	18,000	Cattle Structure	Room	Pacca	17.3	17.1	295.83	788	233,114	10,000					243,114	
79	Muhammad Afzal	Niaz Ali	48+000	Chitti	38,667	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	18	12	216	559	120,744	10,000					130,744	
80	Sandal Jan	Ghullam Rasool	48+000	Chitt	21,000	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	17.9	17.1	306.09	559	171,104	10,000					181,104	
81	Panda Khan	Palwan Khan	48+000	Chitti	19,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	22.6	15.6	352.56	788	277,817	10,000			45,000			525,419
							Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000							
						Tube well	Room	Pacca	10.6	14.3	151.58	788	119,445							
							Well	Pacca	15	9	135	170	22,950							
							Water Chamber	Pacca	7.9	7.6	60.04	170	10,207							
82	Shaukat Hayyat	Sahib Khan	48+000	Chitti	90,000	Commercial	Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	158	9	1422	150	213,300	10,000		180,000				440,684
							Foundation	Pacca	31	2.4	74.4	170	12,648							
							Foundation of Machine	Pacca	33	1.6	52.8	170	8,976							
							Water Tank	Pacca	5	4	20	788	15,760							
83	Raja Tariq Mehmood	Mehdi Khan	48+000	Chitti Raigan	5,930	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	22	16	352	559	196,768	10,000	45,000					333,198
							Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	11	11	11	150	1,650							
						Tube well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000							
							Water Chamber	Pacca	12	7.5	90	170	15,300							
							Well	Pacca	18	8	144	170	24,480							
84	Rubina Shaheen	W/O of Muhammad Yasin(Late)	48+200	Chitt	9,000	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	13.75	17	233.75	559	130,666	10,000	45,000					272,292
							Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000							
						Tube well	Water Chamber	Pacca	21.3	2.9	61.77	170	10,501							

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									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
85	Chaudry Khan	Rajwal	48+300	Chitt Rajgan	16,900	Cattle Structure	Well	Pacca	17	12.5	212.5	170	36,125	10,000					376,187
							Room	Semi Pacca	19	20	380	559	212,420						
						Tube well	Room	Semi Pacca	12	11.5	138	559	77,142						
							Bore Hole	1		1	40,000	40,000							
							Water Chamber	Pacca	6.3	6.3	39.69	170	6,747						
86	Azhar hussain	Muhammad Ramzan (Late)	48+300	Chitt Rajgan	15,000	Cattle Structure	Well	Pacca	18.5	9.5	175.75	170	29,878	10,000					145,181
							Room	Pacca	20.9	4.5	94.05	788	74,111						
87	Muhammad Ayub	Qaim Khan	48+700	Chitti Rajgan	22,000	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	12	14	168	559	93,912	10,000					198,482
							Bore Hole	1		1	40,000	40,000							
						Tube well	Water Chamber	Pacca	80	3.6	288	170	48,960						
							Watercours	Pacca	11	3	33	170	5,610						
88	Matloob Hussain	Ghulam Ali	48+700	Chitti Rajgan	20,000	Residenti al	Boundary Wall	Pacca	107.4	7	751.8	170	127,806	10,000		120,000			257,806
							Shop												
89	Khizer Hayyat	Sahib Khan	48+750	Chitti	30,000	Commerci al	Ara Machine	Pacca	81	2.6	210.6	170	35,802	10,000		180,000			265,802
							Bore Hole	1		1	40,000	40,000							
						Tube well	1		1	10,000									
90	Muhammad Aslam	Sakhi muhammad	48+750	Chitti	20,200	Commerci al	Shop	Semi Pacca	10.7	13.4	143.38	559	80,149	10,000		30,000			143,546
							Shop	Pacca	15	13	13.4	788	10,559						
						Room	Pacca	13.5	15	13.4	788	10,559							
						Cattle Structure	Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	101.4	3.5	13.4	170	2,278						
91	Waseem Haider	Ghulam Haider	48+750	Chitti	18,000	Commerci al	Shop	Pacca	9.7	14.9	144.53	788	113,890	10,000		90,000			429,183
							Shop	Pacca	8.1	14.9	120.69	788	95,104						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	101	7	707	170	120,190						
92	Qaiser Mushtaq	Raja Mushtaq Ahmed	48+800	Chitti	30,000	Residenti al	Room	Pacca	12	12	144	788	113,472	30,000		18,000	45,000		1,200,728
							Garage	Pacca	16	11	176	788	138,688						
							Washroom	Pacca	4.9	8	39.2	788	30,890						
							Boundary	Pacca	122	5.3	646.6	170	109,922						

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									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT													
							Wall																	
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000											
							Shop	Pacca	14.5	11	159.5	788	125,686											
							Shop	Pacca	14.5	11	159.5	788	125,686											
							Shop	Pacca	14.5	11	159.5	788	125,686											
							Veranda	Pacca	8.9	45.3	403.17	788	317,698											
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000											
							Shop	Pacca	14.5	11	159.5	788	125,686											
							Washroom	Pacca	10	6	60	788	47,280											
							Boundary Wall	Kacha	55	8	440	120	52,800							180,000				415,766
							Electric Meter	1				1	10,000	10,000										
							Room	Pacca	16	13.9	222.4	788	175,251											
							Veranda	Pacca	12.5	13	162.5	788	128,050											
							Kitchen	Pacca	9.5	11.9	113.05	788	89,083											
							Washroom	Pacca	4.3	8	34.4	788	27,107											
							Boundary Wall	Kacha	111.7	7.3	815.41	120	97,849											
							Shop	Pacca	12.5	9.9	123.75	788	97,515											
							Shop	Pacca	13	9.5	123.5	788	97,318											
							Shop	Pacca	13	8.9	115.7	788	91,172											
							Shop	Pacca	13	8.3	107.9	788	85,025											
							Shop	Pacca	13	8.3	107.9	788	85,025											
							Electric Meter	1				1	10,000	10,000										
							Room	Pacca	15.5	19.5	302.25	788	238,173											
							Room	Pacca	14	18.5	259	788	204,092											
							Room	Pacca	14.3	18.5	264.55	788	208,465											
							Room	Pacca	14.3	9	128.7	788	101,416											
							Kitchen	Pacca	12	3	36	788	28,368											

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation			
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT											
							Kitchen	Pacca	13	10.3	133.9	788	105,513									
							Floor	Pacca	64	9.5	608	170	5,463									
							Water Tank	Pacca	6	5	30	788	23,640									
							Washroom	Semi Pacca	5	5	25	559	13,975									
							Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	72.5	7	507.5	150	76,125									
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000									
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000									
							Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	14.2	13.9	197.38	788							155,535		
							Tube well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000							40,000		
								Room	Pacca	11.6	13.6	157.76	788							124,315		
Water Chamber	Pacca	45	6	270	170	45,900																
97	Muhammad Inayat	Karam Din	50+200	Dhok Bagh	102,000	Tube well	well	Pacca	9.6	29	278.4	170	47,328							193,269		
							Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000									
							Water Chamber	Pacca	40	2.3	92	170	15,640									
							Well	Pacca	17.6	11	193.6	170	32,912									
98	Abdul Qayoom	M. Din	51+300	Ratwal	155,000	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	13.6	11.7	159.12	559	88,948	30,000							1,260,673	
							Room	Semi Pacca	17.3	11.7	202.41	559	113,147									
							Room	Semi Pacca	25.2	12.5	315	559	176,085									
							Room	Semi Pacca	30	36.6	1098	559	613,782									
							Cage	Pacca	3.1	7	21.7	170	3,689									
							Tube well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000									40,000
								Room	Pacca	12.3	14	172.2	788									135,694
								Water Chamber	Pacca	37.3	2.5	93.25	170									15,853
								Well	Pacca	24	9.7	232.8	170									39,576
							99	Muhammad	Barkat Ali	52+600	Ratwal	15,600	Tube well									Discharge Box
Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000																

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
	Asghar						Water Chamber	Pacca	24	2	48	170	8,160						
100	Muhammad Ishaq	Ghulam Muhammad	55+600	Pipli	20,000	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	36	29	1044	559	583,596	10,000			45,000		638,596
101	Raja Abid Hussain	Muhammad Sadiq	55+600	Pipli	12,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	19.8	13.1	259.38	788	204,391	30,000	45,000		45,000		700,187
							Room	Pacca	12.9	13	13.1	788	10,323						
							Kitchen	Semi Pacca	8.2	7.1	58.22	559	32,545						
							Kitchen	Semi Pacca	11.10	9.2	102.12	559	57,085						
							Floor	Pacca	43.00	27.8	1195.4	170	203,218						
							Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	83.50	5	417.5	150	62,625						
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000						
102	Attah Muhammad	Haji Muhammad Ramzan	55+600	Pipli	22,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	18	14.5	261	788	205,668	30,000			45,000		1,833,457
							Room	Pacca	15	17	255	788	200,940						
							Room	Pacca	27	4.25	114.75	788	90,423						
							Kitchen	Pacca	9	11.5	103.5	788	81,558						
							Verand	Pacca	40	12	480	788	378,240						
							Washroom	Pacca	7	7	49	788	38,612						
							Stairs	Pacca	24	3.5	84	788	9,338						
							Floor	Pacca	62	58.5	3627	170	616,590						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	100.8	8	806.4	170	137,088						
103	Taimoor Babar	Babar Hussain	55+600	Pipli	43,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	13.9	18	250.2	788	197,158	30,000			45,000		1,156,907
							Room	Pacca	13.9	18.1	251.59	788	198,253						
							Room	Pacca	11.6	16	185.6	788	146,253						
							Veranda	Pacca	52.6	8	420.8	788	331,590						
							Washroom	Pacca	12.5	5	62.5	788	49,250						
							Floor	Pacca	12.4	12.5	155	170	26,350						
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	124.8	5.8	723.84	170	123,053						
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
104	Abdul Razzaq	Khushi Muhammad	55+600	Pipli	36,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	13.5	15	202.5	788	159,570	30,000			45,000		802,639
							Room	Pacca	18	15	270	788	212,760						
							Room	Pacca	18	15	270	788	212,760						
							Room	Pacca	9.5	15	142.5	788	2,675						
							Washroom	Pacca	7	4	28	788	22,064						

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation	
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT									
							Boundary Wall	Pacca	126	5.5	693	170	117,810							
	M. Faizan Zahid	M. Feroz Khan	58+100	Pir Chak	25,000	Tube well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000	10,000					236,334	
					Water Chamber		Pacca	55.3	2.3	127.19	170	21,622								
					Well		Pacca	11	27.7	304.7	170	51,799								
					Water Course		Pacca	27	2	54	170	9,180								
					Cattle Structure		Room	Semi Pacca	12.8	11.9	152.32	559	85,147							
							Thatched	Straw	12.1	12.8	154.88	120	18,586							
106	Raja M. Ashfaq	Raja Muhammad Akram	60+125	Nathyal	23,000	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	20	15.7	314	559	175,526	30,000					673,820	
					Shed		Semi Pacca	35	13	455	150	68,250								
					Boundary Wall		Semi Pacca	25	4.6	115	170	19,550								
					Tube well	Turbine	1			1	250,000	250,000	30,000							
						Room	Semi Pacca	12.3	13	159.9	559	89,384								
						Water Chamber	Pacca	66.3	2	132.6	170	22,542								
						Watercourse	Pacca	42	1.2	50.4	170	8,568								
						Electric Meter		1		1	10,000	10,000								
107	M. Aslam Khan	Abbas Khan	60+125	Nathyal	51,000	Residential	Room	Pacca	25	15	375	788	295,500	30,000					45,000	2,784,775
					Room		Pacca	18	15	270	788	212,760								
					Room		Pacca	19	15	285	788	224,580								
					Room		Pacca	115.6	14.8	1710.88	788	1,348,173								
					Kitchen		Pacca	10.1	9.9	99.99	788	78,792								
					Washroom		Pacca	4.1	6	24.6	788	19,385								
					Washroom		Pacca	5	6	30	788	23,640								
					Washroom Wall		Pacca	17.9	4.5	80.55	170	13,694								
					Floor		Pacca	40.5	32	1296	170	220,320								
					Boundary wall		Pacca	97.1	5.8	563.18	170	95,741								
					Water Pump		1			1	10,000	10,000								
					Electric		1			1	10,000	10,000								

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ Unit								
							Meter												
						Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	19	14.8	281.2	559	157,191						
108	Mirza M. Hasnat	Miraz M. Shafi Khan	61+000	Chri	32,500	Cattle Structure	Room	Pacca	14.8	13.2	195.36	559	109,206	10,000					119,206
								1			1	10,000							
109	Tahir Mehmood	Haji Shaukat Hussain	65+000	Gahora Shari	24,000	Tube well	Bore Hole	1			1	40,000	40,000						
							Room	Pacca	13.1	12	157.2	788	123,874						
							Water Chamber	Pacca	41.3	1.7	70.21	788	55,325						
							Well	Pacca	9.6	16	153.6	170	26,112						
							Water Course	Pacca	37.7	1	37.7	170	6,409						
110	Shaukat Hussain	Jewan Khan	65+200	Gahora Shari	16,000	Tube well	Turbine	1			1	250,000	250,000						
							Water Chamber	Pacca	45.6	2	91.2	179	16,325						
							Watercourse	Pacca	32	2.8	89.6	170	15,232						
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000						
111	Master Abdul Hayat	Bahawal Din	65+500	Gahora Shari	52,700	Cattle Structure	Room	Pacca	25.5	14.8	377.4	788	297,391	10,000					327,391
							Electric Meter	2			2	10,000	20,000						
								1			1								
112	Manzoor Hussain	Gulnawaz Awan	65+500	Gahora Shari	60,300	Residential	Room	Pacca	12.1	15	181.5	788	143,022	30,000					
							Room	Pacca	17.1	15	256.5	788	202,122						
							Room	Pacca	24	13.9	333.6	788	262,877						
							Kitchen	Pacca	12.4	10.8	133.92	788	105,529						
							Store	Pacca	8	10.8	86.4	788	68,083						
							Washroom	Pacca	4.6	4.1	18.86	788	14,862						
							Veranda	Pacca	37.7	9.1	343.07	788	270,339						
							Washroom	Pacca	6	4.1	24.6	788	19,385						
							Floor	Pacca	6	4.1	24.6	170	4,182						
							Boundary wall	Pacca	14.2	8.6	122.12	170	20,760						
							Boundary wall	Pacca	45.3	5.6	253.68	170	43,126						
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000						

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation	
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT									
						Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	41.6	15	624	559	348,816							
							Shed	Semi Pacca	11.8	12.4	146.32	170	24,874							
							Room	Semi Pacca	12.4	13	161.2	559	90,111							
							Water Pond	Pacca	15.19	2.3	34.937	170	5,939							
							Manger	Pacca	34	1.7	57.8	170	9,826							
113	Wajid Hussain	Imtiaz Hussain	67+350	Gahora Shari	95,800	Tube well	Turbine	1			1	250,000								
						Cattle Structure	Water Chamber		22.3	2	44.6	170	28,900							307,800
							Pillar	Pacca	10	1.5	170	170	28,900							
114	Muhammad Nawaz	Muhammad Bakhsh	71+000	Thill	25,000	Tube well	Bore Hole Well	1			1	40,000								55,504
						Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	27	15.5	418.5	559	233,942	10,000						313,612
							Shed	Semi Pacca	27	13	351	170	59,670							
116	Sakhi Muhammad	Ghulam Muhammad	72+300	Thill	13,000	Cattle Structure	Electric Meter		1		1	10,000	10,000	10,000	45,000				300,897	
							Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	53	3.6	190.8	150	28,620							
							Cattle Shed	Semi Pacca	18	20.6	370.8	559	207,277							
117	Muhammad Azam	Panda Khan	81+050	Pindi Bhek	15,000	Cattle Structure	Hand Pump		1		1	10,000	10,000	10,000					173,285	
							Room	Semi Pacca	15.3	15.3	234.09	559	130,856							
						Cattle Structure	Shed	Semi Pacca	14.13	15.3	216.189	150	32,428	10,000						301,904
							Room	Semi Pacca	9	13	117	559	65,403							
118	Muhammad Arif	Qadir Bakhsh	82+100	Pindi Bhek	11,000	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	14	13.9	194.6	559	108,781	10,000	45,000		45,000			301,904
							Thatched	Straw	16.5	14	231	120	27,720							
119	Mushtaq Ahmed	Allah Ditta	82.75	Pindi Bhek	46,500	Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	13	12	156	559	87,204	10,000						111,604
							Thatched	Straw	10	12	120	120	14,400							
120	M. Nazeer Chima	Mehdi Khan	96+600	Kot omer	180,000	Tube well	Bore Hole		1		1	40,000	40,000						78,049	
							Water	Pacca	9.9	5.9	58.41	170	9,930							

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ Unit								
							Chamber Room	Pacca	13.9	11.9	165.41	170	28,120						
								Thatce d											
121	Abdul Sattar	Subedar	99+600	Kot omer	35,000	Tube well	Bore Hole Room WaterChamber	1 Pacca Pacca			1 13.9 9.9		40,000 788 170	40,000 130,343 9,930					203,393
							Well	Pacca	8	17	136	170	23,120						
122	Muhammad Bakhsh	Muhammad Ali	99+750	Kot Omer	49,000	Residenti al	Room Room Room Kitchen Washroom Wall Floor Washroom Hand Pump Water Pump Boundary Wall Room Room Shed Room Boundary wall Boundary wall	Pacca Pacca Pacca Pacca Pacca Pacca Pacca Pacca Pacca 1 1 Pacca Kacha Kacha Semi Pacca Kacha Pacca Pacca	18 18 13 11.5 11 11 6 1 1 101.2 33.5 27 11 6 29 20	14.5 14.5 20 11.5 5.5 9 6 1 1 5 14.9 13.5 9 6 5 3	261 261 260 132.25 60.5 99 36 1 1 506 499.15 364.5 99 36 145 60	788 788 788 788 170 170 788 10,000 10,000 170 353 353 170 353 170 170	205,668 205,668 204,880 104,213 10,285 16,830 28,368 10,000 10,000 86,020 176,200 128,669 16,830 12,708 24,650 10,200	30,000		45,000		1,326,188	
123	Riaz Begum	W/O Muhammad Inyat	100+000	Baghan wala	17,500	Residenti al Tube well	Washroom Boundary Wall Bore Hole Room Water Chamber Well	Pacca Pacca 1 Semi Pacca Pacca Pacca	7.3 30 1 9.5 6 8.5	6.3 6 1 9.5 9.3 32	45.99 180 1 90.25 55.8 272	788 170 40,000 559 170 170	36,240 30,600 40,000 50,450 9,486 46,240	10,000	45,000			274,816	

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation	
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT									
124	Safia Begum	W/O Muhammad Farman	101+600	Baghan wala	12,000	Tube well	Pitio	Pacca	10	4	40	170	6,800	45,000					194,540	
							Bore Hole	1		1	40,000	40,000								
							Room	Semi Pacca	9.5	8.1	76.95	559	43,015							
							Water Chamber	Pacca	28.5	8	228	170	38,760							
							Well	Pacca	5.5	19	104.5	170	17,765							
125	Muhammad Nawaz	Sakhi Muhammad	104+500	Baghan Wala	17,300	Residenti al	Electric Meter	1		1	10000	10,000	30,000					2,024,637		
							Room	Pacca	13.9	24	333.6	788							262,877	
							Room	Pacca	18	14	252	788							198,576	
							Room	Pacca	18.5	14	259	788							204,092	
							Room	Pacca	16	19.9	318.4	788							250,899	
							Room	Pacca	13.5	7.5	101.25	788							79,785	
							Kitchen	Pacca	14.5	14.9	216.05	788							170,247	
							Washroom	Pacca	17	6.5	110.5	788							1,350	
							Room	Kacha	23	16	368	353							129,904	
							Boundary wall	Pacca	77	5	385	170							65,450	
							Floor	Semi Pacca	16	17.5	280	170							47,600	
							Floor	Pacca	17	6.5	110.5	170							18,785	
							Water Pump	1			1	10,000							10,000	
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000							10,000	
							Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	22	15	330							559	184,470
								Room	Semi Pacca	15	19.5	292.5							559	163,508
								Shed	Semi Pacca	11	10	110							150	16,500
								Shed	Semi Pacca	11	9.5	104.5							150	15,675
								Floor	Pacca	17	6.5	110.5							170	18,785
Boundary Wall	Pacca	56	5	280	170	47,600														
Boundary wall	Semi Pacca	58	4	232	150	34,800														
Manger	Pacca	58	1.9	110.2	170	18,734														
126	Muhammad	Sakhi	104+500	Baghan	13,100	Residenti	Room	Pacca	15.3	18.3	279.99	788	220,632	30,000	45,000		45,000		1,002,803	

ID No.	Name of AP	Father/ Husband Name	Location RD	Village	Monthly Income	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)	Shifting /Transport allowance	Vulnerable Allowance (Rs)	Income Disturbance (Three Months)Rs	livelihood Allowance	Relocation Allowance	Total Compensation
									Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ UNIT								
	Ijaz	Muhammad		Wala		al	Room	Pacca	14.9	20	298	788	234,824						
							Kitchen	Pacca	12	12.9	154.8	788	121,982						
							Floor	Pacca	12	8	96	170	16,320						
							Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	27	6.5	175.5	170	29,835						
							Water Pump	1	0	0	1	10,000	10,000						
							Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000						
							Cattle Structure	Room	Semi Pacca	15	26	390	559						
	Manger	Pacca	43	2.9	124.7	170	21,199												
127	Zainab Bibi	W/OSakhi Muhammad	104+500	Baghan wala	14,660	Residential	Room	Pacca	14.9	20	298	788	234,824	10,000	45,000		45,000		530,310
							Kitchen	Semi Pacca	7.3	9	65.7	559	36,726						
							Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	8.5	4	34	150	5,100						
							Cattle Structure	Room	Pacca	13	15	195	788						

Annexure-I (B): List of Land Affected Persons under Project Impacts

Land Details											
Sr. No	ID No.	RD	Name	Father Name/Husband Name	Total Area (Kanals)	Marlas	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land - Kanal	Marla	Affected Land (Acres)	Impact (%age)
1	3	5+700	Syed ShabirShah	Mehboob Alam	80	0	10.00	16	0	2	20.00
2	4	5+800	S. Mehmood Shah	M. Shah	40	0	5.00	16	0	2	40.00
3	6	13+750	M. Hanif	M. Ayub	48	0	6.00	16	0	2	33.33
4	20	34+600	M. Ameer	Peer Bakhsh	3	0	0.38	3	0	0.375	100.00
5	21	34+750	M. Rizwan	M. Siddique	24	0	3.00	3	0	0.375	12.50
6	23	35+000	M. younas	Nazar M.	8	0	1.00	2	10	0.3125	31.25
7	24	35+000	M. Mansha	M. Rafique	2	0	0.25	2	0	0.25	100.00
8	25	35+000	M. Adnan	M. Siddique	1	0	0.13	1	0	0.125	100.00
9	26	35+000	Ikram Nabi	M. Siddique	1	0	0.13	1	0	0.125	100.00
10	27	35+000	M. Hanif	Sardar Khan	4	0	0.50	2	0	0.25	50.00
11	28	35+000	M. Hanif	Jumma Khan	10	0	1.25	10	0	1.25	100.00
12	29	35+000	M. yousaf	Jewan Khan	4	0	0.50	4	0	0.5	100.00
13	30	35+100	Azhar Hussain	M. Ramzan	7	0	0.88	2	10	0.3125	35.71
14	32	36+000	M. Abbas	Faiz Ahmed	200	0	25.00	22	0	2.75	11.00
15	66	43+000	Ghulam Ali	M. Akbar	36	0	4.50	6	0	0.75	16.67
16	72	44+000	M. Yousaf	Allah Ditta	9	0	1.13	0	4.5	0.028125	2.50
17	81	45+000	Khadim Hussain	Ahmed Khan	18	0	2.25	2	0	0.25	11.11
18	82	45+000	M. Hanif	Ghulam Nabi	5	0	0.63	5	0	0.625	100.00
19	83	45+100	Maqbool Hamed	Fazal Karim	3	0	0.38	0	16	0.1	26.67
20	84	45+200	Imtiaz Ahmed	Ghulam Haider	5	0	0.63	2	0	0.25	40.00
21	85	45+300	M. Sharif	Muhammad	36	0	4.50	5	0	0.625	13.89
22	86	45+300	M. Boota	Allah Ditta	9	0	1.13	0	9	0.05625	5.00
23	87	45+300	Azam Raza Asad	Fazal Karim	3	12	0.45	1	16	0.225	50.00
24	93	45+600	M. Mushtaq	Fazal Karim	3	0	0.38	1	0	0.125	33.33
25	95	45+700	M. Arshid	M. Bakhsh	3	10	0.44	0	10	0.0625	14.29
26	96	46+000	Akram Raza	Allah Bakhsh	3	10	0.44	0	10	0.0625	14.29
27	97	46+000	Atta M.	Mokham Khan	6	0	0.75	2	0	0.25	33.33
28	98	46+000	M. Asghar Khan	Wali M.	24	0	3.00	1	10	0.1875	6.25
29	99	46+000	M. Ashraf	Mokham Khan	6	0	0.75	1	0	0.125	16.67
30	100	46+000	Imtiaz Ahmed	Kamran Din	24	0	3.00	1	10	0.1875	6.25
31	110	48+000	M. Afzal	Ali M.	30	0	3.75	1	10	0.1375	10.00
32	111	48+000	M. Shafat	Ahmed Khan	25	0	3.13	4	0	0.5	16.00
33	112	48+000	Qamar Abbas	Arshed Mehmood	8	0	1.00	1	0	0.125	12.50

Land Details											
Sr. No	ID No.	RD	Name	Father Name/Husband Name	Total Area (Kanals)	Marlas	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land - Kanal	Marla	Affected Land (Acres)	Impact (%age)
34	113	48+000	Liaqat Ali Khan	Noor Alam	32	0	4.00	6	0	0.75	18.75
35	114	48+000	Nazeeran Bibi	W/O M.Ashraf	4	0	0.50	2	0	0.25	50.00
36	115	48+000	Allah Ditta	Sardar Khan	9	0	1.13	3	0	0.375	33.33
37	116	48+000	M. Nasir	M. Haneef	1	10	0.19	1	0	0.125	66.67
38	117	48+000	M. Azam	Anar Khan	6	0	0.75	4	0	0.5	66.67
39	118	48+000	M. Sawari	Wali Dad	6	0	0.75	4	0	0.5	66.67
40	124	48+750	M. Aslam	Khizar Hayyat	12	0	1.50	1	0	0.125	8.33
41	130	49+000	Raja M. Nazir	Fateh M.	3	0	0.38	3	0	0.375	100.00
42	134	52+000	Haji M. Riaz	Fateh M.	8	0	1.00	1	5	0.15625	15.63
43	135	52+000	M. Rasheed	M. Hayat	3	0	0.38	1	0	0.125	33.33
44	136	52+100	M. Hanif	M. Hayat	3	0	0.38	1	0	0.125	33.33
45	137	52+100	Ejaz Ahmed	Fateh M.	8	0	1.00	8	0	1	100.00
46	138	52+100	Tariq Mehmood	Ghulam Ahmed	9	15	1.22	1	0	0.125	10.26
47	139	52+200	M. Asghar	Qutab Khan	20	0	2.50	2	0	0.25	10.00
48	140	52+200	M. Hafeez	M. Din	8	0	1.00	3	0	0.375	37.50
49	141	52+300	M. Walyat	M. Din	8	0	1.00	1	0	0.125	12.50
50	142	52+300	M. Habib	Ghulam M.	12	0	1.50	1	0	0.125	8.33
51	143	52+300	M. Akram	M. Din	11	0	1.38	4	0	0.5	36.36
52	145	53+000	Barkat Ali	Kutab Din	8	0	1.00	0	1	0.00625	0.63
53	146	53+000	Ghulam Rasool	Allah Ditta	14	0	1.75	1	0	0.125	7.14
54	147	53+750	M. Zafar	Barkat Ali	2	2	0.26	1	12	0.2	76.19
55	148	53+750	M. Rasheed	M. Ashraf	10	0	1.25	5	10	0.6875	55.00
56	149	53+750	Ch Naeem Akhtar	Ch. Sardar Khan	45	0	5.63	20	0	2.5	44.44
57	150	53+750	M. Zaman	M. Ramazn	3	0	0.38	2	0	0.25	66.67
58	151	53+750	Azmat Rehman	M. Ramzan	3	0	0.38	1	0	0.125	33.33
59	152	53+750	M. Safdar	Barkat Ali	7	0	0.88	7	0	0.875	100.00
60	153	53+750	M. Akram	Sardar Khan	30	0	3.75	10	0	1.25	33.33
61	154	53+750	Sher M.	Fazal Khan	90	0	11.25	10	0	1.25	11.11
62	155	53+750	M. Iqbal	Feroz Khan	3	0	0.38	1	0	0.125	33.33
63	156	55+000	Mirza Maqbool Ahmed	M. Sardar	4	0	0.50	2	0	0.25	50.00
64	157	55+000	Shaukat Mehmood	M. Din	4	0	0.50	2	0	0.25	50.00
65	158	55+000	Mirza Arshid Mehmood	Mirza M. Siddique	16	0	2.00	4	0	0.5	25.00
66	160	55+600	Raja Abid Hussain	Raja M. Siddiqe	1	10	0.14	1	10	0.1375	100.00

Land Details											
Sr. No	ID No.	RD	Name	Father Name/Husband Name	Total Area (Kanals)	Marlas	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land - Kanal	Marla	Affected Land (Acres)	Impact (%age)
67	168	61+000	Sardar Khan	Shadman Khan	4	0	0.50	2	0	0.25	50.00
68	169	61+000	Mirza M Yousaf	Allad Din	32	0	4.00	8	0	1	25.00
69	170	61+000	Faiz Ahmed	Raji Wali	6	0	0.75	3	0	0.375	50.00
70	171	61+000	M. Najabat	Haji Ahmed	4	0	0.50	1	10	0.1875	37.50
71	172	61+000	Khan M.	Sahadman Khan	4	0	0.50	2	0	0.25	50.00
72	173	61+000	Rafaqat Islam	Fazal Elhai	7	0	0.88	2	0	0.25	28.57
73	174	61+000	M. Asgar	Sarwar khan	20	0	2.50	5	0	0.625	25.00
74	175	61+000	M. Asgar	Qaim Din	2	6	0.29	1	3	0.14375	50.00
75	176	61+000	Rashid Shahzad	Mehar M.	12	0	1.50	1	0	0.125	8.33
76	177	61+200	Asif Shezad	Mehar M.	8	0	1.00	2	0	0.25	25.00
77	178	61+300	Abdur Rehman	Chanan Din	8	0	1.00	3	0	0.375	37.50
78	179	61+500	Munawar Khan	Jumma Khan	32	0	4.00	16	0	2	50.00
79	180	61+700	Amir Shehzad	Mehar M.	12	0	1.50	2	0	0.25	16.67
80	181	61+900	M. Suleman	Chanan Din	8	0	1.00	3	0	0.375	37.50
81	182	62+300	Mirza Shafat	Karam Bakhsh	2	0	0.25	2	0	0.25	100.00
82	183	62+500	M. Hussain	Barkhurdar	4	0	0.50	2	0	0.25	50.00
83	184	63+000	Mukhtar Ahmed	Imam Bakhsh	12	0	1.50	2	0	0.25	16.67
84	185	63+000	M. Nazakat	M. Zaman	4	0	0.50	2	0	0.25	50.00
85	186	63+000	M. Ashraf	M. Zaman	4	0	0.50	2	0	0.25	50.00
86	187	63+000	NasirMehmood	Jan M.	8	0	1.00	4	0	0.5	50.00
87	188	64+000	M. Safadar	Allah Ditta	2	0	0.25	1	0	0.125	50.00
88	193	66+000	M. Haneef	Ameer Khan	3	12	0.45	1	12	0.2	44.44
89	194	67+000	Nusrat Hayat	baz Khan Awan	24	0	3.00	5	0	0.625	20.83
90	195	67+000	Iftkhar Ahmed	Khewan Khan	40	0	5.00	3	0	0.375	7.50
91	196	67+000	Azhar Mehmood	Din M.	240	0	30.00	2	0	0.25	0.83
92	197	67+000	Sajid Hussain Awan	M. Hussain	20	0	2.50	3	0	0.375	15.00
93	198	67+000	Imtiaz Hussain	Gulzar Hussain	10	0	1.25	4	0	0.5	40.00
94	199	67+000	MushtaqHussain	Rajoli	12	0	1.50	0	13	0.08125	5.42
95	200	67+000	Qurban Hussain	Rajoli	12	0	1.50	0	13	0.08125	5.42
96	201	67+000	Abida Saleem	W/O Kausar Hussain	4	18	0.61	0	18	0.1125	18.37
97	202	67+000	Zahoor Ahmed	Faqeer M.	64	0	8.00	19	0	2.375	29.69
98	203	67+000	M. Rafiq	Faqeer Hussain	36	0	4.50	5	0	0.625	13.89
99	204	67+000	Sajjad Hussain	Mulazim Hussain	9	0	1.13	6	0	0.75	66.67
100	205	67+000	Azhar Hussain	Malik M. Inyat	36	0	4.50	4	0	0.5	11.11
101	206	67+000	Nayyar Hussain	M. Inyat	4	0	0.50	2	0	0.25	50.00

Land Details											
Sr. No	ID No.	RD	Name	Father Name/Husband Name	Total Area (Kanals)	Marlas	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land - Kanal	Marla	Affected Land (Acres)	Impact (%age)
102	207	67+000	Asif Javed	Javed Akhtar	8	0	1.00	1	19	0.24375	24.38
103	208	67+000	Mehboob Hussain	Khan M.	8	0	1.00	2	0	0.25	25.00
104	209	67+000	Umar Rauf	Abdul Rauf	24	0	3.00	1	6	0.1625	5.42
105	210	67+000	Khuram Shehzad	M. Hanif	5	0	0.63	1	0	0.125	20.00
106	211	67+000	Zulfiqar Ali Awan	M. Hussain	24	0	3.00	2	0	0.25	8.33
107	212	67+300	Abdur Rehman	Chanan Din	65	0	8.13	2	10	0.3125	3.85
108	214	67+500	Shoaib Asghar	M. Asghar	24	0	3.00	13	0	1.625	54.17
109	215	67+500	M. Asghar	Anar Khan	8	0	1.00	2	10	0.3125	31.25
110	216	67+700	M. Ishaq	Chanan Din	8	0	1.00	3	0	0.375	37.50
111	217	67+800	M. Arshad	Anar Khan	56	0	7.00	8	0	1	14.29
112	218	67+800	Kamran Zafar	Ali Asgar	24	0	3.00	8	0	1	33.33
113	219	68+000	Tahir Mehmood	Ghulam Hussain	10	0	1.25	10	0	1.25	100.00
114	220	68+000	Arshad Mehmood	Hashim Din	24	0	3.00	4	0	0.5	16.67
115	221	68+500	M. Ijaz	Ghulam Hussain	10	0	1.25	4	0	0.5	40.00
116	222	69+000	M. Arif	Anar Khan	32	0	4.00	2	0	0.25	6.25
117	223	69+000	M. Iqbal	Chanan Din	20	0	2.50	0	10	0.0625	2.50
118	224	70+000	M. Siddiqe Ismail	Ghulam Hussain	56	0	7.00	12	0	1.5	21.43
119	225	70+000	M. Hussain	Lal Din	3	10	0.44	3	10	0.4375	100.00
120	227	71+000	Nadeem Qaisar	Soinda Khan	128	0	16.00	16	0	2	12.50
121	228	71+000	Imran Hussain	M. Shafi	80	0	10.00	8	0	1	10.00
122	229	71+000	Sher M.	Ghulam M.	96	0	12.00	8	0	1	8.33
123	230	71+000	M. Zarat	Imam Din	20	0	2.50	10	10	1.3125	52.50
124	231	71+000	M. Hayyat	Khan M.	40	0	5.00	8	0	1	20.00
125	232	71+000	Tariq Mehmood	Khushi M.	40	0	5.00	8	0	1	20.00
126	233	71+000	Anar Khan	Nawaz Khan	40	0	5.00	4	0	0.5	10.00
127	234	71+000	Khushhal Khan	Laal Khan	24	0	3.00	4	0	0.5	16.67
128	236	71+000	Khalid Mehmood	Laal Din	32	0	4.00	4	0	0.5	12.50
129	237	71+000	M. Habeeb Khan	Mohabbat Khan	16	0	2.00	2	0	0.25	12.50
130	238	71+000	M. Iqbal	M. Nazeer	40	0	5.00	16	0	2	40.00
131	239	71+000	Tariq Mehmood	M.Aslam Khan	48	0	6.00	4	0	0.5	8.33
132	240	71+000	Shoukat Hayat	Raja Sikandar Khan	200	0	25.00	12	0	1.5	6.00
133	241	71+000	Iqtidar Medhi	Hakim Khan	16	0	2.00	3	0	0.375	18.75
134	242	71+000	M.Iqbal Khan	M. Afzal Khan	5	12	0.70	5	12	0.7	100.00
135	243	71+000	Raja Nasir Mehmood	Raja Mehmood Hayat	20	0	2.50	6	0	0.75	30.00
136	244	71+000	Zafar Iqbal Zulfi	Ch. Saleh M.	36	0	4.50	7	0	0.875	19.44

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137	245	71+000	NasirMehmood	Sooba Khan	4	0	0.50	3	0	0.375	75.00
138	246	71+000	M. Bux	M. Khewa	64	0	8.00	4	0	0.5	6.25
139	247	71+000	M. Iqbal	Ali M.	26	0	3.25	8	0	1	30.77
140	248	71+000	M. Hanif	Nadir Khan	12	0	1.50	12	0	1.5	100.00
141	249	71+000	Abdur Rehman	M. Zaman	20	0	2.50	12	0	1.5	60.00
142	250	71+000	Musarrat Rehman	M. Yousaf Khan	12	0	1.50	5	0	0.625	41.67
143	251	71+000	Arshad Mehmood	Farman Ali	160	0	20.00	14	0	1.75	8.75
144	252	71+000	M.Akbar	M.Khewa	32	0	4.00	8	0	1	25.00
145	253	71+500	M. Ahmad Khan	M. Afzal	14	0	1.75	2	0	0.25	14.29
146	254	71+500	Irshad Ali	M. zarat	10	0	1.25	4	0	0.5	40.00
147	255	71+500	Afzal Ahmad	Laal Khan	10	0	1.25	2	0	0.25	20.00
148	256	72+000	Raja Mazhar Hussain	Muzaffar Khan	8	0	1.00	4	0	0.5	50.00
149	257	72+000	M. Shehzad	Khan M.	160	0	20.00	32	0	4	20.00
150	259	77+000	Abdul kareem	Noor M.	56	0	7.00	8	0	1	14.29
151	263	92+000	Riasat Mehmood	Abdur rehman	22	0	2.75	16	0	2	72.73
152	264	92+000	Raja Imran Khursheed	M. Khursheed	400	0	50.00	40	0	5	10.00
153	265	92+000	M. Haayat	M. Dad	144	0	18.00	16	0	2	11.11
154	266	92+000	Asif Mehmood	Raja M.Akbar Khan	176	0	22.00	48	0	6	27.27
155	267	92+000	M. Mushtaq	Sardar Khan	21	0	2.63	16	0	2	76.19
156	268	92+000	Waseem Ahmad	M. Aslam Khan (late)	40	0	5.00	16	0	2	40.00
157	269	92+000	Raja Nusrat Hayat	Raja Omer Hayat	24	0	3.00	10	0	1.25	41.67
158	270	92+000	Raja Ghulam Mustafa	M.Anayat	48	0	6.00	24	0	3	50.00
159	271	92+000	Raja Fakhar Hayat	M. Hayyat Khan	416	0	52.00	32	0	4	7.69
160	272	92+000	M. Mukhtar	M.Akram	30	0	3.75	18	0	2.25	60.00
161	273	92+000	M. Arif	Ghulam M.	8	0	1.00	1	0	0.125	12.50
162	274	92+000	M. Sher	Fateh Sher	4	0	0.50	1	0	0.125	25.00
163	275	92+000	Painda Khan	Allah Ditta	60	0	7.50	6	0	0.75	10.00
164	276	92+000	Abdur Rehman	Khuda Bux	24	0	3.00	1	0	0.125	4.17
165	277	92+000	M. Suleman	Khuda Bux	24	0	3.00	2	0	0.25	8.33
166	278	92+000	Sakina Bibi	M.Ashraf LATE	4	0	0.50	1	0	0.125	25.00
167	279	92+000	M. Akram	M.Aslam	60	0	7.50	1	0	0.125	1.67
168	280	92+000	Qurban Ali	Hamayat Ali	20	0	2.50	2	0	0.25	10.00
169	281	92+000	M.Yaqoob	Ghulam M.	4	0	0.50	1	0	0.125	25.00
170	282	92+000	Nosherwan Khan	Ghulam M.	4	0	0.50	2	0	0.25	50.00

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171	283	92+000	Masood Ahmad	Sardar Khan	40	0	5.00	5	0	0.625	12.50
172	284	95+000	Sultan Mehmood Khan	Karam Dad Khan	60	0	7.50	25	0	3.125	41.67
173	285	95+000	M. Aslam Numberdar	M. Khan	160	0	20.00	80	0	10	50.00
174	286	95+000	Javed Akhtar	M. Sharief	48	0	6.00	16	0	2	33.33
175	287	95+000	Shahzaib Safdar	Safdar Ali	69	0	8.63	18	0	2.25	26.09
176	288	96+000	M. Aslam	Bahadur Khan	10	0	1.25	4	0	0.5	40.00
177	289	96+600	M. Nazeer	Mendi Khan	48	0	6.00	16	0	2	33.33
178	290	97+000	M. Akram	M. Ashraf	32	0	4.00	8	0	1	25.00
179	292	97+000	Raja Abdul Kareem	Raja Bahadur Khan	96	0	12.00	16	0	2	16.67
180	293	97+000	M.Akram	Ahmad Khan	75	0	9.38	20	0	2.5	26.67
181	295	97+000	Sultan Mehmood	Mehdi khan	20	0	2.50	12	0	1.5	60.00
182	296	97+000	Khizar Hayyat	Habib Khan	56	0	7.00	3	0	0.375	5.36
183	297	97+000	Pehlwan Khan	Muwaz Khan	12	0	1.50	8	0	1	66.67
184	298	97+200	Arshad Mehmood	M. Zaman	32	0	4.00	8	0	1	25.00
185	299	97+500	Mazhar Hussain	Feroz Khan	24	0	3.00	12	0	1.5	50.00
186	300	97+900	Dilawar Cheema	Bahadur Khan	28	0	3.50	1	0	0.125	3.57
187	301	97+700	M. Azam	Khadim Hussain	86	0	10.75	33	0	4.125	38.37
188	303	98+000	Anar Khan	Jahan Khan	24	0	3.00	1	10	0.1875	6.25
189	304	98+000	Fazal Hussain	Allah Ditta	24	0	3.00	6	0	0.75	25.00
190	305	98+000	Fazal Ahmad	Nadir Khan	20	0	2.50	5	0	0.625	25.00
191	306	98+000	M. Javed	M. Afzal	40	0	5.00	5	0	0.625	12.50
192	307	98+000	Amir Shahzad	Zulifqar Ali	40	0	5.00	6	0	0.75	15.00
193	308	98+000	M. Boota	M. Zaman	13	0	1.63	7	0	0.875	53.85
194	309	98+000	Gulzar Ahmad	Sooba Khan	68	0	8.50	24	0	3	35.29
195	310	98+000	M. Asghar	Anar Khan	16	0	2.00	4	0	0.5	25.00
196	311	98+000	M. Banaras	Allah Ditta	10	0	1.25	1	0	0.125	10.00
197	312	98+000	Khushal Khan	Jewan Khan	96	0	12.00	6	0	0.75	6.25
198	313	98+000	M. Inayat	Abdul Sattar	16	0	2.00	6	0	0.75	37.50
199	314	98+000	M. Zaman	Allah Ditta	14	0	1.75	2	0	0.25	14.29
200	316	98+500	Mukhtar	Mira Khan	8	0	1.00	4	0	0.5	50.00
201	317	98+500	Fazal Ahmad	Jahan Khan	40	0	5.00	2	0	0.25	5.00
202	318	98+500	Adalat Khan	M. Malik	44	0	5.50	10	0	1.25	22.73
203	319	98+500	M. Bashir	Feroz Khan	80	0	10.00	5	0	0.625	6.25
204	320	98+500	M. Aslam	Allah Ditta	320	0	40.00	24	0	3	7.50

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205	321	98+500	M. Ashraf	Persomand Khan	24	0	3.00	4	0	0.5	16.67
206	322	98+500	Safdar Ali	Painda Khan	32	0	4.00	4	0	0.5	12.50
207	323	98+500	Shaukat Mehmood	Panda Khan	120	0	15.00	32	0	4	26.67
208	327	100+000	M. Farman	Khuda Bakhsh	16	0	2.00	5	0	0.625	31.25
209	328	100+000	M. Ramzan	M. Farman	4	0	0.50	2	0	0.25	50.00
210	329	100+000	M. Afsar Khan	Dhuman Khan	12	0	1.50	3	0	0.375	25.00
211	330	100+000	Sher M.	Hussan M.	12	0	1.50	3	10	0.4375	29.17
212	331	100+000	Panda Khan	Khuda Bakhsh	40	0	5.00	12	0	1.5	30.00
213	332	100+000	Ghulam Asghar	Fazal Khan	7	0	0.88	7	0	0.875	100.00
214	333	100+000	M. Tariq	Fazal Khan	7	0	0.88	7	0	0.875	100.00
215	335	100+000	M. Inyat	Fazal Khan	7	0	0.88	7	0	0.875	100.00
216	336	100+000	Malik M. Ashraf	Fazal Ahmed	40	0	5.00	5	0	0.625	12.50
217	337	100+000	M. Khan	Allah Ditta	144	0	18.00	10	0	1.25	6.94
218	338	100+000	M. Shan	Khuda Bakhsh	14	0	1.75	1	0	0.125	7.14
219	339	100+000	M. Arshad	Sher Ahmad	40	0	5.00	12	0	1.5	30.00
220	340	100+000	M. Arif	Fazal Khan	48	0	6.00	8	0	1	16.67
221	341	100+000	Sultan Ahmed	Mahdi Khan	5	0	0.63	2	0	0.25	40.00
222	346	104+000	M. Sarwar etc	Mehr M.	140	0	17.50	70	0	8.75	50.00
223	347	104+000	Naseem Abbas	Raja Ghulam Asgher Ali	184	0	23.00	48	0	6	26.09
224	348	104+000	M. Ismail	Haji Allah Din	600	0	75.00	5	0	0.625	0.83
225	349	192+000	Bashir Ahmad	Ghulam M.	32	0	4.00	4	0	0.5	12.50
226	350	192+000	M. Bashir	Mawaz Khan	120	0	15.00	4	0	0.5	3.33
227	351	192+000	M. Ameer	Ghulam M.	24	0	3.00	2	0	0.25	8.33
228	352	192+000	Abdur Rehman	Mawaz Khan	80	0	10.00	4	0	0.5	5.00
229	353	192+000	M. Usman	M. Khan	80	0	10.00	24	0	3	30.00
230	354	192+000	Ghulam Shabir	Ghulam M.	32	0	4.00	4	0	0.5	12.50
231	355	192+000	M. Sarfraz	M. Latif	32	0	4.00	4	0	0.5	12.50
232	356	192+850	Khushi M.	Taj Din	24	0	3.00	5	0	0.625	20.83
233	357	192+850	Tariq Mehmood	M. Khan	32	0	4.00	4	0	0.5	12.50
234	358	193+000	M. Khan	Fazal M.	56	0	7.00	3	0	0.375	5.36
235	359	193+000	Mehboob ur Rehman	Abdur Rehman	112	0	14.00	2	0	0.25	1.79
236	360	193+000	Ghulam M.	M. Khan	32	0	4.00	4	0	0.5	12.50
237	361	193+000	M. Aslam	Taasen	16	0	2.00	2	0	0.25	12.50
238	363	193+000	M. Nazar	Mahdi Khan	24	15	3.09	4	0	0.5	16.16
239	364	193+850	M. Muzaffar	Fazal M.	56	0	7.00	2	0	0.25	3.57

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240	365	193+850	Malik M. Bashir	Faiz Ahmad	4	0	0.50	2	0	0.25	50.00
241	366	193+850	M. Farooq	Malik Fazal Kareem	40	0	5.00	4	0	0.5	10.00
242	367	193+850	M. Bashir	M. Ramzan	20	0	2.50	2	0	0.25	10.00
243	368	193+850	M. Riaz	Imam Din	12	0	1.50	2	0	0.25	16.67
244	369	193+850	Malik Omer Hayat	Malik Mehdi Khan	56	0	7.00	5	0	0.625	8.93
245	370	198+850	M. Ali	Ali M.	48	0	6.00	4	0	0.5	8.33
246	371	251+000	M. Yousaf	M. Sultan Khan	52	0	6.50	8	0	1	15.38
247	372	251+000	M. Aslam	Ghulam M.	80	0	10.00	8	0	1	10.00
248	373	251+000	M. Khan	Rehmat Khan	32	0	4.00	3	0	0.375	9.38
249	374	251+000	Ahmad Khan	Gulsher Khan	40	0	5.00	8	0	1	20.00
250	375	251+000	Sultan Khan	Mian Khan	92	0	11.50	10	0	1.25	10.87
251	377	252+000	Fateh M.	Maahla Khan	48	0	6.00	4	0	0.5	8.33
252	378	252+000	Ghulam Akbar	Anaar Khan	16	0	2.00	8	0	1	50.00
253	379	252+000	M. Hayat	Pehlwan Khan	40	0	5.00	8	0	1	20.00
254	380	252+000	M. Hayat	Chaudhary Khan	32	0	4.00	8	0	1	25.00
255	381	252+000	M. Iqbal Baloch	Nazar Hussain	240	0	30.00	16	0	2	6.67
256	382	252+000	Sarwar Khan	M. Khan	80	0	10.00	8	0	1	10.00
257	383	252+000	M. Shair	M. Waryam	208	0	26.00	8	0	1	3.85
258	384	256+000	M. Ashraf	Ahmad Khan	104	0	13.00	8	0	1	7.69
259	385	281+000	M. Feroz	Alam Sher	80	0	10.00	8	0	1	10.00
260	386	281+000	M. Ramzan	Sultan Khan	24	0	3.00	2	0	0.25	8.33
261	387	281+000	M. Younas	Sultan Khan	28	0	3.50	8	0	1	28.57
262	388	281+000	Sher Khan	Gulsher Khan	40	0	5.00	8	0	1	20.00
263	389	281+000	M. Ameer	Ghulam M.	50	0	6.25	16	0	2	32.00
264	390	355+000	M. Yousaf	Ghulam Hassan	64	0	8.00	6	0	0.75	9.38
265	391	355+000	Mamoor Hussain	Khair M.	400	0	50.00	20	0	2.5	5.00
266	392	355+000	Fateh M.	M. Khan	120	0	15.00	4	0	0.5	3.33
267	393	360+000	M. Mumtaz	Khan M.	200	0	25.00	8	0	1	4.00
268	395	360+000	Gulsher Khan	Khair M.	400	0	50.00	2	0	0.25	0.50
269	396	360+000	Mumtaz Khan	M. Nawaz	148	0	18.50	4	0	0.5	2.70
270	397	360+000	M. Sarfraz	Khan M.	40	0	5.00	4	0	0.5	10.00
271	398	360+498	M. Ramzan	Noor M.	176	0	22.00	4	0	0.5	2.27
272	399	360+498	Ghaus M.	Taja Khan	1000	0	125.00	10	0	1.25	1.00
273	400	360+498	Ghulam Rasool	Kher M.	300	0	37.50	6	0	0.75	2.00

Annexure-II - Construction Rates Approved by the Provincial Building Department

Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP)														
Resettlement Plan														
Current Construction Rates for 12x12 Sq.Ft. Room														
Sr. No	Pacca				Semi Pacca				Katcha					
	Item	Quantity Required	Rate/Unit	Total Cost Rs.	Item	Quantity Required	Rate/Unit	Total Cost Rs.	Item	Quantity Required	Rate/Unit	Total Cost Rs.		
1	Brick Burnt	5000	7.00	35000	Brick Burnt	4500	7.00	31500	Brick Kacha	4500	2.00	9000		
2	Cement	50	540	27000	Cement	2	540	1080	Cement	1	540	540		
3	Floor (Tile)	215	5.60	1204	Floor (Tile)	0	0	0	Sirki	144 sq.ft	15	2160		
4	Roof (Tile)	215	5.60	1204	Roof (Tile)	215	5.60	1204	Sand	01 Rahri	300	300		
5	Sand (2000)	1 trolley	2000	2000	Sand	1/2 trolley	2000	1000	Soil	600	5	3000		
6	Soil	200 sq.ft	6	1200	Soil	200 sq.ft	6	1200	Door	24 sq.ft	100	2400		
7	Door	24 sq.ft	150	3600	Door	24 sq.ft	150	3600	Window	30 sq.ft	125	3750		
8	Window	30 sq.ft	165	4950	Window	30 sq.ft	165	4950	Mason/Labor	0	0	10000		
9	Mason/Labor	0	0	23000	Mason/Labor	0	0	11500	Polythene	0	0	2000		
10	Polythene	0	0	2000	Polythene	0	0	2000	Transportation	0	0	4000		
11	Steel Bar	120 kg	70.50/kg	8460	Girder	2	4000	8000	Cost	0	0	4000		
12	Agregate	100 ft	35/ft	3500	T.Iron	15	900	13500	Wooden Planks	30	225	6750		
13	Transportation	0	0	1000	Transportation	0	0	0	Wooden Girder	2	3500	7000		
	Cost	0	0	1000	Cost	0	0	0						
Total				118090	Total				84950	Total				50900
Rate/Sqft				788	Rate/Sqft				554	Rate/Sqft				353

Verified By District Building Department

The rates of the above mentioned items have been verified and corrected.

Sub Engineer

 Sub Engineer

Executive Engineer

 EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
 PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS DIVISION
 MUZAFFARGARH

Annexure-III: List of Villages Located in the Command Area of the Proposed Canal

Location of the proposed Canal	Name of Villages fall in the Command Area of the Proposed Canal	Total Villages
Head	Malikpur, Maryala, Basti Jumma Khan, Chitti, Dheri malyaran, Jalal pur shareef, Kharid pur, Ladwa, Pipli, Pir chak, Ratawal, Pindi said pur, Shakir pur, Chak Denial, Chak Jani, Chakri karam, Daulat pur, Gahora, Kot Umer, Kukar pindi, Nathial, Pindi Bhikh, Thil, Kotli piran, Chak Shadi, Karyala Jalip, Baghan walan, Warnali, Gharib wal, Jotana, Qadar pur, Rawal, Samanwal, Sauwal, Wara phaphra. (UC 1-6)	35
Middle	Haran pur, Chak Shafi, Dhudhi Phapra, Duffar, Gujjar, Kalsian, Khichi, Sadhowal, Sodhi, Pind Dadan khan, Khewra1, Khewra-2, Chanan pur, Choran, Golpur, Kaura, Kot Kacha, Rang pur, Tobha, Saroba, Thathi, Bhelowal, Ahmed pur, Athar. (UC.7-8- 9-10-11-12)	24
Tail	Langar, Saluwana, Lilla Bhera, Lilla Bherwana, Lilla Guj, Lilla Hindwana, Pir khara, Kandwal, Kahana, Jathal, Bunga, Khichi, Sial, Dhudhi Thal, Dhok Nura. UC 12-13-14) <u>Distt. Khoshab</u> (UC Tilokar & Daiwal) Jaswal, Mangwal, Daiwal, Tilokar, Kararh Nalokar, Katha Saghral	15 6
Total	72 in pind dadan khan (Jhelum) and 6 in Khushab Distt.	80

Annexure-IV: List of Affected Community Structures

ID No.	Location RD	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)
					Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ Unit		
1	48+600	Mosque	Room	Pacca	11.5	14	161	788	126,868
			Veranda	Pacca	10.3	14.3	147.29	788	116,065
			Floor	Pacca	6	11.3	67.8	170	11,526
			Hand Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000
2	66+200	Water Pond	Lump Sum	1			150,000	150,000	
3	77+000	Hand Pump	Hand Pump	1			10,000	10,000	
Total									424,459

Annexure-V: List of Affected Public Structures

ID. No.	Category	Location RD	Structure Category	Affected Structure	Structure Type	Size			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs)
						Length	Width+ Height	Area (sq.ft)/ Unit		
1	Government Boys Primary School	20+000	School	Room	Pacca	16.8	25	420	788	330,960
				Room	Pacca	16.8	25	420	788	330,960
				Washroom	Pacca	5	6.5	32.5	788	25,610
				Washroom	Pacca	5	6.5	32.5	788	25,610
				WaterTank	Pacca	7	5	35	788	27,580
				Boundary Wall	Pacca	297	6	1782	170	302,940
				Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000
				Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000
2	Government Girls Primary School	20+000	School	Room	Pacca	16.8	25	420	788	330,960
				Room	Pacca	16.8	25	420	788	330,960
				Washroom	Pacca	5	6.5	32.5	788	25,610
				Washroom	Pacca	5	6.5	32.5	788	25,610
				WaterTank	Pacca	7	5	35	788	27,580
				Boundary Wall	Pacca	297	6	1782	170	302,940
				Water Pump	1			1	10,000	10,000
				Electric Meter	1			1	10,000	10,000
3	Electric Pole				40		40	30000	1,200,000	

Annexure-VI: Photographs of Gender Consultation



Annexure-VII: Community Consultations

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

CONSULTATIONS

1- Identification:

Name of Interviewer: Social Team Date 24-5-2017
 Village: Jalalpur Sharif Union Council: Jalalpur Sharif no. 25
 Tehsil: P. D. Khan District: Thelawa
 Location RD 4.5 + 3.50

2- Awareness About the Project: introduced the project
and the team objectives of the project
and purpose of the visit of team.

3- Impacts of the Project

What types of impacts do you expect due to construction of new ^{canal} drain in the arable land and crops?

Positive Impact Good project.

Reasons: Barren lands will turn into fertile
land, prosperity in the area.

Negative impacts We are small farmers. We are
losing our lands.

Reasons: will become landless and will lose
social status in the community.

4- Question & Response

Question by the A.P.s	Response by Team
It is the project, that will lose my land, is it possible to change the route?	It is almost the final design. It is difficult to change the route, because it is appropriate route.
When will the construction start?	End of this year

What is the value of land being acquired?	The DPAC / DCU / revenue deptt. will decide it.
What will be the procedure of assessment?	There will be fair procedure.
When the payment of compensation will be paid?	Before start of the project.
What about crossing Method between two settlements?	Keeping in view the situation, crossing bridge will be provided.

5- General Remarks of the Participants: This is a public interest project. We request for fair compensation.

6- General Observations: Farmers are say happy over the project

List of Male Participants

1- Village			
Sr. No.	Name	Father's Name	signature/Thumb Occupation
1	M. Gshang	Fazal Karim	M. Ishaq
2	Boota	Allah Ditta	(Signature)
3	Ghulam Ali	M. Akbar	(Signature)
4	M. Bashir	Sakhi Mohd	M. Bashir
5	Mudassar	Nazir Ahmad	(Signature)
6	Khurshid	M. Ashraf	(Signature)

Sr. No.	Name	Father's Name	Sign/Thumb
7	Umair Hayat	Ikram Din	
8	M. Mushafiq	Fazal Karim	
9	Ghulam Hyder	Salah Mohd	
10	Imtiaz Ali Khan	Ghulam Hyder	
11	Qshiq	Nazir Ahmad	
12	M. Hameed	Ghulam Nabi	
13	Ata Muhammad	Makhan Khan	
14	Sohail Hyder	M. Yas	
15	Rana A. Ralwan		
16	M. Sajjad		
17	Wasim Abbas		
18	M. Sharif	Muhammad	
19	Imtiaz Ahmad	Karam Din	

Name of Interviewer: Rana A. Ralwan Dated: 24.5.17
Wasim Abbas

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

CONSULTATION

1- Identification: Date 24.5.17
 Village: Chitti Rajgan Union Council: Jalalpur Sharaf No. 25
 Tehsil: P.O. Khan District: Jhelum
 Location RD 48

2- Introduction: introduced the team and the project objective of the project and purpose of the consultation.

3- Impacts of the Project

What types of impacts do you expect due to construction of new canal in the area?

Generally the participants were pleased over the proposed project. Although they are losing their land and structures, but they will not get water from the proposed canal.
No distributary off-take from the main canal in their area.

4- Question & Response

Question	Response
<u>Is it the final design?</u>	<u>Almost it is the final design.</u>
<u>Will the channel lined or earth work?</u>	<u>The channel will be lined.</u>

How The Compensation will be paid?	Fair valuation of affected structures will be carried out as per ADB Policy.
Is there crossing structure between our Settlements	We will propose a bridge for crossing of your mobility.

5- General Remarks & Suggestion of the Participants: Generally, they are
happy on the project.

6- General Observations: The Community is happy on the
project

S. R. Khan

RD. 48

Location: Chitti Rajgan.

Sr. No.	Name	List of Participants	
		S/o a. d	Occupation
		Signature/Thumb	
1	M. Nasir Khan	Tailoring	
2	M. Azam	Anwar Khan Farmer	
3	Shafiqat Raju	Ahmad Khan Farmer	
4	M. Afzal	Ali M. Farmer	
5	Chaudhry Khan	Rajwala Farmer	
6	Haji M Alkotera	M. Boodar Farmer	
7	CH. Khan	Farming	
8	Azhar Hussain	//	
9	Muhammad Saadi	//	
10	Kamran Abbas	//	
11	Liakat Ali Khan	Shop Keer Honor mt.	
12	M. Mohsin	Allah Bhatta Farming	
13	Ali Haider	Farming	
14	Raja Tarsia Kumb	//	

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

CONSULTATION

1- Identification: Date 26-15/12/17
 Village: Rotmull Union Council: Daulatpur
 Tehsil: Pind Dadan Khan District: Jhelum
 Location RD 53+750

2- Introduction: Before starting of Question and answers
the project was introduced to the participants
and scope of works was described.

3- Impacts of the Project

What types of impacts do you expect due to construction of new canal in the area?

The project is beneficial for the people of the canal
project area. Agricultural activities will increase and
people will get income generation opportunities.
People of first 10000 RDs will lose agricultural
lands.

There will be adverse impact on housing and other
structures which are facing in the Path of the proposed
canal.

4- Question & Response

Question	Response
<u>How should be reduced to</u> <u>minimize impact on loss</u>	<u>It has been designed according</u> <u>to discharge of the canal water.</u>
<u>What will be procedures to</u> <u>calculate land prices?</u>	<u>Revenue Department is making</u> <u>over land price will be</u> <u>calculated according to nature of</u> <u>land and past 3 years record</u> <u>sale and purchase</u>

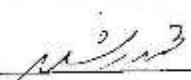
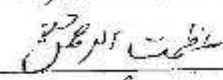
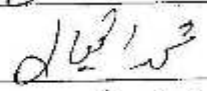
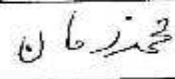
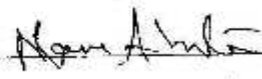
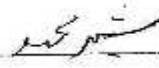

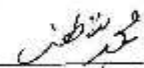
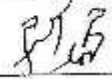

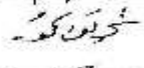
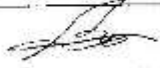
<p>During the construction period from where the labor will be hired</p>	<p>Preference will be given to the local people to work during the construction period.</p>
<p>What will be the procedure of water distribution</p>	<p>As per other canal system in the project province.</p>

5- General Remarks & Suggestion of the Participants: scope of land acquisition should be minimized

Advice

6- General Observations: Impact on housing structure and other assets should be minimized in alternative design options
Human displacement should be minimized.

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	M. Rusheed	M. Ashraf	
2	Azmat Rehman	Agriculture	
3	M. Gafbal	^{of} Feroz Khan Agriculture	
4	M. Zaman	^{of} M. Ramzan Agriculture	
5	Ch. Naeem Akhtar	Agriculture	
6	Sheer Muhammad	Agriculture	
7	M. Safdar s/o Barkat Ali	Labour/ Agriculture	
8	M. Zafer s/o Barkat Ali	Labour/Agriculture	
9	M. Akram s/o Sardar Khan	Agriculture	
10	Mirza Maqbool s/o M. Sardar	Driver	
11	Shaukat Mahmood s/o M. Din	Labour	
12	Mirza M. Arshad s/o M. Sadiq	Agriculture	

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

CONSULTATION

1- Identification: Date 27-05-2017
 Village: CHAKRI KARIM KHAN Union Council: DOLAT PUR
 Tehsil: PD. KHAN District: JHELUM
 Location RD 61+000 + 64+000

2- Introduction: A new canal has been proposed to provide extra water for irrigation and to bring canal water for better and participants were briefed about the project.

3- Impacts of the Project

What types of impacts do you expect due to construction of new canal in the area?

The horizon level will be brought under irrigation and land will be cultivated at maximum level. Livestock will also get water for drinking purposes. Livestock production will increase. There is minor impact on housing and public streets.

4- Question & Response

Question	Response
<u>Is it possible to reduce the ROL of the proposed canal?</u>	<u>Due to the lining of the canal ROL already ROL has been reduced.</u>
<u>What about damage of crops and other assets?</u>	<u>Crop's compensation ^{will} be provided ^{should} as to the loss of ^{to} ^{the} ^{loss} of ^{of} ^{the} ^{stake}</u>



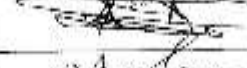
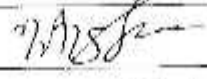

What about crossing the canal of both sides?	Roads and foot bridges will be provided to cross the canal
Who will assess the value of land?	The land value will be assessed according to the category of land by revenue department
Is it possible to provide land against affected land?	Proper compensation will be provided against land loss
in the project area	because government land is not available enough in the area

5. General Remarks & Suggestion of the Participants: Foot and road bridges
should be provided. Cattle and masonry jathas
should be provided at different localities of the area.
6. General Observations: Small land holders depend on
land and livestock for their earnings.
Proper compensation against their affected land
should be provided

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/Thumb
1	M. Asghar S/o Saad Khan	Agriculture	
2	Nazakat S/o M. Zaman	Working Abroad	M. Nazakat
3	Nasir S/o Jan Muhammad	Agriculture	
4	M. Hussam S/o Barkhadan	Agriculture/ Army	
5	Muza M. Hassan S/o Aftab Din	Agriculture	
6	Rashid Muhammad S/o Mehar Muhammad	Agriculture	
7	Abdur Rehman S/o Chaman Din	Agriculture/ Livestock.	
8	Muza M. Hassan S/o Muza M. Shafiq	Agri/Retrod.	HUIT
9	Munawar Khan S/o Juma Khan	Agri / Labour	Mun Khan.
10	Rafiqat Islam S/o Fazal Chahi	Agri	
11	Aamir Shahzad S/o Mehar Muhammad	Labour	
12	Munajat S/o Asif Ahmed	Ret Army/ Agri	Munajat
13	M. Saleem S/o Chaman Din	Agri/Retrod Army	
14	Khan Muhammad S/o Shadman Khan	Agri / Labour	
15	Mukhtasr Ahmad S/o Goman Din	Agri / Labour	
16	Sardar Khan S/o Shadman Khan	Agri / Labour	
17	M. Ashraf S/o M. Zaman	Shopkeeper	

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/Thumb
18	Engr. Ahsan ul Rajwala	Labour/Agri	
19	Shafiq s/o Garam D/M	Labour	
20	Asst. Shabz-ud s/o Mahesh M	Marketing Abroad	
21	M. Asghar s/o Qaim Din	X-Engineer/Agri	
22	M. Sadique s/o Allah D/Hg	Marketing Labour	

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

CONSULTATION

1- Identification: Date 29-05-2017
 Village: THIL SHARIF Union Council: DAULATPUR
 Tehsil: PIND DADAN KHAN District: JHELUM
 Location RD 714000

2- Introduction: The project was introduced to the participants. The participants were briefed about the alignment of the proposed project and canal.

3- Impacts of the Project

What types of impacts do you expect due to construction of new canal in the area?

Participants were of the view that proposed project will bring positive change in their social & financial matters. Project is the dire need of the community as there is scarcity of water in the area for agriculture as well as for the drinking purpose. It is anticipated that, due to canal, the ground water will also turn into sweet from saltish.

4- Question & Response

Question	Response
<u>Participants of the consultation asked about the proposed canal.</u>	<u>Team of the consultant comprised of sociologists briefed the participants about the alignment of the proposed canal.</u>

②	Concerns regarding proposed alignment of canal.	Participants were of the view that proposed Canal should be shifted towards Hilly area so that maximum Command area can be irrigated. our team briefed the Participants regarding issues (technical) regarding to the Participants and they were convinced.
③	Construction of Mini Dams on Hill Percepts.	Participants were of the view that Govt should utilize the water of Drains effectively by constructing mini dams. our team accepted their suggestion to discuss with officer.


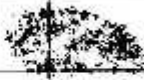
5- General Remarks & Suggestion of the Participants:

Participants suggested to construct mini dams of drains for utilization of water in agr sector. It will be discussed with higher officials.

6- General Observations:

It was observed that local community was happy with the proposed project. They provided their suggestions & participated in the consultation with great interest. our team briefed the Participants at our best & they were satisfied with the provided information.

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1-	Raja Nasir Mehmood 3/10 Raja Muhammad Hayat	Farmer	Nasir
2-	Arshad Mehmood	Farmer	
3-	M. Nawaz	Farmer	1/13/20
4-	M. Akbar	Farmer	
5	M. Ahmad Khan M. Afzal	Farmer	M. Ahmad
6	Muhammad Hayat	Farmer	Hayat
7	Muhammad Akber	Farmer	
8	Tariz mehmood	Farmer	
9	Amer Khan	Farmer	
10	Arifdar Shahidi	Farmer	Arifdar
11	Jabul Khan	Driver	M. Jabul
12	Khushal Khan	Farmer	0606/20
13	Musarrat Rehman	Farmer	Musarrat
14	Affzal Ahmad Khan Laal Khan	Farmer	Affzal
15	M. Zareat Khan Imam Din	Farmer	M. Zareat
16-	Abdul Rehman	Farmer	A. Rehman
17	Imran Husain	Farmer	Imran
18	Arshad Ali	Farmer	ARSHAD ALI
19	M. Hameed	3/4 Farmer	M. Hameed

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

CONSULTATION

1- Identification: Date 30-05-2017

Village: DHOK SANDRAM Union Council: DOLATPUR

Tehsil: PD-KHAN District: JHELLUM

Location RD 98+000

2- Introduction: Mostly participants were aware about the project. They were again thankful about the alignment of the canal

3- Impacts of the Project

What types of impacts do you expect due to construction of new canal in the area?

Overall there is positive project impact on the local and agriculture sector. Income generation activities will increase. Negative impact is of minor nature people will lose some other structures. Family displacement will also occur.

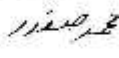
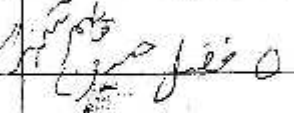

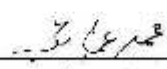


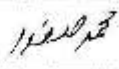
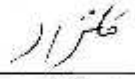
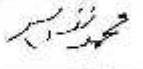
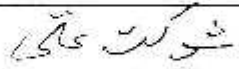
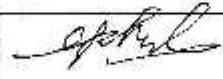


4- Question & Response

Question	Response
<u>Alignment of the canal should be shifted toward hill side to minimize the impact on land</u>	<u>Best design option has been adopted to minimize the impact on land.</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>However the suggestion will be discussed with the design engineer.</u>


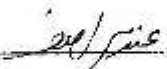
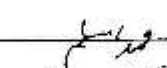
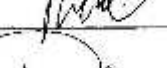
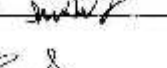

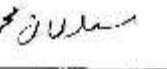
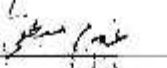

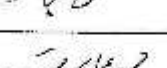


<p>Due to construction of the can approach of cattle to the line grazing area will be restricted</p>	<p>To cross the land bridges will be provided to cross the canal. During construction of the canal approach of cattle to the grazing area will not be restricted.</p>
<p>→</p>	
<p>How value of the land will be determined?</p>	<p>With the negotiation of the Aps of land but last 3% average sale and purchase in the area price will be determined.</p>
<p>When compensation for land and structure will be provide?</p>	<p>Be from start of construction compensation will be provide.</p>

- 5- **General Remarks & Suggestion of the Participants:** Proper compensation for land as per market should be provided. Motor supply and motor storage pond should be provided.
- 6- **General Observations:** Due to unawareness about the technical matters participants demanded for the change of adjacent AEs by joining of the technical matters about adjacent. They were satisfied.

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Muhammad Saifur	Farming	
2	Fazal Hussain	"	
3	Fazal Ahmad	Agri	
4	Anwar Khan	Agri/Army	Anwar
5	M. Javed	Agri/Army	
6	Aamir Shafiq	Agri	
7	M. Bata	Agri	
8	M. Asghar	Agri	
9	Javed Akhtar	"	Javed Akhtar
10	M. Banaras s/o Allah Ditta	Agri/Labour	M. BANARAS
11	M. Saifur s/o Pundit Khan	Agri	
12	Gulzar s/o Mirza Khan	Agri/counsellor	
13	M. Nazir s/o M. Bux	Agri	
14	Shaukat Ali	"	
15	Gulzar Ahmad	"	
16	Basim Muhammad	"	
17	Rafiq Hussain Khattak	"	

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
18	Muhammad Akbar	Farm	
19	Raja Gulam Asghar	"	
20	Muhammad Aslam	"	
21	Riasat Ahs	"	
22	Khazim Ahmad	"	
23	Shah Zaid Sofat	"	
24	Raja Masud Hafat	"	
25	Sulhan Mahmood	"	
26	Gulam Mustafa	"	
27	Muhammad Hafat	"	
28	Raja Fakhir Hafat	"	
29	Muhammad Aziz	"	

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

CONSULTATION

1- Identification: Date 30-05-2017
 Village: BIGHULLA Union Council: DHARLU JALAB
 Tehsil: PIND DADAN KHAN District: SHEKHUPURA
 Location RD 100+000

2- Introduction: Participants were briefed about the impacts of the project

3- Impacts of the Project

What types of impacts do you expect due to construction of new canal in the area?

Positive impacts on land agriculture and live stocks. Poverty reduction and improvement of living standards.
Due to densification of stocks there will be disturbance of the families.

4- Question & Response

Question	Response
<u>What about the compensation land</u>	<u>Proper compensation will be provided against lands</u>
<u>If any issue rise about compensation how will be resolve</u>	<u>All issue related to compensation will be addressed by CTRC.</u>


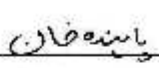

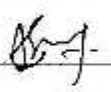
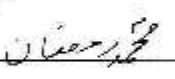
Alignment of the Canal should be shifted upside to minimise the impact on land and to be avoided division of land	Due to the level of land in the area and follow of canal water shifting of alignment to upside would not be possible
Compensation of land should be provided as per market rate?	Proper compensation will be provided depending value of the land.
Why right side of the canal is not being irrigated?	The area of the right side of the canal is very small for irrigation and normally purpose of the canal has been proposed for irrigation

- 5- **General Remarks & Suggestion of the Participants:** There are various positive project impact on the local community.
- 6- **General Observations:** Participants of the meeting were in favor of the project. Their demand is address impact on land shall be mitigate - land is only source of income of the most of the farmer.

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	M. Shan s/o Khuda Bux	Farmer	M. Shan
2	Slim Mubomud s/o Husein Mubomud	"	
3	M. Inayat	"	
4	Shehzad	"	شہزاد
5	M. Khan	"	
6	Farman	"	
7	M. Sarwar	"	محمد سرور
8	M. Nawaz	"	
9	Arshed Mehmood		M. Arshed
10	A. Sattar		
11	G. Asghar		غلام اسفند
12	Mehr Walayat		
13	M. Ejaz		
14	Nasir Ali		
15	M. Afsar		افسر
16	Ghulam Shabbir		غلام شہبیر
17	M. Asghar		محمد اسفند

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
18	Gontia 3	Farmer	
19	Pandita Khan	"	
20	Raja Nasrullah	"	
21	Hamid Ali Tahir	"	Hamid Ali Tahir
22	Qalib. ABBAS	"	Q. Abbas
23	Pandita Khan	"	
24	Muhammad Ashraf	"	
25	Muhammad Farman	"	
26	Muhammad Rafiq	"	

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

CONSULTATION

1- Identification: Date 01-06-2017
 Village: Dhok Vamra Union Council: Gulpur
 Tehsil: P. D Khan District: Jhelum
 Location RD 193+850

2- Introduction: The Team of consultant (NGSPK) consisted of sociologists, briefly introduced the project objectives to the participants of the consultation. Participants endorsed the project & were happy with the project.

3- Impacts of the Project

What types of impacts do you expect due to construction of new canal in the area?

Participants were of the view that their area lags behind due to scarcity of water they depend on rains for cultivation. There is no water in the area for promotion of agricultural activities. Moreover, the ground water is not fit for agriculture & drinking purpose due to high salinity of salt. Being rainfed area, farmers invest a lot in lands in shape of ploughing & seeds, pesticides etc but unable to get proper rewards with the construction of new canal they will become able to promote their agriculture & livestock rearing which directly support to their financial condition. Project will bring positive change in lives of the community.

4- Question & Response

Question	Response
What will be the alignment of the proposed canal?	Team of sociologists briefly described the current alignment of canal to the participants with the help of maps.
	Participants were of the view that maximum command area should include by shifting alignment of both side. Our team described technical issues and satisfied by

Bridges to cross the Canal.	Participants were made clear about the issue. That Bridges will be provided on such places where it will be required.
watering points for animals?	It was told to the participants that watering points for animals will be provided near villages or service points.

- 5- General Remarks & Suggestion of the Participants: Participants of the consultation were happy with the proposed project. They showed their positive content for the project.
- 6- General Observations: It was observed that agriculture of the local community was not good due to scarcity of water as told by participants as well. Community is seeking construction of canal, as it will bring positive change in their lives. Local community fully endorsed the proposed project.

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	M. Bashir s/o M. Ramzan	Agri/Labor	
2	M. Rizq s/o Imam Din	X Army/Labor	Signature B
3	M. Ashraf s/o Tarsan	Labor/Agri	Signature
4	M. Bashir s/o Mawaz Khan	Agri/Labor	Signature
5	M. Ali s/o Ali M.	Agri	Signature
6	Zeeshan Abdullah s/o Abdul Rehman	"	Signature
7	Malik M. Bashir s/o Faiz Ahmed	"	Signature
8	Abdul Razzaq s/o Mehdi Khan	"	Signature
9	M. Ameer s/o Ghulam B. Muhammad	"	Signature
10	Malik Umar Hayat s/o Mehdi Muhammad	"	Signature
11	Malik M. Khan s/o Muhammad Khan	"	Signature
12	Khrushi M. s/o Taj Din	"	Signature
13	Meharob Rehman s/o Abdul Rehman	"	Signature
14	Malik M. Muzofar s/o Fazal M.	"	Signature
15	M. Farooq s/o Fazal Din	"	
16	M. Saqir s/o M. Lahir	"	Signature

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

CONSULTATION

1- **Identification:** Date 01-06-2017
 Village: Ahmed Abad Union Council: Ahmed Abad
 Tehsil: P. D. Khan District: Jhelum
 Location RD: 258

2- **Introduction:** Before start of meeting the team members
more introduction with the participants. A brief
description was given about the project.

3- **Impacts of the Project**

What types of impacts do you expect due to construction of new canal in the area?

A big number of the farmers participated
in the meeting. They considered a positive
impact of the project on their livelihood.
Because the construction of the canal water will
be available for agriculture as well as livestock
with the agriculture developed livestock will
also flourish. This project will help in poverty reduction.

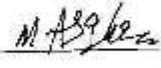
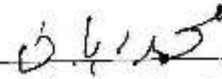
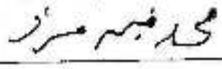

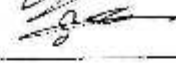
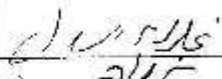
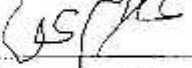
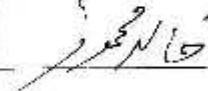
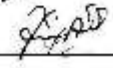
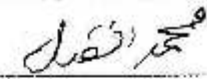
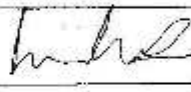

4- **Question & Response**

Question	Response
<u>Survey conducted at different location</u> <u>for the route of the canal which</u> <u>alignment is final?</u>	<u>Participants were briefed on</u> <u>map about the alignment of the</u> <u>canal and field demarcation</u> <u>also given.</u>
<u>The alignment of the canal</u> <u>is passing through Athar village</u> <u>but nearby there is a dam proposed</u> <u>for their dam.</u>	<u>The Athar village situated</u> <u>on right side of the canal but</u> <u>the canal water will be provided</u> <u>only left side of the canal</u>

<p>1. Which mechanism of water distribution will be adopted?</p>	<p>Like other part of Punjab irrigation system and a same status will be kept. FOs will be formed.</p>
<p>2. When project will be implemented?</p>	<p>Revenue Department is necessary on land record after requisition of land project will be initiated.</p>
<p>—</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>—</p>	<p>—</p>

- 5- **General Remarks & Suggestion of the Participants:** The project is beneficial for the Mahabhar area. Due to availability of canal water, agricultural activities will increase.
- 6- **General Observations:** Participants consider this project as a change of agriculture pattern. Barren land will become cultivable. The project will help in poverty reduction.

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1-	Muhammad Aftan	Zamindar	
2-	Muhammad Asghar	"	
3-	Muhammad Riaz	"	
4-	Muhammad Feroz	"	
5-	Muhammad Monevar	"	
6-	Muhammad Sarwar	"	
7-	Ghulam Rasool	"	
8-	Ghulam Abbas	"	
9-	Khalid Mahmood	"	
10-	Motalli Khan	"	
11-	Sajid Shehzad	"	
12-	Muhammad Yusuf	"	
13-	Muhammad Atzal	"	
14-	Muhammad Mianwar	"	
15-	Muhammad Intiq	"	
16-	Sajawal Rakesh	"	Sajawal
17-	Tayyab ul Hassan	"	tayyab T.S
18-	Ajmal Shehzad	"	

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

CONSULTATION

1- Identification: Date 24-5-2017
 Village: JASHAL Union Council: _____
 Tehsil: KHUSHAB District: KHUSHAB
 Location RD 350+000

2- Introduction: Participants of the meeting were well aware of the project. During the meeting they were briefed about the project stage and final design.

3- Impacts of the Project

What types of impacts do you expect due to construction of new canal in the area?

There will be positive impact on land and agriculture in the project area. Income of the people will increase and affected sections will also benefit. There will be positive impact on living standard of the poor people. Agri labour will increase and women will also involve themselves in the income generating activities.

4- Question & Response

Question	Response
How water availability will be ensured at the tail end portion of the canal?	Water theft will be controlled with proper checks and balance and system of water distribution will be prepared.
Due to lining of the canal ground water will not recharge.	Through canal irrigation ground water will recharge and ground water condition will improve.

Sl. No.	Original Name	Acquired Name	Signature
1-	Chulam Rasool	Kher Muhammad	
2	Ghous Muhammad	Taj Khan	
3	M. Ameer	Ahmad Khan	
4	M. ^{Mumtaz} Abdul	Khan Muhammad	
5	M. Sarfraz	Khan Muhammad	
6	Mumtaz Khan	M. Nawaz	
7	M. Yousaf	Chulam Hasan	
8	Fateh M	M. Khan	
9	M. Ali	Najabat Ali	
10	Mehmoor Hussain	Khair M	
11	M. Abdullah	Ali M ^{شیر علیوالہ}	
12	M. Ramzan	Noor Muhammad	
13-	Gul-Sheer	Khair M	

Annexure-VIII: Focus Group Discussions

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

Focus Group Discussion

1- Identification:

Name of Interviewer: _____ Date 28-05-2017

Village: Basti Jumma Khan Union Council: _____

Tehsil: PIWP DADAN KHAN District: JHELUM

Location RD RD = 35+000

2- Awareness About the Project: Project was introduced to the participants. Objective of the project and purpose to visit the following community was discussed

3- Impacts of the Project

What types of impacts do you expect due to construction of new ^{Canal} drain in the arable land and crops?

Positive Impact: The project will have +tive impact on the agriculture sector

Reasons: Water will be available for the barren lands.

Negative Impacts

No distributary will be off take from the main canal, except we will loose our lands

Reasons: we will loose our land, while we will not get irrigation water from the project.

4- Question & Response

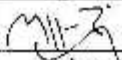

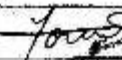

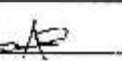
Question From DPs	Response by team
Is there final design passing our Land?	Almost, it is the final design. yet option may be considered.
It will impact our lands we are poor farmer?	Your concerns will be discussed with the design engineer.


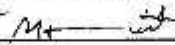





Will this project impact our houses as well?	No No impacts on your residential structures
In case of land acquisition, fair and timely payment?	Land compensation will be paid well in time and before project start
How much price of land will be?	The revenue deptt. will determine the value based on revenue Policy & Law
Will other allowances will be paid?	Yes, it depends upon the case.
What about crops and tree compensation?	Crops and Trees will also be compensated as per ADB IR Policy

5- General Remarks of the Participants: First They want to change the route of canal, if not possible, then fair and timely compensation.

6- General Observations: They are poor farmers and should accommodate all the project can:

List of Male Participants

1- Village			
Sr. No.	Name	Father's Name	Occupation
1	M. Yousaf	Khulki Mubod	
2	M. Azhar	M. Ramzan	
3	M. Sharif	Jeevan Khan	
4	M. Younis	Nazim Hussain	
5	M. Haneef	Juma Khan	
6	M. Asif	M. Hanif	

P. S. No.	Name	Father's Name	Signature
7	M. Imran	M. Ramzan	
8	M. Mansha	M. Hameed	M. Mansha
9	M. Hameed	Sardar Khan	
10	M. Ameer	Dar Bukhsh	
11	M. Yousof	Jeevan Khan	
12	M. Mansha	M. Rafique	M. Mansha
13	Hazoor Hussain	Jumma Khan	
14	Ghazi Ahmad	Habibullah	
15	Muhammad Abbas	Faiz Ahmad	

Name of interviewer: Praveen Akhtar Rahman Dated: 23.5.2017
M. Sajjad.

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

Focus Group Discussion

1- **Identification:** Date 22-5-17
 Village: Dhok Bagh Union Council: 25
 Tehsil: P.O Khan District: Jhelum
 Location RD: 52

2- **Introduction:** Introduced the social team and the project. The objectives of the project and purpose of the consultation.

3- **Impacts of the Project**

What types of impacts do you expect due to construction of new canal in the area?

In this area, no huge benefits from the proposed project are envisaged.
The participants were briefed about the land acquisition process and impacts of project on the structures.
The participants enquired the following questions which the team answered.

4- **Question & Response**

Question	Response
Is it possible to change the route to avoid our residential structures?	Almost, the design is now final.
How much our exact lands will be acquired?	The data will be provided to us by the Revenue deptt. to tell you.

How much amount of Compensation will be provided?	It will be Valuated after the measurement and rates of District Building Deptt. and land rate by the revenue deptt.
We are afraid of lengthy and complicated procedure for payment and we will face Issue of relocation?	Payment procedure is not complete. Payments will be made before shifting.
will the Compensation be enough and sufficient to rebuild our houses and to purchase our lands?	The compensation will be appropriate to re-build your houses and to purchase land as per ADB Policy. Material will also take away by the APs

5- General Remarks & Suggestion of the Participants: The Community / Affected persons demanded reasonable compensation.

6- General Observations: During Consultation, apart from the Land APs, a structure AP named Mr. M. Aslam & M. Arshed Stressed Their Concerns over losing Their residential Structures. Falling in Row.

S. N. Khan

Location: Dlok Bagh

R/D 52

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Sardar Mohid	Farming	
2	M. Inayat Bhutta	"	
3	Arshad Meharood	"	
4	M. Aslam	"	
5	Ghulam Hussain	"	
6	M. Akram	"	
7	M. Rasheed	"	
8	M. Hanee f	"	
9	Haji M. Riaz	"	
10	Tariq Mehmood	"	
11	Asim Ijaz	"	
12	Muhammad Irfan	"	
13	Muhammad Idalofat	"	
14	Muhammad Shabir	"	
15	M. Habib	"	
16	Ghulam Rasool	"	
17	Basit Ali	"	

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

Focus Group Discussion - 3

1- Identification: Date 30-05-2017

Village: Kot Umey Union Council: Dolat pure

Tehsil: Bad Dahan Khan District: Jhelum

Location RD 92+00

2- Introduction: Introduced the project and
the social team The objective of
the project and purpose of the consultation

3- Impacts of the Project

What types of impacts do you expect due to construction of new canal in the area?

Generally, The participants were pleased
over the proposed project But we
are small farmers we are losing
our lands and structures we will
become landless and will lose
our social status in the community.

4- Question & Response

Question by AB	Response by team
Is this final design passing our lands?	Yes it is almost final design
It will impact our lands we are poor farmers	Your concern will be discussed to design Engineer

How much amount of compensation will be provided?	It will be valuated after measurement and rates of District building Deptt. and land rate by revenue department.

5. General Remarks & Suggestion of the Participants: The Community / Affected person demand to change the route of the Canal

6. General Observations: They are poor farmers. They have small land. They are happy with the proposed project because this project will benefit to thousands of the people.

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Palwan Khan	Agri/ Livestock	
2	Akshad Mehmood S/o M. Zaman	Agri/Petrol	
3	Saifur Mehmood S/o Mehdi Khan	Agri/Driving	
4	M. Akram S/o M. Ashraf	XArmy/Agri	
5	Dilawar Channa S/o Bahadur Khan	Agri	
6	M. Akram/Ahmed Khan	Agri	
7	Mazhar Hussain S/o Feroz Khan	Agri	
8	Muhammed Azam S/o Khadum Hussain	Agri	
9	Raja Abdul Ali S/o Raja Inayat Hussain	Agri	
10	Riaz Ahmad S/o Habib Khan	Agri	
11	Raja Abdul Karim S/o Raja Bahadur Khan	Agri	
12	Khan Lajat S/o Habib Khan	Agri	
13	Abdul Khan S/o M. Malik	Agri/XArmy	
14	Mukhtar S/o Mizan Khan	Agri/XArmy	
15	M. Nazir S/o Mehdi Khan	Agri/XPetrol	
16	Saifur Khan S/o Kamran Khan	Agri	
17	M. Aslam S/o Allah Ditta	Agri/XArmy	

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
18	M Aslam S/o Bahadar Khan	Agri/X Army	
19	M Ashraf S/o Persomanda Khan	Agri/X Army	
20	Shaukat Mehmood S/o Farida Khan	Agri	
21	M Bashir S/o Fozat Khan	Ret job/Agri	
22	M. Nayyat S/o Abdul. Qadir	Agri/X Army	
23	Khushkhal Khan S/o Jivan Khan	Agri	
24	Faisal Ahmad S/o Jahan Khan	Agri	
25	M. Zaman S/o Allah Ditta	Agri	

Annexure-IX: Detail of Villages Gender Consultation

Sr. No	Location Name	Nos. of Participants
1	Basti Juma KhanRD 35 (Head)	11
2	Chitti RajganRD 46	7
3	Dhok Bagh RD 52	15
4	Gahorha RD 68	21
5	BaghanwalaRD 100 (Middle)	16
6	JaswalRD355 (Tail)	10
Total		80

Annexure-X: Local Market Rates of Tubewells Installation

توب ویل بورنگ، پیٹر انجن، پیٹر پائرس، اینٹرنی فٹنگ، PVC، PPR، پائپ، ٹوکر مشین دستیاب ہے
ریفرنگ کے ساتھ کلائمٹ کنٹرول کیا جاتا ہے


محمد رمضان
0346-5819740
0331-5628195
مین روڈ، ڈیرہ جالپ

محمد رمضان
مشاور

حوالہ نمبر _____
تاریخ: 27-7-17

4030	-	6	6
6240	-	26	8
600	=	1	8
700	-	1	628
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Raza



پاک مہران ٹیوب ویل اینڈ ایجنٹرنگ ورکس

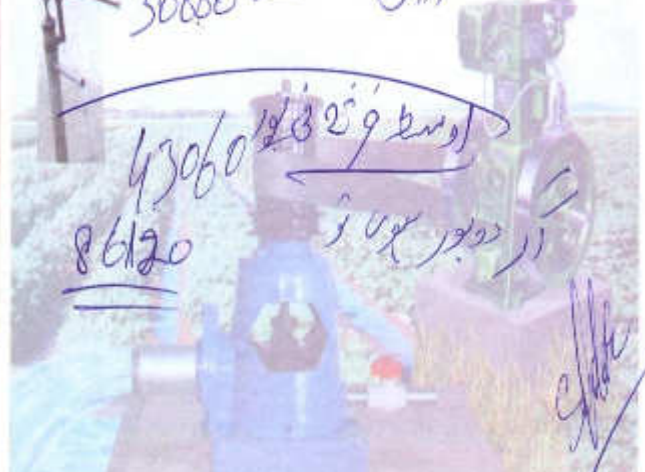
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انٹل
0345-5702672
مفتوحہ
0345-5803571
ٹورہیب بینک مین ڈاٹر جالپ

ہمارے ہاں سامان ٹوب ویل، ٹوکر، پیٹر انجن، ٹوکر مشین اور پیٹرنی کا مکمل سامان دستیاب ہے

کونٹریکٹس
پراشہ پیلسٹری
تاریخ: 27-7-17

4160	-	160	96
6500	-	230	96
700	-		ریفرنگ 628
600	-		ایئر کولنگ 8
300	-		ٹوکر
800	-		ٹوکر کیلکولیشن
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Annexure-XI: Community (Mosque) and Public Structures



APPENDICES

APPENDIX-I
Assets Inventory Census Questionnaire
Detailed Design of Jalalpur Irrigation Project (JIP)
Assets Inventory Census Questionnaire

Date: -----

Case/ID No-----

Photo No:-----

JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

1. LOCATION

1.1 Name of Canal/Distry/Minor/Drain: _____ **1.2RD:** _____

2. IDENTIFICATION:

2.1 Name of Affected Person:

2.2 Father's Name:

2.3 NIC No: _____ **Contact No.** _____

2.4 Permanent Address:

Village/Town: _____ Tehsil _____ District: _____

2.5 Category of Respondent: (Tick relevant)

1	Resident Land Owner	2	Absentee Land Owner	3	Tenant
4	Business Owner Operator	5	Business Tenant Operator	6	Encroacher
7	Squatter	8	Other (Specify) _____		

2.6 Demographic Profile: Children up to 10 yrs (#): M _____, FM _____ =T _____)

Sr. No.	Relationship with Respondent (See codes)	Sex (See Codes)	Age (Yrs .)	Education (See Codes)	Occupation (See Codes)		Income (Rs./Month)		Health Condition(See Codes)
					Main	Second	Main	Secondar	
1	SELF								
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

*Other Rent from property, remittances, net sale of items during a year, net income from agriculture etc.

Demographic Codes:

- a) Relationship: 1=Self, 2=Wife, 3=Son, 4=Daughter, 5=Father, 6=Mother, 7=Brother, 8=Sister, 9=Grand Father, 10=Grand Mother, 11= Grand Son, 12= Grand Daughter, 13=Sister in Law, 14=Nephew, 15=Father-in-Law, 16=Mother-in-Law, 17=Niece, 18=Uncle, 19=Aunty, 20= Son-in-law, 21=D. in Law, 22= Other _____
- b). Sex: 1=Male, 2=Female
- c). Education: 1= Primary 2= Middle 3= Metric, 4= Intermediate, 5= Graduate, 6= Post Graduate, 7=Law, 8=Engineer, 9=MBBS, 10=Technical Diploma, 11=Dars-e-Nizami, 12= Illiterate
- d). Occupations: 1=Agriculturist, 2=Shopkeeper, 3=Hotel, 4=Mechanic, 5=Barber, 6=Butcher, 7=Cobbler, 8=Business, 9=Govt.Servant, 10=Private Servant, 11=Labor, 12=Student, 13=House-Maid, 14=Housewife, 15=Advocate, 16=Livestock/Dairy, 17=Fishing, 18=Driver, 19=Health Related, 20=Teaching, 21=Entertainer, 22= Working Abroad, 23=Retired, 24=Other _____
- e). Health: 1= Good, 2= Average, 3= Poor

2.7 Language Spoken _____

3. DETAIL OF AFFECTED PROPERTY/ASSETS

3.1 Land:

Type of Land	Total Land (Kanal)	Affected Land (kanal)	Ownership Status
Crops			

3.2 Details about Shareholder/Tenant, if any:

Sr. No.	Name	Type of business	Share in % age	Document Available (Yes/No)
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

3.2 If Residential Structure, Specify Category of Structure

Structure	Type of Construction*	NOs. and size of Structure	
		NOs.	Size (sft)
Room			
Room			
Room			
Kitchen			
Bathroom/Latrine			
Boundary Wall			
Cattle Shed			
Hand Pump			

Water Pump			
Electric Meter			
Other			

* 1- Kacha.

2- Semi-Pacca

3- Pacca

3.3 Commercial Structures:

Structure	Type and size of Structure	
	Type of Construction	Size (sft)
Shop		
Kiosk		
Other		

3.4 Employee Description: How many employees do you have? Nos.-----

Sr. No.	Name of Employee	Nature of Employment	Average Monthly Wage (Rs.)
1			
2			

3.5 Other Affected Assets/ Fixtures:

Type of Asset	No.	Value (Rs.)
Tube well bore hole/Pump House		
Bore hole of Electric water pump		
Water Chamber		
Other (specify)		

3.6 Community Structures

Structure	Type and size of Structure	
	Type of Construction	Size (sft)

3.7 Public Structures

Structure	Type and size of Structure	
	Type of Construction	Size (sft)

3.8 Private Owned Trees

Type	No.	Size/Age	
		Mature	Sapling
Non-Fruit Trees			
Fruit Trees			

3.9 Details of Govt. Affected Trees:

Sr.No.	Type	No.	Size/age	
			Mature	Sapling
1	Non-Fruit Trees			
2	Fruit Trees			
3	Other			

4. RELOCATION OPTION (in case of Residential/Commercial Structures)

4.1 Do you have some other place to move?(Yes)_____ (No) _____

4.2 In case of Yes:

(a) Do you own this place? (Yes) ___(No)___ b) How far away from this place? ____ (km)

5. COMMENTS/OBSERVATIONS

5.1 General Remarks of the Respondents:

5.2 Pressing Needs of the Respondent:

5.3 General Observations of Interviewers:

Name of Interviewer: _____

Appendix-II
DETAILED DESIGN OF JALALPUR IRRIGATION PROJECT (JIP)
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Date. ----- Photo No.----- Case/ID No.-----

1. IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Respondent _____

1.2 Father's Name _____

1.3 NIC No: _____ Contact No. _____

Note: Demographic Profile of the respondent will be extracted from Assets Inventory Questionnaire.

2. Socio-Economic Data

2.1 Land holding

Land	Acres	Kanal	Marla
a. Total Area owned			
b. Cultivated Area			
• Area Under Rabi (winter) Crops			
• Area Under Kharif (summer) Crops			
c. Uncultivated Area			
• Area Under Trees			
• Area Under Farm Structure			
• Waste land			

2.2 Agricultural Implements

Sr. No.	Items	Nos.	Present Value
1	Tractor		
2	Fodder Cutter		
3	Sowing Machine/Drill		
4	Harvesting Machine		
5	Thresher		
6	Sprinkler		
7	Spray Pump		
8	Land Leveler		
9	Scraper		
10	Others		

2.3 Cropping Pattern, Yield and Cost

Code	Crops	Area Sown		Production 40 Kg	Total cost incurred (Rs.)	Price (Rs/40kg)	Net Income (Rs.)
		Acres	Kanal				
Kharif Season							
1	Rice						
2	Sugarcane						
3	Cotton						
4	Maize						
5	Milletts						
6	Potato						
7	Fodder (kharif)						
8	Vegetables(kharif)						
Rabi Season							
9	Wheat						
10	Barley						
11	Oilseed						
12	Fodder (Rabi)						
13	Vegetables(Rabi)						
14	Orchards						
15	Arugula (Taramira)						
16	Other						
Total:							

2.4 Source of Irrigation

i. Tube well _____ ii. Lift Irrigation _____ iii. Rain fed _____ iv.
Other _____

2.5 Land Rent (Rs./ Year/Acre) _____

2.6 Tube well Water (Rs./Hr.) _____ 2.7 Land Rate/Acre _____

3. LUXURY HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Item	No	Value(Rs.)	Item	No	Value(Rs.)
Refrigerator			Van/Pickup		
Car			Motor Bike		
Air Conditioner			Computer		
Air Cooler			Geyser		
Others			Others		

4. AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AND NON- FOOD ITEMS (RS.)

Food Items	Expenses	Non-Food Items	Expenses
Meat		Bath Soap	
Ghee/Cooking Oil		Washing Soap	
Sugar		Gas Cylinder	
Flour		Fuel Wood	
Legumes		Kerosene Oil	
Vegetables		Other	
Spices			
Tea Leaves		Total:	
Others			
Total:		Overall Monthly Expenses	

- 4.1 Av. Monthly Expenses (Rs.)
Electricity _____ Mobile _____ Water _____ Education _____
- 4.2 Expenditure on clothes and shoes during last year (Rs.) _____
- 4.3 Occasional expenses during last year (Rs.) _____
- 4.4 Annual Expenditure on Health Care (Rs.) _____
- 4.5 Transport Expenses _____

5. HOUSING CONDITION

- 5.1 **Total Area of the House:** Kanal _____ Marla _____
- 5.2 **Type of Structure** a) Kacha _____ b) Pacca _____ c) Semi-Pacca _____
- 5.3 **Year of Construction** _____
- 5.4 **Present Value of the House (Rs.)** _____

5.5 Structure Details

Type of Structure	No. of Rooms	Type
Living rooms		
Animal shed/room		
Other shed / Kitchen		
Bathroom (Separate/Attached)		
Latrine		
-Open		
-Flush		

6. ACCESS TO SOCIAL AMENITIES (TICK)

Social Amenities	Available	Satisfactory	Non-Satisfactory	No Access
Electricity				
Gas				
Water Supply				
Telephone				
Sewerage/Drainage				
BHU				
School				

7. LIVESTOCK INVENTORY

Livestock	No.	Present Value (Rs.)
Buffaloes		
Cows		
Horse		
Donkey		
Camel		
Sheep/Goat		
Poultry		
Other		

8. PERCEPTIONS OF RESPONDENTS FOR ACTION ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT

Possible impacts/effects of the Project	Increase	Decrease
Employment opportunities		
Industrial Development Opportunities		
Living standard		
Unemployment		
Income generating activities		
Electricity Supply		
Mobility (Access to Resources)		
Other specify		

9. Does any NGO Exist in your Area?

Yes _____ No _____ If yes,

Name of NGO: _____ Area of Work: _____

Are you member of NGO ? yes----- No----- if yes,

Role in NGO: _____

10. General Remarks of the Respondent

11. General Observations of Interviewer

Name of Interviewer: _____

APPENDIX-III
Detailed Design of Jalalpur Irrigation Project (JIP)
GENDER SURVEY

Date: _____

Photo #: _____

Identification:

Name of Interviewer. _____

Village: _____ Union Council: _____

Tehsil: _____ District: _____

1-Gender Roles and Responsibilities:

2.1 What are the main roles and responsibilities of women related to care activities?

Roles	Percentage
Household	
Agriculture	
Livestock	
Govt. job	
Private job	
Others	
Others	

9.4 2.2 WHAT ARE THE MAIN ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEN AND WOMEN RELATED TO LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT?

Involvement in	Men	Women
Preparing Fodder		
Feeding animals		
Veterinary care		
Cleaning		
Milking		
Watering animals		
Others		

2.3 What are the main roles and responsibilities of men and women related to agriculture?

Involvement in	Men	Women
Preparing land		
Sowing		
Harvesting		
Picking vegetables		
On-farm water Management		
Others		

2-Decision Making:

3.1 Who decides the following household matters?

Men = 1, Women = 2, Both = 3.	
	Decision Maker
Education where to send, whom to send	
Health facilities (from where to avail)	
Number of children to have	
Marriages	
What HH assets to buy and sell	
Women to work outside home	

3-Women Serving in Different Institutions

(Numbers)

Name of Village/ Dhok	Education		Health		NGO	Private Job	Owned Business	Any Other
	Govt	Pvt	Govt	Pvt				

4-Access to Social/Financial Services and Mobility

5.1 Access to Education and Skills

i) Are there any constraints for girls accessing education? What are the main constraints?

ii) Gender preferences for sending children to school?

iii) Are there any vocational centers/schools for girls/women? What kinds of training courses are available with these vocational centers?

5.2 Access to Health

i) What kinds of health facilities are available in the area? Do women seek pre and post natal health consultations and care? If not, what are the main constraints?

- ii) Distance from the nearest health facility in KMs? (BHU, RHC District Hospital)?

- iii) What are the main health issues for men and women? Any common water borne diseases in the area?

5.3 Access to Drinking Water

- i) What are the main sources of drinking water?

- ii) What are the key drinking water specific issues in the area?

- iii) Do women fetch water in the area? Distance travelled by women (In Kms) to access water? Time used in fetching water?

5.4 Access to Finance

- i) What kind of financial services (such as banking, micro-finance, savings) are available to women?

- ii) What kind of challenges/constraints women face in accessing financial services?

5.5 Access and Control over Resources

- i) What are the common trends of women ownership of land and assets?

- ii) What kind of issues, women face in access and control over resources/assets/property?

5.6 Access to Income Earning Opportunities

- 5.6.1 Are you involved in Income generating activities?

- i) Yes _____ ii) No _____

If yes, what are common activities?

i) Stitching/Embroidery _____ ii) Livestock _____ iii) Job _____ iv) other _____

5.6.2 What is opinion of male about the job of female, whether they like and encourage the female in jobs?

5.6.3 Are women allowed to work outside home? What are the main constraints for women in accessing economic opportunities?

5.6.4 Do you satisfied with the private wage/salary?

Yes ___ No ___ if No, how much it should be per day or per month (Rs.) _____

5.6.5 Did you allow saving your salary/income independently in a separate bank account,

yes _____ No _____, If No, why explain the reason. _____

5.6.6 In which area, the female employees spend their salaries or earnings on?

House construction _____ Marriage of her children _____

Education _____ Kitchen _____ Livestock _____ Other _____

Support her male in agriculture to purchase agriculture inputs etc _____ Any Other _____

5.6.7 What are the key potentials in the area for increasing women's participation in economic activities?

5-What is the attitude of the husband/ in laws family in case of more girl baby births against the willing of boy baby?

6-Women's Participation in Local Forums/Training Programs

7.1 What kind of local forums (formal, informal) exist in the area where women can participate?

7.2 Are there any cultural norms and social constraints refraining women to participate in the local forums?

7.3 What are the key potentials for engaging women in the local networks for development e.g. in water user associations/groups?

7.4 Do women participate in training programs offered by development partners (NGOs/NRSP/CSOs)? What kind of training programs has been imparted?

7.5 Would women farmers be willing to participate in the farmers' capacity building program? If no, what are the constraints/challenges?

8- Vulnerabilities (Elderly, Disabled, Widows and Minorities)

8.1 What are the key vulnerabilities for women in the area?

8.2 What kind of social protection mechanisms/programs for the vulnerable women?

9- Have you ever faced violence from male members of the household?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, Type

Physical _____ Mental _____

On what type of Issues?

i) Domestic _____ ii) Economic _____ iii) Others _____

D

10- Any complaint or voice raised against violence to NGO or Police?

Yes _____ No _____, if yes where _____ any other _____

10.1 Was your compliance to complaint? yes _____ No _____

10.2 If yes, what result and consequences of that complaint? _____

If Not. Why.. _____

11- Project Benefits for Women

11.1 What protective measures do you suggest regarding the project implementation?

11.2 How women's participation can be ensured in the project implementation?
How project interventions will benefit women?

11.3 What are the key recommendations for maximizing project benefits for women?

11.4 What kind of negative impacts do this project has on women?

11.5 What are the pressing needs of women of the Project Area (Recorded by them)?

12- Existence of other Development Partners:

12.1 Are there any other development partners (funding agencies, CSOs/NGOs) working in this area for the socio-economic development of the communities? List down the names of the development partners.

12.2 What kind of development support is provided by other development partners for the socio-economic uplift of the communities in this area?

13- Any other concerns/comments

Interviewer's Signature _____

List of Participants

S.No	Name	Age	Occupation	Sign./Thumb Imp.
1				
2				
3				
20				