

Resettlement Plan

October 2017

PAK: Peshawar Sustainable Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Project Reach 3: Aman Chowk to Hayatabad

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Peshawar Sustainable Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Project

Resettlement Plan Reach 3 (Aman Chowk to Hayatabad)

October 2017

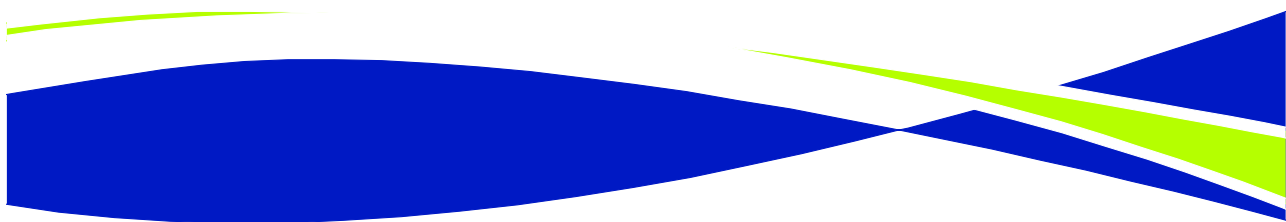


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Abbreviations

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| ADB | – | Asian Development Bank |
| AHs | – | affected households |
| BRT | – | bus rapid transit |
| DP | – | displaced person |
| DSC | – | Design and Supervision Consultants |
| EA | – | Executing Agency |
| EM | – | Entitlement Matrix |
| EMP | – | Environmental Management Plan |
| GAP | – | Gender Action Plan |
| GoKP | – | Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan |
| GRC | – | Grievance Redress Committee |
| GRM | – | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| IA | – | implementing agency |
| LRP | – | Livelihood Restoration Plan |
| LAA | – | Land Acquisition Act |
| RP | – | Resettlement Plan |
| M&E | – | monitoring and evaluation |
| NGO | – | non-governmental organization |
| PDA | – | Peshawar Development Authority |
| PSBRTCP | – | Peshawar Sustainable Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Project PDA |
| PKR | – | Pakistan Rupee |
| PMU | – | Project Management Unit |
| PTCL | – | Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation Limited |
| SNGL | – | Sui Northern Gas Company Limited |
| SPS | – | ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) |
| SRS | – | Social and Resettlement Staff |
| STRPI | – | Social Team for Resettlement Plan Implementation |
| TMTD | – | Transport and Mass Transit Department |
| TPC | – | TransPeshawar Company |
| ROW | – | Right of Way |
| TEVTA | – | Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority |

Glossary

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Affected Household | All members of a household operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project. |
| Affected Households | All members of a household operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project. |
| Compensation | Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project due to land acquisition at the time the asset needs to be replaced. |
| Cut-off-date | The date used to determine if persons without legal or recognizable rights on the affected land will be eligible for resettlement assistance. For the Reach 2, the cut-off date is 20th August 2017 , the completion date of the censuses of project-displaced persons (for the impacts identified at the detailed design stage due to change in the BRT route considered the cut-off date). Persons who occupy or build structures in the project alignment after these cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance for their affected assets and will not be provided with rehabilitation assistance. |
| Displaced persons | The titleholders / the persons in whose name the project-affected businesses registered/who run the business and who are authorized to receive the resettlement assistance granted for the loss business locations. |
| Entitlement | Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category. |
| Household | Household means all persons living and eating together as a single social unit and cooking from the same kitchen whether or not related to each other. |
| Income restoration assistance | Support to restore and/or improve the incomes of displaced persons through allowances and provision of alternative means of income generation. |
| Involuntary Resettlement | Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs the displaced persons give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement. |
| Implementing agency | Agency, public or private, that is responsible for planning, design, and implementation of a development project. |
| Income Restoration | Income Restoration means re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of DPs to a minimum of the pre-project level. |
| Involuntary resettlement | Development project results in unavoidable resettlement losses that such as those for the vendors that have been displaced and have no option but to rebuild their lives, incomes and asset bases elsewhere. |
| Kanal | A kanal is a traditional unit of land area in Pakistan. This is equivalent to about 505.857 square meters. |
| Land acquisition | Land acquisition means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes in return for fair compensation. |
| Meaningful consultation | 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 displaced persons; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of displaced persons and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| | issues. |
| Rehabilitation assistance | Support provided to displaced persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre-project living standards and quality of life. |
| Relocation assistance | Support provided to persons who are physically displaced by a project. Relocation assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to the displaced persons during their relocation. It may also include cash allowances that compensate displaced persons for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days. |
| Replacement Cost | Cost of replacing lost assets and incomes, including cost of transactions. It is the open/fair market value of a project affected property. For agriculture land, this includes reference to land of equal size, type and productive potential in the vicinity of the affected land and land preparation costs where required. For houses and other buildings, this includes reference to the market price of materials and labour, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and buildings. |
| Resettlement | Resettlement is a general term related to land acquisition and compensation for loss of asset whether it involves actual relocation, loss of land, shelter, assets or other means of livelihood. |
| Vulnerable Household | The households disproportionately affected by land acquisition and resettlement, including non-titleholders/informal users of land, marginal farmers/agriculture tenants or those who become marginal as a result of land acquisition that include the affected households below the poverty line, the landless, informal business operators/vendors, refugees, internally displaced persons, elderly, disabled and female headed households. |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Description

1. The Peshawar Sustainable Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Project (PSBRTC) will contribute to the development of a sustainable urban transport system in Peshawar. The project outcome will be to improve public transport in Peshawar, directly benefiting a population of at least 0.5 million. The project will consist of two interlinked outputs: (i) full restructuring of a 24.65-kilometer (KM) BRT corridor, which is 16+302 KM at grade and 8+348 KM elevated, 5+279 KM underpass u turns including BRT dedicated lanes, mixed traffic lanes, bicycle lanes, parking lanes facility at 39 stretches, sidewalks, green areas, 32 bus stations, 2 depots on eastern and western side, 1 staging station, 2 U-turns flyover, 24 pedestrian bridges (including 1 with access through a tunnel), 8 feeder routes and 102 off corridor bus stations, sub-bus stations (# are not known yet), energy-efficient streetlights and proper drainage to climate-proof the BRT infrastructure; and (ii) effective project management and sustainable BRT operations through institutional and organizational developments. The project will provide an integrated bus rapid transit (BRT) corridor, focusing on accessibility, passenger time savings and alleviating congestion for car users, and reducing vehicle operating cost and carbon emissions, which will in turn help make Peshawar safer, more liveable, and would foster gender equity.

2. As part of the Detailed Design Works, MM Pakistan (MMP) was contracted by Peshawar Development Agency (PDA) in May 2017 in order to update the draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) (which was prepared by following the preliminary design of Peshawar BRT and approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in April 2017) into civil works package wise LARPs/RPs based on the detailed design.

3. In order to ease the approval, implementation and monitoring processes, the land acquisition and resettlement requirements of the Project are documented separately for each civil works package, resulting in a set of reports as below in ES-1:

Table ES-1: Resettlement Related Plans/Reports prepared for Civil Works Construction Packages

| Civil Works Construction Package | Description | Relevant Reports for Land Acquisition and Resettlement |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| BRT Main Corridor | | |
| 1 | Package 1 Reach 1 (Chamkani Mor to Firdous Cinema) | LARP |
| 2 | Reach 2 (Firdous Cinema to Aman Chowk) | Resettlement Plan (RP) |
| 3 | Reach 3 (Aman Chowk to Hayatabad) | Resettlement Plan |
| Building Packages | | |
| 5 | Eastern Bus Depot | LARP |
| 6 | Staging Facility | RP |
| 4 | Western Bus Depot | No LAR Impacts |

4. This Resettlement Plan (RP) prepared for Civil Works Construction Package 3, Reach 3 (Aman Chowk to Hayatabad). The total length of Reach 3 is 11+815 KM. The following chapters provide information on the required resettlement and accompanying economic losses with a view to minimize, mitigate and compensate these impacts in line with the ADB policies.

B. Limitations of the Report

5. The BRT Peshawar Project is a fast track project which is designed and implemented with strict time limitations. Lack of sufficient time has created limitations in the preparation of this report which needs to be dealt with during the implementation. These limitations are that the exact locations and technical designs of PSBRTCP Reach 3 allied structures i.e. out of total length of R-3 is 11+800, length of elevated structure 2+694, length of underpass U-turns 2+166, bus station (14), flyovers BRT elevated tracks (03.), independent pedestrian bridges (12), parking lane stretches (21), the chainage where very limited area will be left between the mixed traffic and the building walls, the off -corridor bus stops and sub-bus stations (numbers are not known yet) are either finalized at very late stage of detailed design or very close to being finalized at the time of finalization of this RP, hence their impacts could not be studied. The design team is committed to avoid any displacement impacts of these allied structures. The Social and Resettlement staff (SRS) under Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC) will study the impacts of those allied structures that fall under Reach 3, soon after finalization of their locations and technical designs during initial phase of the project implementation and addendum to this RP will be prepared and submitted to PDA for endorsement and then to ADB for review and approval.

6. The only displacement impact in Reach 3 will occur between 4+375 and 4+400. However, the chainage where very limited area is left between the mixed traffic and the building walls (as commented in Table 3) should also be investigated once more before implementation to avoid any potential impacts.

C. Resettlement Plan Related Procedures and Conditionalities

7. The clearing of the right-of-way (ROW) and initiation of civil works in sections with resettlement impacts at Reach 3 is conditional to following conditions:

- i. allocation of the required funds for the implementation of updated RP by the GoKP and transfer of funds to PDA for payment of resettlement assistance;
- ii. approval of the updated RP by ADB, and its disclosure to the public;
- iii. full payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and allowances to Displaced Persons (DPs). Payments will be monitored by an external party. The impacts of BRT allied structures and at the chainage where very limited width will be left between the mixed traffic and the building walls in Reach 3 will be studied after finalization of their locations and designs at initial stage of the project implementation and an addendum(s) to this RP will be prepared and submitted to PDA for review and endorsement and then to ADB for review and approval. The detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan will be

developed at initial phase of the project and implemented during the construction phase.

D. Summary of Resettlement Impacts

8. The restructuring/construction of the Reach 3 will not cause any physical impacts outside of the RoW. Only at the Spin Jamaat location where 7 static vendors who run their micro businesses within the ROW will be affected temporarily during construction phase.

E. Consultation and Participation

9. An informal individual and many informal group discussions have been conducted with road-side vendors. A formal consultation and negotiation process was carried out from 1 August 2016 to 20 August 2017 to address resettlement issues of vendors. A formal organized meeting/workshop was held during which the vendors were informed about the entitlement matrix including compensation amount to be given to them. The concerns of stakeholders and vendors have been incorporated in the RP. Consultation with DPs and other stakeholders will be continued during project implementation.

F. Entitlements

10. Eligibility to receive resettlement assistance was limited by a **cut-off date of 20 August 2017**, the date of completion of the DPs census. Vendors moving into the ROW or proposed lands for BRT infrastructure after this date will not be entitled to any compensation and resettlement assistance or rehabilitation. However, any DPs not covered in the census can be enlisted during the implementation of the RP subject to presentation of sufficient proof of their existence at the said location before the cut-off-date. They will be asked to provide attested copies of their identification cards signed by the elected representative of city government and identification of such DPs will also be verified by a minimum of 5 DPs above the age of 18 year. The Social Team for Implementation of Resettlement (STRPI) of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Social and resettlement staff (SRS) of the Design and Supervision consultants (DSC) will be responsible for the verification process.

11. A number of measures for restoration of livelihood and rehabilitation of vendors have been defined in the RP. These include:

- i. Transition allowance (equal to 6 months of 1 minimum official wage);
- ii. Vulnerability allowance (equal to three months of minimum official wage);
- iii. Right to shift to alternative locations for vendors to continue economic activity during and after the period of PSBRTC construction;
- iv. Consideration of family members of affected households for employment opportunities during project implementation and operations (if applicable) and opportunity to benefit from livelihood restoration program;

¹ PKR15000/month, the official minimum rate of wages notified by Directorate of Labor, Minimum Wages Board, Government of KPK on 27 May 2017 with effect from 1 July 2017

12. It is expected that the above-mentioned measures will provide necessary means to the affected vendors to re-establish their livelihoods. Their situation will be monitored during implementation and if needs arise they may be incorporated into the livelihood restoration programme of the Project.

G. Information Disclosure

13. The RP will be disclosed on the websites of ADB and PDA and/or the project; and the full RP in English and Urdu will be made available at key accessible and convenient locations including offices of TMTD, city government, district administration, Peshawar Development Authority (PDA), Urban Policy Unit of Planning and Development Department (P&DD), concerned sections of P&DD, and other places convenient to the DPs and will be disseminated through localized means of communication. An information brochure in Urdu containing a summary of the RP will be prepared and distributed to all DPs. The STRPI of PIU and SRS of Design and Supervision Consultants will hold meetings with DPs along the corridor and make them aware of important aspects of the RP, their entitlements, LRP, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) through face-to-face communication.

H. Grievance Redress Mechanism

14. A three-tier GRM has been designed to provide a time-bound, early, transparent and fair resolution for DPs and stakeholder grievances. The PIU will undertake public awareness campaigns on the GRM. All complaints received verbally or in writing will be properly documented and recorded in the Complaint Management Register(s). In addition, an easy-to-access web-based GRM will be implemented.

I. Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building for Resettlement Plan Implementation

15. Peshawar Development Authority is the Implementing Agency of this RP. PDA will be responsible for day to day implementation/operations of the RP, and will establish adequate and appropriate systems for RP implementation including institutional arrangements, internal monitoring and reporting. PDA will also manage functions of consultants, contractors, operators and other relevant parties regarding social safeguards management.

16. The Design Supervision Consultants will carry out the supervision, of the project, including social and environmental management and supervision and monitoring of RP implementation.

J. Budget for RP Implementation

17. Compensation of the seven vendors will cost PKR 980000 (USD 9333). For unforeseen impacts, the project will spare a contingency budget of PKR 98000 increasing the total budget to PKR 1078000 (USD 10266). There are few DPs in Reach 3, it was not found necessary to establish a separate administrative budget for this Section. The administrative costs of Reach 3 will be paid through the budget of Reach 1.

18. The payments of resettlement assistance will be disbursed through Finance Department of PDA with the support of STRPI of PDA.

K. Implementation Schedule of Resettlement Plan:

19. The expected duration of implementation of this RP is one month starting from 4th week of Oct 2017 and ending 4th week of Nov 2017 except Livelihood Restoration Program, which will continue until its completion.

L. Internal and External Monitoring of RP Implementation and Evaluation

20. The internal monitoring of RP implementation will be the responsibility of the PDA through Social and Resettlement Staff of PIU and with the support of resettlement staff under Design and Supervision Consultants. The PDA shall submit the RP internal monitoring reports to ADB on 6-monthly basis during project implementation.

21. The PMU will engage the services of a firm/NGO or an individual expert, with approval of ADB, to undertake semi-annual external monitoring of RP implementation. An evaluation of outcomes of the RP will be carried out after completion of RP implementation to assess whether activities achieved their objectives. All resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to the public.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope the Resettlement Plan

1. The Peshawar Sustainable Rapid Bus Transit Corridor Project (PSBRTCP) aims at establishing a rapid bus transit corridor to improve Peshawar’s urban transport system and helping to improve living standards by providing an alternative transportation system to its residents. It aims at organizing urban growth and public space along the selected corridor through integration of land-use and transport planning (transit-oriented development), making the city more pleasant to live in, providing a holistic solution for integrated urban mobility, and bearing a demonstration value as no modern mass transit system exists in Peshawar yet.

2. As part of the Detailed Design Works, MM Pakistan (MMP) was contracted by Peshawar Development Agency (PDA) in May 2017 in order to update the draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) prepared at the stage of Preliminary Design, approved by Asian Development Bank (ADB) in April 2017, into civil works package wise LARPs/RPs, by incorporating the changes made at the stage of detailed design.

3. As per the requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), the Project is committed to identify the economic and physical displacement impacts of the PSBRTC Project and ensuring that the livelihoods and living standards of displaced persons are improved or at least restored to pre-project (physical and/or economic) levels and that the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved.

4. In order to ease the approval, implementation and monitoring processes, the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) requirements of the Project are documented separately for each civil package, resulting in a set of reports as shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Resettlement Related Plans/Reports prepared for Civil Construction Packages

| Civil Works Package | Project Component | Relevant Reports for Land Acquisition and Resettlement |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Reach 1 | LARP |
| 2 | Reach 2 | Resettlement Plan (RP) |
| 3 | Reach 3 | Resettlement Plan (RP) |
| 4 | Western Bus Depot | No LAR Impacts |
| 5 | Eastern Bus Depot | LARP |
| 6 | Staging Facility | Resettlement Plan (RP) |

5. This report presents Resettlement Plan (RP) of Civil Construction Package 3 for Reach 3. The following chapters provide information on the accompanying economic and physical losses to the affected persons (DPs) with a view to minimize, mitigate and compensate these impacts in line with the ADB policies.

1.2 Limitations of the Report

6. The PSBRTC Project is a fast track project which is designed and implemented with strict time limitations. Lack of sufficient time has created a number of limitations in the preparation of this report, which needs to be dealt with during the implementation. These limitations include:

- The exact locations and technical designs of PSBRTC Project allied structures i.e. length of elevated structure 2+220, 5-underpasses length 2+116, bus station (32), Hayatabad flyover loop (0+494), independent pedestrian bridges (13), parking lane stretches (21), the chainage where very limited area will be left between the mixed traffic and the building walls, off-corridor bus stops and sub-bus stations (numbers are not known yet) are either finalized at very late stage of detailed design or very close to being finalized at the time of finalization of this RP, hence their impacts could not be studied. While the design team is committed to avoid any displacement impacts of these allied structures. The Social and Resettlement staff (SRS) under Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC) will study the impacts of those allied structures that fall under Reach 3, soon after finalization of their locations and technical designs, at initial phase of the project implementation and addendums to this RP will be prepared and submitted to PDA for endorsement and then to ADB for review and approval.

1.3 Resettlement Plan Related Procedures and Conditionalities

7. The clearing of the right-of-way (ROW) and initiation of civil works in sections with resettlement impacts at Reach 3 is conditional to following conditions:

- allocation of the required funds for the implementation of updated RP by the GoKP and transfer of funds to PDA for payment of resettlement assistance;
- approval of the updated RP by ADB, and its disclosure to the public;
- full payment of resettlement assistance and allowances to Displaced Persons (DPs). The impacts of BRT corridor and allied structures in Reach 3 will be studied after finalization of their locations and designs at initial stage of the project implementation and an addendum(s) to this RP will be prepared and submitted to PDA for endorsement and then to ADB for review and approval. The detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed at an initial phase of the project implementation and will be implemented during the construction phase.

1.4 Project Alignment and Division of Civil Construction Packages

8. The BRT corridor has a total length of approximately 31 KM out of which 26 KM will be built in phase 1 (EPCM scope) and 5 KM in phase 2. Due to its massive scale, the project is divided into six construction packages as listed in Table 2. The map of Reaches is provided in Annex 1 and the construction packages are briefly explained below.

Table 2: Division of BRT Peshawar Civil Construction Packages

| No. | Reach | Construction Package | | Chainage | | Length (m) | Impacts |
|-----|---------|----------------------|----------------|----------|--------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Start | End | Start | End | | |
| 1 | Reach 1 | Eastern Bus Depot | Firdous cinema | 0+000 | 6+943 | 6965 | Permanent and temporary LAR impacts |
| 2 | Reach 2 | Firdous cinema | Aman Chowk | 0+000 | 5+800 | 5800 | Temporary LAR Impacts |
| 3 | Reach 3 | Aman Chowk | Hayatabad | 0+000 | 11+811 | 11811 | Temporary LAR Impacts |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Western Bus Depot | Located at Hayatabad Phase- 3 | Hayatabad Phase-3 | 7+290 | 7+400 | 110 | No LAR Impacts |
| 5 | Eastern Bus Depot | Chamkani (village Sardar Garhi) | Chamkani (village Sardar Garhi) | 0+005 | 0+556 | 551 | Permanent LAR impacts |
| 6 | Staging Facility | Dubgary Gardens | Dubgary Gardens | 1+815 | 1+845 | 30 | Temporary LAR impacts |

Civil Works Construction Package 1: Reach 1 (Chamkani to Firdous Cinema)

9. The BRT corridor starts near Chamkani Mor/crossing and Sardar Garhi and Hargooni villages' junction with G.T. Road / Northern by Pass. The route goes along the G.T. Road at grade until the junction with Ashraf Road at Hashtnagri. The Hashtnagri underpass will be remodelled and refurbished by integrating this Underpass to Bus Station 7 to provide access to the station. After passing the Firdous underpass, Reach 1 ends in front of the Firdous Cinema. The Firdous Underpass needs to be demolished.

Civil Works Construction Package 2: Reach 2 (Firdous Cinema to Aman Chowk)

10. Reach 2 remains in the immediate city centre and is the most crowded section of the route. It starts at the Firdous Cinema, turns at left by using the existing Malik Saad Shaheed flyover at the back of LRH hospital, passes from the Soekarno Chowk/ Road and Shoba Chowk as an elevated section. On the Railway Road, the elevated BRT section turns right to cross the railway lines and comes in front of the Railway Station near Peshawar Press Club. The BRT continues elevated over SM Road, cross Mall Road and comes down at grade near Peshawar Club on Sir Syed Road. It then turns right into Khyber Road and goes underground at Aman Chowk. The Reach 2 ends just after Aman Chowk.

Civil Works Construction Package 3: Reach 3 (Aman Chowk to Hayatabad)

11. The Reach 3 starts after Aman Chowk, mainly at grade except when there are U-turns proposed for the mixed traffic, where BRT goes underground as an underpass. The corridor goes at grade through University Road and Jamrud Road until it turns left onto an elevated portion before Babe-Peshawar, crossing the existing water channel (also called Khwar) near Habib Jalib Road towards Tatara Park and joins Ring Road in Hayatabad at grade. After Tatara Park, the BRT corridor is at grade until it goes into a U-turn for BRT corridor on Jamrud Road.

Civil Works Construction Package 4: Western Bus Depot

12. The Western Bus Depot will be located in Reach 3. GoKP will provide 30 kanal (1.5 hectare) of land for the construction of the Western Bus Depot from a land of 190 kanal which was previously spared for constructing a sewage treatment plant but was not used and abandoned. The depot will be designed to accommodate up to 250 buses with different

types and will have vehicles washing area, parking space, workshop, warehouse, rest area and small office for staff.

Civil Works Construction Package 5: Eastern Bus Depot

13. The Eastern Bus Depot (EBS) has been planned to be constructed on the land of village Sardar Garhi, UC- Watt Pagaa, for this purpose 174.4 kanal (8.822 hectares) of private agriculture land will be acquired located at the junction of Northern Bypass Grant Trunk Road (GT Road) and Motorway, near Chamkani. The District Revenue Department has already started process of acquisition of this land under the land acquisition Act 1894 and has completed the process of section 4 in March 2016 and section 5 in October 2016, but further process of land acquisition has being held due to non-release of funds to PDA by GoKP. The depot is designed for parking of 250 buses, vehicles washing area, parking space, workshop, and warehouse, commercial area with 56 shops, a rest area and a small office for staff.

Civil Works Construction Package 6: Staging Facility

14. The Staging Station is located in Reach 2 at the Dubgari Gardens on Railway Road which is located in the middle of BRT. This staging station facility will be used for parking of buses during off-peak hours, a portion of fleet will be put off-service on a stand-by mode, ready to be deployed during peak hours. It is designed as a multi-story parking facility, as on the ground floor there will be bus parking facility (road level) and a commercial area with 55 shops. Similarly on first-floor, park and ride facility will be provided and a commercial area with 57 shops, on 3rd floor the office of Trans Peshawar will be constructed.

1.5 Proposed Project Activities and Project Components

15. The project includes construction of dedicated BRT system with seven BRT feeder routes integrated with main corridor covering major trip generation areas of the city are: Charsada Road, Warsak Road, Kohat Road, Bara Road, Ring Road, and Jamrud Road. The Peshawar BRT system has following major features:

- 68 Km Feeder bus route service
- 102 High standard Bus Stops at feeder routes with shelter, and advanced passenger information system (bus stops will be developed wherever there is land availability and will be located along the 8 proposed direct-service routes for off-corridor segments with ranging distance of 300 to 500 meters)
- 383 buses of 9m, 12m and 18m BRT buses
- Development of 20 kanal of commercial area with shops at staging facility,
- Construction of total 31 BRT stations (toilets separately for men and women at all stations as well as rest rooms all along the corridor at different locations),
- 3 types of pedestrian access to bus stations (at grade, pedestrian bridge and tunnel)

- A 6+1 storey commercial plaza at staging station (Dabgari Gardens) and 5 story building commercial plaza located at Hayatabad bus depot.,
- Bike share system with exclusive bike lane,
- Pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure improvement all along the corridor.
- 12 station access pedestrian bridges will be of steel construction with 4 concrete pedestrian bridges with shopping area,
- Variable message signs system on all feeder roads.

16. In addition to above features, main BRT corridor include innovative stations design equipped with public facilities like parking for bicycles, and water filtration plant; Secondly Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) is promoted to create a healthy liveable environment, for which, sidewalk provisions, pedestrian crossing bridges, and pedestrian only tunnels with commercial shops are provided at different locations.

1.6 Technical Parameters of the BRT Reach 3 Corridor

Reach-3 Route Length:

- Reach-3 total length: 11+800
- BRT elevated tracks: 2+694
- At grade: 6+940
- 5-Underpass length: 2+166
- Pedestrian bridges: 12
- Parking lane stretches: 21

Stations:

- Total: 14 stations (at-grade: 13 stations, elevated: 1 station)

Minimum curve radius:

- Main Grand Trunk Road 120 m, and on intersections 12 m with tight curve with speed of maximum 20km/h

Maximum gradient:

- 4.5% on ramps

Dedicated Lane Structure

Lane Width

- Between stations: 3.5 meter

- At stations: 3.2 meter (passing lane), 3.2 meter (stopping lane)

Pavement type:

- Plain cement concrete for BRT and flexible Asphalt Pavement for mixed traffic carriageway and service roads.

Platform Length and width

17. Platform length varies dependent on station size. Each sub-stop for stations can accommodate two (02) types of different buses at any time. A maximum of four (04) buses of any specification can stop at any one (01) station per station.

1.7 Construction Camps and Work Force

18. The construction activity is spanned over approximately 06 months. There shall be a number of contracts for a variety of works. The selected contractor shall have the option to select suitable site(s) located near the project sites to establish labour camp(s). If private land is selected, the contractor shall enter into contract with the private owner and will store the land before vacation. The work bases shall be setup by the contractor in consultation with the PDA engineering team and STRPI, and DSC. Essential for the work bases is easy approach, availability of a suitable place for temporary storage of material and availability of water for construction in the vicinity. Presence of shade from trees close to the work base(s) can add to the comfort of the labour while taking rest during the hot season.

1.8 Reach 3 Construction Schedule

19. The project construction phase is expected to last in 6 months with the activity expected to commence in the fourth quarter of 2017 and to be completed by the 3rd quarter of 2018, as the contract period for Reach 3 is for 6 months.

1.9 Justification and Need for Project

20. Peshawar city is greatly in need of a good quality mass transit system for its residents, who face many logistical difficulties on a daily basis. The major issues in the Peshawar public transport sector are as follows:

- Passengers are exposed to serious accidents due to poor driving behaviour, particularly during the boarding and alighting of passengers from vehicles
- Buses are poorly maintained and lead to high consumption of fuel
- Bus stops are non-existent and buses stop randomly whenever a passenger is standing on the route
- Buses are overcrowded, and at times passengers are hanging from the bus railings
- Conductors are rude and offensive
- Drivers and conductors are at times under substance abuse whilst on duty

21. Although there are many reasons to justify the need for BRT in Peshawar, the main objective of implementing the proposed project is to provide socially and gender inclusive public transport services and comfort to passengers and also be efficient and timesaving. BRT lanes can increase the bus travel speed and it should be built on a corridor where many public transport users travel and endure delays.

22. The proposed BRT project is expected to mitigate congestion for car users, especially in areas where buses block entire roads to pick up passengers. A BRT system generally gives priority to public transport passengers, but can also greatly improve conditions for mixed traffic by solving the congestion problem caused by stopping buses. BRT is an effective way to use space to move people. One BRT lane of 3.5 meters can move up to 10,000 passengers per hour in one direction, whereas three (03) traffic lanes of 3 meters wide can only move a total of 4,500 to 6,000 people per hour (high capacity passenger) in one direction.

23. The BRT project can be used as an opportunity to restructure the entire public transport industry, from minibus, buses, wagons etc. With the BRT implementation, the government will have more bargaining power to reform the public transport in Peshawar. BRT could be used as an opportunity to bring professional bus operating companies to run in Peshawar and show the best practice model to the existing operators.

24. A positive impact on the environment is expected from the proposed BRT project due to the use of a cleaner and more fuel-efficient fleet as well as reduction in vehicular exhaust emissions because of reduction in distance travelled by private vehicles. There are also a number of economic benefits associated with the proposed BRT project due to the timesaving of both the public transport and private vehicle passengers. In addition, since there is no formal bus industry yet in the city, the BRT will open up formal employment associated with the BRT.

25. In comparison to rail based mass transit system, BRT offers flexibility and is easy to expand. Dedicated BRT lanes can increase bus travel speed significantly.

1.10 Measures to Minimize Resettlement

26. All possible efforts were made to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts by avoiding private land acquisition and utilization of full ROW, where a large number of commercial, residential, community and public structures encroached in the ROW. The detailed design was developed based on facade-to-façade/available width of ROW and adjustments to the design were made to minimize adverse social and resettlement impacts. The BRT corridor of impact within the available width of government owned ROW under the administration of different departments, i.e., Peshawar Development Authority (PDA), Peshawar Cantonment Board (PCB) and Communication and Works Department (C&W). The suggestions of stakeholders were incorporated in the design, where it was technically feasible. In the recent past, most of the encroachments had been cleared from BRT route, roads are widened, green belts and foot paths had been constructed, but still permanent public and private structures exist in the ROW. Adjustment to the detailed design was made to avoid demolition of most of these structures.

1.10.1 Design Alternatives to Minimize Resettlement Impacts

27. The construction of BRT road and stations will be restricted to existing road and available width of the ROW, and there will be no acquisition of private land for the alignment of main BRT road. The detail design was prepared to avoid and minimize resettlement impacts without compromising on the objectives of the project and design of the BRT road.

1.10.2 Geometrics

28. Figures 1 and 2 illustrates how impacts to private land and properties were minimized through modification of geometrics at locations with limited ROW or land availability along specific stretches.

1.10.3 Cross-Sections

29. At cross-sections where there are no resettlement issues, the maximum available width of ROW 250 feet (ft.) is planned to utilize, while in areas with resettlement, cross sections were reduced up to minimum width of 33 ft. The green belts have been reduced at some points and may have to be altogether eliminated. The service roads at some places have been retained or merged into motorized traffic. A typical cross-section of BRT is shown in Figure 18 below.

Figure 1: Typical Cross Section of Peshawar BRT

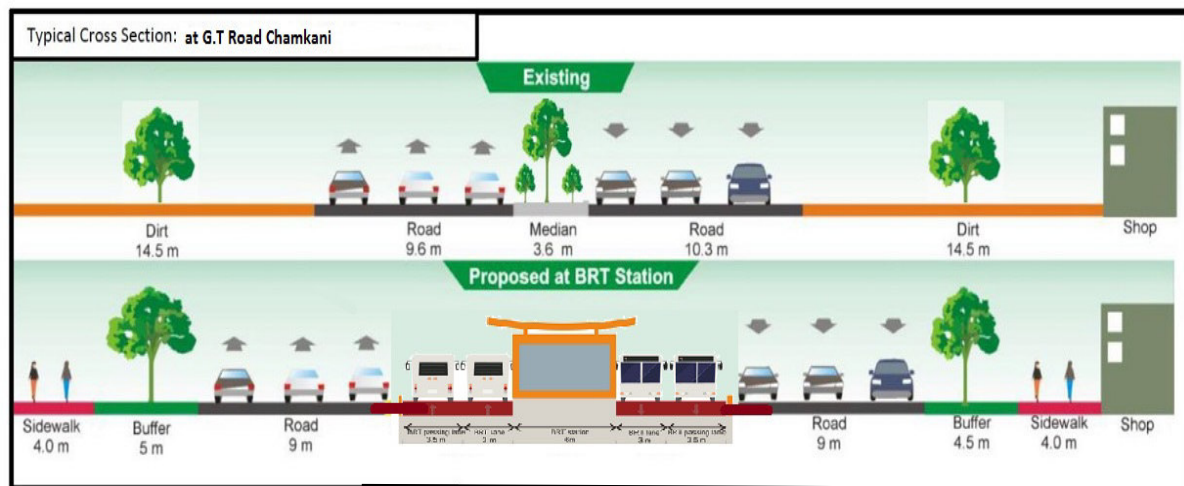
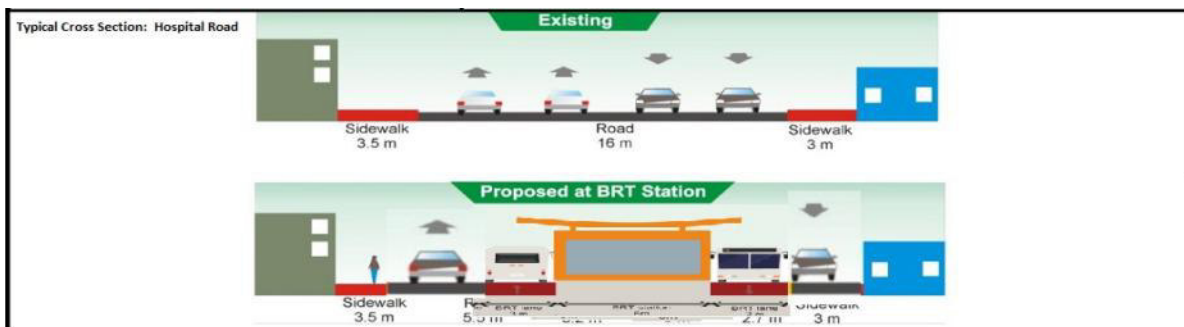


Figure 2: Typical Cross Section of Bus Station



1.10.4 Bus Stations

30. The final detail design for Reach-3 proposes a total of 14 bus stations (1 elevated and 13 at grade) with an average of 922 meter distance. The longest station to station distance is 1,620 meters and lowest is 530 meters. At BRT stations, land acquisition was avoided through design of the stations in a physically staggered fashion, which also enables provision of an additional lane for overtaking BRT buses; the length of longest bus station is 205 meters while shortest one is 55 meters.

1.10.5 Alternatives for Public Amenities

31. Public transport amenities, such as crossing ramps, passenger bus stops with sheds, pedestrian signals, DPs, and street signage and signboards have been incorporated in the design where required, especially near main settlements and busy commercial areas.

2 Scope of Resettlement in Reach 3

32. The restructuring/construction of Reach 3 will cause minor resettlement impacts, only 7 roadside static vendors will be displaced temporarily during the construction phase, using the government owned ROW to run their micro businesses, located at Spin Jamaat. The names of these affected vendors with necessary detail are provided in Annex 3. The GIS map of the Reach 3 resettlement impacts is provided in Annex 2. The infrastructure development in Reach 3 includes BRT dedicated lanes including ambulance use of BRT at a certain route, mixed traffic lanes, bicycle lanes, 0+494 KM Hayatabad elevated loop from chainage 11+553 to 11+800, 2+200 BRT elevated tracks, of 2+116 length 5-underpass U-turn length, 12 Pedestrian bridges, 21 parking lane stretches, 14 bus stations (1 elevated), while number of sub-bus stations and sub-bus stops are not known yet.

33. The chainage wise assessment of impacts for Reach 3 is presented in Table 3. As shown in the table, the only displacement impact will occur between 4+375 and 4+400. However, the chainage where very limited area will be left between the mixed traffic and the building walls (as commented in Table 3) should also be investigated once more at initial stage of the project implementation to avoid or mitigate any potential impacts.

Table 3: Chainage Wise Displacement Impacts in Reach 3

| Chainage | Chainage | Width of RoW | BRT Position | Length of Section | BRT corridor width (m) | Mixed traffic width (m) | Remaining width for service road, footpath etc., (m) (A) | Distance of building wall to mixed traffic on each side of the road (m) (A/2) | Displacement Impacts |
|----------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|
| 00+000 | 00+478 | 154.0 | Underpass | 478.0 | 119 | | 35.0 | 17.5 | |
| 00+000 | 00+570 | 33.0 | At grade | 570.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 3.2 | 1.6 | The resettlement impacts should be studied at initial stage of project implementation as remaining width is very narrow |
| 00+570 | 00+820 | 39.0 | BS18 with pedestrian bridge | 250.0 | 14.5 | 20.4 | 4.1 | 2.1 | |
| 00+820 | 01+280 | 35.0 | At grade | 460.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 5.2 | 2.6 | |
| 01+280 | 01+560 | 36.0 | BS19 with pedestrian bridge | 280.0 | 13 | 20.4 | 2.6 | 1.3 | |
| 01+560 | 02+160 | 45.0 | At grade | 600.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 15.2 | 7.6 | |
| 02+160 | 02+280 | 45.0 | BS20 with pedestrian bridge | 120.0 | 20 | 20.4 | 4.6 | 2.3 | |
| 02+280 | 02+490 | 48.0 | At grade | 210.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 18.2 | 9.1 | No displacement impact identified |
| 02+490 | 02+827 | 48.0 | Underpass | 337.0 | 13 | 20.4 | 14.6 | 7.3 | |
| 02+827 | 02+950 | 47.0 | At grade | 123.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 17.2 | 8.6 | |
| 02+950 | 03+070 | 47.0 | BS21 with pedestrian bridge | 120.0 | 18 | 20.4 | 8.6 | 4.3 | The area should be checked for narrow remaining width |
| 03+070 | 03+308 | 47.0 | At grade | 238.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 17.2 | 8.6 | No impacts identified |
| 03+308 | 03+650 | 47.0 | Underpass | 342.0 | 13 | 20.4 | 13.6 | 6.8 | |
| 03+650 | 03+750 | 51.0 | At grade | 100.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 10.6 | |
| 03+750 | 03+870 | 51.0 | BS22 with pedestrian bridge | 120.0 | 18 | 20.4 | 12.6 | 6.3 | |
| 03+870 | 04+000 | 51.0 | At grade | 130.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 10.6 | |
| 04+000 | 04+365 | 49.0 | Underpass | 365.0 | 13 | 20.4 | 15.6 | 7.8 | |
| 04+365 | 04+460 | 49.0 | At grade | 95.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 19.2 | 9.6 | |
| 04+375 | 04+440 | 59.0 | At grade | 65.0 | 8 | 12 | 59.0 | 29.5 | |

| Chainage | Chainage | Width of RoW | BRT Position | Length of Section | BRT corridor width (m) | Mixed traffic width (m) | Remaining width for service road, footpath etc., (m) (A) | Distance of building wall to mixed traffic on each side of the road (m) (A/2) | Displacement Impacts |
|----------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 04+460 | 04+600 | 49.0 | BS23 with pedestrian bridge | 140.0 | 18 | 20.4 | 10.6 | 5.3 | |
| 04+600 | 04+847 | 49.0 | At grade | 247.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 19.2 | 9.6 | |
| 04+847 | 05+187 | 62.0 | Underpass | 340.0 | 13 | 20.4 | 28.6 | 14.3 | |
| 05+187 | 05+290 | 40.0 | At grade | 103.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 10.2 | 5.1 | |
| 05+290 | 05+440 | 40.0 | BS24 with pedestrian bridge | 150.0 | 18 | 20.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | |
| 05+440 | 05+970 | 52.0 | At grade | 530.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 22.2 | 11.1 | |
| 05+970 | 06+090 | 52.0 | BS25 with pedestrian bridge | 120.0 | 18 | 20.4 | 13.6 | 6.8 | |
| 06+090 | 06+340 | 56.0 | At grade | 250.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 26.2 | 13.1 | |
| 06+340 | 08+098 | 59.0 | Elevated section with BS26 | 1758.0 | 8 | 12 | 59.0 | 29.5 | |
| 08+098 | 08+160 | 40.0 | BS27 at grade | 62.0 | 20 | 12 | 8.0 | 4.0 | The resettlement impacts should be studied at initial stage of project implementation as remaining width is very narrow. |
| 08+160 | 08+980 | 47.0 | At grade | 820.0 | 9.4 | 12 | 25.6 | 12.8 | |
| 08+980 | 09+040 | 45.0 | BS28 at grade | 60.0 | 7.5 | 12 | 25.5 | 12.8 | |
| 09+040 | 09+482 | 62.0 | At grade | 442.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 32.2 | 16.1 | |
| 09+482 | 09+987 | 41.0 | Elevated | 505.0 | 8 | 20 | 21.0 | 10.5 | |
| 09+987 | 10+270 | 61.0 | At grade | 283.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 31.2 | 15.6 | No impacts identified |
| 10+270 | 10+340 | 61.0 | BS29 at grade | 70.0 | 18.5 | 20.4 | 22.1 | 11.1 | |
| 10+340 | 10+890 | 61.0 | At grade | 550.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 31.2 | 15.6 | |
| 10+890 | 10+960 | 61.0 | BS30 at grade | 70.0 | 20 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 10.3 | |
| 10+960 | 10+987 | 61.0 | At grade | 27.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 31.2 | 15.6 | |

| Chainage | Chainage | Width of RoW | BRT Position | Length of Section | BRT corridor width (m) | Mixed traffic width (m) | Remaining width for service road, footpath etc., (m) (A) | Distance of building wall to mixed traffic on each side of the road (m) (A/2) | Displacement Impacts |
|----------|----------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|----------------------|
| 10+987 | 11+290 | 61.0 | Underpass | 303.0 | 13 | 20.4 | 27.6 | 13.8 | |
| 11+290 | 11+330 | 61.0 | At grade | 40.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 31.2 | 15.6 | |
| 11+330 | 11+410 | 61.0 | BS31 at grade | 80.0 | 20 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 10.3 | |
| 11+410 | 11+600 | 61.0 | At grade | 190.0 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 31.2 | 15.6 | |
| 11+600 | 11+811 | 61.0 | Elevated | 211.0 | 8 | 20.4 | 40.6 | 20.3 | |

2.1 Temporary Displacement of Seven Vendors in front of Spin Jamaat

34. The affected vendors will not be able to continue their livelihood activities at the same place during the construction of BRT. It is estimated that they will lose their income for 3 to 6 months due to their relocation to a new business place(s) and volume of daily sale at the previous level. The potential new places for these 7 vendors are identified i.e. Sherpao Hospital Emergency Gate, Rahatabad Road parallel to the boundary wall of University of Peshawar. The duration of impact will depend on the success of vending in the new locations.

2.2 Loss of Parking Spaces within the Right of Way

35. At the stage of preliminary design, consultations with drivers and owners of parking vehicles were conducted to take their opinion about alternate parking locations, after construction of BRT. The preference was to park their commercial vehicles at the main road to attract business. TransPeshawar needs to develop a parking policy for the BRT corridor to provide parking facility to the public for the safe and organized parking of their vehicles along the BRT to avoid traffic congestion and other hazards. The parking facilities could be built along the BRT corridor or on feeder roads through Private Public Partnerships (PPP).

2.3 Relocation and Rehabilitation of Public Utilities

36. The preliminary design identified impact on a number of public utilities. These include water supplies, drainage system, telecommunication infrastructure, gas and electricity supply poles and transformers, temporary ambulance stations, police/ security check posts will also need to be relocated. PDA has already held meetings with the utility institutions to submit their plans for relocation or redesign of these utilities and the process payments for relocation of utilities companies/departments is already started. The detailed design consultants will keep on reviewing these plans and suggest remedial measures to avoid damages or disruptions of services during civil works. Where plans and drawings will not be available, the contractor will review by field observation and in liaison with experienced utility personnel, and report such locations and services to PDA in the pre-construction stage. Mitigation measures are to be developed in the contractor(s)' pre-construction stage EMP and will require the contractor to:

- i. reconfirm as early as possible, the power, water supply, drainage and telecommunication and other systems likely to be interrupted by the works and any additional trees to be cut near utilities;
- ii. contact all relevant local authorities for utilities and affected people to plan re-provision of power, water supply, drainage, telecommunication and other affected systems;
- iii. relocate and reconnect utilities well ahead of start of construction works and coordinate with the relevant utility companies for relocation and reconnection well before works start and also include compensatory tree plantation;
- iv. inform potentially affected communities well in advance;
- v. Arrange reconnection of utilities in the shortest practicable time before construction starts; and

- vi. in case utilities are accidentally damaged during construction, it shall be reported to the PDA/DSC and utility authority, and repairs will be arranged immediately at the contractor's expense.

37. The PIU will conduct a public information campaign and inform the public about any disruptions, in advance, and their relocation/repair will be ensured in shortest possible time. Additional due diligence will be conducted at the stage of detailed design or Project implementation stage to identify the potential impacts on existing services, utilities and infrastructure due to construction of BRT and related infrastructure particularly impacts on livelihood activities of local population/businesses along the BRT corridor and measures will be defined to eliminate the impacts.

2.4 Mitigation against Loss of Temporary Access

38. There will be temporary impacts on mobility and access of people due to construction of the BRT, which will be managed by the civil works contractors during the construction period, to ensure no inconvenience to the people. A traffic management plan has also been prepared for this purpose as part of the EMP. The contractor must identify the impacts and address them during the construction.

3 Socio-economic Information and Profile

39. The Project is expected to cause temporary adverse impact on the livelihoods of 7 roadside static vendors who will lose their business locations during the construction period. All of the vendors need to relocate their stalls. These vendors will be permitted to self-relocate themselves at market nodes of secondary and feeder roads or in commercial markets before start of construction of BRT. Potential location for Spin Jammatt vendors is identified i.e. in front of Sherpao Hospital Emergency Gate, Rahatabad Road parallel to the boundary wall of Peshawar University.

40. In order to identify the affected people and understand their socio-economic conditions, a brief census was conducted with all the affected seven vendors. The affected vendors run their businesses on public land (ROW) without any legal permission or license.

3.1 Methodology of Census and Socio-economic Survey

41. The LARP updating process adopted the same methodology and formats/templates of the draft LARP for census and field surveys and studies that were used to prepare draft LARP of preliminary design stage.

42. The below socio-economic analysis of DPs is based on the consultations, field studies and socio-economic survey of a sample of 25% DPs of draft LARP prepared at the stage of preliminary design.

3.2 Number and Household Size of Displaced Persons

43. According to the census suggest that the livelihoods of a total of 07 DPs will be directly affected from the project in Reach 3. All these 7 DPs are static vendors who run roadside micro businesses within the ROW at Spin Jammatt location in the University town area. The total members of affected households are around 63 people (household size is calculated as 8.8). The locations of the affected DPs are given in Table 7.

Table 4: Detail of Affected People and Businesses

| Category | Chainage | | Land mark/ Location |
|----------------|-----------|-------|--|
| | 0+310 | 1+000 | |
| Static vendors | 07 | | In front of Speen Jammatt university town area |
| Total | 07 | | |

Source: DP census

3.3 Household Size and Composition

44. The average household size is computed as 8.8 persons. It is observed that extended families are very common. The head of household is responsible to look after all social matters including managing income and expenditures.

45. The household composition of affected families is given in Table 8. The male members are responsible for earning livelihood and managing other affairs outside home whereas the female members are likely to become part of the spouse's family after the marriage.

Table 5: Household head status of Affected Households

| Household member | Male | Female | Total | % |
|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|-----|
| Household Head | 07 | 0 | 07 | 100 |
| Female headed household | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Household Demographic Survey

3.4 Educational Levels of Members of the Affected Households

46. The education levels of the affected household members are provided in Table 6. As shown in this table, 32% of the females and 16% of the males of the adults (age group 15-64) has never attended school. The level of school attendance appears to be improving in the younger generation 36% of male children and 35% female children attending the school. The lower level of education among female is partly due to lack of parents' interest in girl's education and strict social and cultural norms and restrictions/constraints of their mobility.

47. 26% of the adults (age group 15-64) have reported that they attended or completed the primary school and 16% attended or completed the secondary school. Approximately 5% of the adults stated that they have university or higher degree.

Table 6: Education Level of Members of AHs

| Education Level | Age group 7-15 (N=31) | | | Age group 15-64 (N=19) | | | Age group >64 (N=0) | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------------|----------|------------|------------------------|----------|------------|
| | Total | Male (%) | Female (%) | Total | Male (%) | Female (%) | Total | Male (%) | Female (%) |
| Never Attended School | 9 | 10% | 19% | 9 | 16% | 32% | | | |
| Primary School | 19 | 26% | 35% | 5 | 26% | 0% | | | |
| Secondary School | 3 | 10% | 0% | 3 | 16% | 0% | | | |
| Bachelor Degree | | | | 1 | 5% | 0% | | | |
| Master's Degree | | | | 1 | 5% | 0% | | | |
| Religious School | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 31 | 46.0% | 54.0% | 19 | 68.0% | 32.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Household Demographic Survey

3.5 Main Livelihoods

3.5.1 Characteristics and Locations of Street Vendors

48. Reach 3 will displace 07 static road side vendors of informal businesses who have temporary moveable structures. The affected vendors run their businesses on public land (ROW) without any legal permission or license. They are sitting along the corridor, in front of Spin Jamaat Masjid in the university town area. The location wise detail of the informal vendors is given in Table 12 below.

49. All the potentially affected vendors operate their businesses along the proposed BRT corridor and none of them use their residence as a business point. None of the vendors pay rent to the shopkeepers or charges for security of their goods, or pay extortion money to any of the persons or public institutions. The detail of location is explained in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Categories of Informal Vendors and their Locations

| Location | Reach | Land Mark | # of vendors |
|----------------------|-------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| University town area | 03 | In front of Speen Jamaat Masjid | 07 |
| Total | | | 07 |

1. Location of Informal Vendors

50. These vendors sitting in front of Speen Jamaat Masjid sell sunglasses, under-garments/ minyari items and newspaper selling mostly sitting on the ground at mates. They are doing their businesses at this particular place for the last many years.

51. This location is a business hub for the surrounding areas. Generally, there is a huge volume of pedestrians due to the nearby town market, mosque and Khyber Teaching Hospital area which is quite beneficial for the vendors.

Table 8: Types of Informal Vendors' Micro Enterprises

| Sr. # | Type of Micro-Enterprise | Number |
|--------------|---|----------|
| 1 | Under-garments, minyari items (cosmetics + ornamental), cosmetics/ towels, begs, hair catches, laces, croaky) | 5 |
| 2 | Sunglasses | 1 |
| 3 | Newspaper seller | 1 |
| Total | | 7 |

Source: DPs census

52. The vendors typically use moveable mats, display stands and flat baskets (Table 9). The average one-time cost of a 4x5 ft2 structure is PKR 5,000 to 40,000 (display stand), depending on materials used and equipment. Table 13 shows inventory of structures used for vending. Vendors do not pay rent or extortion money for utilization of spaces in the ROW for their businesses. Most of the vendors take away their stock and vending infrastructure at the end of the business day. Because of the adjustment with fellow vendors and the availability of customers, every vendor occupies same space on the next day. During

holidays, when formal markets are closed, the vendors take liberty by shifting or expanding their space. All vendors work as independent owners of their businesses.

Table 9: Inventory of Structures used for Vending

| S # | Size of Structures | Number of Structures | Average Sizes of Vending Place (feet) |
|--------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Display stand | 1 | 4 X 4 |
| 2 | Vending on floor & footpath by using round basket | 5 | 5 X 4 |
| 3 | Wooden table on footpath | 1 | 5 X 4 |
| Total | | 7 | |

3.5.2 Average Daily Sales and Monthly Income

53. The number of daily customers for the different types of vendors ranges from 15 to 45 and sometimes more. The daily average customers are 31. The customers' purchasing power as well as the quality of vending items seems low. Average customer purchase only 100 rupees worth of vending items. Average daily profit of the vendors is calculated at PKR 650-700 or 20% of the sale, which is almost equal to the average daily wage rate of a labor in Peshawar. The details are provided in Table 10.

Table 10: Average Number of Daily Customers per Informal vendor

| Range | No. of Respondents | Average |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 15-30 | 1 | 23 |
| 31- 45 | 6 | 39 |
| 46-60 | 0 | 0 |
| Average Customer | | 31 |

54. The average income street vendors are found to be approximately PKR 13500 per month and is very close to the official minimum wage (15000PKR) notified by the GoKP. The differences between the average monthly incomes as claimed by vendors in different locations are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Average Reported Monthly Income from the Affected Source of Income

| Category | Location | No | Average Monthly Income (PKR/month) | Minimum | Maximum |
|----------|---------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Vendors | In front of Speen Jamaat Masjid | 7 | 15375 | 12000 | 17000 |
| | Total | 7 | 15375 | 12000 | 17000 |

3.5.3 Relocation of Informal Vendors

55. A workshop was held with vendors on 30 August 2017 at Usmania Restaurant. In this workshop, vendors were briefed on BRT project, and informed about the compensation amount to be paid to them before starts of construction phase, and to know their concerns if

any. All 07 vendors need to self-relocate their stalls, it was agreed with them that each one will look and decide for new business location. Discussion was made and some alternative sites for their relocation, presented in Table 12. However, it is clearly understood by the vendors that due to construction of BRT, the business activities of entire BRT corridor will be changed and it will also interfere with pedestrian and vehicle traffic and therefore, it would be in their best interest to decide for alternative locations to relocate their businesses safely before starts of the civil works.

Table 12: Detail of Temporary Alternative Locations for Vending during Construction

| Sr. # | Existing Locations | Reach | Number of vendors | Temporary Relocation Sites |
|--------------|---|-------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | In front of Speen Jamaat – university town area | 3 | 7 | Rahatabad – at the back of university of Peshawar, at the emergency gate of Khyber teaching hospital |
| Total | | | 7 | |

Table 13: Type of Employment/Business of Members of AHs

| Type of work/business | Male (N=7) | | Female (N=0) | |
|--|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | No | % | No | % |
| Under garments/ minyari items seller – vendors | 5 | 72% | 0 | |
| Sunglasses vender | 1 | 14.5% | 0 | |
| Newspaper seller – vendor | 1 | 14.5% | 0 | |
| Total | 7 | 100.0% | 0 | 100.0% |

Source: Household Demographic Survey

3.5.4 Businesses operated by Women along the BRT Corridor

56. Census and socio-economic survey revealed that women of AHs do not participate in any activities of affected businesses

3.5.5 Origin of Displaced Persons

57. The analysis of informal vendors shows that 43% vendors belong to FATA and 47% are residents of outskirts of Peshawar.

Table 14: Detail of Origin of Displaced Persons

| Category | No | Mohmand Agency, FATA | Bajaur Agency, FATA | Afghan | Local Peshawar | Total |
|----------|----|----------------------|---------------------|--------|----------------|-------|
| Vendor | 7 | 0% | 43% | 0% | 47% | 100% |
| Total | 7 | 0% | 43% | 0% | 47% | 100% |

Source: DPs Census

3.5.6 Housing Locations and Ownership

58. Most of the potentially displaced informal vendors had migrated from remote rural areas of FATA and surrounding districts of Peshawar and live in outskirts of Peshawar,

mostly not along the BRT corridor. 71% vendors live in rented houses, having poor living conditions whereas 29% vendors are living in own houses.

Table 15: Housing Ownership of Affected Households

| Category of | Housing Ownership (%) | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | No | Live in Rented Houses % | Own Houses % |
| Vendor | 07 | 71 | 29 |
| Total | 07 | 71 | 29 |

Source: DPs Census

3.6 Poverty Status

59. In Pakistan, the official poverty line is based on the definition of World Bank. The World Bank defined the new global poverty line to \$1.90 per person per day as of October 2015. The census revealed that the average monthly income of the vendors, land tenants and employees are typically below this rate. The vendors generally live in extremely poor conditions and are vulnerable to economic shock due to PSBRTC Project. Lack of education, skills and job opportunities in formal economy, barriers to entry and limited start-up costs are some of the factors that draw them to this occupation. Lack of secure and consistent income, aggravated by lack of access to diverse sources of income is the main reason for vendor's household poverty. The lack of economic opportunities restricts job opportunities to daily wage labour, salesmanship, skilled and unskilled labour and micro business enterprises.

60. Moreover, surviving as a vendor requires a certain amount of skill as they need to be able to negotiate effectively with wholesalers and customers in a friendly manner. Competition among vendors for business space and access to customers is strong. Most of the potentially affected vendors are the main breadwinners for their households. Yet they face many challenges, they are overlooked as economic agents and unlike other businesses, and are hindered rather than helped by district government, Peshawar Development Authority (PDA) and Cantonment policies and practices.

61. Urban policies and local economic development strategies rarely prioritize livelihood security for these informal workers. Having an insecure place of work is a significant problem for them. There is no local/district government law governing vending businesses in Peshawar, leaving vendors vulnerable to harassment and evictions at the time of any urban infrastructure development or anti-encroachment operations. Due to strikes and law-and-order situation in Peshawar and inspections against encroachment, and operations clean up against encroachments, the vendors lose their earning days, on average 2–3 in a month, depending on the political and law-and-order situation of the city.

3.7 Vulnerability of Displaced Persons

62. All the 7 AHs fall below the poverty line, and majority of these poor households are dependent on a single earner. All of the vulnerable households are also fall under the category of severely AHs.

63. Their poverty related vulnerability may increase as a result of impact on their income and livelihood. The affected households have 8 to 9 dependents with one earner. The vulnerable DPs expressed deep concerns on their economic displacement and risk of rising

in poverty due to loss of their livelihood and income. The LARP established policies and procedures for resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons to minimize their vulnerability to economic shock.

64. The number of identified vulnerable and severely affected people is provided in Table 24 below.

Table 16: Detail of Vulnerable and Severely Affected Households

| Location | Both Vulnerable and Severely Affected |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Vendors sitting in front of Speen Jamaat Masjid | 07 |
| Total | 07 |

Source: DPs Census and further confirmed from socio-economic survey.

4 Public Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure

4.1 Consultation with Affected Vendors

65. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa places great importance on involving primary and secondary stakeholders for determining the social and resettlement impacts associated with project implementation. The consultation process started from awareness campaign to the identification of impacts

66. As part of the overall public consultation process, the Spin Jammal vendors were surveyed and consulted in accordance with the requirements of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 on public consultations. The fundamental principles of the consultation process included:

- **Free and Participatory** – Identified and assessed stakeholder concerns about different aspects of the project, and gathered their ideas about the mitigation measures.
- **Anticipated and Opportune** – Incorporated the stakeholders' contribution into the EMP.
- **Informed and Transparent** – A proactive, open, and transparent process, the result of which will be documented and made available for the public.
- **Flexible** – Flexible and adaptable methods will be used that respond to the changes and concerns raised by the involved stakeholders.
- **Culturally Sensitive** – Conducted consultation meetings in a manner appropriate to the involved communities and stakeholders.

67. Table 17 provides a summary of the consultation meetings held with vendors and Table 17 summarizes the topics discussed. A consultation meeting with vendors was conducted on March 7, 2017 at the location of Spit Jummat Masjid/mosque. The detail of the consultation meeting is given in the Table 4.1 below:

Table 17: Summary of Concerns Raised by Vendors

| Concerns raised by the DPs / Recommendations | Actions incorporated in the RP/EMP (to address DPs Concerns / Recommendations) | Responsibility during Project and RP Implementation |
|--|---|---|
| Affected vendors should be provided one-month notice to enable them to shift their businesses to alternative spaces, to re-establish their businesses, to continue their income generating activities. | PDA in coordination with other relevant departments will allow affected vendors to re-establish their businesses at alternate vending locations to enable them to continue their livelihood activities. | Sr. Director-BRT of PIU and STRPI |

| Concerns raised by the DPs / Recommendations | Actions incorporated in the RP/EMP (to address DPs Concerns / Recommendations) | Responsibility during Project and RP Implementation |
|--|---|---|
| The affected DPs, vendors and other vulnerable groups should be sufficiently and timely compensated against their income losses. | The operators of affected business enterprises will be adequately and sufficiently compensated by following principles of ADB SPS. | PDA, Senior Director-BRT of PIU, STRPI and DSC |
| Opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour should be provided to AHs during construction of BRT. | The Contractor will be required to provide opportunities for skilled and unskilled employment to Project Affected Households, as well as on-the-job training to skilled labour of AHs to upgrade their skills in construction building. And PIU and DSC will closely monitor the contractors. | Senior Director-BRT and STRPI of PIU, DSC and civil works contractors |

4.2 Disclosure of RP

68. After the endorsement of this updated RP by PDA and approval by ADB, the RP will be disclosed on the PDA, Planning and Development Department of GoKP, BRT Project and ADB websites. The executive summary of the updated RP will be translated into Urdu in the form of an information brochure and will be disseminated to representatives of DPs, each AH, and disclosed publicly in accessible locations through localized means of communication and face-to-face meetings with DPs. Information Brochure is attached as Annex 4.

69. The full updated Resettlement Plan (RP) for Reach 3 will be made available at key accessible and convenient locations such as the offices of Urban Policy Unit of Planning and Development Department (P&DD), TMTD, District Revenue Department, district administration, PDA, Environment Protection Agency, DPs representatives and other places convenient to the DPs, as suggested by DPs. The STRPI of PIU and DSC social and resettlement staff under DSC will hold meetings with DPs along the corridor and make them aware of important aspects of the RP through workshops and face-to-face meetings.

4.3 Continued Stakeholders Consultation and Participation during Implementation Stage

70. A continued process of consultation and participation of stakeholders particularly with DPs will be followed to ensure transparency in implementation of RP and to keep the stakeholders informed and receiving and incorporating their feedback at various stages of PSBRTC Project implementation see Table 18,. It will provide a good measure to improve the social acceptability of the project and ensure effective participation of the stakeholders especially DPs in the process of RP implementation, and the Project. Public consultation will assist obtaining cooperation from informed DPs and other stakeholders, to avoid cost and time in dealing with complaints. As per the requirement of the ADB SPS 2009, a strategy for public consultation during implementation of the Project works is delineated. The below given table provides a consultation plan to be implemented by the PDA during the detailed design and updating of RP, implementation of RP, and Project construction phase through STRPI with the support of social and resettlement staff of DSC. The PIU of PDA will continue public consultation process by following ADB SPS 2009 and Public Communication Policy 2011 (Disclosure and Exchange of Information) by taking following steps:

- i. The STRPI of PIU and SRS of DSC and other staff of PIU will keep a close liaison with the stakeholders including women, particularly with DPs; record and address their concerns relating to the implementation of RP and construction related works.
- ii. Organize public meetings particularly with DPs and AHs and appraise them about implementation progress of RP, particularly payment of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, and other social activities;
- iii. Make extra efforts to ensure that vulnerable DPs understand the process and their entitlements, and mitigation measure will be taken by the project authorities to address DPs and other stakeholder concerns in accordance with the ADB SPS 2009 and ADB PCP 2011.
- iv. Detail and outcome of all consultation activities will be included in the Bi-Annual and final monitoring reports.
- v. Disclose all monitoring reports of the RP implementation in the same manner as that of the RP at PDA websites and to the DPs, and other stakeholders.

Table 18: Consultation Plan

| Activity | Target Stakeholder | Type of Consultation | Objectives of the Activity | Responsible Unit/Persons | Time Frame | Budget Source |
|--|----------------------|--|--|--------------------------|---|---------------|
| Consultations with DP | DPs of Speen Jammatt | Information sharing and consultation | To understand the impacts of the suggested designs, establish compensation and mitigation measures. | STRPI, SRS of DSC | As soon as possible | Project |
| At least one meeting with DPs) for sharing key aspects of RP and planning for disbursement of resettlement assistance and familiarizing the with GRM | DPs | Information sharing of RP, consultation on development of micro plan(s) for disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistance and GRM | - disclose updated and approved RP by sharing key aspects of RP and also distribution of information brochure - agree upon scheduling disbursement of resettlement assistance and its mechanism | STRPI, SRS of DSC | Q3 of Year 2017 (within first week after approval of RP) | Project |
| One meeting with each DPs at project sites on compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation issues | DPs | To get feedback on social, resettlement, and resettlement assistance related issues | Immediate resolution of social and resettlement issues before they become serious or turn into grievances | STRPI and SRS of DSC | (within 1 month after payment of resettlement assistance) | Project |

5 Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework, and Entitlement

5.1 Policy Framework

71. The Peshawar Sustainable Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Project (PSBRTC) involves land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and relocation of project displaced persons on a considerable scale. The requirements as per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 should be complied with.

5.2 Legal Framework

72. In Pakistan, Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894 is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose. The LAA facilitates the provincial governments and project executing (EAs) and implementing agencies (IAs) in development projects which involve acquisition of land for public purposes, but LAA does not inherently mandate specifically for resettlement assistance and rehabilitation provisions benefiting the non-title holders, vendors and other vulnerable groups, or severely affected DPs, nor does it directly provides for rehabilitation of income/livelihood losses or resettlement costs. The LAA mandates only for title holders and legal owners of land and structures, and other assets attached to land such as trees and crops. The LAA does not apply in BRT where all the project displaced persons are non-title holders (NTHs).

73. The TransPeshawar in collaboration with City District Government will protect BRT corridor from illegal encroachments under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Property (Removal of Encroachment) Act 1977.

5.3 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

5.3.1 Objectives

74. 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 economically displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

5.3.2 Scope and Triggers

75. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

5.3.3 ADB SPS Policy Principles

1. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
2. Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced and other affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced/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.
3. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
4. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
5. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
6. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
7. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
8. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced/affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced/affected persons and other stakeholders.
10. 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.
11. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
12. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

5.4 GDPs between Land Acquisition Act 1894 and ADB SPS (2009)

76. The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of Pakistan and ADB SPS diverge on some key points. The key ADB Policy Principles are: (i) the need to screen the project early on in the planning stage, (ii) carry out meaningful consultation, (iii) at the minimum restore livelihood levels to what they were before the project, improve the livelihoods of displaced vulnerable groups, (iv) prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid, (v) provide displaced people with adequate assistance, (vi) ensure that displaced people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets, and (vii) disclose all reports.

77. The LAA in contrast to ADB SPS does not require adequate consultation with affected parties; it simply requires that declaration and notice to be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required, and provide an opportunity for filing of objections. Nor does it require preparation of a “plan” documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with DPs. Finally, the LAA does not entitle compensation to DPs without title nor provides compensation for income losses caused by LAR. Table 19 summarizes the differences between the LAA and ADB safeguards and the measures that need to be agreed between GoKP and ADB to address these DPs. Table 19: Measures to Address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) Differences/GDPs

| Pakistan LAA 1894 | ADB SPS 2009 | Measures to Address the Gap |
|---|--|---|
| Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge supplement the assessed compensation. | DPs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation. | Land valuation is to be based on current replacement (market) value with an additional payment of 15%. The valuation for the acquired housing land and other assets is the full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required. |
| No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups. | Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, severe losses, and for vulnerable groups. | Provision should be made to pay for resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), compensate for loss of income, and provide support to vulnerable persons and those severely impacted (considered to be those losing more than 10% of their productive assets). |
| Lack of formal title or the absence of legally constituted agreements is a bar to compensation/rehabilitation. (Squatters and informal tenants/leaseholders are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops) | Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All DPs, including non-titled DPs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets. | Squatters, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled to compensation for loss of structures and livelihood and for relocation. |

| Pakistan LAA 1894 | ADB SPS 2009 | Measures to Address the Gap |
|---|---|---|
| Land acquisition and compensation process is conducted independently by the Land Acquisition Collector following a lengthy prescribed legal and administrative procedure. There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can be leveraged for civil works to proceed before compensation is paid. | Involuntary resettlement is conceived, planned and executed as part of the project. Affected people are supported to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in coordination with the civil works. Civil works cannot proceed prior to compensation | Respective EAs will prepare land acquisition and resettlement plans, as part of project preparation based on an inventory of losses, livelihood restoration measures, Pakistan law and principles enumerated in SPS. Where DPs exist in the interpretation of Pakistan law and resettlement practices, requirements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy will prevail. Civil works may only proceed after the resettlement plan is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances (budgeted as part of the project cost) is fully paid. |
| No convenient grievance redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law. | Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of DPs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation | EAs will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective project area and amongst the DPs. |

5.5 Resettlement Principles and Policy adopted for the BRT Project

78. A resettlement policy for BRT Project has been developed based on ADB's SPS (2009). The resettlement policy for the BRT Project evolved after a number of consultation meetings with DPs and other stakeholders. By following the objectives and principles of ADB SPS (2009), the core involuntary resettlement principles for this project are:

- i. Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternatives of the project design;
- ii. Where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plan (RP) will be prepared and DPs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project standard of living;
- iii. Provision of income restoration and rehabilitation to agriculture tenants, vendors, employees of shopkeepers etc.;
- iv. Consultations with DPs on compensation and resettlement options, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of DPs in planning and implementation of project will be ensured;
- v. Payment of compensation to DPs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates;
- vi. Vulnerable groups and severely affected displaced persons will be provided special assistance;

- vii. Payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the construction contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; and
- viii. Establishment of appropriate institutional, grievance redress, internal and external monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

5.6 Eligibility

79. Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance is limited by a cut-off date as set for the Project on the day of completion of the DPs census, which is 20 August 2017. However, any displaced person not covered in the census enumeration can be enlisted with proof of existence at the said location before the cut-off date. They will provide attested copies of their identification cards signed by the elected representative of city government and identification of such DPs will also be verified by minimum 5 DPs above the age of 18 year. The Social and Resettlement Staff of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be responsible for verification process. People moving in the corridor of impact after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and/or other assistance.

5.7 Methods used for calculating unit rates for Resettlement support and Allowances

80. The census gathered information on monthly income of the displaced persons, the analysis of data shows that all of the affected households fall under the category of poor. In the absence of authentic income statements as proof, the unit price for additional assistance to vulnerable and severely affected were calculated based on correlation of income and household expenditure data.

81. Unit rate for transportation cost have been calculated based on the average rent of a small truck to be used to transport small movable structures and business goods of vendors.

82. Allowances for vulnerable and severely affected DPs were established based on social and economic vulnerabilities and risks of hardship or impoverishment due to resettlement impacts on DPs, which are less likely to adapt to new circumstances without assistance

5.8 Entitlements

83. An entitlement matrix (Table 20) has been designed to (i) cover all displaced persons regardless of formal legal rights; and (ii) restore or enhance the livelihoods of all categories of displaced persons, particularly those who are non-title holders and vulnerable. Those affected by the project will receive additional measures in the form of assistance and full support during the resettlement process to ensure that those affected are not disadvantaged, and regain even improve their lost income and source of livelihood. Based on the above broad principles, the DPs will be entitled to a combination of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance including social and economic vulnerabilities of the DPs. The details of entitlements are given below.

Table 20: Entitlement Matrix

| | Category | Type of Loss | Entitled DP | Compensation Policy |
|--|----------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|
|--|----------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|

| | Category | Type of Loss | Entitled DP | Compensation Policy |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Permanent Loss ² of commercial space | Temporary displacement | 07 static vendors occupying land for Stalls, sitting on mats and sitting on the ground, identified by the Census and Inventory of lost assets (only those actually occupying the ROW before the cut-off date) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-relocation allowance equivalent to 6 months income calculated at the prevailing official minimum monthly wage. • Vendors will be allowed to self-relocate their businesses to alternative spaces for vending at locations comparable to the lost ones. |
| 2 | Vulnerable households | Poor households | 07 DPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time lump sum vulnerability allowance in cash equivalent to 3 months' official minimum wage rate to all vulnerable households. • Temporary and permanent employment to members of AHs during construction or operations of the project, where feasible. • Family members of vulnerable displaced persons are eligible to get benefit from Livelihood Restoration Program. |
| 3 | Relocation and rehabilitation of Public utilities | Shifting of electricity pylons and Poles, transmission lines, telephone poles and lines, PDA water supply tube wells and filtration plants, drainage and digital billboards | PESCO, PTCL, Wateen Telecom, SNGPL, PDA, District Government, and other relevant agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TransPeshawar will pay relocation cost to relevant companies for relocation and rehabilitation of public utilities. |

5.9 Non-Eligible Vendors

84. The assessment of social impacts found a number of commercial encroachers using government owned ROW to conduct their businesses. These include: (i) the mobile vendors who come to the vending markets only for a few hours during a day; (ii) micro businesses who have spaces available in their shops to store their goods but place them outside/in front of their shops to attract customers in the morning and put them back at the shop's closing; and (iii) operators of tea stalls and micro eateries adjacent to the ROW who utilize available open space of ROW in front of their shops to put chairs and tables for outdoor dining or drinking tea, though having space inside of their structures (iv) ambulant/mobile vendors who will not be affected due to construction of BRT, they are usually not found in groups and their location is more attributed to the convenience, or simply the availability of customers. These encroachers are not enumerated during the field studies as could operate their

² In case of loss of land occupied for housing purpose, the same principle will apply.

businesses without damages to their assets and loss of income during construction of BRT Project and are therefore not eligible for any resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. The mobile vendors do not need alternative vending spaces to continue their businesses as they do not have permanent business locations. These ambulant/mobile vendors and encroachers are not enumerated during impact assessment survey.

6 Income Restoration, Rehabilitation and Relocation

6.1 Introduction

85. As a result of consultations with the potentially displaced persons and other stakeholders, an income restoration, rehabilitation and relocation strategy has been developed to ensure the restoration and sustainability of DPs livelihood. The basic objective of income and livelihood restoration activities is to restore the economic status of the displaced persons having prior to the project, in line with the requirements of ADB's SPS. The rehabilitation of DPs is needed on sustained grounds so that the normal living patterns of the displaced persons can be regained.

86. The entitlement matrix developed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of economically displaced persons by providing resettlement assistance, and appropriate approaches for restoration of livelihood and socio-economic rehabilitation of DPs to ensure sustainability in income generation. The details of measures for income and livelihood restoration are described below:

6.2 Short Term Assistance

6.2.1 Provision of Subsistence / Transition Allowance

87. The displaced persons losing their livelihood or places of income generation as a result of the Project will be supported with short-term income and livelihood restoration assistance for subsistence. These short-term income and livelihood restoration measures will be for immediate assistance in the form of one-time subsistence allowance for transitional period of 6 months equal to 6 months official minimum wage rate to meet minimum living expenses against temporary disruption to income during relocation of businesses, vulnerability allowance and shifting allowance.

6.2.2 Self-Relocation by Permanently Displaced Persons of Formal Businesses and Non-Titleholder Vendors at Alternative Sites

88. Displaced persons will be permitted to self-relocate their businesses to alternative sites by TMTD/TPC and PDA before start of civil works in coordination with other relevant departments to enable them particularly vendors to continue their economic activity i.e. at busy nodes or along the feeder/secondary roads or in the alternative main markets. The relocation of operators of formal businesses and vendors to alternative sites should not induce additional displacement; otherwise measures should be applied consistent with the ADB SPS. The sites for relocation have been identified in consultation with affected vendors and provided in Table 21, as without alternative vending spaces, the displacement of affected vendors will leave them most vulnerable.

Table 21: Identification of Sites for Alternative Vending Locations

| Reach | Location | Vendor | Comments (temporary relocation sites) |
|-------|---|--------|--|
| 3 | In front of Speen Jamaat – university town area | 07 | Rahatabad – at the back of university of Peshawar, at the emergency gate of Khyber teaching hospital |

| Reach | Location | Vendor | Comments (temporary relocation sites) |
|-------|----------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| Total | | 07 | |

6.3 Relocation of Vendors and Formal Businesses

89. Following measures will be taken to provide relocation subsidy to displaced vendors:

6.3.1 Shifting Allowance

90. Each vendor will be provided with one-time financial assistance of PKR 5000 for transportation/ shifting of their temporary structures and business goods.

6.4 Rehabilitation of Vulnerable and Severely Affected Households

91. In addition to the subsistence and shifting allowances, a vulnerability allowance equivalent to 3 months' income at minimum official wage rate will be provided to each of the vulnerable AHs of all vendors to help improve their economic condition during the transition period. Vulnerable AHs will be given priority in skilled, unskilled labour and job opportunities under the project. This provision will be included in the civil works contracts and will be monitored during project implementation.

92. Those DPs may have severe impact on their income due to relocation from their existing business locations to the new ones. There is a risk that they may not get the same number of customers due to lack of access caused by BRT construction.

6.5 Preparation and Implementation of Detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan

6.5.1 Introduction

93. The impacts on the DPs were assessed as part of the LARP preparation, which confirms that livelihoods of the DPs will be affected in multiple ways. A preliminary Livelihood Restoration Plan has been developed. A detailed livelihood restoration plan (LRP) will be developed following finalization of the list of vulnerable and severely affected DPs, needs assessment and consultation with DPs which will be implemented throughout the project period.

6.5.2 Purpose of Livelihood Restoration Plan

94. The purpose of the LRP is to stabilize, if not improve, the livelihood and income of vulnerable and severely affected households. The minimum acceptable scenario is to ensure that the net effect of the project on the livelihoods of the affected population is neutral. This objective will be achieved through developing household economies and improving skills and employment opportunities through provision of a number of interventions.

95. Development of skills and capabilities, technical and vocational training, provision of in-kind and financial support will contribute to enhancement of capacity of DPs to find employment and micro enterprise development. Livelihoods consist of the capabilities, the assets - both material and social resources - and the activities required for means of living, which are sustainable, robust and are sufficiently diverse and could cope with shocks such as the PSBRTC Project.

6.6 Livelihood Restoration Activities

6.6.1 Skills Upgrading

96. Any persons from affected households having basic skills in construction building will be given opportunity in project related employment for semi-skilled and skilled worker jobs to up-grade their skills i.e. ground working, masonry, resurface masonry, carpentry, painting, plumbing, pipe fitting, mechanical and electrical works, brick laying, welding, roofing, steel fixing, steel piling, scaffolding, iron work etc. These training would be most beneficial for the young person's currently unemployed. The expectation is that once a skill is acquired, opportunities within and outside the project open up for the able workers. This will directly impact the lowest denomination of DPs and therefore generate the greatest impact.

97. The PIU will make provision in the contractors' agreements for employment of qualified and skilled DPs and their household members in the recruitment of local skilled and unskilled labour, and operations and maintenance jobs including affected women. The jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, will be offered to the DPs on a preferential basis. Employment in the project construction will act as an added source of income and livelihood restoration of affected households. The STRPI and SRS under DSC will prepare a list of all capable workers, separately for women, among the AHs and provide the same to the contractors for employment by responsible person of PDA and Project Director. The STRPI with the support of SRS of DSC will monitor this through monthly statements of number of individuals employed from the affected households.

6.6.2 Employment Benefits during Project Implementation

98. The PSBRTC project will create a large number of temporary and semi-permanent jobs. The construction-related job opportunities will be an alternate temporary short-term source of income for restoration of livelihood of DPs/AHs. During recruitment of construction workers and project employees, priority will be given to vendors losing their source of livelihood and members of their households. The TMTD and PDA will include a condition of this provision in bidding documents and contract agreements of civil works contractors and service providers, and will monitor this process during the project implementation period.

6.6.3 Livelihood Activities for Women

99. The construction industry is one of the most male dominated sectors in Pakistan. Women are under-represented in construction occupations and professions. Women experience difficulties in this sector including cultural and structural barriers, such as harassment and discrimination, limited networking opportunities and long and inflexible working hours which often result in poor career prospects and high levels of stress for women, particularly in field related jobs. The census and socio-economic survey revealed that women from AHs have no participation in vending or any other businesses outside of their homes. It is important to focus on context specific livelihood activities for women keeping in view the social and cultural barriers for women to participate in the vending and construction related livelihood activities. The following interventions for women are proposed in the LRP.

6.6.4 Women Specific Vending Markets/Portion of Markets

100. TPC will develop women specific vending/formal markets or women specific portions in 3 formal markets to be constructed under PBRTCP in 3 building structures (i) Eastern Bus Depot (56 shops); (ii) Dubgary Gardens Staging Station (169 shops); (iii) Western Bus Depot (103 shops) to encourage women from AHs to establish their vending or formal businesses. In this connection a target has been set in the Gender Action Plan for establishing commercial spaces for small women entrepreneurs from affected households. The provision of at least 15% of allocated commercial spaces in BRT related infrastructure and surrounding areas, allocated for women entrepreneurs.

6.6.5 Vocational Training for Women:

101. The primary purpose of vocational training for women is to provide an employable skill set. Almost all of the women from AHs are unskilled. The vocational training would be beneficial for the young women currently unemployed. The expectation is that once a skill is acquired, opportunities inside and outside the project open up for the young and able women. Women would be eager to learning home based income generating skills, which would help them utilize their time for monetary gain while taking care of the household.

102. The project will engage the KP Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA), and/or any other private/government sector technical education institute(s), as appropriate. It would be better to explore option for utilizing TEVTA's existing resources in providing vocational trainings to women. The modalities will be decided by TEVTA while support to the women will be provided by the project in order to provide best practices training to women. The project will cover the costs of the training, and women from eligible households will be given a choice to select any of the vocations for them. The duration of training will be 4 weeks to 18 months, depending on type of training. A certificate will be provided to them at the end of training to ensure marketability of skills.

6.6.6 Support to Women in Establishing Small Business

103. If any women from the AHs, who have already completed training courses of vocational skills and/or have enough experience in running small businesses, they would be provided support in buying necessary equipment or business materials/goods. It will not be necessary for them to participant in training courses. The women could use the entire support amount to buy equipment and business material/goods. The households will sign and confirm receipt of their equipment, business material/goods.

6.6.7 Support from the Project to Displaced Persons

104. For training, provided by the KP TEVTA, the cost of training will be provided by the project. The LRP implementing NGO/consultants will be responsible for following tasks:

- i. Establish and maintain linkages with the management of construction contractors or other government led projects, commercial, industrial businesses in Peshawar of the Province with the intention of identifying their manpower requirements (i.e. number, qualification, skills, schedule of deployment, etc.) and securing agreements for deployment of qualified DPs to fill job vacancies.

- ii. Establish an information communication mechanism to provide information to DPs on the availability of jobs through posting of job vacancies in vending markets or through face-to-face communication.
- iii. Close follow up of training at least once every month.
- iv. Maintain close coordination and establish linkages with the project contractors, service providers, and consultants to recruit DPs on a priority basis.
- v. The NGO/consultants will help trained male and female DPs to create linkages with organizations, city government, concerned authorities or an established employment agency to explore employment avenues to bridge the information gap, where they can employ their upgraded/new skills for a sustainable livelihood.

6.7 Institutional Arrangements for LRP Implementation

105. The institutional arrangements will be developed for the implementation of LRP with clear roles and responsibilities of agencies involve in implementation of LRP. The NGO will act as the executor of the implementation of LRP. For each intervention, the STRPI with the support of SRS under DSC will act along with stakeholders in order to ensure the plan is implemented. PDA will sign LRP Contract with the NGO based on the costs approved by ADB. PDA will delegate the responsibility of implementation of LRP to the NGO soon after the clearance of LRP by ADB. Agreements will be signed with various agencies involve in LRP implementation, civil works contractors and services providers for LRP implementation. Details for transfer of funds will be worked out in consultation with NGO by TMTD, PDA and ADB.

6.8 Costs Estimates for LRP Implementation

106. An initial amount of PKR15 million/USD 0.14 million has been budgeted in the LARP of Reach 1 for the implementation of LRP. The estimated cost will be revised after preparation of detailed LRP and will be included in the overall budget of the project. These cost estimates will include cost of training courses, equipment and business material/goods to be provided to DPs after training.

6.9 Implementation Schedule for LRP

107. After endorsement of PDA, the draft detailed LRP will be sent to ADB for review and clearance and its implementation will start soon after the approval of ADB. The LRP will be implemented over a period of 6 months or beyond this period. An implementation schedule will be prepared for LRP activities and vocational training. The LRP is expected to start within a quarter after start of the project.

6.10 Monitoring and Evaluation of the LRP

108. The LRP implementation will be monitored internally and externally as part of the overall LARP monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

7 Grievance Redress Mechanism

109. ADB Policy (SPS 2009) requires establishment of a local grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Displaced/Affected Persons concerns and grievances regarding the project's social, resettlement and environment performance. The measures have been identified to mitigate social and resettlement impacts to be caused due to implementation of PSBRTC Project works. However, in spite of best efforts, there is every chance that the individuals / households affected by the project or other stakeholders are dissatisfied with measures adopted to address adverse social impacts of the project. To address, such situation an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to ensure timely and successful implementation of the project. It will also provide a public forum to the aggrieved to raise their objections and the GRM would address such issues adequately. It will receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons' concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the Project. The GRM will aim to investigate charges of irregularities and complaints receive from the Displaced Persons and provide a time-bound early, transparent and fair resolution to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns link to the project.

110. It is anticipated that the nature of such complaints will relate to compensation and resettlement assistance matters, damages, mobility and access issues of public or disruptions of services during civil works related to the project functionalities. Some of the grievances that may arise are listed below:

- i. Name of a DP may be missing from the eligible DPs' list
- ii. Losses (such as damage to assets or loss of income) may not identified correctly during detailed design stage
- iii. Improper distribution of compensation and/or resettlement assistance
- iv. Problems in the relocation of DPs or their structures
- v. Delays in the payment of compensation and resettlement assistance,
- vi. Any disruption by the civil works contractors
- vii. Non-observance of project principles, by different parties, as laid down in the RP
- viii. Any other issue arising during the project implementation

111. The STRPI of PIU will make the public aware of the GRM through public awareness campaigns particularly to DPs (see also Table 30). The name of contact person and his/her phone number, STRPI contact numbers and the PIU, will serve as a hotline for complaints and will be publicized through the media and placed on notice boards outside their offices, construction camps of contractors, and at accessible and visible locations along the PSBRTC corridor, and also shared with the DPs representatives. The project information brochure will include information on the GRM and will be widely disseminated throughout the

PSBRTC corridor by the STRPI in PIU and SRS under DSC. Grievances can be filed in writing, via web based provision or by phone with any member of the STRPI staff or PIU.

7.1 First Tier of GRM

112. The STRPI and PIU is the first tier of GRM which offers the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances. The STRPI, Environment Staff (ES) and SRS under DSC will be designated as the key personnel for grievance redress. Resolution of complaints will be completed within ten (3) to ten (10) working days, depends on the nature of complaint. At this stage, the STRPI will inform the PIU for additional support and guidance in grievance redress matters. Investigation of grievances will involve site visits and consultations with relevant parties (e.g. displaced persons, contractors, traffic police, general public, utilities companies etc.). Grievances will be documented and personal details (name, address, date of complaint, nature of complaint etc.) will be included unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number will be assigned for each grievance, including the following elements:

- i. Initial grievance sheet (including the description of the grievance), with an acknowledgement of receipt handed back to the complainant when the complaint is registered;
- ii. Grievance monitoring sheet, mentioning actions taken (investigation, corrective measures);
- iii. Closure sheet, one copy of which will be handed to the complainant after s/he has agreed to the resolution and signed-off.

7.2 Complaints Management Register (CMR)

113. The STRPI will maintain a CMR to record grievances brought forward by displaced persons and general public, and ensure that these are appropriately addressed. The complaint register will provide for: the date and particulars of the complaint; description of the grievance; follow-up action required; name of person responsible for implementing the action; a target date for redressal and up-dated status/final action with date. The STRPI will be supported by the SRS of DSC for this purpose. The actual measures taken to mitigate the concerns will also be recorded in the register. The complainant's views on the remedial action taken will also be documented in the Register. All complaints received verbally or in writing will be properly documented and recorded/written in the CMR. In addition to this an easy to access web based GRM will be designed on the same pattern, which will have updated status of each complaint to be used by complainants to get an update on their complaints. The updated register of grievances and complaints will be available to the public at the PDA office, construction camps of contractors and other key public offices along the project corridor (offices of the city district government and district administration), and at accessible and visible places along the PSBRTC corridor. Should the grievance remain unresolved it will be escalated to the second tier.

7.3 Second Tier of GRM

114. The STRPI and ES in PDA will refer the unresolved issues (with written documentation) to the second tier of GRM, the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), which also act as RP Implementation Committee. The GRC will be established by Commissioner

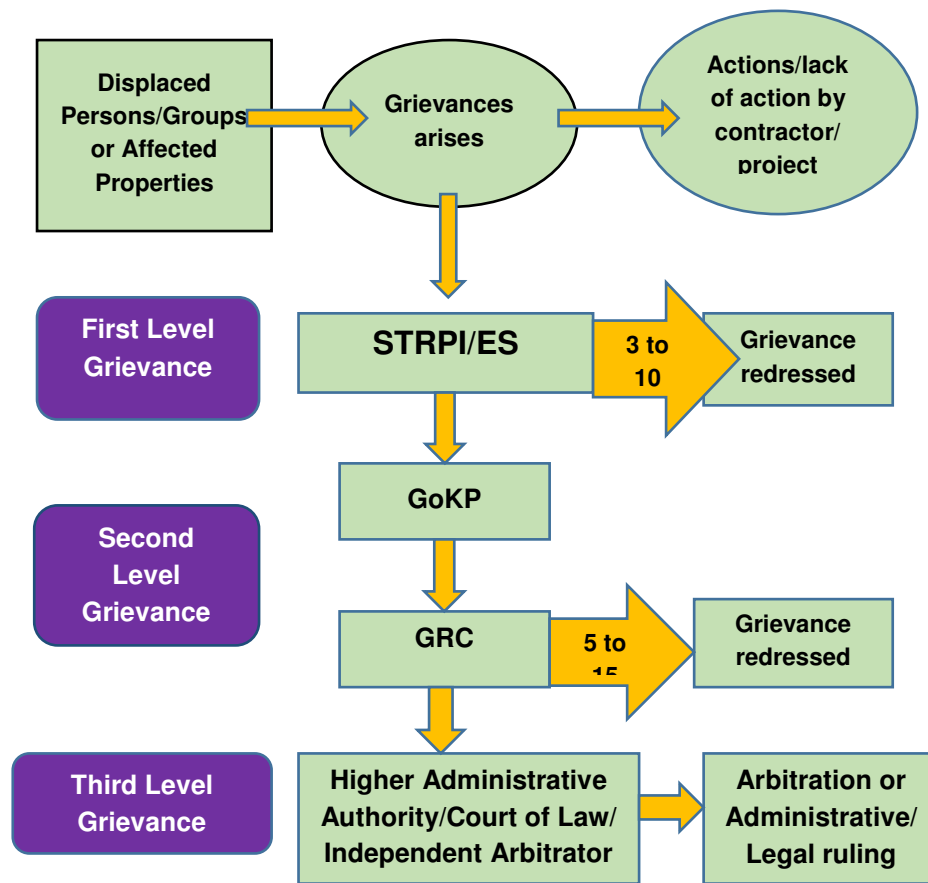
Peshawar (administrative head of Peshawar district) at initial stage of project implementation prior to start implementation of RP so that the DPs and other key stakeholders have recourse to refer their complaints. The GRC will consist of the following persons: (i) representative of District Management (Deputy Commissioner as head of GRC) and Additional Deputy Commissioner (land acquisition) as Deputy Chair; (ii) PDA Directors of all civil works packages; (iii) Naib Tehsildar Acquisition (NTA); (iv) Social Development and Resettlement Specialist of STRPI-PIU; (v) Chief Resident Engineer and team lead of SRS-DSC; (vi) a representative of TransPeshawar (officially nominated by TransPeshawar); (vii) two representative of the displaced persons; and (viii) one representative of EPA-KPK (for environmental related grievances). The STPRI and SRS under DSC will organize training for GRC to raise awareness about GRM and in handling grievances in an efficient and transparent manner as laid down in the RP. A hearing will be called with the GRC, if necessary, where the displaced person can present his/her concerns/issues. The process will facilitate resolution through mediation. The local GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed. The local GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within fifteen (15) working days, depending on the nature of complaint. The contractor(s) will have observer status on the committee. If unsatisfied with the decision, the existence of the GRC will not impede the complainant's access to the government's administrative or judicial remedies.

115. The functions of the GRC are as follows: (i) resolve problems and provide support to displaced persons arising from various social, resettlement and environmental issues. Social and resettlement issues including land acquisition (temporary or permanent, as applicable), asset acquisition, eligibility for entitlements, compensation and resettlement assistance as well as environment issues including dust, noise, utilities, power and water supply, waste disposal, traffic interference and public safety/utilities; (ii) reconfirm grievances of displaced persons, categorize and prioritize them and aim to provide solutions maximum within 15 days; and (iii) report to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decision(s) of the GRC. The STRPI or ES (in case of complaints on environment related issues) will be responsible for processing and presenting all relevant documents, field enquiries and evidences/proofs to the GRC, maintaining a database of complaints, recording decisions, issuing minutes of meetings and monitoring to see that formal orders are issued and to ensure that required actions against decisions are being carried out.

7.4 Third Tier of GRM

116. In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the PIU (first tier) or GRC (second tier), the displaced person can seek alternative redress through the district administration or city government, court of law or as appropriate. The PIU or GRC will be kept informed by the city district government or government administration, or any other authorities. The grievance redress mechanism and procedures are depicted in Figure 3. The monitoring reports of the RP and EMP implementation will include the following aspects pertaining to progress on grievances: (i) number of cases registered, level of jurisdiction (first, second and third tiers), number of hearings held, decisions made, status of pending cases; and (ii) lists of cases in process and already decided upon, may be prepared with details such as name with copy of NIC, complaint number, date of application, date of hearing, decisions, remarks, actions taken to resolve issues, and status of grievance (i.e., open, pending, closed).

Figure 3: Grievance Redress Mechanism



8 Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building for RP Implementation

8.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Urban Mobility Authority

117. The Project's executing agency (EA) is Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Urban Mobility Authority (KPUMA), and is responsible for overall coordination of the project, KPUMA's Board of Directors act as the overall Project Steering Committee. TMTD provides administrative and secretariat support to KPUMA through the PMU and with support of the Project Management, Coordination and Capacity Building (PMCCB) consultants. KPUMA is responsible for overall coordination of the project and ensure availability and timely release of counterpart funds. The project Implementing Agencies are (IAs) Peshawar Development Authority and TransPeshawar. The institutional arrangements are provided in Figure 4.

8.2 Implementation Committee for Resolution of Field Related Issues

118. The formation of Implementation Committee for Resolution of Field related Issues of the Project is notified by Secretary Transport and Mass Transit Department on 8 May 2017 after the approval of Chief Minister KPK/Chairperson KPUMA Board of Directors, to streamline, guide and resolve field related issues including land acquisition and resettlement. The committee members are:

- Commissioner Peshawar, Chairperson of the Committee
- Project Director of PMU for BRT Peshawar
- Chairperson TransPeshawar
- Chief Executive Officer TransPeshawar, Urban Mobility Company
- Director General Peshawar Development Authority
- Additional Secretary Planning & Development Department
- Additional Secretary Finance Department
- Additional Secretary Construction & Works Department
- Additional Secretary Local Government Department
- Additional Secretary Law Department
- Chief Executive Officer Cantonment Board, Peshawar
- Senior Superintendent of Traffic Police
- Capital City Police Officer
- Representative of District Government / Nazim Peshawar
- Building Inspectors PDA and District Government and CBP

- Any other Co Opted Member

119. The responsibilities of the Committee will include streamlining construction and implementation and resolving all issues relating to coordination between public/private stakeholders, land acquisition and resettlement (RP), site clearance and shifting of utilities, handling public resistance, traffic diversion plan implementation, ensuring smooth execution of Construction Management Plan, construction related issues, security issues, environment related issues and EIA, Building Code implementation and review of Building Plans approved along the corridor for BRT, especially with regard to set back and parking provision in buildings, negotiation with Bus Operators plying on BRT Corridors and Feeder Routes, and removing them from the BRT and Feeder Routes, and handling fleet scrapping program.

120. The Chairperson of the Committee, Commissioner Peshawar will be responsible to report the status of progress on Field Issues directly to the Chief Minister and Chief Secretary, apprising them of obstacles, impediments and any inter departmental coordination issues, and soliciting their intervention for resolution on the above field issues. All the departments directly or indirectly involved with the project will be directed to provide full support and cooperation to facilitate implementation of the project on fast track basis. The Commissioner Peshawar can later be assigned the Additional Charge of Managing Director KPUMA, if he has to be given additional powers to oversee the BRT project, till full-fledged MD KPUMA is posted. PDA will share monthly RP implementation progress and monitoring reports and RP quarterly monitoring reports with Implementation Committee on regular basis.

8.3 Peshawar Development Authority and RP Implementation Committee:

121. For the purpose of this RP, Peshawar Development Authority is the Implementing Agency. Peshawar Development Authority (PDA) and Deputy Commissioner's Office (DCO), on behalf of KPUMA, implement the project's civil works package wise Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plans/Resettlement Plans (RP/RP), in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and requirements of land acquisition law of GoKP. The institutional arrangements for RP implementation are exhibited in Figure 8.1.

122. PDA will be responsible for day to day implementation/operations of RP, and will establish adequate and appropriate systems for RP implementation including institutional arrangements, internal monitoring and reporting. PDA will also manage functions of consultants, contractors, operators and other relevant parties regarding social safeguards management.

123. PDA will build necessary capacity for RP implementation by recruiting at least one Senior Social and Resettlement Specialist and other necessary staff with minimum one female as Social Team for Resettlement Plan Implementation (STRPI) at PIU to provide necessary support and guidance in RP. The STRPI key positions/staff will eventually be absorbed in the TransPeshawar. STRPI will oversee day to day implementation of RP including Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) in coordination and collaboration with all concerned parties of the Project throughout project operations, and submit monthly RP implementation reports to PDA and other concerned agencies and quarterly monitoring reports to PDA and TMTD for onward submission to ADB for review and clearance.

124. The Commissioner Peshawar, Chair of Implementation Committee for Resolution of Field Related Issues, will notify the formation of a dedicated RP Implementation Committee for the effective implementation of RP; this committee will also act as a Grievance Redressal Committee on social, gender and resettlement issues. The RP Implementation Committee will compose of Deputy Commissioner (District Land Acquisition Collector) as Chair and Additional Deputy Commissioner (land acquisition) as Deputy Chair, and members consist of PDA Directors assigned to each reach and building works (will be called upon request, when required), Naib Tehsildar Acquisition (NTA), Social Development and Resettlement Specialist of PIU, Chief Resident Engineer and Social and Resettlement staff (SRS) of Design and Supervision Consultants, and a representative of TransPeshawar (officially nominated by TransPeshawar). The Deputy Chair would preside over Committee meetings when the Chair is unable to attend. The Social Development and Resettlement Specialist will keep records of the Committee meetings and would follow up on implementation of actions with the help of Additional Deputy Commissioner, Committee members and other relevant agencies staff. The Committee will hold regular monthly meetings, but in case of any major resettlement issues or grievances, the Committee will hold extraordinary meetings, as and when requested by Chair, Deputy Chair and/or the Social Development and Resettlement Specialist. The RP Implementation Committee will be mainly responsible for:

- Ensure that social safeguards management including land acquisition and resettlement complies with ADB *Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009*, regardless of financing source, and relevant GoKP land acquisition law and regulations, where applicable.
- Ensure that sufficient funds are available to efficiently implement the RP
- Establish and implement a grievance redress mechanism including notification of a Grievance Redressal Committee, as described in the RP, to receive and facilitate resolution of displaced persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the RP implementation and project's social performance.
- Ensure to incorporate all design mitigation and monitoring measures as specified in the RP and in the Design Supervision Consultants (DSC) Contract.
- Ensure that for project duration, DSC commit and retain sufficient dedicated international and national staff to accomplish the RP implementation and monitoring.
- Ensure the quality of services provided by DSC in social safeguards management.
- Obtain necessary certification of payment of compensation, resettlement assistance as defined in the RP/RP, prior to mobilization of civil works contracts.
- Confirm that bidding and contract documents of contractors and service providers include the social management requirements, including RP to carry out social safeguards management throughout implementation of the project.

- Ensure effective internal monitoring of the implementation of RP (mitigation and monitoring measures) by STRPI staff of PIU with the assistance from DSC international and national staff.
- Ensure submission of monthly RP implementation progress and monitoring reports to Implementation Committee for Resolution of Field related Issues and as and when required by KPUMA and GoKP.
- Ensure submission of quarterly monitoring reports on RP implementation to Implementation Committee for Resolution of Field Related Issues and ADB for review and clearance.

8.4 Design and Supervision Consultants Support for Social Safeguards

125. In order to manage land acquisition and resettlement, PDA will require support from Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC) for managing contractors and service providers, supervision of construction quality and safeguards and liaising with DPs and other stakeholders, to ensure that sound methodologies and practices are followed in the implementation of RP. DSC will hire social safeguards staff with relevant qualification and experience, consists of an International Gender Specialist having 10 years of experience in gender mainstreaming and gender equity, a National Resettlement Consultant (NRC) with a master degree in social sciences and a minimum of 5-year experience in involuntary resettlement planning and implementation, and 2-4 enumerators as per requirement, among them minimum one will be the female. These consultants will act as supporting specialists who will assist PDA in social safeguards management including providing day to day support for RP implementation during construction and supervise the work of the contractors and service providers in the field for the compliance with RP. DSC will also assist in preparing monthly RP implementation progress and monitoring reports and compile them into quarterly monitoring reports to submit to PDA, TMTD and ADB for review and clearance. The key tasks of DSC include:

- If the footprint or alignment of the project changes and envisage to cause additional adverse social impacts that are not covered during the updating process of RP or were not within the scope of the RP prepared during detailed design stage, DSC staff will conduct additional social impact assessment and prepare addendum(s) to RP on behalf of PDA (project proponent);
- Undertake awareness, capacity building trainings, mentoring sessions, and on-the-job training for PDA, TransPeshawar, DC/LAC office, TMTD, contractors, service providers and other concerned parties for effective implementation of RP;
- Participate regularly in RP Implementation/Grievance Redressal Committee meetings and implement assigned actions efficiently.
- Play an effective role in implementing grievance redress mechanism, as described in the RP, to receive and facilitate resolution of displaced persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the RP implementation and Project's social performance;
- Provide effective support to implement detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan;

- Based on the results of RP supervision and monitoring, identify corrective actions and prepare a corrective action plan, as necessary, for submission to PDA and ADB;
- Submit monthly RP implementation progress reports to PDA and TMTD;
- Report to PDA with a copy to ADB on all aspects of RP management through quarterly reports, based on the results of supervision of RP implementation including reporting on GRM and Detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan.

8.5 Role of Contractors and Service Providers

126. To facilitate RP implementation the contractors and service providers must be prepared during the pre-construction and construction phase to cooperate with STRPI of PIU and DSC resettlement and gender staff, DPs and the local population/general public in the mitigation of impacts. However, experience suggests that contractors may have little impetus or interest in dealing with resettlement, gender and other social issues in the absence of performance-related criteria. Clearances for payments will include certification from the SDRS of PIU and SRS of DSC as to the effective implementation of the mitigation measures of social safeguard issues as specified in the RP. The satisfactory implementation of mitigation measures will therefore be linked to payment milestones of contractors and service providers.

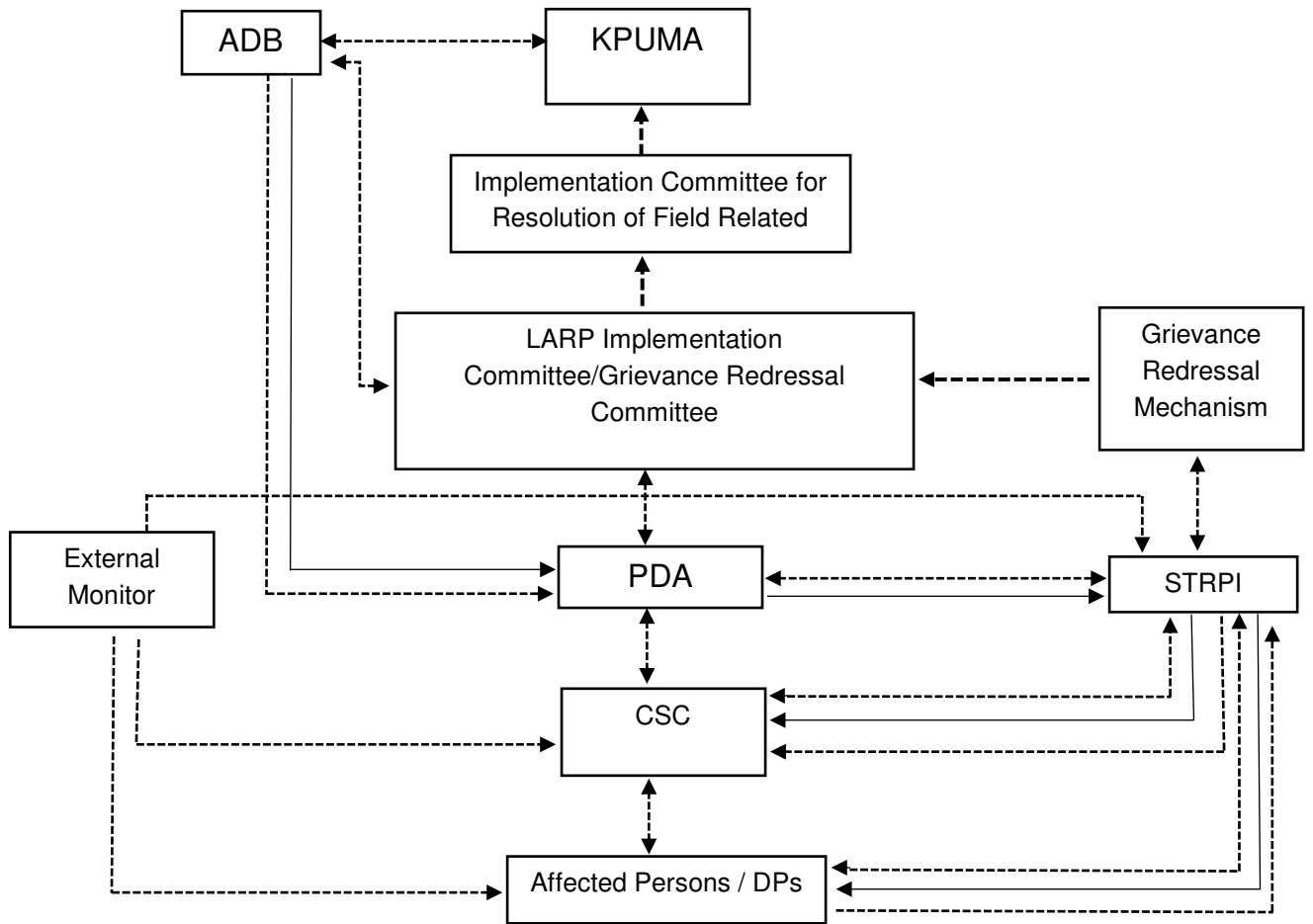
127. The RP, with all its provisions will be a part of the Project Contract Documents. No physical work will be initiated until all resettlement assistance made to DPs as per provision of the RP. The contractor/service provider must possess the expertise in the application of ADB SPS 2009, ADB Core Labor Standards, provincial laws and regulations relating to resettlement, protecting child and gender rights, occupational health and safety. Following clauses will be included in the Contract Documents for social mitigation:

- i. The contractor/service provider must possess knowledge of the ADB's SPS 2009, especially with regard to resettlement, DPs/public consultations and grievance redress mechanism.
- ii. The contractor/service provider, as a first priority, will make efforts to offer the available skilled and unskilled jobs to the identified affected households and particularly to the vulnerable and severely affected DPs. For this purpose, details will be provided to the DPs by the contractors through STRPI.
- iii. The contractor/service provider will comply with all applicable provincial labour laws and regulations, and ADB Core Labour Standards.
- iv. The contractor/service provider will not discriminate between men and women in provision of jobs and will not differentiate between men and women wages and benefits for work of equal nature.
- v. The contractor/service provider will not employ child labour.

8.6 Role of Asian Development Bank

- i. Guide the EA, IAs, PMU, PIUs and any other agency or committee on land acquisition and resettlement during project implementation;
- ii. Provide no-objection to civil works after satisfactory implementation of RP or for the sections within packages with no resettlement impacts, after validation by the External Monitor;
- iii. Review RP monitoring reports and follow-up on recommendations/corrective actions;
- iv. Conduct regular loan review missions, including midterm and project completion missions;
- v. Monitor compliance with all loan covenants, including social safeguards.

Figure 4: Institutional Arrangements for RP Implementation



Legends:

- _____ LARP Implementation Status
- Coordination
- Complaints / Grievances

8.7 Social Mitigation

128. The social mitigation activities during design and pre-construction to be implemented by the DSC while during construction, measures will be primarily implemented by the contractors; Table 22 shows detail of such activities and responsible agency. The RP will be included in the tender and contract documents for civil works and service providers. Contractors' and service providers' conformity with social mitigation measures procedures will be regularly supervised by STRPI and DSC social safeguards staff, who will also monitor RP implementation, and results will be reported in quarterly progress reports to submit to PDA, TMTD and ADB

Table 22: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for RP Implementation

| | Activities | Responsible Agency |
|-----------|---|--|
| A. | Project Initiation Stage | |
| 1 | Provision of required budget for land acquisition and resettlement | KPUMA, Implementation Committee formed by TMTD |
| 2 | Recruitment of STRPI | PDA, assisted by ADB |
| 3 | Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of RP | Implementation Committee formed by TMTD, RP Implementation Committee, PDA, TransPeshawar |
| 4 | Funds Flow: i. For resettlement assistance: Finance Department to PDA | i. KPUMA, Finance Department |
| 5 | Establishment of Grievance Redressal Mechanism including notification for the formation of Grievance Redressal Committee | PDA, RP Implementation Committee |
| 6 | Ensure that qualified and experienced international and national staff is recruited by Design and Supervision Consultants | PDA, DSC |
| 7 | Ensure coordination and collaboration between the relevant departments and other parties involve in LAR | PDA, assisted by STRPI |
| 8 | Disclosure of GoKP and ADB approved RPs on websites | PDA, TransPeshawar, P&DD and ADB |
| 9 | Hiring of an individual consultant or a firm/NGO for external monitoring | PDA, assisted by ADB |
| B. | Capacity Building: | |
| 1 | Training on social safeguards as specified in RPs for PMU, PIU, District Revenue Department, contractors, service providers and other concerned parties | DSC, assisted by SDRS of STRPI |
| 2 | On-the-job training and technical assistance in LAR related tasks including RP, GRM and LRP implementation | DSC, assisted by SDRS |
| C. | Due Diligence for Unidentified/Unforeseen/Additional Impacts | |
| 1 | Due diligence of BRT related associated structures, unidentified/unforeseen and/or additional impacts | DSC |
| 2 | Liaise with Deputy Commissioner Office for acquisition of land | PDA, assisted by STRPI |
| 3 | Conduct Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), census of DPs, socioeconomic survey, inventory of affected assets/losses, input of data into DPs database and analysis | DSC |
| 4 | Screening of vulnerable DPs | DSC |
| 5 | Consultations with DPs and other stakeholders | DSC, STRPI |
| 6 | Survey on unit prices for computing replacement costs | DSC |
| 7 | Collection, computerization and processing of data for identification of eligible persons correctly for resettlement benefits and assess their compensation | DSC |

| | Activities | Responsible Agency |
|-----------|--|---|
| | and entitlements as per ADB SPS 2009 and KPK Land Acquisition Law and regulations | |
| 8 | Inform and consult DPs about impacts and mitigation measures/entitlements | DSC, STRPI |
| 9 | Submission of RPs to PDA and ADB for review and comments, incorporate suggestions/address comments and finalize RPs and submit to PDA and ADB for clearance, prior to award of contracts | DSC |
| 10 | Disclosure of GoKP and ADB approved RPs on websites. | PDA, TransPeshawar, ADB |
| D. | RP Implementation Stage | |
| 1 | Ensure efficient and timely implementation of tasks specified in the RP | PDA, TransPeshawar, RP Implementation Committee, DC/LAC Office, DSC |
| 2 | Carry out an information dissemination campaign to inform DPs including women about RP implementation process including GRM and LRP through dissemination of Information Brochure and face-to-face meetings | STRPI, assisted by DSC |
| 3 | Information dissemination and awareness raising at work sites on the risks of transferable diseases i.e. HIV / AIDS, TB, dengue fever for those employed during construction | Contractors, service providers, assisted by DSC |
| 4 | Close coordination with the respective agencies on day-to-day RP implementation activities. | PDA assisted by STRPI and DSC |
| 5 | Guide the EA/PMU, IAs/PIU on land acquisition and resettlement during project implementation. | SDRS of STRPI, assisted by DSC |
| 6 | Complete land acquisition process. | DC/LAC office, RP Implementation Committee |
| 7 | Meetings with DPs and affected households | DSC, STRPI |
| 8 | Develop micro plans for LAR, relocation, compensation and resettlement assistance payments | STRPI |
| 9 | Relocation of DPs formal businesses, vendors businesses, housing units etc. | PDA, STRPI, assisted by DSC |
| 10 | Compensation for land, structures, and all other lost assets and resettlement assistance will be paid in full before displacement/relocation, before construction starts | DC/LAC office, STRPI of PDA |
| 11 | Conduct orientation of contractors' and service providers' staff and workers on RP provisions before project construction starts. | DSC |
| 12 | Ensure contractors and service providers implement all social measures as specified in the RP and their contracts | DSC |
| 13 | Undertake regular supervision of the contractor's social performance | DSC |
| 14 | Maintain management information system of RP implementation | STRPI |
| 15 | Preparation of report(s) to indicate the packages/sections with no resettlement impacts, where civil works could commence. | DSC |
| 16 | Preparation of compensation and resettlement assistance completion report, prior to the award of civil works contract and submit PDA and ADB for review and approval. | DSC |
| 17 | Validation of satisfactory implementation of RP by External Monitor (EM) | EM |
| 18 | Synchronize resettlement activities; clear the ROW/land and handover the encumbrance free land to the contractor within the construction schedule | PDA |
| 19 | On satisfactory implementation of RPs, issuance of notice to proceed for Civil Works for each civil works package and/or sections within the packages | ADB |
| E. | Livelihood Restoration Plan | |
| 1 | Preparation of detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan and obtain endorsement from PDA and approval from ADB | EPCM/DSC |
| 2 | Implement short term income restoration activities i.e. assist DPs in buying suitable replacement land from willing sellers, liaison with contractors and service providers to provide jobs to interested DPs on preferential basis in | STRPI, assisted by DSC |

| | Activities | Responsible Agency |
|-----------|--|--|
| | BRT related works etc. | |
| 3 | Implement medium term income restoration activities | STRPI, assisted by DSC |
| F. | RP Implementation Supervision, Internal Monitoring and Reporting | |
| 1 | Assist the contractor(s) to prepare monthly RP monitoring reports and submission to PDA and TMTD | DSC |
| 2 | Supervision of RP implementation and submission of monthly RP implementation progress and monitoring reports to PDA and TMTD. | DSC |
| | Internal monitoring of RP implementation including GRM and LRP. | PDA assisted by STRPI, DSC |
| | As a result of RP implementation supervision and monitoring, development of Corrective Action Plans to address any emerging/new LAR issues and submit to PDA and ADB for information and review. | DSC |
| 3 | Implementation of Corrective Action Plans. | PDA assisted by STRPI, DSC |
| 4 | Preparation of quarterly RP implementation monitoring reports and submit to Implementation Committee, TMTD, PDA and ADB for review and clearance. | DSC |
| 7 | Review of LARAP implementation and final outcome | Implementation Committee, RP Implementation Committee and EM |

8.8 Capacity Building

129. The TMTD, PDA, TransPeshawar, District Revenue Department, contractors, service providers and other agencies involved in RP preparation and implementation lack conceptual clarity and expertise to implement RPs including implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan, GRM and address gender and other social safeguard issues. Trainings of relevant staff of TMTD, PDA, TransPeshawar contractors, service providers, and relevant staff from other concerned departments will help in enhancing their capacity to better implement the RPs and understand the sensitivities of social, gender and resettlement aspects of the project. They will receive awareness training and capacity support from the International Gender Consultant and SRS of DSC and SDRS of STRPI to ensure learning and development, and for smooth and effective implementation of the RP.

130. The key objective of training program is to ensure that the requirements of ADB SPS and RP are clearly understood and followed throughout the project implementation. The project works are to start immediately and the staff will be dealing the social, gender and resettlement issues. So, to better understand and deal with these issues, the following training / capacity building program is planned for the project functionaries. In total seven training workshops will be organized and several short mentoring sessions, follow up workshops will be organized related to RP, GRM and LRP, as and when required, an outline of training program is given in Table 9 below:

Table 23: Training Program for Capacity Building

| Participants | Training Imparting Agency / Person | Topics | Duration |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>PMU, PIU, TransPeshawar, Contractors, service providers, relevant staff of PMCCB and DSC Consultants, relevant staff of DC/LAC office and other agencies involved in LAR</p> | <p>DSC, SDRS of PIU, DC/LAC office</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of ADB SPS and its principles • Brief on process of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Planning • Introduction to Assessment of Social Impacts of the project • Social an gender sensitivities of the project • Introduction to the RP, its importance and step-by-step implementation of RP, and clarity on roles and responsibilities • Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan • Consultation, participation and disclosure • Entitlements and compensation/resettlement and rehabilitation assistance • Livelihood Restoration Plan • Institutional arrangements • GRM, its importance and processes • Internal and external monitoring and evaluation of RP • Budget and Financing for RP | <p>Two courses, each of 2 days duration, (one prior to the start of the Project and the other just before start of construction works)</p> |
| <p>PMU, PIU, TransPeshawar, Contractors, service providers, PMCCB and DSC Consultants, relevant staff of DC/LAC office and other agencies involve in LAR, selected site personnel including project, contractor's and service providers staff,</p> | <p>SDRS of PIU and SRS</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to ADB SPS and its principles • Introduction to the RP, its importance and step-by-step implementation of RP and clarity on roles and responsibilities • Information dissemination, consultation and GRM processes and its importance with clarify on roles and responsibilities • Livelihood Restoration Plan with clarity on roles and responsibilities • Social sensitivities of the project • Dealing with other social and gender issues | <p>Before start of construction 2 days</p> |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance, requirements and techniques of RP Monitoring and Reporting | <p>One day</p> |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of transmissible diseases • Social and cultural values (including gender issues in BRT) | <p>One day</p> |

| Participants | Training Imparting Agency / Person | Topics | Duration |
|---|---|--|---|
| Relevant staff of PMU, PIU, TransPeshawar, PMCCB Consultants, DSC technical staff contractors, service providers, and technical Staff | SDRS, IRC and SRS, Traffic Police | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanation of social parameters to be considered while carrying out surveys for the project and construction. | One course of 2 days duration at the start of field activity and 2 courses of half day duration to be repeated when require |
| | Traffic Police relevant staff of PMU, PIU, DSC and other agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Safety, Defensive Driving, Waste Disposal, Cultural Values and Social Sensitivity | Duration: one day (2 hours session to be held after every 3 months) |

9 Resettlement Budget and Financing

131. The compensation funds for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and income restoration will be disbursed to the DPs by the PIU at PDA with the support of STRPI, through cross-cheques. The PIU staff will disburse cheques of these amounts to DPs on weekly basis at the PDA office, in the presence of SRS of Design and supervision consultants and minimum 2 representatives of DPs who will act as witness to avoid any grievances.

132. Compensation of the seven vendors will cost PKR 980000 (USD 9333). For unforeseen impacts, the project will spare a contingency budget of PKR 98000 increasing the total budget to PKR 1,078,000 (USD 10,266). There are few DPs in Reach 3, it was not found necessary to establish a separate administrative budget for this Section. The administrative costs of Reach 3 will be paid through the budget of Reach 1.

133. The RP Reach 3 does not include cost of relocation of public utilities as this will be included in the overall budget of the project. Table 24 provides budget estimation for implementation of RP Reach 3.

Table 24: Budget Estimation for Implementation of RP Reach 3

| Category | One-time Shifting Allowance | One-time income loss for Transition Period (6 months) | One-time Vulnerability Allowance (3 months minimum wage rate) | Total Cost (PKR) | Total Cost (USD) |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---|------------------|------------------|
| Unit rate of resettlement assistance for one vendor | 5000 | 90000 | 45000 | 140000 | 1333 |
| Total Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance for 7 vendors | 35000 | 630000 | 315000 | 980000 | 9333 |
| Contingency (10%) | | | | 98000 | 933 |
| Total | | | | 1078000 | 10266 |
| Total in Million | | | | 1.078 | 0.010 |

*KP Government official monthly wage rate=15000/month

** Exchange rate 1 USD= 105 PKR

10 Resettlement Plan Implementation

134. The PDA will be overall responsible for implementation of the RP at the field level through STRPI of PIU and other relevant staff of PIU and with the support of Social and Resettlement Consultants under Design and Supervision Consultants. After the approval of updated RP from ADB, based on detailed engineering design of the project, the PDA will initiate the implementation process. A timeline showing implementation steps, required actions and responsible persons for RP implementation and post implementation scenario has been prepared and presented in Table 25.

135. The disbursement of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance cheques to the DPs will follow the below described procedure.

10.1 Verification of DPs

136. Verification of the DPs will be made through their NADRA National Identity Cards (NIC) numbers and Proof of Registration cards for Afghan DPs. It is important to mention that some of the vendors do not have ID Cards (specially of those young vendors below than 18 years). These DPs will provide an affidavit with a photograph duly attested/ signed by the DPs' representative and identification of such DPs will also be verified by minimum 2 DPs above the age of 18 year. The STRPI with the support of SRS will be responsible for verification process. All DPs must bring their original NIC and a copy of it at the time of receiving cheques.

10.2 Payment of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

137. Payment to DPs will be paid within a period of one month after the approval of the RP by ADB, keeping in view the total strength of DPs for which a schedule will be issued separately on approval of updated RP; payment will be paid through cross cheques.

10.3 Vacation of Site

138. One-month advance notices will be issued to the vendors to inform them about when they will receive resettlement and rehabilitation assistance cheques and when they should leave the RoW. If a vendor will not vacate the ROW after getting payment of resettlement assistance within a period of one month, the STRPI will submit an application to the GRC. GRC will decide action on case-to-case basis in coordination with DPs representatives. However, PDA reserves the right of directly removing such structures, only if a DP will not do this by the agreed deadline in consultation with DPs' representatives.

10.4 In case of Disputes/Grievances regarding Payments

139. Payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be made within one month after receiving of vacation notices by DPs, prior to actual handing over of possession of the space to PDA, being utilized by the DPs. However, in case of a dispute, the assessed/allocated amount of resettlement assistance will be pledged in the names of the concerned DP(s), pending until a final decision by GRC. In such exceptional cases, the PDA may possess the RoW without payment of resettlement assistance. Grievances or objections (if any) will be redressed as per grievance redress procedures laid down in the RP. However, PDA reserves the right for removal of structures/businesses in case of disputes, in

consultation with DPs representatives and city government or Cantonment Board representatives.

10.5 Absentee Displaced Persons

140. There are no absentee DPs found during the impact assessment survey, but if any identify during the detailed design stage, the PIU will make all possible efforts to contact/access to him/her, if not possible then PDA will issue 3 consecutive official notices and a public notice in local newspaper informing the DP(s) to contact the PIU for payment. Absentee DP(s) may receive the compensation after the notified schedules of payments by providing a proof of his/her absence. They will be eligible to receive payments before completion of the project; PIU must deposit the money in the project account, until the project completion period.

10.6 Timing of Payments

141. Payment of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be made within month after receiving vacation notices by DPs prior to the actual possession of the land and ROW. No ROW or land will be possessed by PDA or handed over to the contractor for commencement of construction works without full payment of due resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to the DPs except the extraordinary cases. However, in case of delays from the DPs side, the assessed/allocated amount will be pledged in the names of the concerned DPs, in the project account. In such cases, PDA will document detail of each case and may possess land and ROW before payment of resettlement assistance, and will follow the decision of GRC, in consultation with DP(s) representatives as per defined procedures.

10.7 Release of Funds for Payments

142. The PDA is responsible for timely provision of finances for RP implementation, for the resettlement and rehabilitation assistance payments and PMU will responsible for administration of RP implementation. Allocations will be reviewed on monthly and quarterly basis based on the budget requirements to be indicated in the updated RP. The funds for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will go from GoKP to PDA (PIU) for direct disbursement to DPs.

143. Other Conditionalities

- i. Disclosure of the RP at ADB and PDA websites;
- ii. Translation of information brochures into Urdu and dissemination to DPs;
- iii. Information to each Displaced Person of the resettlement assistance amount, he will receive;
- iv. Payment of compensation amounts (monitored by an external party);
- v. Investigation of potential impacts of BRT allied structures and stretches where no sufficient width will be available, and any additional impacts, working with the DSC to avoid any identified impacts and/or taking necessary measures to mitigate them;

- vi. Assessment of the needs to include vendors in the Livelihood Restoration Plan.

Table 25: Proposed Timeline for Implementation of RP

| Step | Tasks | Responsibility | Weeks | | | | | |
|-----------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| A | Pre – Implementation Stage | | | | | | | |
| 1 | One-month advance notices to vendors before handing over of land for civil works | PDA through STRPI and DSC | As appropriate | | | | | |
| 2 | Establishment of GRC | Commissioner Peshawar | Before starts of RP implementation | | | | | |
| 3 | Verification of name lists | STRPI/SRS | | √ | | | | |
| 4 | Investigation of claims, if any. | STRPI/SRS | | √ | | | | |
| 5 | Preparation of detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan | EPCM/DSC | | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 6 | Consultations (on-going) | STRPI, SRS | | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| B | Disclosure and Consultations | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Disclosure of final RP both in English and Urdu at the websites of PDA and ADB | GoKP, PDA, ADB | | √ | | | | |
| 8 | Urdu translation of Information Brochure and distribution to DPs and other stakeholders through workshop and location specific face-to-face meetings | STRPI, SRS | | | √ | | | |
| 9 | Urdu translation of RP and disclosure to DPs and other stakeholders through workshop and location specific face-to-face meetings | STRPI and SRS | | | √ | | | |
| 10 | Training of PDA, key contactors' and DSC staff | STRPI and SRS | | | | √ | | |
| C. | LARP Implementation Phase | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Development of micro plan(s) for disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance | STRPI and SRS | | | | √ | | |
| 12 | Notices for receiving resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to all DPs through face-to-face meetings and distribution of vouchers in writing | STRPI and SRS | | | | √ | | |
| 13 | Due diligence of BRT allied structures and the chainage where very limited area will be left between the mixed traffic and the building walls or any other additional impacts that may occur during civil works. | PDA/STRPI, DSC | On going | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 14 | Systematic social impact assessment of land acquisition and resettlement impacts and preparation of addendum to this RP | DSC | | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 15 | Submission of addendum to this RP to PDA for review and endorsement, and submission of final draft to ADB for review and clearance. | DSC | As appropriate | | | | | |
| 16 | Repetition of steps from the beginning i.e. pre-implementation stage to RP implementation to Income restoration, monitoring and evaluation etc. | PDA/STRPI and DSC | As appropriate | | | | | |
| D | Income Restoration and Rehabilitation of DPs | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Award of cheques and distribution of final | STRPI | | | | √ | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | notices for relocation/shifting of DPs to alternative sites | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan | PDA/STRPI and SRS | | | | | | | √ |
| 19 | Reporting summary of complaints & grievances/disputes and objections in progress reports | STRPI and SRS | | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 20 | Submission of RP compliance report to ADB (Confirmatory letter about completion of all payments) | PDA | | | | | √ | | |
| 21 | Notice to proceed for civil works in section with resettlement impacts | ADB | | | | | | √ | |
| 22 | Internal Monitoring on-going, monthly and quarterly reports to PD, LAR related committees, ADB, and other institutional stakeholders | STRPI and SRS | | | | | | √ | √ |
| 23 | External Monitoring: regular reporting to PDA and to ADB for review and clearance | External Monitor | | | | | √ | | |
| 14 | Evaluation of the LARP implementation | External Monitor | | | | | | √ | |
| 25 | Submission of LARP evaluation report to PDA and to ADB for review and clearance | PDA | | | | | | | √ |

11 Monitoring and Evaluation

144. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a mean to check, asses and evaluate the status of project activities on a regular basis. It helps in timely identification, analysis and removal of the bottlenecks at various stages of project implementation and expediting actions. The M&E of the RP implementation is a tool to serve the interests of the project planners, executors, operation managers and financier, as they share the common concern for timely corrective measures. Specifically, the objectives of the monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation are: (i) administrative monitoring whether the time lines of RP implementation are being met, (ii) to assess whether compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures are implemented and are sufficient, (iii) to identify problems or potential problems and ensure that grievances are dealt on a timely basis and consistent with the RP, (iv) to identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate hardships/issues, and most importantly, (v) socio-economic monitoring during and after the relocation process to ensure that DPs are settled and are better off at the new locations and their standard of living is restored or improved. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of RP implementation will be taken up at all stages of the project. The M&E activities to ensure the effective implementation of RP are described as follows.

11.1 Internal Monitoring

145. The internal monitoring of RP and LRP implementation including GRM is the responsibility of PDA through STRPI of PIU with the support of SRS of DSC. It will be a continuous activity and will be managed by the Sr. Director Broth PDA. The SRS under DSC will assist STRPI in monitoring of RP implementation.

146. The STRPI with the support of SRS of DSC will develop a progress and performance monitoring system to collect and organize monitoring output on a regular basis. An information system containing the database on resettlement planning and implementation will be established and updated periodically for monitoring various activities of RP and LRP implementation by the STRPI of PIU. The RP database generated through the census, baseline socioeconomic survey, and the database of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation payments, and consultations will become essential inputs of the management and information system (MIS). Progress monitoring and evaluation of intended outcomes of RP implementation will be carried out.

11.1.1 Internal Monitoring Role and Responsibilities

147. The STRPI with the support of and SRS under DSC will develop a set of gender disaggregated monitoring indicators for internal monitoring of RP and LRP and monitoring formats. The role and responsibilities under the M & E plan are described as under:

- i. The Sr. Director-BRT of PIU/PDA is responsible for monitoring the progress of resettlement activities with the support of STRPI and SRS.
- ii. The PDA will review the efficacy of the monitoring arrangements quarterly, relating to social and resettlement issues, and refine the arrangements accordingly. In this respect, PDA will also take into consideration the findings /

suggestions made by the independent external consultants engaged for external monitoring of RP implementation.

11.1.2 Internal Monitoring Arrangements

148. Primarily, monitoring will be the responsibility of PDA with the support of STRPI of PIU and SRS of DSC. The STRPI, SRS will review the status of the RP implementation in the light of policy, principles, targets, budget and duration as lay down in the updated RP and all resettlement activities are carried out efficiently and transparently by the persons responsible. Some of the key indicators at different stages of the RP are as follows:

- i. Review effectiveness of land acquisition and resettlement planning process i.e. adequacy of enumeration of project land acquisition and resettlement impacts, timeframe, budgetary provision, institutional arrangements, GRM, mitigation of unforeseen resettlement impacts etc.).
- ii. Consultations organized and dissemination campaign carried out regarding RP and DPs are aware of i.e. entitlement packages, payment procedures, grievance redress mechanism, etc.
- iii. Verification whether land and assets situated to the land, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance payments made only to entitle DPs recorded before cut-off date.
- iv. A grievance redress committee is established during the stage of detailed engineering design to ensure fairness and transparency during the RP implementation process.
- v. Finances for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance provided on time.
- vi. One-month advance notices to vendors and 2 months advance notices to lessees of underpasses and one-month advance notices to committee of a mosque to be given before shifting/relocation.
- vii. Timely disbursement of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance amount to DPs as per schedule in an efficient and transparent manner and is in conformity with the provisions in the Entitlement Matrix.
- viii. Relocation of affected vendors by permitting them to shift their businesses to alternative business sites.
- ix. Provision of skilled, semi-skilled and skilled labour opportunities and employment to affected households (AHs) with numbers including number of persons whose skills are upgraded.
- x. Verify recording and addressing the concerns/grievances of DPs are dealt on timely basis during and after land acquisition and resettlement process and consistent with the RP.
- xi. Major issues of conflict between DPs and contractors are addressed efficiently during implementation of resettlement activities.

- xii. Effective monitoring of LRP and issues identified for immediate actions will be referred to the Sr. Director-BRT of PDA, and NGO for modifications in the LRP based on the progress and lessons learned in the course of LRP implementation and additional funds to cover additional activities.
- xiii. Effective implementation of Gender Action Plan, collection of gender disaggregated data and gender specific consultations with women.
- xiv. Degree of satisfaction of DPs and AHs with support received for restoration of their income and livelihood.
- xv. Any changes in social and economic parameters related to living standards of AHs.
- xvi. Efficient restoration of public utilities and/or other affected services/infrastructure.
- xvii. Lease agreements signed for the temporary use of land, full restoration of land after completion of construction.

11.1.3 Reporting of Internal Monitoring

149. The PDA will submit the RP internal monitoring reports to ADB on semi-annual basis. These six-monthly monitoring reports will cover the status of RP implementation in terms of required mitigation measures and necessary remedial actions to effectively address adverse social and resettlement impacts due to project implementation, status of implementation of LRP and GRM, status of capacity building activities as well as documentation of complaints received and corresponding action/resolution. The STRPI will maintain up-to-date records of RP implementation and other social safeguard activities. The STRPI will provide findings of monitoring activities with the support of SRS in Monthly Progress Reports regularly and compile them in six-monthly monitoring report under a separate sub-head "Internal Monitoring of RP Implementation", with details of the issues arise and the mitigation measures adopted under Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The internal monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB on semi-annual basis during the project period. However, prior to mobilization of civil works in areas with LAR impacts, a completion report on payments of compensation and resettlement allowances and clearing of the site should be prepared by PDA which will be verified by an external monitoring expert/agency.

150. Implementation of appropriate measures during the design, construction, and operation phases of the PPSBRTCC Project will minimize negative impacts to acceptable levels. To ensure that these mitigation measures are implemented and negative impacts avoided, the measures will be included in contract specifications. Contractors' conformity with contract procedures and specifications and implementation of the approved RP and EMP during construction will be carefully monitored. The contractor will be required to follow standard construction practices and comply with a series of contractual requirements which will be monitored and supervised by STRPI of PDA and SRS under DSC, The Social and environmental monitoring of the project will be undertaken throughout construction and operation to ensure that the measures are being implemented efficiently.

11.2 External Monitoring

151. As per requirements of ADB SPS, the PDA, with the support of PMU, will hire services of a firm/NGO or a qualified and experienced external monitoring expert with advice and concurrence of ADB on the Consultants selection, to verify monitoring information of project to undertake resettlement monitoring during and an evaluation after the implementation of RP and LRP. The key responsibilities of the external monitor will be assessing the overall implementation approach, process, and outcome of the RP and LRP, and providing inputs to the PIU for taking corrective actions to resolve any issues. The expert will review the status of the RP and LRP implementation in the light of the policy, principles, targets, budget and duration that had been laid down in the RP. The key tasks during external monitoring include:

- i. Develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring and evaluation for RP implementation including the Community Participation, consultation and disclosure;
- ii. Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been met. Involve the DPs, their representatives and community groups in assessing the impacts of resettlement for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- iii. Review and verify the progress in RP implementation of the project and prepare six-monthly reports for the PIU and the ADB including implementation of LRP and GRM.
- iv. Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance given in the LAPP and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of DPs after project-induced changes.
- v. Evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultation process with DPs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.
- vi. Verify the completion report prepared by PDA on payments of compensation and resettlement assistance and clearing of the sites at with resettlement impacts.
- vii. Were resettlement and rehabilitation assistance being sufficient to cover loss of income.
- viii. Did relocation of vendors to alternative sites able to sustain their source of income, and without any formal or informal fees.
- ix. Did alternative markets develop by TMTD/TPC/PDA and provided to the lessees and sub-lessees of underpasses to ensure re-establishment of businesses and how effective and sustainable were the alternative locations to sustain enterprises of DPs, and without any formal or informal fees.

- x. How many semi-skilled, skilled and unskilled labour and employment opportunities were provided to AHs in the project related works?
- xi. Any changes in restoration of businesses and income levels;
- xii. How do the AHs assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored?
- xiii. Communications and reactions from DPs on entitlements, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance;
- xiv. Grievance procedures; recording of complaints, reporting and processing time, and their redressal.

11.3 Disclosure of Monitoring Reports

152. The PDA is required to submit RP external monitoring reports to ADB for review and posting on the ADB web site. These monitoring reports will be disclosed on the PDA website too. It is also required that relevant information from the monitoring reports is disclosed to the DPs promptly upon submission. The “relevant information” in this context refers to the implementation status of RP and LRP, such as, information on financial progress/disbursement and progress (related to compensation of land and related assets, livelihood/income restoration, relocation or any information on compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation, grievances; and corrective action plan). These issues are of direct relevance to the displaced persons, which also have the elements of participatory monitoring.

11.4 Evaluation of RP Implementation and Management of Social Safeguard Issues

153. The external monitoring firm/NGO/individual expert will conduct evaluation of RP and LRP implementation after its completion. Evaluation is summing up of an assessment of whether planned LAR activities have achieved their intended objectives. An assessment of resettlement outcomes is measured against baseline conditions. The evaluation exercise assesses resettlement efficacy, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability, drawing lessons to guide future resettlement planning. The evaluation will provide gender disaggregated information and concentrates on following parameters:

- i. Efficacy of mechanisms and indicators for internal and external monitoring;
- ii. Mechanism used for consultation, participation and disclosure of information to DPs;
- iii. Effectiveness and efficiency of PIU and DSC in RP Implementation;
- iv. Assessment of the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability for drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.
- v. Evaluation of adequacy of compensation given to DPs and livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of DPs of project-induced changes.

- vi. Evaluation and assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultations process with DPs, particularly those vulnerable and severely affected, including the adequacy and effectiveness of livelihood restoration plan, grievance procedures and administrative and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.
- vii. Institutional arrangements; and
- viii. Level of satisfaction of DPs in the post resettlement period.

11.5 Evaluation Report:

154. The firm/NGO/individual, engage for assessment and evaluation, will present the findings of the study in the form of a report to PDA, TransPeshawar and ADB.