

---

# Draft Resettlement Plan

---

August 2018

## PAK: Proposed Loan for Additional Financing Islamic Republic of Pakistan: Trimmu and Panjnad Barrages Improvement Project

Prepared by the Project Management Office, Punjab Irrigation Department, for the Asian Development Bank.

This resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

**GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB**

**IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT**



**PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE (PMO) FOR PUNJAB BARRAGES**



**Draft Resettlement Plan**

**For**

**Islam Barrage Rehabilitation and Up gradation Project**

**August, 2018**

## EQUIVALENTS

(As of 25<sup>th</sup> July 2018)

Currency Unit	–	Pakistan rupee/s (PRs)
PKR1.00	=	\$0.00779
\$1.00	=	PRs 128.293

## Contents

1	PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	17
1.1	Background of the Project .....	17
1.2	Project Preview .....	17
1.3	Project Description: Islam Barrage Rehabilitation and Up-grading.....	18
1.4	Project Components and Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement .....	18
1.5	Project Categorization.....	18
1.6	Design Status.....	18
1.7	Analysis of Alternatives.....	18
1.7.1	Option-1: No project/ Improvement without Rehabilitation of Barrage .....	18
1.7.2	Option-2: Rehabilitation and Upgrading .....	19
1.8	Objectives of Resettlement Plan.....	19
1.9	Project Implementation Conditionalities.....	19
2	SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT .....	22
2.1	Impact Assessment Methodology.....	22
2.2	Project Impacts .....	22
2.3	Land Taken on Lease by Contractor.....	24
2.4	Affected Trees .....	24
2.5	Impact on Crops .....	24
2.6	Impacts to Residential Structures .....	24
2.7	Impacts on the Fixtures.....	25
2.8	Impact on Commercial Structures .....	25
2.9	Impact on Community Assets .....	25
2.10	Impact Severity .....	25
2.11	Impact on Livelihoods .....	25
2.12	Impact on Vulnerable Groups .....	25
2.13	Impact on Women/Child Headed Household.....	25
2.14	Indigenous Peoples (IPs) .....	25
3	SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE .....	26
3.1	General.....	26
3.2	Identification of Displaced Persons.....	26
3.3	Population Profile .....	26
3.3.1	Household Size .....	26
3.3.2	Age Structure .....	26
3.4	Literacy Level and education infrastructure .....	27
3.5	Material Possessions.....	27
3.6	Habitation .....	27
3.7	Household Income Sources.....	28
3.8	Household Income .....	28
3.9	Expenditure.....	28
3.10	Credit availability and banking facilities .....	28
3.11	Access to Infrastructure .....	29
3.12	Gender Situation .....	29
4	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION ...	31

4.1	Consultation with Stakeholders .....	31
4.2	Stakeholders' Perceptions about the Project .....	31
4.3	Meetings with the government officials.....	35
4.4	Gender Involvement in the Consultation Process .....	35
4.4.1	Awareness, Fears and Concerns about the project.....	35
4.4.2	Responses to the Queries of Women.....	35
4.5	Disclosure of RP .....	36
5	LEGAL FRAMEWORK .....	37
5.1	National Legal Instruments.....	37
5.1.1	Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan .....	37
5.1.2	National Legislation .....	37
5.1.3	Pakistan's Law and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement .....	37
5.1.4	ADB's Safeguard Policy Update 2009 .....	37
5.1.5	Project Resettlement policy .....	39
6	ENTITLEMENTS ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS .....	41
6.1	Eligibility .....	41
6.1.1	Cut-off date.....	41
6.2	Entitlements .....	41
6.2.1	Compensation and Entitlement Policy .....	41
7.	<b>COMPENSATION, RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION</b> .....	45
7.1	<b>General</b> .....	45
8.	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN .....	48
8.1	Approval of the Resettlement Budget .....	48
8.2	Management of Resettlement Budget .....	48
8.3	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost.....	48
9.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	51
10.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	53
10.1	Introduction.....	53
10.2	Detail Tasks of ESU .....	53
10.3	Construction Supervision Consultants .....	54
10.4	Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) .....	55
10.5	District Government.....	55
10.6	Displaced Persons Committee.....	55
10.7	Asian Development Bank (ADB).....	55
10.8	Organizational Chart.....	56
11.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE .....	57
11.1	Introduction .....	57

11.2	Sequence of activities for RP preparation and its implementation.....	57
11.3	Implementation Schedule.....	58
12.	MONITORING AND REPORTING.....	60
12.1	Need for Monitoring and Reporting.....	60
12.2	Internal Monitoring.....	60
12.3	External Monitoring.....	61
12.4	Reporting Requirements.....	62

#### Tables

	Summary of impact.....	11
Table 2.1	Type of Losses of DPs.....	21
Table 3.1:	Age Distribution of Members of Surveyed Households.....	25
Table 3.2:	Education Level of Members of Surveyed Households.....	26
Table 3.3:	Possession of Household Goods.....	26
Table 3.4:	Monthly Income Category and Households.....	27
Table 3.5:	Detail of Household Expenditures.....	27
Table 3.6:	Access to Social Amenities in the Sub-project Area.....	28
Table 4.1:	Detail of Consultation Meetings.....	32
Table 4.2:	Concerns of DPs and Responses by Consultant.....	35
Table 6.1	Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix.....	44
Table 8.1:	Summary of Cost for Compensation and Assistance.....	48
Table: 10.2	Roles and Responsibilities in RP Implementation.....	52
Table 11.1:	RP Preparation and Implementation Activities/Schedule.....	56

#### Figures

Figure 1.1:	showing the location of Project Area.....	18
Figure 1.2:	Layout of Islam Barrage.....	19
Figure.10.1:	Institutional set-up for the Implementation of Resettlement Plan.....	55
Figure11.1:	Implementation Schedule.....	58

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	Asian Bank Development
AFs	Affected Families
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DPs	Displaced Persons
DPC	Displaced Person Committee
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Entitlement Matrix
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EMR	External Monitoring Report
ESU	Environment and Social Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IP	Indigenous People
IPDP	Indigenous People Development Plan
IMR	Internal Monitoring Report
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MFF	Multi Financing Facility
NGO	National Government Organization
OPL	Official Poverty Line
PD	Project Director
PID	Punjab Irrigation Department
PMO	Project Management Office
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
RP	Resettlement Plan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPBIP	Trimmu Panjand Barrages Improvement Project



## Definition of Terms

<b>Displaced Household</b>	All members of a subproject affected household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
<b>Displaced Persons</b>	In the context of involuntary resettlement, 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 (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
<b>Compensation</b>	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.
<b>Construction Limit</b>	Maximum extent of the area in which the contractor may work.
<b>Corridor of Impacts</b>	This is the area that is likely to be physically affected by the construction, including locations adjacent to the actual construction that may be affected by noise, vibration, etc.
<b>Cut-of-Date</b>	The completion date of the census of project-displaced persons is usually considered the cut-off date. A cut-off date is normally established by the borrower government procedure that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project displaced persons. In the absence of such procedures, the borrower/client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility.
<b>Encroachers</b>	People who have trespassed onto private/community land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or land improvements that they will lose.
<b>Entitlement</b>	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to displaced persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
<b>Formation Width</b>	Outer boundary of the construction including the embankment (if any).
<b>Economic Displacement</b>	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
<b>Involuntary Resettlement</b>	Land and/or asset loss, which results in a reduction of livelihood level. These losses have to be compensated for so that no person is worse off than they were before the loss of land and/or assets.

<b>Meaningful Consultation</b>	Is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
<b>Physical displacement</b>	Meaning relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions or land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	Compensatory measures provided under the ADB Policy Framework on Involuntary Resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets.
<b>Replacement Cost</b>	The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered.
<b>Squatters</b>	Meaning those people who do not own the land but are possessing and using it for residential, commercial, agricultural or other economic purposes, and as such they usually not entitled to land compensation but sometimes provided with assistance if they are found vulnerable; they are, however, entitled to compensation for the loss of built-up structures, trees, crops and other assets.
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	Distinct group of people who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. The policy defines vulnerable groups as households below the poverty line, the elderly, those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project Description:** The Government of Punjab intends to rehabilitate the Islam Barrage (through additional financing of TPBIP) with the financial assistance of ADB. The barrage faced failure owing to the passage of three times (1929, 1955 & 1988) heavy flood flow and inadequate / deferred maintenance, contributed to general deterioration of the aged structure. The barrage was designed with the storage capacity of 300,000 cusecs to feed three main canals (Bahawal, Qaim & Melsi). Since the construction in 1927, the barrage could not receive the sufficient water (except the flood times), significant masking near the barrage has occurred due to diminishing of the river flows which lead to loss of agricultural production in 42000 ha of farm land.

2. The proposed project aims to rehabilitate the barrage structure including civil, mechanical and electric works in order to improve the capacity and modernization of gates. The project design is at final stage and the key improvement works include the following:

- i. Lowering of subsidiary weir by 1-ft to enhance the discharge capacity of existing barrage. i.e. from 311,000 cusecs to 332,000 cusecs (100-year return period discharge).
- ii. Structural rehabilitation / upgrading of existing component of the barrage i.e. concrete overlay on U/s & D/s floors of barrage and subsidiary weir.
- iii. Rehabilitation / replacement of gates and provision of motorized control of gates and
- iv. Rehabilitation of left and right guide banks.

3. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement:** As per final detailed engineering design, the land acquisition does not involve in the project as all kind of construction activities will be carried out in the PID's owned ROW. However, the resettlement impacts are assessed owing to the rehabilitation of left and right guide banks only while all other three aforementioned areas (where improvement works to be conducted) are free from any kind of LAR impacts. Hence the project has the impact on 25 residential structures along with the accessories/fixtures (water pump, hand pump & Tandoor) owned by 25 squatters' families, 5.5 acres of cropping areas (Government Land) and 5 community assets, as reflected in below table. All 25 AFs are considered vulnerable being losing their shelters (due to project) and are landless and monthly income is below the OPL (Official Poverty Line), i.e., less than Rs.15000, minimum wage rate fixed by the government. Among 25 AFs, 8 AFs are severely affected due to losing their income source, earn through the cultivation of Government's owned land 5.5 acres. The table below represents the impact type with assets owner AFs and displaced persons facing significant impacts.

**Table ES-1 Summary of Impacts**

S.NO	Impact Category	Unit (NO/Acre)	AFs (NO)	DPs (NO)	Remarks
<b>Private Assets</b>					
1	Residential Structure	25	25	164	These residential structures are located 15 on the Right bank and 10 on the left guide bank.

2	Electric Water Pump	7	7	46	The electric water pump are located inside the housing boundary
3	Hand Pump	22	22	144	The hand pumps are located inside the housing boundary
4	Tandoor (Bread Baking stove)	7	7	46	The Tandoor are located inside the housing boundary
5	Crops	5.5	8	52	The land belongs to Punjab Irrigation Department but cultivated by AFs.
<b>Community Assets<sup>1</sup></b>					
6	Masjid (Prayer place)	1	-	-	The Masjid is located on the left guide bank.
7	Common Sitting Place (Baitkh)	1	-	-	A separate community sitting place is constructed by the community on Right guide bank
8	Electric Water Pump	1	-	-	Electric water pump is installed by the community of right bank
09	Hand Pump	1	-	-	Hand pump is installed by the community of right bank
10	Huts	1	-	-	Used as a sitting place
<b>Category and Number of Displaced Families/ Persons</b>					
11	Total Number	-	25	164	All AFs are losing their shelter
12	Vulnerable	-	25	164	All 25 AFs are treated vulnerable due to losing their residential structures, do not have their owned land and monthly earn below OPL.
13	Severely affected	-	8	52	8 AFs are having multiple impacts (losing shelter and income, i.e., loss of crops)

<sup>1</sup> The community assets are developed by the community on volunteer basis and now the displaced persons committee is constituted which will deal with the resettlement related activities.

4. **Cut-Off Date:** The census was completed on April 7, 2018, hence that is declared as the cut-off –date. This date was disseminated to AFs and other key stakeholders through consultation meetings.

5. **IR Categorization:** The census reveals that the project has impacts on 164 DPs less than 200 DPs so it is categorized as B for IR (Involuntary Resettlement) Category. Therefore, the Resettlement Plan (RP) of category B will be prepared. The project is being categorized as C for Indigenous Peoples as no IPs (as SPS 2009 describes them to be) have been found existing in the project area, hence IP safeguard policy will not trigger off here.

6. **Socio Economic Profile of the Area:** Average household size of AFs is 6.54. The male population comprised on 51.8% while the female population is reported 48.2%. The entire population is Muslim. The main castes located in the project area are Jhabail, Kallas, Thehim and Rajput etc. Punjabi is spoken in the area and all the people are mainstreamed into Pakistan general society and culture. Among 25 surveyed AFs, the literate male population is about 8.2% as compared to 0.9% female. The households are engaged in labor, farming, business and services sectors are 54%, 27%, 15% and 4% respectively.

7. The income level of the surveyed AFs has been grouped in three ranges from less than Rs. 5,000 per month to below Rs. 15,000 per month. All 25 AFs were found with income less than rupees 15,000 per month and are considered vulnerable as per minimum wage rate (per month) announced by provincial government with effect from July 2017 to June, 2018. No indigenous people/ or group of people located in the area of this sub-project or its surroundings. Similarly, there will be no impact on women due to the project. Moreover, gender analysis of the AFs revealed significant gender gap in literacy and access to basic infrastructures.

8. **Information Disclosure Consultation and Participation:** Consultations with DPs and key stakeholders were continued from 2009 to onward from April 2018 by the PMO/ESU. The DPs were consulted thoroughly during the execution of field surveys in the preparation and finalization of Resettlement Plan (RP). A total of 16 groups meetings were held with the DPs and 110 were the participants of the meetings.

9. The major concerns raised during the consultations were: (i) compensation rate as per the market value of the lost structure, (ii) provision of compensation for encroachers and squatters, (iii), (iv) timely completion of civil work; (iv) provision of jobs for locals; (v) local movement should not be hindered during construction work and (vi) restoration of affected utilities.

10. Consultations will be continued throughout project cycle. At RP implementation stage, the consultation and information dissemination will focus on disclosure of RP provisions, compensation entitlements, submission and processing of claim with payment timelines, recoding and resolution of grievances.

11. **Grievances Redress Mechanism:** A three-tiered grievance redress structure (village level, PIU at project level, and PMO at HQs level) has been provided to effectively deal with issues and concerns of DPs related to social impact assessment, resettlement, asset valuation, compensation & rehabilitation. A project based grievance redress committee headed by the Project Director with land acquisition and resettlement staff as members will be constituted and kept in place throughout project implementation cycle. Efforts will be ensured that the grievances are recorded and resolved by the project GRC within thirty days of receipt of any complaint and the complainants are informed about the progress on grievances resolution process. A log of complaints received and resolved will be maintained and aggrieved persons

will be kept informed. If the DP is not agreed or satisfied with the decision of GRC, he can have directly access to court of law under section 18-22 of land acquisition act 1894.

12. **Legal and Policy Framework:** Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB involuntary resettlement safeguards deviate on some key points. The gaps reconciling measures proposed in the project LAR policy include (i) early screening of IR impacts, (ii) carrying out meaningful consultation, (iii) designing activities to at least restore DPs' livelihood levels to what they were before the project, and improve the livelihoods of displaced vulnerable groups (iv) prompt compensation at full replacement cost (v) providing DPs with adequate assistance, (vi) ensuring that DPs without rights to the land that they are working are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets (v) establishing a grievance redress mechanism at the project level (vi) monitoring and reporting of resettlement activities and (vii) disclosure of all reports.

13. **Entitlement Assistance and Benefits:** Compensation to DPs is provided based on the current replacement cost of the lost assets. In addition, livelihood assistances are of various forms will be given as needed, will be put in place prior to the displacement of DPs to ensure that their standards of living are at least restored to their pre-project levels, and that vulnerable groups are assisted in improving their socio-economic status. The Entitlement Matrix explaining impact type, entitled DPs and compensation entitlement is provided as Table F-1 in the main report.

14. All DPs losing assets will be compensated based on replacement cost basis. Crop losses to DPs will also be compensated. DPs losing structures will also be entitled to self-relocation and transportation allowance. Other allowances to help various categories of DPs cope with their displacement include transitional support, business loss allowance, severe impact allowance, and vulnerable household allowance. Provision of project based employment or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support will be explored to help re-establish or improve DPs income generation activity particularly those who are severely affected or vulnerable.

15. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan:** Total resettlement budget worked out is Rs.19.65 million. The compensation payments, restoration and rehabilitation measures amounting to Rs.15.11 Million. Other cost categories include, administrative costs (Rs. 0.75 million), monitoring and evaluation (Rs.1.4 million), and contingencies (Rs.2.27million).

16. The costs are presented based on the final detailed design and final unit rates of acquired assets assessed in a manner that consistent with provisions outlined in this RP, i.e., replacement cost basis). The resettlement and rehabilitation cost for the project will be financed through counterpart fund provided by the GOP. The flow of funds will be the responsibility of PMO, and all requisite costs will be released for delivery of compensation and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation costs and allowances for income restoration.

17. **Institutional Arrangement,** PMO as an Executing Agency is overall responsible for the satisfactory implementation of the RP. PMO will exercise its functions through Environment and Social Unit (ESU), in coordination with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). ESU under the PMO will manage LAR tasks at project level, with support from the safeguards team of construction supervision consultants (CSC). There will also be Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and DPs Consultation Committees (DPCs) under the institutional arrangements for RP implementation. The PMO will ensure project implementation is consistent with national legal framework and ADB's IR requirements as outlined in the approved Resettlement Plan.

18. **RP implementation** will be done in a participatory manner with representations of all key stakeholders namely - the government, local elected representatives, and the displaced persons. RP finalized based on the detailed design and disbursement of compensation will start at the end of 3rd quarter, 2018 (on the availability of the resettlement and rehabilitation funds) compensation payment is expected to be completed by the end of year 2018 which will allow the commencement of civil works. Monitoring of LARP implementation, emerging LAR issues, DP outreach and grievance redress will continue throughout the project implementation.

19. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** PMO will establish a monitoring and evaluation system to support systematic monitoring of the implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP). The LAR tasks will be monitored internally and externally. PMO though ESU will carry out internal monitoring of RP. The external monitoring will be assigned to an Independent External Monitoring Agency hired by the EA with ADB's concurrence.

20. Executing Agency (through PMO & ESU) will prepare monthly progress report and internal monitoring report on a quarterly basis. While the external monitoring will be prepared by the EMA on bi-annual basis. The report will identify the gaps and appropriate recommendations to address gaps and ensure compliance with safeguard requirements. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified which will be provided to PMO and ADB and will be disclosed to DPs, project and ADB's websites.

21. Awarding of civil works contract is conditional to the finalization and approval of RP based on the final detailed design. Full payment of cash compensation including allowances to AFs and income restoration plan in place, as validated by third-party, is a condition to be met before start of construction work.

## 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

22. This chapter presents the history and background of the proposed Islam Barrage Rehabilitation and Upgrading Project. It also describes the project components, scope of resettlement, efforts to avoid/minimize the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts, and objectives of the Resettlement Plan (RP). Details are presented in the subsequent sections.

### 1.1 Background of the Project

23. The Government of Punjab is intended to improve and rehabilitate the barrages through Punjab Irrigation Department with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB). The main objective of the rehabilitation and upgrading program is to enhance the water supply for sustainable irrigated agriculture. The Islam Barrage rehabilitation is the part of this rehabilitation and up-dating program. The Islam Barrage was constructed in 1927 at River Sutlej about ten miles north-west of Hasilpur town, district Bahawalpur of southern Punjab (Fig: 1.1). The Barrage was designed with the storage capacity of 300,000 cusecs to feed three main canals (Bahawal, Qaim & Melsi). The barrage faced failure owing to the passage of three times (1929, 1955 & 1988) heavy flood flow and inadequate / deferred maintenance, contributed to general deterioration of the aged structure. The Islam Barrage could not receive the sufficient water (except the flood times), significant masking near the barrage has occurred due to diminishing of the river flows which lead to loss of agricultural production in 42000 ha of farm land.

### 1.2 Project Preview

24. The barrage consists of main weir section and two under-sluice sections on both side of the main weir section. Originally, the main weir section comprised 16 bays each of 60 feet width. Three canals were developed to irrigate the Sutlej valley, two from left bank and one from right bank. Bahawal Canal (5,400 cfs) and Qaim Canal (483 cfs) off-take from left bank and Mailsi Canal (4883 cfs) off-take from right bank Later Mailsi canal was closed due to shortage of water in Sutlej River.

25. The barrage experienced heavy floods in August 1929 just after two years of its completion. Six central bays completely washed away and disappeared together with piers, superstructure gate and Road Bridge. These 6 central washed away bays were replaced by constructing 11 bays of shorter span i.e. 29 feet each along with other modification in 1929-30. In 1953, a subsidiary weir was constructed at a distance of about 420 feet downstream of the main barrage to check and control excessive retrogression experienced at the downstream floor.

26. Barrage structure includes main weir, subsidiary weir and guide banks as shown in Figure 1.2. Realizing the gravity of the situation of this barrage and other such sick barrages, the Punjab Irrigation and Power Department engaged Consultants for the evaluation of the safety of major irrigation installations/structure in the Province. The studies of the Consultants (June 1998) concluded that Islam Barrage is an unsafe structure. Based on the above recommendations, the Punjab Government has decided the rehabilitation and up-gradation of Islam Barrage.



### 1.3 Project Description: Islam Barrage Rehabilitation and Up-grading

27. The proposed project aims to rehabilitate the barrage structure including civil, mechanical and electric works in order to improve the capacity and modernization of gates. The project design is at final stage and the key improvement works include the following:

- v. Lowering of subsidiary weir by 1-ft to enhance the discharge capacity of existing barrage. I.e. from 311,000 cusecs to 332,000 cusecs (100-year return period discharge), **no LAR impact are involved.**
- vi. Structural rehabilitation / upgrading of existing component of the barrage i.e. concrete overlay on U/s & D/s floors of barrage and subsidiary weir, **no LAR impacts are involved.**
- vii. Rehabilitation / replacement of gates and provision of motorized control of gates, **no LAR impact are involved** and
- viii. Rehabilitation of left and right guide banks, **only Resettlement impacts is involved.**

### 1.4 Project Components and Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

28. As per final detailed engineering design, the land acquisition does not involve in the project as all kind of construction activities will be carried out in PID's owned ROW. However, the resettlement impacts are assessed owing to the rehabilitation of left and right guide banks while the other three areas (mentioned in the sub-section-1.3) are free from any kind of LAR impacts. Hence the project has the impact on 25 residential structures along with the accessories/fixtures (water pump, hand pump & Tandoor) owned by 25 squatters' families, 5.5 acres of cropping areas (Government Land) and 5 community assets, as reflected in Table 2.1.

### 1.5 Project Categorization

29. The census reveals that the project has impacts on 164 DPs less than 200 DPs so it is categorized as B for IR (Involuntary Resettlement) Category. Therefore, the Resettlement Plan (RP) of category B will be prepared. The project is being categorized as C for Indigenous Peoples as no IPs (as SPS 2009 describes them to be) have been found existing in the project area, hence IP safeguard policy will not trigger off here.

### 1.6 Design Status

30. The project is at detailed design stage; hence the impacts are thoroughly assessed and this Resettlement Plan has been prepared accordingly.

### 1.7 Analysis of Alternatives

#### 1.7.1 Option-1: No project/ Improvement without Rehabilitation of Barrage

31. Without the project, the aging process along with inadequate/deferred maintenance has contributed to a general deterioration of different components/structures and heavy damages to the regulating gates and hoisting equipment. Any serious damage to this barrage can result in immense losses in the form of total or partial disruption of irrigation supplies, non/less-production of agricultural crops and loss of government revenue, rehabilitation cost of emergency repairs, thus adversely affecting the national economy in addition to human

sufferings beside multitude of social and environmental hazards. The existing condition of Islam Barrage will be a bottleneck to expected growth of irrigated agriculture and its continued deterioration will hamper investments and socio-economic development in the region.

### 1.7.2 Option-2: Rehabilitation and Upgrading

32. Different design options were considered to avoid and minimize the resettlement impacts to a maximum possible extent. The construction work is mainly included to rehabilitation / upgrading of existing component of the barrage, rehabilitation / replacement of gates and provision of motorized control of gates and limitation of construction work to PID owned land only. The outcome through such design adjustments is as followed;

- Avoid the complete acquisition of private land
- Residential houses have been minimized to only place at guide banks. ;
- Impacts on commercial building structures are completely avoided.
- No impact on sensitive buildings like graveyard, School and Hospital.

### 1.8 Objectives of Resettlement Plan

33. This RP is prepared in accordance with the Safeguard Policy Statement-2009 (SPS) of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Pakistan's laws and regulations on land acquisition and resettlement (LAR). It outlines impacts, compensation policy, compensation and rehabilitation provisions, cost estimates, and an implementation schedule to compensate for the impacts caused by Islam Barrage Rehabilitation and upgrading. The basic objectives of this RP is as under:

Identify and assess the impacts that implementation of a project would have on the local population and conduct meaningful consultations with the affected and local communities to inform them about the project and its perceived impacts and outcomes;

Quantify in monetary terms the private and community assets to be acquired for or impacted by the project;

Follow a strategy that would ensure the timely acquisition of assets, payment of compensation and delivery of other benefits to DPs;

Provide a plan on how the DPs would be involved in the various stages of the project, including the implementation of the Resettlement Plan; and

Give an overall estimate of the required resources needed to implement the Resettlement Plan.

### 1.9 Project Implementation Conditionalities

34. This resettlement plan is prepared on the basis of final detailed design and implementation of project will be conditional to full implementation of ADB accepted RP. So for the project, the following LAR related Conditionalities will be adhered to:

**Civil Works Contract awards:** Conditional on ADB cleared final implementation ready RP based on detailed design including final inventory of losses, final itemized RP budget reflective of compensation rates on replacement cost basis and relocation rehabilitation and income restoration entitlement costs; safeguards management

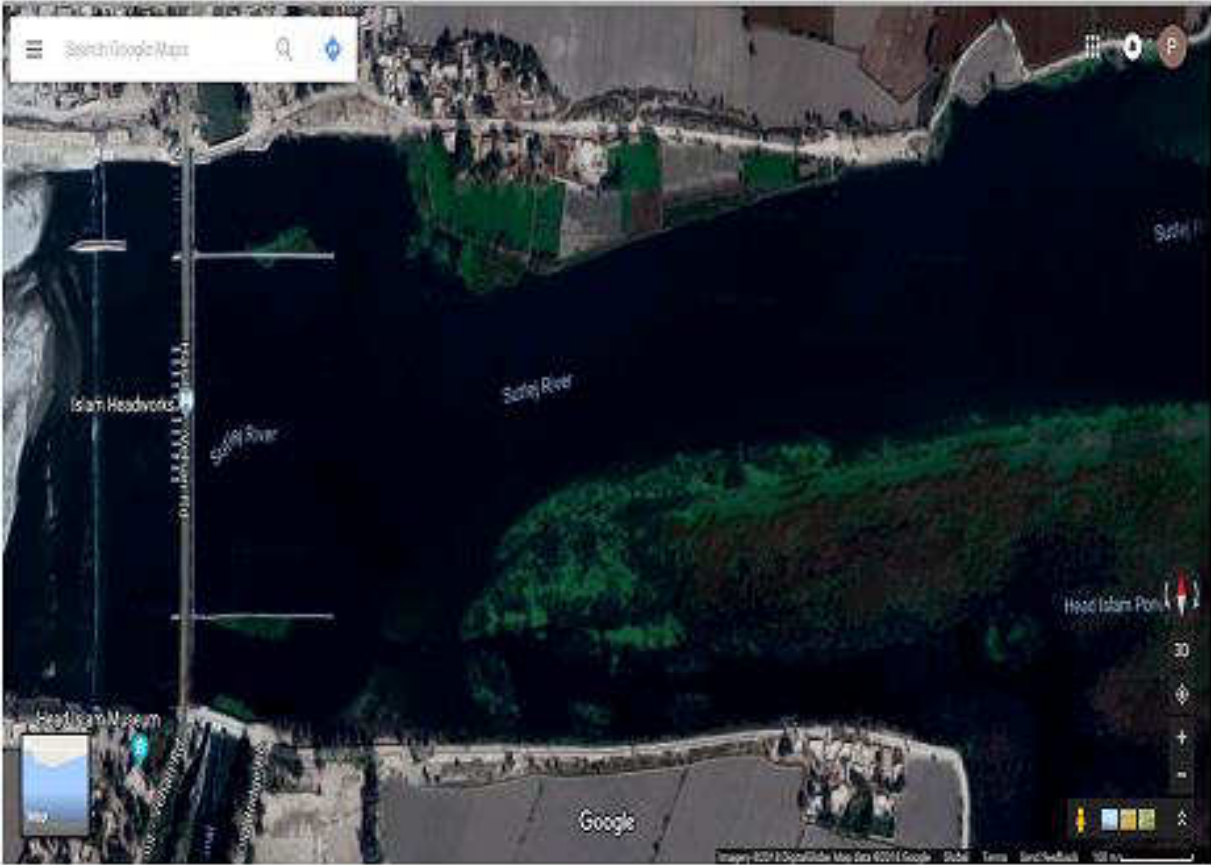
institutional set-up in place; and RP implementation schedule synchronized with the construction activities.

**Commencement of civil works:** conditional to confirmation of full implementation of RP for the project including (a) compensation at full replacement cost paid to each displaced person; (b) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided; and (c) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place, for project components

**Fig 1.1: showing the location of Project Area**



Fig 1.2: General Layout Of Islam Barrage



## 2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

35. In this chapter the adverse social impacts resulting from the project interventions are presented. The impacts on the DPs caused by the project are considered together with details of the assets lost.

### 2.1 Impact Assessment Methodology

36. The focus census survey of DPs and consultations were carried out in May 2008, October 2009 and updated in April 2018. A total of 110 people were consulted including 25 AFs, (164 DPs of residential structures including 08 DPs of income loss).

37. The consultation process was adopted to share necessary information, timeline and purposes of the surveys as well as building rapport with the displaced persons. Scoping sessions and focus group discussions (FGDs) with local communities were also conducted. During the scoping sessions, people were informed about the project objectives and extensive question and answer sessions were conducted to clarify the related works and activities. The detailed is given in the subsequent section 4 of the document.

### 2.2 Project Impacts

38. As per final detailed engineering design, the land acquisition does not involve in the project as all kind of construction activities will be carried out in PID's owned ROW. However, the resettlement impacts are assessed owing to the rehabilitation of left and right guide banks while the other three areas (mentioned in the section-1) are free from any kind of LAR impacts. Hence the project has the impact on 25 residential structures along with the accessories/fixtures (water pump, hand pump & Tandoor) owned by 25 squatters' families, 5.5 acres of cropping areas (Government Land) and 5 community assets, as reflected in below table. All 25 AFs are considered vulnerable being losing their shelters (due to project) and are landless and monthly income is below the OPL (Official Poverty Line), i.e., less than Rs.15000, minimum wage rate fixed by the government. Among 25 AFs, 8 AFs are severely affected due to losing their income source; earn through the cultivation of Government's owned land 5.5 acres. The table below represents the impact type with assets owner AFs and displaced persons facing significant impacts.

**Table 2.1: Type of Losses<sup>2</sup> of DPs**

S.NO	Impact Category	Unit (NO/Acre)	AFs (NO)	DPs (NO)	Remarks
<b>Private Assets</b>					
1	Residential Structure	25	25	164	These residential structures are located 15 on the Right bank and 10 on the left guide bank.
2	Electric Water Pump	7	7	46	The electric water pump are located inside the housing boundary

<sup>2</sup>Source: Field survey conducted during February, 2018

3	Hand Pump	22	22	144	The hand pumps are located inside the housing boundary
4	Tandoor (Bread Baking stove)	7	7	46	The Tandoor are located inside the housing boundary
5	Crops	5.5	8	52	The land belongs to Punjab Irrigation Department but cultivated by AFs illegally
<b>Community Assets<sup>3</sup></b>					
6	Masjid (Prayer place)	1	-	-	The Masjid is located on the left guide bank.
7	Common Sitting Place (Baitkh)	1	-	-	A separate community sitting place is constructed by the community on Right guide bank
8	Electric Water Pump	1	-	-	Electric water pump is installed by the community of right bank
09	Hand Pump	1	-	-	Hand pump is installed by the community of right bank
10	Huts	1	-	-	Used as a sitting place
<b>Category and Number of Displaced Families/ Persons</b>					
11	Total Number	-	25	164	All AFs are losing their shelter
12	Vulnerable	-	25	164	All 25 AFs are treated vulnerable due to losing their residential structures, do not have their owned land and monthly earn below OPL.
13	Severely affected	-	8	52	8 AFs are having multiple impacts (losing shelter and income, i.e., loss of crops)

<sup>3</sup> The community assets are developed by the community on volunteer basis and now the displaced persons committee is constituted which will deal with the resettlement related activities.

### 2.3 Land Taken on Lease by Contractor.

39. The land needed for setting up the contractor's office, residential quarters for contractor's staff/workers, workshop of equipment and vehicles and borrow/spoils deposit areas will be taken by contractor on lease from land owners. Approximately, 5 acres of land will be leased through negotiation between contractor and land owners and the lease agreement signed under intimation to PMO. The contractor will restore the leased land to its original condition before handing it over back to the owner. The conditions to this extent will be made in the bidding document.

### 2.4 Affected Trees

40. The project does not cause the cutting of forest tree either private or the government.

### 2.5 Impact on Crops

41. The proposed project will have impact on 5.5 acres of agriculture land owned by the PID, however 8 AFs are using the land for cultivation purpose.

### 2.6 Impacts to Residential Structures

42. The project has the impact on 25 residential structures whose covered area comprised on 51 rooms including 7 shades lies in the areas of 11807.05 sq. feet (ft<sup>2</sup>) and 22 boundary walls comprised on the area of 6943 rft. These housing units are placed at the Government land (PID) and will be completely dislocated. All the AFs are agreed on the dislocation and demanded the compensation at the replacement cost basis and also asked the PMO if they could arrange the Government land for their housing unit. The detail is discussed in the Table 4.2 of the section 4.

**Table 2.2: Detail of affected housing areas**

S.NO	Description	Unit	Size	Remarks
<b>Rooms/Shades</b>				
1	Pacca structures	ft <sup>2</sup>	1173.38	9 living rooms are existed
2	Semi Pacca	ft <sup>2</sup>	6254.77	23 living rooms are existed
3	Katcha	ft <sup>2</sup>	2898.9	12 living rooms are existed
4	Thatched sheds	ft <sup>2</sup>	1480	7 sheds are existed within the housing boundary
Total		ft <sup>2</sup>	<b>11807.05</b>	
<b>Boundary Walls</b>				
5	Pacca	Rft	320	2 boundary walls
6	Semi Pacca	Rft	2406	6 boundary walls
7	Katcha	Rft	4217	14 boundary walls
Total		Rft	<b>6943</b>	

## **2.7 Impacts on the Fixtures**

43. The project has the impact on private 36 fixtures associated with the housing units. These fixtures are comprised on 7 electric water pumps, 22 hand pumps and 7 Tandoors (bread baking stove). These fixtures will also need to be shifted owing the project execution.

## **2.8 Impact on Commercial Structures**

44. The project does not have any impact on the commercial structures as none of the commercial structure is existed in the area.

## **2.9 Impact on Community Assets**

45. There are total 5 community assets those need to be dislocated due to the project. These assets are comprised on 1 hand pump, 1 electric water pump, 1 shades, 1 common sitting room and 1 Masjid (prayer place). The covered areas of the Masjid and sitting room (Pacca structure) are of 838 sq. Feet and shades (wooden structures) are is 450 sq. The local's community is willingness to shift the structures provided the compensation is provided on replacement cost basis. The community is agreed that the payment will be made to the displaced persons committee.

## **2.10 Impact Severity**

46. The project impact is assessed on 8 AFs who are losing their income source, earn through the cultivation of 5.5 acres of agricultural land.

## **2.11 Impact on Livelihoods**

47. The project will have the impact on the livelihood of 8 AFs who are losing their livelihood as discussed in sub-section 2.10.

## **2.12 Impact on Vulnerable Groups**

48. All 25 AFs (squatters) are assessed vulnerable owing to having their landless status and monthly earning is falling below the poverty line, less than Rs.15,000 (minimum wage rate fixed by the government).

## **2.13 Impact on Women/Child Headed Household**

49. The project will not have any impacts on the women/child headed household. During the census survey, none of the women/child headed household is reported in the project area.

## **2.14 Indigenous Peoples (IPs)**

50. The impact assessment survey did not find any indigenous peoples described as self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others, collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these territories, and customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture. Therefore, such IPs have not been found living anywhere in the project area. Hence, ADB's Indigenous People policy will not trigger off here and no need for the preparation of IPP.



### 3 SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

#### 3.1 General

51. This chapter presents an overview of the socio-economic information of project area in general but more focused on the displaced persons. The key socio-economic indicators are demography, literacy rate, income, and employment and access to infrastructures. The main objective of the study is to analyze socioeconomic and cultural characteristics of the beneficiaries in order to understand their interrelationships, dynamics, and qualities. The study also provide information to the design in order to make the project interventions more effective, socially acceptable, culturally appropriate, gender sensitive and economically viable. The socio economic questionnaire was used and that presented in Annex-II.

#### 3.2 Identification of Displaced Persons

52. Any person, whose land, asset / infrastructure, source of income or access to resources/ workplace is likely to be affected by the project's operations is a Displaced Person (DP). These include mainly the residents and owners of assets/structures located in the area. The total numbers of Displaced persons are 164 and AFs are 25.

#### 3.3 Population Profile

53. The project is located in District Bahawalpur and according to latest census 2017; the total population of District Bahawalpur is 3,668,106. The male population is higher 51.2% (1,839,311) than the female population (1,788,578) 48.8%. Among the surveyed households, the male population is also high (51.8%) compared to female population 49.2%.

##### 3.3.1 Household Size

54. Average household's size is 6.54 persons which clearly reveal the dominance of extended family system in the project area.

##### 3.3.2 Age Structure

55. The data regarding the distribution of DPs by age categories are presented in Table 3.1. Around. 49 % of the household members are 20 - 45 years old, 38% are 46 years old and above, and 13% are below 20 year of age.

**Table 3.1: Age Distribution of Members of Surveyed Households**

Age Distribution	Number	Percent
Below 20 Years	21	13
20 - 30 Years	32	20
31 - 45 Years	47	29
46 - 60 Years	37	23
60 and above	25	15

Total	163	100
-------	-----	-----

Source: Sample survey

### 3.4 Literacy Level and education infrastructure

56. Education is an important component of human capital and it is very much effective in poverty reduction. The literacy rate has shown a gradual but steady increase in Punjab over the last fifteen years and same increase ratio was also observed in the project area. The educational facilities in the area range from primary level schools up-to universities and specialized institutions such as technical, medical and vocational institutions. As per field survey, the illiteracy is dominant in the project area, 90.9% respondents are illiterate while 9.1% are reported literate. Among the literate persons, female literacy level is 0.9% of the total respondents.

### 3.5 Material Possessions

57. Possession of durable consumer goods is another useful indicator of household socio-economic status. The possession and use of household durable goods have multiple effects and implications. For instance, access to a radio or television exposes household members to update daily events, information, and educational materials. Similarly, a refrigerator prolongs food storage and keeps food fresh and hygienic. Ownership of transportation allows greater access to services away from the local area and enhances social and economic activities. Table 3.2 presents the percentages of the surveyed households that possess various durable commodities, means of transportation.

58. The table shows that televisions and mobile phones are common devices possessed by most of the households for information and communication. All households possess mobile phones. The households are more likely to have a television (54 percent) and possession of a radio is 12%. Motorcycles and bicycle are the most common means of transportation in the project area and 8% percent of households own a motorcycle, and 42 are having bicycle. No other facility like Air Conditioner, Washing Machine, Computer, Refrigerator and Car is available with them.

**Table 3.2: Possession of Household Goods**

Item	Households	Item	Households	Item	Households
Mobile Phone	54%	Television	32%	Car	0
Air conditioner	0	Refrigerator	0	Motorcycle	8%
Sewing Machine	22%	Computer	0	Radio	12%
Washing Machine	0	Bicycle	42%	-	-

Source: Field Survey

### 3.6 Habitation

59. Habitation is identified as a space occupied for dwelling purposes. It is further classified into three categories i.e. "pacca", "semi pacca" and "Kacha" according to the type of structure. Pacca houses (7 percent) are constructed with bricks, cement and concrete having wooden and steel doors and windows. Semi pacca houses (26 percent) are made of bricks (joint with mud) and their roofs are mostly of wood, iron sheet and partially bricks. Kacha houses (67 percent) are made of mud and other local material such as sticks, reeds and iron sheet. The

field investigation shows that none of the household's owned the house, they are simply residing on PID place.

### 3.7 Household Income Sources

60. Numerous income generating activities are practiced in the area as reported by the survey. These include employment in government sector, wage labor, operating own business, and involved in the farming and livestock.

### 3.8 Household Income

61. Survey data presented in Table 3.3 shows that the monthly average income of the household is Rs.5827/-. Majority (44%) of the surveyed households fall in the 2nd low income category of up to Rs.7, 000. Only 36% of the households earn up to Rs. 15,000 per month. Those earning below Rs.5000 per month comprises on 20%. Surprisingly, all the households are falling below poverty line, (Rs.15, 000) as their monthly income is low than the government fixed minimum wage rate.

**Table 3.3: Monthly Income Category and Households**

S #	Income Level (Rs./Month)	No. of Households	% of Households
1	Less – 5,000	05	20
2	5,001- 7,000	11	44
3	Up to – 15,000	09	36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Sample survey

### 3.9 Expenditure

62. The average monthly expenditures are calculated as Rs.5,122/-. These expenditures include food and non-food items like fuel, education, health, clothing, utility charges, and other miscellaneous expenditures. Table 3.4 shows that the households with higher income have more saving capacity than the low income who hardly meet their expenses with meager income.

**Table 3.4: Detail of Household Expenditures**

S #	Description of Expenditure (Rs.)	No. of Households	Percentage of Households
1.	Up to 5000	08	32
2.	5001-7,000	12	48
3	Up to 15,000	05	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey

### 3.10 Credit availability and banking facilities

63. Credit plays a role in the lives of poor and lower middle-class families in project area. There are two major credit sources i.e. institutional and non-institutional. The availability of institutional credit is not existed in the project area mainly due to lack of knowledge and high rate of interest charged on loans. The main sources of non-institutional credit are relatives,

neighbors and well-off families in the settlements. These loans are used for domestic and social needs such as marriages, medical treatment, establishing business and construction of houses. As per the household survey, only 4 percent of the households obtained the loan, while 96 percent did not avail this opportunity. These 4 percent took the loan from the relative for the construction of house and arrange the marriage of their children. On average, the respondents took a loan of Rs. 42,000; only and Rs. 18,000 was paid back.

### 3.11 Access to Infrastructure

64. Access to safe water and sanitation is believed to be essential for health, security, livelihood, and quality of life, and is especially critical for women and children. Improved water supply and sanitation interventions could thus provide a wide range of benefits like longer lifespan, reduced morbidity and mortality from various diseases, and low health costs, (Evans 2005). However, table 3.5 depicts the very poor picture of available social amenities in the project area. The primary school is existed in the project area while for higher education go 4-8 km away at Luden or Hasilpur. Similarly, the Hospital is not accessible in the area.

**Table 3.5: Access to Social Amenities in the project Area**

S #	Social Amenities	Available	No Access
1	Electricity	100%	100%
2	Sui-Gas	0	100%
3	Water Supply	0	100%
4	Sewerage/Drainage	0	100%
5	Hospital	20%	80%
6	School	40%	60%
7	Road	0	100%

Source: Field Survey

65. Table indicates that all the houses in the project areas are electrified. However, the people are not satisfied over the power supply. They complained about the frequent power failure and low voltage; eventually leave the adverse impact on the daily life. Sui Gas is ranked as the top priority demand of women of the area. Potable drinking water supply is not accessible in the area, simply use the ground water extracted either manually or electronically.

66. The primary school is existed in the project area while for higher education children travel from 4-8 km away at Luden or Hasilpur. Similarly, the Hospital is not accessible in the area; they either go to Chak 10-Forwah or Luden for medical treatment. Sewerage and drainage facility is also not accessible, even the locals are looking to have the road facility in the population centers. People complained that their life becomes miserable especially during the rain owing to the muddy streets. Surveyed households complained of the low quality services provided in the Government hospitals and schools. Hence they are forced to get the services from the private sources, which are more expensive.

### 3.12 Gender Situation

67. The women have no recognized role in the authority structure of the villages despite representing of 50% of the population of the area. The traditional attitude of not sending the girls to school is changing now, because more and more parents realize and understand that the basic education is necessary for each individual regardless of sex. Almost all the women are working as a farm labor and do involve with the cotton seed preparation, land preparation,

applying manure, sowing, weeding, hoeing/picking cotton & vegetables and collecting chaff etc. The women of the area were also seen to do the fodder cutting and livestock rearing.

68. Local women pointed out their major concerns relating to the project:

- Compensation as per the market value of the lost assets.
- They will be homeless and where to go for the new location, who will provide the land for the construction of houses.
- Duration of the construction which affect accessibility and transportation in case of emergencies
- Consider expanding Sui Gas service to the area
- Provision of project-related jobs for women
- Up-gradation of primary school
- Provision for the Basic Health Unit or dispensary in the area

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

### **General**

69. This chapter describes the project stakeholders and their attitude towards the Islam Barrage Rehabilitation and Up-gradation project and the process adopted in consulting the displaced persons and general community. It presents the views and perceptions of the DPs and local population on the project as expressed during meetings. It also presents the disclosure activities.

#### **4.1 Consultation with Stakeholders**

70. In the process of preparing this RP, individual, group meetings and focus group discussions were held with the DPs, neighboring community, general public and officials of concerned departments like Building and Repair and Agriculture Department. The meetings were held during 2008, 2009 and updated during April, 2018. A total of 16 groups meetings were held with the DPs. A total of 110 persons participated in these meetings. A summary of the consultations done is shown in Table 4.1. These consultations will be continued by the project staff and consultants during the RP updating and implementation based on the following guidelines:

- Formal consultation meetings will be held with all DPs, and will include participation from concerned government officials, representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and other pertinent stakeholders.
- Separate meetings with women and vulnerable DPs will be held so their voices are not constrained by men and powerful sections of the DP communities.
- Individual meetings and focus group discussions (FGD) will be held formally and informally, as and when the opportunity or need arises during field activities, such as census, IOL, SES, DMS.
- The Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure (CPID) activities will be recorded and documented comprehensively, including participants lists, photographs and minutes of the key issues addressed and agreements reached, observations made in the field, and outstanding issues in need of being addressed.
- The consultations will be documented in the RP with consultation records appended. This information will be updated for RP update and will also be continued in the Resettlement monitoring reports.
- The Project Resettlement staff and consultants will prepare a Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) for all DPs in the local language(s) with concise information on all of the key aspects of the Resettlement process, such as project description, legal framework, institutional arrangements, grievance redress mechanism, general eligibility and entitlement provisions, assessment of impacts, Compensation payment strategy, and the timing of Resettlement activities.

#### **4.2 Stakeholders' Perceptions about the Project**

71. As a Barrage Rehabilitation and upgrading, the project will have impacts on the local population. Despite the impacts, the affected communities did not have a hostile attitude

towards the project although there were some concerns regarding the compensation rate as the government rates are normally in the lower side. The people are demanding the compensation based on the productive value and future scenario of the structure.

72. The interest of the DPs was evidenced during the consultation meetings held in the project area. The meetings were attended by the DPs and general public. The list of the participants is placed as Annex-III of the report. In addition, the individual meetings were held with the DPs for census, socio-economic survey, and representatives of various officials like, Building & Repair and Agriculture, NGOs and CSOs.

**Table 4.1: Detail of Consultation Meetings**

S #	Date	Place	No. of Participants	Remarks
1	05-04-2018	Bali-wali Nose	04	Meeting with the DPs and general public
2	05-04-2018	Pallah	04	Meeting with the DPs and general public
3	05-04-2018	Basti Sindhianwali	06	Meeting with the DPs and general public
4	06-04-2018	Pallah	07	Meeting with the DPs and general public
5	06-04-2018	Sindhianwali	05	Meeting with the DPs and general public
6	13-03-2009	Bali-wali Nose	04	Meeting with the DPs and general public
7	04-03-2009	Pallah	05	Meeting with the DPs and general public
8	22-10-2008	Fateh Shah	07	Meeting with the DPs and general public
9	22-10-2008	Muhammad Azeem	06	Meeting with the DPs and general public
10	04-05-2008	Fateh Shah	06	Meeting with the DPs and general public
11	04-05-2008	Bali-wali Nose	07	Meeting with the DPs and general public
12	04-05-2008	Basti Sindhianwali	05	Meeting with the DPs and general public
13	23-01-2008	Pallah	04	Meeting with the DPs and general public
14	03-05-2008	Hasilpur	21	Meeting with the Civil Society and general public
15	02-05-2008	Hasilpur	10	Meeting with the officials of various department
16	01-05-2008	Hasilpur	09	Meeting with the DPs and general public
<b>Total</b>			<b>110</b>	

73. The participants were encouraged to express themselves and engaged in detailed discussion on impacts, compensation, consultation and awareness, and level of community support for the project. The concerns were raised by the participants, particularly with regard to compensation and entitlement package. The main concern was the adequacy and timely payment of compensation to displaced persons, summarized in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2: Concerns of DPs and Responses by Consultant**

<b>S#</b>	<b>Concerns of DPs</b>	<b>Response from Consultant</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>	<b><u>Responsibility</u></b>
1	The government will not give the market rate of their lost structures, as their structures are much productive.	The government intends to purchase the structure on the basis of current market value of lost assets.	The structure will be compensated as per the current market value of the structure.	B&R, ESU& PMO
2	The government will arrange the alternate cultivate land for them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assistance regarding the loss of income source will be provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ESU also checked with the revenue department if government land is available in the same vicinity.</li> <li>They all will get the impact severity allowance.</li> </ul>	B&R, ESU & PMO
3	Provision of jobs for skilled and qualified local should be accepted as the right of inhabitants of area	Priority of jobs will be given to local inhabitants on merit basis by following the codal procedures.	Special clause will be added in the contract of contractor and fully compliance will be ensured	PMO & Contractor with the recommendations of CSC
4	In case of disturbance of the utility how long it will take for it restoration	No utility is disturbed owing to the project execution.	The design alternatives was explored to avoid the disturbance of the utility	PMO & Design Consultant
5	To whom the compensation will be provided to affected mosque	It will be provided to the mosque committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The EA will confirm who is responsible and make the arrangement accordingly</li> </ul>	PMO & consultant



<b>S#</b>	<b>Concerns of DPs</b>	<b>Response from Consultant</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>	<b><u>Responsibility</u></b>
<b>6</b>	Chances of some environmental effects like noise/vibration and dust emissions to the nearby community	The contractor will be bound to implement the measures in this regard by putting clause in his contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special clause will be added in the contract of contractor and he will be bound to ensure the fully compliance.</li> </ul>	PMO, Contractor & Environment Expert
<b>7</b>	In forum for the complaint registration	GRC will be established to address the complaints of the DPs and DPs will have the complete access over it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The formation and functioning of GRC is completely addressed in the section 8 of the RP</li> </ul>	PMO, ESU, CSC & Contractor
<b>8</b>	The movement towards the Mosque and School should not be disturbed.	Special instructions will be given to the design consultant followed by the contractor to avoid the disturbance of these critical places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternate route will be provided to avoid the disturbance</li> <li>GRM is established to address the local complaints</li> </ul>	PMO, design consultant, CSC & Contractor
<b>9</b>	The project will provide alternative residences/shelter	In case of disturbance of residential structure, assistance will be provided for the transition period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The relocation allowances will be provided</li> <li>Rent allowance will be provided</li> <li>DPs will approach to GRC in case of non-compliance</li> </ul>	PMO, ESU & CSC
<b>10</b>	The compensation for the loss of community hand pumps and Electric pump will be given	The compensation will be given as per replacement cost basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CSC will identify the community members to whom the compensation will be paid</li> </ul>	PMO & RP Consultant

### 4.3 Meetings with the government officials

74. A series of meetings throughout the project period were held at detailed design stage with the Agriculture, B&R and NGOs for the following purposes;

- Workout the compensation cost of private assets;
- Work out the compensation for the community structures;
- Facilitation to conduct the consultation meeting with the DPs and
- Initiation of micro credit schemes and capacity building activities.

75. **Outcome of the Meetings:** The support provided by the government departments is as followed; i) compensation value as per market value of the lost assets, ii) provided the support to field staff during the field survey, iii) NGO agreed to conduct the need assessment survey.

### 4.4 Gender Involvement in the Consultation Process

76. According to ADB's safeguard policy statement, consultation process must be gender inclusive and responsive and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. To explore the gender related issues, female staff was included in the team. Formal meetings with the women were held to explore their needs, problems and priorities related to the sub-project execution. In addition, individual interviews were also held with the affected women to effectively involve them in the planning process.

77. Women DPs actively participated in the meetings and come up with several issues specially the loss of residential structures owing to the execution of project.

#### 4.4.1 Awareness, Fears and Concerns about the project

78. The women were un-aware about the project. Their views are mentioned below;

- The proposed project will cause the loss of their shelters but they will not be compensated as per the current market value of their lost assets.
- Special care/assistance should be provided to get the timely compensation of their loss assets.
- The movement of the working (at farm) women and girl student will be disturbed during the construction work.
- Jobs will not be provided to the locals people during the construction, though their children are jobless

#### 4.4.2 Responses to the Queries of Women

79. The compensation will be provided based on the current market value of the lost assets. Regarding the local movement during the construction stage, alternate routes will be provided and contractor will bound to make the compliance. Jobs will be provided to the local people on priority basis and the contractor will be contractually bound to make the fully compliance.

#### 4.5 Disclosure of RP

80. There will be a need to establish a communications strategy for addressing the requirements of public consultation and participation, including a needs assessment survey. The PMO and ESU will be responsible to ensure that all Resettlement information are properly and meaningfully disclosed to all the DPs, their concerns are addressed and necessary changes are made in the design for this purpose.

81. For transparency in the RP implementation process and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders, information will be disseminated through the disclosure of RP document. The SPS require that all reports are made available to project displaced persons and other stakeholders and to public at large. The RP report will be available on the websites of PMO and ADB for disclosure purpose.

82. The following steps will be undertaken by ESU for disclosure of RP:

- The draft RP will be disclosed to DPs
- An information booklet containing summary of DPs compensation and assistance will be prepared specifically for this purpose. This information booklet will be translated into Urdu and distribute to all the displaced Persons (DPs) and other stakeholders by the project Office. The English copy of the information Booklet is reflected in Annex-IV
- Enable the DPs to read it by themselves and be aware of their entitlements, unit rates of compensation/income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and payment procedures available for various types of DPs as given in the Entitlement Matrix. In addition, the information regarding the grievance redress mechanism will be reflected in the booklet.
- A schedule explaining the date, time and venue for disbursement of compensation and livelihood assistance will be prepared in local language and distributed to all DPs.

## 5 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### General

83. This section describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; and discuss the project policy to be followed.

#### 5.1 National Legal Instruments

##### 5.1.1 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

84. 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.

##### 5.1.2 National Legislation

85. 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 DPs. However, it does not provide consideration to social, cultural, economic, and environmental conditions associated with and affected by 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 ADB. 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 resettle DPs.

##### 5.1.3 Pakistan's Law and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

86. The law deals with matters related to the acquisition of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is acquired for public purpose. The LAA lays down definite procedures for acquiring private land and payment of compensation. **Here in the project, land acquisition is not involved, as per design all kinds of construction activities will be carried out with the PID's own RoW, hence LAA will not trigger off here.**

##### 5.1.4 ADB's Safeguard Policy Update 2009

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

- i. **Screen the project** early on to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks;

- ii. **Determine the scope of Land Acquisition and resettlement planning** through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;
- iii. **Carry out meaningful consultations** with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase;
- iv. **Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons** through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where possible, or cash compensation at replacement costs for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- v. **Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance**, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- vi. **Improve the standards of living** of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas, provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources; in urban areas, provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- vii. **Develop procedures** in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- viii. **Ensure that displaced persons without titles** to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

- ix. **Prepare a Resettlement Plan** elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- x. **Disclose a draft resettlement plan** or the compensation matrix, eligibility criteria or rates determined for the affected land, structures, trees etc., including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final land acquisition and 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 land acquisition and 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 land acquisition and resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.
- xiv. **Disclose monitoring reports**

#### **5.1.5 Project Resettlement policy**

- i. Comprehensive RP will be prepared for the project with Resettlement impacts.
- ii. The Projects will avoid, minimize or mitigate involuntary Resettlement impacts causing physical and/or economic displacement.
- iii. Displaced persons and other stakeholders will be consulted and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in Resettlement planning in a form accessible and understandable to them.
- iv. Each draft, final or updated RP will be submitted to ADB for review/approval, endorsed by the borrower/client and disclosed on the ADB website.
- v. A grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders will be established at the time of project inception.
- vi. A comprehensive assessment of social impacts, involving (i) a census of all displaced persons, and an inventory of their lost assets (ii) a socio-economic survey of a sample of at least 10 percent of displaced persons, and (iii) a detailed measurement survey and valuation of all lost assets as well as an assessment of lost incomes will be carried out.

- vii. An eligibility cut-off date will be declared and formalized on the date of completion of social impacts assessment survey and census of DPs.
- viii. Compensation of structures will be done at market value, either through the replacement of structures of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost. For replacement of structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the DPs. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age.
- ix. Incomes and livelihood sources lost, including but not restricted to crops and trees or interruption of business activities and employment, will be fully compensated at per market value. DPs permanently losing incomes and livelihood sources as well as poor and vulnerable DPs are entitled to credit, training and employment assistance to maintain or improve their livelihoods.
- x. All DPs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the Project, if feasible.
- xi. DPs will not be physically or economically displaced before compensation has been paid, other entitlements have been provided and an income and livelihood program is in place.
- xii. The effectiveness of the implementation of RP and the impacts of its measures on the livelihoods of the DPs will be monitored during and evaluated after RP implementation.

## **6 ENTITLEMENTS ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

### **6.1 Eligibility**

88. Eligible for compensation, relocation and livelihood assistance entitlements are the persons who were on the project prior to the cut-off date and who are physically and/or economically displaced due to permanent or temporary loss of land, structures and/or livelihood, whether full or partial, as a consequence of project execution. Such eligible DPs include the following:

- i. Non-titled occupants of land, such as squatters or encroachers (not entitled the land compensation).
- ii. DPs losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, unregistered, tenants and leaseholders plus encroachers and squatters.
- iii. Business owners DPs, whether registered under national law or informal.
- iv. Vulnerable displaced persons including households headed by women, elderly and/or disabled persons, and the household (in local context) with per capita incomes at or below the official poverty line identified through the impact assessment.
- v. In the event of relocation, all DPs will receive transitional and other support to re-establish shelter and livelihoods.

#### **6.1.1 Cut-off date**

89. The census was completed on April 7, 2018, hence that is declared as the cut-off –date. This date was disseminated to AFs and other key stakeholders through consultation meetings. The persons occupy in the area after the cut-off-date will not entitle for any compensation.

### **6.2Entitlements**

90. The following entitlements are applicable for displaced persons losing structures and business.

#### **6.2.1Compensation and Entitlement Policy**

91. Table 6.1 provides an entitlement matrix for different types of losses, based on the Inventory of the Losses. The matrix also includes provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during project implementation. Compensation and other assistances will be paid to DPs prior to dislocation and dispossession from acquired assets. However, in case, the payment is delayed more than a year from the date of valuation, the values will be indexed annually before payment to DPs.



**Table 6.1 Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix**

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled DP	Compensation Policy
1	Temporary impact on arable or non-arable land	Land required temporarily during civil works	All owners of rented land/lease holders (with and without title)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land will be temporarily acquired by a short-term lease agreement between the landowner(s)/leaseholder(s) and contractor with the approval of Project Director. Rental terms will have to be negotiated to the satisfaction of the concerned landowners/leaseholder.</li> <li>Full restoration/reclamation of land to original use by the contractor, as agreed with land owner(s)/leaseholder(s).</li> </ul>
2	Loss of Crops	Loss of crop either the cultivation at government or private land	Owner and Legal and non-registered agriculture tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation equal to the market value of gross annual yield of lost land for two cropping seasons.</li> <li>Assistance to affected tenants in identifying suitable land plots for cultivation.</li> </ul>
3	Residential, , community structures	Partial or complete loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use ) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation.</li> <li>Right to salvage materials from lost structure</li> <li>Any improvements made to a structure by a lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable through apportionment between owner and the tenant as agreed during the consultation meetings.</li> </ul>

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled DP	Compensation Policy
5	Vulnerability Assistance	Loss of shelter	25 AFs are land less and losing their residential structures/ monthly income is below poverty line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time subsistence allowance to vulnerable group to mitigate impact for the duration of interruption for a period of 3 months based on monthly minimum wage rate Rs.15, 000X3= 45,000/- of GoP.</li> <li>Preference for provision of project based employment.</li> </ul>
6	Transition Allowance	-	All 25 AFs squatter families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any semi-skilled or skilled persons from affected households having skills in construction related works will be preferred in providing opportunities in project related employment/work and also an opportunity to upgrade their skills.</li> <li>Cash compensation up to 3 months for the transition period calculated based on officially designated minimum wage rate, Rs,15000X3= 45,000 (each AF).</li> </ul>
7	Livelihood Restoration Allowance	Loss of Income source	All 8 AFs/un-registered tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation equal to the market value of gross yield of lost crop for one cropping season, preferably most profitable crop.</li> </ul>
8	Transport Assistance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All 25 AFs/ asset owners need the relocation/committee member for shifting the community structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For residential/community structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 5,000/ will be provided.</li> </ul>
9	Severely Affected Persons	Land based severe impacts due to loss of crop	All 8 Non-registered tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe impact allowance equal to three months based on officially designated minimum wage rate, Rs, 15000X3= 45,000.</li> </ul>

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled DP	Compensation Policy
10	Self-Relocation Assistance	Losing of housing units	25 AFs (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rs. 135,000 will be provided to all AFs as agreed between PMO and AFs during consultations</li> </ul>
11	Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by project facilities	All DPs and local population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the DPs.</li> </ul>
12	Unanticipated Impacts	As and when identified	All DPs facing impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unanticipated impact identified during course of implementation will be immediately reported with corrective actions required.</li> <li>The compensation provisions/entitlement as defined in the entitlement matrix.</li> </ul>

## 7. COMPENSATION, RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

### 7.1 General

92. The objectives of income restoration program is to restore the long term income generating capacity of affected families to improve livelihoods of vulnerable households and to mitigate short term income losses that may be experienced through subsistence support measures. Affected Families experiencing severe impacts on their productive assets or livelihoods will be entitled to participate in the income restoration program. The forms and levels of income restoration assistance vary and will be commensurate with the duration, level and severity of impacts on livelihoods and productive assets as well as vulnerability of the affected persons. The project will also seek to maximize project related work opportunities to those in local communities including those affected by the loss of income sources. Opportunities to improve the livelihoods of women will also be mainstreamed in various project initiatives, including in the income restoration program of the resettlement plan. The proposed income restoration program will provide productive employment opportunities to AFs and locals in the project's work on preferential basis, besides skills improvement trainings to be arranged/facilitated by PMO for the AFs and locals to benefit from. The ensuing paragraphs provide details about the compensation, relocation and income restoration program.

### 7.2 Compensation Payment

93. The compensation payment in this project covers the (i) 25 structures and fixtures affected, and (ii) about 5.5 acres of cropped area with crops grown by squatter families. Table 7.1 below provides further details on cash compensation for affected assets.

#### 7.2.1 Compensation of Structures

94. The compensation payment for affected structures and crops will be as per replacement costs (ref. SR 2, para 10 of SPS 2009). All 25 AFs are eligible for the cash compensation for structures and 8 AFs of crops for affected crops, as given in table 7.1. In addition to the crop compensation, all 8 AFs will receive severity allowance (as a result of losing more than 10% of standing crops) which has been placed under livelihood restoration program.

**Table 7-1: Compensation As per Replacement Cost of the Structures**

Description	Nos/qty affected.	Size (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Unit Rates 2018 (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
<b>A. Structures</b>				
<b>Types of construction/rooms</b>				
Pacca rooms	9	1173.38	840	985639
Semi-pacca rooms	23	6254.77	600	3752862
Katcha rooms	12	2898.9	360	1043604
Thatched sheds/straw sheds	7	1480	120	177600
<b>Boundary wall</b>				
Pacca	2	320	150	48000
Semi Pacca	6	2406	120	288720
Katcha	14	4217	80	337360

<b>Total</b>				<b>6633785</b>
<b>B. Crops</b>				
Crops	acres	5.5 acres	Lump sum	*349,024

\*This amount is higher than prevailing market rate in the area.

### 7.3 Relocation of AFs:

95. PMO, in consultations with AFs, proposed and the AFs agreed to a relocation strategy that enables AFs buy alternate plots in the vicinity of project area with the self-relocation allowance of Rs. 135,000/- to be paid to all 25 AFs through a process to be closely supervised by PMO through the construction supervision to ensure that AFs buy alternate plots and build houses. The relocation strategy was discussed in detail with AFs before they agree to the compensation package including the self-relocation allowance. The process of relocation of be monitored by PMO through ESU assisted by construction supervision consultants. At first stage, the AFs will be provided with self-relocation allowance, with which they will buy alternate plots for the purpose of building residential structures. This will also be verified by external monitoring consultant (EMC) to be engaged by PMO before start of implementation. The following steps and activities further unfold the relocation plan.

- **The adequacy of self-relocation allowance:** The amount of Rs. 135,000/- agreed by AFs as self-relocation allowance has been compared with market rate of land prevailing in the project area vicinity. The going price in the area is Rs. 250,000/acre. The average size of affected residential houses is around 0.125 acre. So, with self-relocation allowance of Rs. 135,000/- AFs will be able to purchase much bigger size of plot, if they wish to do so. However, they tend to save money for construction of better houses of about average size of houses they lost to the project. After all AFs have been provided with the self-relocation allowance, PMO will serve them a notice of 2-months to evacuate the place. Within two months, the AFs will have to buy alternate plot and rebuild houses. This process will be closely monitored by PMO, and EMC to ensure that they move to private land and have houses rebuilt with legal tenure/ownership rights transferred to all relocating AFs.
- **Shifting allowance:** In addition to the self-relocation allowance, all AFs will be provided with a lump sum amount of Rs. 5000/- as shifting allowance. This amount will be provided to all AFs along with the self-relocation allowance to enable AFs move their belongings after the purchase alternate plots.

### 7.4 Income Restoration Program

96. The project considers providing a mix of livelihood assistance aiming income restoration to pre-project levels. The income restoration program to be provided to all AFs includes the following assistance:

#### 7.4.1 Livelihood restoration

- **Vulnerability allowance:** All AFs are landless and have been considered as vulnerable under the ADB SPS's definition of vulnerability, and as such all 25 AFs will receive a lump sum amount of Rs. 45,000/ (based on official poverty line in Punjab province). The vulnerability of allowance will be provided to all AFs before start of construction of new houses at the private plots purchased by AFs with self-relocation allowance. Again, this

will be monitored and verified by PMO/ESU and EMC, respectively to ensure all AFs follow the implementation schedule and move to better houses on alternate plots purchased with complete land ownership and thus being in an advantageous position from merely being squatters to the land/structures owners.

- **Severity allowance:** all 8 AFs of corps will receive severity allowance as a result of losing more than 10% of their productive crops. This amount of crop compensation (Rs. 43,628/AF), which is based on SPS's replacement costs will be provide to these AFs before the land is taken over by PMO or before, as requested by AFs to support construction of houses. This will also be monitored by PMO/ESU and EMC to ensure that the allowance provided is productively utilized by AFs for the purpose of their livelihood restoration.

#### **7.4.2 Income restoration**

- **Income restoration allowance during transition period:** All 25 AFs will be entitled to receive a lump sup amount of Rs. 45,000/AFs to support affected incomes during the transition period, which is considered to be 3 months from the date of evacuation notices to be served by PMO to all AFs. This allowance will be provided to AFs (in consultation with them) after PMO serves them the evacuation notice.
- **Jobs to AFs and locals:** All eligible AFs and locals (preference given to AFs) will be provided employment opportunities in the appropriate work opportunities created by construction of Islam barrage. Hiring of AFs and locals will be ensured through a contract clause in the construction contract that will be monitored by PMO/ESU and verified by EMC. The status of hiring of AFs and locals will be reported in project's quarterly progress and RP monitoring reports.
- **Vocational training/skills (new as well as upgradation of existing productive skills):** PMO will facilitate linking eligible AFs with local training institutes for different but relevant vocational skills training which they may attain and become economically productive in seeking work opportunities in the project's work and/or outside the project opportunities. Amount of Rs. 1.0million has been earmarked by PMO initially which may be increased appropriately based on the need for training in the project area.

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

97. In preparing the budget, the costs for resettlement have been worked out using the replacement cost of lost structures while the compensation cost for the government was worked out by the respective department. The additional assistance for loss of income and impact severity is based on the value used in the entitlement matrix. This budget is indicative of outlays for different expenditures categories assessed through Field Surveys carried out during April, 2018.

### **8.1 Approval of the Resettlement Budget**

98. All resettlement funds will be provided by the Punjab Government. The EA will ensure to use these funds for the disbursement of compensation payment and other assistances. The project will also ensure that funds for entitlements under the RP are fully disbursed among DPs prior to the commencement of civil work. Compensation and resettlement funds will be provided to the DPs by PMO/ESU with the support of CSC.

99. The project will determine the annual inflation rates to be applied to all cash entitlements. The CSC will assist the EA in identifying additional loss/s of assets during construction and proposing entitlements for such DPs. These budget revisions will be approved by PMO with the concurrence of the Asian Development Bank.

### **8.2 Management of Resettlement Budget**

100. Detailed implementation procedural guidelines will be required to implement the RP at the field level. The ESU will follow the implementation procedure after it has been approved by PMO if no change in cost otherwise it has to after getting approval from PD and concurrence from ADB. The implementation procedure will include definition of various resettlement terms, the entitlements, detail procedure for identification of eligible persons for resettlement entitlements of the RP, and preparation of losses and entitlement files of individual DP, processing payments, effecting their disbursement and documentation. ESU (through CSC) will prepare the implementation procedural guidelines and submit to PMO and ADB for approval.

101. All payment to the displaced persons will be paid through crossed cheques. Vouchers on payment will be prepared in triplicate, for PMO, and ESC. Payment will be made and record maintained as per approved implementation guidelines.

### **8.3 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost**

102. The cost was calculated based on the replacement cost of the lost assets, the detailed is provided in section 6 of the RP. The total cost worked out is PKR 19.65 Million, as reflected in Table 8.1 and category wise is located in Annex-III to IX. This will be updated based on the final impacts as determined at the detailed design phase.

**Table 8.1: Summary of Cost for Compensation and Assistance**

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity (m2)	Unit Rate/m (PKR)	Amount (PKR)	Amount in Million (PKR)
A)	<b>Structures: Residential</b>					
	<b>Pacca</b>					
	Rooms	Nos./9	1173.38	840	985639	0.99
	Boundary Wall	Nos./2	320	150	48000	0.04
	<b>Semi Pacca</b>					
	Rooms	Nos./23	6254.77	600	3752862	3.75
	Boundary Wall	Nos./6	2406	120	288720	0.29
	<b>Kacha</b>					
	Rooms	Nos./12	2898.9	360	1043604	1.43
	Boundary Wall	Nos./14	4217	80	337360	0.34
	<b>Thatched Hut</b>					
	Huts	Nos.7	1480	120	177600	0.18
<b>Sub-total (A)</b>					<b>6,633,785</b>	<b>6.6</b>
B	<b>Community Structures (Masjid)</b>					
	Rooms	2	838	840	703920	0.70
	Thatched Hut	2	450	120	54000	0.05
	Hand Pump	No.	3	8000	24000	0.02
	Electric Motors	No.	1	12000	12,000	0.01
	Tandoor	No.	1	5000	5,000	0.005
<b>Sub-total (E)</b>					<b>798,920</b>	<b>0.79</b>
C)	<b>Crops</b>					
	Rabi Crop	acres	5.5	different	224670	0.25
	Kharif Crop			different	124354	0.12
	<b>Sub-total (C)</b>					<b>349,024</b>
D)	<b>Resettlement Allowances</b>					
	Self-Relocation	No.	25	135000	3645000	3.65
	Transport/shifting A	No.	25	5000	135000	0.13
	Vulnerability	No.	25	45000	1125000	1.12
	Transition allowance	No.	25	45000	1125000	1.12
	Severe Agri/cops allowance	No.	8	43,628	349024	0.34
	Vocational Training/Skill			Lump sum	10,00,000	1.0
<b>Sub-total (D)</b>					<b>7,379,024.0</b>	<b>7.38</b>
<b>Sub Total (A+B+C+D+E)</b>					<b>15,114,729</b>	<b>15.11</b>
E	<b>Others Costs</b>					
	Administrative Cost (5%)				755,736	0.75
	M&E Cost (10%)				1,511,472	1.5



	Contingencies (15%)				2,267,209	2.27
	<b>Sub-total (E)</b>				4,534,417	4.53
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>19,649,146</b>	19.65
	<b>Total approximately US\$ (@ 1USD=PKR 128.293)</b>					0.15

## 9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

103. An integrated GRM for environment and social will be established at the Project level to facilitate amicable and timely resolution of complaints and grievances of the DPs, including local communities regarding the social, environmental, and resettlement aspects of the Project.
104. Under the GRM, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be formed comprising a PMO representatives, a representative of the CSC & contractor, Representative of DPs– a member of the local administration may also be included if deemed necessary/useful. Owing to the nature of the Project, a number of GRCs may be needed (Annex-X).
105. Under the GRM, community complaint registers will be maintained by the PMU and kept at various site offices. All complaints and grievances will be logged in these registers along with details including date of complaint, name and address of complainant, and description of complaint. The GRC will then fill additional details in the register including the corrective action needed, timeframe for corrective action to be taken, and person/project entity responsible for corrective action. Once the corrective action is implemented, the complainant will be informed and the GRC will document the associated details in the register including the description of action take, date of action completed, views of the complainant regarding the corrective action, and any residual grievance. **Any costs incurred by AFs in resolution of their grievances or complaints will be fully covered under the project.**
106. The GRM will be operated in a transparent and participatory manner. Complete details of the GRM including its procedures, actions planned, and action taken will be widely disseminated particularly among the local communities, the GRM registers will remain accessible to communities and other stakeholders, and complete information of the corrective actions taken in response to the grievances will be shared with the stakeholders particularly the complainant and related community.
107. The GRM will be gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the stakeholders at no cost and without retribution. The step-wise process of the proposed GRM is summarized below.
108. **Stage 1:** When a grievance arises, the displaced person may contact directly with the contractor/PMO/ESC/CSC to resolve the issue of concern. If the issue is successfully resolved, no further follow-up is required.
109. **Stage 2:** If no solution can be found at Stage 1, the affected person(s) may submit an oral or written complaint to the GRC at Site level. The GRC will log the complaint along with relevant details in the community complaint register. The affected person(s) can also approach GRC without going through the Stage 1 described above. For each complaint, the GRC must investigate the complaint, assess its appropriateness/eligibility, and identify an appropriate solution. It will provide a clear response within seven working days to the complainant, PMU and Contractor (where relevant). The GRC will, as appropriate, instruct the responsible entity to take corrective actions. The GRC will review the responsible entity's response and undertake additional monitoring as needed. During the complaint investigation, the GRC will work in close consultation with the Contractors, the CSC Consultants, PMO, and other relevant agencies. The responsible entity should implement the redress solution and convey the outcome to the GRC within seven working days.

110. **Stage 3:** If no solution can be identified by the GRC or if the complainant is not satisfied with the suggested solution under Stage 2, the complainant can approach to stage 3 at PMO level. The committee will review the case and give the acceptable solution and identify responsibilities and an action plan. The agreed action thus determined should be implemented within seven working days (if additional time is needed to implement the corrective action, it should be discussed and decided during the meeting).

111. **Stage 4:** In case the hearing process is not successful, the GRC at stage 3 will inform the head PMO, Project Director who will then organize a special meeting to address the problem and identify a solution.

112. **Stage 5:** If the affected person/complainant is still not satisfied with the reply in Stage 4, he or she can pursue judicial proceedings. In such cases, the PMU will also inform the Bank Team of persistent problems and/or where solutions need to be found at higher levels of government.

113. Implementing the GRC's decision will be a contractual binding on the contractor.

|

## 10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### 10.1 Introduction

114. Project Management Office (PMO), the Government of Punjab is the Executing Agency for the project. The PMO is headed by a Project Director and supported by ESU, a team of specialists responsible for liaison and coordination with all the stakeholders. PMO will be provided the additional support through the consultants for Project Management and Implementation. The consultants will assist the PMO in project management, procurement, supervision and safeguard monitoring.

115. In term of RP implementation, PMO and ESU shall ensure that ROW required for the project are made available to the contractor in according with the agreed schedule and resettlement activities are implemented in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations of Pakistan, ADB's SPS, 2009 and Involuntary Resettlement and measures in the form of preparation and implementation of RP followed by the corrective action plan based on the monitoring report.

116. The roles and responsibilities for the planning, implementation and supervision of LAR functions of institutional actors are defined below in Table Fig 10.1.

**Table: 10.1 Roles and Responsibilities in RP Implementation**

S #	Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
1	PMO	PMU is the owner of the project therefore it is responsible to manage and ensure safeguard due—diligence and disclosure requirements including RP and monitoring in accordance with ADBs Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and government requirements.
2	Contractor	Contractor is responsible for the construction works under the social and environment conditions.
3	CSC	CSC is responsible for the planning, designing and supervision of the project and support to PMU/ESU in the implementation of RP.
4	District Administration	Role of district administration is to provide full support and coordination to all stakeholders and keep law and order related to security measures.
5	Community	Local Community is the affectee as well as beneficiary of the project. Community is responsible to resolve social conflicts and to safeguard its rights.
6	ADB	ADB is the donor of this Barrage Rehabilitation and Upgrading project and has supervisory role.
7	District Government	District-based agencies have jurisdiction over compensation activities

### 10.2 Detail Tasks of ESU

117. The overall scope of work of ESU includes:

- Engaging and supervising consultants for the preparation, updating and implementation of RP
- Reviewing draft RP prepared by the consultants and providing comments
- Reviewing, endorsing and manage the approval from ADB for final RP
- Disclosure of RP
- Establishing the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) in consultation with CSC, to address and resolve LAR related complaints particularly from the DPs, if any.
- To review quarterly progress reports covering LAR aspects (in addition to other safeguards aspects) and all other reports prepared by CSC
- Supervising and supporting CSC in planning and implementing consultations with the stakeholders
- Maintaining liaison with key stakeholders including regulatory agencies and ADB.
- Preparation of internal monitoring report
- Hiring of EMA (through coordination with PMO) in concurrence with ADB
- Disclosure of monitoring reports
- Mobilize the community for project participation
- Conduct the need assessment survey and develop the linkages with various organization to initiate and upgrade the community develop activities.
- Provide the skill development training

### **10.3 Construction Supervision Consultants**

118. The Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC) will report to PMU/ESC and prepare the implementation program, quality of works, delivery of works, and certify the quantities of work carried out and the payments. The CSC will also help the PMO in project planning, management & procurement, contract management, and financial management. They will also be tasked to implement the RP prepared for the project. Their scope of work will include but not be limited to the following:

- Screening of the projects in term of involuntary resettlement.
- Based on screening, determine the category of RP document.
- Implement the RP of project
- Updating the census of DPs linked with project impacts by type, category and severance and prepare the compensation packages on individual basis;
- Distribute the notices to the entitled DPs regarding their payment of compensation
- Provide proper guidance to DPs for the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility and entitlement
- Facilitate the DPs in compensation payment through the completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments like payment vouchers, opening of bank account and formation of CNIC, etc.;

- Facilitate the DPs in term of resolving the legal and administrative impediments for the compensation payment;
- Help the DPs to put their complaints (if any) in front of GRCs;
- Conduct the community consultation and disclosure process throughout the project cycle;
- Prepare monthly, quarterly progress report covering Resettlement aspects (in addition to other safeguards aspects)
- Preparation of end of the project report on LAR aspects.
- Preparation of other report, if required any.

#### **10.4 Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)**

119. Grievance redress committees 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 displaced persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to displaced persons (at various levels) and are gender responsive. The detail is discussed in the section 8 of RP.

#### **10.5 District Government**

120. District-based agencies have jurisdiction over compensation activities. Functions pertaining to compensation of non-land assets rest on Provincial line agencies and their District level offices. Building structures pertains to the Department of Building and Agriculture Department deals with the crop compensation.

#### **10.6 Displaced Persons Committee**

121. The DPs will be encouraged and mobilized to form a Displaced Persons Committee (DPC). DP representation facilitates communication and information flow among DPs and with other stakeholders. The representatives will closely liaison with Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) formed at PMO, Project and village levels. The DPC will meet monthly and on demand from members, due to Resettlement planning and implementation issues. The DPC members may elect from among themselves a representative to the GRC or hold elections in a meeting of project DPs. In a project with a very small number of DPs, one or two GRM representatives may be elected at one of the first consultation meetings.

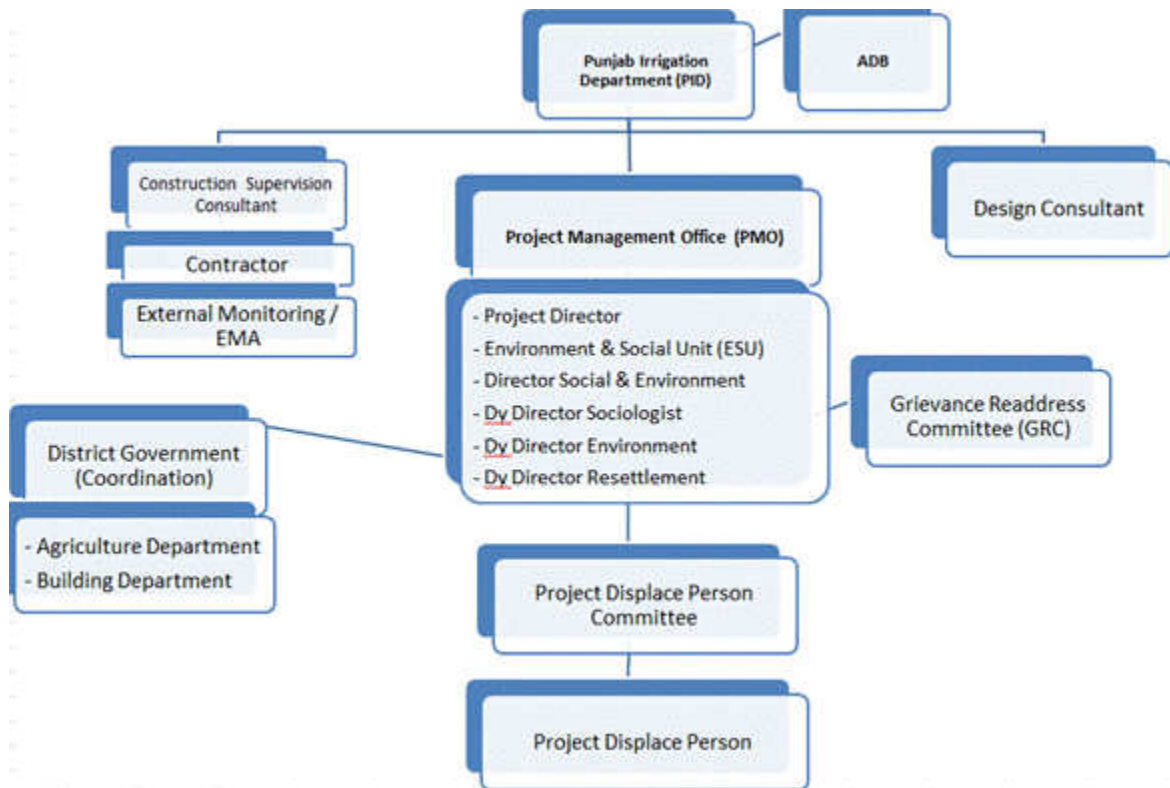
#### **10.7 Asian Development Bank (ADB)**

122. ADB reviews RP and confirms their responsiveness to ADB's safeguards requirements. In cases where these do not meet ADB's requirements, additional assessment and improvement of the RP will be undertaken. ADB will also conduct periodic social safeguards reviews; to verify that Resettlement planning and implementation is being carried out as agreed in this RP.

## 10.8 Organizational Chart

123. An Organogram showing the institutional arrangements for the implementation of RP has been illustrated through a diagram presented in figure below (10.1).

Figure.10.1: Institutional set-up for the Implementation of Resettlement Plan



## 11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### 11.1 Introduction

124. The implementation schedule has been formulated (in consultation with PMO) to accommodate different activities of the project and therefore different times of LAR as necessitated by the civil works. Social preparation, particularly information dissemination and maintaining a constant dialogue with the DPs, will continue by the Project Management Office (PMO) till the completion of the project.

125. The relocation of the DPs in the area will be required towards the end of the March, 2019 and the schedule has taken these into consideration. The compensation payments if delayed for more than a year after computation will be indexed considering rate of inflation and rates prevailing at the time.

### 11.2 Sequence of activities for RP preparation and its implementation

126. The Resettlement process and disbursement of payments is interrelated activity with RP preparation and its implementation. For a clear and transparent resettlement process the following sequence of activities as described in Table 11.1 is to be ensured by PMO/ESU.

**Table 11.1: RP Preparation and Implementation Activities/Schedule**

S #	Activity	Responsibility	Compliance Status
1	Finalization of Detailed Design	PMO/ Design Consultant	Done
2	Preparation of RP	PMO/ ESU	Done
3	Submission to ADB for review and clearance	PMO/ ESU	July 2018
4	Finalization of RP in the Light of ADB Comments	PMO/ ESU	August 2018
5	RP Disclosure	PMO/ ESU	August 2018
6	Institutional arrangements put in place for RP implementation	PMO	Done
7	Establishing GRC	PMO	Done
8	Hiring of EMA	PMO	September, 2018 (in concurrences with ADB)
9	Arrangement of resettlement Funds	PMO	September, 2018
10	Serve the notices to DPs for compensation payment	PMO/ ESU	September, 2018
11	Payment of compensation according to the procedure provided in the RP	PMO/ ESU	October 2018



S #	Activity	Responsibility	Compliance Status
12	Submission of IMR	ESU/CSC	October 2018
13	Submission of EMR	EMA	December 2018
14	Making free the RoW for commencement of civil works free from all encumbrances	PMO	RP implementation /External Monitoring report will identify the status of compensation payment December, 2018.

### 11.3 Implementation Schedule

127. The commencement of civil work will be subject to the satisfactory implementation of this RP including payment of compensation and livelihood assistance and redress of community concerns. Based on the implementation experience of previous projects, it is expected that the implementation of RP for the Islam Barrage Rehabilitation and Up gradation Project will be completed till December, 2018. The detail of proposed schedule is presented in the below Fig 10.1.

**Fig 11.1: Implementation Schedule**

S#	Activities	July -2018				August – 2018				September – 2018				October – 2018				November - 2018				December -2018			
		W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4
1	Preparation of Draft RP and submission to ADB				■																				
2	ADB Comments on RP				■	■																			
3	Finalization of RP in the light of ADB comments					■	■																		
4	RP Disclosure							■	■	■	■	■													
5	Establishing of ESC				■																				
6	Public Consultation and information disclosure	■	■		■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
7	Arrangement of Resettlement Funds											■	■	■											
8	Compensation Payment													■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
9	Internal Monitoring													■	■	■					■	■	■	■	
10	External Monitoring																					■	■	■	
11	Make free the ROW																						■	■	
12	Contractor mobilization/commencement of civil works																							■	

## 12. MONITORING AND REPORTING

### 12.1 Need for Monitoring and Reporting

128. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement which helps in assessment of implementation progress, rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines, early identification of issues, resolve problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately to meet resettlement objectives. In other words, monitoring apparatus is crucial mechanism for measuring project performance and fulfillment of the project objectives.

129. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring (IM) and external monitoring (EM). Internally, the RP implementation for the project will be closely monitored by the EA through ESU and the Construction Supervision Consultants; while for external monitoring the services of an independent external monitoring agency will be hired. The IM and EM are required to.

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

### 12.2 Internal Monitoring

130. One of the main roles of PMO will be to see proper and timely implementation of all activities of RP. Monitoring will be a regular activity at this level to ensure timely implementation of RP activities. ESU with the help of CSC will collect information from the project site about implementation status of key activities, process and integrate the data in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of RP implementation. In case of delay or any implementation problem, adjust its work program accordingly. This monitoring and reporting will be a regular activity which is extremely important in order to undertake midway corrective steps.

131. Internal Monitoring (IM) indicators will relate to process outputs and results, The IM report will be shared with ADB safeguards unit on Quarterly basis and shall be consolidated in the Quarterly supervision consultants' progress reports for ADB. Specific IM benchmarks will be based on the approved RP and cover the following:

- a. Information campaign and consultation with DPs;

- b. Status of payment of structure;
- c. Crop compensation;
- d. Payments for loss of income and other relocation assistance; and
- e. Ensure the gender mitigation measures are adhered to during the internal monitoring and reporting process.

132. The above gender disaggregated information will be collected by ESU, which will monitor the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project through the following instruments:

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

### 12.3 External Monitoring

133. The EA through Deputy Director (Contract Management & Coordination) with the help of Resettlement Specialist of CSC is required to engage qualified and experienced External Monitoring Agency to verify the EA's monitoring information. EMA will be mobilized after ADB's clearance of RP on intermittent basis to monitor RP implementation progress and provide bi-annual monitoring report. The main objective of this monitoring is to monitor the RP implementation, identify issues and recommend corrective measures. The external monitor will review the IM reports, collect information from the field and determine whether resettlement objectives and goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards of DPs have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will identify the gaps in RP implementation and advise the EA on safeguard compliance issues.

134. The key tasks during external monitoring will include

- a. Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by PMO/ESU;
- b. Review of the socio-economic baseline, census and inventory of losses of displaced persons;
- c. Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the displaced persons;
- d. Consultations with DPs, community leaders and officials for preparing review report;
- e. Assessment of resettlement implementation progress, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability;
- f. Verification of compliance of Resettlement implementation with the provisions of RP, and with SPS 2009; and

- g. Review of adherence to the gender mitigation measures during monitoring period.

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

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

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

#### **12.4 Reporting Requirements**

137. CSC will prepare monthly progress report and assist ESU to prepare internal monitoring report on quarterly basis. While the external monitoring will be prepared by the EMA on bi-annual basis. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified. The M&E documents will also be publicly available (after approval from the ADB), including posting on project website.

138. Awarding of civil works contract for the Islam Barrage project is conditional to the implementation of approved RP while the commencement of construction is conditional to full payment to DPs and implementation of RP to be validated by EMA.

Annex-I: Survey Questionnaire

**SOCIO ECONOMIC AND RESETTLEMENT SURVEY FOR ISLAM BARRAGE REHABILITATION AND UPGRADATION PROJECT**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

ID No. \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Identification**

1.1 Name of Respondent \_\_\_\_\_

1.2 Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

1.3 Respondent CNIC No: \_\_\_\_\_

1.4 Tribe \_\_\_\_\_

1.5 Address: Village: \_\_\_\_\_

Town: \_\_\_\_\_

Tehsil: \_\_\_\_\_

District: \_\_\_\_\_

Province: \_\_\_\_\_

1.6 Demographic Profile of Respondent (Children up to 10 yrs (#): M \_\_\_\_\_, FM \_\_\_\_\_ =T \_\_\_\_\_ )

Sr. No.	Relationship with Respondent (See codes)	Sex Male=1 Female=2	Age (Yrs.)	Education (See Codes)	Name of Business/ Occupation (See Codes)		Income From Business/ Occupation (Rs./ Annum)		Diseases During Last Year (See codes)
					Main	Secondary	Main	Secondary	
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:

Relationship: 1=Self, 2=Wife, 3=Son, 4=Daughter, 5=Father, 6=Mother, 7=Brother, 8=Sister, 9=Grand Father, 10=Grand Mother, 11=Bhabhi, 12=Nephew, 13=Father-in-Law, 14=Mother-in-Law, 15=Others

Sex: 1=Male, 2=Female

Education: 1= Primary 2= Middle 3= Matric, 4= Intermediate, 5= BA/BSc, 6= MA/MSc, 7=LLB, 8=Engineer, 9=MBBS, 10=Technical Diploma, 11=Dars-e-Nizami, 12=CanRead Quran, 13= Can Insert Signatures, 14= Illiterate,

Occupations: 1=Agriculturist, 2=Shopkeeper, 3= Trader, 4= Govt. Servant, 5=Private Servant, 6=Timber Labour, 7=General Labour, 8=Livestock, 9=Fishing, 10= 8=Driver, 11=Health Related, 12=Educator/Teacher, 13=House-Maid, 14= House Wife, 15=Gone Abroad, 16=Gone out City within Pakistan

Diseases: 1=Diarrhea, 2=Measles, 3=Hepatitis, 4=Typhoid, 5=HIV/AIDS, 6=Polio, 7=Cholera, 8=Tuberculosis, 9=Heart Disease, 10=No Disease,

1.7 Are you member of any village Community organization \_\_\_\_ 1. Yes  2. No

- 1.8 If yes, which of the following organizations?
- i. Religious \_\_\_\_\_ ii. Political \_\_\_\_\_ iii. Law & Order \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. Educational (formal/informal) \_\_\_\_\_
- v. Community Organization \_\_\_\_\_ vi. Local Jirga \_\_\_\_\_
- vii. Youth Organization \_\_\_\_\_ viii. Any other \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Land Utilization

Land	Acre	Kanal	Marla
Total Area owned			
Total Cultivated Area			
Area Under Rabi( winter) Crops			
Area Under Kharif (summer) Crops			
Uncultivated Area			
Waste land			
Area Under Farm Houses			
Barren Land			

### 2.1 Cropping Pattern, Yield and Cost

Sr. No.	Major Crops	Area Sown		Average. Production (Kgs)	Price/40 kgs (Rs.)	Total Cost Incurred (Rs.)
		Acre	Kanal			
1	Wheat					
2	Maize					
3	Cotton					
4	Rice					
5	Sugarcane					
6	Orchards					
7	Other (_____)					
8	Grand Total:					

2.2 Land Tenure Status:  Owner  Tenant  Share Cropper  Leaser

2.3 Land Rent (Rs. / acre) \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Possession of Household Goods

Item	No.	Value (Rs.)	Item	No.	Value (Rs.)
Television			Car		
Washing machine			Van/Pickup		
Geyser			Gas Cylinder		
Electric fan			VCR/DVD Player		
Electric iron			Dish Antenna/Cable Connection		
Sewing machine			Telephone/Mobile		
Radio/tape recorder			Electric Water Pump		

Item	No.	Value (Rs.)	Item	No.	Value (Rs.)
Motor cycle/ scooter			Computer		
Other _____			Other _____		
Total:			Total:		

4. Average Monthly Expenditure on Food and Non-Food Items

4.1 Monthly Expenditure on Food & Non-Food Items (Rs.)

a) Expenditures on Food Items

Sr. No.	Item	Qty. / Month	Expenditure (Rs.)
1.	Wheat / Atta (Flour)		
2.	Maize Flour		
3.	Ghee		
4.	Sugar		
5.	Legumes		
6.	Vegetables		
7.	Tea Leaves		
8.	Milk		
9.	Other Specify		
10.	Total:		

b) Exp. On Non-Food Items:

1.	Fire wood		
2.	Gas Cylinder		
3.	Kerosene Oil		
4.	Washing Material		
5.	Other Specify		
6.	Total:		

4.2 Expenditure on clothes and shoes during last year: Rs.

4.3 Occasional expenses during last year (such as meeting social obligation expenditure) Rs.

4.4 Av. Monthly utility bills for: Electricity (Rs.)

Communication (Rs.) Water (Rs.)

4.5 Annual Expenditure on Health Care (Rs.):

5. Social Organizations

5.1 Specify the existing village/social organizations in your area and state their functional status?

Sr. No.	Name of Organization	Category	Registered/ Unregistered	Functions
1		Religious		



2		Educational		
3		Skill Development		
4		Social Welfare		
5		Women Organization		
6		Other		

**6. Leadership Pattern**

6.1 Which type of people is influential in village matters and how they decide these matters?

Sr.#	Person / Status	Decision Pattern
1	MPA / MNAs	
2	Head of Tribe	
3	Spiritual / Religious Leader	
4	Land Lord / Lumber Dar	
5	School Teacher	
6	Community Leader	
7	Government Official	
8	Retd. Government Official	
9	Any other (specify)	

6.2 Were their decisions considered final and implemented successfully?  1. Yes  2. No  
 i) Level of acceptability (%) \_\_\_\_\_ ii) Successful implementation (%) \_\_\_\_\_

6.3 Are the general relationship among people in the locality essentially based upon?

1. Competition \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Conflict \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. Co-operation \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Don't Know \_\_\_\_\_

6.4 Were you involved in any dispute in the past 5 years?  1. Yes  2. No

6.5 If yes, what was the nature of dispute and how was it resolved  
 Nature of Dispute \_\_\_\_\_ Method of Resolution \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Credit**

7.1 Have you obtained credit during last year? Yes [ ], No. [ ], if yes, source of credit:  
 Formal [ ], Informal [ ]

7.2 Please write the name of relevant source

Formal source (s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Informal source (s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Percentage of interest \_\_\_\_\_

7.3 Purpose of Loan (Tick)  
 Purchase House  Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

- Business  Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Repair of House  Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Medicare of Family Member  Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Family/ Social matters  Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Farm inputs  Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Livestock  Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Other (specify)  Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

7.4 Mode of repayment (Tick the relevant)

- 1) One time [ ]                      2) Through installments [ ],
- i) Quarterly installments [ ]      ii) Six monthly [ ],
- iii) Annual [ ]                      iv) Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

7.5 How much repayment has been made so far? a) 100% [ ], b) 75% [ ], c) 50% [ ], d) 25% [ ], Less than 25 % [ ]

**8. Housing Conditions**

8.1 Do you have your own house?

- 1) Yes \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) No. \_\_\_\_\_

If yes then

8.2 Total Area of the house: square ft.                      Present Value (Rs)\_\_\_\_\_.

Type of Room	No. of Room	Katcha (tick)	Pacca (tick)	Semi Pacca (tick)
Living rooms				
Animal shed				
Other shed				
Bathroom				
Latrine				
- Open				
- Flush				
- Other				

8.3 Other Assets    Area (Ft.)

Shop(Sq. ft):    L \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_  
 Khokha: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Electric Pump / Hand Pump (No.): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hydropower Generator: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other (\_\_\_\_\_) (No.): \_\_\_\_\_

8.4 Trees

- Mature Fruit Trees (No.): \_\_\_\_\_
- Mature Shade Trees (No.) \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Access to Social Amenities (Tick)**

Social Amenities	Available	Satisfactory	Non-Satisfactory	No Access
------------------	-----------	--------------	------------------	-----------

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

### 10. Livestock Inventory

Livestock	No.	Present Value (Rs.)
Buffaloes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cows	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Horse	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Donkey	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mule	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sheep	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Goat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Poultry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### 11. Women's Participation and Decision Making in Different Activities

#### 11.1 Women participation in different household activities:

Activities	Participation (%)	Decision Making (%)
Household activities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child caring	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Farm/Crop activities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Livestock rearing	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sale & Purchase of properties	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Social obligations (marriage, birthday & other functions)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Local representation (councilor/ political gathering)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Others	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

#### 11.2 Women issues in the project area

---



---

11.3 Women views about the project

---



---

12. Perceptions of Respondents for Action Associated with the Project

	Increase	Decrease
Employment opportunities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Marketing facilities opportunities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Living standard	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Unemployment	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Income generating activities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mobility (Access to Resources)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Quality of drinking water	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Agriculture water	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Trend of fish farm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other specify _____		

13. **General Remarks of the Respondents**

14. **Resettlement Part**

14.1 Do you feel any resettlement impact? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes then

Category	Area		Value of Land (Rs.)	Remarks
	Acre	Kanal		
Cultivated				
Uncultivated				
Grazing				
Barren Land				
Waste Land				
Other				
Total				

14.2 Affected Cropping Area

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes then

Name of Crop	Acre	Kanal	Value (Rs.)
Rabi			
Kharif			
Total:			

14.3 Affected residential structures

Name of Structure	Types of Structures			Area		Value of Structure
	Kacha	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Sq. ft.	Rft.	
Houses						
Boundary Wall						
Other						

14.4 Impact on Farm House

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes then

Name	Type of Farm House			Area		Value (Rs.)
	Kacha	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Sq.ft	Rft.	
Rooms						
Cattle Shed						
Boundary Wall						
Other						

14.5 Impact of Tube wells

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes then

Types of Tube wells	No.	Value (Rs.)
Electric		
Diesel		
Turbine		
Other		
Total:		

14.6 Impact on Utility

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes then

Types	Nos. / Area
Electric poles	
Transformer	
Transmission line	
Telephone	
Other	
Total:	

14.7 Impact on Community Structure

Name	Yes	No	Value (Rs.)
Schools			
Mosque			

Graveyard			
Health Centre			
Shrine			
Others			
Total:			

14.8 How to shift shrines / graveyards?

---



---

14.9 Miscellaneous Impacts of the Project

---



---



---

14.10 Do you have any alternate residence place?

Yes  No

If yes then (tick relevant)

Own Land / House	Yes/No	Location	Distance from current residence (km)
Tenancy			
Relative			
Other			

14.11 Mode of Payment

Land for land \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cash compensation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Kind \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

15. People concern about Islam Barrage Rehabilitation and Upgradation Project

---



---

16. Views / Comments of Interviewers

---



---

Name & Signature of Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Annex-II: Unit Rate of Structure**

**REHABILITATION & UPGRADING OF ISLAM BARRAGE**  
**Construction Rates for 12x12 SQ. FT Room (Based on Current Market Rates) July 2018**

Sr. No	Pacca				Semi Pacca				Kacha				
	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 Bunt	5000	7 ✓	3500	Brick Bunt	4500	✓	3150	Brick Kacha	4000	2 ✓	8000	
2	Cement	50	550 ✓	27500	Cement	2	550 ✓	1100	Cement	1	550 ✓	550	
3	Floor Tile	215	✓	1605	Floor Tile	5	0 ✓	0	5 ft	144sq ft	10 ✓	1440	
4	Roof Tile	215	✓	1605	Roof Tile	215	✓	1605	Guard	31 Rate	10 ✓	1000	
5	Sand	One Trolley	5200 ✓	5200	Sand	10 Trolley	250 ✓	2500	Soil	300 cu.	6 ✓	1800	
6	Soil	200 cu	6 ✓	1200	Soil	200 cu	6 ✓	1200	Doz	24 sq ft	100 ✓	2400	
7	Door	24sqft	150 ✓	3600	Door	24sqft	150 ✓	3600	Window	33 sqft	150 ✓	4950	
8	Window	33sqft	65 ✓	2145	Window	30sqft	150 ✓	4500	Mason/Labor	0	2 ✓	12000	
9	Mason/Labor	0	0	21000	Mason/Labor	0	0 ✓	0	Polythene	0	0	1620	
10	Polythene	125 ku	2 ✓	2500	Polythene	0	0 ✓	0	Transportation Cost	0	0	3000	
11	Steel Bar	100F	75kg ✓	7500	Gravel	2	3500 ✓	7000	Wooden Planks	30 ✓	200 ✓	6000	
12	Aggregates	0	30 ✓	0	Timber	16	800 ✓	12800	Wooden Gades	2	3400 ✓	6800	
13	Transportation Cost	0	3000 ✓	0	Transportation Cost	0	3500 ✓	3500	Transportation Cost	0	0	0	
Total				124,835					87,655				
Rate/sqft.				858					610				

*Handwritten notes:*  
 1-D  
 I  
 Medical  
 P. Prasad  
 R.C.

Notes: checked from the local Market of Torsil Hasil, District Chowkour

*Signature:* [Signature]  
 Director/Control and Environment  
 P.O. Punjab Barrages  
 Zahed Bahadur & Modernization Projects  
 Irrigation Department Lahore  
 11/7/18

*Handwritten note:* Rates checked and verified are correct

*Signature:* [Signature]  
 D.H.P

*Signature:* [Signature]  
 Executive Engineer  
 Buildings Division No. 2  
 Bahawalpur

## Crop Compensation

S#	ID No.	Name of AF S/o or W/o	Total Land Occupied	Crop Season	Crop	Area			Ave. Yield / Acre (mon.)	Total Yield (Mds.)	Unit Rate /Mds (Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs.)	Total Crop Compensation
						Kana l	Ma rla	Tot al Area in Acres					
1	RGB -2	Manzoor Ahmad S/o Kaku Khan	0.5	Rabi	Barseem	4	0	0.5	303.25	151.625	130	19711	31016
			0.5	Kharif	Jowar	4	0	0.5	161.5	80.75	140	11305	
2	RGB -3	Muhammad Jehangir S/o Muhammad Hussain	0.25	Rabi	Barseem	2	0	0.25	303.25	75.8125	130	9856	15508
			0.25	Kharif	Jowar	2	0	0.25	161.5	40.375	140	5653	
3	RGB -4	Kaku Khan S/o Chaker Khan	0.25	Rabi	Barseem	2	0	0.25	303.25	75.8125	130	9856	15508
			0.25	Kharif	Jowar	2	0	0.25	161.5	40.375	140	5653	
4	RGB -5	Muhammad Akhtar S/o Kaku Khan	0.25	Rabi	Barseem	2	0	0.25	303.25	75.8125	130	9856	15508
			0.25	Kharif	Jowar	2	0	0.25	161.5	40.375	140	5653	



5	RGB-6	Muhammad Mansha S/o Kaku Khan	0.75	Rabi	Barseem	6	0	0.75	303.25	227.4375	130	29567	46524
			0.75	Kharif	Jowar	6	0	0.75	161.5	121.125	140	16958	
6	RGB-7	Muhammad Amin S/o Qasim Khan Bhatti	2	Rabi	Wheat	16	0	2	36.89	73.78	1175	86692	131912
			2	Kharif	Jowar	16	0	2	161.5	323	140	45220	
7	RGB-9	Mehmood Khan S/o Atta Muhammad	0.75	Rabi	Barseem	6	0	0.75	303.25	227.4375	130	29567	46524
			0.75	Kharif	Jowar	6	0	0.75	161.5	121.125	140	16958	
8	RGB-15	Muhammad Nawaz S/o Ali Muhammad	0.75	Rabi	Barseem	6	0	0.75	303.25	227.4375	130	29567	46524
			0.75	Kharif	Jowar	6	0	0.75	161.5	121.125	140	16958	
			11							2023.405		349025	349025

**Note: Wheat=36.89 Mds/Acre, Rate= 1175/- Monds. Source: Crop Reporting Services (CRS) Punjab and Market Committee respectively.**

**Barseem=479.30/39.5=12.13x25=303.25 Mds/Acre, Rate= 300-350/100 Kg. =3.25x40=PKR 130/Mds. Source CRS and Market Committee Respectively.**

**Jowar=56.2/8.7=6.46x25=161.50 Mds/Acre, Rate= 325-375=3.5x40=PKR 140/Mds (Source: CRS and Market Committee Respectively.**

## Residential Structures of Affected Households

ID No.	Location	Name of AP	Structure Category	Structure Affected	Structure Type	Area (Sq. Ft.)			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost of Affected Structures
						W	L	Area (Sq. Ft.)			
1	LGB -1	Muhammad Sharif S/O Ahmed Buksh	Residential	Room	Kacha	17	12	204	360	73,440	108,200
				Cattle Room	Straw Shed	9	19	171	120	20,520	
				Boundary Wall	Kacha	6	13	78	80	6,240	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
2	LGB -2	Muhammad Mukhtiar S/O Muhammad Sharif	Residential	Room	Kacha	13	17.7	230	360	82,800	91,800
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
				Tandoor				1	1000	1000	
3	LGB -3	Muhammad Zafar S/O Muhammad Buksh	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	12.33	19	234.27	600	140,562	213,322
				Cattle Room	Straw Shedd	18	12	216	120	25,920	
				Kitchen	Straw Shedd	11	12	132	120	15,840	

				Wash room	Semi Pacca	5	5	25	600	15,000	
				Boundary Wall	Kacha	20	5	100	80	8,000	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
4	LGB-4	Abdul Ghaffar S/O Noor Muhammad	Residential	Room	Kacha	23	14	322	360	115,920	785,345
				Room	Semi Pacca	25	14	350	600	210,000	
				Room	Pacca	19.5	13.75	268.125	840	225,225	
				Room	Pacca	19	13.75	261.25	840	219,450	
				Boundary Wall	Pacca	5	9	45	150	6,750	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
5	LGB-5	Muhammad Hanif S/O Allah ditta	Residential / Commercial	Room / Shop	Semi Pacca	18.5	12.75	235.875	600	141,525	339,725
				Room	Semi Pacca	14	19	266	600	159,600	
				Room	Straw Shedd	20	12.75	255	120	30,600	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
6	LGB-6	Muhammad Ashfaq S/O Muhammad Bakhsh	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	14	19.75	276.5	600	165,900	265,540
				Room	Kacha	16	14	224	360	80,640	
				Boundary Wall	Kacha	5	25	125	80	10,000	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
				Tandoor				1	1,000	1,000	
7	LGB-7	Muhammad Dilshad S/O Muhammad	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	7.3	10	73	600	43,800	120,440

		Bakhsh		Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	5.5	104	572	120	68,640	
				Hand Pump				1	8000	8000	
8	LGB-8	Allah Rakha S/O Allah Ditta	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	11	13	143	600	85,800	306,860
				Room	Pacca	13	18.5	240.5	840	202,020	
				Boundary Wall	Kacha	4.6	30	138	80	11,040	
				Hand Pump				1	8000	8000	
9	LGB-9	Allah Ditta S/O Basiara	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	13.5	18	243	600	145,800	301,220
				Room	Pacca	13	13.5	175.5	840	147,420	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
10	LGB-10	Muhammad Nadeem S/O Muhammad Shafi	Residential	Room	Kacha	15.6	17.75	276.9	360	99,684	225,284
				Room	Kacha	15.6	20	312	360	112,320	
				Boundary Wall	Kacha	5.5	12	66	80	5,280	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
11	RGB-1	Muhammad Farooq S/O Abdul Aziz	Residential	Room	Kacha	13	24	312	360	112,320	174,120
				Boundary Wall	Kacha	6	110	660	80	52,800	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
				Tandoor				1	1,000	1,000	
12	RGB-2	Manzoor Ahmad S/O Kaku Khan	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	16	18	288	600	172,800	277,760
				Wash room (02 No.)	Pacca	12	6	72	840	60,480	

				Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	4	51	204	120	24,480	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
				Electric Pump				1	12,000	12,000	
13	RGB-3	Muhammad Jehangir S/O Muhammad Hussain	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	40	14.88	595	600	357,000	549,000
				Room	Semi Pacca	20	15	300	600	180,000	
				Electric Pump				1	12,000	12,000	
14	RGB-4	Kaku Khan S/O Chaker Khan	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	15	19	285	600	171,000	179,000
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
15	RGB-5	Muhammad Akhtar S/O Kaku Khan	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	15	20	300	600	180,000	659,360
				Room	Kacha	6	12	72	360	25,920	
				Room	Kacha	8	8	64	360	23,040	
				Kitchen	Semi Pacca	14.48	38	550	600	330,000	
				Wash room	Pacca	6	10	60	840	50,400	
				Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	5	50	250	120	30,000	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
				Electric Pump				1	12,000	12,000	
16	RGB-6	Muhammad Mansha S/O Kaku Khan	Residential	Room	Kacha	15	27	405	360	145,800	340,800
				Room	Semi Pacca	19	15	285	600	171,000	
				Boundary Wall	Kacha	5	40	200	80	16,000	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	

17	RGB-7	Muhammad Amin S/O Qasim Khan Bhatti	Residential	Shed	Kacha	20	13	260	360	93,600	347,200
				Room	Semi Pacca	15	19	285	600	171,000	
				Boundary Wall	Kacha	5	154	770	80	61,600	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
				Electric Pump				1	12,000	12,000	
				Tandoor				1	1,000	1,000	
18	RGB-8	Ghulam Qadir S/O Qasim Ali	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	15	19	285	600	171,000	171,000
19	RGB-9	Mehmood Khan S/O Atta Muhammad	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	15	17	255	600	153,000	811,062
				Room	Semi Pacca	15	22.66	339.77	600	203,862	
				Room	Semi Pacca	15	20	300	600	180,000	
				Shed	Straw Shedd	19	15	285	120	34,200	
				Shed	Straw Shedd	15	15	225	120	27,000	
				Wash room	Semi Pacca	10	8	80	600	48,000	
				Boundary Wall	Kacha	4.5	400	1800	80	144,000	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
				Tandoor				1	1,000	1,000	
				Electric Pump				1	12,000	12,000	
20	RGB-10	Allah Ditta S/O Aziz Ahmad	Residential	Room	Kacha	13.5	16.07	216.9	360	78,084	125,257
					Straw Shedd	14	14	196	120	23,520	
				Boundary Wall	Kacha	4	45	180	80	14,400	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
				Tandoor				1	1,000	1,000	

21	RGB-11	Muhammad Zafar S/O Fateh Muhammad	Residential	Wash room	Pacca	6	8	48	840	40,320	48,320
				Boundary Wall	Kacha	2	50	100	80	8,000	
22	RGB-12	Irshad Bibi W/O Muhammad Sharif	Residential	Room	Semi Pacca	13	20	260	600	156,000	197,250
				Boundary Wall	Pacca	5.5	50	275	150	41,250	
23	RGB-13	Muhammad Hanif S/O Muhammad Azeem	Residential	Wash room	Pacca	8	6	48	840	40,320	105,920
				Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	6	80	480	120	57,600	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
24	RGB-14	Amir Ali Shah S/O Raheem Ali Shah	Residential	Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	4	50	200	120	24,000	44,000
				Electric Pump				1	12,000	12,000	
				Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
25	RGB-15	Muhammad Nawaz S/O Ali Muhammad	Residential	Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	7	100	700	120	84,000	84,000
<b>Total cost in PKR.</b>											<b>6,871,785</b>

**Annex-V****Transportation/Shifting Allowance**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>ID No.</b>	<b>Name of AH</b>	<b>Transportation/Shifting Allowance</b>
1	LGB-1	Muhammad Sharif S/O Ahmed Buksh	5,000
2	LGB-2	Muhammad Mukhtiar S/O Muhammad Sharif	5,000
3	LGB-3	Muhammad Zafar S/O Muhammad Buksh	5,000
4	LGB-4	Abdul Ghaffar S/O Noor Muhammad	5,000
5	LGB-5	Muhammad Hanif S/O Allah Ditta	5,000
6	LGB-6	Muhammad Ashfaq S/O Muhammad Bakhsh	5,000



7	LGB-7	Muhammad Dilshad S/O Muhammad Bakhsh	5,000
8	LGB-8	Allah Rakha S/O Allah Ditta	5,000
9	LGB-9	Allah Ditta S/O Basiara	5,000
10	LGB-10	Muhammad Nadeem S/O Muhammad Shafi	5,000
11	LGB-11	Masjid	5,000
12	RGB-1	Muhammad Farooq S/O Abdul Aziz	5,000
13	RGB-2	Manzoor Ahmad S/O Kaku Khan	5,000
14	RGB-3	Muhammad Jehangir S/O M, Hussain	5,000
15	RGB-4	Kaku khan S/O Chaker Khan	5,000
16	RGB-5	Muhammad Akhtar S/O Kaku Khan	5,000
17	RGB-6	Muhammad Mansha S/O Kaku Khan	5,000
18	RGB-7	Muhammad Amin S/O Qasim Khan Bhatti	5,000
19	RGB-8	Ghulam Qadir S/O Qasim Ali	5,000
20	RGB-9	Mehmood Khan S/O Atta Muhammad	5,000
21	RGB-10	Allah Ditta S/O Aziz Ahmad	5,000
22	RGB-11	Muhammad Zafar S/O Fateh Muhammad	5,000
23	RGB-12	Irshad Bibi W/O Muhammad Sharif	5,000
24	RGB-13	Muhammad Hanif S/O Muhammad Azeem	5,000
25	RGB-14	Amir Ali Shah S/O Raheem Ali Shah	5,000

26	RGB-15	Muhammad Nawaz S/O Ali Muhammad	5,000
27	RGB-16	Bathak Hazrat Khizar	5,000
<b>Total PKR.</b>			<b>135,000</b>

nnex-VI

### Livelihood Allowance

Sr. No.	ID No.	Name of AH	Livelihood Allowance @ Rs. 15000 for 3 Months
1	LGB-1	Muhammad Sharif S/O Ahmed Buksh	45000
2	LGB-2	Muhammad Mukhtiar S/O Muhammad Sharif	45000
3	LGB-3	Muhammad Zafar S/O Muhammad Buksh	45000
4	LGB-4	Abdul Ghaffar S/O Noor Muhammad	45000
5	LGB-5	Muhammad Hanif S/O Allah Ditta	45000
6	LGB-6	Muhammad Ashfaq S/O Muhammad Bakhsh	45000
7	LGB-7	Muhammad Dilshad S/O Muhammad Bakhsh	45000
8	LGB-8	Allah Rakha S/O Allah Ditta	45000
9	LGB-9	Allah Ditta S/O Basiara	45000
10	LGB-10	Muhammad Nadeem S/O Muhammad Shafi	45000
11	RGB-1	Muhammad Farooq S/O Abdul Aziz	45000

12	RGB-2	Manzoor Ahmad S/O Kaku Khan	45000
13	RGB-3	Muhammad Jehangir S/O M, Hussain	45000
14	RGB-4	Kaku khan S/O Chaker Khan	45000
15	RGB-5	Muhammad Akhtar S/O Kaku Khan	45000
16	RGB-6	Muhammad Mansha S/O Kaku Khan	45000
17	RGB-7	Muhammad Amin S/O Qasim Khan Bhatti	45000
18	RGB-8	Ghulam Qadir S/O Qasim Ali	45000
19	RGB-9	Mehmood Khan S/O Atta Muhammad	45000
20	RGB-10	Allah Ditta S/O Aziz Ahmad	45000
21	RGB-11	Muhammad Zafar S/O Fateh Muhammad	45000
22	RGB-12	Irshad Bibi W/O Muhammad Sharif	45000
23	RGB-13	Muhammad Hanif S/O Muhammad Azeem	45000
24	RGB-14	Amir Ali Shah S/O Raheem Ali Shah	45000
25	RGB-15	Muhammad Nawaz S/O Ali Muhammad	45000
<b>Total PKR.</b>			<b>1,125,000</b>

**Annex-VIII**

**Severe Agricultural Land Impact Allowance**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>ID No.</b>	<b>Name of AF</b>	<b>Father's Name</b>	<b>Total Land Occupied</b>	<b>Crop Season</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>Total Crop Compensation</b>	<b>Severe Agricultural Land Impact Allowance</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>RGB-2</b>	Manzoor Ahmad	Kaku Khan	0.5	Rabi	Barseem	31016	31016
				0.5	Kharif	Jowar		
<b>2</b>	<b>RGB-3</b>	Muhammad Jehangir	Muhammad Hussain	0.25	Rabi	Barseem	15508	15508

				0.25	Kharif	Jowar		
3	RGB-4	Kaku khan	Chaker Khan	0.25	Rabi	Barseem	15508	15508
				0.25	Kharif	Jowar		
4	RGB-5	Muhammad Akhtar	Kaku Khan	0.25	Rabi	Barseem	15508	15508
				0.25	Kharif	Jowar		
5	RGB-6	Muhammad Mansha	Kaku Khan	0.75	Rabi	Barseem	46524	46524
				0.75	Kharif	Jowar		
6	RGB-7	Muhammad Amin	Qasim Khan Bhatti	2	Rabi	Wheat	131912	131912
				2	Kharif	Jowar		
7	RGB-9	Mehmood Khan	Atta Muhammad	0.75	Rabi	Barseem	46524	46524
				0.75	Kharif	Jowar		
8	RGB-15	Muhammad Nawaz	Ali Muhammad	0.75	Rabi	Barseem	46524	46524
				0.75	Kharif	Jowar		
<b>Total=</b>				<b>11</b>			<b>349025</b>	<b>349025</b>

**Note: Wheat=36.89 Mds/Acre, Rate= 1175/- Monds. Source: Crop Reporting Services (CRS) Punjab and Market Committee respectively.**

**Barseem=479.30/39.5=12.13x25=303.25 Mds/Acre, Rate= 300-350/100 Kg. =3.25x40=PKR 130/Mds. Source CRS and Market Committee Respectively.**

**Jowar=56.2/8.7=6.46x25= 161.50 Mds/Acre, Rate= 325-375=3.5x40=PKR 140/Mds (Source: CRS and Market Committee Respectively.**

Community Structures and Assets										
ID No.	Location	Type of Structure	Structure Affected	Structure Type	Area (Sq. Ft.)			Unit Rate	Estimated Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost of Affected Structures
					W	L	Area (Sq. Ft.)			
1	LGB-11	Masjid	Room	Pacca	16.5	37	610.5	840	512,820	541,820
			Wash room	Pacca	5	5	25	840	21,000	
			Hand Pump				1	8,000	8,000	
2	RGB-16	Bathak Hazrat Khizar	Room	Pacca	13.5	15	202.5	840	170,100	253,100
			Shed	Straw Shedd	15	30	450	120	54,000	
			Hand Pump				2	8,000	16,000	
			Electric Pump				1	12,000	12,000	
			Tandoor				1	1000	1,000	
			<b>Total PKR.</b>							<b>794,920</b>

**Detail of Compensation and Allowances**

Sr. No.	ID No.	Name of AP	Compensation (PKR)		Allowances (PKR)					Total (PKR)
			Structure/ Assets	Crop	Transportation @ 5000/each	Vulnerability @ Rs.15000x3 months	Livelihood @ Rs.15000x3months	Severe Agri. Land Impact	Self Relocation @ Rs.15000 x9months	
1	LGB-1	Muhammad Sharif S/O Ahmed Buksh	108,200	0	5000	45000	45000	0	135000	338,200
2	LGB-2	Muhammad Mukhtiar S/O Muhammad Sharif	91,800	0	5000	45000	45000	0	135000	321,800
3	LGB-3	Muhammad Zafar S/O Muhammad Buksh	213,322	0	5000	45000	45000	0	135000	443,322
4	LGB-4	Abdul Ghaffar S/O Noor Muhammad	785,345	0	5000	0	45000	0	135000	970,345
5	LGB-5	Muhammad Hanif S/O Allah Ditta	339,725	0	5000	45000	45000	0	135000	569,725
6	LGB-6	Muhammad Ashfaq S/O Muhammad Bakhsh	265,540	0	5000	45000	45000	0	135000	495,540
7	LGB-7	Muhammad Dilshad S/O Muhammad Bakhsh	120,440	0	5000	45000	45000	0	135000	350,440
8	LGB-8	Allah Rakha S/O Allah Ditta	306,860	0	5000	0	45000	0	135000	491,860



9	LGB-9	Allah Ditta S/O Basiara	301,220	0	5000	0	45000	0	135000	486,220
10	LGB-10	Muhammad Nadeem S/O Muhammad Shafi	225,284	0	5000	0	45000	0	135000	410,284
11	LGB-11	Masjid	541,820	0	5000	0	0	0	135000	681,820
12	RGB-1	Muhammad Farooq S/O Abdul Aziz	174,120	0	5000	45000	45000	0	135000	404,120
13	RGB-2	Manzoor Ahmad S/O Kaku Khan	277,760	31016	5000		45000	31016	135000	524,792
14	RGB-3	Muhammad Jehangir S/O M, Hussain	549,000	15508	5000	45000	45000	15508	135000	810,016
15	RGB-4	Kaku khan S/O Chaker Khan	179,000	15508	5000	0	45000	15508	135000	395,016
16	RGB-5	Muhammad Akhtar S/O Kaku Khan	659,360	15508	5000	45000	45000	15508	135000	920,376
17	RGB-6	Muhammad Mansha S/O Kaku Khan	340,800	46524	5000	45000	45000	46524	135000	663,848
18	RGB-7	Muhammad Amin S/O Qasim Khan Bhatti	347,200	13191 2	5000	45000	45000	131912	135000	841,024
19	RGB-8	Ghulam Qadir S/O Qasim Ali	171,000	0	5000	45000	45000	0	135000	401,000
20	RGB-9	Mehmood Khan S/O Atta Muhammad	811,062	46524	5000	0	45000	46524	135000	1,089,110
21	RGB-10	Allah Ditta S/O Aziz Ahmad	125,257	0	5000	45000	45000	0	135000	355,257
22	RGB-11	Muhammad Zafar S/O Fateh Muhammad	48,320	0	5000	45000	45000	0	135000	278,320
23	RGB-12	Irshad Bibi W/O Muhammad	197,250	0	5000	45000	45000	0	135000	427,250

		Sharif								
24	RGB-13	Muhammad Hanif S/O Muhammad Azeem	105,920	0	5000	0	45000	0	135000	290,920
25	RGB-14	Amir Ali Shah S/O Raheem Ali Shah	44,000	0	5000	45000	45000	0	135000	274,000
26	RGB-15	Muhammad Nawaz S/O Ali Muhammad	84,000	46524	5000	0	45000	46524	135000	362,048
27	RGB-16	Bathak Hazrat Khizar	253,100	0	5000	0	0	0	135000	393,100
<b>Total cost in PKR.</b>			<b>7,666,705</b>	<b>349,024</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>720,000</b>	<b>1,125,000</b>	<b>349,024</b>	<b>3,645,000</b>	<b>13,989,753</b>

**Annex-VVI: Agreement Between PMO and DPs**

من مضمون سے آمدنی اور اخراجات کا تفصیلی حساب پیش کرنا ہر مقررہ تاریخ میں مندرجہ ذیل  
 وزارت کو پیش کرنا لازمی ہے۔

- 1. مندرجہ ذیل تمام امور کی نگرانی اور نگرانی کے ذریعے، حکومت کے زیر نگرانی تمام امور کو بروقت  
 اور صحیح طریقے پر انجام دینا اور ان کے نتیجے میں ہونے والے اخراجات اور آمدنی کے بارے میں  
 حکومت کو بروقت طور پر اطلاع دینا۔
- 2. مندرجہ ذیل تمام امور کی نگرانی اور نگرانی کے ذریعے، حکومت کے زیر نگرانی تمام امور کو بروقت  
 اور صحیح طریقے پر انجام دینا اور ان کے نتیجے میں ہونے والے اخراجات اور آمدنی کے بارے میں  
 حکومت کو بروقت طور پر اطلاع دینا۔
- 3. مندرجہ ذیل تمام امور کی نگرانی اور نگرانی کے ذریعے، حکومت کے زیر نگرانی تمام امور کو بروقت  
 اور صحیح طریقے پر انجام دینا اور ان کے نتیجے میں ہونے والے اخراجات اور آمدنی کے بارے میں  
 حکومت کو بروقت طور پر اطلاع دینا۔
- 4. مندرجہ ذیل تمام امور کی نگرانی اور نگرانی کے ذریعے، حکومت کے زیر نگرانی تمام امور کو بروقت  
 اور صحیح طریقے پر انجام دینا اور ان کے نتیجے میں ہونے والے اخراجات اور آمدنی کے بارے میں  
 حکومت کو بروقت طور پر اطلاع دینا۔
- 5. مندرجہ ذیل تمام امور کی نگرانی اور نگرانی کے ذریعے، حکومت کے زیر نگرانی تمام امور کو بروقت  
 اور صحیح طریقے پر انجام دینا اور ان کے نتیجے میں ہونے والے اخراجات اور آمدنی کے بارے میں  
 حکومت کو بروقت طور پر اطلاع دینا۔

\_\_\_\_\_   
 وزیر کھیتی باڑی اور نگرانی

\_\_\_\_\_   
 ڈائریکٹر

R5A-05 حصار قصبه در کوهستان  
 R5A-06 حصار قصبه در کوهستان  
 R5A-07 حصار قصبه در کوهستان  
 R5A-08 حصار قصبه در کوهستان  
 R5A-09 حصار قصبه در کوهستان  
 R5A-10 حصار قصبه در کوهستان  
 R5A-11 حصار قصبه در کوهستان  
 R5A-12 حصار قصبه در کوهستان  
 R5A-13 حصار قصبه در کوهستان  
 R5A-14 حصار قصبه در کوهستان  
 R5A-15 حصار قصبه در کوهستان

محکمہ تعمیرات عامہ اسلام آباد کی ایکٹ  
کی سہولت پائلٹ اسلام آباد

جلد نمبر 1

1۔ اس کے تحت کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی (25)۔

اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ جاری کی گئی

محکمہ تعمیرات عامہ	محکمہ تعمیرات عامہ
1۔ اس کے تحت کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی (25)۔	1۔ اس کے تحت کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی (25)۔
2۔ اس کے تحت کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی (25)۔	2۔ اس کے تحت کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی (25)۔
3۔ اس کے تحت کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی (25)۔	3۔ اس کے تحت کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی (25)۔
4۔ اس کے تحت کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی (25)۔	4۔ اس کے تحت کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی (25)۔
5۔ اس کے تحت کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی (25)۔	5۔ اس کے تحت کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی (25)۔

یہ تمام شرائط سے پہلے کی گئی ہیں اور ان کے تحت کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی ہیں۔

محکمہ تعمیرات عامہ اسلام آباد  
محکمہ تعمیرات عامہ اسلام آباد  
محکمہ تعمیرات عامہ اسلام آباد

1-  $R_{58-01}$   $L_{58-01}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 1  
 2-  $R_{58-02}$   $L_{58-02}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 2  
 3-  $R_{58-03}$   $L_{58-03}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 3  
 4-  $R_{58-04}$   $L_{58-04}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 4  
 5-  $R_{58-05}$   $L_{58-05}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 5  
 6-  $R_{58-06}$   $L_{58-06}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 6  
 7-  $R_{58-07}$   $L_{58-07}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 7  
 8-  $R_{58-08}$   $L_{58-08}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 8  
 9-  $R_{58-09}$   $L_{58-09}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 9  
 10-  $R_{58-10}$   $L_{58-10}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 10  
 11-  $R_{58-11}$   $L_{58-11}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 11  
 12-  $R_{58-12}$   $L_{58-12}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 12  
 13-  $R_{58-13}$   $L_{58-13}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 13  
 14-  $R_{58-14}$   $L_{58-14}$   $\text{Citrullus colocynthis}$  - 14



Government of Karnataka  
 Department of Health and Family Welfare  
 Regional Director, Child Health, Mysore  
 1st Floor, 1st Stage, Mysore  
 Karnataka  
 India  
 Phone: 0824-2333333  
 Fax: 0824-2333333  
 Website: www.khfw.kar.nic.in

**REHABILITATION AND OPERATIONS OF SANITARIUM  
 ESTABLISHMENT OF 2<sup>nd</sup> INTER SERVICE MEDICAL COMMITTEE (GRC-1)**

**NOTIFICATION**

In pursuance of recommendation of the Reconstituted Panel of Senior Surgeons, Mysore, the Government Medical Committee (GRC) for Sanitary Engineers, constituted with the following composition, is directed to address and resolve the issues resulting from the various technical (CA) interventions/consultings.

1. Deputy Project Director, District Hospital, Mysore - Convener
2. District Social and Environmental Officer - Member
3. Deputy Project Director, District Hospital, Mysore - Member
4. Environmental Officer - Member
5. Sanitary Engineer - Member
6. Representative of District Sanitary Engineers Committee - Member

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Inter Service Medical Committee will resolve any queries and issues of engineers of the establishment, Mysore, that are not resolved at the local level by the 1<sup>st</sup> Inter Service Medical Committee. The committee shall have the scope of the assigned services including project of construction, repairs, in consultation, provision of other allowances as well as temporary employment with the contractor and signing of the same.

  
 Head Project Director  
 GRC-1, Mysore

- Copies of notice is forwarded for information to:
- Deputy Project Director, District Hospital, Mysore, Karnataka, India.
  - District Social and Environmental Officer, District Hospital, Mysore, Karnataka, India.
  - Deputy Project Director, District Hospital, Mysore, Karnataka, India.
  - Environmental Officer, District Hospital, Mysore, Karnataka, India.
  - Sanitary Engineer, District Hospital, Mysore, Karnataka, India.
  - Chairman, District Sanitary Engineers Committee, Mysore, Karnataka, India.