

# Resettlement Plan

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November 2017

## PAK: Peshawar Sustainable Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Project

(Reach-2 Package 2) Firdous Cinema to Aman Chowk

Prepared by the Planning and Development Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated section-wise version for Reach 2 of the draft originally posted in April 2017 available on <http://www.adb.org/projects/48289-002/documents>.

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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
GoKPK	–	Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
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
PKR	–	Pakistan Rupee
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PTCL	–	Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation Limited
SNGPL	–	Sui Northern Gas Pipeline 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

<b>Affected Household</b>	<b>All members of a household operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.</b>
<b>Compensation</b>	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
<b>Cut-off-date</b>	The date used to determine if persons without legal or recognizable rights will be eligible for resettlement assistance. For the Reach 2, the <b><u>cut-off date is 20<sup>th</sup> August 2017</u></b> , 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 dates will not be eligible for resettlement assistance for their affected assets and will not be provided with rehabilitation assistance.
<b>Displaced persons</b>	The titleholders / the persons who run the affected businesses and authorized to receive resettlement assistance granted for the loss of business locations.
<b>Entitlement</b>	Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of resettlement assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
<b>Household</b>	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.
<b>Income restoration assistance</b>	Support to restore and/or improve the incomes of displaced persons through allowances and provision of alternative means of income generation.
<b>Involuntary Resettlement</b>	Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs the displaced persons give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.
<b>Implementing agency</b>	Agency, public or private, that is responsible for planning, design, and implementation of a development project.
<b>Income Restoration</b>	Income Restoration means re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of DPs to a minimum of the pre-project level.
<b>Involuntary resettlement</b>	Development projects result in unavoidable resettlement losses such as the vendors that have been displaced and have no option but to rebuild their lives, incomes and asset bases elsewhere.
<b>Kanal</b>	A kanal is a traditional unit of land area in Pakistan. This is equivalent to about 505.857 square meters.
<b>Land acquisition</b>	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.
<b>Meaningful consultation</b>	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.
<b>Rehabilitation assistance</b>	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.
<b>Relocation assistance</b>	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.
<b>Replacement Cost</b>	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.
<b>Resettlement</b>	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.
<b>Vulnerable Household</b>	The households disproportionately affected by resettlement, including non-titleholders/informal users of land or those who become marginal 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 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 24+65-kilometer (KM) BRT corridor, which is 16+302 KM at grade, 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. As part of the Detailed Design Works, Mott MacDonald 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 in April 2017, by following the changes made at the stage of detailed design.

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

**Table: Resettlement Related Plans/Reports prepared for Civil Works Packages**

Civil Works Construction Package	Description	Relevant Reports for Land Acquisition and Resettlement
<b>BRT Main Corridor</b>		
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
<b>Building Packages</b>		
5	Eastern Bus Depot	LARP
6	Staging Facility	RP
4	Western Bus Depot	No LAR Impacts

3. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for Civil Works Construction Package 2 Reach 2 (Firdous Cinema to Aman Chowk). The total length of Reach 2 is .5+848 KM, out of which 4+445 KM is elevated. The following chapters provide information on the required economic losses with a view to minimize and mitigate and compensate these impacts in line with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).

## **B. Limitations of the Resettlement Plan of Reach 2**

4. 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 briefed below.

5. The exact locations and technical designs of PSBRTC Project Reach-2 allied structures, i.e., 4+445 KM elevated, 2015 m underpass u turn, bus station (08), the number of sub-bus stations are not known yet, parking lane faculty in 2 places, pedestrian bridges (04), feeder routes (08), sections where remaining area between the building wall and mixed traffic is narrow 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 2, soon after finalization of their locations and technical designs during initial phase of the project implementation and addendums to this RP will be prepared and submitted to PDA for endorsement and submission to ADB for review and approval.

## **C. Resettlement Plan Related Procedures and Conditionalities**

6. The clearing of the right-of-way (ROW) and initiation of civil works in sections with resettlement impacts at Reach 2 is conditional to following conditions:

- (i) Allocation of the required funds for the implementation of this RP by the GoKPK and transfer of funds to PDA for payment of resettlement assistance.
- (ii) Approval of the RP by ADB and its disclosure at ADB and PDA websites;
- (iii) Dissemination of information brochures to the displaced persons;
- (iv) Information to each displaced person of the resettlement assistance amounts they will receive;
- (v) 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 sections where the remaining area between the building wall and mixed traffic narrow will be studied after finalization of their locations and designs at initial stage of the project implementation and an addendum to this RP will be prepared and submitted to PDA for review and endorsement and then to ADB for review and approval. Works in sites covered by the addendum can commence only after the full payment of compensation, resettlement assistance and allowances to DPs. 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**

7. The restructuring/construction of the Reach 2 will not cause any physical impacts outside of the ROW. Only at one location at Sunehri Masjid Road, in front of Cantonment Board Plaza, which hosts 19 vendors respectively, will be affected temporarily during construction phase.

## **E. Consultation and Participation**

8. A process of consultation and negotiation was carried out in August 2017 to address resettlement issues of vendors. 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**

9. Eligibility to receive resettlement assistance was limited by a **cut-off date of 20<sup>th</sup> 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 resettlement assistance or rehabilitation. However, any DPs not covered in the census can be enlisted 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 minimum 5 DPs above the age of 18 year. The Social and Resettlement Staff of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and resettlement staff of engineering, procurement, and construction management (EPCM) consultants would be responsible for the verification process.

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

- i. Transition allowance for income loss;
- ii. Vulnerability allowance (three months minimum official wage);
- iii. Right to shift to alternative locations to 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);
- v. Right to benefit from Livelihood Restoration Plan

11. 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 needed, they may be incorporated into the livelihood restoration programme of the Project.

## **G. Information Disclosure**

12. 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 Social Team for Resettlement Plan Implementation (STRPI) of PIU and Social and Resettlement Staff (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**

13. 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**

14. Peshawar Development Authority is the Implementing Agency of this RP. PDA is 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.

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

## **J. Budget for RP**

16. The resettlement cost of the 19 vendors will cost) PKR 2,660,000 (USD 25,333). For unforeseen impacts, the project will spare a contingency budget of PKR 266,000 (USD 2,533) increasing the total budget to) PKR 2,926,000 (USD 27,866). There are few DPs in Reach 2, it was not found necessary to establish a separate administrative budget for this Section. The administrative costs of Reach 2 will be paid through the budget of Reach 1.

## **K. Implementation Schedule of Resettlement Plan:**

17. The expected duration of implementation of this RP is one month starting from 2<sup>nd</sup> week of Nov 2017 and ending 1<sup>st</sup> week of Dec 2017 except Livelihood Restoration Program, which will continue until its completion.

## **L. Internal and External Monitoring of RP Implementation and Evaluation**

18. The internal monitoring of RP implementation is the responsibility of the PDA through STRPI of PIU and with the support of SRS under Design and Supervision Consultants. The PDA shall submit the RP internal monitoring reports to ADB on quarterly basis during project implementation.

19. 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 achievement of the desired objectives of the activities. For the sake of transparency and information of the people, all resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to the public.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose and Scope of RP

1. The Peshawar Sustainable Rapid Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Project (PSBRTCP) Project 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, Mott MacDonald 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 identifying 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 is reported 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 Construction Package	Description	Relevant Reports for Land Acquisition and Resettlement
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 (RP)
4	Western Bus Depot	No LAR impacts
5	Eastern Bus Depot	LARP
6	Staging Facility	Resettlement Plan (RP)

5. This RP is the civil works Construction Package 2 for Reach 2 (Firdous Cinema to Aman Chowk). The following chapters provide information on the economic and physical losses with a view to minimize, mitigate and compensate these impacts in line with the ADB policies.

## 1.2 Limitations of the Resettlement Plan of Reach 2

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 RP which needs to be dealt with at the initial stage of project implementation. These limitations include:

7. The exact locations and technical designs of PSBRTC Project Reach-2 allied structures, i.e., 4+445 KM elevated, 2015m underpass u turn, bus station (08), the number of sub-bus stations and off corridor bus stops are not known yet, parking lane faculty in 2 places, pedestrian bridges (04),

feeder routes (08), sections where remaining area between the building wall and mixed traffic is narrow 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 2, soon after finalization of their locations and technical designs during initial phase of the project implementation and addendums to this RP will be prepared and submitted to PDA for endorsement and submission to ADB for review and approval

### 1.3 Resettlement Plan Related Procedures and Conditionalities

8. The clearing of the right-of-way (ROW) and initiation of civil works in sections with resettlement impacts at Reach 2 is conditional to following conditions:
  - (i) allocation of the required funds for the implementation of updated RP by the GoKPK 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 assistance and allowances to Displaced Persons (DPs). The impacts of BRT corridor and allied structures in Reach 2 will be studied after finalization of their locations and designs at initial stage of the project implementation and an addendum to this RP will be prepared and submitted to PDA for endorsement and submission to ADB for review and approval. Works in sites covered by the addendum can commence only after the full payment of compensation, resettlement assistance and allowances to DPs. The detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed and implemented during the construction phase.

### 1.3 Project Alignment and Division of Civil Works Construction Packages

9. 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 below. Map showing BRT alignment & Reaches is provided in Annex 1.

**Table 2: Division of BRT Peshawar Civil Works Construction Packages**

Package No	Package Name	Landmark		Chainage		Length (m)	LAR Impacts/No LAR Impacts
		From	To	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):**

10. 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):**

11. Reach 2 remains in the immediate city centre and is the most crowded section of the route. It starts at the Firdous Cinema Chowk/crossing starting elevation through Malik Saad flyover and remained elevated at Soekarno Road and Shoba Chowk to 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 Amman Chowk. The Reach 2 ends just after Aman Chowk. The detailed design proposing 5+848 total length of Reach 2, out of which 4+445 KM long is elevated part.

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

12. 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 *Khowar*) 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**

13. The Western Bus Depot will be located in Reach 3. GoKPK 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 left abandoned. The depot will be designed to accommodate up to 250 buses of different kinds 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**

14. The Eastern Bus Depot (EBD) has been planned to be constructed on the land of Sardar Garhi village, UC- Watt Pagaa, for this purpose approximately 174.4 kanal (8.822 hectares) private agriculture land 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 will be resumed after release of funds to PDA by GoKPK in near future. The depot will be designed to accommodate up to 250 buses of different types, vehicles washing area, commercial area with 56 shops, parking space, workshop, warehouse, a rest area and a small office for staff.

## **Civil Works Construction Package 6: Staging Facility**

15. The Staging Station will be located in Reach 2 in Dabgari Gardens area on Railway Road which is located along the BRT corridor. This staging station facility will be used for parking of buses during off-peak hour, 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-storeys parking facility, with bus parking located on ground floor (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, and Trans Peshawar office on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor.

16. 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 3<sup>rd</sup> floor the office of Trans Peshawar will be constructed.

### **1.4 Technical Parameters of Reach 2 BRT Corridor**

#### **Design Specifications**

##### Reach-2:

- Total Length: 5+848 km
- Elevated: 4+445 m
- At grade: 1+403 km
- Underpass U-turns: 2015 m
- Pedestrian bridge: 04
- Parking lane stretches: 02

##### Stations:

- Total: 08
- At-grade: 01 station
- Elevated: 07 stations

##### 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.

- Type-I (Single station): Length and Width 111.6x6 m
- Type-II (Double Station): Length and Width 111.6x6 m
- Type-III (Triple Central Station): Length and Width 149.6x6 m
- Type-IV (Staggered Station): Length and Width 178.6x6 m
- BS-17,18,19: Length and Width 178x4 m

## **1.5 Proposed Project Activities and Project Components**

18. 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 including Charsada Road, Warsak Road, Kohat Road, Bara Road, Ring Road, and Jamrud Road. The Peshawar BRT system has the 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 at staging facility with 112 shops,
- Construction of total 31 BRT stations (toilets at all stations as well as rest rooms all along the corridor at different locations separately for women and men),
- 3 types of pedestrian access to bus stations (at grade, pedestrian bridge and tunnel)
- A 6+1 story commercial plaza at staging station (Dabgari Gardens) and 5 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.
- 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 provided at a different locations.

## **1.6 Construction Camps and Work Force**

19. 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 teams 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.

## **1.7 Project Construction Schedule**

20. The project construction phase is expected to last for a total of 6 months with the activity expected to commence in the fourth quarter of 2017 and to be completed by the second quarter of 2018, as the civil works contract period for Reach 2 is for 6 months.

## **1.8 Justification and Need for Project**

21. 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 transport 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
- Roaming around in the city for the public is highly tiresome, painful and time consuming.

22. Although there are many reasons to justify the need for BRT in Peshawar, however the main objective of implementing the proposed project is to provide socially and gender inclusive public transport services and comfort to passengers and also to 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.

23. 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 width can only move a total of 4,500 to 6,000 people per hour (high capacity passenger) in one direction.

24. The BRT project can be used as an opportunity to restructure the entire public transport industry, from minibuses, buses, wagons etc. When 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 attract professional bus operating companies to establish their transport businesses in Peshawar and show the best practice model to the existing operators.

25. A positive impact is expected of the proposed BRT project on the local environment 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 in the form of timesaving of both the public transport and private vehicle passengers. Moreover, since there is no formal bus industry in the city yet, the BRT will open up formal employment opportunities.

26. 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.

## **1.9 Measures to Minimize Resettlement**

27. 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 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 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 past, most of the encroachments had 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 Design Alternatives to Minimize Resettlement Impacts

28. 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.

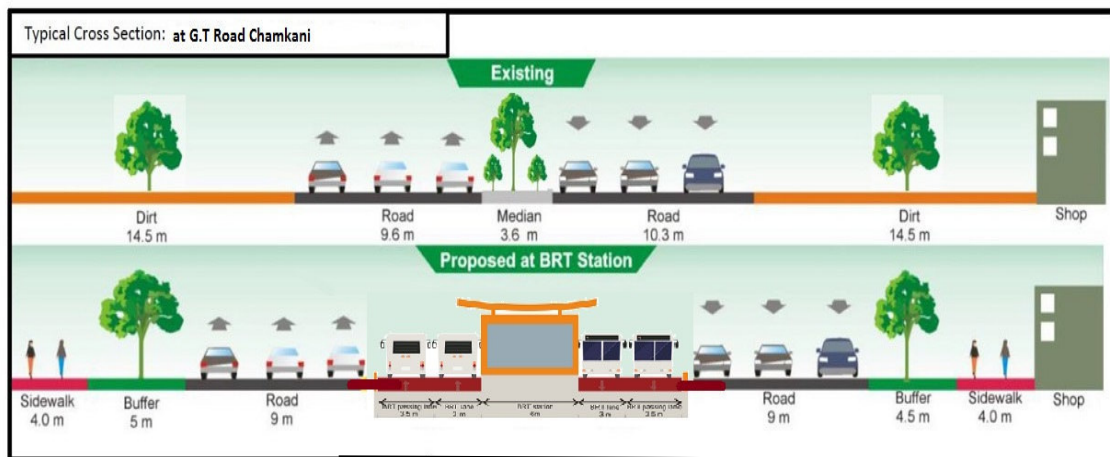
### 1.10.1 Geometrics

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

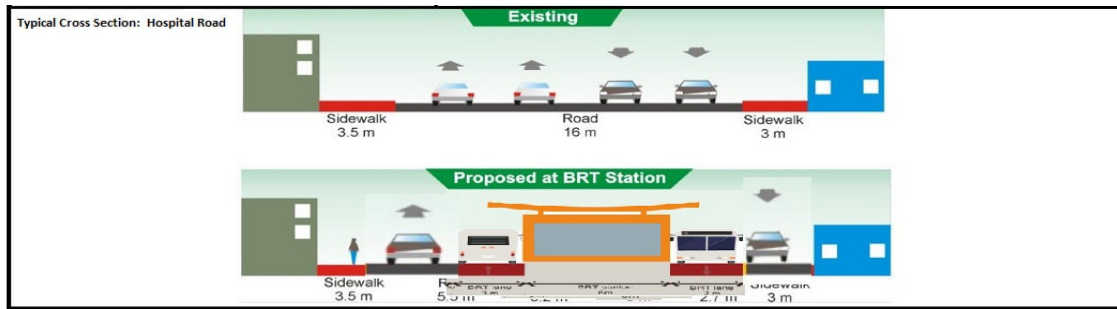
### 1.10.2 Cross-Sections

30. 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**



### 1.10.3 Bus Stations

31. The final preliminary design proposes a total of 31 bus stations with an average of 922 meter distance apart. 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.

### 1.10.4 Alternatives for Public Amenities

32. Public transport amenities, such as crossing ramps, passenger bus stops with sheds, pedestrian signals, maps, 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 2

33. The restructuring/construction of Reach 2 will cause minor resettlement impacts. Only 19 vendors using one location in front of Cantonment Board Plaza-at Sunehri Masjid Road will be temporarily displaced during the construction phase. The GIS map of the Reach 2 resettlement impacts is provided in Annex 2 and the names of these affected vendors with necessary details are provided in Annex 3. The exact locations and technical designs of PSBRTC Project Reach-2 allied structures, i.e., 465 m elevated, 2015 m underpass U turn, bus station (08), the number of sub-bus stations and off corridor bus stops are not known yet, parking lane faculty in 2 places, pedestrian bridges (04). The detailed designs of these structures and sections where remaining area between the building wall and mixed traffic is narrow 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 2, soon after finalization of their locations and technical designs during initial phase of the project implementation and addendums to this RP will be prepared and submitted to PDA for endorsement and submission to ADB for review and approval.

34. The chainage wise assessment of impacts for Reach 2 is presented in Table 3. As shown in the table, the only displacement impact is between 3+880 and 3+910. 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 implementation to avoid any potential impacts.

**Table 3: Chainage Wise Resettlement Impacts in Reach 2**

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)	Resettlement Impacts
00+000	04+975	23.5	Elevated (BS10,11,12,13,14,15,16)	4975.0	8	14	9.5	4.8	Bus stations 20 m, the road at grade level will not change
03+880	03+910	-	At grade	-	-	-	-	-	Temporary LAR impacts on 19 static vendors
04+975	05+595	30.0	At grade	620.0	9.4	12	8.6	4.3	No resettlement impacts
05+595	05+800	32.0	BS17 at grade	205.0	15	11	6.0	3.0	No resettlement impacts

### 2.1 Temporary Displacement of Vendors

35. The impact assessment of Reach 2 resettlement impacts revealed that 19 vendors will be affected at one location which is on Sunehri Masjid Road sitting in front of Cantonment Board Plaza. These vendors will not be able to continue their livelihood activities during the construction of BRT. It is estimated that they will lose their income up to 6 months due to their relocation to a new place and volume of daily sale at the previous level. The potential alternative locations for these 19 vendors are

identified, i.e., of Nothia Bazar, Saddar Bazar and Gora Bazar of Peshawar. The duration of impact will depend on the success of vending in these locations.

## **2.2 Loss of Parking Spaces within the Right of Way**

36. 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. Their 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**

37. 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 will 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 start of work 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.

38. 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 prior to mobilization of civil works 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**

39. 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 avoid inconvenience for 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

40. The Project is expected to cause temporary adverse impact on the livelihoods of 19 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 alternative locations for the affected 19 vendors of Sunehri Masjid Road, who are doing businesses in front of Cantonment Board Plaza are identified, i.e., Nothia Bazar, Gora Bazar and in Sadar Bazar.

41. In order to identify the affected people and understand their socio-economic conditions, a brief census was conducted with all the affected 19 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

42. 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.

43. 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 of Displaced Persons

44. According to the census suggest that the livelihoods of a total of 19 DPs will be directly affected from the project in Reach 2. All these 19 DPs are static vendors who run roadside micro businesses within the ROW sitting in front of Cantonment Board Plaza on Sunehri Masjid Road. The total members of affected households are around 171 people (household size is calculated as 8.8). The locations of the affected DPs are given in Table 4.

**Table 4: Detail of Affected People and Businesses**

Category	Chainage		Land mark/ Location
	03+880	03+910	
Static vendors	19		In front of Cantonment Board Plaza on Sunehri Masjid Road
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>		

*Source: DP census*

#### 3.3 Household Size of Displaced Persons and Composition

45. 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.

46. The household composition of affected families is given in Table 5. 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	19	0	19	100
Female headed household	0	0	0	0

Source: Household Demographic Survey

### 3.4 Educational Levels of Members of the Affected Households

47. The education levels of the affected household members are provided in Table 6. As shown in this table, 20% of the females and 12% 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 33% of male children and 19% 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.

48. 40% of the adults (age group 15-64) have reported that they attended or completed the primary school and 22% attended or completed the secondary school. Approximately 4% 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=53)			Age group 15-64 (N=112)			Age group >64 (N=16)		
	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
Never Attended School	22	19%	23%	35	12%	20%	9	13%	44%
Primary School	23	28%	15%	44	28%	12%	4	25%	0%
Secondary School	8	11%	4%	25	16%	6%	3	19%	0%
Bachelor Degree				4	4%	0			
Master's Degree				-					
Religious School				4	3%	1%			
Total	53	58.0%	42.0%	112	62.0%	38.0%	16	56.0%	44.0%

Source: Household Demographic Survey

### 3.5 Main Livelihoods

#### 3.5.1 Characteristics and Locations of Street Vendors

49. Reach 2 will displace 19 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 Cantonment Board Plaza on Sunehri Masjid Road. The location wise detail of the informal vendors is given in Table 7 below.

50. 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
On Sunehri Masjid Road	02	In front of Cantonment Board Plaza	19
<b>Total</b>			<b>19</b>

*Location of Informal Vendors*

51. These vendors sitting in front of Cantonment Board Plaza sell sunglasses, under-garments/minyari items and laces, clothes, toys, hand-bags, fruits and juice and miswak selling mostly sitting on the ground at mats, tables and a three wheel cart. They are doing their businesses at this particular place for the last many years.

52. This location is a business hub for the surrounding areas. Generally, there is a huge volume of pedestrians due to the nearby Sadar Bazar, Nothia Bazar and clothes market inside the cantonment Board Plaza which is quite beneficial for the vendors see Table 8.

**Table 8: Types of Informal Vendors' Micro Enterprises**

Sr. #	Type of Micro-Enterprise	Number
1	Under-garments, minyari items (cosmetics + ornamental), cosmetics/ towels, bags, hair catches, laces, croaky),	9
2	Sunglasses	1
3	Toys sellers	2
4	Fruit sellers	3
5	Juice sellers	2
6	Miswak sellers	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>

*Source: DPs census*

53. The vendors typically use moveable mats, display stand, wheel and carts and flat baskets (Table 9). The average one-time cost of a 4x5 ft<sup>2</sup> structure is PKR 5,000 to 40,000 (display stand), depending on materials used and equipment. Table 9 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. Mostly all 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 mates & round basket	12	5 X 4
3	3-Wheel cart	2	5 X 5
4	Wooden table on footpath	4	5 X 4
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	

### 3.5.2 Average Daily Sales and Monthly Income

54. 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 as shown in Table 10.

**Table 10: Average Number of Daily Customers per Informal vendor**

Range	No. of Respondents	Average No of Customers
15-30	5	31
31- 45	12	34
46-60	2	28
<b>Average No of Customers</b>		<b>31</b>

55. The average income street vendors are found to be approximately PKR 155,00 per month and is very close to the official minimum wage (15,000 PKR) notified by the GoKPK. 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 Cantonment Board Plaza	19	15500	13300	16350
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15500</b>	<b>13300</b>	<b>16350</b>

### 3.5.3 Relocation of Informal Vendors

56. 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 resettlement and rehabilitation assistance amount to be paid to them before starts of construction phase, and to know their concerns if any. All 19 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 & 13. 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	2	19	Sadar Bazar, Nothia Bazar, at the back of Nothia Bazar and inside of cantonment Board Plaza
<b>Total</b>			<b>19</b>	

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

Type of work/business	Male (N=19)		Female (N=0)	
	No	%	No	%
Under-garments, minyari items (cosmetics + ornamental), cosmetics/towels, begs, hair catches, laces, croaky),	9	47%	0	0
Sunglasses	1	5%	0	0
Toys sellers	2	11%	0	0
Fruit sellers	3	16%	0	0
Juice sellers	2	11%	0	0
Miswak sellers	2	11%	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Household Demographic Survey

### 3.5.4 Businesses operated by Women along the BRT Corridor

57. 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

58. The analysis of informal vendors shows that 55% vendors belong to FATA and 45% 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	19	0%	55%	0%	45%	100%
Total	19	0%	55%	0%	45%	100%

Source: DPs Census

### 3.5.6 Housing Locations and Ownership

59. 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. 68% vendors live in rented houses, having poor living conditions whereas 32% 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	19	68	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>32</b>

*Source: DPs Census*

### 3.6 Poverty Status

60. 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.

61. 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.

62. 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

63. All the 19 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.

64. 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 RP established policies and procedures for resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons to minimize their vulnerability to economic shock.

65. The number of identified vulnerable and severely affected people is provided in Table 16 below.

**Table 16: Detail of Vulnerable and Severely Affected Households**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Both Vulnerable and Severely Affected</b>
Vendors sitting in front of Cantonment Board Plaza	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

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

## 4 Public Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure

### 4.1 Consultation with Affected Vendors

66. 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.

67. As part of the overall public consultation process, the Spin Jammāt 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.

68. Table 17 provides a summary of the meetings held with vendors and Table 18 summarizes the topics discussed.

**Table 17: Consultations with Sunehri Masjid road & all vendor of the sitting along the corridor**

Sr. #	Date of Consultations	Location	No. of Participants
2	August 12, 2017	Usmania Restaurant	19 vendors

**Table 18: 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

<b>Concerns raised by the DPs / Recommendations</b>	<b>Actions incorporated in the RP/EMP (to address DPs Concerns / Recommendations)</b>	<b>Responsibility during Project and RP Implementation</b>
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, Sr. 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.	Sr. Director-BRT and STRPI of PIU, DSC and civil works contractors

## 4.2 Disclosure of RP

69. 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 GoKPK, 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, and disclosed publicly in accessible locations through localized means of communication and face-to-face meetings with DPs. Information Brochure is shown as Annex-4.

70. The full updated Resettlement Plan (RP) for Reach 2 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

71. 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. 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. Table 4.3 provides a consultation plan to be implemented by the PDA implementation of RP, and Project construction phase through 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:

72. 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.



73. Organize public meetings particularly with DPs and AHs and appraise them about implementation progress of RP, particularly payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, and other social activities;

74. 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.

75. Detail and outcome of all consultation activities will be included in the Bi-Annual and final Monitoring Reports.

76. 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.

#### 4.4 Consultation Plan

77. The following Table 19 provided details of proposed Consultation Plan during the implementation of this Resettlement Plan.

**Table 19: Consultation Plan**

Activity	Target Stakeholder	Type of Consultation	Objectives of the Activity	Responsible Unit/Persons	Time Frame	Budget Source
Consultations with DP of	DPs of Sunehri Masjid Road sitting in front of Cantonment Board Plaza	Information sharing and consultation	To understand the impacts of the suggested designs, establish mitigation measures.	STRPI, SRS of DSC	within 1 week after approval of RP by ADB	Project
At least one meeting with DPs at different locations 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 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	within 1 month after payment of resettlement assistance	Project
One meeting with each DPs at project sites on 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	On-going	Project

## **5 Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework, and Entitlement**

### **5.1 Policy Framework**

78. 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**

79. 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).

80. 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**

81. 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**

82. 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 Gaps between Land Acquisition Act 1894 and ADB SPS (2009)

83. 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.

84. 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 31 summarizes the differences between the LAA and ADB safeguards and the measures that need to be agreed between GoKPK and ADB to address these gaps. Specific entitlements, benefits that GoKPK and ADB worked towards providing on BRT Projects that entail involuntary resettlement are detailed in Table 20.

**Table 20: Measures to Address LAA 1894 &SPS (2009) Differences/Gaps**

<b>Pakistan LAA 1894</b>	<b>ADB SPS 2009</b>	<b>Measures to Address the Gap</b>
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.

<b>Pakistan LAA 1894</b>	<b>ADB SPS 2009</b>	<b>Measures to Address the Gap</b>
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 gaps 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 redresses 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.

#### **5.4 Resettlement Principles and Policy adopted for the BRT Project**

85. 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 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP/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.

## **5.5 Eligibility**

86. Eligibility to receive resettlement and rehabilitation 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.

## **5.6 Methods used for Calculating Unit Rates for Resettlement Support and Allowances**

87. Adequate measures have been planned in RP to mitigate adverse impacts on the socio-economic conditions and livelihood of DPs of AHs. A detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan will be designed by exploring all possible options to mitigate impacts of imposed socioeconomic changes and meet development needs of economically displaced persons based on extensive consultations with stakeholders especially DPs and analysis of facts and figures of the project impacts.

88. 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.

89. 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.

90. The amount of assistance for transitional period has been derived by considering the disruption in income in new circumstances from transition to recovery after shifting of micro-businesses to new locations and risks involve in attainment of same level of income. It is assessed that DPs will not be able to derive same level of income during transition period which is estimated up to 6 months depending on the income on alternative sites for vending. During census, data was also acquired about the level of income of comparable livelihoods/businesses.

91. 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

92. The detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan will explore economically and technically feasible income generating opportunities to assist DPs in recovering their income levels that would have prevailed in the absence of the BRT project and enhance supplementary income of DPs, to enable them to have diverse means of incomes that are sustainable and robust to cope with social and economic shocks such as the resettlement under BRT Project. And ensure access of DPs to project related benefits.

## **5.7 Entitlements**

93. An entitlement matrix (Table 21) has been designed for resettlement impacts under Reach 2 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, depending on the scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerabilities of the DPs. Consultations were conducted with the potentially displaced persons on the entitlements, first they were oriented about potential impacts of relocation on their income and livelihood, estimated period of disruption due to construction, they were asked to share their views/expectations on the extent of impacts on their income and livelihood and options for mitigation measures. The option for relocation of vendors to alternate vending sties was shared, income restoration measures were discussed and entitlements for resettlement and rehabilitation were also shared and their views were taken on the adequacy of unit costs and timing of receiving assistance. The detail of entitlements is given in Table 21 below:

**Table 21: Entitlement Matrix**

<b>S. #</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Type of Loss</b>	<b>Entitled DP</b>	<b>Resettlement Policy</b>
1	Loss of business space	Temporary displacement	19 Vendors occupying land for micro , businesses 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"> <li>• Self-relocation allowance equivalent to 6 months income for transition period, calculated at the prevailing official minimum monthly wage.</li> <li>• Vendors will be allowed to self-relocate their businesses to alternative spaces for vending, at locations comparable to the lost ones.</li> </ul>
2	Vulnerable households	Households below the poverty line	19 households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-time lump sum vulnerability allowance equivalent to 3 months' official minimum wage rate to all vulnerable households.</li> <li>• Temporary and permanent employment to members of AHs during construction and/or operation of the project, where feasible.</li> <li>• Family members of vulnerable displaced persons are eligible to get benefit from Livelihood Restoration Program.</li> </ul>
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	PDA/TransPeshawar will pay relocation cost to relevant companies for relocation and rehabilitation of public utilities.

## **5.8 Mitigation of Additional Impacts**

94. The PDA and DSC will avoid and/or minimize resettlement impacts in selecting locations of the proposed BRT allied structures. In case of any unavoidable adverse impacts, PDA will make an assessment of impacts and prepare an addendum(s) to the RP in case of additional impacts that were not reflected in the RP to fully and sufficiently mitigate the impacts by following ADB SPS.

95. If access of any person/groups is restricted to surrounding markets / business, the PDA/TPC is responsible to provide access to severed piece of land and will establish entry and exit points. If restriction of access to any commercial, residential areas/structures or community structures/social services, walkways/roads is restricted, the PDA/TPC will provide/restore appropriate access to severed structure/building or walkways/roads. All alternative access ways will be established in close consultations with affected persons. PDA/TPC will document and mitigate any unanticipated /unidentified losses/impacts and dealt according to the principles of ADB SPS 2009. The cost of these access points will be budgeted in the cost of revised PC-I.

96. In case of absentee displaced persons, the STRPI will make efforts by involving the DPs representatives to find the absentee DPs. In case of their non-availability, the PDA will notify affected absentee for salvaging the structure directly. For this purpose, PDA will reserve the entitled amounts for those absentee DPs. The absentees are eligible to receive their entitled compensation/assistance during or before completion of BRT Project, by presenting their ID cards as a proof of identity and evidence of two DPs representatives.

## **5.9 Non-Eligible Vendors**

97. The social impacts assessment 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 the 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 they could operate their 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**

98. 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 are regained.

99. 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 of DPs are described below:

### **6.2 Short Term Assistance**

#### **6.2.1 Provision of Subsistence / Transition Allowance**

100. 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 to meet minimum living expenses against temporary disruption to income during relocation of businesses.

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

101. Since all 19 DPs in Reach-2 are temporary affectees will be permitted to self-relocate their businesses to alternative sites by PDA and TPC before start of civil works in coordination with other relevant departments to enable them to restart their business at the same place after the construction is completed. Without providing any alternative space the displacement of affected vendors will leave them most vulnerable.

### **6.3 Relocation of Vendors and Formal Businesses**

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

#### **6.3.1 Shifting Allowance**

103. Each vendor will be provided one-time financial assistance for transportation/ shifting of their temporary structures (in case of vendors only) and business goods.

### **6.4 Rehabilitation of Vulnerable and Severely Affected Households**

104. 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 to help improve their economic condition during the transition period. Vulnerable AHs will be given priority in skilled, unskilled labor and job opportunities under the project. This provision will be included in the civil works contracts and will be monitored during project implementation.

105. Those DPs will have severe impact on their income, which need 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. All 19 affected households will be provided vulnerability allowance.

## **6.5 Preparation and Implementation of Detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan**

### **6.5.1 Introduction**

106. The impacts on the DPs were assessed as part of the RP 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**

107. 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.

108. 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**

109. 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.

110. 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**

111. 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 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**

112. 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 Vocational Training for Women:**

113. 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.

114. The project will engage the KPK 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.

### **6.6.5 Support to Women in Establishing Small Business**

115. If any women from the AHs, who have already completed training courses of vocational skills and/or have enough experience in running small businesses, such women would be provided support in buying necessary equipment or business material/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.

### **6.6.6 Support from the Project to Displaced Persons**

116. For training, provided by the KPK 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**

117. 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 PDA and ADB.

## **6.8 Costs Estimates for LRP Implementation**

118. An initial amount of PKR15 million/USD0.14 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**

119. 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 within a period of one month. 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**

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

## 7 Grievance Redress Mechanism

121. 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.

122. It is anticipated that the nature of such complaints will relate to resettlement assistance matters, damages, mobility and access issues of general public or disruptions of services during civil works related to the project functionaries. 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 resettlement assistance
- iv. Problems in the relocation of DPs or their structures
- v. Delays in the payment of 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

123. 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

124. 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)**

125. 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 updated 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**

126. 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 STRPI 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.

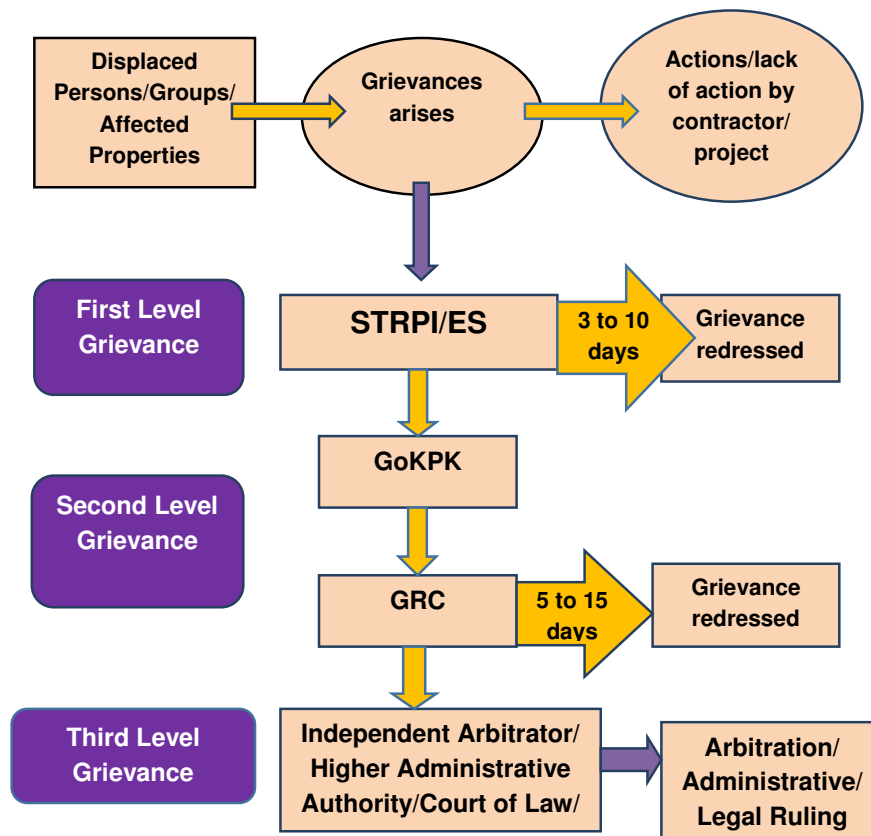
127. The functions of the GRC are as follows: (i) resolve problems and provide support to displaced persons arising from various social, resettlement and environmental issues. Social and resettlement issues including land acquisition (temporary or permanent, as applicable), asset acquisition, eligibility for entitlements, 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

128. 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**

### **8.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Urban Mobility Authority**

129. 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 at TMTD 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.

### **8.2 Implementation Committee for Resolution of Field Related Issues**

130. 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:

1. Commissioner Peshawar, Chairperson of the Committee
2. Project Director of PMU for BRT Peshawar
3. Chairperson TransPeshawar
4. Chief Executive Officer TransPeshawar, Urban Mobility Company
5. Director General Peshawar Development Authority
6. Additional Secretary Planning & Development Department
7. Additional Secretary Finance Department
8. Additional Secretary Construction & Works Department
9. Additional Secretary Local Government Department
10. Additional Secretary Law Department
11. Chief Executive Officer Cantonment Board, Peshawar
12. Senior Superintendent of Traffic Police
13. Capital City Police Officer
14. Representative of District Government / Nazim Peshawar
15. Building Inspectors PDA and District Government and CBP
16. Any other Co Opted Member

131. 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 (LARP/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.

132. 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 LARP/RP Implementation Committee:**

133. Peshawar Development Authority is the Implementing Agency of this LARP/RP. 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 (LARP/RP), in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and requirements of land acquisition law of GoP. The institutional arrangements for LARP/RP implementation are exhibited in Figure 5.

134. PDA will be responsible for day to day implementation/operations of LARP/RP, and will establish adequate and appropriate systems for LARP/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.

135. PDA will build necessary capacity for LARP/RP implementation by recruiting at least one Senior Social and Resettlement Specialist, one Social and Gender Officer and one Social and Resettlement Officer 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 LARP/RP. The STRPI key positions/staff will eventually be absorbed in the TransPeshawar. STRPI will oversee day to day implementation of LARP/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 LARP/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.

136. 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 GoKPK 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 and 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 resettlement assistance as defined in the 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 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 GoKPK.
- 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**

137. 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 10-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, SRS of DSC will conduct additional social impact assessment and prepare addendum 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; and
- 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**

138. 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.

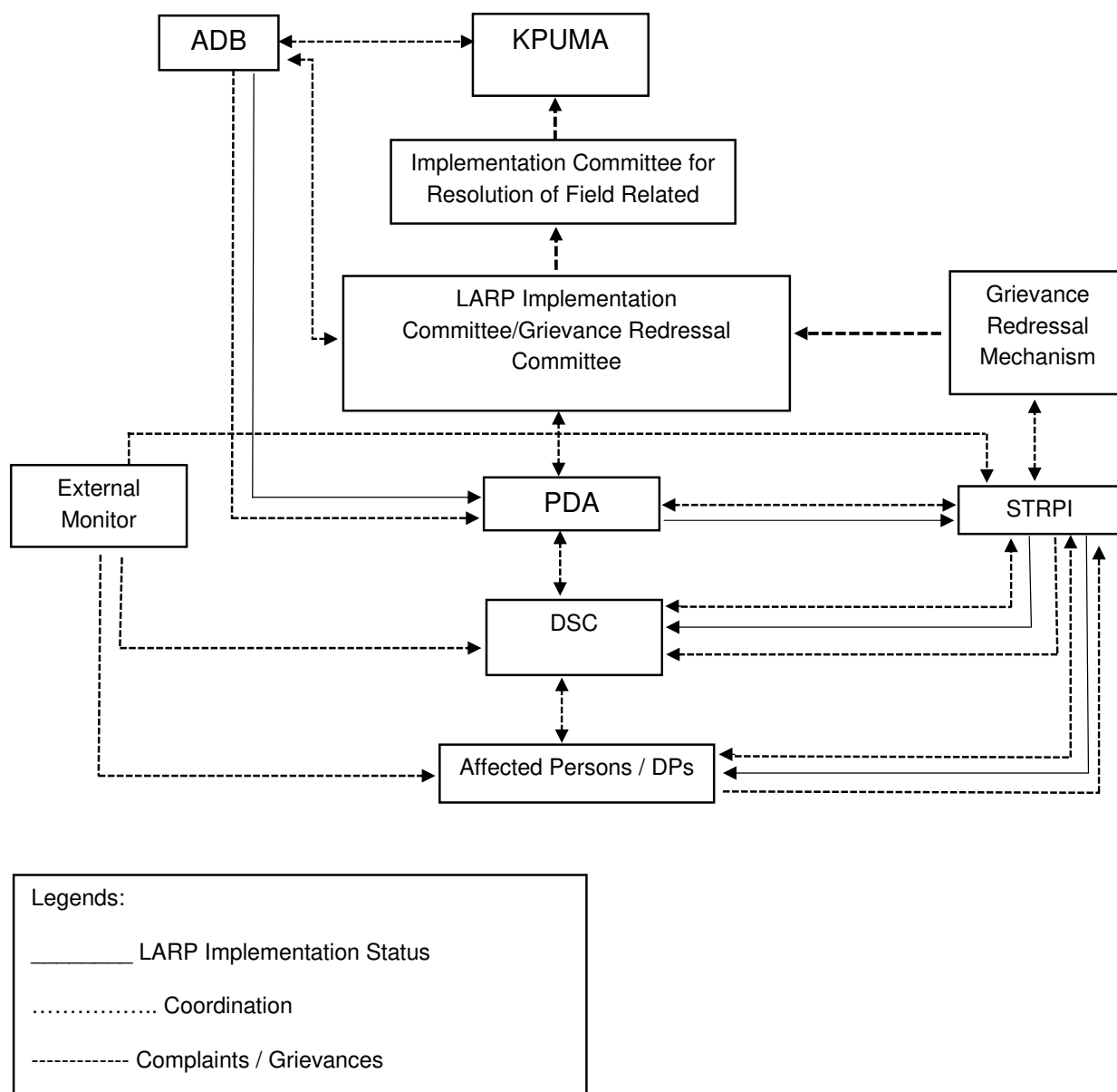
139. The RP, with all its provisions will be a part of the Project Contract Documents. No physical work will be initiated until all resettlement assistance made to DPs as per provision of the RP. The contractor/service provider must possess the expertise in the application of ADB SPS 2009, ADB Core Labor 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 ADB's SPS 2009, 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, PIU 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**



## 8.7 Social Mitigation

140. 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 SRS of DSC, 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**

<b>A.</b>	<b>Project Initiation Stage</b>	
1	Provision of required budget for resettlement	KPUMA, Implementation Committee formed by TMTD
3	Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of RP	Implementation Committee formed by TMTD, RP Implementation Committee, PDA, TransPeshawar
4	<b>Funds Flow:</b> 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 GoKPK and ADB approved RPs on websites	PDA, TransPeshawar and ADB
9	Hiring of an individual consultant or a firm/NGO for external monitoring	PDA, assisted by ADB
<b>B.</b>	<b>Capacity Building:</b>	
1	Training on social safeguards as specified in RP 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
<b>C.</b>	<b>Due Diligence for Unidentified/Unforeseen/Additional Impacts</b>	
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 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 and entitlements as per ADB SPS 2009 and KPK Land Acquisition Law and regulations	DSC
8	Inform and consult DPs about impacts and mitigation measures/entitlements	DSC, STRPI
9	Submission of LARP/RP to PDA and ADB for review and comments,	DSC

	incorporate suggestions/address comments and finalize LARP/RP and submit to PDA and ADB for clearance, prior to award of contracts	
10	Disclosure of GoKPK and ADB approved LARP/RP on websites.	PDA, TransPeshawar, ADB
<b>D. RP Implementation Stage</b>		
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 resettlement during project implementation.	SDRS of STRPI, assisted by DSC
7	Meetings with DPs and affected households	DSC, STRPI
8	Develop micro plans for relocation and resettlement assistance payments	STRPI
9	Relocation of vendors businesses	PDA, STRPI, assisted by DSC
10	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 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	ADB
<b>E. Livelihood Restoration Plan</b>		
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 identifying suitable business locations, liaison with contractors and service providers to provide jobs to interested DPs on preferential basis in BRT related works etc.	STRPI, assisted by DSC
3	Implement medium term income restoration activities	STRPI, assisted by DSC
<b>F. RP Implementation Supervision, Internal Monitoring and Reporting</b>		
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 External Monitoring

## 8.7 Capacity Building

141. 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.

142. 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 23 below:

**Table 23: Training Program for Capacity Building**

Sr. No.	Participants	Training Imparting Agency / Person	Topics	Duration
1.	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	DSC, SDRS of PIU, DC/LAC office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of ADB SPS and its principles</li> <li>• Brief on process of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Planning</li> <li>• Introduction to Assessment of Social Impacts of the project</li> <li>• Social and gender sensitivities of the project</li> <li>• Introduction to the RP, its importance and step-by-step implementation of RP, and clarity on roles and responsibilities</li> <li>• Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan</li> <li>• Consultation, participation and disclosure</li> <li>• Entitlements and compensation/resettlement and rehabilitation assistance</li> <li>• Livelihood Restoration Plan</li> <li>• Institutional arrangements</li> <li>• GRM, its importance and processes</li> <li>• Internal and external monitoring and evaluation of RP</li> <li>• Budget and Financing for RP</li> </ul>	Two courses, each of 2 days duration, (one prior to the start of the Project and the other just before start of construction works)
2.	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,	SDRS of PIU and SRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to ADB SPS and its principles</li> <li>• Introduction to the RP, its importance and step-by-step implementation of RP and clarity on roles and responsibilities</li> <li>• Information dissemination, consultation and GRM processes and its importance with clarify on roles and responsibilities</li> <li>• Livelihood Restoration Plan with clarity on roles and responsibilities</li> <li>• Social sensitivities of the project</li> <li>• Dealing with other social and gender issues</li> </ul>	Before start of construction 2 days
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importance, requirements and techniques of RP Monitoring and Reporting</li> </ul>	One day
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of transmissible diseases</li> <li>• Social and cultural values (including gender issues in BRT)</li> </ul>	One day
3.	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"> <li>• Explanation of social parameters to be considered while carrying out surveys for the project and construction.</li> </ul>	One course of 2 days duration at the start of field activity and 2 courses of half day duration to be repeated when require



<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Training Imparting Agency / Person</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Duration</b>
4.	Relevant staff of contractors, service providers, DSC, drivers and other concerned agencies	Traffic Police relevant staff of PMU, PIU, DSC and other agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road Safety, Defensive Driving, Waste Disposal, Cultural Values and Social Sensitivity.</li> </ul>	Duration: one day (2 hours session to be held after every 3 months)

## 9 Resettlement Budget and Financing

143. The 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.

144. The resettlement cost of the 19 vendors will cost) PKR 2,660,000 (USD 25,333). For unforeseen impacts, the project will spare a contingency budget of PKR 266,000 (USD 2,533) increasing the total budget to) PKR 2,926,000 (USD 27,866). The details are given in Table 24. There are few DPs in Reach 2, it was not found necessary to establish a separate administrative budget for this Section. The administrative costs of Reach 2 will be paid through the budget of Reach 1.

145. The RP Reach 2 does not include cost of relocation of public utilities as this will be included in the overall budget of the project.

**Table 24: Budget Estimation for Implementation of RP Reach-2**

Category	Unit Rate (per vendor)	No of Total Affected Vendors	Total Cost (PKR)	Total Cost (USD)
One-time income loss for 6 months (PKR 15000/month (the minimum official wage rate of GoP)	90,000	19	1,710,000	16,286
One-time vulnerability allocation	45,000	19	855,000	8,143
Shifting Allowance	5,000	19	95,000	905
Total	140,000		2,660,000	25,333
Contingency (10%)			266,000	2,533
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>2,926,000</b>	<b>2,7866</b>
<b>Total (in million)</b>			<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.028</b>

KPK Government Official monthly wage rate= 15000/month  
Exchange Rate: 1 USD=105 PKR

## **10 Resettlement Plan Implementation**

146. 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, 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.

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

### **10.1 Verification of DPs**

148. Verification of the DPs will be made through their NADRA National Identity Cards (NIC) numbers and Proof of Registration cards. It is important to mention that some of the vendors and employees of shopkeepers do not have ID Cards. 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 Assistance**

149. Payment to DPs will be paid within a period of one month through cross cheques.

### **10.3 Vacation of Site**

150. 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**

151. Payment of resettlement assistance will be made at least one month 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**

152. There are no absentee DPs found during the impact assessment survey, but if any identify during the RP implementation 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 payments 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**

153. Payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be made before one month prior to the actual possession of the ROW. No ROW 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 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**

154. 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 of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will go from PDA (PIU) for direct disbursement to DPs. The proposed timeline for implementation is given in Table 25.

## **10.8 Other Conditionalities**

- (i) Disclosure of the RP at ADB and PDA websites;
- (ii) Preparation of information brochures to be disseminated to the affected people;
- (iii) Information to each Displaced Person of the amounts of resettlement assistance, he will receive;
- (iv) Payment of 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 Programme.

**Table 25: Proposed Timeline for Implementation of RP**

S. No	Tasks	Responsibility	Weeks						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Establishment of GRC	Commission							
2.	Investigation of claims, if any.	STRPI/SRS							
3.	Preparation of detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan	EPCM							
4.	Consultations (on-going)	STRPI, SRS							
5.	Disclosure of ADB approved RP both at the websites of PDA and ADB	PDA, ADB							
6.	Urdu translation of Information Brochure and disclosure to DPs and other stakeholders through workshops and location specific face-to-face meetings	STRPI, SRS							
7.	Distribution of Information Brochure in Urdu to DPs and other stakeholders	STRPI, SRS							
8.	Training of PDA, key contactors' and DSC staff	STRPI and SRS							
9.	Develop of micro plans for RP implementation	STRPI,SRS							
10.	1-month advance notices to vendors before handing over of land/ROW for civil works	STRPI, SRS							
11.	Notices for receiving resettlement assistance to all DPs and via meetings	STRPI, SRS							
12.	Award of cheques and distribution of final notices for relocation/shifting of DPs to alternative sites	STRPI, SRS							
13.	Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan	STRPI and SRS							
14.	Reporting summary of complaints & grievances/ disputes and objections in progress reports	STRPIS, SRS							
15.	Submission of RP compliance report to ADB (Confirmatory letter about completion of all payments)	PDA							
16.	Monthly Internal Monitoring (on-going) and six-monthly Monitoring Reports to ADB	PDA, STRPI, SRS							
17.	Notice to proceed for civil works in LAR sections	ADB							
18.	External Monitoring: Quarterly reporting to TMTD and 6-monthly reporting to ADB	External Monitor							
19.	Evaluation of the RP implementation	External Monitor							
20.	Submission of RP evaluation report to ADB for review and clearance	PDA							

## 11 Monitoring and Evaluation

155. 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 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

156. 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.

157. 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 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

158. 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

159. 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 resettlement planning process, i.e., adequacy of enumeration of project 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 resettlement and rehabilitation assistance payments made only to entitle DPs recorded before cut-off date.
- iv. A grievance redress committee will be established at initial stage of the project implementation to ensure fairness and transparency during the RP implementation process.
- v. Finances for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance provided on time.
- vi. One-month advance notices to vendors before shifting/relocation.
- vii. Timely disbursement of 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 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**

160. 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 resettlement allowances and clearing of the site should be prepared by PDA which will be verified by an external monitoring expert/agency.

161. Implementation of appropriate measures during the design, construction, and operation phases of the PSPSBRTCC 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**

162. 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 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 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 locations provided by PDA 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**

163. 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 resettlement assistance and related assets, livelihood/income restoration, relocation or any information on 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**

164. 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 resettlement assistance 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**

165. 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.

### **11.6 Budget for External Monitoring and Evaluation**

166. A provision of PKR 2 million lump sum has been kept for this activity in the RP budget.

# **ANNEXURES**

## **Reach 2**

## **Annexes**

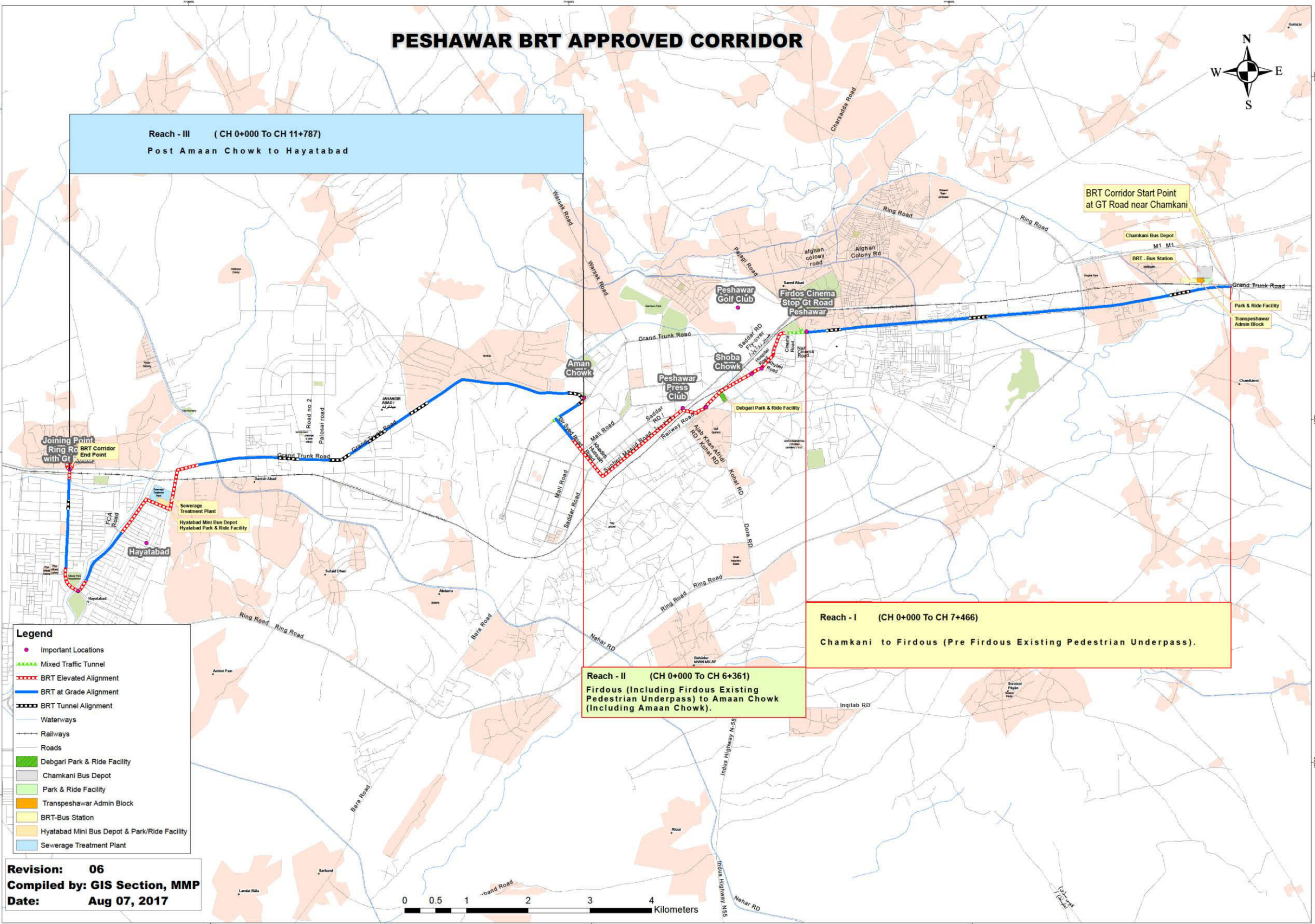
**Annex 1: Map showing BRT Alignment and Reaches**

**Annex 2: GIS Map of Reach 2**

**Annex 3: List and Details of Vendors**

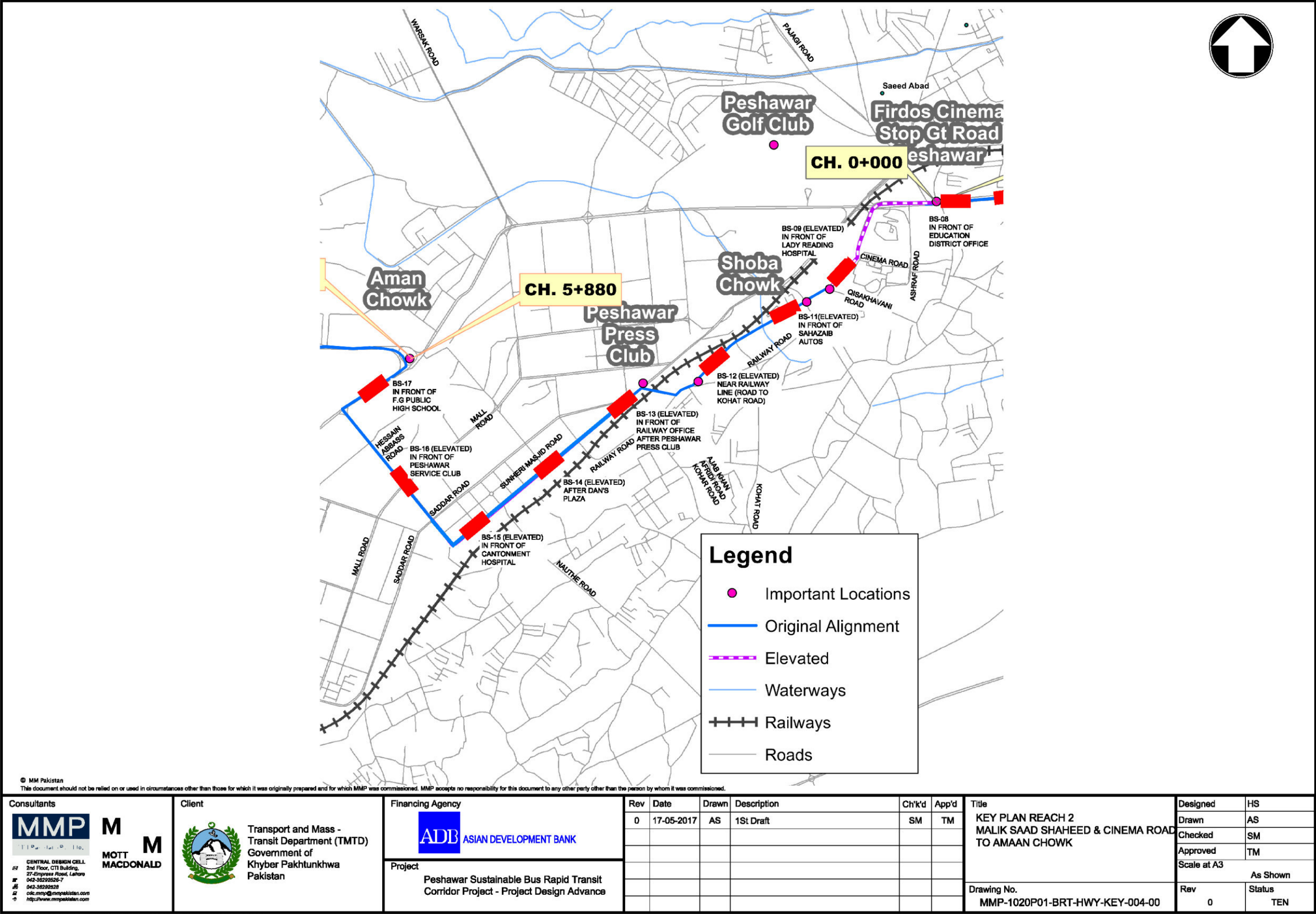
**Annex 4: Information Boucher**

Annex 1: Map showing BRT Alignment



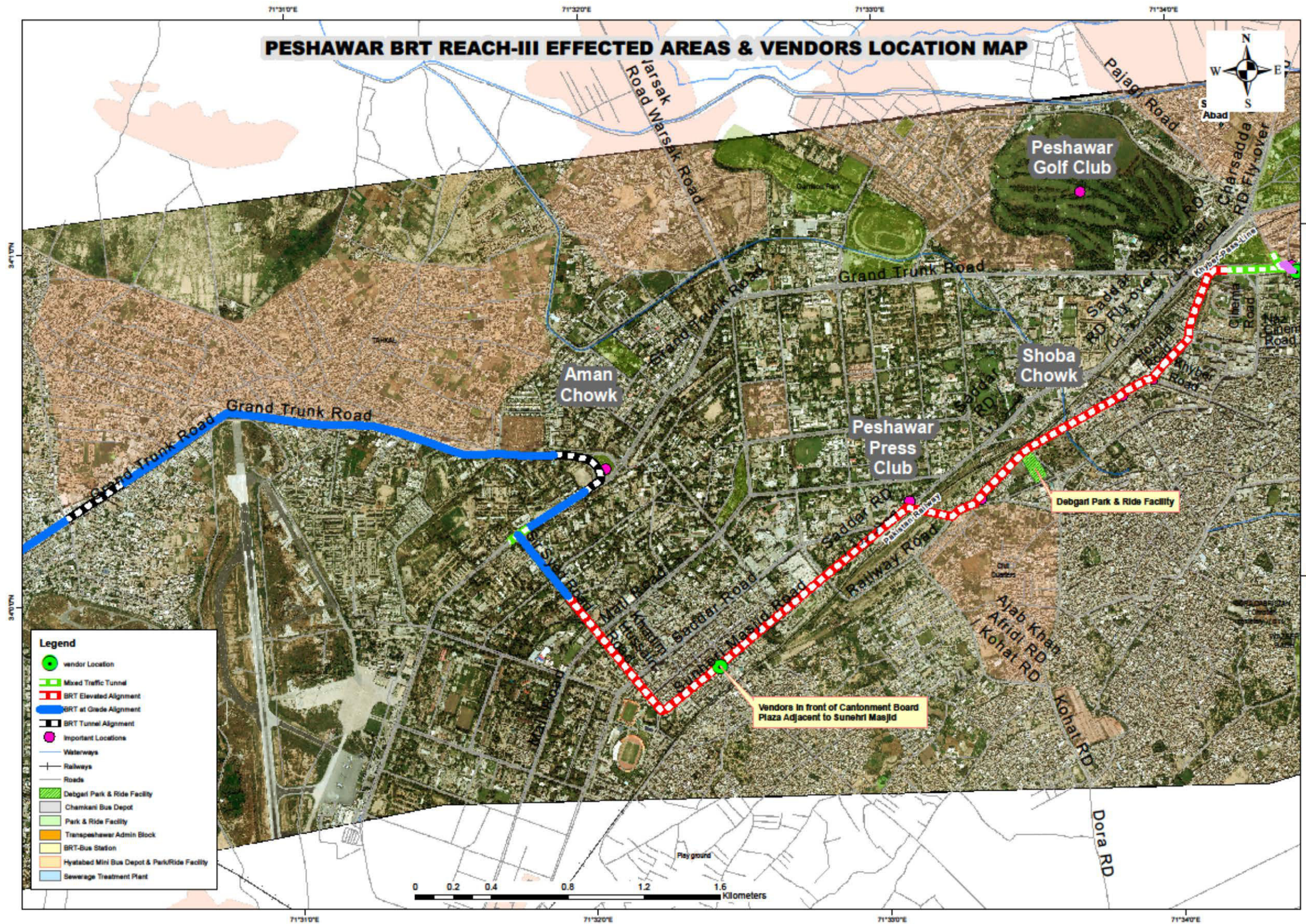


Map showing BRT Alignment (Reach 2)





Annex 2: GIS Map of the Reach 2





**Annex -3:      Reach-2 -List and Location of Sunehri Mosque Vendors**

REACH - 2 (From Firdous to Aman Chowk)							
S.#	L/R	Name of Vendor	Type of Business	Land Mark	Sitting location	Contact #	CNIC No
1	L-1	Irshad	Hand begs seller	In front of cantonment board plaza	Adjacent to Sunehri mosque	0302-9012410	21105-2576840-1
2	L-2	Akber Khan	Crockery seller	-do-	-do-	0300-5966315	21105-1994823-1
3	L-3	Rab Jamal Shah	Manyari items seller	-do-	-do-	0302-5670281	21103-1962248-5
4	L-4	Naimat Khan	Cosmetics & Towels seller	-do-	-do-	0331-4343999	21103-8606556-9
5	L-5	Humza	-do-	-do-	-do-	0321-9104020	21103-7638666-3
6	L-6	Anar Gul	Minyari items & under-garments seller	-do-	-do-	0307-8351116	21105-3707384-1
7	L-7	Gulzar	Shawl (dupata) seller	-do-	-do-	0322-91911700	17301-5671145-5
8	L-8	Munir (Bunair)	Caps seller	-do-	-do-	0301-3026837	21105-6556557-7
9	L-9	Haseeb Khan	Under garments + Begg + Toys seller	-do-	-do-	0343-9079597	Below 18 years
10	L-10	Naseer ud Din Hashmi	Shawl (dupata) seller	-do-	-do-	0302-8326362	17301-8174240-1
11	L-11	M Zameen	Laces & cloth seller	-do-	-do-	0300-9824400	17301-7459834-7
12	L-12	M Zaman Khan	Laces & cloth pieces seller	-do-	-do-	0303-9025240	17301-3392365-5
13	L-13	Abdul Saboor	Shawl (dupata) seller	-do-	-do-	0313-9718071	15701-8362655-3
14	L-14	M Umer	Juice seller + Toys seller	-do-	-do-	0313-9293348	Below 18 years
15	L-15	Noor ud Din Zangi	Juice seller	-do-	-do-	0333-9213166	Below 18 years
16	L-16	Riazullah	Shoes & under-garments seller	-do-	-do-	0300-9036670	21105-4115065-1
17	L-17	Ihsan Wali	Toys seller	Sitting in front of Cloth Tower	-do-	0303-8415432	21105-2862573-3
18	L-18	Khalil ullah	Fruit seller	-do-	-do-	0300-2559989	17301-1211831-1
19	L-19	Zahid/ Shahid Hussain	Miswak + fruit seller	Sitting in front of Sonehri Mosque	-do-	0315-9619819	17301-1890498-9

### معلوماتی کتابچہ برائے پشاور پائیدار تیز رفتار بس کوریڈور منصوبہ

پشاور ریپڈ بس منصوبہ جو کہ ایک پائیدار اور تیز رفتار سفری سہولت کا منصوبہ ہے جو پشاور شہر میں محفوظ، پائیدار اور تیز رفتار سفری سہولتیں مہیا کرے گا اور یہ نقل و حمل کے جدید انداز سے ٹریفک کے مسائل کو کم کرے گا جس کے کامیاب نتائج سے پشاور شہر کے لوگوں کو عوامی نقل و حمل کو بہتر بنانے میں مدد ملے گی۔ اس منصوبے سے روزانہ 5 لاکھ مسافروں کو پائیدار محفوظ اور تیز رفتار سفری سہولت میسر ہوگی۔ اس منصوبے کے دو اہم حصے ہیں ایک 24 کلومیٹر لمبا کارویڈور بنایا جائے گا جو کہ 16.302 کلومیٹر زمین پر اور 8.348 کلومیٹر سڑک سے بلند ہوگا اس کے علاوہ او ریپڈ بس کی مخصوص سڑک کے علاوہ مخلوط ٹریفک کی جگہ، ہائیوے چلانے کی جگہ، 30 جگہ پارکنگ کی سہولت، پیدل گزرنے کی جگہ، سڑک کے ساتھ سبز علاقہ، 32 بس اسٹیشن مشرقی اور مغربی کنارے پر دو ڈپو، 1 سکونتی اسٹیشن، 2 یو موڑ، 24 پیدل چلنے والے پُل اور سرنگ کے ساتھ رسائی کے ساتھ ایک راستہ 8 فیٹر راستے اور 102 سے زیادہ بس اسٹاپ، کم توانائی سے چلنے والی سٹریٹ لائٹس، پانی کی نکاسی کا مربوط نظام، موسمی تبدیلیوں سے ہم آہنگ ڈھانچہ، جیسی سہولتیں شامل ہیں۔ اس کے ساتھ موثر منصوبہ جات کے انتظام، اداروں کو ترقیاتی طور پر مضبوط کرنے اور باہمی برتری رکھنے والے عملے سے یہ منصوبہ مزین ہے۔

اس منصوبے سے ایک مربوط بس ریپڈ ٹرانزٹ کارویڈور فراہم کیا جائے گا جس سے رسائی، مسافروں کے وقت کی بچت اور کارسواروں کے لئے بھیڑ کو کم کرنا اور گاڑی کے اخراجات کم کرنے، کاربن کم پیدا ہونے جیسے فوائد شامل ہیں۔ جس کے نتیجے میں پشاور ایک زندہ، تیز اور خواتین کے لئے محفوظ اور مساوی حقوق والا شہر ہوگا۔

تفصیلی ڈیزائن کے کام کے حصے کے طور پر ایم ایم پاکستان کے ساتھ مئی 2017 میں پشاور ڈیولپمنٹ اتھارٹی کی طرف سے LARP کو اپ ٹیٹ کرنے کے لئے معاہدہ کیا گیا تھا (جو ابتدائی ڈیزائن کے بعد تیار کیا گیا) جیسے ADB نے اپریل میں منظوری دی۔

منظوری، نفاذ اور نگرانی کے عمل کو آسان بنانے کے لئے منصوبے کی زمین کے حصول اور آباد کاری کی ضروریات کو مدنظر رکھ کر ہر سول کاموں کے لئے علیحدہ پیکیج تیار کئے گئے جس کے نتیجے میں یہ رپورٹس بنی۔

LAPP	1- پیکیج	= 1	چمکنی موڑ تا فردوس سینما
RP	2- " 2- "	= 2	فردوس سینما تا امن چوک
RP	3- " 3- "	= 3	امن چوک تا حیات آباد
LARP	ایسٹرن بس ڈپو		
RP	سٹیجنگ فسیلٹی		
-	ویسٹرن بس ڈپو		

یہ RP-2 کے لئے بنایا گیا ہے جو فردوس سینما سے شروع ہوگی اور امن چوک تک جائے گی۔ یہ تمام درج ذیل ابواب وہ ساری معلومات فراہم کرتے ہیں جن سے معاشی اور فزیکل نقصانات کو کم کرتے ہیں یا ان کا تدارک بتاتے ہیں اور ADB کی پالیسیوں کے مطابق اثرات کو کم کرتے ہیں۔ یہ منصوبہ ایک تیزی سے مکمل ہونے والا منصوبہ ہے جو سخت وقت کی حدود کے ساتھ ڈیزائن اور لاگو کیا گیا ہے۔ وقت کی کمی نے اس میں بہت سے مسائل اور حدود مقرر کی ہیں جس پر عملدرآمد کے دوران ٹیٹے کی ضرورت ہے یہ حدود درج ذیل ہیں۔

■ اس منصوبے کا صحیح اور درست مقام اس کے ساتھ کی تنصیبات جن میں بس اسٹیشن، یو موڑ فلائی اوور، پیدل چلنے والے پُل، فیٹر روٹس، آف کوریڈر بس اسٹاپ ان تمام کو حتمی شکل دے دی گئی ہے یا دی جارہی ہے۔ لہذا ان کا مطالعہ نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ ڈیزائن ٹیم ان سے کسی بھی



ترتیب اثرات سے بچنے کے لئے مصروف عمل ہے۔ سوشل اور ری سیٹلمنٹ سٹاف، ڈیزائن اینڈ سپر ویزن کنسلٹنٹ کے تحت اس تمام ڈھانچے کے اثرات کا مطالعہ کریں گے جو ریج-2 کے اندر آتے ہیں۔ جب منصوبے کے عمل درآمد کے شروع میں ان کو دیکھا جائے گا۔ پھر اضافے کے بعد ان کو PDA کی توثیق کے بعد منظوری کے لئے ADB کو بھیجا جائے گا۔

#### اثرات اور ان کا تدارک :

- اس منصوبے سے کسی فزیکل سٹرکچر کا نقصان نہیں ہوگا۔
- سڑک کے کنارے بیٹھنے والے 19 چھوٹے کاروباری حضرات/ چھابڑی فروش کو عارضی طور پر تعمیر کے دوران ہر اپنی جگہ چھوڑنی پڑے گی۔ جن کی آمدنی کے نقصان کا ازالہ کیا جائیگا۔

#### مشاورت

1 اگست 2016 سے 20 اگست 2017 تک پیچیدہ مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لئے لوگوں کے ساتھ مشاورت اور مذاکرات کا ایک طویل دور چلا۔ اداروں کے ساتھ بھی مشاورت کی گئی۔ اس LARP اور EMP میں تمام متاثرہ لوگوں کے خدشات اور تجاویز بھی شامل کی گئی ہیں اور تمام مسائل کے حل کا تدارک بھی بتایا گیا ہے اس منصوبے کے عمل درآمد کے دوران تمام متاثرہ لوگوں اور اداروں کے ساتھ مشاورت کا عمل جاری رکھا جائے گا۔ بحالی کی امداد حاصل کی اہلیت کی تاریخ ابتدائی ڈیزائن کے دوران 26 دسمبر 2016 تھی اور تفصیلی ڈیزائن کے وقت 20 اگست 2017 تھی۔ اس کے بعد تمام لوگ جو اہلیت اکر رکھتے بھی ہوں گے وہ بحالی کی امداد کے اہل نہیں ہوں گے۔ لیکن LARP کے حتمی ہونے کے دوران اگر وہ اپنی اہلیت کا ثبوت پیش کرے تو وہ اپنے شناختی کارڈ کی مقامی حکومت کے کسی عہدیدار کی تصدیق کے بعد اور 5 متاثرہ لوگوں کی تصدیق کے بعد جو 18 سال سے اوپر ہوں وہ محکمہ کی سوشل اور ری سیٹلمنٹ ٹیم جو PIU کی ہے دے دیگا۔ جس کی پڑتال ڈیزائن ٹیم سوشل ری سیٹلمنٹ ٹیم کرے گی۔

#### طرے شدہ نقصان کی تلافی کا طریقہ کار :

- اس منصوبے میں متاثرہ لوگوں کو دوبارہ بحالی کا منصوبہ بھی شامل ہے جو ان لوگوں کی اقتصادی اور سماجی حالت کو بہتر کرے گا۔
- استحکام / عبوری الاؤنس
- تعمیر کے دوران چھابڑی فروش/ چھوٹے کاروباری حضرات کو مناسب معاوضہ دے کر دوسری جگہ منتقل کرنا۔
- اضافی الاؤنس برائے لاچار/ مفلس
- تعمیر کے دوران سیکھنے یا کام کرنے کے مواقع

#### معلومات تک رسائی

LARP کا قومی زبان اردو میں ترجمہ کیا جائے گا۔ جو ADB اور PDA کی ویب سائٹس پر ظاہر کیا جائے گا۔ اور اس کے علاوہ اس کا ترجمہ ہر خاص جگہ پر رکھا جائے گا۔ جیسے منصوبے سے متعلقہ دفاتر یا متاثرہ لوگوں کے قابل رسائی مقامات پر رکھا جائے اور LARP کا خلاصہ اردو ترجمے کے ساتھ تمام متاثرہ لوگوں سے مشاورت کا عمل جاری رکھے گی اور ان کو شکایات اور ان کے ازالے کے نظام کے بارے میں آگاہی دیں گی۔

#### شکایات کے ازالے کا طریقہ کار

تمام متاثرہ لوگوں کے شکایات کے ازالے کے لئے ایک تین درجے کا نظام وضع کیا گیا جو کہ وقت پر انصاف اور مسائل کا حل نکالے گا۔ شکایات کے ازالے کی آگاہی مہم PIU چلانے گا۔ زبانی یا تحریری

شکایات درست طریقے سے درج کی جائیں گی۔ اور آن لائن شکایات کے لئے ایک آسان ویب پیج بھی بنایا جائے گا۔

#### **LARP کے عمل کے لئے انتظامی معاملات اور صلاحیت بڑھانے کا عمل**

PDA اس منصوبے پر عمل درآمد کروانے والا ادارہ ہے اور یہ LARP کے عمل درآمد کے دوران بھی اپنا فرائض سرانجام دے گا۔ PDA تمام اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر سماجی تحفظ کا خیال بھی رکھے گا۔ اور سماجی اور ماحولیاتی انتظام کی بھی نگرانی کرے گا۔

#### **بجٹ LARP**

19 چھوٹے کاروباری حضرات کو ان کی جگہ سے ہٹانے کے لئے جو ان کا آمدنی کا نقصان ہوگا اس کے لئے 2.9 ملین پاکستانی روپے رکھے گئے اور 0.0026 ملین پاکستانی روپے بعد کے اخراجات کے لئے رکھے گئے ہیں۔

#### **عمل درآمد کا طریقہ کار**

اس منصوبہ میں LARP کے عمل درآمد کا دورانیہ 6 مہینے ہوگا جو کہ اکتوبر کے تیسرے ہفتے 2017 سے اپریل کے چوتھے ہفتے 2018 تک ہوگا۔

#### **داخلی نگرانی کا طریقہ کار**

PIU کی سوشل ری سپنڈنٹ کے ساتھ PDA، LARP کے عمل درآمد کی داخلی نگرانی کا ذمہ دار ہوگا۔ اور ڈیزائن ٹیم کی سوشل ٹیم بھی اس معاملے میں PDA کی مدد کرے گی۔ منصوبے کے عمل درآمد کے دوران 6 ماہ بعد PDA داخلی نگرانی کی رپورٹ ADB کو بھیجے گا۔ PIU کسی فرم/ NGO یا انفرادی طور پر ADB کی اجازت سے بیرونی نگرانی کے لئے کسی کو رکھے گا۔ LARP کے عمل درآمد کے بعد LARP کے نتائج کا جائزہ لیا جائے گا۔ اور اس بات کا تعین کیا جائے گا کہ کیا ان سرگرمیوں نے اپنے مقاصد کو حاصل کیا ہے۔ اور اس نتائج کی رپورٹ عام لوگوں کو بتائی جائے گی۔