

Resettlement Plan

July 2017

PAK: Multitranche Financing Facility Central Asia
Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor
Development Investment Program

Petaro–Sehwan Additional Carriageway–Section I

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 May 2017)

Currency Unit	–	Pakistan Rupee/s (PRs)
PRs 1.00	=	USD \$0.00953
USD \$1.00	=	PRs 104.919

ACRONYM

AD	Assistant Director
ADB	Asian Development Bank
DH	displaced household
DPs	displaced persons
COI	Corridor of Impact
CBO	Community Based Organization
DCR	District Census Report
DD	Deputy Director
DO(R)	District Officer (Revenue)
EDO	Executive District Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ft	feet
GM	General Manager
GOP	Government of Pakistan
IP	Indigenous People
km	kilometres
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFF	Multi-Tranche Financial Facility
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
PMU	Project Management Unit
ROW	Right-of-Way
r.ft.	running feet
s.ft.	square feet
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

GLOSSARY

compensation	payment in cash/voucher or kind offered to the displaced persons (DPs) against the replacement of the lost asset, resource and income.
cut-off-date	eligibility for entitlements by a cut-off date, determined at the time of social impacts assessment (SIA) survey, census of displaced persons (DPs), inventory of losses (IOL) and socioeconomic baseline survey.
displaced household	a household affected by the project related changes in use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.
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.
encroachers	people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project or persons who have trespassed government land, adjacent to his/her own land or asset, to which he/she is not entitled, by deriving his/her livelihood there. Such act is called "encroachment".
entitlement	the range of measures comprising compensation in cash/voucher or kind, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to DPs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
household	a household means all persons living and eating together as a single-family unit and eating from the same kitchen whether or not related to each other.
implementing agency	implementing agency means the agency, public or private, that is responsible for planning, design and implementation of a development project.
income restoration	income restoration means re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of DPs.
inventory of lost assets	descriptive list of all assets lost to the project, including land, immovable property (buildings and other structures), and incomes with names of owners.
involuntary resettlement	land acquisition and resettlement for a public purpose on the basis of eminent domain law without the consent of s.
kutcha	a house is considered , if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes grass, leaves, mud, un-burnt brick or wood.
kanal	measure of land area about 605 square yards (5440 s.ft). Eight kanals are equal to one acre.
land acquisition	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.
deh	a demarcated territorial unit for, which separate revenue record including a cadastral map, is maintained by the Revenue Department. The term used for the smallest unit in Sindh for revenue collection.

physical displacement	relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or no access to legally designed parks and protected areas.
pucca	a house/structure is considered pucca, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes tiles, cement sheets, slates, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, bricks, lime and stone or RBC/RCC concrete.
semi pucca	a house/structure is considered semi pucca, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes wood, planks, grass, leaves and wall are made of bricks walls with mud masonry or un-burnt brick.
squatter	a person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc. and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority.
marla	Measure of land area equal to 272 square feet. One kanal has 20 marla.
rehabilitation	assistance provided to affected persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre-project living standards and quality of life.
replacement cost	compensation for acquired land, structures and other assets, including (i) fair market value, (ii) transaction costs, (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs, and (v) other applicable payments, if any.
vulnerable DPs	distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. They are the households below poverty line or will become below poverty line as a result of loss to assets and/or livelihoods, and include the landless and those without legal title to acquired land, female headed households, or disabled persons.

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Pakistan, its agencies and participating financial institutions ends on 30 June.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars unless otherwise stated.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Petaro - Sehwan Road Section-I (from km 64+000 to km 130+400) of the N 55 Highway is one of the road sections selected under Tranche1 of the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) CAREC Corridor Development Investment Program (CAREC-CDIP) with financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Under the subproject, an additional carriageway is designed to convert existing single lane carriageway into 4 lane dual carriageway. The total length of proposed additional carriageway will be 66.4 Km.

2. Based on preliminary design, the subproject will cause involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts. This draft land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) has been prepared by the National Highway Authority (NHA) - the Executing Agency (EA) for the program to ensure that the identified displaced persons (DPs) are compensated for all their lost assets on replacement costs bases and are provided with requisite assistance for resettlement and restoration of their livelihood sources. This draft LARP which will be updated into a final implementation ready LARP as and when the detailed design is ready and available. Award of civil works contract will be conditional to the approval of final LARP, while commencement of works will be conditional to the full implementation of the LARP.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

3. Acquisition of land and retrieval of ROW will result in 163 displaced households with a total population of 1001 persons. Around 163 DPs will lose their assets including land, structures (residential & commercial), and trees etc. Affected 18 residential structures will result in physical displacement of 112 people, while 66 DPs will lose 10% or more of their productive asset. There are 178 DPs who will likely experience significant impacts (112 physically displaced and 66 economically displaced). The table below represent the impact type with assets owner DPs and persons facing significant impacts.

Table ES-1 Summary of Impacts.

S. No.	Impact category	Asset Owner DPs	Extent of Lost asset	Persons with significant ¹ Impacts	Remarks
1.	Residential Structures (18) and Residential land (42.71 marla)	18 owners 4 renters	Full ² .	112	Loss of 18 residential structures owned/occupied by 18 DPs (14 owners and 4 renters) will result in physical displacement of all dependents living with structure owner DPs.
2.	Commercial Structure (41) and Commercial land (8.96 Marla)	38 owners 11 renters	Full	49	38 DPs losing shops (18 shop, 5 restaurant, and 15 kiosks owners) and 11 renter operators of affected shops will be economically displaced.
		1	Less than 10%	0	Green belt of 1PP along the road affected without any impact to the functional units.

¹ Under SPS 2009, the impacts are deemed significant when 200 or more persons experience i) physical displacement due to lost residential structures or ii) economical displacement due to 10% or more loss to their productive assets.

² The structures are mostly within the existing NHA owned ROW and will be affected to entirety.

S. No.	Impact category	Asset Owner DPs	Extent of Lost asset	Persons with significant ¹ Impacts	Remarks
3.	Irrigated Agricultural land and crops/trees. (32.71 Acres)	65	More than 10%	17	Out of 65 DPs 17 will lose more than 10% of their productive land and cropped area while 48 DPs will lose less than 10% of their assets and cropped area..
4.	Barren Land (14.04 Acres)	34	-	-	The land is uncultivable and barren without any productive value and subsequent income losses.
5	Employment Loss	8	-	-	Impacted commercial structures will result in loss of employment for DPs working on wages.
	Total	163*		178**	

4. The subproject will affect 46.75 acres of land (32.71 acres irrigated agricultural land and 14.04 acres barren uncultivable land) owned by 99 DPs. It will also permanently acquire 51.67 marla of residential and commercial land. Total affected covered area of impacted 18 residential structures is 20,279.42 sq. ft and 850.00 rft. of boundary walls are affected. The subproject will impact 20 shops, 5 road side restaurants and 1 sign logo/green belt of a petrol pump affecting the 24 owners of these establishments. Employment of 8 workers in the impacted structures will also be affected. The subproject will require relocation of 15 movable structures (9 kiosks and 6 thatched sheds) owned by 15 DPs. It will also impact on 9 mosques, 127 electric poles and one pylon located along the road alignment.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

5. Average household size of DHs is 6.14. The majority of the population is Muslim. Ethnically, they can be divided into Samats and Baloch. The main castes located in the subproject area are Khoso, Jamali, Rind, Lund, Panhwar, Solangi, Gabol, Syed and Mallah. The predominant first language is Sindhi followed by Saraiki, Balochi, Urdu and Punjabi. These groups are all mainstreamed into Pakistan general society and culture.

6. Among the 163 surveyed households, males comprise 58% of the displaced population. About 23% population are educated. Female literacy rate is about 11%. Around 41% of the households are engaged in farming & cultivation related sector. Households engaged in labour, business and services sectors are 23%, 16% and 12%, respectively. Eighteen DHs were found to less than rupees 15,000 per month and are considered vulnerable.

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

7. Consultations with DPs and key stakeholders were held in April 2017. The major concerns raised during the consultation were: fair compensation as per market rate, minimization of the land acquisition, avoidance to acquire cultivated land, road safety measures, building of overhead bridges and underpasses, timely payment of compensation, and employment opportunity for local population during construction activities.

8. Consultations will be continued throughout project cycle. During LARP updating the consultations will focus to project activities like impact assessment and census surveys, Detailed measurement surveys and valuation of assets, disclosure of information on compensation eligibility,

entitlements and LARP provisions etc. At LARP implementation stage, the consultation and information dissemination will focus on disclosure of LARP provisions, compensation entitlements, submission and processing of claim with payment timelines, recoding and resolution of grievances.

5. GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

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

6. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

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

7. RELOCATION, REHABILITATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

11. Compensation and various forms of assistance will be provided and income restoration programs, as needed, will be put in place prior to the displacement of DHs to ensure that their standards of living are at least restored to their pre-project levels, and that vulnerable groups are assisted in improving their socio-economic status. The Entitlement Matrix explaining impact type, entitled DP and compensation entitlement is included with the ES as **attachment-1** and is provided as **Table 23** in the main report.

12. All 116 DPs losing land, and 42 DPs losing structures will be compensated based on replacement cost. Crop losses to by 65 DPs will also be compensated. DPs losing structure will also be entitled to self-relocation and transportation allowance. Other allowances to help various categories of DPs cope with their displacement include transitional support, business loss allowance, severe impact allowance, and vulnerable household allowance. Provision of project based employment or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support will be explored to help re-establish or improve DPs income generation activity particularly those who are severely affected or vulnerable.

8. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

13. The LAR cost for the subproject will be financed through counterpart fund provided by the GoP. The total requirement (tentative) of funds for compensation payments, restoration and rehabilitation measures amounting to Rs. 89.157 million is given below in table ES-2.

Table ES-2: Indicative Resettlement Budget

S. No.	Description	Unit	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
A	Land Compensation			
	Agricultural land	acre	46.79	33.363
	Residential/Commercial land	marla	51.67	0.484
B	Crops & tree Compensation	acre	32.71	2.476
C	Structures Compensation (Residential, Commercial and Community)	ft ²	37248.87	20.76
	Boundary Walls (residential/commercial)	rft.	2394	0.754
	Public utility –Electric Pole/Pylon	No.	55	1.850
D	Costs for entitled allowances (relocation, rehabilitation, income losses and impact severance etc.).	DPs	All Entitled	7.996
E	LARP monitoring and administrative costs including cost for hiring of two social mobilizers			9.845
F	Contingencies @ 15% of the total cost			11.629
	Total LARP cost in Pak Rupees in US Dollar (US\$ 1 equal to Rs 104.8)			Pak Rs. 89.157 US \$. 0.851

14. LAR cost will be updated and finalized after detailed design and final unit rates for acquired assets land as assessed by BORs in a manner consistent with provisions outlined in this LARP. The flow of funds will be responsibility of the NHA, and all requisite LAR costs will be released and deposited in the district treasury (for acquisition of land under LAA 1894) and in the project account for delivery of compensation and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation costs and allowances for income restoration.

9. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

15. LARP updating can start immediately following detailed design and targeted to be completed by fourth quarter of 2017. Disbursement of compensation will start in early 2018. Except for cases with legal and administrative impediments, compensation payment is expected to be completed by the end of mid 2018 which will allow the commencement of civil works. Monitoring of LARP implementation, emerging LAR issues, DP outreach and grievance redress will continue throughout the subproject implementation. An implementation schedule for LARP activities in the subproject including various tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of **attachment-II** to the ES.

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

16. NHA, the executing agency for this project, is overall responsible for the satisfactory implementation of the LARP. NHA will exercise its functions through Environment Afforestation Land and Social (EALS), in coordination with the Project Management Unit (PMU) which will be created for the implementation of the investment program under the MFF. For day to day oversight and implementation of sub-project works, a PIU will be established under the PMU. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LARU) will be in nested in PIU which will manage LAR tasks at project/subproject level, with support from the safeguards team from the construction supervision

consultants (CSC). There will also be Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and DPs Consultation Committees (DPCs) under the institutional arrangements for LARP implementation. The project steering committee in NHA HQ, and LAR coordination committee at PIU level will be established for improved coordination and providing guidance on administrative issues, land acquisition matters, assessment of the impacts and valuation of assets etc. to ensure acquisition of assets and project implementation is consistent with national legal framework and ADB's IR requirements as outlined in the project documents.

11. MONITORING AND REPORTING

17. LARP activities under the subproject will be subject to both internal and external monitoring. The PIU, with support from the CSC, will be responsible for internal monitoring of resettlement activities. Quarterly internal monitoring reports will be prepared during LARP implementation and semi-annually after LARP implementation is confirmed by the PIU LAR unit and will be submitted to the PMU, EALS and the ADB.

18. NHA through PMU will engage the services of an independent agency or consultant to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation. The External Monitoring Agent (EMA) will carry out monitoring of LARP and report monitoring results to NHA and ADB through semi-annual monitoring reports. If significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) to ensure safeguards compliance will be prepared, reviewed and approved by ADB, and disclosed with the DPs.

Attachment-ES-I: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost, or Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC³) either through negotiated settlement⁴ between the NHA and the land owners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA⁵ including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge (CLAS).
		Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARP based on subproject specific situation and DP consultation.
Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss. Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate or as assessed based on income analysis. Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure Any improvements made to a structure by a lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable through apportionment between owner and the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.

³Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

⁴ Negotiated Settlement will be used as first measure to determine the RC and if it is unsuccessful or considered inexpedient then the assessment under LAA provisions will follow

⁵ Compensation under provisions of Section 23 of LAA include fair market value and applicable costs for damages (i.e. costs for severance of land and injurious affect to other property (immoveable or movable) or earning, diminution of profits, and costs of moving residence or place of business, etc). The 15% surcharge is added on top of the calculated compensation amount.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. • Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. • Right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; • Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation of the structure by the subproject.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to find alternative location comparable to lost location, and • Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age)
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation (one year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.
4. Trees		Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield for a period required to grow tree to same productivity level; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. • Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All DPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will provide logistic support to all eligible DPs in relocation of affected structures whether project based relocation or self-relocation as opted by the DPs. Self-relocation allowance in lump sum equivalent to Rs. 25000 for one time only will paid.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All asset owner/tenant DPs requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential/commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All DPs requiring to relocate their structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a case to case basis, DPs facing loss of residential structures will be entitled for transitional support up to a period of 3 months. The transitional support allowance will be based on officially designated minimum wage rate for the year 2016-17.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land	All land owner/ landuser DPs with land-based livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year in addition to entitled compensation and other income restoration measures.
	Complete loss of commercial structure	All structure owners/ occupier DPs facing business loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All DPs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land based compensation is not possible non-land-based options like built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the DPs: Partial loss of arable land: DPs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing DPs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the DPs.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate and • Provision of project based employment to one of the grown household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. or • Provision of project based employment or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity.
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, services infrastructure & graveyards.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable DPs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable DPs including those below poverty line, landless and those without legal title to land, elderly, women and children, or indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section,1 to 7 the vulnerable DPs will be provided with: • Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate and other appropriate rehabilitation measures as defined in the LARPs based on income analysis and consultations with DPs. • Preference for provision of project based employment. • Assistance to access legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard, as feasible and applicable.
9: Unanticipated Impacts	As and when identified	All DPs facing impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unanticipated impact identified during course of implementation will be immediately reported with corrective actions required. • The compensation provisions/entitlement as defined in section-1-8 above and provided in the LARF will be applicable based on the identified impact.

Attachment --ES--II: LARP Preparation and Implementation Schedule.

Activity	Time line																				
	2017				2018				2019												
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2											
RP Preparation, updating, implementation and redress of grievances																					
A Pahse1: Preparation, review and disclosure of Final LARP																					
Social Impact Assessment	█	█	█																		
Preparation of draft LARP		█	█	█																	
Approval of draft LARP by ADB				█																	
Disclosure of ADB approved LARP				█	█	█	█														
Grievances redress of DPs		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Consultation and information disclosure	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Section 4 under LAA notified and BOR assessed land costs deposited in treasury				█	█	█															
Section 5 and 6 under LAA notified					█	█	█														
Updating the LARP at Final Design				█	█	█															
Updated Draft LARP Approval by ADB								█													
Phase2: Implementation and Monitoring of ADB approved Final LARP																					
A: Institutional Arrangements for LARP Implementation and Monitoring																					
Institutional Arrangements with NHA			█	█	█	█	█														
DPCCs Established				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█										
Hiring of EMA						█	█	█													
Compensation funds transfer to PIU							█	█	█												
LLA Process completed and Compensation awarded							█	█	█												
Issuance of Notices to DPs for submission of their claims									█	█											
Compensation for Lost assets to DPs										█	█										
Award of Civil Works Contract									█	█											
ROW possession and handling to contractor												█									
B: RP Implementation Monitoring and Reporting																					
Internal Monitoring and submission of QPR to ADB										█		█		█		█		█		█	
Submission of bi-Annual External Monitoring Reports to ADB												█				█					█

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Description of the Subproject

1. The Petaro - Sehwan Road Section (from km 64+000 to km 130+400) of the N55 Highway is one of the road sections selected under Tranche1 of the MFF CAREC Corridor Development Investment Program (CAREC-CDIP) with financial assistance from ADB. The subproject road is an important highway under CAREC Program connecting the province of Sindh and the port city of Karachi with rest of the country and beyond. The sub-project road falls in between two strategic northern districts of the province, Jamshoro and Shikarpur districts.
2. The proposed scope of work for this road section consists of construction of an additional carriageway on the existing alignment. This also include, horizontal and vertical improvement of road alignment including improvement of curve geometry to negotiate steep curves along existing carriageway. Except in sections where geometric improvement of steep curves will require additional land, mostly the project works will be limited within the existing ROW.
3. Existing Road Alignment of the subproject road section starts at Km 64+000 (Amri) in Manjhand Taluka of the Jamshoro District and terminates at Km 130+400 near Sehwan which have its ROW between 40 to 50 meters (132 to 165 feet). The total length of the proposed additional carriageway will be 66.400 Km. The existing road is a 7.3 meters wide single carriage way with earthen shoulders and formation width of 13.3 meters. Under the subproject, an additional 7.3 meters carriageway with treated shoulders will be constructed along the existing carriageway except in urban sections where both sides of the existing road will be widened in order to upgrade it into dual carriageway with 4 lanes. In sections with steep curves, a new dual carriageway with improved curve geometry will be constructed. Subproject road ROW width in various reroute villages/sections is explained in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Deh-wise ROW of N-55 Petaro to Sehwan

Taluka	Village (Deh)	ROW (in Ft.)
	Manjhand	132
	Sann	165
	Chachar	133
	Amri	134
	Thatthi	165
	Lakhi	132
Sehwan	Sehwan	132

4. As per preliminary design the construction of additional carriageway will follow the available ROW limits. In sections with sharp curves, additional land acquisition is envisaged to provide the required geometrical improvements. Clearing of sections of the ROW in some sections along settlements will result in resettlement-related impacts due to removal of structures (residential and commercial) and restriction of ROW use for agricultural activity. The cross sections showing proposed additional carriageway on left side of existing road in rural areas is presented below. **Figure 1** exhibits a typical cross section of Petaro –Sehwan Alignment and **Figure 2** provides the Location Map of Section 1(Petaro-Sehwan).

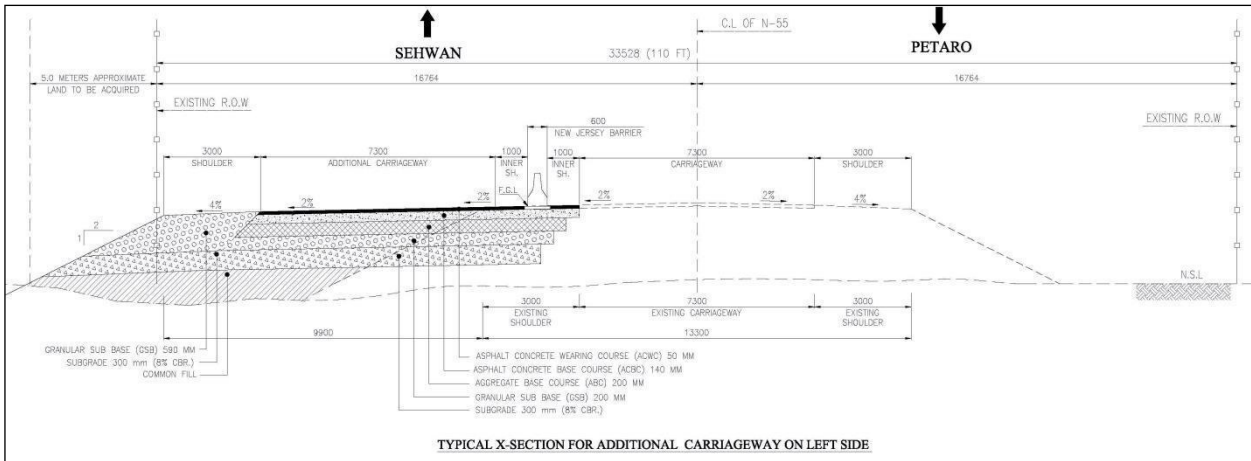


Figure 1: Typical X-section for Additional Carriageway on Left Side

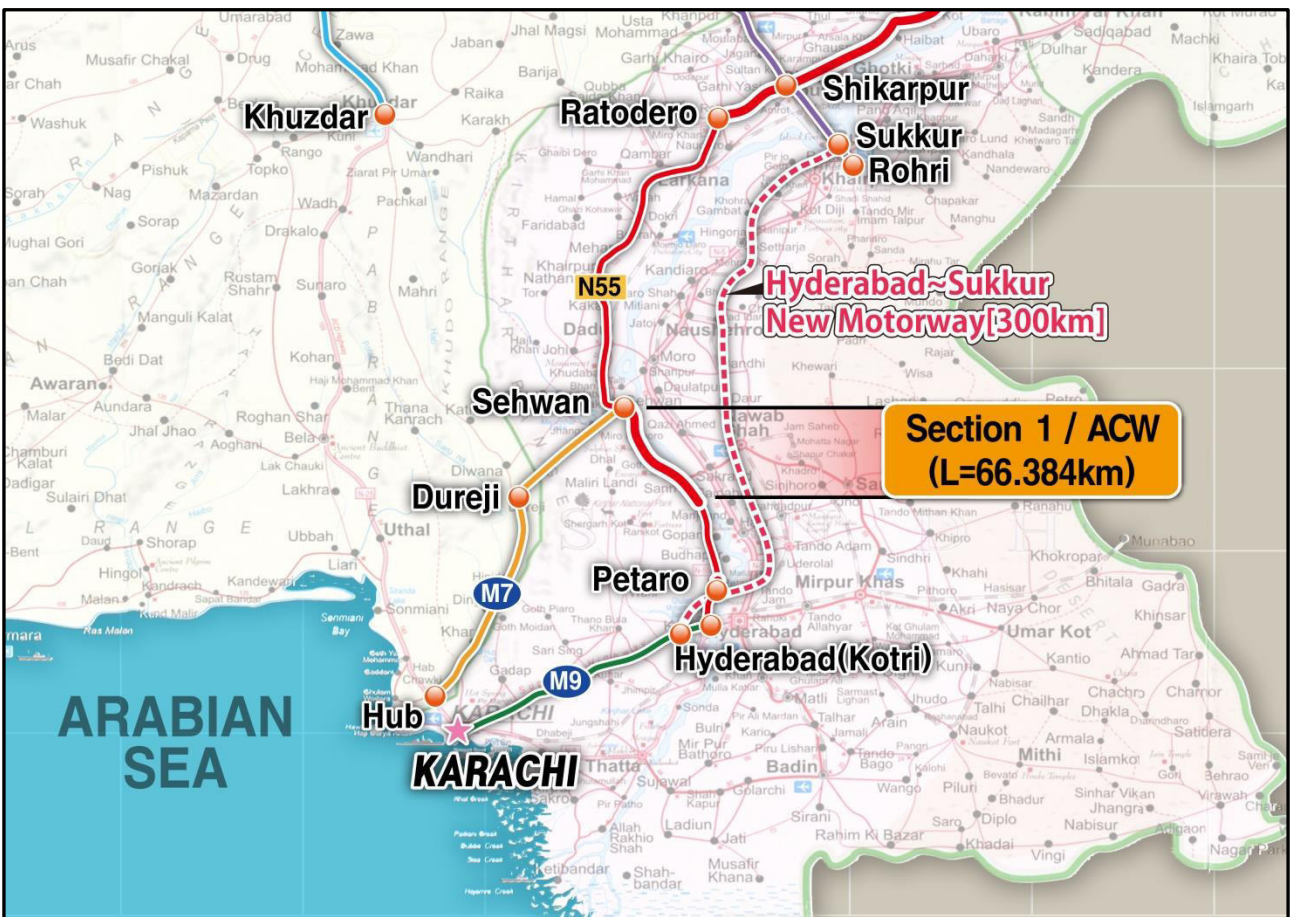


Figure 2: Location Map of Section-1, Petaro to Sehwan

B. Extent of Resettlement Issues and Analysis of Alternatives

1. Option-1: No Subproject/ Improvement without Additional Carriageway

5. Without the subproject or if civil works will be limited to pavement improvement without an additional carriageway, the existing road from Petaro to Sehwan (part of N-55) will continue to be the main source of transportation in the area. The width of this road is insufficient to cater for the increasing traffic loads. Traffic accidents are common particularly at road curves. These traffic accidents are expected to increase with time, and road conditions are expected to deteriorate without the presence of any extended maintenance program. Under the no subproject option, there

will be no resettlement impacts but it will further worsen the present socio-economic environment of the area and increase disturbance to local residents and the road users. Negative impacts generated by increased traffic loads on the existing road will increase due to inadequate capacity (e.g., traffic accidents, noise, low speed and higher emissions). The existing single carriageway will be a bottleneck to expected growth of traffic and travellers along this CAREC route and its continued deterioration will hamper investments and socio-economic development in the region.

2. Option-2: Construction of an Additional Carriageway

6. The construction of an additional carriageway using the existing ROW will have the limited LAR impacts while providing the required socio-economic benefit. The existing ROW is between 40-50 meters (132 to 165 feet) and is generally adequate to construct an additional 7.3 meters carriageway. Limited acquisition of private agriculture land will be needed to provide horizontal and vertical improvements in design alignment and relocation of the assets (residential, commercial and community structures) located within the ROW.

7. Different design options were considered to avoid and minimize the resettlement impacts to a maximum possible extent. Near urban and rural settlements along the road area specific design solutions were incorporated including a) widening of existing carriageway on each side from centre line in urban areas, b) shifting of additional carriageway on the opposite side of the enroute rural settlement.

8. To minimize the physical and economic dislocation of the affected communities in urban centres and along rural settlements, widening of the road is proposed on both sides from the centreline of the existing carriageway instead of constructing additional carriageway on one side. In rural areas, efforts are made to limit the works within the existing ROW and avoid the acquisition of irrigated agricultural land in areas where geometric improvements are inevitable to ensure road safety. The design included appropriate measures including box culverts and pipe culverts for crossing facilities like irrigation channels on both sides of the acquired ROW enabling land owners to continue cultivating their land on both sides of the ROW.

C. Objectives of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

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

- Identify and assess the impacts that implementation of a road subproject would have on the local population and conduct meaningful consultations with the affected and local communities to inform them about the project and its perceived impacts and outcomes;
- Quantify in monetary terms the private and public assets to be acquired for or impacted by the subproject;
- Follow a strategy that would ensure the timely acquisition of assets, payment of compensation and delivery of other benefits to DPs;
- Provide a plan on how the DPs would be involved in the various stages of the subproject, including the implementation of the LARP; and
- Give an overall estimate of the required resources needed to implement the LARP.

D. Sub-project Implementation Conditionalities

10. This draft resettlement plan is prepared on the basis of preliminary design with estimated costs for land and other assets to facilitate the processing and approval of the MFF and tranche-1 project. ADB Appraisal of the MFF and Tranche-1 project is conditional to preparation of draft RP acceptable to ADB, implementation of sub-projects under Tranche-1 project will be conditional to full implementation of ADB accepted final LARP based on detailed design. So for the sub-project, the following LAR related conditionalities will be adhered to:

- **Civil Works Contract awards:** Conditional on ADB cleared updated/final implementation ready RP based on detailed design including, updated and final inventory of losses; updated census of DPs entitled for compensation; final itemized LARP budget reflective of compensation rates on replacement cost basis and relocation rehabilitation and income restoration entitlement costs; safeguards management institutional set-up in place; and LARP implementation schedule synchronized with the construction activities.
- **Commencement of civil works:** conditional to confirmation of full implementation of RP for the subproject including (a) compensation at full replacement cost paid to each displaced person; (b) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided; and (c) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place, for subproject components or sections that are ready to be constructed.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Overview

11. The LAR scope of the Petaro-Sehwan Section-1 subproject is assessed based on preliminary engineering design. Although the subproject works will follow the existing alignment and ROW, it will require acquisition of additional ROW land for the proposed curve improvements. It will also require the clearance of structures (residential and commercial) that encroached into the ROW and restriction of ROW use for agricultural activity.

B. Impact Assessment

12. All identified impacts with COI were enumerated and measured to determine extent of loss, the owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were approached and interviewed to identify the ownership status and assessment of socio-economic status of the DPs and Displaced Households. Further, DPs, local communities and government officials were also consulted on design options and solutions to avoid and minimize the land acquisition and resettlement impacts, determination of assets ownership and status to define eligibility and entitlement accordingly under the LARP provisions. The results of impact assessment including DPs facing loss of their assets, scope of land acquisition with lost assets and compensation eligibility is explained in sections below.

1. Inventory of Losses and Census of DPs

13. The detailed measurement of affected assets based on preliminary design and census of DPs was conducted from January to February 2017. Additional survey was conducted from 4 to 13 April 2017. Focused group discussions and individual interviews were also done to determine the assets ownership and finalize the impact inventory.

2. Cut-Off Date

14. The impact survey and the census were completed on 13 April, 2017 which is considered as the cut-off date for compensation eligibility and entitlements under the LARP provisions. Any improvement made to the affected assets or newly constructed assets by the documented owners/occupants or the encroachers/squatters entering into the project corridor after announced cut-off date will not be considered eligible for compensation and other entitlements under the LARP provisions. However, such persons if any, will be given one month advance notice to dismantle the assets established after cut-of date and will be allowed to take their salvaged materials.

3. Subproject Displaced Person entitled to Compensation

15. All persons losing their assets including land and land-based assets (residential, commercial or others), either owned or occupied by them or those facing loss of income/livelihood sources and opportunities or access to resources are considered as displaced persons (DPs).

16. During the census of 163 Displaced Households with total population of 1001 persons, efforts were made to document the ownership status of affected assets with the objective to determine the DPs entitled for compensation against acquired assets. Accordingly, each person with land title as per land records or non-titled person facing loss of any asset located within existing ROW and being used for living of or earning livelihood for his dependents is considered as Asset owner DP who is eligible for compensation against each affected asset. **Table 2** below summarizes the number of DPs who will lose their assets or income sources and will be entitled for compensation with respect to acquired assets under this LARP.

Table 2: Categories and number of DPs

S. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Impact magnitude	Assets Owner DPS Entitled to compensation
1	Irrigated landowners and cultivators	32.71 acres	65
2	Owners of barren land	14.04 acres	34
3	Residential land owners	42.71 marla	7
4	Commercial land owners	8.96 marla	10
5	Residential structure owners	18 houses	18
6	Renters of in residential structures	-	4
7	Commercial Structures owners	26 structures	24
8	Renter business operators in affected structures	-	11
9	Kiosks owners	9 kiosks	9
10	Shed (thatched) owners	6 thatched huts	6
11	Workers losing jobs	-	8
Total DPs			196
DPs facing Multiple Assets Impacts			33
Total DPs excluding Duplications			163*

*The DPs with multiple impacts are counted once in the total to avoid duplication.

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

a. DPs facing major impacts:

17. All 18 residential structures located within the sub-project ROW will have to be removed to retrieve the ROW. This will result in the physical displacement of 112 persons including 18 assets owners DPs and their dependents living in affected structures. Another 66 DPs losing 10% or more of their productive land and those losing their commercial structures will be economically displaced. **Table 3** below summarizes the DPs facing major IR impacts including physical and economic displacement.

Table 3: No. of DPs facing major physical or economic displacement:

S. No.	Impact category	Asset Owner DPs	Extent of Lost asset	Persons facing major ⁶ Impacts	Remarks
1.	Residential Structures (18) and Residential land (42.71 marla)	18+4	Full ⁷ .	112	Dislocation of 18 residential structures owned/occupied by 18 DPs (14 owners and 4 renters) will result in physical displacement of all dependents living with structure owner DPs.
2.	Commercial Structure	40	Full	49	38 DPs losing shops (18 shops, 5 restaurants, and 15 kiosks) and 11 renter operators of

⁶ Under SPS 2009, major impacts are defined as i) being physically displaced from housing, or ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Projects where 200 or more persons will experience major impacts are categorized as 'A' for involuntary resettlement.

⁷ The structures are mostly within the existing NHA owned ROW and will be affected to entirety.

S. No.	Impact category	Asset Owner DPs	Extent of Lost asset	Persons facing major ⁶ Impacts	Remarks
	(41) and Commercial land (8.96 Marla)				affected shops will be economically displaced.
		1	Less than 10%	0	Green belt of 1PP along the road affected without any impact to the functional units.
3.	Irrigated Agricultural land. (32.71 Acres)	65	More than 10%	17	Out of 65 DPs 17 will lose more than 10% of their productive land and cropped area while 48 DPs will lose less than 10% of their assets and cropped area..
4.	Barren Land (14.04 Acres)	34	-	-	The land is uncultivable and barren without any productive value and subsequent income losses.
5	Employment Loss	8	-	-	Impacted commercial structures will result in loss of employment for DPs working on wages.
	Total	163*		178**	

* The DPs facing multiple impacts are counted once in the total to avoid multiple counts.
 ** All persons living in affected residential structures, the commercial structure owner or operator DPs and the DPs in land category with loss of 10% or more irrigated agricultural land are considered significantly affected persons under this LARP.

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. Proposed ROW and Potential Impacts of the Subproject

18. The existing ROW of N-55 in project section varies from 40-50 meter (132 ft. to 165 ft.) and embankment width of existing single carriageway is up-to 13.3 meters. The average ROW width required to construct additional carriageway with 7.3 meter pavement width and 3 meter outer and inner shoulders is 20 meters which can be accommodated within the existing ROW. However, in stretches where existing road alignment will not be followed due to geometrical design improvements at selected sharp curves, an additional ROW of road will be required.

2. Land Acquisition for the Proposed ROW

19. The subproject will affect 46.75 acres of land (32.71 acres irrigated agricultural land and 14.04 acres barren uncultivable land) owned by 99 titled DPs as shown in Table 4 and detailed in **Annex-I**. No sharecroppers/ tenants were identified during the census. Similarly, no farm labourers/workers were identified on the affected agricultural land. **Table 4** highlights the affected irrigated and barren areas involving land acquisition.

Table 4: Summary of Affected Irrigated and Barren Land

S. No.	Land Use	Unit	Affected Land	DPs
1	Irrigated land	Acre	32.71	65
2	Barren Land	Acre	14.04	34
Total			46.75	99

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

20. The subproject will also require 51.67 marla (0.32 acre) of residential and commercial land on permanent basis for the additional carriageway. The affected commercial land is owned by 17 titled DPs. Table 5 provides a summary of affected residential and commercial land.

Table 5: Summary of Affected Residential and Commercial Land

S. No.	Land Use	Unit	Affected Land	DPs
1	Residential Land	Marla	42.71	7*
2	Commercial Land	Marla	8.96	10**
	Total		51.67	17

*: All 7 DPs will lose both residential land and residential structure.
 **: Six DPs will lose commercial land with temporary structures, while 4 DPs will lose commercial land and structure.

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

3. Loss of Standing Crops

21. A total of 65 titled landowners will lose 32.71 acres of cropped area of irrigated agricultural land. Conventionally, two seasonal crops (wheat in winter (rabi) season, and paddy in summer (kharif) season) are grown in the subproject area. At the time of impact assessment (January-February), wheat was grown in the affected land. It will be followed by the cultivation of paddy crop. Based on identified impacted area and yearly cropping pattern, crop losses will be determined. The affected cropped area is summarized in Table 6 below and details of the affected cropped area with assessed winter crop (wheat) and following summer crop (paddy) are provided in **Annex-IV**.

Table 6: Affected Cropped Area and DPs

Land Type	Total Cropped Area (Acres)	DPs
Irrigated land Additional carriageway	32.71	65
Barren/uncultivable land Additional carriageway	N/A	N/A
Total	32.71	65

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

4. Loss of Trees

22. The trees are scarcely grown in the project area and along the project road ROW limits. During the impact assessment no fruit trees were identified. However, the subproject will have impact on 6 non-fruit trees owned by one DP.

5. Loss of Private Structures

23. The project affected structures include residential and commercial structures that are extended into the NHA owned ROW limits by the adjoining land/structure owners. A total of 18 DPs (7 titled and 11 non-titled DPs) will lose their residential structures of different type, size and dimensions. The loss of residential structures will result in the dislocation of 4 DPs (structure renter). The total affected area of the impacted structures is 20,279.42 sq.ft. In addition, 850.00 running feet (rft.) of boundary walls belonging to three DPs will be affected. All identified impacted structures are located within the ROW and will be fully affected to clear the ROW limits. Most (13) of the structures are katcha houses. Two are semi-pucca and 3 are pucca structures. See **Table 7** below.

Table 7: Detail of Affected Residential Structures

Description	Type of structures	Number of structures	Total Affected Covered Area
Residential Structures falling in Additional Carriageway	Katcha	13	7,148.00 ft ²
	Semi-Pucca	2	611.00 ft ²
	Pucca	3	12520.42
Total of both types of Structures		18	20,279.42 ft ²
Boundary Walls		-	854 rft.

Source: Impact assessment and detailed measurement survey

24. The subproject will also impact 26 regular commercial structures permanently including 20 shop, 5 roadside restaurants, and 1 sign logo/green belt of one petrol pumps owned by 24 DPs (4 titled and 20 non titled DPs). The subproject will also require the relocation of 15 movable structures (9 kiosks and 6 thatched sheds) owned by 15 DPs (6 titled landowners and 9 non-titled DPs). The table below summarizes the different types of affected commercial structures with affected area calculated in square feet. Chainage wise and Taluks wise details of these affected structures are provided in **Annex-VI** to **Annex-IX**.

Table 8: Detail of Affected Commercial Structures

Sr. No.	Description	Total No. of Affected Structures	Total affected Area
	Commercial Structures		
1	Shops		
	i) Katcha	3	4420 ft ²
	ii) Semi-pucca	3	884ft ²
	iii) Pucca	14	6,535 ft ²
	Restaurants (Pucca)	5	1,402 ft ²
2	Movable structures, i.e., Kiosk/ thatch sheds)	15	-
3	Filling station Logo and greenbelt	1	1,540 rft.

Source: Impact assessment and detailed measurement survey

6. Loss of Community and Public Structures

25. The subproject will also impact 9 mosques. Around 127 electric poles and one pylon will be affected. The list of the affected public assets is provided in the **Table 9**.

Table 9: Community and Public Utilities

S. No.	Types of Structures	Number	Affected Area
1	Mosque	9	3,728.20 ft ²
2	Electric Poles	127	-
3	Pylon	1	-

Source: Impact assessment and detailed measurement survey

26. The mosques are constructed along the road in NHA owned ROW by the adjoining land owners for providing prayer places to the passers-by. As per preliminary design all mosques will be

fully demolished and relocated due to subproject works because construction of an additional carriageway will leave no space to reconstruct or relocate these structures at the same location within the existing ROW. NHA will provide compensation for structures on replacement cost basis without land compensation; and the community will relocate and reconstruct these religious structures within their adjoining private lands. These mosques are permanent structures with constructed prayer halls (sample picture of mosques are provided as Annex-XXIII). During consultations, the project design and relocation options for the mosques were explained and discussed with the mosque representatives and local communities. It was explained that efforts will be ensured to avoid/minimize the impacts on the mosques to the possible extent at detailed design stage. In case, avoidance is not possible, the community will be engaged for providing alternate land nearby and agree on a timeframe for relocation of the mosques timely and amicably during updating of the draft LARP. For continued and uninterrupted access for religious activities, existing structures will not be removed until replacement structures are constructed at new places.

27. For relocation of utilities, the electric pole and pylons, NHA will coordinate with the respective electric supply company and shall deposit assessed relocation cost with the electric supply company with a request for relocating the utilities. The utilities relocation cost will be borne through the project civil works costs. However, its indicative cost is included in the LARP budget.

7. Loss of Income

28. The loss of commercial structures and kiosks will result in business/income loss of the structure owners and business operators renting these structures, except for one impacted structure (logo and green belt of a petrol pump) which will not result to any tangible income loss to the owner. Out of 40 impacted commercial structures, 11 shops are being operated by business operators who are renting the structure. In total, there are 49 DPs losing their source of livelihood source including 28 structure owners (owners of shops, restaurants and kiosks) and 11 renter business operators. Likewise, loss of commercial structure will result in employment loss of 8 DPs.

Table 10: DPs Facing Loss of Income

S. No.	Description	Number of DPs facing loss of income source		
		Owners	Renter operators	Total
	Commercial Structures			
1	Shops	18	11	29
2	Restaurants	5	0	5
3	Movable structures, i.e., Kiosk/ thatch sheds)	15	0	15
4	Employment loss	-	-	8
	Total	38		57

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

8. Impact on Indigenous People

29. Indigenous peoples are peoples defined in international or national legislation as having a set of specific rights based on their historical ties to a particular territory, and their cultural or historical distinctiveness from other populations that are often politically dominant. However, the screening of project confirmed that no IP groups live in the project areas. Therefore, the Indigenous Peoples

Safeguards of the SPS (2009) are not triggered and there is no need for preparation of Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP).

9. Impact on Vulnerable People

30. Displaced poor and other marginal group affected disproportionately due to land acquisition including, the landless or those without a title to land, the elderly, female headed households, women and children etc are termed as vulnerable. The census identified 18 DHs with monthly income below the officially designated National Poverty Line (OPL) who are considered as vulnerable. These vulnerable DHs will be entitled to special assistance (vulnerability allowance) to ensure their living standard is not worsen off. The list of vulnerable DHs and compensation amount is shown as **Annex-XX** The affected household facing loss of residential and commercial structures, that through an assessment of vulnerability, identified encroaches within the ROW are not found to be vulnerable given their exiting titled land and the census of DHs confirmed their income above officially designated poverty line and none of them face other vulnerability factors i.e disabled, elderly or female headed household. However, additional verification of vulnerability will be done upon completion of detailed design.

31.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND DP PROFILE

A. Data Collection Methods

32. Information on the socio-economic condition of the DPs was gathered based on a 100 % census of displaced households (DHs), consultations, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions with DPs and other stakeholders.

1. Census

33. The purpose of the census was to: (i) register the owners/occupiers of affected assets and determine who the potentially displaced/affected persons are; (ii) collect demographic profile and assess the income and livelihoods sources with income levels of the DPs; and (iii) prepare inventory of lost assets linked to the DPs; (iv) collect gender disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural conditions of DPs. The census covered 100% of displaced households.

34. The census questionnaire included sections on displaced household profile including demographic and socio-economic characteristics (family type and size (gender disaggregated), ethnicity, literacy status (gender disaggregated), household income level with income sources and vulnerability status in terms of poverty, disability and gender of household etc.), household assets ownership status (land and land based assets) and project affected assets with title. The census also inquired into the compensation preferences and expectations of each displaced household.

35. Five enumerators both male and female with experience in field surveys for other projects were selected for data collection. Training was provided to Enumerators were provided training before the start of data collection. Data collection was carried out under resettlement specialists in the field for assistance to enumerators and for quality assurance. Data collection was completed on 13th April, 2017.

2. Detailed Measurement Survey

36. Census of DHs followed the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), as per preliminary design, by using pre-structured questionnaire to provide information on the affected assets. The DMS was carried out with the participation of DPs for identifying and providing the measurement of the exact dimensions and quantities and valuation of all affected assets, including, as applicable, land (residential/commercial and agricultural etc.), buildings (residential and commercial), communal/public or cultural/religious facilities, crops, trees and business incomes and wages. The value of the affected houses and structures were based on precise measurement and record of type, quality and measurement of materials and are calculated based on the cost of new building materials and labour.

37. The exact size, type, and quality of each asset (land, structures or other assets appended to land) with quantum of impacted/acquired part thereof with ownership title, type and use were determined and inventory of losses were finalized by the resettlement experts and design engineers of the preliminary design consultants. Income losses due to affected business or livelihood sources including employment loss were determined either based on official records, including tax records and accounts if available or through consultative process with the DPs. Agriculture based income losses were assessed and quantified on the lost harvests by measuring the lost cropped area of all applicable crop types and trees fruit or timber wood.

38. The detailed measurement survey (DMS) of the land acquisition impacts of the subproject was undertaken with the assistance of the following:

- Examination of engineering drawings;
- Land acquisition Utility folders;
- Socio-economic census survey;
- Discussions and consultations with DPs, and
- Field surveys and on the spot measurement of affected assets.

39. This data gathering and the assessment process included identification and measurement of acquired land with land type, use and ownership status, affected structures, crops, trees and other assets including water resource infrastructure.

B. Socio-economic Information of the Subproject Corridor

40. The socioeconomic information is based on the socioeconomic analysis of the subproject area. Information has been obtained from the available secondary sources, field surveys and census of displaced persons in the subproject area, consultations with the stakeholders; and information obtained through visits to the government departments and other agencies.

1. Description of the Subproject Area

41. The proposed additional carriageway starts at KM 64+000 in Manjhand Taluka and after covering a distance of 66.384 km terminates at KM 130+384 at Sehwan. Main population centres in Talukas located alongside the subproject road are Manjhand, Chachhar, Lakha, Manch, Sann, Lakhi Shah Saddar and Tirath Laki. Sehwan is a major town in this Section.

42. There is no significant commerce or industry in the area. The area between Jamshoro and Sehwan is barren, rugged with little economic activity. Sehwan is a holy place and traffic increases during a particular time period. The land is rugged and water is scarce. Population density is low. Some coal mines are also located at the start of this section.

a. Administrative and Socio-political Setup

43. Jamshoro district was split from Dadu District in December 2004. It is situated on the west bank of the Indus River. The district has taken its name from its city Jamshoro, also known as Educational City of Sindh Province which hosts some of the main educational institutes of Sindh Province. Kotri is the district headquarters. The district is administratively subdivided into 5 talukas (Kotri, Jamshoro, Petaro, Manjhand and Sehwan Sharif).

44. The deputy commissioner is in charge of the overall district administration. The deputy commissioner coordinates with executive district officers (EDOs), who head each of the twelve district offices including district officer (Revenue). The DO (Revenue) directly looks after the matters of the DDO (Revenue) offices at tehsil level. Each tehsil (sub-division) has a revenue setup consisting of tapedar and naib tehsildar, who have qanugos under each. Each qanugo looks after the work of several tapedar of his circle. The tapedar stay in their villages and maintain an updated land record of their dehs. The people's participation in the political process is ensured through the elected institutions of a district council, taluka councils and union councils.

b. Population and Ethnic Groups

45. The population of the district according to a 2011 estimate was 1,176,969. The male to female ratio is 1.21:1. The average household size varies in between 5.2 to 5.6 except in Kotri Taluka of the District Jamshoro where it was estimated as 6.2. According to sample based socio-economic survey of DHs, average household size of DP is 6.5. The majority of the population is muslim. Ethnically, they can be divided into two major groups - samats and baloch. The main castes located in the subproject area are khoso, jamali, rind, lund, panhwar, solangi, gabol, syed and mallah. The predominant first language is sindhi followed by saraiki, balochi, urdu and punjabi.

c. Family Life

46. Most nuclear and extended families live in a shared house and share all productive resources such as land, crops, trees and cattle. The internal domestic management and arrangements are in the hands of the oldest men of the family. The external matters are dealt by the male head of the household.

d. Housing and Construction Material Used

47. In the subproject area three types of houses were observed: (a) pucca (made of baked bricks/blocks and stones with cement bonding), (b) semi-pucca and (c) kutcha (made of grass, leaves, mud, un-burnt brick or wood) houses. About 69.44% of the respondents have pucca houses, 27.78% have semi-pucca houses, while remaining 2.78% have kutcha houses. In these houses, hand pumps and well are used for source of drinking water. The major source of lighting is electricity, while for cooking purposes fuel wood followed by LPG are commonly used.

e. Settlement Pattern

48. The subproject area shows an asymmetrical settlement pattern generally fragmented in the form of small settlements locally named as goths. These goths are spread all over in the subproject area. The Goth is usually inhabited by close kins or smaller segments of a community which is locally known as paro (plural para). Some of the smaller goths are just single paro settlements, while the bigger ones can have several para. These several goths of various sizes constitute a deh (village/revenue estate), which is the basic administrative and revenue unit in rural Sindh.

49. The strong tendency of fragmentation of settlements along kinship lines and formation of groups into smaller goths and para are mainly to acquire a stronger sense of identity and political power. This sense is also driven by the desire and ability of kinship groups to acquire relative autonomy from their more powerful neighbours.

f. Conflicts Resolution Mechanism and Laws

50. In the subproject corridor, informal arbitration (faislo) is considered as the final and the integral part of traditional local conflict resolution mechanism. The conflict resolution process begins when each kinship and caste group in a village used to resolve conflict through mutual dialogue at traditional guest house of kinship (otaq). Issues like land disputes used to get settled amicably within the kinship group. But the system has been losing its importance due to influence of big landlords.

51. The poor villagers and tenants avoid getting involved into the matters of court or the police. Their first are their elders of the kinship group or village neighbourhood. If things could not get settled at that level, they approach a neutral third-party from within the village usually spiritual leader (sayed). If still unresolved, then the big landlord (wadera) in the village is approached. Landlord is the one who inherited from ruling ancestors' traditional authority to control or rule over the village or the closely knit cluster of a village. Only after the landlord is unable to come up with any solution will

litigation be filed in the court of law. Hence, peasants try to avoid litigating against each other as much as possible.

C. Socio-economic Profile of DHs

52. A socio-economic and census survey was carried out to develop a socio-economic profile of the DHs along the proposed alignment. Census was carried out for all DHs which is the basis for socio-economic profile of the DHs and is used to define the entitlements for relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration for the DHs in general and the vulnerable in particular. The survey focused on the following features of the DHs:

- Demographic characteristics
- Education and literacy
- Nature of business / occupation
- Income from primary and secondary sources
- Women role in socio-economic life

1. Household Size and Age Composition

53. A total 163 households are surveyed as part of census to get the information on socio-economic profile and demographic details of the DHs. Males comprise 57.8% of the total displaced population. The reason for this difference might be the masking details about female household members or excluding married daughters by some of the DHs during the census survey. The total persons living in these households are 1001. As regard household size, 6.1, which is slightly higher than overall district average of 5.9.

54. According to subproject census, the DHs' population below 15 years is 24.2%. Those between 16 years to 25 years comprise 20.5%. The population of age bracket 56-65 years and above is 13%. The youth (16-45 years old) is about 51.5% of the total population. The percentage of working age group 16-65 years comes to 75.8%. The details gender segregated age composition of the DHs is provided in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Age and Gender Profile of DHs

S. No.	Age Group	Both Sexes	%	Male	%	Female	%
1	1-15	242	24.2	128	12.8	122	12.2
2	16-25	205	20.5	102	10.2	94	9.4
3	26-35	174	17.4	91	9.1	66	6.6
4	36-45	136	13.6	74	7.4	87	8.7
5	46-55	114	11.4	93	9.3	31	3.1
6	56-65	130	13.0	91	9.1	22	2.2
Total		1,001	100.0	579	57.8	422	42.2

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

2. Literacy and Education

55. Literacy is defined in the 1998 census by the GOP as the "ability of a person to read a newspaper or write a simple letter in any language." The literacy is measured in terms of literacy ratio and computed as percentage of literate persons among the population aged 10 years and above.

56. Data revealed that 74.5% of the members of the DHs is illiterate. Of the total, 67.7% male and 86.1 female are illiterate. About 25.5% the DH members are educated which is much below in comparison the national average. The female literacy rate is just 13.9%. Education status among the members of the DHs is in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Educational Status of Members of DHs

Gender	Literacy status of population age 10 years and above							
	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Inter-mediate	BA	MA & above	Total
Male	333	123	18	15	3	0	0	492
Female	309	46	3	1	0	0	0	359
Both Sex	642	169	32	16	3	0	0	862
Percentage								
Male	67.7%	25.0%	3.7%	3.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Female	86.1%	12.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Both Sex	74.5%	19.6%	3.7%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

3. Occupation Pattern

57. Among the 163 surveyed DHs, many are involved in more than one occupation. DHs are primarily engaged in farming, labor, business, and service sector. Around 40.5% of the surveyed DHs are engaged in farming & cultivation related sectors. Others are involved in labor (23.3%), business (15.9%) and service sector (11.7%).

58. Large number of households engaged in cultivation and business is not very surprising factor since the households surveyed are close to Indus Highway and people having frontage to road has setup shop & small business for livelihood. The subproject area is predominantly a low-income economy with most inhabitants being local peasant farmers and dependent on agriculture as main source of income. Details are in **Table 13** below.

Table 13: Occupational Status of Surveyed DHs

S. No.	Profession	Number of DHs	(%)
1	Farming	66	40.5
2	Wage labour	38	23.3
3	Small business	26	15.9
4	Service sector	19	11.7
5	Government service	14	8.6

Total	163	100
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Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

4. Average Landholdings

59. Out of the total 163 surveyed DHs, 43% have landholding up to 5 acres, 29% have between 6 to 10 acres, 17% have between 11 to 15 acres, and 9% families have their landholding between 16 to 20 acres. Only 2% have more than 20 acres. **Table 14** shows the landholdings status of the surveyed DHs.

Table 14: DHs Land Holding Size

Sr. No	Land (Acres)	Number	(%)
1	1-5	42	43
2	6-10	29	29
3	11-15	17	17
4	16-20	9	9
5	20+	2	2
Total		99	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

5. Income Level and Poverty

60. The income level of the surveyed DHs has been grouped in five ranges from less than Rs. 10,000 per month to more than Rs. 50,000 per month. Around 3.7% of DHs have monthly income of rupees 10000 or less, 27.6% DHs earn 10,000 to 20,000 per month, 17.79% DHs earn 20001 to 30000 per month and only 19.6% earn rupees 50,000 or above. Eighteen DHs earn less than rupees 15,000 per month with their per capita monthly income equal to or less than inflation adjusted (computed) National Poverty Line which was around Rs 3294⁸ for the year 2016. Special attention has been given to these households and made a provision for assistance under BPL category in the R&R budget. The detail from the survey is presented in **Table 15** below.

Table 15: Monthly Income Status

S. No.	Income Group (Rs.)	Total	(%)
1	<10000	6	3.7
2	10000-20000	45	27.6
3	20001-30000	29	17.8
4	30001-40000	12	7.4
5	40001-50000	39	23.9
6	50000+	32	19.6
Total		163	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

⁸ Poverty and Vulnerability estimates: Pakistan, 2016 by Social policy and Development Centre. .RR 99.

D. Status of Women

61. The socio economic profile of the DHs revealed significant gender gap in literacy and access to basic infrastructure. Low awareness level coupled with insignificant role in decision making at household and community level further poses constraints for women and other vulnerable groups to access equitably the opportunities created by the subproject. The subproject is also likely to have differential impact on women and other vulnerable groups. Due to disturbance in production systems, reduction in assets like land and livestock, women and marginalized vulnerable groups may have to face additional challenge of running a household on limited income and resources.

E. Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure

62. As far as access to social amenities is concerned, survey results show that overall, almost all the DHs had electricity in their houses. Around 47% had facility for water supply. Local health and education facilities are within one to two kilometres. The health facilities used by the respondents varied from a local clinic, dispensary, public or a private hospital. Other facilities, like post office and bank are in the range of 5 to 10 km. The adjoining villages along the subproject area are well connected with the road network through both link and main roads.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure Strategy (CPID)

63. Consultations, participation and information disclosure (CPID) is an integral part of IR planning and LARP preparation and implementation strategy for the subproject with LAR impacts. CPID is an ongoing process that: (i) begins in the subproject preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information in manner readily accessible and understandable to affected people; (iii) enables to document and address the concerns of stakeholders including DPs; iv) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion and 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 DPs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. Consultation is carried out in a manner commensurate with social fabric of the subproject area and the impacts on affected communities.

64.

65. As part of CPID, meaningful consultations are carried out particularly with DPs, beneficiaries and other key stakeholders during preliminary design surveys and as part of preparation of draft LARP of the subproject. Subproject specific stakeholders have been identified through the initial social impact assessment of the subproject and stakeholder consultations and information dissemination was carried out during the preparation of the subproject through community meetings, focus group discussions and interviews of key informants for recording their views, concerns and recommendations for the subproject preparation and implementation. These recommendations are included in the subproject design and preparation of this draft LARP.

B. Identification of Subproject Stakeholders

66. The main subproject stakeholders identified are DPs, who reside or own businesses or cultivate land within the impact corridor of proposed additional carriageway. Other stakeholders identified included the land owners, business community along the project corridor, encroachers, road users, CBOs/NGOs, students, general public and various government departments. All these stakeholders have different types of stakes according to their interests and involvements in various aspects of the subproject. The consultant contacted all the stakeholders who shared their views and concerns with the implementation of the subproject.

C. Approach for the Consultation and Information Disseminated

67. Public information and consultation was carried out during the project preparation stage in the form of public meeting, focus group discussion, in-depth interviews and individual consultations. The consultation process ensured that the likely DPs, local community and other stakeholders were informed in advance, and allowed to participate actively and consulted. This served to explain the project objectives and benefits, reduce the insecurity among local community and likely DPs.

68. The following approach was used to carry out the public consultations process.

- Consultative meetings held with the general stakeholders
- Scoping sessions held with local communities
- Focused group discussions held with main road users such as drivers, daily travellers, etc.

69. The public consultation and information disclosure sessions were carried out and record their concerns. Following issues were discussed & disclosed to the DPs during the consultation meetings:

- Introduction of the subproject, various components, its activities and impacts;
- Description of land acquisition process and approval of land prices;
- Description of entitlement matrix developed for the DPs
- Description of provisions made for the DPs in the LARP;
- Description of criteria of evaluation of land and trees;
- Basis for determining the rates of land, trees and other infrastructure;
- Compensation framework proposed for the DPs
- Compensation criteria to be followed for the payment to the DPs;
- Grievances redress s procedures;
- Discuss overall land acquisition and resettlement related impacts of the project; and
- Needs, priorities and reactions of the DPs regarding the proposed Project.

D. Consultation with the Stakeholders

70. Consultation sessions with all stakeholders including people likely to face potential impacts were carried out initially in January and February, 2017 during the reconnaissance visit for the preliminary design phase. A second round of consultations was carried out from 9 to 13 April 2017 at selected settlements along the subproject road corridor. These consultative meetings, scoping sessions and focused group discussions were held to learn about the views and concerns of the public on the proposed development works. The concerns raised by the stakeholders were considered in developing the entitlement matrix and resettlement plan for enhanced subproject acceptability for the public in general and affected communities in particular. The deh-wise consultation summary is annexed in the LARP as **Annex-X**.

E. Summary of Concerns Raised by the DPs

71. All DPs were interested in this road subproject and willing to provide all requisite land for the construction of an additional carriageway required for this road and they were willing to cooperate in this respect.

72. A total of 9 formal meetings at deh Manjhand, Amri and Lakhi Shah Saddar and in other settlements were held with DPs and other community members wherein local people and DPs participated actively and showed their support for the subproject. **Table 16** provides a summary of the meetings held with respect to date, venue and stakeholder participation.

Table 16: Summary Consultation with Men

S. No.	Deh	Date	No. of Participants
1	Sehwan	9.4.2017	11
2	Tirath Laki	9.4.2017	7
3	Lakhi Shah Saddar	9.4.2017	8
4	Aamri	10.4.2017	17
5	Sann	10.4.2017	9

S. No.	Deh	Date	No. of Participants
6	Village Sono Khan	10.04.2017	13
7	Goth Hyder Khan Rind	11.04.2017	17
8	Solangi Stop, Noorpur	11.04.2017	10
9	Manjhand Stop	11.04.2017	34

73. The major concerns raised during the consultation were: fair compensation as per market rate; minimization of the land acquisition; avoidance to acquire cultivated land; road safety measure to avoid accidents; building of overhead bridges and underpasses for free mobility and uninterrupted access to resources; timely payment of compensation; and employment opportunity for local population during construction activities. The community concerns and responses are provided in **Table 17** below.

Table 17: Summary of Concerns and Responses

S. No.	Concerns	Responses
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing alignment should be followed and try to avoid widening proposal. Try to minimize the land acquisition Cultivated land should not be acquired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing alignment and ROW is followed to the extent possible for minimizing land acquisition. However, wherever road widening required acquisition of land, it will be paid based on replacement cost basis with 15% Compulsory Land Acquisition Surcharge as per LAA 1894.
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate and timely payment of the lost assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts will be ensured to pay compensation and other entitlements before physical dislocation of the DPs. For crops payment will be made for two seasons on gross and net payments based on market prices. For shade trees compensation will be based on their size or timber rate at market price.
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate safety measures should be provided such as speed breaks, signage's etc. near inhabited areas to avoid accidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety measures like road signage with speed limits near built-up areas shall be inbuilt in the road design, however the community concerns will be shared with Road Safety Expert for their consideration and appropriate measures..
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road should be widened from both side of the existing RoW to minimize loss of houses and shops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In urban sections road widening on both sides is provided in design while near road side settlements efforts are ensured to minimize impacts on residential structures and entrepreneurs by shifting alignment of additional carriageway. Highway Design team will be requested to consider these concerns and ensure optimal design options for minimizing the impacts during detailed design stage.

S. No.	Concerns	Responses
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structures which are affected due to subproject should be fully compensated. The business of the people should not be affected due to subproject activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the shops are built on the encroached land within the NHA owned ROW. Compensation will be paid in accordance with the market rate plus rehabilitation allowances as per impact nature and significance.
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local skilled and unskilled labor should be employed in the project works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities will be created during construction. The bidding documents will include provisions for engaging local labour and contractors will provide jobs to the locals on priority basis.
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crossings and underpasses should be built for livestock at suitable locations along the road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The culverts and underpasses are provided as required for cross drainage and use by live stocks in preliminary design. The concern will be shared with the NHA for a follow-up and ensuring the numbers are adequate to meet local needs.
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overhead bridges or crossings for school children in the close vicinity should be provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sensitive location like schools and community services will be identified during detailed design phase and wherever required safe crossings will be provided. The concerns are recorded and will be shared with the NHA and Design Team.
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid relocating / dismantling mosques and graves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The graves will not be affected. To the extent possible dismantling of mosques will be avoided. In worst case scenario, affected mosques will be rebuilt same or better of the existing one or will be compensated on replacement cost basis to enable the community for constructing replacement mosque. The existing mosques will be kept intact at site until replacement structures are ready to ensure uninterrupted service for locals and passer byes.
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolishing of community crossings will lose connectivity to their houses and existing road side business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road side drainage channels will be covered and wherever required community crossings will be rebuilt at the project cost.
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-titled DPs will not be given compensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-titled DPs will be compensated for their all lost assets except land, in accordance with SPS requirements, to ensure that they are not worse-off due to project implementation.

F. Women Involvement in the Consultation Process

74. Three formal meetings at deh Manjhand, Amri and Lakhi Shah Saddar were held with the women, in which they participated actively and showed their support for the subproject. **Table 18** provides a summary of the meetings held with respect to venue and number of participants.

Table 18: Summary of Consultations with Women

Deh	Persons
Manjhhand	11
Amri	8
Lakhi Shah Saddar	9
Total	28

1. Women Concerns about the subproject

75. Majority of the women are aware about the subproject and were informed about the subproject details including affected land and compensation to be received by their male partners. The following concerns were shared by the women.

- Passage/ crossing at different locations along the road should not be stopped during civil works of the road construction.
- Waiting room/bus stop for ladies should be provided.
- Houses should not be affected.
- The relocation of affected structures will have a negative impact on their living standards, if proper compensation and relocation/ shifting assistance are not provided.
- Some women were willing to work as labourers during the construction activities to add their family income.

G. Consultation with Local CSOs

76. Consultations with the CSOs revealed that they are in favour of the proposed subproject. They, however, demanded that the road should be constructed with the active involvement of local people. They were told that their concerns are well taken and the committees of the affected persons will be formed for this purpose. They welcomed the action on the part of NHA. A list of CSOs consulted and their focal persons are provided in **Table 19** as follows:

Table 19: Consultation with CSOs

S. No.	Name of Organization	Focal Person	Location
1.	Peace Foundation	Aslam Panhwar	Manjhhand
2.	Sindh Agriculture and Development Association	Mohammad Bukhish	Sunn
3.	Takhliq Foundation	Wasim Kulachi	Sehwan

H. LARP Disclosure and Information Dissemination

77. The Daft LARP for the subproject will be disclosed on ADB and NHA's websites before appraisal of the Tranche 1 project. The LARP will be disclosed to DPs and other stakeholders by placing the copies at accessible places including the relevant PIU and Taluka offices of the respective district along the subproject corridor.

78. The summary of the subproject LARP detailing information about subproject description and LAR impacts, legal framework, compensation eligibility and entitlements, grievance redress

mechanism, institutional arrangement, compensation payment process and implementation time frame will be translated into urdu and will be disclosed to the DPs and local communities.

79. NHA will prepare a LAR information brochure in urdu language including summary information on the key aspects of the LAR process of a subproject including but not limited to subproject description and LAR impacts, grievance redress mechanism with institutional set-up, general eligibility and entitlement provisions, and the timing of LAR activities etc., and such brochure will be disseminated to the DPs during preparation and updating of the LARP. The information brochure will be updated with the LARP update. In addition, the cut-off date and other information on relevant issues will be disclosed to DPs and other stakeholders in the subproject area through leaflets in Urdu made available at project and relevant government offices. For illiterate people, other suitable communication methods will be used.

I. Future Consultation with the DPs

80. Consultation is ongoing process that will be carried out with the key stakeholders and especially with the DPs living along the subproject corridor. In this respect, the consultation process will be continued throughout the subproject cycle to minimize the adverse impact to its minimum level and involve people's concern. During consultations the DPs will be engaged meaningfully to solicit their views, identify their needs and preferences for compensation and rehabilitation measures and relocation. In this regard the DPs will be thoroughly informed on the results of the census and impact assessment and their preferences for compensation and other resettlement assistance at the detailed design stage. Additional separate consultation meetings with women and vulnerable DPs will also be held so their voices are not constrained by powerful sections of the DP communities. Individual negotiation meetings will be continued to be held with DPs, as necessary, to resolve any disagreements and grievances. Future CIPD strategy is provided in **Table 20**.

Table 20: Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure Strategy

CPID action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcome
During LARP preparation			
LAR impacts assessment and ILA.	DHs, DPs and local community, Design consultants, NHA project staff and relevant officials of revenue department	Individual meetings, focus group discussions.	Stakeholders including DPs informed on project impacts. DPs concerns recorded and mitigated.
Census, SES survey and announcement of LAR cut-off date	DHs, DPs and local communities, Design consultants and NHA project staff, Local land revenue and other relevant government departments.	Quantitative survey, and key informant interviews, Individual meeting, FGDs and walk through surveys	DHs/DPs profile and LAR related concerns and suggestions recorded. Cut-of date disclosed and explained.
DMS and Asset Valuation	DHs and DPs, LAR consultants and NHA project staff, Local land revenue and other relevant government departments, Real estate agents and property appraisers, Local notables and communities.	Individual meetings, focus group discussions and key informant interviews.	Impacts and asset valuation explained to the DPs.

CPID action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcome
Consultation meetings on (draft) final LARP.	DHs/DPs, local communities, NHA Design and LAR staff and design consultants, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Patwaris, relevant local government departments, CBOs and CSOs etc.	Formal LARP disclosure meeting/workshop	The LARP provisions disclosed and documented.
During LARP implementation			
Disclosure of LARP	DHs/DPs, local communities, NHA Project and LAR staff, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Patwaris including other relevant local government departments, CBOs and CSOs etc.	Disclosure through websites, by placing hard copies of the at accessible places in project corridor and through disseminating translated (Urdu) summary of LARP to DHs/DPs.	The LARP uploaded on ADB and EA websites, The DPs and other stakeholders informed on RP provisions.
Grievance redress mechanism established and functional	DPs, Local Communities, NHA project engineering and land staff, supervision consultants and civil work contractors, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Patwaris including other relevant local government departments etc.	Individual meetings focus group discussions and by disseminating GRM related information through leaflets, brochures and installing hoardings in the project corridor.	DPs fully aware and accessing project based GRM to address their concerns.
LARP implementation arrangement and timelines	DPs, Local Communities, NHA project land staff, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Patwaris etc. supervision consultants and civil work contractors,	Individual meetings focus group discussions, By delivering compensation payment notices and installing hoardings in the project corridor.	DPs compensation claims processed and paid.
LARP monitoring	NHA project land staff, internal and external monitors, DPs, and Local Communities, and NHA and ADB.	Individual meetings, Key informant interviews FGDs and disclosure of monitoring results/reports on web.	LARP implementation progress assessed and monitoring reports disclosed to DPs and through web.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A. Introduction

81. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up for Petaro-Sehwan Section-I subproject under CAREC Corridor Investment Program to address grievances arising from social and LAR impacts. This Draft LARP determines the structure, roles and functions of the GRM, to address the grievances arising due to LAR related activities and execution of the subproject works. The purpose of the GRM with regard to LAR is to receive, review and resolve grievances from physically and economically displaced persons and thereby, facilitate the fair implementation of this LARP by NHA and to resolve the community concerns raised during execution of project works.

82. Efforts will be made to avoid grievances through strong consultations participation and information disclosure strategy and the LAR activities will be conducted in accordance with this RP provisions. Nevertheless, it may be expected that some problems cannot be resolved through CPID actions and, therefore, DPs require an accessible and effective GRM. The subproject will put in place its GRM structures from the beginning of its implementation, i.e., as soon as activities for project design and preparation and implementation of LARP commence. The GRM will remain intact throughout project implementation period to address the community concerns and issues arising during execution of project works.

83. Problems or complaints to be addressed by a GRM during the planning or implementation of subproject LARP are generally about (i) subproject alignment and requests to avoid specific affected assets, (ii) the omission of impacts and some DPs in a census, (iii) impact assessment and valuation of losses, (iv) disbursement of compensation relative to entitlements stipulated in a RP, (v) disputes about ownership of affected assets apportionment of compensation with payment delay issues, (vii) delays in payment of relocation and rehabilitation costs and design and completion of relocation sites/facilities, or (viii) the adequacy and appropriateness of income restoration measures, etc.

84. The Grievance redress mechanism available under LAA 1894 to address the concerns of legal title holders about asset evaluation, land ownership and payment of compensation will not be available to the encroachers/non-title holders in the sub-project corridor. Thus the mechanism under LAA 1894 does not enable the project executors and the DPs to resolve their issues except those related to land acquisition matters only. So to address the gaps a mechanism will be established to address/resolve the project related issues including the DPs concerns or grievances related to impact assessment, valuation and compensation of non-land assets, resettlement and relocation related issues as well as social and environmental issues encountered during execution of the project works. Accordingly, the GRM proposed in this LARP is tasked to address any grievances raised by DPs on LAR implementation issues and their concerns related to social and environmental issues that could arise during execution of project work.

85. Although, the formal GRM will be set up with a two-tiered structure; one at PIU level and another at NHA (PMU) level enabling immediate local recourse to address grievances and higher-level review for addressing more difficult cases not resolved at the PIU or local level. To ensure that all geographic reaches and relevant administrative units involved in the project are covered, the GRM will set up (i) a local mechanism in each affected village with grievance redress focal points and; (ii) a grievance redress committees (GRC) at PIU and PMU levels, as applicable and useful.

B. Informal Level of Grievance Redress

86. Before invoking formal grievance redress system at the project level, the concerns of the aggrieved DPs will be examined at the village level through involvement of the Displaced Persons Committees (DPCs) to be constituted and notified at the village level. The resettlement specialist and social mobilizers will coordinate and facilitate the DPC members and the local community: to ensure grievances are recorded, investigated and discussed during DPC's meetings; to assist and guide the DPC members to propose the remedial actions at their level in accordance with provisions of the resettlement plan; and to coordinate with the project implementers for implementing the DPC's recommendations or raising the complaint to sub-project GRC for its review and redress through formal grievances redress mechanism.

C. First Level of GRM

87. If the grievance is not resolved at village DPC level, it shall be raised to formal grievance redress mechanism which is first level of GRM. A formal complaint will be tendered with the Project GRC by the aggrieved DPs or through the social mobilizers. A complaint register will be maintained by the GRC through DD/AD (land management, implementation and social) to record the complaints received covering complaint receipt date, name and address of the complainant, gist of complaint, gist of field report, decision of GRC with its communication date to the DPs and decision implementation status or elevating the complaint to next level of GRM in case of disagreement by the aggrieved DPs.

88. Once the complaint is submitted with the Project GRC, it shall record it in complaint register and send acknowledgement to the affected person without delay; and initiate the process of investigation within 5 working days through its technical and resettlement field teams. After receipt of directions of GRC, the field teams including resettlement specialist and Land Staff will coordinate with complainant and complete its investigation of facts in consultation with aggrieved person, DPC representatives and local community and submit its fact finding report and recommendations to the GRC within 15 working days. Upon receipt of the fact finding report, the GRC will summon and hear the aggrieved person and decide the complaint based on ground facts but in accordance with the agreed entitlements and provisions in the RP/entitlement matrix and communicate its decision to the PMU and DPs within next 15 working days. However, if aggrieved person is not satisfied he/she will be allowed to elevate the complaint to next level of GRM for resolution of his grievances. On an overall basis the GRC will decide the grievances within, 30 days of receipt of complaint in GRC and if the decision is not arrived in stipulated time its reasons will be recorded and the decision will be arrived in next 7 days. If the final decision by GRC is not acceptable to the DPs, they may advise GRC for elevation of their grievance to next higher level of GRM or pursue a legal course if they wish to do so.

D. Second Level of GRM

89. In case the DP is unsatisfied with GRC decision, he himself or through GRC can elevate his complaint to second level of GRM i.e. at PMU/EALS in NHA HQ, within 07 days after GRC decision on complaint. Once the complaint is received at PMU/EALS along with GRC proceedings, it will be registered and the complainant will be informed accordingly. The GRC record and complainants' claim will be scrutinized and the complainant will be advised to produce any additional record in favour of his claim. After thorough review and scrutiny of the available record PMU/EALS can visit the field to meet the complainant, collect additional information and evidence if required. Once the investigations are completed the PMU/EALS shall get its recommendations approved by Member (Engineering and Construction) and forward them to the Project Director and the complainant

accordingly within 30 days of receipt of the complaint. If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the decision, he can go to the court of law, if he/she wishes so.

E. Constitution and Function of the GRC

90. The project based GRC will be at subproject level in PIU for Petaro-Sehwan Section with the primary objective to provide a mechanism for mediating conflicts and cutting down on lengthy litigation. It will be a public forum for raising concerns and invoking conflict resolution system available within the project for addressing LAR related and other social or environmental issues adequately. The GRCs will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during and after implementation of RP till completion of the project.

91. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director, Petaro-Sehwan with members including AD (land) or AD (environment) as member and focal person for social and environmental grievances, the LAC and resettlement and environment Specialist mobilized through supervisions consultants as members. Besides, the GRC will also include one representative from District Revenue Office and Village level Displaced Persons Committees.

92. For redress of grievances, the GRC will meet at least once in a month. For the purpose of social safeguards, the GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement issues including, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. *GRC will perform following functions:*

- record grievances of DPs; categorize and acknowledge the DPs about receipt of grievances; investigate the issue and summon aggrieved persons/parties to produce the evidence and explain their claims; and resolve the grievances within stipulated time frame preferably in 30 days;
- communicate its decisions and recommendations on all resolved disputes to Project executors and the aggrieved persons for implementation and follow the implementation progress;
- forward the un-resolved cases, at its own or as required by the unsatisfied aggrieved parties, to PMU (second level of GRM) within an appropriate time frame with reasons recorded and its recommendations for review and resolution at second level of GRM;
- develop an information dissemination system and acknowledge the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU and PMU level;
- maintain a complaint register accessible to the stakeholders with brief information about complaints and GRC decision with status report; and
- maintain complete record of all complaints received by the GRC with actions taken.

F. Information Dissemination and Community Outreach

93. In synchronization with on-going consultative process, the grievance redress mechanism will also develop an information dissemination system to inform the DPs about their rights under the national statutes, ADB's SPS 2009, and approved RP for the project. The DPs will be informed about the GRM, its functioning, complaint process to GRC and PMU/EALS at HQ, and contact details of the focal members of the GRM at both levels. The GRC will send acknowledgement to complainant DP, inform him about its site visit plan to ensure DP's presence during site visit, and provide update on the progress made to resolve his complaint/grievance. Besides this formal communication the Resettlement Specialist, Land staff and the social mobilizers in the field will maintain a close liaison with the DPs through DPCs at village level and provide them the requisite information on the GRM

and update DPs about the status of complaints under process with GRC or the EALS whatsoever the case may be.

94. The aggrieved DP will be kept informed about the actions on his complaint throughout the grievance resolution process and the aggrieved persons will be facilitated to attend and participate in the proceedings at different levels of grievance resolution process. The steps in the Grievance Resolution Process are provided in the **Table 21**.

Table 21: Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process

<p>The DPC notified at village level will act as local grievance redress focal points and Each DPC will be assisted through resettlement specialist/social mobilizers to facilitate the DPs for resolving their issues at local level.</p>
<p>Any complaints before village DPC will be recorded and investigated by the social mobilizer or local land staff with help of the Displaced Person Committee , investigated by the social mobilizer, and if possible resolved in the village preferably in seven days , with the assistance of the PIU construction supervision consultants and the contractor (if required).</p>
<p>Any complaint that cannot be resolved satisfactorily at informal level will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee, chaired by the Project Director at the PIU level. The PIU level GRC will record, investigate and resolve the complaint in stipulated time but in a manner consistent with eligibility and entitlement provisions proposed the LARP Any solution or decision by GRC must comply with the ADB approved LARP provisions.</p>
<p>Any complaint that cannot be resolved satisfactorily in the GRC PIU could be forwarded to the PMU and EALS by the GRC or by the complainant if he is not satisfied with the GRC decision. The PMU, EALS will record and review the complaint, investigate the issue and hear the complaint if required and communicate its decision in 30 days from the date complaint is received and recorded in the PMU/EALS grievance recording and resolution system. Nonetheless, any solution or decision must comply with the eligibility and entitlement provisions in the LARP and RF.</p>
<p>The complaints and issues about land acquisition process and award under LAA 1894 provision, particularly issues on assessment of awarded compensation, apportionment of compensation and title disputes etc. will follow the legal recourse as set-out from Section 18-22 of LAA 1894. However, the project executors and the GRC under project based GRM will clarify the legal process and facilitate the aggrieved DPs to invoke legal recourse under LAA 1894. Further, the DPs will be on liberty to access the courts of law without involving the GRM if the law permits and the DPs intend to do so.</p>

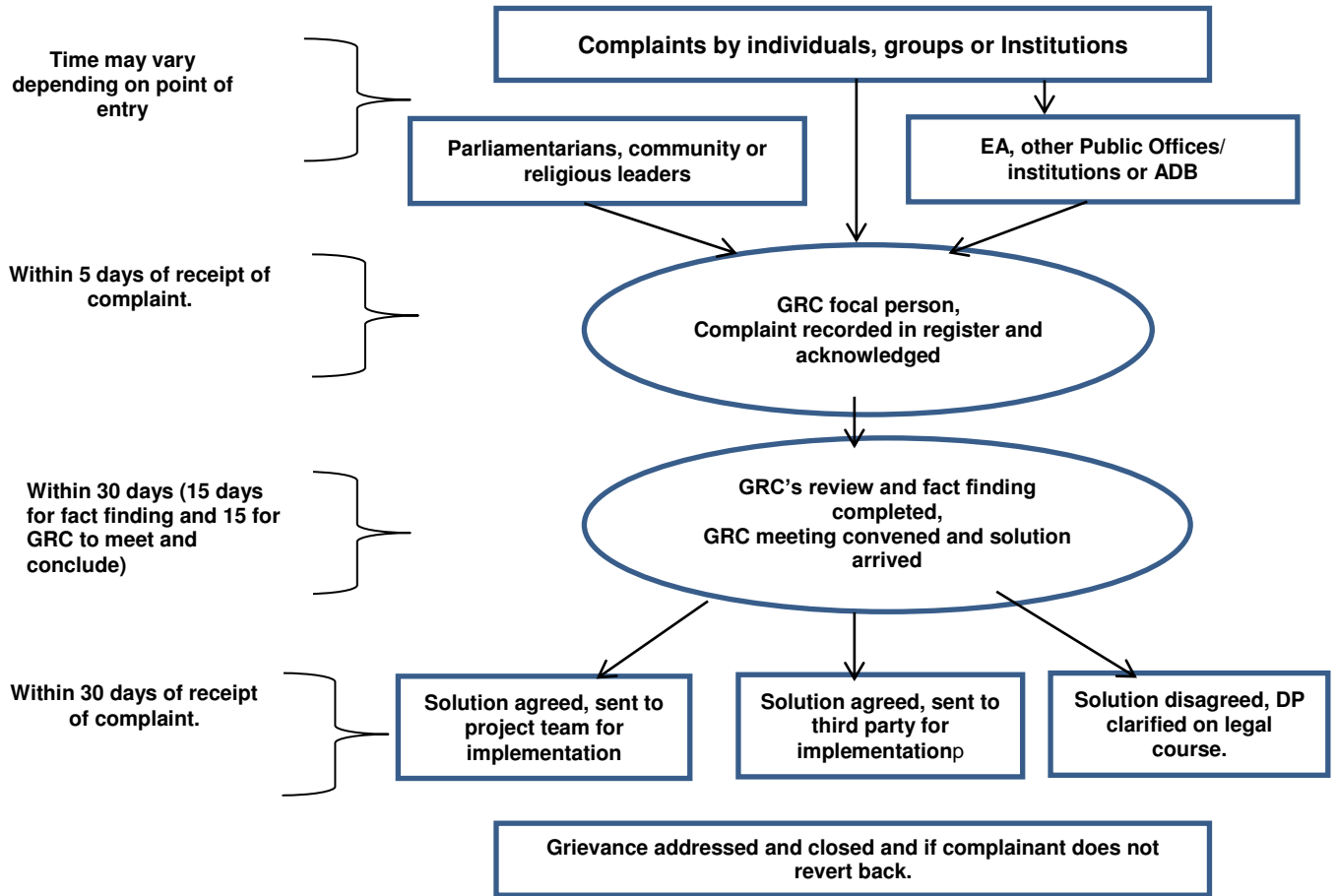


Figure 3: Grievance Resolution Flow Mechanism with Time Frame

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. LAR Legal and Policy Framework

95. This LARP is designed on the basis of the LARF developed for the MFF and the laws and regulatory framework with its successive amendments relevant to land acquisition and resettlement in Pakistan, the Province of Sindh and in compliance with the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009 (SPS). The LARP provides measures to reconcile and address the gaps between two sets of instruments to ensure IR requirements of SPS 2009 are complied.

B. Pakistan's Law and Regulatory System for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

96. In Pakistan, LAA 1894 regulates the land acquisition process and enables the federal and provincial governments to acquire private land for public purposes through the exercise of the right of eminent domain. Land acquisition is a provincial responsibility and each province has its own province specific amendments in the Law and interpretation of the Act. Some provinces also have their own province specific implementation rules. The LAA and its implementation rules require that following an impact identification and valuation exercise, land and crops are compensated in cash at the current market rate to the titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 years average registered land-sale rates. However, in several recent cases, the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, has been applied with an added 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge according to the provision of the law. In addition to the provisions of LAA, related regulations setting out the procedures for land acquisition have been provided in province specific rules.

97. The LAA lays down definite procedures for acquiring private land for projects and payment of compensation. For entering private land or carrying out surveys and investigations, specified formalities have to be observed and notifications to be issued. Damage to any crops during survey and investigations has to be compensated. The displaced persons, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC).

98. The law deals with matters related to the acquisition/ or temporary occupation of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is required for public purpose. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment of awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. The surveys of land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. However the law only recognizes "legal" owners of property supported by records of ownership such as land record title, registered sale deeds, or agreements.

C. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Resettlement Principles

99. ADB has adopted SPS in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP). The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

100. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers 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. The three important elements of ADB's SPS are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions. Followings are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS.

101. "In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

- i. 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.
- ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with 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 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.
- iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) 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, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- iv. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) 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; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- v. 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.
- vi. 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.
- vii. 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.
- viii. 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.
- ix. 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 affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- x. 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.
- xi. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- xii. 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, and disclose monitoring reports.

D. Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and ADB's IR Safeguards Principles

102. There are a number of differences between Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR). The LAA, in contrast to ADB SPS, does not require adequate consultation with affected parties. It simply requires that declaration and notice be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required. The Act also does not require preparation of a "plan" documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with DPs. Other gaps include requirement to compensate and assist DPs without legal rights to land, attention to vulnerable groups, indigenous people and severely affected DPs, importance given to gender issues, monitoring of resettlement implementation, and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports. Table 22 summarizes the differences between the LAA and ADB safeguards and the measures to ensure the project implementation under the MFF is fully consistent with the ADB's SPS requirements.

Table 22: Measures to address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) differences or gaps

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
<p>Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge supplement the assessed compensation.</p>	<p>DPs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.</p>	<p>The valuation for the acquired land, structures and other assets will be based on full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required, without deducting for depreciation of structures. A 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge will be added to the compensation.</p> <p>PIU will closely coordinate with the BOR on the valuation process to ensure that the LARF provisions for determining compensation amounts are observed.</p>
<p>No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, with particular focus on those with severe losses, poor and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Additional assistance will be provided to cover resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), 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).</p>
<p>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).</p>	<p>Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All DPs, including non-titled DPs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets.</p>	<p>Squatters, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled to compensation for loss of structures and livelihood and for relocation.</p>
<p>Has no specific requirement for the preparation of a LARP</p>	<p>Requires the preparation of a LARP based on social impact assessment and consultation with DPs elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.</p>	<p>Draft LARPs based on preliminary design, and final LARPs based on detailed design will be prepared for subprojects that involve LAR issues.</p>
<p>There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can allow civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.</p>	<p>Requires that DPs are compensated and provided other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.</p>	<p>Civil works may only proceed after the resettlement plan is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances are fully paid.</p>
<p>No convenient grievance redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law</p>	<p>Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of DPs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation</p>	<p>NHA will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective subproject area and amongst the DPs.</p>

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
There is no requirement for monitoring resettlement implementation and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports	Requires that LARP implementation is monitored and LARP and monitoring reports are disclosed in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to DPs and other stakeholders.	LARP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. The draft and final LARPs, and monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs, posted in the NHA website and ADB website for general public disclosure.

E. LAR Policy for the LARP

103. Based on identified gaps between ADB’s SPS 2009 requirements and LAA practice and procedures following LAR policy is formulated for this LARP:

- i. A social Impact Assessment has been carried out for the subproject to be implemented under the MFF Tranche 1. The subproject was screened at early stage to avoid, minimize or mitigate involuntary LAR impacts causing physical and/or economic displacement. A comprehensive assessment of social impacts, involving (i) a census of all displaced persons (titled and without title), and an inventory of their lost assets (ii) a sample based socio-economic survey of displaced persons, and (iii) a detailed measurement survey and valuation of all lost assets including lost incomes sources was carried out and accordingly a comprehensive RP was prepared for the subproject with LAR impacts under the MFF loan.
- ii. Potential stakeholders were identified and meaningful consultations were carried out at each stage of the subproject planning and will be continued throughout subproject LAR implementation and monitoring periods. The DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in LAR implementation activities. All consultations will be documented and the consultation records will be maintained throughout project implementation.
- iii. An effective grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders has been established at project and sub-project level and will be kept intact and functional throughout implementation period to address the social issues related to project design, resettlement planning and implementation, restriction of access to resources and basic amenities during construction and any other social matter that arises during implementation of the project. While, in case of land acquisition, the GRM provided under law (LAA 1894) will be followed to address concerns on land acquisition process, land title, land compensation assessment and apportionment issues/disputes etc. All cases/disputes being dealt through LAA based GRM will be recorded and an updated record of such cases will be maintained at sub-project level.
- iv. Compensation eligibility will be limited to cut-off date announced as such by the government. In case of land acquisition under law, a formal declaration for acquisition of land notified and published under section-6 of LAA 1894 or any other date declared as such by the government will be a cut-off date, while for compensation entitlement not covered under law cut-off date was established and declared as the day of completion of social impacts assessment survey and census of DPs. To streamline the cut-off date announced under LAA provisions and the for ADB IR requirements efforts will be ensured to coincide the dates for publication of notification under section-6 of LAA and completion of social impact assessment surveys and census of DPs.

- v. The legal title will not bar to compensation under the project, and all DPs with legal title or recognizable title/claim to acquired land and land based assets on or before the cut-off date will be entitled for compensation of acquired assets including land and relocation and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of nature and type of impacts (permanent or temporary, full or partial). However, the DPs occupying the public ROW or acquired land (on or before cut-off date), without legally recognizable claims to land will be only entitled for compensation to the extent of affected assets other than land as well as relocation and rehabilitation support under LARP provisions and entitlements.
- vi. Compensation of land and structures will be at full replacement value, either through the replacement of land or structures⁹ of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost¹⁰. The land will be valued at replacement cost based on current market values by carrying out a survey of transactions in the year previous to the date of invoking notification under section 4 of LAA, and/or in line with the process outlined in para 57 of LARF. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age and the salvage will be allowed to DPs. It will be ensured that DPs are not displaced physically or economically before payment of compensation and other entitlements for their lost assets and income and livelihood restoration program is in place.
- vii. Incomes and livelihood sources lost due to acquisition of land or interruption of business activities and employment due to lost productive assets or business structures will be fully compensated either on actual loss if the lost income potential is supported with tax records or on the bases of minimum earning levels prevalent in the project corridor for a period required to re-establish and restore the income levels as assessed during census and socio-economic assessment surveys. In addition, the DPs who will permanently lose income and livelihood sources as well as poor and vulnerable DPs will be assisted to locate/access alternate business sites/locations on secure tenure basis, credit, training and employment assistance to maintain or improve their livelihoods.
- viii. All lost civic infrastructure and community services will be either restored at site or established at replacement land and the DPs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the subproject, if feasible.
- ix. The DPs will be entitled for compensation for lost housing at full replacement cost, relocation assistance and transitional support for establishing their residential structures at places of their choice.

⁹For replacement of land or structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the DPs.

¹⁰Full replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation.

- x. This LARP was prepared following the principles outlined in the LARF for the MFF. The LARP elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, LARP budget with financing plan, and time-bound implementation schedule will be shared with ADB for review and clearance before appraisal of tranche projects. The LARP will be disclosed on the ADB's and EA's websites while hard copies translated into language understandable to local community will be placed at accessible place in project area. The RP provisions, particularly those on impact assessment and valuation, eligibility and entitlements, compensation delivery and grievance redress mechanisms will be disclosed to the displaced persons by the EA through dissemination of information brochures, placing information boards/banners at conspicuous places in affected villages around the project corridor.
- xi. A monitoring mechanism for regular monitoring (internal and/or external) of LARP implementation progress will be established before start of implementation of government endorsed and ADB cleared final LARP for the subproject. The LARP implementation progress and livelihood restoration measure in place for the subproject will be monitored and evaluated during LARP implementation and periodic social monitoring reports will be compiled and shared with ADB.

1. Specific Provisions for Vulnerable DHs

104. One of the SPS requirements on involuntary resettlement is to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups who may experience adverse impacts disadvantageously from project because of their disadvantaged/vulnerable status. Typically, those below poverty line, the landless or those without a title to land, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples comprise the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups within a project's displaced population.

105. Vulnerable DHs: To identify vulnerable persons/households, the following vulnerability indicators have been established for the subproject and the households exhibit one or a combination of the conditions below will be termed as Vulnerable:

- i. DHs with income equal to or below officially designated national poverty line.
- ii. Landless or those without legal or legalizable title to the acquired land from which their livelihood depends on.
- iii. DHs with or without children that are headed by a disabled person, elderly or woman who are the household's primary income earner.

106. Vulnerable households with specific LAR impacts on their livelihood were identified during census and socio-economic survey for each subproject and are indicated in this LARP. Such DHs were consulted on measures to safeguard against impoverishment and accordingly livelihood and income restoration measures for rehabilitation and enhancement of their livelihood are provided in the LARP and ensured during execution of the subproject.

107. **Provisions for Displaced Women:** Acquisition of household assets can impact the women disproportionately due to their fragile socio-economic standing and it could be difficult for them to re-establish their socio-economic activities because of restricted mobility or illiteracy. Although the female household heads or the female having title of the acquired assets are eligible and entitled for compensation and benefits for their lost assets similar as to their male counterparts but they may need special attention because of lack of resources, educational qualifications, skills, and work experience. To safeguards women needs and interests, following measures were considered during

impact assessment, census of DHs, designing rehabilitation/resettlement provisions and preparation of this LARP.

- Gender segregated socio-economic baseline and impact inventory linked to the entitled DPs was developed and women will be compensated for assets in their name, meanwhile identified female headed households (if vulnerable) will also be entitled for additional compensation as provided in the sub-project RPs.
- During census and socio-economic assessment, meaningful consultations were conducted with displaced women through focus group discussion and individual meetings to identify their concerns. and mitigation required in resettlement planning and accordingly the subproject LARP will detail the scope of LAR impact on women and wherever required separate gender action plan will be developed.
- The women will be explained on the the resettlement entitlements and compensation package against lost household assets through the consultative meetings and focus group discussions during LARP planning and implementation.
- In case of compensation for household assets, efforts will be ensured to pay compensation in the joint accounts (if possible) and in case of provision of replacement asset, i.e., land or structure (residential/Commercial) at resettlement/relocation site, it will be ensured that the provided asset is transferred in the joint ownership of the male and female counterparts of the displaced households; and
- Gender sensitive grievance redress system with women participation will be ensured to facilitate the aggrieved women (if any) to lodge complaints and get their concerns resolved.

108. **Indigenous People:** Indigenous Peoples (IP) safeguards requirements as defined in the SPS (2009) of ADB are triggered when the projects (direct or indirect) impacts are identified on the assets or resources of some distinct group of people or tribe with their socio-economic, cultural, administrative and legal institutions different from the mainstream population or if territories or natural or cultural resources that distinct tribal group/community own, use occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset are affected by the subproject. The subproject road section included in the MFF mainly traverses through settled area of Sindh. The screening of subproject confirmed that no IP groups exist in the project areas in Sindh. Therefore, the Indigenous Peoples Safeguards of the ADB's SPS (2009) are not triggered.

109. Nevertheless, if Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are identified at detailed design stage or during execution of the project, the EA will engage qualified and experienced experts to carry out a gender-sensitive social impact assessment (best suited and culturally appropriate) to determine the project impacts on the IPs. And if impacts on IPs are documented, the EA/IA will explore all possible project design options to avoid or minimize the physical and economic displacement of IPs and in cases where avoidance of impacts is not possible the EA will follow ADB's IPs policy and procedures to prepare the IPP or combined IPP and RP for the subproject having impacts on the IP. During socio-economic assessment special attention will be given to identify and address the needs of indigenous people (if identified) and the IPP or combined LAR&IPP will explain the means and procedures adopted to address the needs of IPs and the compensation provided to offset the project adverse impacts. Meanwhile, during execution of the project works it will be ensured that their dignity, indigenous knowledge, cultural and social value are fully respected and preserved.

2. Change in Subproject Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts

110. In case of change in scope of sub-project or unanticipated impacts identified during subproject implementation are not covered under the eligibility and entitlement provisions of this LARP, new and additional eligibility and entitlement provisions will be determined in accordance with the RF for MFF as per IR safeguards requirements of the ADB's SPS and the applicable legal framework of Pakistan. Accordingly, the LARP will be updated and government endorsed and ADB cleared updated LARP will be disclosed on the ADB and EA websites. Nonetheless, the standards agreed and established for the eligibility and entitlement provisions in this LARP will be maintained or may be raised, but not lowered.

3. Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement

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

112. In case of acquisition of land and land based assets under LAA provisions, the cut-off date will be the day when formal declaration of land acquisition under Section-6 of LAA is notified and published in the official gazette. While for purpose of preparation of resettlement plan for any sub-project involving LAR impacts, the cut-off date will be determined by the EA based on social impact assessment and census survey. Preferably, the completion date of social assessment and census survey of displaced persons will be fixed as cut-off date and will be announced and publicized by the EA. However, the efforts will be ensured that the land acquisition process and impact assessment and census survey for LARP preparation is streamlined to coincide the cut-off date under LAA provisions and for LARP preparation.

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

4. Compensation Entitlements

114. In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons entitled for compensation are those who lose their assets and those who are physically displaced (relocated because of loss of residential land/ structures, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of productive land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The persons holding or occupying the land/assets at project site on or before cut-off date and who face physical or economical displacement due to permanent or temporary loss of their assets including land, structures and other assets appended to the land or their livelihood whether full or partial as a consequence of land acquisition or eviction from public land (ROW) will be entitled for compensation and rehabilitation/income restoration provisions under the provisions of this LARP.

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

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

VII. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

A. Compensation for Land

116. Value of land will be determined either through negotiated settlement or by adopting the compensation assessment mechanism followed by the BOR authorities under LAA provisions. Nonetheless, valuation of land in either case will be following the factors provided in the LARF for the MFF and described below.

117. Negotiated settlement of land cost will be initiated immediately after publication of notification under Section 4 of LAA 1894, on the written confirmation from the NHA to the district collector. The NHA, in coordination with the district collector will constitute a committee for negotiated land acquisition with representative members from EALS, PMU/PIU and relevant local government offices. The Committee will conduct negotiations for settling negotiated land cost with land owner DPs whereas the district collector's office will facilitate the committee by providing estimated land costs and relevant records of land required during negotiations process. The committee will determine market value of land for negotiated purchase by considering the factors including but not limited to: (i) estimated land costs determined by the land revenue authorities based on yearly average from recorded transactions prior to notification of section-4 under LAA, (ii) the price paid for similar land types recently acquired in the project area and paid price for similar land types in recent private transactions (recorded before notification under Section-4) (iii) consultation with respectable people, property agents and appraisers who are disinterested with regard to the value of the land; and iv) review of updated land valuation tables and other available information and instructions on valuation of assets under national laws and LAA procedures. To commence negotiations, the negotiation committee will request land owner DPs to indicate their claim for land cost and shall offer the market value of land determined by negotiation committee equal or above the cost estimated in draft LARP. Other entitlements applicable under LARP provisions will also be disclosed and explained. The process of negotiations will be completed within 90 days preferably from the day negotiations started and mutually agreed land cost will be the basis for compensation of acquired land.

118. In case negotiated settlement is failed or considered inexpedient, the compensation assessment will follow the process under LAA provisions. The district collector/land acquisition collector appointed under LAA by the BOR will assess and award compensation package that will be based on fair market value and other incidental costs as provided in Section 23 of LAA 1894. However, to ensure the compensation is reflective of replacement cost, the factors that will be considered by the BOR's district land revenue officers and the LAC to determine fair market value of land will include: (i) the price paid for land recently acquired in the project area and price paid for land in recent recorded private transactions (recorded in the year preceding notification under Section-4) in mutations register or the record of the registration department; ii) review of update land valuation tables and other available information and instructions on valuation of assets under national laws and LAA procedures etc., (iii) review of prevailing market rate determined through consultation with respectable people and property agents/appraisers who are disinterested with regard to the value of the land etc. In addition to the land compensation determined under law, a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge and any additional assistance applicable under law will be provided as solatium.

1. Agricultural land

119. Titleholders (recorded land owners) or those having land rights recognizable under local law or custom will be compensated for acquired land either through replacement land parcel of similar type and size (if available) or through cash compensation at full replacement costs including fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued and other applicable payments (refer SPS, SR 2, para 10) for acquired land parcel. The identified impacted land is classified as irrigated agricultural land and barren uncultivable land. Provision of replacement land is not feasible because of the limited impact and non-availability of replacement land, so the proposed compensation mode under the LARP provisions will be compensation on replacement cost basis.

120. For determining compensation on replacement cost, the efforts will be ensured for negotiated settlement of land cost and if it is unsuccessful, the process for compulsory acquisition of land will follow and the compensation package will include fair market value of land and other entitled compensation as outlined in Section 23¹¹ of LAA 1894 with a 15% compulsory land acquisition¹² surcharge. Nonetheless, emergency clauses for acquisition of land will not be invoked. All titled land owners 99 DPs will be entitled for compensation so calculated to the extent of acquired land.

121. Those informal land users without traditional/recognizable rights and encroachers losing land, will not be entitled to land compensation but will be provided compensation for their assets other than land or improvements (if any) made to land. In case of arable land, they will be provided an income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to the net market value of yearly harvest income based on relevant cropping pattern and cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation), and compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost; and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARPs based on project situation and DP consultation.

2. Residential or Commercial Land

122. For lost residential or commercial land, the owners -defined as titleholders or those with legally recognizable title will receive cash compensation at replacement cost basis either agreed through negotiated settlement or assessed under provisions of the LAA 1894 as explained above including all transaction costs. Non-titled land users/squatters or encroachers on affected land will not be entitled for compensation for partial loss of acquired/affected land but will be provided with compensation to the extent of improvements (if any) made to the land and rehabilitation/resettlement assistance to offset adverse impacts if any. According to inventory of losses 17 DPs will be entitled for compensation against residential/commercial land.

3. Temporary Occupation of Land

123. At draft LARP stage, short term temporary occupation of land that could be required for temporary project facilities or to maintain diversions for uninterrupted traffic flows during execution of civil works were not identified. However, in case need for temporary occupation of land emerges at project implementation phase, temporary occupation will be procured on temporary lease arrangement through negotiated settlement following the provision of LAA 1894. For temporary requisition of land, the owners/occupiers will receive a rental fee commensurate with current local land rents for the period of occupation of the land. All DPs so affected will have guaranteed access

¹¹ Section 23 sub section (1) of LAA require to determine compensation package including , fair market value, costs in consequence of severance, costs for loss of earning or profit the costs for lost fixed assets other than land etc.

¹² Additional Compensation entitled under section 28.

to their land and structures located on their remaining land and their land will be restored to its original state.

4. Compensation for Structures (residential/commercial and other)

124. The structure loss is determined based on the identified impacts and functional/economic viability of remaining structure or possibility for its restoration and to put it into the same use as was before the project. For partial loss of structure the owners, including non-titled land users/squatters, will receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at replacement cost and for the repair of the remaining structure at the market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for the age of the structure.

125. Full loss of structure or loss to the extent that the remaining structure becomes functionally/economically unviable for use, the will be compensated to entirety at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. The legal or legalizable owners of such structures will also be compensated for land on which the structure is located while non-titled occupants of such structures will not be entitled to land compensation. Besides, the occupants of structures will also be provided with costs for installed utility (electricity and telephone lines) relocation costs and drinking water supplies, i.e., hand pump (if any).

126. Along with entitled compensation, in either case all DPs in structure category will have the right to salvage materials from the lost structures. The census reflects that 42 DPs (18 residential structure owners and 24 commercial structure owners) will be entitled for structure compensation on full replacement cost basis. The owners/occupiers of structures will be given 01 month advance notice for vacation of affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.

127. If minor structures, such as logos/fences, sheds or latrines, need to be moved, their owners will receive cash compensation for self-relocation of the structure at the current market rate including cost of labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age. As per inventory losses and census 1 DP facing impact on petrol pump logos and green belt fence will be entitled for self-relocation cost.

128. For 9 kiosks or other temporary commercial structures like 6 thatch huts, whether titled or licensed or not, alternative sites comparable in business potential to the lost location will be provided and the vendors will receive cash compensation for self-relocation of their stalls at the current market rate for the cost of labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age. Total 15 DPs facing impact on kiosks/thatched sheds will be entitled for relocation costs.

5. Crops

129. All affected land owners/users will be entitled for one year crop compensation, i.e., two crops (one lost crop and other crop for ensuing season) to offset any adverse impacts to their income/livelihood due to accrued crop losses because of acquisition of land. The entitlement for crop losses will link to the cultivators including landowners (self-cultivators), leaseholders/sharecroppers and encroachers/squatters etc. Cultivators of affected crops will be paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop proportionate to the arable/cultivated area of lost plot on the bases of current market rate assessed on gross product value of the grown crops or as assessed and provided by the competent government agricultural department. The second crop (crop for ensuing cropping season) will be paid on net product value proportionate to the cultivated area for the first paid crop. In case of share cropping arrangement between the parties, the

compensation so assessed will be apportioned between the parties as per share cropping arrangement (either legally stipulated or the traditionally or informally agreed) they had. In total 65 DPs facing impact on irrigated land will be entitled for crop compensation to the tune of affected cropped area.

6. Trees

130. The fruit trees will be compensated on replacement costs basis calculated on the basis of yearly product value of the affected trees multiplied by the number of years required to grow a new tree to same production potential. In addition to so calculated replacement cost, the costs incurred to purchase seedling and required inputs will be provided. For timber wood trees, cash compensation will be paid at the current market rate of the timber value of the species at current value. In addition to so calculated compensation for timber wood trees, the cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace the trees will also be included in compensation package. However, the rates and valuation methods will be determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry. As per inventory of losses only one DP will face loss of 6 timber wood trees and no fruit trees are documented,

B. Resettlement & Relocation

1. Relocation Assistance

131. The DPs facing residential or commercial structure will be provided logistical support for the identification and purchase or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new structures, as the case may be, as well as with all related administrative tasks. The physically displaced persons will be relocated at a relocation site or will self-relocate at individual sites and structures of their own choice.

132. In subproject corridor, a person wishing to have a shop/structure in a settlement/business area/place; generally have to pay an advance amount to the owner or previous occupier of the structure. For the determination of such amount, discussions were made with the DPs to suggest appropriate allowance for self-relocation of DPs. During consultations it was informed that this amount varies from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 depending on the location of the shop/structure. Based on the above information, an amount of Rs.25, 000 has been taken as self-relocation allowance and all structure owners, i.e., 18 DPs facing residential structure loss and 38 DPs facing commercial structure loss will be entitled for self-relocation allowance on the proposed rate.

2. Transport Allowance

133. All DPs to be relocated due to loss of structures (residential or commercial) including residences, business premises are entitled to receive a cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of people and their movable property (furniture, household items, personal effects, machinery, tools etc.) and of setting up at the new premises at the current market rate for labor, vehicle hire, fuel and incidental costs. A lump sum amount of compensation (covering all items discussed) will be provided to the DPs. One time paid Transportation Allowance @ Rs. 10,000/ will be provided to the owners/occupiers (65 DPs) of the residential or commercial structures in addition to other entitlements. Detailed calculations are provided in **Annex-XVI** to **Annex-XIX**.

3. Transitional Support

4. Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures

134. The displaced person facing interruption in livelihood earning during period required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential structure will be entitled for transitional support in lieu of sever impact up to a period of 3 months. Such transitional support/allowance will be provided as lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage for 2016-2017, i.e., Rs. 14000x03= Rs 42000. This transitional support will be in addition to the compensation entitlement for business or income losses for any of the household member or residential structure DP. In total 18 DPs facing loss of residential structure will be entitled for transitional support.

5. Severe Impact Allowance

135. The DPs facing 10% or more loss of commercial structure or productive arable land are entitled for severe impact allowance to offset accrued income losses due to lost productive assets. The DPs, with land based livelihood, facing 10% or more loss of their productive agricultural land (irrigated land) will be entitled for severe impact allowance in cash equal to net market value of yearly harvest income based on relevant cropping pattern and cultivation record. The severity allowance will be in addition to the applicable compensation for any other improvements made to the land and standard crop compensation. The census reflected that 17 DPs will face 10% or more arable land and are entitled to severe impact allowance in addition to land/crops compensation @ of yearly net income from conventionally grown winter (rabi) and summer (kharif) crops, which is worked out to be 35,500/acre.

136. Due to clearance of ROW land, 23 DPs facing loss of commercial structure (shops and restaurants) will be entitled for sever impact allowance in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss. They will be provided sever impact allowance (equal to 03 months of officially announced minimum wage for 2016-17) at the rate of Rs 42000,

C. Income Restoration Measures

137. In addition to the compensation entitlement for acquired assets and corresponding relocation and resettlement costs, the DPs facing significant loss of productive assets/livelihood source will be entitled to the income restoration measures as explained below:

1. Loss of Agriculture Based Livelihood

138. In case partial but significant¹³ loss of arable land without provision of alternate land but with remaining land functionally viable, in addition to cash compensation for the loss of land as indicated above, the displaced persons (owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant or non-titled user) of land will be provided with financial support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs like land levelling and erosion control, irrigation infrastructure, farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Meanwhile, additional financial support in the form of grants and micro-credit will be available, if the compensation for partial land loss is insufficient to allow for adequate investments to maintain the DP's livelihood.

139. For the full loss of arable land without provision of alternative land, in addition to cash compensation for the loss of land as indicated above, the displaced persons (owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant or non-titled user) of land will be provided with project based job-placement or training on alternate employment opportunities as well as with organizational and logistical support

¹³More than 10 % of productive arable land

to establish the DP in an alternative income generation activity. If possible, Subproject EA will coordinate and/or cooperate with governmental and non-governmental income generation and micro-enterprise development initiatives.

2. Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood

140. The subproject and NHA will ensure that access of the DPs to their aboding places and livelihood sources like agricultural fields, business premises remain open and unrestricted during execution of the project works. To achieve the objective, either obstruction to any known access route will be avoided or alternate access will be provided in technical design as integral to subproject facilities. The subproject LARP will elaborate on specific anticipated impacts and outline measures to ensure access.

3. Businesses Loss

141. For the loss of business income (temporary or permanent) due to LAR or construction activities by the subproject, the owner of a business will receive cash compensation equal to the lost income during the period of business interruption up to 3 months if loss is temporary and reversible and up to 6 months if the loss is permanent, based on business turn over or tax records produced or in case of non-production of record, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type in same area with tax records available. However, if tax based lost incomes are unknown, then official designated minimum wage rate will be used as base rate to compute compensation for DHs. For permanent loss of business in addition to compensation, opportunities for subproject based job or training to alternative livelihood sources with organizational and logistical support to establish the DP in an alternative income generation activity will be worked into and elaborated in this LARP. For this purpose, relevant governmental and non-governmental organization will be coordinated and their support will be sought.

142. Based on impact assessment survey and consultations, it was assessed that the structure owners can re-establish the impacted structures outside the ROW and the business impact will be temporary and transitory in nature. So, the income loss is considered temporary and accordingly business loss allowance for a period of 03 months is calculated based on the government announced minimum wage-rate due to nonproduction of tax record for lost business. In total 34 DPs (23 structure owners and 11 renter business operators) will be entitled to business loss allowance at the rate of Rs. 42,000/-.

4. Employment loss

143. The loss of employment due to LAR or construction activities among all laid-off employees of affected businesses will be compensated through cash compensation equal to the lost wages during the period of employment interruption but maximum up to three (03) months, based on registered wages or tax records if available or based on officially designated minimum wage rate, if tax based lost incomes are unknown. During census 08 DPs with employment/wages loss were documented, however, during updating of the LARP based on detailed design, the DPs facing employment loss due to lost assets like agricultural land and business enterprises will be documented and the income restoration provisions will be elaborated in the updated LARP.

D. Public services and facilities

144. Public services and facilities interrupted and/or displaced due to LAR will be fully restored and re-established at their original location or a relocation site. All compensation, relocation and rehabilitation provisions of this LARP are applicable to public services and facilities. These include

but are not limited to schools, health centres, community centres, local government administration, water supply or graveyards.

E. Special provisions for vulnerable DPs

145. All vulnerable DPs, in addition to applicable compensation for lost assets, including relocation and income restoration as explained in above sections will be entitled to livelihood restoration/improvement support in the form of cash and preference to project based employment or training with additional financial support and micro-credit facilities as well as organizational and logistical support to establish the DP in an alternative income generation activity. To facilitate the process of training and establishment of a new income generation activity a subsistence allowance equal to 3 months income computed based on officially designated minimum wage will be paid in addition to any income loss compensation and transition allowance, as applicable. Apart from support of the government departments, other resources like support from NGOs will be sought to assist DPs for additional financial support and micro-credit facility and accessing the organizational and logistic support to establish alternative means of livelihood. Moreover provision related to preference for project related employment will be reflected in the civil works contracts as well as the agreements between the project executing agency and the ADB.

146. Compensation, relocation and resettlement rehabilitation assistance is summarized in the **Table 23**.

Table 23: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost, or Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC¹⁴) either through negotiated settlement between¹⁵ the NHA and the land owners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA¹⁶ including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge (CLAS).
		Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARP based on subproject specific situation and DP consultation.
Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable

¹⁴Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

¹⁵ Negotiated Settlement will be used as first measure to determine the RC and if it is unsuccessful or considered inexpedient then the assessment under LAA provisions will follow

¹⁶ Compensation under provisions of Section 23 of LAA include fair market value and applicable costs for damages (i.e. costs for severance of land and injurious affect to other property (immoveable or movable) or earning, diminution of profits, and costs of moving residence or place of business, etc). The 15% surcharge is added on top of the calculated compensation amount.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss. Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate or as assessed based on income analysis. Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure Any improvements made to a structure by a lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable through apportionment between owner and the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. Right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/ tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the structure by the subproject.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to find alternative location comparable to lost location, and Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age)

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (one year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.
4. Trees		Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield for a period required to grow tree to same productivity level; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All DPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will provide logistic support to all eligible DPs in relocation of affected structures whether project based relocation or self-relocation as opted by the DPs. Self-relocation allowance in lump sum equivalent to Rs. 25000 for one time only will be paid.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All asset owner/tenant DPs requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential/commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All DPs requiring to relocate their structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a case to case basis, DPs facing loss of residential structures will be entitled for transitional support up to a period of 3 months. The transitional support allowance will be based on officially designated minimum wage rate for the year 2016-17.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land	All land owner/landuser DPs with land-based livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year in addition to entitled compensation and other income restoration measures.
	Complete loss of commercial structure	All structure owners/occupier DPs facing business loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All DPs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land based compensation is not possible non-land-based options like built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the DPs: Partial loss of arable land: DPs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing DPs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the DPs.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate and Provision of project based employment to one of the grown household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. or Provision of project based employment or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, services infrastructure & graveyards.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable DPs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable DPs including those below poverty line, landless and those without legal title, elderly, women and children, or indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section,1 to 7 the vulnerable DPs will be provided with: • Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate and other appropriate rehabilitation measures as defined in the LARPs based on income analysis and consultations with DPs. • Preference for provision of project based employment. • Assistance to access legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard, as feasible and applicable.
9: Unanticipated Impacts	As and when identified	All DPs facing impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unanticipated impact identified during course of implementation will be immediately reported with corrective actions required. • The compensation provisions/entitlement as defined in section-1-8 above and provided in the LARF will be applicable based on the identified impact.

VIII. LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. LAR Cost Estimation and Budgeting

147. The allocation and provision of the financial resource is responsibility of the EA for affective management of project LAR requirements including acquisition of ROW land free from encumbrances, payment of compensation for acquired assets, entitled relocation and resettlement costs and implementation of income restoration measures etc. Hence, the land acquisition, compensation, assistance, relocation and rehabilitation of income and livelihood will be considered as an integral component of project costs and will be accordingly estimated and included in the project PC-1 to ensure adequate funds are made available. All land acquisition funds will be provided by the NHA from counterpart financing share of the government and the loan proceeds will not be used for land acquisition purposes. However, for implementation of rehabilitation and income restoration measures the NHA can request ADB to consider financing rehabilitation and income restoration component of the LARP.

148. The LAR costs is precisely assessed based on preliminary design and reflected in the itemized LARP budget including compensation costs for acquired land and other assets, applicable relocation, resettlement and income restoration costs as well as administrative costs including costs for LARP implementation institutional arrangement, monitoring and evaluation and the contingencies. The LARP costs are based on identified impact at preliminary design stage, which are subject to updating when detailed design is ready, land acquisition costs assessed by the BOR are available, and the LARP is updated based on final design and finalized land acquisition process.

B. Determining Basis for Valuation and Resettlement Costs

149. As per SPS 2009, the compensation calculated by considering, (i) fair market value of land/asset, (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, (if any) constitutes full replacement cost. The unit rates applied in the determining the resettlement costs is elaborated as follows.

150. A valuation survey in the subproject area was undertaken for estimating the unit rates for compensation of different types of losses, such as Irrigated and barren land, residential and commercial structures, trees, community owned and religious structures and other such assets. The rates were arrived at, in consultation with the local community/ DPs and from market places. Using the acquired data, the unit rates used for valuation of Land, affected structures and other assets were determined. These are based on the prevailing market rates as of April 2017. The following procedures/ methods was used for the proper assessment of unit compensation values of different items/ assets located within the impact corridor as standard for valuation of assets.

- Current market prices for agriculture land has been collected from property dealers, notables of the area and through consultations with DPs to arrive unit rate for budget estimation against land losses on replacement cost basis. The prevailing agricultural land rates in the subproject corridor is Rs 800,000/acres, for residential land it is Rs 25000/marla and for commercial land it is Rs 35,000/marla on which 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge as required under LAA is included and thus adopted unit rates for agricultural, barren, commercial and residential land are calculated as Rs, 920,00/acers (irrigated land),, Rs. 230,000/acre (barren land) Rs. 40,250/marla (commercial land) and Rs 28,750/marla (residential land. However, this unit rate for land costs will be updated based on BOR assessed compensation under section 23 of LAA

1894 while updating the LARP into final implementation ready LARP based on detailed design and completed land acquisition process.

- Residential and commercial structures have been valued based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs.
- The unit rates for crops and trees are assessed based on yearly average production value multiplied by the prevailing market rates of the sown conventional crops/tree in the project corridor. The rates will be revalidated through the concerned agricultural/forest department at the time of updating of the LARP based on detailed design to ensure the final LARP should include updated compensation rates.

151. For relocation of utilities like electricity/telephone connection, water supplies, etc. unit rates are determined on the bases of actual costs for new installation. **Table 24** provides unit rates of each lost assets in details.

Table 24: Unit Rates of Lost Assets

S. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Pak Rs.)
1	Land		
1.1	Irrigated Land	acre	920,000
	Barren land	acre	230,000
1.2	Residential Land	marla	28,750
1.3	Commercial Land	marla	40,250
2	Structure		
2.1	Pucca Construction	ft. ²	700
2.2	Semi-pucca Construction	ft. ²	550
2.3	Katcha Construction	ft. ²	260
3	Boundary Walls		
3.1	Pucca Construction	rft.	788
3.2	Semi-pucca Construction	rft.	630
3.3	Katcha Construction	rft.	315
4	Crops		
4.1	Wheat	acre	39,000
4.2	Paddy	acre	36,300
5	Shade Tree	no.	1,200
6	Electric Pol	no.	25,000
7	Pylon	no.	500,000
8	Hand Pump	no.	25,000

C. Summary Categories of Entitlements and Support Costs

152. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for LARP monitoring. The support cost, which includes

monitoring and reporting and other administrative expenses are part of the overall subproject cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The eligible allowances for this R&R cost estimate are outlined below.

a. Compensation

- Compensation of irrigated and barren land at their replacement cost with compulsory acquisition land surcharge
- Compensation for residential and commercial land
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) at their replacement cost
- Compensation for crops and trees
- Compensation for community and public utility structures
- Relocation Assistance
- Assistance for shifting of structures
- Impact Severity Allowance for DPs facing more than 10% of their productive assets and Transitional Support Allowance for DPs facing loss of residential structures.
- Business/income loss allowance in lieu of the loss of wage income/ employment and livelihood etc.
- Utility Allowances
- Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration

b. Cost for LARP monitoring and administration

- Costs for the LARP Monitoring and reporting
- Administration Cost and
- Provision for Contingent costs.

1. Compensation for Land

153. The subproject will affect 32.75 acres irrigated land and 14.04 acres barren land. The compensation cost related to this impact is Rs. 33.325 million. Detailed calculations are provided in **Annex-XI** respectively and summarized in **Table 25**.

Table 25: Compensation Cost for Land Acquisition

Description	No. of DPs	Irrigated (Acre)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Irrigated Land	65	32.75	30.095
Barren Land	34	14.04	3.230
Total	99	46.79	33.325

2. Compensation for Cropped Area

154. The affected land owners/cultivators will be provided crop compensation for affected land on the basis of gross income from crops based on one year's harvest (summer and winter crops). During impact assessment, the wheat was grown as winter crop in affected land and the

conventional summer crop grown in project area is paddy. For cost purposes, wheat and paddy are considered as base crops and the rates based on the average yields of these base crops are adopted. The current rates and average yields of these crops are obtained from the published District Jamshoro Agriculture Department, Sindh. The total compensation for crops has been calculated Rs. 2.649 million. Crop compensation is given below in **Table 26 (Annex-XII)**.

Table 26: Compensation for Loss of Cropped Area

S. No.	Crop Type	Affected Cropped Area (Acres)	No. of DPs	Compensation (Rs. Million)
1	Wheat (Winter season crop)	32.75	65	1.279
2	Paddy (Summer season crop)	32.75	65	1.190
	Total			2.469

3. Compensation for Trees

155. The survey has revealed that 6 timber wood trees will have to be removed. All the affected trees are mostly at the pole stage with average age ranging between 6–9 years. For cost estimate in LARP for affected private trees enumerated during the census survey, a lump sum rate of Rs.12,00 has been considered replacement cost based on the market value assessed following prevailing rates of timber and fore wood. So, calculated total compensation for privately owned affected trees comes to be Rs. 0.007 million.

4. Compensation for Residential Land

156. For the purpose of cost estimate, unit rates of various types of structures are estimated on the basis of replacement costs. The total compensation Rs. 1.223 Million was calculated for the residential land. The details are provided in **Table 27**.

Table 27: Compensation for Residential Land

S. No.	No. of DPs	Total Affected Residential Land (Marla)	Compensation with 15% Surcharge (Rs. Million)
1	7	42.71	1.223

5. Compensation for Commercial Land

157. Clearance of ROW also required acquisition of 8.96 marla of adjoining privately owned commercial land near urban centres/commercial areas. The compensation for commercial land is calculated based on prevailing market rates of similar land types. Thus calculated, a total amount of Rs. 0.361 million will be paid to 10 DPs as compensation for the commercial land. The details are provided in **Table 28**.

Table 28: Compensation for Commercial Land

S. No.	No. of DPs	Total Affected Commercial Land (Marla)	Compensation with 15% Surcharge (Rs. Million)
1	10	8.96	0.361

D. Loss of Structures

158. The loss of structures includes residential, commercial, community and public utilities structures. Structures are valued at replacement value/ cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labour, transport and other construction costs, if structure becomes functionally un-viable, cash compensation will be computed for the entire structure. The total cost for structures has been calculated in the tune of Rs. 23.364. The details of the affected structures are provided in **Annex-VI to Annex-IX** and summarized in **Table 29**.

Table 29: Summary of Cost for Various Types of Affected Structures

No.	Description	Unit	Total Affected Area	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
1	Residential Structure	ft ²	20,279.42	10.959
2	Residential Boundary Walls	rft.	854.00	0.269
3	Commercial Structure	ft ²	13,241.00	7.191
4	Commercial Structure Wall	rft.	1,540.00	0.485
5	Community Structure (Mosque)	ft ²	3,728.00	2.610
	Public utility –Electric Pole	no.	54	1.350
	Pylon	no.	1	0.500
	Sub-total			23.364

E. Temporary Losses

159. Although temporary occupation of land could not be envisaged at preliminary design and feasibility level of project design, however, it is likely that execution of some of the project works may require temporary occupation of land with variable timeframe. Such temporary occupation could be for diversions, campsites or storage places for equipment and borrow areas etc. For such temporary occupation provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 will not be invoked. Rather, it will be covered by short-term lease agreements between the landowners and contractors. The construction contractor will be responsible for making arrangement for hiring of the land for temporary use and / or payment of the compensation of this land or land based infrastructure as applicable under intimation and approval of the NHA. The contractor will restore the land to its original condition before handing over to the owner.

F. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

160. The DPs will be entitled for the allowed discussed in detail in the Section C (a). The total resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for all affected assets has been computed Rs. 7.996 million. The details are provided in the **Table 30**.

Table 30: Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance

S. No.	Description	No. of DPs	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
1	Land		
1.1	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance	17	0.604
	Sub-total		0.604
2	Residential		
2.1	Relocation Assistance (owners)	18	0.450

S. No.	Description	No. of DPs	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
2.2	Transport/Shifting Allowance (owners)	18	0.180
2.3	Transitional Support	17	0.732
2.4	Utility Allowance	18	0.450
2.5	Relocation Assistance (renters)	4	0.100
2.6	Transportation/Shifting allowance (renters)		0.040
	Sub-total		1.812
3	Commercial Permanent		
3.1	Relocation Assistance	24	0.665
3.2	Transport/Shifting Allowance	23	0.250
3.3	Severe Impact allowance for Structure	23	1.050
3.4	Business Loss Allowance	23	0.750
3.5	Utility Allowance	23	0.625
	Sub-total		3.340
4	Commercial Temporary		
4.1	Relocation Assistance	26	0.650
4.2	Transport/Shifting Allowance	11	0.110
4.3	Business Loss Allowance	11	0.462
4.4	Employment Loss (employees)	8	0.336
	Sub-total		1.558
5	Vulnerable		
	Vulnerability Allowance	18	0.756
	Total Allowances (Rs. Million)		7.996

G. Cost for LARP monitoring and administration

1. LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost

161. Monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation process will be required through organising internal and external monitoring arrangements. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 6.768 million) (@ of 10% of the total cost) is provided in the budget estimate.

2. LARP Administration and Support Cost

162. The other cost of LARP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of existing departmental expenditure. For hiring of an external monitoring agency/expert and provisions for administrative cost for LARP implementation have been made in the budget at the rate of 1% of total cost i.e. Rs. 0.677 million). A budget allocation Rs. 2.4 Million is made for hiring Social organizers to support to ongoing consultation, grievance redress and for compensation payment to DPs.

3. Contingencies

163. A 15% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during subproject implementation. Contingencies cost amounting to Rs. 11.629 million of the total cost has been added

in the budget to cover unforeseen items or unanticipated impact which may be emerge during implementation of LARP.

H. Itemized Summary Budget

164. The total requirement of funds for compensation payments, restoration and rehabilitation measures amounting to Rs. 89.157 million are given below in detail under **Table 31**. However, the cost will be revised once the land ownership record and impact assessment survey is finalized at the detailed design stage.

Table 31: Proposed Indicative Resettlement Budget

S. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
A	Land Acquisition Mandatory Charges				
1	Irrigated Land	Acre	920,000	32.75	30.133
2	Barren Land	Acre	230,000	14.04	3.230
3	Residential Land	Marla	28,750	42.71	0.123
4	Commercial Land	Marla	40,250	8.96	0.361
	Sub-total				33.847
2	Crops				
	Wheat (existing crop)	Acre	39,000	32.75	1.279
	Paddy (additional crop)	Acre	36,300	32.75	1.190
	Sub-total				2.469
3	Trees	No.	1,200	6	0.007
4	Structures				
	Residential Structure	ft ²	Various	20,279.42	10.959
	Residential Boundary Walls	Rft.	Various	854.00	0.269
	Commercial Structure	ft ²	Various	13,241.25	7.191
	Commercial Structure Wall	Rft.	Various	1,540	0.485
	Community Structure (Mosque)	ft ²	700	3,728.20	2.610
	Public utility –Electric Pole	No.	25,000	54	1.350
	Pylon		500,000	1	0.500
	Sub-total				23.364
	Total (A)				59.687
B	Allowances				
1	Land				
	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance (Carriageway)	DPs	35,500	17	0.604
	Sub-total				0.604
2	Residential				
	Relocation Assistance	DPs	25,000	18	0.450
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DPs	10,000	18	0.180

S. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	Transitional support Allowance	DPs	42,000	17	0.732
	Utility Allowance	DPs	25,000	18	0.450
	Sub-total				1.812
3	Residential Renter				
	Relocation Assistance	DPs	25,000	4	0.100
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DPs	10,000	4	0.040
	Sub-total				0.14
4	Commercial Permanent				
	Relocation Assistance	DPs	Various	24	0.615
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DPs	10,000	23	0.230
	Sever Impact allowance for Structure	DPs	42,000	23	0.966
	Business Loss Allowance	DPs	30,000	23	0.690
	Utility Allowance	DPs	25,000	23	0.625
	Sub-total				3.126
5	Commercial Temporary				
	Relocation Assistance	DPs	25,000	26	0.650
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DPs	10,000	11	0.110
	Business Loss Allowance	DPs	42,000	11	0.462
	Employment Loss Allowance	DPs	42,000	8	0.336
	Sub-total				1.558
6	Vulnerability Allowances				
	Below OPL	DPs	42,000	18	0.756
	Sub-total				0.756
	Total (B)				7.996
	Total (A+B)				67.683
C	LARP Monitoring and Administration Support				
1	M&E @ 10% of the total cost				6.768
2	Administrative charges @ 1% of the total cost				0.677
3	2 Social Mobilizers (1M+1F)	Months	50,0000	48	2.400
	Total (C)				9.845
	Total (A+B+C+D)				77.528
D	Contingencies @ 15% of the total cost				11.629
	Grand Total				89.157

165. Resettlement Budget will be revised and updated as part of the process of updating the resettlement plan. Revision of the Resettlement budget will include updating replacement cost values, revised costs based on finalized income restoration program, and inclusion of any resettlement cost not anticipated in the preparation of the draft LARP.

I. Flow of Funds for LARP implementation

166. The Government of Pakistan will finance LARP costs from counterpart funds. The NHA will transfer the funds for all land acquisition and resettlement costs to the district treasury department for acquisition of land and assets as per estimated demands by LAC and PIU account for delivery of R&R and income restoration costs and other entitled allowances not covered under applicable LAA procedures in Pakistan. Timely funding and deposit of LAR costs for acquired asset and resettlement and rehabilitation costs as budgeted in the subproject LARP will assist PIU in timely completion of LAR activities, taking possession of the acquired assets and ROW and handing over the ROWs land, free from encumbrances, for commencement of project civil works.

J. Compensation Disbursement

167. The Compensation for land and land based assets covered under land award will be disbursed by the LAC through vouchers debit able to the district treasury, while the entitled R&R costs and allowances will be paid by issuing crossed cheque in the name of the entitled DP by the PD PIU which will be charged to the project account. The disbursement process of compensation of acquired assets (land and land based assets) will start after announcement of land awards under LAA provisions and the payment process for other entitlement covered under LARP could start as and when the final implementation ready LARP prepared based on detailed design is reviewed and cleared by ADB. Nonetheless, the disbursement will take place, after due notification of time and place to the DPs and the DPs will be assisted and mobilized to get the requisite support documents for processing of their claims and delivery of compensation accordingly. For transparency purposes, the efforts will be ensured to pay the compensation thorough bank accounts by delivering cross checks or compensation vouchers, which may be cashed or deposited at district treasury or any designated local bank. However, if the subproject impact area proves difficult and without banking facilities or the entitled compensation amounts are meagre and DPs decline to open bank accounts, the provision of payment through cash or any other means accepted under law can be considered.

168. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and provisions under this RF requires to ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation for acquired assets at full replacement cost has been paid and other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to each displaced person (DP) for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; and (ii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help DPs improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act (1894) allows the government to take possession of the acquired land once land award has been made as per LAA Section 11, and payment has been made or deposited to the court as per LAA Section 31. Accordingly, the Collector is required to pay the full amount to the DP, unless (a) the DP refuses to receive the amount, (b) there is no competent person to receive the compensation, or (c) if there is a dispute as to the title to receive the compensation.

169. Under ADB SPS, compensation for both land and non-land assets is deemed to have been paid when the amount in cash or cheque has been provided to DPs or deposited into their bank account, or is secured in an escrow account for DPs not showing up to collect compensation. While in case of LAA, if the DPs or their representatives did not come forward to collect their compensation,

the amount could be placed in treasury as Revenue Deposit payable to the DPs, after exerting due efforts to contact and encourage them to appear and notifying the DPs in which treasury the deposit has been made. However, in both cases depositing the compensation in an escrow account or in district treasury in lieu of providing cash or cheque to the DP is justified only when sufficient good-faith efforts and all legal requirements for contacting and notifying the DPs have been made

170. Nevertheless, both the LAA (1894) and ADB SPS (2009) require that DPs are compensated before displacement, but allow a mechanism for dealing with cases having legal and administrative impediments restricting disbursing compensation payments provided that sufficient good-faith efforts are demonstrated in (a) contacting, notifying and assisting DPs, and (b) delivering compensation payments. So in cases where compensation payment is restricted due to legal and administrative impediments faced by the DPs, the EA will follow the ADB's draft Guidance Note on Compensation payment and handling of cases with Legal and Administrative impediments (refer Annex-3 of RF) to demonstrate good faith efforts to outreach and pay compensation to those DPs having legal and administrative impediments.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

171. The land acquisition and resettlement planning, preparation, implementation and monitoring of subproject as well as compensation/ rehabilitation program described in this LARP involves a number of institutional actors and distinct processes to be carried out by different agencies. The main institutions that will involve in the LAR activities include NHA as the Executing Agency (EA) which will be overall responsible for project execution and delivery of safeguards management following provisions outlined in the LARP but in a manner consistent with the ADB policy principals and national legal framework. Besides, it will engage design and supervisions consultants including safeguards specialists for assisting NHA in preparation, implementation and monitoring of the LARP during implementation of the investment program. Meanwhile, for LAR impact assessment and valuation as well as acquisition of land and other assets for the subproject, other line departments/agencies, such as land revenue department, Forest and Agriculture department as discussed in the ensuing sections will also be involved. The institutional arrangement for supervision and implementation and of LAR process and Compensation Relocation and Resettlement program as per provisions of this LARP is explained below.

A. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

1. National Highway Authority (NHA)

172. NHA as the executing agency has overall responsibility for the Program including preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks and cross-agency coordination. NHA at it HQ has different wings/units for planning and design, construction, procurement, finance and administration of NHA activities and each wing/unit is headed by a member. For supervision of countrywide road infrastructure NHA has established 4 Zones each headed by a zonal member responsible for road network and development projects in respective zones, However, for funded projects specific project implementation units are established to ensure proper and timely execution of the project.

173. For safeguards management of projects to be financed under the MFF, NHA will exercise its functions through Project Management Unit (PMU) and EALS with general project execution responsibility at planning, design and implementation phases and through the land acquisition and resettlement units at Project Implementation Units (PIU) to be tasked with daily LARP implementation activities at subproject level.

2. Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social unit (EALS)

174. For acquisition and management of ROW land as well as environmental and social safeguards management of funded projects, NHA, under supervision of member administration has established a unit called Environment Afforestation Land and Social (EALS) at headquarters level. While the EALS land management and social staff is also extended to Zonal and Project levels for assisting in land acquisition process and delivery of LAR activities. For the purpose of this MFF the EALS which was established with a view to serve as a central unit for providing technical backstopping with regards to safeguards management for all NHA projects will be overall responsible for planning, implementation and supervision of LAR functions described in this LARP.

175. The EALS at HQ will be responsible for policies, planning, and implementation of all safeguards related activities of the investment program. The EALS team at HQ will coordinate with planning and design wing of NHA, the PMU/PIU established for execution of projects and the design and LARP preparation consultant's teams to assist and guide them on effective safeguards management under provisions of this LARP and LAA procedures and on timely delivery of quality

safeguards documents including monitoring reports. While the EALS staff posted at zonal level and in LAR units at PIU level will collaborate with the LARP preparatory consultants, local land revenue authorities, land acquisition collectors and safeguards consultants engaged for implementation and monitoring of LARP during execution of the financed projects under this investment program and will ensure timely completion of LAA process, LARP updating and implementation during execution of the project.

176. The EALS will keep a close liaison with the ADB safeguards team to seek clarity and guidance on safeguards requirements of the program and will supervise the EALS staff posted at LAR unit established at PMU/PIU level and the safeguards specialist mobilized through design and supervision consultants for different Tranche projects and sub-project during safeguards management, implementation and monitoring of RPs. EALS will ensure quality of safeguards documents prepared by the consultants or the LAR units at PMU and shall endorse all safeguards related documents to ADB for review, clearance and disclosure.

177. Some specific tasks for effective safeguards management at PMU/EALS level will include the following:

- i. Coordinate with the design and LAR consultants and keep an oversight to facilitate LAR teams during impact assessment, census and socio-economic surveys and consultations with DPs during for LARP preparation. This is to ensure consistency of approach and avoid variation in information obtained and given and to address issues immediately as they arise on site;
- ii. Ensure that the RP preparation consultants should in conformity with the LARF provisions and the impacted assets should be accurately assessed and linked to the respective DPs.
- iii. Coordinate with LAR consultants, Land Acquisition authorities and other line departments and units in NHA to streamline land acquisition and resettlement planning activities for the subproject and facilitate information dissemination and consultation with DPs on all matters affecting DPs to ensure compliance with the requirements of the LARF, ADB's Social Safeguard Policies and Land Acquisition Act 1894.
- iv. Ensure that land acquisition activity (either private negotiation or expropriation) after publication of Section 4 is followed by updating land records; negotiation committees established and negotiations concluded timely; and land price assessment is reflective of current market rates.
- v. Coordinate with the provincial governments, PMU, PIU to constitute negotiation committees for land acquisition through private negotiations and participate in meetings of negotiations committees and Land Price Assessment Committees to clarify, explain and ensure that the compensation recommended by the land price assessment committees is reflective to fair market value and replacement costs for land/assets;
- vi. Ensure timely disclosure of design and LAR related information to the DPs which may include information on project alignment and design, ROW land acquisition process and publication of notices under LAA provisions by the LAC in a format and language easily understood by DPs and at easily accessible places.
- vii. Internally review the LARF and LARPs (draft/updated), coordinate with ADB in review and approval process, and ensure timely disclosure of approved LARPs on NHA Website and translation of Summary LARPs in local language for disclosure to DPs;

- viii. EALS will function as grievance redress office on LAR related matters/concerns raised by the DPs during LARP preparation or the complaints forwarded by the project GRC or by the DPs unsatisfied with decision of the project GRC. The complaints will be registered and acknowledged to DPs and addressed after investigating the facts and hearing the complainants.
- ix. Coordinate with the LAR Units at PIUs for review of RP implementation progress and ensure timely preparation of quality monitoring reports. The monitoring reports will be internally reviewed by EALS to ensure quality final reports are shared with ADB for review and acceptance and shall ensure timely disclosure of approved monitoring reports LARPs on NHA Website.
- x. With assistance and support from PIU LAR unit, establish and maintain an updated LAR database for each tranche-project at PMU and NHA HQs level.

a. Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

178. At project level, NHA will exercise its functions through the Project Management Unit (PMU) which will be created for the implementation of the investment program under the MFF. For day to day oversight and implementation of sub-project works, a PIU will be established under the PMU. The PMU will be responsible for general project execution of the project and streamline the safeguards management of different subprojects with assistance and technical guidance from the EALS. The PMU will collect information and progress on social safeguards compliance through LAND acquisition and Resettlement Unit established at Project Implementation Units (PIU) for each tranche project which will be tasked with day-to-day project related activities at subproject level. The PMU will be headed by the General Manager while PIU will be headed by a Project Director.

b. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LAR Unit at PIU) at PIU

179. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LARU) will be nested in PIU which will manage LAR tasks at project/subproject level with technical assistance and guidance from the responsible unit in EALS. The LARU will take the ultimate responsibility for preparation, implementation and monitoring of LARP for the sub-project. The LARU will include i) Project Director (unit head), ii) Deputy Director land/Social, iii) Land Acquisition Collector, and iv) Resettlement Specialist mobilized through design/construction supervision consultants) supported by the land staff (patwaris) social mobilizers engaged for the subproject.

180. The LAR Unit will play a vital role to look after the routine LAR matters of the project and ensure implementation of LAR activities including but not limited to preparation/updating, implementation and monitoring of LARP and implementing the CPID and grievance redress mechanism at subproject level.

181. Some key tasks for LAR unit to ensure effective safeguards management at PIU level will include the following:

- i. Coordinate in land acquisition process and resettlement planning activities for the subproject, review impact and census data, conduct field verification and update census of DPs linked with project impacts by type, category and severity, and prepare compensation packages for each DP on the basis of agreed unit rates and provided entitlements criterion and accordingly update the approved draft LARP (as and when required); Based on updated census and impact categories of DPs, prepare and issue ID cards particularly for the DPs without legal or legally recognizable title about land and other lost assets.

- ii. Coordinate with DPs and other stakeholders including line government departments and CSO and conduct meaningful consultation with all DPs and other interested stakeholders on the LAR related issues and maintain a record of the consultation including consultation meeting attendance sheets, pictures and meeting minutes;
- iii. Assist PIU to operationalize and implement the project based GRM at each subproject level; facilitate logging and tracking of complaints and conduct field investigation on complaints tendered by the DPs; coordinate with the project GRC to review and address any grievances submitted in a timely manner; and establish record keeping system for complaint etc. Further, assist the PIU to constitute village level displace person committees and extend the GRM at village level for review and redress the grievances at village level by the DPCs with coordination and support from LAR unit.
- iv. Coordinate with line government departments at District and sub-District level including Land Revenue Department, Forest Department and Agriculture Department as well as with local community, property agents and appraisers for asset (land and other assets) valuation and compensation calculation in a manner consistent with this LARP provisions.
- v. Ensure that land acquisition activity after publication of Section 4 is followed by updating land records and land price assessment is reflective to current market rates following procedures outlined in the Section 6.5 of this LARP.
- vi. Coordinate and facilitate the negotiation committee in case the land is acquired through private negotiation and assist the committee for determining the base market value considering factors as outlined in Section 6.5 and communicating with DPs for private negotiations; assist the negotiation committee to document the negotiations process and retain the meeting record including attendance sheets, meeting minutes and pictorial presentations etc.; and facilitate negotiation committee and the DPs to finalize and execute sales deed if negotiation is successful.
- vii. If negotiation is not successful, coordinate with the local land revenue authorities for completing land acquisition process under LAA provisions, participate in Price assessment Committee meetings at each district to clarify replacement value/cost and ensure the assessment is fully reflective of current market value arrived following provisions of this RF and LAA procedures.
- viii. Implement CPID strategy as outlined in this LARP and ensure timely disclosure of information to all DPs about project design alignment, land acquisition notifications issued by the LAC and facilitate information dissemination and consultation with DPs on all matters and disclosure of LARP provisions and information about the GRM and compensation payment mechanism by formal and informal means;
- ix. Mobilize and facilitate the DPs to process their compensation claims and receive compensation and coordinate with and support the LAC and Project Director throughout compensation disbursement process in office and field during preparation of claims and issuance of compensation vouchers against land and land based assets under LAA provisions and compensation cheques for entitled R&R allowances and income restoration measures under LARP provisions;
- x. Establish and maintain an updated LAR database for each sub-project at PIU level and assist the EALS in establishing and updating the LAR database at PMU level.

- xi. Track day to day progress on implementation of LARP and prepare monthly progress reports on LAR implementation and periodic monitoring reports at least biannually or with a frequency as provide in ADB cleared sub-project LARPs.

3. The District Government departments

182. The jurisdiction and functions for land administration, valuation, acquisition and compensation rests with provincial Board of Revenue which exercises its jurisdiction and functions through its Divisional and District Officers including Commissioner/Executive District Officer Revenue, Deputy Commissioner/District Officer Revenue and Land Acquisition Collector at district and sub-district level. All land acquisition affairs, including publication of notifications under LAA provisions, identification and assessment of land, determination and delivery of compensation for land acquired under law rest with the LAC. The LAC is assisted by the sub-district level land revenue officers (Deputy District Officer Revenue, Tehsildars, Quanogo and Patwari).

183. Functions pertaining to assessment of compensation of non-land assets rest on Provincial line-agencies and their District level offices. Assessment of compensation for, buildings' and other built infrastructure pertains to the buildings and works department, crops and productive trees are assessed by the to the Department of Agriculture and horticulture; and the compensation for wood trees losses is assessed by the Department of Forestry.

4. Design and Construction Supervisions Consultants

184. NHA will engage Design and Construction Supervision Consultants having adequate human resources for assisting NHA and PMU/PIU in LAR plaining and preparation, implementation and monitoring of LARPs. The Design Consultants will mobilize a team of qualified resettlement specialist with experienced enumerators and surveyors for impact assessment, census, SES surveys and conducting meaning consultations during project design stage who will facilitate the PMU and EALS in updating the draft LARP prepared based on feasibility level design for tranche-1 sub-projects and prepare social assessment reports or SPRSS and resettlement plans for subsequent tranche projects to be submitted with PFRs for appraisal of subsequent tranche projects.

185. At PIU level, the resettlement specialists and team of social mobilizers (male and female) will be mobilized through supervision consultants on full time or intermittent bases (for category A project the safeguards team will be on full time and for category B projects the input can be intermittent but spread over entire project execution period for assisting the LAR unit in PIU to review, verify and update impact data and census of DPs to link the DPs with impact type and significance and corresponding compensation cost entitled to them and if required will update the RP accordingly before its implementation is started. The safeguards team so mobilized will be placed in LAR unit with PIU which will provide technical support and advice to the LAR unit on safeguards management and will assist the LAR unit to implement CPID strategy, recording and redressing the grievances, mobilization of the DPs for processing of compensation claims and assisting the LAR unit in delivery of compensation to the PIU. It will also assist LAR unit to maintain an updated LAR database, monitor day to LAR implementation progress and prepare monthly progress reports and periodic social monitoring reports including consolidated progress of LARP implementation and social management achieved during monitoring period.

5. Ministry of Finance (GoP) and NHA's Finance Wing

186. The Ministry of Finance GoP is responsible for the timely provision of financial resources to NHA for execution of the project, acquisition of land and implementation of LARP as per approved PC-1 for the project and LAR activities. While in NHA, the Finance Wing will be responsible for timely

release and deposit the of required LAR funds in the project account at disposal of PMU/PIU for subsequent disbursement to DPs for their acquired assets.

6. External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

187. NHA will hire an agency or an individual expert (with team) to conduct independent monitoring and evaluation (the EMA) for the implementation of LARP. The EMA shall review the implementation progress throughout the LARP implementation, as reported in the internal monitoring reports (IMR) by EA, evaluate the level of achievement of LARP objectives, identify gaps, if any, and propose remedial measures for implementation. The EMA shall be a firm hired either for all sub-projects under a tranche or for individual subprojects.

188. A institutional set-up involved in LAR management at national, provincial, NHA and project level is presented in the **Figure 4** shown on next page.

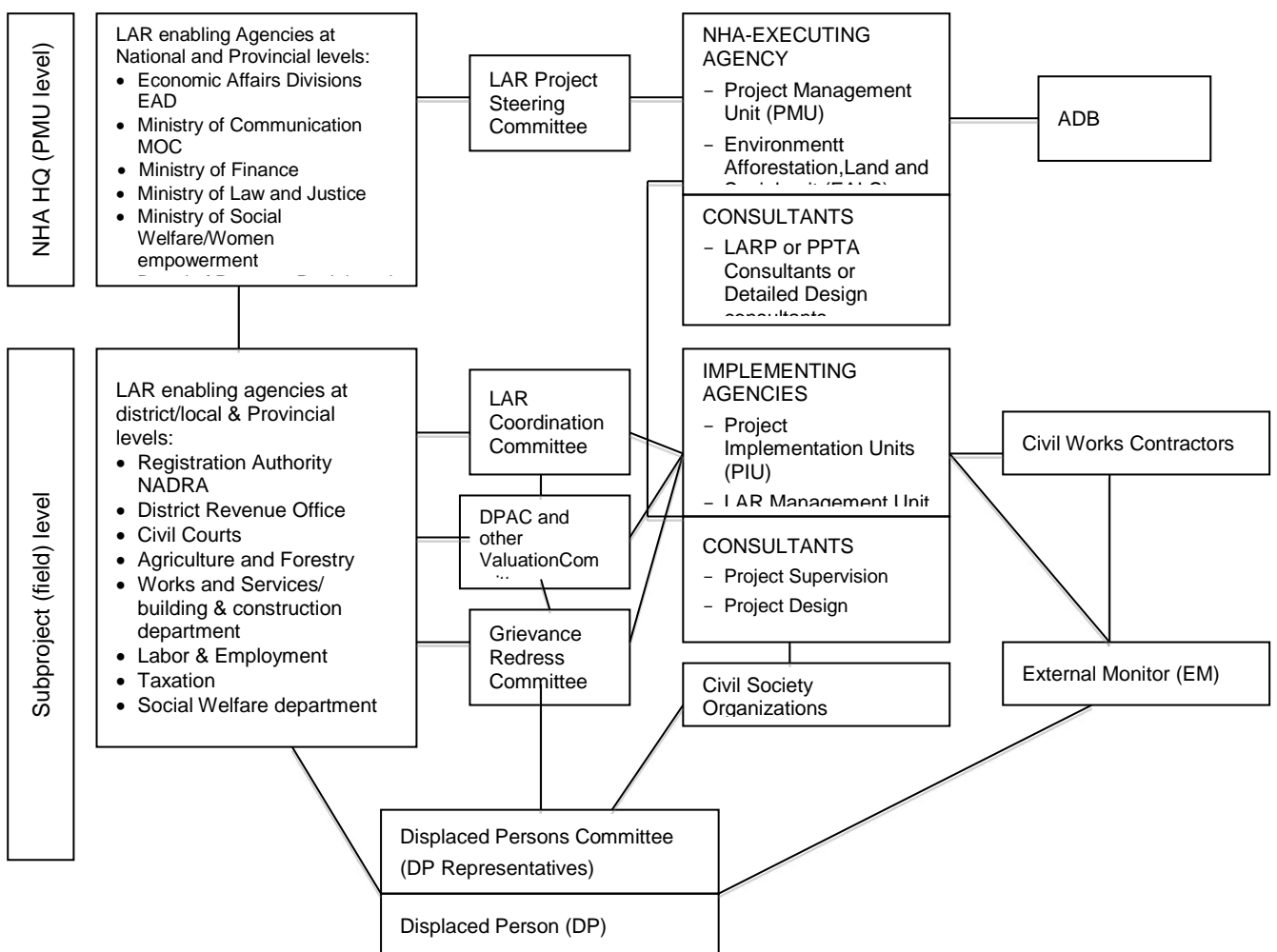


Figure 4: Institutional Set-up for LAR management of MFF

level coordination node for improved communication and participation of DPs in project LAR activities, while, DPCC representatives will closely liaise with Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) formed by NHA at project and field levels to resolve the concerns and complaints raised by the DPs.

d. Civil Society Organizations

192. The relevant CSO (if any in the subproject area) will be engaged to cooperate with NHA's LAR staff and consultants deputed to the subproject in the required LAR impact assessment including census of DPs, ILA and SES. An appropriate CSO/NGO or a research firm, being entirely unrelated to the organization involved in the LAR impact assessment work, will be commissioned to function as a third party observer in a subproject, especially in negotiated settlements, to record and verify the DMS, VLA, negotiation and conclusion of contracts, and payment of compensation.

e. Civil Works Contractors

193. The civil works contractors selected for subproject will be tasked with managing temporary displacement at sites used for construction purposes, including making arrangements with DPs, payment of compensation and restoration of affected land to its original state. Contractors are obliged to commence civil works only at sites where subproject LARP has been fully implemented and confirmed as such by EMA, The contractors' supervisory staff will participate in LAR capacity building provided by the LAR consultants of the project/facility. These requirements will be included in the works contracts and loan covenants.

f. Grievance Redress Committee

194. The GRC will have representative from the District Revenue Office, Subproject Management Unit, aggrieved DP/DPs and/or representatives of DP/DPs, and other interested groups, if any. The GRC will meet at least once in a month. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director of N 55 at PIU level. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and against award under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. At least one member from each APC will be a woman to take part in APC meetings and GRC meetings. Other key officials involved in the process are Director (LM&IS), AD (land) and LAC, as members of the GRC. The grievances are received and responded to by the members of the GRC. There are Displaced Persons Committees (DPCs) that have been set up.

X. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

195. The LARP preparation and implementation schedule vary from subproject to subproject based on readiness level of subproject design and LAR requirements. In general, the project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely project preparation, land acquisition and final/updated LARP preparation and implementation, i.e., full payment of compensation for acquired assets and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation cost to DPs with income restoration measure in place. In line with the principles laid down in LARF, a detailed schedule is prepared as integral part of this LARP indicating the sequence and time frame of activities for acquisition of ROW land, preparation of draft and implementation ready LARP for the sub-project under tranche-1 and LARP implementation timelines synchronized with the construction schedule for the sub-project.

B. LARP Implementation Schedule

196. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement are planned to ensure that final implementation ready LARP based on detailed design is available before award of civil works contract and compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the subproject activities. The civil works contract for the subproject will only be awarded/land handed over for construction work, after all compensation and relocation has been completed for subproject and rehabilitation measures are in place, as confirmed by EMA.

197. The proposed subproject resettlement activities are divided into three phases. The first phase will be updating/finalization of draft LARP phase includes land valuation and acquisition by BOR under the LAA, 1894, updating of census and inventory of losses based on detailed design and preparation of implementation ready LARP acceptable to ADB. The second phase will be LARP Implementation phase includes payment of all entitled compensations to respective DPs and rehabilitation measures put in place. The third phase includes monitoring and reporting periods are discussed in the following paragraphs.

1. LARP Preparation/updating Phase

198. The draft LARP is prepared on the basis of the preliminary design; however, it will be updated based on detailed design and on finalization of land acquisition process by the BOR. In draft LARP updating phase major activities may include: updating of inventory losses and census of DPs based on detailed design; completion of land acquisition process under LAA provisions with final assessed land and asset costs by the BOR and other relevant government departments; fresh consultations and information disclosure; and finalized budget including compensation costs on replacement cost basis and R&R entitlements based on socio-economic assessment of the DPs and updated LARP implementation schedule fully synchronized with the proposed construction activities.

2. LARP Implementation Phase

199. After the LARP preparation/updating phase the next stage is its implementation, which includes issues like disclosure of approved LARP, payment of awarded compensation for acquired land and assets by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; redress of grievances and complaints if any; removal of structures/assets and taking over possession of acquired land; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work. Besides, the internal monitoring and reporting

requirement starts immediately with LARP implementation process and continues till end of the LARP implementation is completed in all respects. So, in this phase the monitoring consultant will monitor the LARP implementation progress on daily basis and compile and share quarterly internal monitoring reports with EALS and ADB.

3. LARP Monitoring Phase

200. The LARP monitoring will be started immediately when ADB accepted final and implementation ready LARP is disclosed for implementation. The day to day LARP implementation activities will be monitored internally by the LAR unit placed at PIU for keeping a track of LARP implementation progress and make necessary adjustments to ensure LARP implementation is completed as planned. Periodic internal monitoring reports will be prepared and shared with the EALS and ADB and will be disclosed on NHA and ADB websites regularly. An independent monitor will be engaged to conduct external monitoring of the LARP implementation progress, assess the achievement of LARP objective and suggest corrective measures to be implemented to ensure project implementation is compliant with the provisions of the RF and ADB's IR requirements. EMA will start his monitoring from start of implementation and submit periodic reports on bi- annual basis till complete implementation of LARP.

201. An implementation schedule for LARP activities in the subproject including various tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of **Figure 4**. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the subproject and accordingly the time could be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

Figure 5: LARP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Time line										
	2017				2018				2019		
	Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
RP Preparation, updating, implementation and redress of grievances											
A Pahse1: Preparation, review and disclosure of Final LARP											
Social Impact Assessment	█	█									
Preparation of draft LARP		█	█	█							
Approval of draft LARP by ADB			█								
Disclosure of ADB approved LARP			█	█	█						
Grievances redress of DPs		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Consultation and information disclosure	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Section 4 under LAA notified and BOR assessed land costs deposited in treasury			█	█							
Section 5 and 6 under LAA notified				█	█						
Updating the LARP at Final Design			█	█							
Updated Draft LARP Approval by ADB					█						
Phase2: Implementation and Monitoring of ADB approved Final LARP											
A: Institutional Arrangements for LARP Implementation and Monitoring											
Institutional Arrangements with NHA		█	█	█	█						
DPCCs Established			█	█	█	█	█	█			
Hiring of EMA				█	█	█					
Compensation funds transfer to PIU				█	█	█					
LLA Process completed and Compensation awarded				█	█	█					
Issuance of Notices to DPs for submission of their claims					█	█	█				
Compensation for Lost assets to DPs						█	█				
Award of Civil Works Contract						█	█				
ROW possession and handing to contractor							█				
B: RP Implementation Monitoring and Reporting											
Internal Monitoring and submission of QPR to ADB						█		█		█	
Submission of bi-Annual External Monitoring Reports to ADB							█		█		█

XI. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

A. Overview

202. Successful implementation of a resettlement plan depends on good resettlement management, close monitoring, and effective supervision. This enables the executing and/or implementing agency to make timely adjustments in implementation arrangements and take appropriate corrective measures during project implementation. It is therefore important that the adequate resources (finances and qualified human resources) are made available and monitoring of RP is integrated into the project's planning and management processes.

203. The major objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to: (i) ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule and the specified timelines are being met; (ii) assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures are sufficient; (iii) identify problems or potential issues; (iv) identify methods and corrective actions to rapidly mitigate any problems and (v) ensure that RP objectives are met with and the standards of living of DPs are restored or improved; (vi) collect gender disaggregated information to monitor the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project through the following (a) Review of project information for all DPs; (b) Consultation and informal interviews with DPs; (c) Key informant interviews; and, (d) Community public meetings.

204. Monitoring will involve (i) compliance monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) The social impacts monitoring of the project and whether DPs are able to restore and preferably improve their pre-project living standards, incomes, and productive capacity utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess status of DPs.

205. The LAR tasks will be monitored internally and externally. Regular monitoring of LARP implementation activities will be carried out internally by PMU through EALS and PIU through LAR unit. The PIU and PMU will provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems related to scope, the subproject's risks and impacts.

B. Internal Monitoring

206. LARP implementation and safeguards management activities for subproject will be subject to internal monitoring and evaluation. Internal monitoring will include day to day tracking progress about LAR planning and implementation activities including compensation payment progress, consultation and community feedback campaigns launched, resettlement, rehabilitation and income restoration measures implemented, community concerns and grievances recorded and resolved and corrective actions implemented etc. Close monitoring of RP implementation progress will assist to identify and resolve the impediments and ensure timely delivery of compensation and resolution of matter of concerns for DPs and other stakeholders. The scope of monitoring will includes: (i) compliance with the agreed policies and procedures for land acquisition; (ii) prompt approval, allocation and disbursement of compensation payments to DPs, including if necessary, supplemental compensation for additional and/or unforeseen losses; and, (iii) remedial actions, as required.

207. The PMU and PIU will be responsible for internal monitoring and share LARP implementation progress and periodic monitoring reports with the EA and the ADB. The census of DPs and inventory of losses will constitute a base line for monitoring of RPs progress and at PIU level, the LAR unit

will manage and maintain updated LAR databases including quantified data on impacted assets with type, census details of the DPs and compensation entitlements with payment progress against the entitlements and payable costs to each DP, etc. Potential monitoring indicators from which specific indicators can be developed and refined according to the census and IOL for the subproject are set out in **Table 32** below.

Table 32: Potential Indicators for Internal Monitoring

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Institutional set-up and resource allocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RP implementation and monitoring institutional set-up in place. • Budgeted RP costs released and placed at disposal LAR implementation entities. • Grievance redress mechanism established and explained to the DPs and affected communities. • Coordination initiative implemented and displaced persons committees notified for continued consultations and participation of DPs in RP implementation and monitoring.
Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. • Relocation and rehabilitation costs and income restoration support provided as per entitlements and schedule • Social infrastructure and services restored as and where required. • Entitlements against lost business including transitional support to re-establish enterprises delivered. • Income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan. ,
Restoration of living standard and income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected residential structures reconstructed/restored at relocation sites outside ROW limits. • Impacted business structures (shops/stalls) constructed/relocated outside construction limits and business/income activity restored. • Number and percentage of displaced persons covered under livelihood restoration and rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • No of DPs (especially vulnerable) provided opportunities in project related employment.
Consultation and Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities. • RP disclosure and information dissemination activities implemented and knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons. • Community awareness about grievance redresses mechanism and its use. • Progress on grievances recorded and resolved including information dissemination to AFs on the resolution of the grievances. • Information on implementation of special measures for vulnerable groups including Indigenous Peoples (if any).
Communications and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings held with DPs (male and female) to explain RP provisions, grievance redress mechanism and compensation disbursement mechanism. • Assessment about Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate. • Number of DPs (male female) participated in the meetings.

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings and consultations held with vulnerable and indigenous people (if any) with number of participants and level of information communicated
Benefit Monitoring	<p>Compared to pre-project situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes noticed in patterns of occupation and resource use. • Changes observed in cost of living, income and expenditure patterns. • Changes access level and frequency with respect to social and cultural parameters. • Changes observed for vulnerable groups and IP.

C. External Monitoring

208. NHA through PMU will engage the services of an independent agency or consultant, not associated with project implementation, to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation particularly for category A projects. The External Monitoring Agency or an individual with a team (EMA) will carry out monitoring of LARP and report monitoring results to NHA and ADB through semi-annual monitoring reports or with a frequency as agreed. The external monitor will verify LARP implementation progress and assess the achievement of LARP objectives and compliance with ADB’s safeguards requirement’s through review of LARP implementation progress reports, periodic internal monitoring reports and through, consultations with the DPs and other stakeholders and impact assessment based on filed surveys. The key tasks of the external monitor will include :

- i. Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by PIU LAR units;
- ii. Validate the LARP implementation progress reported in IMRs and assess the achieved level of RP implementation progress, issues impeding LARP implementation and actions required to improve the safeguards management;
- iii. Review and assessment of compensation, relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration measures provided in the LARPs and establish bench mark indicators for assessment and evaluation of level to which the LARP objectives are accomplished.
- iv. Review baseline information on socio-economic assessment, census and inventory of losses of pre-displaced persons and establish bench mark indicators for impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the DPs;
- v. Consult DPs, officials, community leaders and assess level of information dissemination activities implemented, awareness and access level of DPs and communities to project based grievance redress and complaints handling systems;
- vi. Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning;
- vii. Suggest actions for addressing the issues if any and corrective measures to be implemented by the PMU and EA to ensure the safeguards management is fully consistent with RF provisions and ADB safeguards requirements as outlined in the SPS 2009.

209. **Table 33** below presents a set of suggested indicators for verification of the monitoring information of the NHA by qualified and experienced external monitor.

Table 33: Potential Indicators for External Monitor

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
Basic information on displaced persons' households (Gender disaggregated data essential for all aspects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project location including description on project intervention and IR impacts. • Composition and structure, ages, educational, and skill levels with gender of household Head • Vulnerable households and indigenous groups (if any) • Land and other resource-owning and resource-using patterns • Occupations and employment patterns and income sources and levels • Participation in neighborhood or community groups and access to cultural sites and events
Compensation payment and restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the compensation for acquired assets including land, structures and other assets delivered? • Was sufficient replacement land available and compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? • Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? • Have perceptions of community been restored? • Have displaced persons achieved replacement of affected assets particularly residential, commercial and productive assets and key social and cultural elements?
Restoration of livelihoods (Disaggregate data for displaced persons moving to group resettlement sites, self-relocating displaced persons, displaced persons with enterprises affected.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the compensation for affected enterprise sufficient for re-establishing enterprises and production? • Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to reestablish themselves? • Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? • Are these opportunities effective and sustainable? • Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?
Information and satisfaction levels of displaced persons'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much do the displaced persons know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? • Do the displaced persons know their entitlements and aware on whether these have been met? • What is the perception of displaced persons about the extent and level to which their living standards and livelihoods have been restored? • How much do the displaced persons know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?
Effectiveness of resettlement planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the displaced persons and their assets correctly enumerated? • Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints? • Were entitlements based on replacement costs and adequate for rehabilitation and restoration of the DPs? • Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted adequately? • How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?

210. Based on the external monitor's report, if significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) to take corrective measures will be prepared, reviewed and approved by ADB and disclosed to affected persons. The CAP implementation progress will also be reviewed and monitored by the EMA and will be made part of the subsequent monitoring reports. Internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until all LAR activities have been completed.

211. In addition to the above defined monitoring mechanism, the ADB will also keep a close oversight on the sub-project implemented under the facility and will keep monitoring projects/sub-project on an ongoing basis by launching safeguards review missions until a project completion report is issued.

D. Reporting requirements and Disclosure of Monitoring Reports

212. The NHA will prepare and submit internal monitoring reports to ADB as part of project implementation performance monitoring. Such periodic progress monitoring reports (internal) documenting progress on resettlement implementation will be prepared quarterly during LARP implementation and bi-annually after LARP implementation is completed by PIU/PMU and shall be submitted to ADB through EALS for review and disclosure. The external monitoring reports will be prepared through an independent monitor who will prepare and submit bi-annual monitoring reports for EA and ADB's review and disclosures.

213. In addition to routine monitoring reports explained above, NHA will also submit subproject completion reports to ADB when compensation has been paid and LARP implementation is completed. Where ever required and agreed between NHA and ADB during execution of the project, the PMU will prepare supplementary monitoring reports and share these with ADB. All monitoring reports will subject to disclosure and will be disclosed on ADB and NHA websites as and when cleared by ADB.

Annex-I: List of DPs with Detail of Affected Land

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taluka	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Affected Land (%)
	From	To	L	R							
	Irrigated Land										
77	75+000	76+000	1		██████████				5.00	0.04	0.83
79	75+000	76+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	9.00	0.11	1.22
80	75+000	76+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	6.00	0.14	2.26
85	76+000	77+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	12.00	0.08	0.69
91	86+000	87+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	2.00	0.02	1.03
99	87+000	88+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	11.00	0.11	1.00
100	87+000	88+000	1		██████████	██████████		Manjand	3.00	0.03	1.15
104	90+000	91+000	1		██████████		██████████	Manjand	16.00	0.08	0.52
105	91+000	92+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	18.00	0.25	1.38
106	91+000	92+000	1		██████████	██████████		Manjand	5.00	0.06	1.10
107	91+000	92+000	1		██████	██████		Manjand	3.00	0.01	0.46
108	91+000	92+000	1		██████			Manjand	6.00	0.03	0.51
109	93+000	94+000	1		██████████	██████████		Manjand	4.00	0.06	1.38
111	94+000	95+000	1		██████	██████████		Manjand	2.00	0.02	1.03
113	96+000	97+000	1		██████████	██████	██████████	Manjand	5.00	0.06	1.10
115	97+000	98+000	1		██████	██████	██████████	Bara Janchar	3.00	0.04	1.38
115	96+000	97+000	1		██████	██████	██████████	Manjand	12.00	0.06	0.46
117	101+000	102+000	1		██████████	██████	██████████	Manjand	12.00	0.05	0.45
118	101+000	102+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	7.00	0.04	0.59
121	102+000	103+000	1		██████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	6.00	0.04	0.69
122	102+000	103+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	9.00	0.07	0.77

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taluka	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Affected Land (%)
	From	To	L	R							
123	102+000	103+000	1					Manjand	11.00	0.12	1.13
124	102+000	103+000	1					Manjand	7.00	0.04	0.59
126	103+000	104+000	1					Manjand	5.00	0.03	0.55
127	103+000	104+000	1					Manjand	8.00	0.03	0.34
128	103+000	104+000	1					Manjand	9.00	0.14	1.53
129	103+000	104+000	1					Manjand	11.00	0.11	1.00
144	107+000	108+000	1					Manjand	16.00	0.17	1.03
145	116+000	117+000	1					Manjand	11.00	0.01	0.08
146	116+000	118+000	1					Manjand	16.00	0.07	0.43
149	119+000	120+000	1					Manjand	9.00	0.06	0.61
150	119+000	120+000	1					Manjand	7.00	0.05	0.65
153	120+000	121+000		1				Manjand	3.00	0.03	0.92
161	120+000	121+000	1					Manjand	12.00	0.11	0.93
166	124+000	125+000		1				Manjand	17.00	0.07	0.40
175	125+000	126+000	1					Manjand	9.00	0.07	0.80
176	125+000	126+000	1					Manjand	12.00	0.03	0.28
182	125+000	126+000		1				Manjand	5.00	0.04	0.83
189	126+000	127+000	1					Manjand	3.00	0.00	0.07
190	126+000	127+000	1					Manjand	11.00	0.01	0.09
191	128+000	129+000		1				Manjand	25.00	0.54	2.17
192	128+000	129+000		1				Manjand	20.00	0.45	2.26
193	129+000	130+000		1				Manjand	9.00	0.18	2.01
194	129+000	130+000		1				Manjand	4.00	0.02	0.52

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taluka	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Affected Land (%)
	From	To	L	R							
195	131+000	132+000		1	████████		████████	Manjand	7.00	0.01	0.11
196	132+000	135+000		1	████████		████████	Manjand	11.00	0.10	0.88
200	132+000	135+000		1	████████	████████	████████	Saewan Sharif	6.00	0.06	0.92
205	132+000	135+000	1		████████	████████	████████	Saewan Sharif	16.00	0.10	0.60
270	99+300	99+700		1	████████	████████		Manjhnand	2.00	0.62	31.06
271	99+300	99+700		1	████████	████████		Manjhnand	18.00	5.79	32.17
272	99+300	99+700		1	████████	████████		Manjhnand	5.00	1.24	24.85
273	99+300	99+700		1	████████	████████		Manjhnand	4.00	0.41	10.35
274	99+300	99+700		1	████████	████████		Manjhnand	0.50	0.06	11.02
275	99+300	99+700		1	████████	████████		Manjhnand	2.00	0.33	16.53
276	99+300	99+700		1	████████			Manjhnand	0.50	0.06	11.02
277	98+100	98+850	1		████████	████████		Manjhnand	8.00	2.48	31.06
283	101+650	102+330			████████			Manjhnand	12.00	5.27	43.92
290	98+100	98+850	1		████████			Manjhnand	7.00	1.66	23.67
291	104+150	104+550			████████	████████	████████	Manjhnand	5.00	0.83	16.57
293	104+150	104+550			████████	████████	████████	Manjhnand	4.00	0.83	20.71
294	101+650	102+330	1		████████	████████		Manjhnand	10.00	3.31	33.13
295	101+650	102+330			████████	████████		Manjhnand	3.00	2.26	75.30
296	101+650	102+330			████████	████████		Manjhnand	12.00	1.51	12.55
297	104+150	104+550		1	████████	████████	████████	Manjhnand	5.00	0.41	8.28
298	104+150	104+550			████████	████████	████████	Manjhnand	5.00	0.83	16.57
299	104+150	104+550			████████	████████	████████	Manjhnand	5.00	0.83	16.57
					Sub-total				544.00	32.75	
	Barren Land										

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taluka	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Affected Land (%)
	From	To	L	R							
77	75+000	76+000	1		██████████			Manjand	12.00	0.04	0.36
81	75+000	76+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	1.50	0.04	2.54
84	76+000	77+000	1		██████████				2.00	0.04	2.05
139	106+000	108+000	1		██████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	8.00	0.03	0.34
148	118+000	119+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	3.00	0.01	0.46
162	124+000	125+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	2.00	0.02	1.03
163	124+000	125+000	1	1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	3.00	0.03	1.15
164	124+000	125+000		1	██████████	████	██████████	Manjand	5.00	0.02	0.41
165	124+000	125+000	1	1	██████	████	██████████	Manjand	3.00	0.28	9.18
168	124+000	125+000		1	██████	████	██████████	Manjand	16.00	0.11	0.69
173	124+000	125+000	1		████	████	██████████	Manjand	9.00	0.11	1.22
177	125+000	126+000	1		████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	13.00	0.02	0.15
178	125+000	126+000	1		████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	8.00	0.69	8.61
186	126+000	127+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	30.00	0.02	0.07
198	134+000	135+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	7.00	0.02	0.35
202	132+000	135+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	4.00	0.06	1.38
203	134+000	135+000	1		██████	██████████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	4.00	0.00	0.11
206	132+000	135+000	1		██████	████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	8.00	0.01	0.16
207	132+000	135+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	9.00	0.09	1.05
210	132+000	135+000	1		██████████			Saewan Sharif	6.00	0.04	0.71
211	132+000	135+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	4.00	0.04	0.91
212	132+000	135+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	7.00	0.05	0.72

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taluka	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Affected Land (%)
	From	To	L	R							
213	134+000	135+000	1					Saewan Sharif	12.00	0.05	0.42
215	134+000	135+000	1					Saewan Sharif	3.00	0.04	1.25
216	134+000	135+000	1					Saewan Sharif	3.00	0.02	0.62
217	134+000	135+000	1					Saewan Sharif	6.00	0.01	0.22
218	134+000	135+000	1					Saewan Sharif	5.00	0.05	0.92
219	134+000	135+000	1					Saewan Sharif	3.00	0.00	0.12
220	134+000	135+000	1					Saewan Sharif	2.00	0.03	1.39
221	134+000	135+000	1					Saewan Sharif	9.00	0.01	0.12
223	134+000	135+000	1					Saewan Sharif	2.00	0.03	1.38
225	134+000	135+000	1					Saewan Sharif	4.00	0.01	0.27
271	98+100	98+850						Manjand	10.00	6.63	66.26
290	98+100	98+850							12.00	5.38	44.87
					Sub-total				235.50	14.04	
					Total				779.50	46.79	

Annex-II: List of DPs with Affected Residential Land

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taluka	Affected Land (Marla)
	From	To	LS	RS					
159	120+000	121+000						Manjand	0.53
160	120+000	121+000	1					Manjand	0.53
167	124+000	125+000		1				Manjand	1.17
180	125+000	126+000		1				Manjand	1.39

184	126+000	127+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	1.94
209	132+000	135+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	0.88
265					██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	36.27
					Total				42.71

Annex-III: List of DPs with Affected Commercial Land

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taluka	Affected Land (Marla)
	From	To	LS	RS					
76	64+000	65+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.29
82	75+000	76+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	1.28
87	79+000	80+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.68
103	89+000	91+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.17
130	105+000	106+000	1		██████████	██████████		Manjand	0.17
140	107+000	108+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.47
157	120+000	121+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	2.65
208	132+000	135+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.13
208	132+000	135+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	2.21
225	134+000	135+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	0.90
Total									8.96

Annex-IV: List of DPs with Affected Crops

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taulka	Wheat (Acres)	Paddy (Acres)
	From	To	L	R						
77	75+000	76+000	1		██████████			Manjand	0.04	0.04
79	75+000	76+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.11	0.11
80	75+000	76+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.14	0.14
85	76+000	77+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.08	0.08
91	86+000	87+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.02	0.02
99	87+000	88+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.11	0.11
100	87+000	88+000	1		██████████	██████████		Manjand	0.03	0.03
104	90+000	91+000	1		██████████		██████████	Manjand	0.08	0.08
105	91+000	92+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.25	0.25
106	91+000	92+000	1		██████████	██████████		Manjand	0.06	0.06
107	91+000	92+000	1		██████████	██████████		Manjand	0.01	0.01
108	91+000	92+000	1		██████████			Manjand	0.03	0.03
109	93+000	94+000	1		██████████	██████████		Manjand	0.06	0.06
111	94+000	95+000	1		██████████	██████████		Manjand	0.02	0.02
113	96+000	97+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.06	0.06
115	96+000	97+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.11	0.11
117	101+000	102+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.05	0.05
118	101+000	102+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.04	0.04
121	102+000	103+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.04	0.04
122	102+000	103+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.07	0.07
123	102+000	103+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.12	0.12
124	102+000	103+000	1		██████████		██████████	Manjand	0.04	0.04

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taulka	Wheat (Acres)	Paddy (Acres)
	From	To	L	R						
126	103+000	104+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.03	0.03
127	103+000	104+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.03	0.03
128	103+000	104+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.14	0.14
129	103+000	104+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.11	0.11
144	107+000	108+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.17	0.17
145	116+000	117+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.01	0.01
146	116+000	118+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.07	0.07
149	119+000	120+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.06	0.06
150	119+000	120+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.05	0.05
153	120+000	121+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.03	0.03
161	120+000	121+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.11	0.11
166	124+000	125+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.07	0.07
175	125+000	126+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.07	0.07
176	125+000	126+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.03	0.03
182	125+000	126+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.04	0.04
189	126+000	127+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.002	0.002
190	126+000	127+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.01	0.01
191	128+000	129+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.54	0.54
192	128+000	129+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.45	0.45
193	129+000	130+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.18	0.18
194	129+000	130+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.02	0.02
195	131+000	132+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.01	0.01

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taulka	Wheat (Acres)	Paddy (Acres)
	From	To	L	R						
196	132+000	135+000		1	████████	████████	████████	Manjand	0.10	0.10
200	132+000	135+000		1	████████	████████	████████	Saewan Sharif	0.06	0.06
205	132+000	135+000	1		████████	████████	████████	Saewan Sharif	0.10	0.10
270	99+300	99+700		1	████████	████████	████████	Manjand	0.62	0.62
271	99+300	99+700		1	████████	████████	████████	Manjand	5.79	5.79
272	99+300	99+700		1	████████	████████	████████	Manjand	1.24	1.24
273	99+300	99+700		1	████████	████████	████████	Manjand	0.41	0.41
274	99+300	99+700		1	████████	████████	████████	Manjand	0.06	0.06
275	99+300	99+700		1	████████	████████	████████	Manjand	0.33	0.33
276	99+300	99+700		1	████████	████████	████████	Manjand	0.06	0.06
277	98+100	98+850	1		████████	████████	████████	Manjand	2.48	2.48
283	101+650	102+330			████████	████████	████████	Manjand	5.27	5.27
290	98+100	98+850	1		████████	████████	████████	Manjand	1.66	1.66
291	104+150	104+550			████████	████████	████████	Manjand	0.83	0.83
293	104+150	104+550			████████	████████	████████	Manjand	0.83	0.83
294	101+650	102+330	1		████████	████████	████████	Manjand	3.31	3.31
295	101+650	102+330			████████	████████	████████	Manjand	2.26	2.26
296	101+650	102+330			████████	████████	████████	Manjand	1.51	1.51
297	104+150	104+550		1	████████	████████	████████	Manjand	0.41	0.41
298	104+150	104+550			████████	████████	████████	Manjand	0.83	0.83
299	104+150	104+550			████████	████████	████████	Manjand	0.83	0.83
									32.79	32.79

Annex-V: List of DPs with Affected Trees

ID	Chainage		Road side	Name of Respondent		Father's Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Trees
	From	To	L	R					
142	107+000	108+000	1					Manjand	6

Annex-VI: List of DPs with Affected Residential Structure

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taluka	Structure Type	Affected Main Structure (Ft²)	Affected Wall (rft.)
	From	To	LS	RS							
152	120+000	121+000		1				Manjand	Katcha	438	
155	120+000	121+000		1				Manjand	Katcha	256	
158	120+000	121+000		1				Manjand	Ssemi Pucca	432	
159	120+000	121+000						Manjand	Pucca	456	
160	120+000	121+000	1					Manjand	Katcha	408	
167	124+000	125+000		1				Manjand	Katcha	1908	
169	124+000	125+000	1					Manjand	Katcha	236	
180	125+000	126+000		1				Manjand	Katcha	1292	
184	126+000	127+000	1					Manjand	Pucca	2200	
185	126+000	127+000		1				Manjand	Katcha	469	
187	126+000	127+000	1					Manjand	Katcha	100	

197	132+000	135+000		1	████	████████	████████	Saewan Sharif	Semi Pucca	179	
198	132+000	135+000		1	████████	████████	████████	Saewan Sharif	Katcha	195	
199	132+000	135+000		1	████████	████████	████████	Saewan Sharif	Katcha	713	322.00
203	132+000	135+000		1	████	████████	████████	Saewan Sharif	Katcha	323	172.00
204	132+000	135+000		1	████████	████████	████████	Saewan Sharif	Katcha	90	
209	132+000	135+000	1		████████	████████	████████	Saewan Sharif	Katcha	720	360.00
265					████	████	████████	Manjand	Pucca	9864.42	
					Total					20,279.42	854.00

Annex-VII: List of DPs with Affected Permanent Commercial Structure

ID #	Chainage		Road Side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taulka	Structure Type	Affected Main Structure (Ft ²)	Affected Structure(r ft)
	From	To	LS	RS							
76	64+000	65+000	1		████	████████	████████	Manjand	Pucca	570	
78	75+000	76+000	1		████████	████	████████	Manjand	semi pucca	494	
82	75+000	76+000		1	████	████████	████████	Manjand	Pucca	720	
83	75+000	76+000		1	████	████████	████████	Manjand	semi pucca	225	
86	77+000	78+000	1		████	████████	████████	Manjand	semi pucca	165	
93	86+000	87+000	1		████████	████	████████	Manjand	Pucca	42	
94	86+000	87+000	1		████	████████	████████	Manjand	Pucca	420	

95	86+000	87+000	1		██████	██████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca	80	
97	86+000	87+000		1	██████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca	60	
101	89+000	91+000	1		██████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca	60	
102	89+000	91+000	1		██████████	██████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca	70	
112	96+000	97+000	1		██████████			Manjand	Pucca	70	
114	96+000	97+000	1		██████████	██████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca	20	
120	101+000	102+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca	567	
121	102+000	103+000	1		██████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca	60	
132	106+000	107+000	1		██████	██████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca	297	
135	106+000	107+000	1		██████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca	258	
141	107+000	108+000	1		██████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Katcha	16	
142	107+000	108+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca	288	
143	107+000	108+000	1		██████	██████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca	25	
156	120+000	121+000		1	██████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca	155	
161	120+000	121+000	1		██████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca		1,540
208	132+000	135+000	1		██████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Pucca	675	
208	132+000	135+000	1		██████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Katcha	4,080	
208	132+000	135+000	1		██████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Katcha	324	
225	134+000	135+000	1		██████	██████████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	Pucca	3,500	
					Total					13,241.25	1,540

Annex-VIII: List of DPs with Affected Temporary Commercial Structure

ID #	Chainage		Road Side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taulka	Structure Type
	From	To	LS	RS					
78	75+000	76+000	1		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Kiosk
87	79+000	80+000	1		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Kiosk
92	86+000	87+000	1		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Kiosk
93	86+000	87+000	1		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Shed (Thatched)
94	86+000	87+000	1		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Kiosk
95	86+000	87+000	1		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Kiosk
97	86+000	87+000		1	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Kiosk
103	89+000	91+000	1		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Shed (Thatched)
130	105+000	106+000	1		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Shed (Thatched)
140	107+000	108+000	1		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Shed (Thatched)
141	107+000	108+000	1		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Kiosk
143	107+000	108+000	1		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Kiosk
157	120+000	121+000	1		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Kiosk
179	125+000	126+000		1	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Shed (Thatched)
188	126+000	127+000	1		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Shed (Thatched)

Annex-IX: List of Tenants with Affected Temporary Commercial Structure

ID #	Chainage		Road Side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taulka	Structure Type
	From	To	LS	RS					
88	82+000	83+000	1		██████████		██████████	Manjand	Shop
90	86+000	87+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Shop
92	86+000	87+000	1		██████████	████	██████████	Manjand	Shed (Thatched)
96	86+000	87+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Shop
98	86+000	87+000		1	██████████		██████████	Manjand	Shop
131	106+000	107+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Shop
133	106+000	107+000	1		██████████		██████████	Manjand	Shop
134	106+000	107+000	1		████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Shop
136	106+000	107+000	1		██████████		██████████	Manjand	Shop
137	106+000	107+000	1		██████████		██████████	Manjand	Shop
138	106+000	107+000	1		██████		██████████	Manjand	Shop
88	82+000	83+000	1		██████████		██████████	Manjand	Shop
90	86+000	87+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Shop
92	86+000	87+000	1		██████████	████	██████████	Manjand	Shop
96	86+000	87+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Shop
98	86+000	87+000		1	██████████		██████████	Manjand	Shop
131	106+000	107+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Shop
133	106+000	107+000	1		██████████		██████████	Manjand	Shop
134	106+000	107+000	1		████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	Shop
136	106+000	107+000	1		██████████		██████████	Manjand	Shop
137	106+000	107+000	1		██████████		██████████	Manjand	Shop
138	106+000	107+000	1		██████		██████████	Manjand	Shop

Annex-X: Consultation with DPs

S. No.	Village	Date	No of Participant	Main Concerns	Responses
1	Sehwan	9/4/2017	11	<p>Existing alignment should be followed and try to avoid the widening proposal. Try to minimize the land acquisition Cultivated land should not be acquired</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolishing shops will impact on livelihoods. • Fair compensation or lost shops • NHA ROW is not clear to avoid encroachment. • Demolishing of community crossings will lose connectivity to their houses. • Local skilled and unskilled labor should be employed in the project works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the shops are built on the encroached land, so the compensation of land will not be paid within the NHA owned ROW. Compensation will be in accordance with the plus rehabilitation allowances as per impact nature and significance already disclosed to you. • The problem will be shared with NHA to erect pegs on 20 meters distance along the route.
2	Tirath Laki	9/4/2017	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation received previously for the road widening. How we trust this time we will be compensated for our land? • A Bus stop and lady waiting room should be constructed. • Village Laborer should be hired during construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will share your concern with NHA and assure you that the under current arrangement you will get paid for your land as per market rate plus 15 % surcharge. • Employment opportunities will be created during construction.
	Lakhi Shah Saddar	10.4.17	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair compensation for demolished shops. • The business of the people should not be affected due to project activities. • Compensation should be given well in time • Provision of adequate notice period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of compensation will be provided at market value

S. No.	Village	Date	No of Participant	Main Concerns	Responses
3	Aamri	10.4.17	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely date of starting of road construction • Provision for Cattle crossings or under pass should be constructed. • Waiting room for women should be constructed close to the village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These concerns will be shared with NHA. • Highway Design team will be requested to consider these concerns.
4	Sann	10.4.17	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to minimize the land acquisition • Cultivated land should not be acquired • No benefit except heavy and fast traffic will increase more chances of accidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition will be as minimum as possible • Better transport facilities will reduce travel time. • Road safety measure will be strictly followed to reduce chances of accidents.
5	Village Sono Khan	11.04.17	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crossing for livestock • Increased accidents • Over speeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highway Design team will be requested to consider these concerns • Road safety measures will be incorporated.
7	Goth Hyder Khan Rind	11.04.17	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign board should be provided along the settlement and school. • Proper arrangements should be done to avoid construction hazards. 	These concerns will be shared with NHA Design Team.
8	Solangi Stop Noorpur	11.04.17	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation of shops, kiosks and business losses. • Speed breakers should be constructed to break the speed of fast moving traffic in the populated areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation will be according to market rates plus rehabilitation allowances for significant impacts. • Road safety concern will be shared with NHA.
9	Manjhand Stop	11.04.17	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Houses and shops should not be dislocated. • Compensation should be given before demolition. • No trust on Govt. agencies. • Business should not be disturbed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on houses and shops will be kept minimum to the extent possible. . • Compensation will be paid before demolition of structures.

Annex-XI: Land Compensation for DPs

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taluka	Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation Cost Rs. (Million)	Additional Surcharge of 15% (Rs. Million)	Total Compensation Rs. (Million)	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance	Total Compensation with Severity Allowance (Rs. Million)
	Irrigated Land								
77	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		0.04	0.033	0.005	0.038		0.038
79	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.11	0.088	0.013	0.101		0.101
80	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.14	0.109	0.016	0.125		0.125
85	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.08	0.066	0.010	0.076		0.076
91	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.02	0.017	0.002	0.019		0.019
99	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.11	0.088	0.013	0.101		0.101
100	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.03	0.028	0.004	0.032		0.032
104	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.08	0.066	0.010	0.076		0.076
105	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.25	0.198	0.030	0.228		0.228
106	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.06	0.044	0.007	0.051		0.051
107	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.01	0.011	0.002	0.013		0.013
108	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.03	0.024	0.004	0.028		0.028
109	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.06	0.044	0.007	0.051		0.051
111	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.02	0.017	0.002	0.019		0.019
113	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.06	0.044	0.007	0.051		0.051
115	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Bara Janchar	0.04	0.033	0.005	0.038		0.038
115	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.06	0.044	0.007	0.051		0.051
117	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.05	0.043	0.007	0.050		0.050

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taluka	Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation Cost Rs. (Million)	Additional Surcharge of 15% (Rs. Million)	Total Compensation Rs. (Million)	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance	Total Compensation with Severity Allowance (Rs. Million)
118	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.04	0.033	0.005	0.038		0.038
121	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.04	0.033	0.005	0.038		0.038
122	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.07	0.055	0.008	0.063		0.063
123	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.12	0.099	0.015	0.114		0.114
124	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.04	0.033	0.005	0.038		0.038
126	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.03	0.022	0.003	0.025		0.025
127	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.03	0.022	0.003	0.025		0.025
128	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.14	0.110	0.017	0.127		0.127
129	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.11	0.088	0.013	0.101		0.101
144	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.17	0.132	0.020	0.152		0.152
145	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.01	0.007	0.001	0.008		0.008
146	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.07	0.056	0.008	0.064		0.064
149	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.06	0.044	0.007	0.051		0.051
150	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.05	0.036	0.005	0.042		0.042
153	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.03	0.022	0.003	0.025		0.025
161	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.11	0.089	0.013	0.103		0.103
166	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.07	0.054	0.008	0.062		0.062

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taluka	Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation Cost Rs. (Million)	Additional Surcharge of 15% (Rs. Million)	Total Compensation Rs. (Million)	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance	Total Compensation with Severity Allowance (Rs. Million)
175	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.07	0.057	0.009	0.066		0.066
176	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.03	0.027	0.004	0.031		0.031
182	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.04	0.033	0.005	0.038		0.038
189	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.00	0.002	0.000	0.002		0.002
190	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.01	0.008	0.001	0.009		0.009
191	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.54	0.434	0.065	0.499		0.499
192	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.45	0.361	0.054	0.416		0.416
193	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.18	0.145	0.022	0.166		0.166
194	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.02	0.017	0.002	0.019		0.019
195	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.01	0.006	0.001	0.007		0.007
196	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.10	0.078	0.012	0.089		0.089
200	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.06	0.044	0.007	0.051		0.051
205	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.10	0.077	0.012	0.088		0.088
270	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjhnand	0.62	0.497	0.075	0.572	0.0355	0.607
271	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjhnand	5.79	4.632	0.695	5.327	0.0355	5.362
272	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjhnand	1.24	0.994	0.149	1.143	0.0355	1.179
273	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjhnand	0.41	0.331	0.050	0.381	0.0355	0.417
274	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjhnand	0.06	0.044	0.007	0.051	0.0355	0.086
275	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjhnand	0.33	0.264	0.040	0.304	0.0355	0.340
276	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjhnand	0.06	0.044	0.007	0.051	0.0355	0.086
277	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjhnand	2.48	1.988	0.298	2.286	0.0355	2.322

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taluka	Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation Cost Rs. (Million)	Additional Surcharge of 15% (Rs. Million)	Total Compensation Rs. (Million)	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance	Total Compensation with Severity Allowance (Rs. Million)
283	██████████	█	Manjhnand	5.27	4.217	0.633	4.849	0.0355	4.885
290	██████████	█	Manjhnand	1.66	1.325	0.199	1.524	0.0355	1.560
291	██████████	██████████	Manjhnand	0.83	0.663	0.099	0.762	0.0355	0.798
293	██████████	██████████	Manjhnand	0.83	0.663	0.099	0.762	0.0355	0.798
294	██████████	██████████	Manjhnand	3.31	2.651	0.398	3.048	0.0355	3.084
295	██████████	██████████	Manjhnand	2.26	1.807	0.271	2.078	0.0355	2.114
296	██████████	██████████	Manjhnand	1.51	1.205	0.181	1.385	0.0355	1.421
297	██████████	██████████	Manjhnand	0.41	0.331	0.050	0.381		0.381
298	██████████	██████████	Manjhnand	0.83	0.663	0.099	0.762	0.0355	0.798
299	██████████	██████████	Manjhnand	0.83	0.663	0.099	0.762	0.0355	0.798
	Sub-total			32.75	26.203	3.933	30.133	0.071	30.741
Barren Land									
77	██████████	█	Manjand	0.04	0.009	0.001	0.010		0.010
81	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.04	0.008	0.001	0.009		0.009
84	██████████	█		0.04	0.008	0.001	0.009		0.009
139	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.03	0.006	0.001	0.006		0.006
148	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.01	0.003	0.000	0.003		0.003
162	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.02	0.004	0.001	0.005		0.005
163	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.03	0.007	0.001	0.008		0.008
164	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.02	0.004	0.001	0.005		0.005
165	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.28	0.055	0.008	0.063		0.063

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taluka	Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation Cost Rs. (Million)	Additional Surcharge of 15% (Rs. Million)	Total Compensation Rs. (Million)	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance	Total Compensation with Severity Allowance (Rs. Million)
168	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.11	0.022	0.003	0.025		0.025
173	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.11	0.022	0.003	0.025		0.025
177	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.02	0.004	0.001	0.005		0.005
178	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.69	0.138	0.021	0.158		0.158
186	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.02	0.004	0.001	0.005		0.005
198	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.02	0.005	0.001	0.006		0.006
202	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.06	0.011	0.002	0.013		0.013
203	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.001		0.001
206	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.01	0.003	0.000	0.003		0.003
207	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.09	0.019	0.003	0.022		0.022
210	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.04	0.008	0.001	0.010		0.010
211	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.04	0.007	0.001	0.008		0.008
212	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.05	0.010	0.002	0.012		0.012
213	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.05	0.010	0.002	0.012		0.012
215	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.04	0.007	0.001	0.009		0.009

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taluka	Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation Cost Rs. (Million)	Additional Surcharge of 15% (Rs. Million)	Total Compensation Rs. (Million)	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance	Total Compensation with Severity Allowance (Rs. Million)
216	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.02	0.004	0.001	0.004		0.004
217	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.01	0.003	0.000	0.003		0.003
218	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.05	0.009	0.001	0.011		0.011
219	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.001		0.001
220	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.03	0.006	0.001	0.006		0.006
221	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.003		0.003
223	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.03	0.006	0.001	0.006		0.006
225	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.002		0.002
271	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	6.63	1.325	0.199	1.524		1.524
290	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		5.38	1.077	0.162	1.238		1.238
	Sub-total			14.04	2.81	0.422	3.23		3.23
	Total			46.79	29.011	4.352	33.363	0.604	33.966

Annex-XII: Crops Compensation for DPs

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taulka	Wheat		Paddy		Total Compensation (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
				Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation (Rs.)	Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation (Rs.)		
77	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.04	1,560	0.04	1,452	3,012	0.003
79	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.11	4,290	0.11	3,993	8,283	0.008
80	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.14	5,460	0.14	5,082	10,542	0.011
85	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.08	3,120	0.08	2,904	6,024	0.006
91	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.02	780	0.02	726	1,506	0.002
99	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.11	4,290	0.11	3,993	8,283	0.008
100	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.03	1,170	0.03	1,089	2,259	0.002
104	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.08	3,120	0.08	2,904	6,024	0.006
105	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.25	9,750	0.25	9,075	18,825	0.019
106	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.06	2,340	0.06	2,178	4,518	0.005
107	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.01	390	0.01	363	753	0.001
108	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.03	1,170	0.03	1,089	2,259	0.002
109	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.06	2,340	0.06	2,178	4,518	0.005
111	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.02	780	0.02	726	1,506	0.002
113	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.06	2,340	0.06	2,178	4,518	0.005
115	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.11	4,405	0.11	4,100	8,505	0.009
117	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.05	1,950	0.05	1,815	3,765	0.004
118	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.04	1,560	0.04	1,452	3,012	0.003
121	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.04	1,560	0.04	1,452	3,012	0.003
122	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.07	2,730	0.07	2,541	5,271	0.005
123	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.12	4,680	0.12	4,356	9,036	0.009
124	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.04	1,560	0.04	1,452	3,012	0.003
126	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.03	1,170	0.03	1,089	2,259	0.002
127	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.03	1,170	0.03	1,089	2,259	0.002

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taulka	Wheat		Paddy		Total Compensation (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
				Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation (Rs.)	Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation (Rs.)		
128	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.14	5,460	0.14	5,082	10,542	0.011
129	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.11	4,290	0.11	3,993	8,283	0.008
144	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.17	6,630	0.17	6,171	12,801	0.013
145	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.01	390	0.01	363	753	0.001
146	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.07	2,730	0.07	2,541	5,271	0.005
149	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.06	2,340	0.06	2,178	4,518	0.005
150	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.05	1,950	0.05	1,815	3,765	0.004
153	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.03	1,170	0.03	1,089	2,259	0.002
161	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.11	4,290	0.11	3,993	8,283	0.008
166	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.07	2,730	0.07	2,541	5,271	0.005
175	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.07	2,730	0.07	2,541	5,271	0.005
176	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.03	1,170	0.03	1,089	2,259	0.002
182	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.04	1,560	0.04	1,452	3,012	0.003
189	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.002	78	0.002	73	151	0.000
190	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.01	390	0.01	363	753	0.001
191	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.54	21,060	0.54	19,602	40,662	0.041
192	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.45	17,550	0.45	16,335	33,885	0.034
193	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.18	7,020	0.18	6,534	13,554	0.014
194	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.02	780	0.02	726	1,506	0.002
195	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.01	390	0.01	363	753	0.001
196	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	0.10	3,900	0.10	3,630	7,530	0.008
200	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.06	2,340	0.06	2,178	4,518	0.005
205	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	0.10	3,900	0.10	3,630	7,530	0.008

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taulka	Wheat		Paddy		Total Compensation (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
				Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation (Rs.)	Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation (Rs.)		
270	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.62	24,180	0.62	22,506	46,686	0.047
271	██████████	██████████	Manjand	5.79	225,810	5.79	210,177	435,987	0.436
272	██████████	██████████	Manjand	1.24	48,360	1.24	45,012	93,372	0.093
273	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.41	15,990	0.41	14,883	30,873	0.031
274	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.06	2,340	0.06	2,178	4,518	0.005
275	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.33	12,870	0.33	11,979	24,849	0.025
276	██████████		Manjand	0.06	2,340	0.06	2,178	4,518	0.005
277	██████████	██████████	Manjand	2.48	96,720	2.48	90,024	186,744	0.187
283	██████████		Manjand	5.27	205,530	5.27	191,301	396,831	0.397
290	██████████		Manjand	1.66	64,740	1.66	60,258	124,998	0.125
291	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.83	32,370	0.83	30,129	62,499	0.062
293	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.83	32,370	0.83	30,129	62,499	0.062
294	██████████	██████████	Manjand	3.31	129,090	3.31	120,153	249,243	0.249
295	██████████	██████████	Manjand	2.26	88,140	2.26	82,038	170,178	0.170
296	██████████	██████████	Manjand	1.51	58,890	1.51	54,813	113,703	0.114
297	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.41	15,990	0.41	14,883	30,873	0.031
298	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.83	32,370	0.83	30,129	62,499	0.062
299	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.83	32,370	0.83	30,129	62,499	0.062
				32.79	1,279,003	32.79	1,190,457	2,469,460	2.469

Annex-XIII: Trees Compensation for DPs

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taulka	Trees	Compensation for Trees (Rs.)	Compensation for Trees (Rs. Million)
Commercial						
142			Manjand	6	7,200	0.0072

Annex-XIV: Residential Land Compensation for DPs

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's Name	Taluka	Affected Land (Marla)	Land Compensation (Rs.)	Additional Surcharge of 15%	Total Compensation for Land (Rs.)	Total Compensation for Land (Rs. Million)
159			Manjand	0.53	13,235	1,985	15,221	0.015
160			Manjand	0.53	13,235	1,985	15,221	0.015
167			Manjand	1.17	29,228	4,384	33,612	0.034
180			Manjand	1.39	34,743	5,211	39,954	0.040
184			Manjand	1.94	48,529	7,279	55,809	0.056
209			Saewan Sharif	0.88	22,059	3,309	25,368	0.025
265			Manjand	36.27	906,656	135,998	1,042,655	1.043
	Total			42.71	1,067,686	160,153	1,227,839	1.228

Annex-XV: Commercial Land Compensation for DPs

ID	Name of DP	Father's Name	Taluka	Affected Land (Marla)	Land Compensation (Rs.)	Additional Surcharge of 15%	Total Compensation for Land (Rs.)	Total Compensation for Land (Rs. Million)
76	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.29	10,294	1,544	11,838	0.012
82	██████████	██████████	Manjand	1.28	44,779	6,717	51,496	0.051
87	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.68	23,934	3,590	27,524	0.028
103	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.17	5,919	888	6,807	0.007
130	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.17	5,919	888	6,807	0.007
140	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.47	16,599	2,490	19,089	0.019
157	██████████	██████████	Manjand	2.65	92,647	13,897	106,544	0.107
208	██████████	██████████	Manjand	0.13	4,632	695	5,327	0.005
208	██████████	██████████	Manjand	2.21	77,206	11,581	88,787	0.089
225	██████████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	0.90	31,654	4,748	36,403	0.036
Total				8.96	313,585	47,038	360,622	0.361

Annex-XVI: Residential Structure Compensation for DPs

ID	Name of DP	Father's Name	Taluka	Compensation Cost (Rs.)	Utility Allowance	Relocation Assistance (Rs.)	Transport/Shifting Allowance	Transitional support Allowance	Total Compensation (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
152			Manjand	113,880	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	215,880	0.216
155			Manjand	66,560	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	168,560	0.169
158			Manjand	237,600	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	339,600	0.340
159			Manjand	319,200	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	421,200	0.421
160			Manjand	106,080	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	208,080	0.208
167			Manjand	496,080	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	598,080	0.598
169			Manjand	61,360	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	163,360	0.163
180			Manjand	335,920	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	437,920	0.438
184			Manjand	1,540,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	1,642,000	1.642
185			Manjand	121,940	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	223,940	0.224
187			Manjand	26,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	128,000	0.128
197			Saewan Sharif	98,450	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	200,450	0.200
198			Saewan Sharif	50,700	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	152,700	0.153
199			Saewan Sharif	286,810	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	388,810	0.389
203			Saewan Sharif	138,160	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	240,160	0.240
204			Saewan Sharif	23,400	25,000	25,000	10,000	-	83,400	0.083
209			Saewan Sharif	300,600	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	402,600	0.403
265			Manjand	6,905,094	25,000	25,000	10,000	60,000	7,025,094	7.025
	Total			11,227,834	450,000	450,000	180,000	732,000	13,039,834	13.040

Annex-XVII: Commercial Structure Compensation for DPs

ID	Name of DP	Father's Name	Taulka	Compensation Cost (Rs.)	Utility Allowance (Rs.)	Relocation Assistance (Rs.)	Sever Impact Allowance for Structure (Rs.)	Business Loss Allowance (Rs.)	Transport/Shifting Allowance	Total Compensation (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs.Million)
76	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	399,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	531,000	0.531
78	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	271,700	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	403,700	0.404
82	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	504,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	636,000	0.636
83	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	123,750	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	255,750	0.256
86	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	90,750	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	222,750	0.223
93	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	29,400	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	161,400	0.161
94	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	294,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	426,000	0.426
95	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	56,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	188,000	0.188
97	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	42,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	174,000	0.174
101	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	42,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	174,000	0.174
102	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	49,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	181,000	0.181
112	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	49,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	181,000	0.181
114	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	14,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	146,000	0.146
120	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	396,900	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	528,900	0.529
121	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	42,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	174,000	0.174
132	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	207,900	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	339,900	0.340
135	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	180,600	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	312,600	0.313

ID	Name of DP	Father's Name	Taulka	Compensation Cost (Rs.)	Utility Allowance (Rs.)	Relocation Assistance (Rs.)	Sever Impact Allowance for Structure (Rs.)	Business Loss Allowance (Rs.)	Transport/Shifting Allowance	Total Compensation (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs.Million)
141	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	4,160	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	136,160	0.136
142	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	201,600	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	333,600	0.334
143	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	17,500	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	149,500	0.150
156	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	108,675	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	240,675	0.241
161	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	485,100		40,000	-	-	-	525,100	0.525
208	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	472,500	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	604,500	0.605
208	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	1,060,800	25,000					1,085,800	1.086
208	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	84,240	25,000					109,240	0.109
225	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Saewan Sharif	2,450,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	2,582,000	2.582
	Total			7,676,575	625,000	615,000	966,000	690,000	230,000	10,802,575	10.803

Annex-XVIII: Renter Compensation

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's Name	Taulka	Business Loss	Relocation Assistance (Rs.)	Transport/Shifting Allowance	Total Compensation (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
88	██████████		Manjand	25,000	42,000	10,000	77,000	0.077
90	██████████	██████████	Manjand	25,000	42,000	10,000	77,000	0.077
92	██████████	██████	Manjand	25,000	42,000	10,000	77,000	0.077
96	██████████	██████████	Manjand	25,000	42,000	10,000	77,000	0.077
98	██████████		Manjand	25,000	42,000	10,000	77,000	0.077
131	██████████	██████████	Manjand	25,000	42,000	10,000	77,000	0.077
133	██████████		Manjand	25,000	42,000	10,000	77,000	0.077
134	██████	██████████	Manjand	25,000	42,000	10,000	77,000	0.077
136	██████████		Manjand	25,000	42,000	10,000	77,000	0.077
137	██████████		Manjand	25,000	42,000	10,000	77,000	0.077
138	██████████		Manjand	25,000	42,000	10,000	77,000	0.077
	Total			275,000	462,000	110,000	847,000	0.847

Annex-XIX: Compensation for Temporary/Moveable Structure

ID	Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taulka	Relocation Assistance (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
78	██████████	██████████	41204-1262738-9	Manjand	25,000	0.025
87	██████████	██████████████████	41504-0397402-3	Manjand	25,000	0.025
92	██████████	██████████	3453247832	Manjand	25,000	0.025
93	██████████	██████████	41505-0348400-9	Manjand	25,000	0.025
94	██████████████	██████████████	41504-0448063-7	Manjand	25,000	0.025
95	██████████	██████████████	41204-7643212-1	Manjand	25,000	0.025
97	██████████	██████████████	41505-0349124-3	Manjand	25,000	0.025
103	██████████████	██████████████	41504-0379519-3	Manjand	25,000	0.025
130	██████████	██████████	3423912510	Manjand	25,000	0.025
140	██████████████	██████████████	41504-0372809-7	Manjand	25,000	0.025
141	██████████	██████████████	41504-0394386-1	Manjand	25,000	0.025
143	██████████	██████████	41204-9069080-9	Manjand	25,000	0.025
157	██████████	██████████████	41504-0401676-9	Manjand	25,000	0.025
179	██████████	██████████	41504-0420387-5	Manjand	25,000	0.025
188	██████████████	██████████████	41504-0469673-9	Manjand	25,000	0.025
	Total				375,000	0.375

Annex-XX: Compensation for Vulnerable DPs

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of DP	Father's Name	DP's NIC No.	Taulka	Compensation Cost (Rs.)	Compensation Cost (Rs. Million)
	From	To	LS	RS						
86	77+000	78+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042
102	89+000	91+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042
130	105+00 0	106+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042
131	106+00 0	107+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042
134	106+00 0	107+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042
137	106+00 0	107+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042
139	106+00 0	108+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042
143	107+00 0	108+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042
155	120+00 0	121+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042
160	120+00 0	121+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042
168	124+00 0	125+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042
169	124+00 0	125+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042
180	125+00 0	126+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042
187	126+00 0	127+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Manjand	42,000	0.042

198	132+00 0	135+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	42,000	0.042
204	132+00 0	135+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	42,000	0.042
206	132+00 0	135+000	1		██████	██████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	42,000	0.042
209	132+00 0	135+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Saewan Sharif	42,000	0.042
	Total								756,000	0.756

Annex-XXI: Compensation for Employment DPs

ID	Owners' Detail					Employees			
	Chainage		Name of Owner	Father's Name	Owner's NIC No.	Taluka	Name of DP	Employment Loss Allowance (Rs.)	Employment Loss Allowance (Rs. Million)
	From	To							
82	75+000	76+000	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Raza Muhammad	42,000	0.042
							Hakam Ali	42,000	0.042
							Abdul Rauf	42,000	0.042
157	120+000	121+000	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Manjand	Amjad	42,000	0.042
							Rafeeq	42,000	0.042
							Manzoor	42,000	0.042
							Ghulab	42,000	0.042
							Abdul haiq	42,000	0.042
			Total					336,000	0.336

Annex-XXII: Compensation for Community/Public Affected Structures

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Taluka	Affected Area Ft ²	Compensation (Rs.)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
	From	To	L	R				
	Mosques							
89	86+000	87+000	1		Manjand	380.00	266,000	0.266
112	96+000	97+000	1		Manjand	20.00	14,000	0.014
120	101+000	102+000	1		Manjand	567.00	396,900	0.397
125	102+000	103+000	1		Manjand	262.50	183,750	0.184
151	120+000	121+000		1	Manjand	110.00	77,000	0.077
157	120+000	121+000	1		Manjand	391.00	273,700	0.274
183	125+000	126+000		1	Manjand	748.20	523,740	0.524
201	132+000	135+000		1	Saewan Sharif	936.00	655,200	0.655
224	134+000	135+000	1		Saewan Sharif	313.50	219,450	0.219
	Total					3,728.20	2,609,740	2.610
	Electric Poles					54 No.	1,350,000	1.350
	Pylon					1 No.	500,000	0.500
	Total						4,459,740	4.460

Annex-XXIII: Pictures for affected Community Structures



Road side mosque and consultation with mosque representatives



Road side mosques along the road.

Resettlement Plan

July 2017

PAK: Multitranches Financing Facility Central Asia
Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor
Development Investment Program

Ratodero–Shikarpur–Section II

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 May 2017)

Currency Unit	–	Pakistan Rupee/s (PRs)
PRs 1.00	=	USD \$0.00953
USD \$1.00	=	PRs 104.919

ACRONYM

AD	assistant director
ADB	Asian Development Bank
DP	displaced person
DH	displaced household
COI	corridor of impact
CBO	community based organization
DCR	district census report
DD	deputy director
DO(R)	district officer (revenue)
EDO	executive district officer
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EMP	environmental management plan
ft.	feet
GM	general manager
GOP	Government of Pakistan
IP	indigenous people
km.	kilometres
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAR	land acquisition and resettlement
LARP	land acquisition and resettlement plan
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MFF	multi-tranche financing facility
NGO	non-governmental organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
PMU	project management unit
ROW	right-of-way
r.ft.	running feet
s.ft.	square feet
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

GLOSSARY

compensation	payment in cash/voucher or kind offered to the affected people against the replacement of the lost asset, resource and income.
cut-off-date	eligibility for entitlements by a cut-off date, determined at the time of social impacts assessment (SIA) survey, census of displaced persons (DPs), inventory of losses (IOL) and socioeconomic baseline survey.
displaced household	a household affected by the project related changes in use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.
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.
encroachers	people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project or persons who have trespassed government land, adjacent to his/her own land or asset, to which he/she is not entitled, by deriving his/her livelihood there. Such act is called "Encroachment".
entitlement	the range of measures comprising compensation in cash/voucher or kind, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to DPs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
household	all persons living and eating together as a single-family unit and eating from the same kitchen whether or not related to each other.
implementing agency	the agency, public or private, that is responsible for planning, design and implementation of a development project.
income restoration	income restoration means re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of DPs.
inventory of lost assets	descriptive list of all assets lost to the project, including land, immovable property (buildings and other structures), and incomes with names of owners.
involuntary resettlement	land acquisition and resettlement for a public purpose on the basis of eminent domain law without the consent of displaced persons.
katcha	A house with walls and roof made of material that includes grass, leaves, mud, un-burnt brick or wood.
kanal	measure of land area about 605 square yards. Eight kanals are equal to one acre.
land acquisition	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.
deh	A demarcated territorial unit for, which separate revenue record including a cadastral map, is maintained by the Revenue Department. The term used for the smallest unit in Sindh for revenue collection.
physical displacement	relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or no access to legally designed parks and protected areas.

pucca	a house/structure with walls and roof that are made of tiles, cement sheets, slates, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, bricks, lime and stone or RBC/RCC concrete.
semi pucca	a house/structure with both the walls and roof made of material wood, planks, grass, leaves and portion of the wall made of bricks walls with mud masonry or un-burnt brick.
squatter	a person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc. and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority.
marla	measure of land area equal to 272 square feet. One kanal has 20 marla.
rehabilitation	assistance provided to affected persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre-project living standards and quality of life.
replacement cost	Compensation for acquired land, structures and other assets, including (i) fair market value, (ii) transaction costs, (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs, and (v) other applicable payments, if any.
vulnerable DPs	distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. They are the households below poverty line or will become below poverty line as a result of loss to assets and/or livelihoods, and include landless and those without title to acquired land, female headed households, or disabled persons.

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Pakistan, its agencies and participating financial institutions ends on 30 June.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars unless otherwise stated.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Ratodero-Shikarpur subproject is one of the three subprojects proposed under tranche 1 of the CAREC Corridor Development Investment Program (CAREC-CDIP) with financial assistance from ADB. The subproject will rehabilitate 43.2 km and construct an additional 2-lane carriageway between Ratodero and Shikarpur section of N-55, including a bypass at Dakkan town at km 10+450 to km 12+750).

2. Based on preliminary design, this subproject will involve land acquisition and resettlement impacts. This draft land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) is prepared to ensure that the acquired assets and DP facing loss thereto are compensated on replacement cost basis and adequate measure are put in place for restoring livelihood sources and living standards of the displaced person in a manner consistent with ADB's IR requirements, national laws and the agreed land acquisition and resettlement frame work for the project. This draft LARP will be updated into a final implementation ready LARP as and when the detailed design is ready and available.

3. Award of civil works contract for the subproject is conditional to the approval of final LARP, while commencement of civil works is conditional to the full delivery of compensation/ rehabilitation provisions as per the approved LARP as confirmed by an external monitor.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

4. Acquisition of land and retrieval of ROW will result in 193 displaced households with a total population of 1411 persons. The subproject will result in the acquisition of 79.89 acres land, and loss of 41 residential and 38 commercial structures.. About 193 persons including 100 landowners, 75 structure owners and 24 renter business operators are considered displaced persons (DPs) and entitled to compensation under this LARP. Land acquisition, and loss of structures will result in significant impacts (the physical and economic displacement) on 370 persons including 300 persons (41 structure owner DPs with their dependents living in affected structures) and 70 DPs who will lose 10% or more of their productive assets i.e. owners of arable land (18 DPs) and owners/operators of commercial structures (52 DPs). The table below represents the impact type with assets owner DPs and persons facing major impacts.

Table ES-1 Summary of Impacts.

S. No.	Impact category	Asset Owner DPs	Extent of Lost asset	Persons with major ¹ Impacts	Remarks
1.	Residential Structures (41) and Residential land (12.36 marla)	41 owners	Full ² .	300	Loss of 18 residential structures owned/occupied by 18 DPs (14 owners and 4 renters) will result in physical displacement of all dependents living with structure owner DPs.
2.	Commercial Structure	28 owners 24 renters	Full	52	28 DPs losing shops (11 shop, 5 restaurant, and 12 kiosks owners) and 24 renter operators of affected

¹ Under SPS 2009, major impacts include i) physical displacement due to lost residential structures or ii) economical displacement due to 10% or more loss to productive assets.

² The structures are mostly within the existing NHA owned ROW and will be affected to entirety.

S. No.	Impact category	Asset Owner DPs	Extent of Lost asset	Persons with major ¹ Impacts	Remarks
	(38) i.e 25 fixed structures and 13 movable kiosks	6	Less than 10%	0	shops/kiosks will be economically displaced. Green belt of 6 filling stations along the road affected without any impact to the functional units.
3.	Irrigated Agricultural land and crops/trees. (79.89 Acres)	100	More than 10%	18	Out of 100 DPs 18 will lose more than 10% of their productive land and cropped area while 82 DPs will lose less than 10% of their assets and cropped area.
4.	Cropped area (14.04 Acres)	100	-	-	Same as reported above
5	Tree losses	8	-	-	Same as reported above
	Total	193*		370**	
<p>* The DPs facing multiple impacts are counted once in the total to avoid multiple counts and the DPs for crops and trees are same as of land and thus are not counted in total.</p> <p>** All persons living in affected residential structures, the commercial structure owner or operator DPs and the DPs in land category with loss of 10% or more irrigated agricultural land are considered significantly affected persons under this LARP.</p>					

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

5. A total of 193 households were surveyed. Males comprise 57.1% of the members of the displaced households (DHs). Overall, 49.6% of the members of the DHs are literate with 58% males and 39.5% females literate. Around 38.3% of DHs are engaged in farming & cultivation related sector. Other households are engaged in labor works (15.0%), business (30.0%) and service (9.8%). About 3.6% of DHs earn Rs. 10000 or less. 43.4% DHs earn between Rs. 10001 to Rs. 30000. Another 9.3% earn between Rs. 30001-40000. The remaining 43.6% of the DHs have monthly incomes above Rs 40000 per month. Twenty-two DHs are considered vulnerable households. These include 13 DHs with income below poverty, 8 female-headed households and one DH with a disabled household member.

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

6. Community outreach and consultations were started at early project planning and design and different rounds of consultations were carried out to understand community concerns, address the design issues and facilitate the community to benefit from project interventions. Last session of such consultation was held in April 2017. The main issues discussed during consultations were: description of various project components, its activities and impacts; land acquisition process and approval of land prices; entitlement matrix; provisions made for the DPs in the LARP; criteria of valuation of land, buildings and other infrastructure assets; compensation framework proposed for DPs; grievance redress procedures etc.

7. All DPs were interested in this road subproject and were willing to provide requisite land for the construction of an additional carriageway and bypass required for this road. Formal meetings were held with the men and women in which, they participated actively and showed their support for the subproject. The major concerns raised during the consultation are i) adequacy and timely payment of compensation, ii) employment opportunity for local population during construction activities, safe and free mobility of locals especially women and children as well as safety measures to be taken during construction activities. Consultations will be continued during LARP updating and subsequent implementation.

5. GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

8. A three-tiered grievance redress structure (village level, PIU, subproject Level, and PMU at NHA HQs level) has been provided to effectively deal with issues and concerns (of DPs) related to social impact assessment, resettlement, asset valuation, compensation & rehabilitation. The grievance redress mechanism will ensure that DPs have access to register their complaint and further its resolution in the given mechanism that is consistent with local laws and SPS requirements. A project based grievance redress committee will be constituted and kept in place throughout project implementation cycle. Efforts will be ensured that the grievances are recorded and resolved by the project GRC within thirty days of receipt of any complaint and the complainants are informed about the progress on grievances resolution process. A log of complaints received and resolved will be maintained and aggrieved persons will kept informed on progress and actions recommended/implemented to address their complaints and will be facilitated to participate in grievance resolution proceedings.

6. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

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

7. RELOCATION, REHABILITATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

10. A fundamental objective of the Project resettlement policy is to replace and compensate lost assets based on the principle of replacement cost. Compensation and various forms of assistance will be provided and income restoration programs, as needed, will be put in place prior to the displacement of displaced households from their houses, land, and other assets. This will ensure that their standards of living are at least restored to their pre-project levels, and that those in the category of vulnerable groups (such as poor households and landless etc.) are assisted with improving their socio-economic status. In addition to compensation at replacement cost, displaced households will receive additional entitlement, incentives and assistance for the loss of their land and land-based assets. The Entitlement Matrix developed for the DPs explaining impact type, entitled DP and compensation entitlement is attachment ES-1.

11. All 100 DPs losing agricultural land and 57 structure owners will be compensated at full replacement cost. The 12 DPs with impacted moveable structures will be provided with relocation

costs for shifting their structure to nearby alternate space available. Crop losses will be compensated to 100 DPs, while 8 DPs will be entitled to tree compensation. The DPs losing structures will also be entitled for self-relocation allowance and one time paid transportation cost. The 41 residential structure owners will be provided with transitional support for asset or business/income losses. The owners and operators of commercial structures (52 DPs) will be provided with business loss allowance upto a period of 6 months for permanent loss or 3 months if loss is temporary. The 34 DPs losing their business structure or 10% or more of their productive agricultural land will also be provided with severe impact allowance.

8. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

12. The resettlement budget includes compensation for land, building structures/houses, crops, trees, community assets. Different type of R&R allowances, as well as the cost of external monitoring and administration of LARP implementation. The LAR cost will be financed through counterpart funds provided by the GoP. The total requirement of funds for compensation payments, restoration and rehabilitation measures are Rs. 199.088 million which is provided in itemized budget table ES-2 below.

13. Table **ES-2**: Proposed Indicative Resettlement Budget

S. No.	Description	Unit	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
A	Land Compensation			
	Agricultural land	Acre	79.89	110.239
	Residential/Commercial land	Marla	12.36	0.355
B	Crops & tree Compensation	Acre	80.63	6.519
C	Structures Compensation (Residential, Commercial and Community)	ft ²	41538.75	25.969
	Boundary Walls (residential/commercial)	rft.	2133	0.847
	Hand pumps	No.	5	0.125
	Relocation of Pylons and E.Pole	No	97	2.900
D	Costs for entitled allowances (relocation, rehabilitation, income losses and impact severance etc.).	DPs	All Entitled	10.103
E	LARP monitoring and administrative costs including cost for hiring of two social mobilizers			19.637
F	Contingencies @ 15% of the total cost			26.451
	Total LARP cost in Pak Rupees in US Dollar (US\$ 1 equal to Rs 104.8)			Pak Rs. 202.790 US \$. 1.935

14. The flow of funds will be responsibility of the government, and all requisite LAR costs will be released and deposited in the district treasury (for acquisition of land under LAA 1894) and in the project account for delivery of compensation and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation costs and allowances for income restoration.

9. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

15. The LARP updating can start immediately following detailed design and targeted to be completed by fourth quarter of 2017. Disbursement of compensation will start in early 2018. Except for cases with legal and administrative impediments, compensation payment is expected to be completed by the end of mid 2018 which will allow the commencement of civil works. Monitoring of LARP implementation, emerging LAR issues, DP outreach and grievance redress will continue throughout the subproject implementation.

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

16. NHA is overall responsible for the satisfactory implementation of the LARP. NHA will exercise its functions through Environment Afforestation Land and Social (EALS), in coordination with the Project Management Unit (PMU) which will be created for the implementation of the investment program under the MFF. For day to day oversight and implementation of sub-project works, a PIU will be established under the PMU. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LARU) will be in nested in PIU which will manage LAR tasks at project/subproject level, with support from the safeguards team from the construction supervision consultants (CSC). There will also be Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and DPs Consultation Committees (DPCs) under the institutional arrangements for LARP implementation. The project steering committee in NHA HQ, and LAR coordination committee at PIU level will be established for improved coordination and providing guidance on administrative issues, land acquisition matters, assessment of the impacts and valuation of assets etc. to ensure acquisition of assets and project implementation is consistent with national legal framework and ADB's IR requirements as outlined in the project documents.

11. MONITORING AND REPORTING

17. LARP activities under the subproject will be subject to both internal and external monitoring. The PIU, with support from the CSC will be responsible for internal monitoring of resettlement activities. Quarterly internal monitoring reports by the PIU LAR unit and will be submitted to the PMU, EALS and the ADB.

18. An independent agency or consultant will be engaged to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation. The External Monitoring Agent (EMA) will carry out monitoring of LARP and report monitoring results to NHA and ADB through semi-annual monitoring reports. If significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) to ensure safeguards compliance will be prepared, reviewed and approved by ADB, and disclosed with the DPs.

Attachment-ES-I: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost, or Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC³) either through negotiated settlement⁴ between the NHA and the land owners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA⁵ including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge (CLAS).
		Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARP based on subproject specific situation and DP consultation.
Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss. Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate or as assessed based on income analysis. Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure Any improvements made to a structure by a lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable through apportionment between owner and the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.

³Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

⁴ Negotiated Settlement will be used as first measure to determine the RC and if it is unsuccessful or considered inexpedient then the assessment under LAA provisions will follow

⁵ Compensation under provisions of Section 23 of LAA include fair market value and applicable costs for damages (i.e. costs for severance of land and injurious affect to other property (immoveable or movable) or earning, diminution of profits, and costs of moving residence or place of business, etc). The 15% surcharge is added on top of the calculated compensation amount.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. Right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the structure by the subproject.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to find alternative location comparable to lost location, and Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age)
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (one year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.
4. Trees		Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield for a period required to grow tree to same productivity level; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All DPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will provide logistic support to all eligible DPs in relocation of affected structures whether project based relocation or self-relocation as opted by the DPs. Self-relocation allowance in lump sum equivalent to Rs. 25000 for one time only will paid.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All asset owner/tenant DPs requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential/commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All DPs requiring to relocate their structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a case to case basis, DPs facing loss of residential structures will be entitled for transitional support up to a period of 3 months. The transitional support allowance will be based on officially designated minimum wage rate for the year 2016-17.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land	All land owner/ landuser DPs with land-based livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year in addition to entitled compensation and other income restoration measures.
	Complete loss of commercial structure	All structure owners/ occupier DPs facing business loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All DPs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land based compensation is not possible non-land-based options like built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the DPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial loss of arable land: DPs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing DPs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the DPs.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate and Provision of project based employment to one of the grown household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. or Provision of project based employment or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity.
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, services infrastructure & graveyards.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable DPs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable DPs including those below poverty line, landless and those without legal title to acquired land, elderly, women and children, or indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section, 1 to 7 the vulnerable DPs will be provided with: Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate and other appropriate rehabilitation measures as defined in the LARPs based on income analysis and consultations with DPs. Preference for provision of project based employment. Assistance to access legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard, as feasible and applicable.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
9: Unanticipated Impacts	As and when identified	All DPs facing impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unanticipated impact identified during course of implementation will be immediately reported with corrective actions required.• The compensation provisions/entitlement as defined in section-1-8 above and provided in the LARF will be applicable based on the identified impact.

Attachment --ES--II: LARP Preparation and Implementation Schedule.

Activity	Time line																				
	2017				2018				2019												
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2											
RP Preparation, updating, implementation and redress of grievances																					
A Pahse1: Preparation, review and disclosure of Final LARP																					
Social Impact Assessment	■	■	■																		
Preparation of draft LARP		■	■	■																	
Approval of draft LARP by ADB				■																	
Disclosure of ADB approved LARP				■	■	■	■														
Grievances redress of DPs		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Consultation and information disclosure	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Section 4 under LAA notified and BOR assessed land costs deposited in treasury				■	■	■															
Section 5 and 6 under LAA notified					■	■	■														
Updating the LARP at Final Design				■	■	■															
Updated Draft LARP Approval by ADB								■													
Phase2: Implementation and Monitoring of ADB approved Final LARP																					
A: Institutional Arrangements for LARP Implementation and Monitoring																					
Institutional Arrangements with NHA			■	■	■	■	■														
DPCCs Established				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
Hiring of EMA							■	■	■												
Compensation funds transfer to PIU							■	■	■												
LLA Process completed and Compensation awarded							■	■	■												
Issuance of Notices to DPs for submission of their claims									■	■											
Compensation for Lost assets to DPs										■	■										
Award of Civil Works Contract									■	■											
ROW possession and handling to contractor												■									
B: RP Implementation Monitoring and Reporting																					
Internal Monitoring and submission of QPR to ADB										■		■		■		■		■		■	
Submission of bi-Annual External Monitoring Reports to ADB												■				■					■

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Description of the Subproject

1. The rehabilitation and upgrading of the Ratodero-Shikarpur road section of the N55 Highway is one of the subprojects proposed under Tranche1 of the MFF CAREC Corridor Development Investment Program (CAREC-CDIP) with financial assistance from ADB. The subproject road section starts from Ratodero (start point of M-8) and terminates at Shikarpur. The existing road is 7.3 meter wide single carriageway with a formation width of 13.30 meters. The total length of this section is 43.20 km. An additional carriageway is designed to convert the existing single-lane carriageway into 4-lane dual carriageway. The additional carriageway runs along the existing alignment of the road and most part of the new alignment is located on left side of the existing road except urban areas where both sides widening has been provided to make dual carriageway. A 2.3 km bypass road is proposed and designed at Dakkan town (km 10+450 to km 12+750).

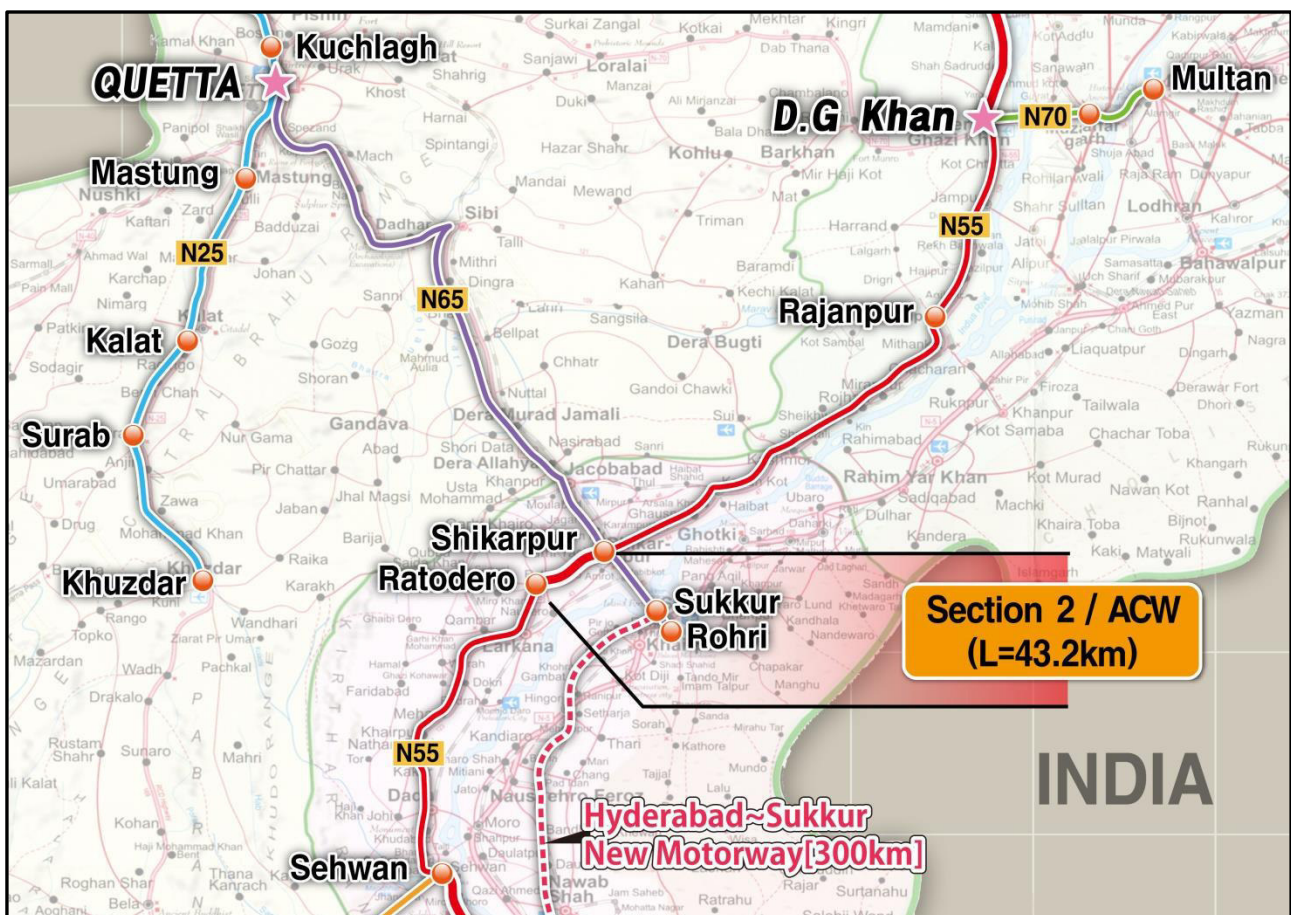


Figure 1: Location Map of Section-2, Ratodero to Shikarpur

B. Extent of Resettlement Issues and Analysis of Alternatives

1. Option-1: No Subproject/Pavement Improvement without Additional Carriageway

2. Without project or if civil works will be limited to pavement improvement without an additional carriageway, the existing road from Ratodero to Shikarpur (part of N-55) will continue to be the main transportation route in the area. The width of this road is 7.3 meter carriageway with 2-3 meter earthen shoulders on each side and is insufficient to cater for the increasing traffic loads. Traffic accidents are a common feature particularly at curves. These traffic accidents are expected to increase with time,

and road conditions are expected to deteriorate without the presence of any extended maintenance program.

3. With this option, there will be no resettlement impacts but it will result in further worsening the present socio-economic environment of the area and increased disturbance to local residents and the road users. The existing single carriageway will be a bottleneck to expected growth of traffic and travelers along this CAREC route and its continued deterioration will deny the investment objectives and socio-economic development in the region. Although this option will not have any IR issues, it will refute sustainable economic development of the area and social uplift of the communities living along the corridor.

2. Option-2: Construction of an Additional Carriageway and 2.3 km Bypass

4. The other option is the construction of an additional carriageway using the existing ROW available with the NHA as having the least LAR impacts and most socio-economically viable option. The existing ROW is between 110 to 132 feet and is considered generally adequate to construct a 7.3 meters additional carriageway along the existing 7.3 meters carriage way. Limited acquisition of private agriculture land will be required to provide horizontal and vertical improvements in the alignment, as well as relocation of residential, commercial and community structures located within the ROW and in the acquired land parcels at different location. Further, construction of a 2.3 km bypass road through new alignment near Dakkan city will require acquisition for 50 m wide strip of ROW for this bypass.

5. Different design options were considered to avoid and minimize the resettlement impacts to maximum possible extent. Particularly, near urban and rural settlements along the road, area specific design solution were incorporated including: a) widening of existing carriageway on each side from center line in urban areas and, b) shifting of additional carriageway on the opposite side of the enroute rural settlement.

6. In urban centers and along rural settlements, widening of the road is proposed on either side from the centerline of exiting carriage way instead of constructing additional carriageway on one side. In rural areas efforts are made to follow the existing ROW width to minimize the acquisition of irrigated agricultural land in areas where geometric improvements are inevitable to ensure road safety. The design included appropriate measures including box culverts and pipe culverts for crossing facilities like irrigation channels on both sides of the acquired ROW enabling land owners to continue cultivating their land on both sides of ROW.

7. Keeping in view the analysis of the alternative options, the construction of an additional carriageway with proposed design solution to minimize the IR impacts stands as a viable option. The cross sections showing proposed additional carriageway on left side of the existing road in rural areas and both side widening through urban settlements are presented below. The typical cross section of Ratodero-Shikarpur alignment is provided as Figure 2 and 3.

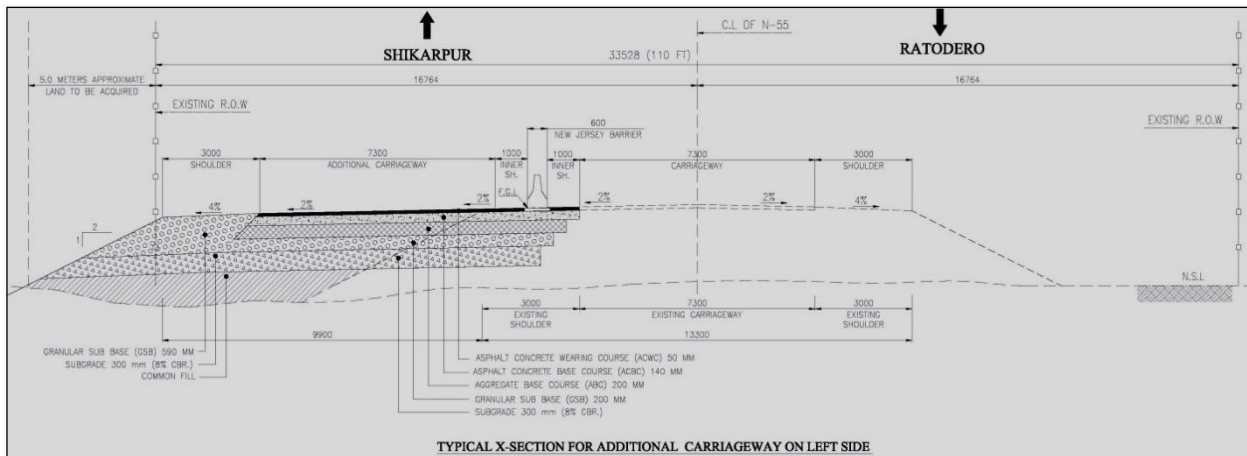


Figure 2: Typical X-section for Additional Carriageway on Left Side

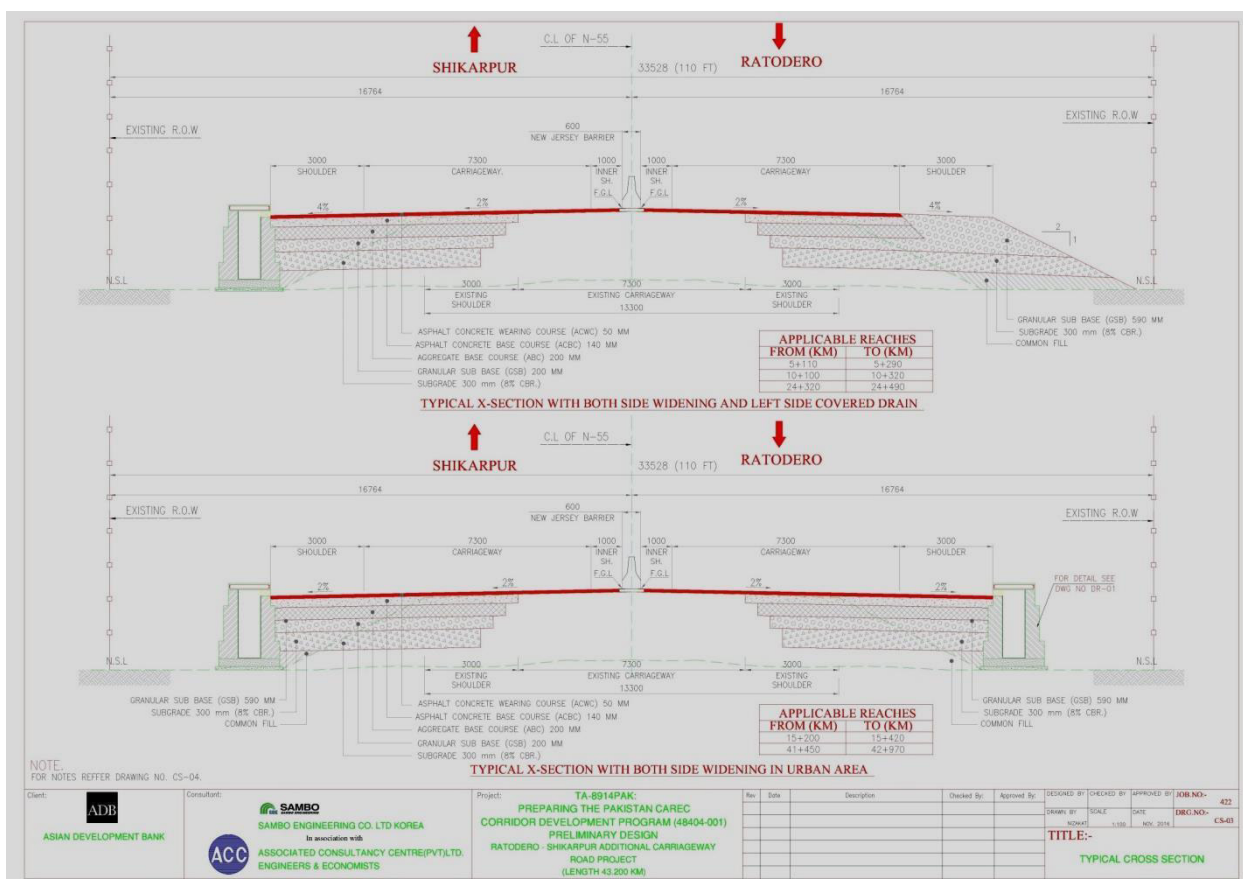


Figure 3: Typical X-section for Showing Both Sides Widening

C. Objectives of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

8. The objectives of this LARP are as under:

- Identify and assess the impacts that implementation of a road subproject would have on the local population and conduct meaningful consultations with the affected and local communities to inform them about the project and its perceived impacts and outcomes;
- Quantify in monetary terms the private and public assets to be acquired for or impacted by the subproject;

- Follow a strategy that would ensure the timely acquisition of assets, payment of compensation and delivery of other benefits to DPs;
- Provide a plan on how the DPs would be involved in the various stages of the subproject, including the implementation of the LARP; and
- Give an overall estimate of the required resources needed to implement the LARP.

9. The LARP is to provide necessary details for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation by identifying (i) the extent of losses; (ii) the policy framework for compensation payments, income restoration, relocation and rehabilitation; (iii) mechanisms for timely disclosure of information to the APs and other stakeholders (iv) institutional arrangement for LARP preparation, implementation and monitoring;(v) grievance redress mechanism and (vi) itemized resettlement budget and staggered implementation schedule to ensure timely implementation of LARP provisions and commencement of civil works subsequently.

D. Sub-project Implementation Conditionalities

10. The appraisal of the MFF and Tranche-1 project is conditional to preparation of draft LARP acceptable to ADB. Implementation of the subproject under Tranche-1 will be conditional to the full implementation of ADB accepted final LARP based on detailed design. So for the subproject, the following LAR-related conditionalities will be adhered to:

- **Civil Works Contract awards:** Conditional on ADB cleared updated/final implementation ready LARP based on detailed design including, updated and final inventory of losses; updated census of DPs entitled for compensation; final itemized LARP budget reflective of compensation rates on replacement cost basis and relocation rehabilitation and income restoration entitlement costs; safeguards management institutional set-up in place; and LARP implementation schedule synchronized with the construction activities.
- **Commencement of civil works:** conditional to confirmation of full implementation of LARP for the subproject including (a) compensation at full replacement cost paid to each displaced person; (b) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided; and (c) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place, for subproject components or sections that are ready to be constructed.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. An Overview

11. The subproject works will follow the existing alignment and ROW. However, it will require acquisition of ROW for the proposed 2.3 km (km 10+450 to km 12+750) Dakkan bypass and for the vertical and horizontal alignment improvements in some sections. In addition, retrieval of ROW land to implement the subproject works will cause resettlement related impacts due to clearance of structures (residential and commercial) encroached into the ROW and restriction of ROW use for agricultural activity.

B. Social Impact Assessment

12. The subproject impacts assessment is conducted based on the preliminary design. The design plan profile was followed to identify the scope of land acquisition and impacted assets falling within the corridor of impact of proposed additional carriageway. All identified impacts within COI were enumerated and measured to determine extent of loss (partial or full) with level of significance, the owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated and interviewed to identify the ownership status and assessment of socio-economic status of the DPs and affected households. DPs, local communities and government officials were consulted on design options and solutions to avoid and minimize the land acquisition and resettlement impacts, determination of assets ownership and status to define eligibility and entitlement accordingly under the LARP provisions. The results of impact assessment including DPs facing loss of their assets, scope of land acquisition with lost assets and compensation eligibility is explained in sections below.

1. Inventory of Losses and Census of DPs

13. The detailed measurement of affected assets and census of DHs were completed in January 2017 and revalidated through an additional survey conducted from 4-13 April 2017 by using a structured questionnaire. Focused group discussions and individual interviews were also conducted to determine assets ownership, design the entitlements and suggest income restoration measures in the LARP.

2. Cut-Off Date

14. The impact survey and the census were completed on 13 April, 2017 which is announced as the cut-off date for compensation eligibility and entitlements under the LARP provisions. Any improvement made to the affected assets or newly constructed assets by the documented owners/occupants or the encroachers/squatters entering into the subproject corridor after the announced cut-off date will not be considered eligible for compensation and other entitlements under the LARP provisions. However, such persons if any, will be given one month advance notice to dismantle the assets established after cut-of date and will be allowed to take their salvaged materials.

C. Subproject Displaced Person Entitled to Compensation

15. All households losing their assets including land and land based assets, structures (residential, commercial or others) either owned or occupied by them or those losing income/livelihood sources and opportunities or access to resources are considered as displaced households (DHs).

16. During the census of 193 DHs with total population of 1411 persons, efforts were made to document the DPs ownership status on affected assets owned or occupied with the objective to determine the DPs entitled for compensation against acquired assets. Accordingly, each DP with land title as per land records or household head occupying the asset located within the existing ROW is considered as DP who is eligible for compensation against each affected asset. Table 1 below

summarizes the number of DPs entitled for compensation with respect to acquired assets under this LARP.

Table 1: Categories and number of DPs

Sr. No.	Category of DPs Losing Assets	No. of DPs
1	Owners of irrigated land	100
3	Owners of residential structures	41
4	Owners of commercial structures	22
5	Business operators renting affected structures	24
6	Kiosk owners	12
Total		199
DPs Facing Multiple Assets Impacts		6
Total DPs excluding Duplications		193

Source: Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

*Total No. or summing up the all categories of DHs and DPs excludes DHHs who have multiple losses.

1. DPs facing major impacts

17. All 41 residential structures located within the subproject ROW will have to be removed to retrieve the ROW limits. This will result in the physical displacement of 300 persons including asset owners and their dependents living with them. Another 70 DPs who will lose 10% or more of their productive asset i.e. arable land or commercial structure will face economic displacement. These include 52 DPs losing commercial structure and 18 landowners losing 10% or more loss of their productive asset. In total project will result in physical and economic displacement of 370 persons. Table below summarizes the DPs facing major IR impacts including physical and economic displacement.

Table 2: No. of DPs facing major physical or economic displacement

S. No.	Impact category	Asset Owner DPs	Extent of Lost asset	Persons with significant ⁶ Impacts	Remarks
1.	Residential Structures (41) and Residential land (12.36 marla)	41 owners	Full ⁷ .	300	Loss of 18 residential structures owned/occupied by 18 DPs (14 owners and 4 renters) will result in physical displacement of all dependents living with the structure owners.
2.	Commercial Structure (38) i.e 25 fixed structures and 13 movable kiosks	28 owners	Full	52	28 DPs losing shops (11 shops, 5 restaurants, and 12 kiosks) and 24 renter operators of affected shops/kiosks will be economically displaced.
		24 renters			
		6	Less than 10%	0	Green belt of 6 filling stations along the road affected without any impact to the functional units.

⁶ Refer to footnote 5 above.

⁷ The structures are mostly within the existing NHA owned ROW and will be fully affected.

S. No.	Impact category	Asset Owner DPs	Extent of Lost asset	Persons with significant ⁶ Impacts	Remarks
3.	Irrigated Agricultural land and crops/trees. (79.89 Acres)	100	More than 10%	18	Out of 100 DPs 18, will lose more than 10% of their productive land and cropped area while 82 DPs will lose less than 10% of their assets and cropped area.
4.	Cropped area (14.04 Acres)	100	-	-	Same as reported above
5	Tree losses	8	-	-	Same as reported above
	Total	193*		370**	
<p>* The DPs facing multiple impacts are counted once and the DPs for crops and trees are same as the DPs losing land and thus are not counted in the total.</p> <p>** All persons living in affected residential structures, the commercial structure owner or operator DPs and the DPs in land category with loss of 10% or more irrigated agricultural land are considered significantly affected persons under this LARP.</p>					

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

D. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. Proposed ROW and Potential Impacts of the Subproject

18. The average ROW width required to construct an additional carriageway with 7.3 meter pavement width and 3 meter outer and inner shoulders is 20 meters which can be accommodated within the existing ROW. However, in stretches where existing road alignment will not be followed due to geometrical design improvements required at selected sharp curves, an additional ROW will be required.

19. Construction of additional carriageway will follow the existing alignment and ROW limits except in sections where the geometric improvements are proposed to improve curves or embankment slope required additional land stripe along the existing ROW. This additional land strip to be acquired along existing ROW will be subject to geometric improvements and depending on embankment height and the tentative fill slope. Likewise, a bypass road from RD10+450 to RD 12+750 near Dakkan urban stretches is proposed in order to minimize the impacts on built-up properties along the road. Construction of the 2.32 km long bypass will require acquisition of ROW (50 meter wide) land through the irrigated flatland scape.

2. Land Acquisition for the Proposed ROW

20. The subproject will acquire 79.89 acres of irrigated agriculture land (48.98 acres for additional carriageway and 30.91 acres for the Dakkan bypass) owned by 100 DPs with land title as shown in Table 3 and detailed in Annex-I. No sharecroppers/ tenants were identified among them during the census of DPs.

Table 3: Summary of Affected Irrigated Land

	Land type	Affected Land (Acres)	DPs
Additional carriageway	Irrigated land	48.98	87
Bypass	Irrigated land	30.91	13
Total		79.89	100

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

21. The subproject will also require 12.36 Marla of residential land owned by 15 titled DPs on permanent basis in the subproject area for the additional carriageway. Table 4 highlights the areas involving land acquisition and detailed in Annex-II.

Table 4: Summary of Residential Affected Land

Road Segment	Land Type	Affected Land (Marla)	DPs
Additional Carriageway	Residential Land	12.36	15
	Commercial land	0	0
Total		12.36	15

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

3. Loss of Standing Crops

22. About 100 titled landowners will be losing their productive arable land as a result of the subproject intervention. Most of these affected land owners had also encroached into and cultivated the adjoining ROW limits. The inventory of losses revealed that 80.63 acres⁸ of cropped area (49.72 acres acquired land for additional carriageway and 30.91 acres for Dakkan bypass) will be affected. Conventionally, two seasonal crops i.e. Wheat in Rabi season (winter season) and Paddy in Khari season (summer season) are grown in the subproject area. At the time of impact assessment (January- February), wheat crop was grown in the acquired land. It will be followed with the cultivation of paddy crop. The affected cropped area is summarized in Table 5 below and details of the affected cropped area are provided in Annex-III. Based on identified impacted area and conventional cropping pattern the yearly crop losses based on grown crop (at the time of assessment) and the following seasonal crop will be determined and crops grown on 80.63 acres of acquired land will be compensated under LARP provisions.

Table 5: Affected Cropped Area and DPs

Additional Carriageway		Bypass		Total	
Cropped Area (Acres)	No. of DPs	Cropped Area (Acres)	No. of DPs	Cropped Area (Acres)	No. of DPs
49.72 ⁹	87	30.91	13	80.63	100

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

4. Loss of Trees

23. The trees are scarcely grown in the subproject area and along the project road ROW limits. During the impact assessment no fruit trees were identified. The inventory of losses recorded 373

⁸ The acquired private land is 79.89 acres while loss of cropped area is slightly higher because the ROW land (0.74 acre) along the existing carriageway is encroached by adjoining land owners for cultivation purposes.

⁹Refer foot note 3 above 0.74 acre are encroached cropped area within ROW.

non-fruit (timber wood) trees owned by 8 titled DPs that will be removed from the ROW and which will be compensated under the LARP provisions. The Taluka-wise information in respect of number and ownership of trees by type are summarized in Table 6 below and detailed in Annex-IV.

Table 6: Affected Trees

	Affected Trees	No. of DPs
Irrigated Land Carriageway	361	6
Irrigated Land Bypass	0	0
Residential Land	12	2
Total	373	8

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

5. Loss of Private Structures

24. The project affected structures include residential and commercial structures that are extended into the NHA owned ROW limits by the adjoining land/structure owners. A total of 41 DPs (15 land titled and 26 non-titled DPs) will lose their residential structures of different type, size and dimensions. For the purpose of compensation calculation the structures are documented with construction type and affected area. Impact analysis reflected that total affected covered area of impacted structures is 31672.75 square feet (sq.ft). In addition, 433 running feet (rft.) of the boundary walls belong to 10 DPs will also be affected. All identified impacted structures will be fully dislocated to clear the ROW limits and will be compensated in their entirety. All 41 residential structures within the impact corridor of the additional carriageway are explained in Table 7 below and detailed in Annex-V.

Table 7: Detail of Affected Residential Structures

Description	Type of structures	Number of structures	Total Affected Covered Area (ft ²)
Residential Structures falling in Additional Carriageway	Semi-Pucca	20	18794.75
	Pucca	21	12878.00
Total of both types of Structures		41	31,672.75
Boundary Walls		-	433 rft.

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

25. The subproject will also impact 25 commercial structures permanently including 14 shops, 5 road side restaurants, 6 sign logo and green belts of six petrol pumps which are owned by 22 DPs (non-titled DPs). The subproject will require relocation of 13 kiosks (movable structures) owned by 12 DPs. The table below summarizes the different types of affected commercial structures with affected area calculated in square feet. Chainage-wise and taluk-wise detail of affected structures are provided in Annex-VI to Annex-VIII.

Table 8: Detail of Affected Commercial Structures

Sr. No.	Description	Commercial Structure Type	Total No. of Affected Structures	Total affected Area
1	Impacted Permanent structures due to Additional Carriageway	Shops	14	2760 (ft ²)
		Restaurants i) Katcha	1	616 (ft ²)

Sr. No.	Description	Commercial Structure Type	Total No. of Affected Structures	Total affected Area
		ii) Pacca	4	2960 (ft ²)
2	Impacted Movable structures due to Additional Carriageway	Kiosk/ thatch sheds	13	-
		Filling station Logo and greenbelt	6	1,700 rft

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

6. Loss of Community and Public Structures

26. The subproject will also impact 4 mosques. Around 96 electric poles and one pylon will also be affected. The list of the affected public assets is provided in the Table 9.

Table 9: Community Structures and Public Utilities

Sr. .No.	Types of Structures	Number	Affected Area (ft ²)
1	Mosque	4	3,530.00
2	Electric Poles	96	-
3	Pylon	1	-

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

27. The mosques are constructed along the road in ROW by the adjoining land owners for providing prayer places to the passersby. As per preliminary design, all mosques will be fully demolished and relocated due to subproject works because construction of an additional carriageway will leave no space to reconstruct or relocate these structures at same location in the NHA owned ROW. As these structures are constructed in NHA's ROW, hence compensation will be limited to the structures at replacement cost basis. The community will relocate and reconstruct these religious structures in adjoining private land but outside the ROW limits. These mosques are permanent structures with constructed prayer halls. During consultations the mosques representatives and local communities were explained on project design and relocation options for the mosques were discussed. It was explained that efforts will be ensured to avoid/minimize the impacts on the mosques to the possible extent at detailed design stage. In case, avoidance is not possible, the community will be engaged for providing alternate land nearby and agree on a timeframe for relocation of the mosques timely and amicably during updating of the draft LARP. For continued and uninterrupted access for religious activities, existing structures will not be removed until replacement structures are constructed at new places.

28. For the relocation of utilities, the electric pole and pylons, the NHA will coordinated with the respective electric supply company and shall deposit assessed relocation cost with the electric supply company for relocating the utilities. Although the utilities relocation cost will be borne through the project civil works costs, however, to safeguard timely relocation and reinstallation of electric supplies and other utilities the assessment is made to provide an indicative cost in the LARP budget.

7. Loss of Income

29. The loss of identified commercial structures and kiosks will result in business/income loss of structure owners as well as rented business operators in affected structures. The 24 impacted commercial structures (18 shops and restaurants and 6 kiosks) are being operated by 24 business operators who rent these structures who also stand to lose their business. Thus the total number of DPs losing livelihood is 52, including 28 structure owners (owners of shops, restaurants and kiosks) and 24 renter business operators. The impact on logo and green belt of 6 filling stations (petrol pumps)

will have no impact on their business, and so are not counted as DPs losing income. Table 10 provides details of DPs losing due to loss of commercial structures.

Table 10: No. of DPs Losing Income by Commercial Structure Type

Sr. No.	Commercial Structure type	Number of DPs facing loss of income source		
		Owners	Renter operators	Total
1	Shops	11	13	24
2	Restaurants	5	5	10
3	Movable structures i.e. Kiosk/ thatch sheds)	12	6	18
	Total	28	24	52

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

8. Impact on Indigenous People

30. Screening of the subproject confirmed that no IP groups as defined in ADB SPS 2009 live in the subproject area. Therefore, the Indigenous Peoples Safeguards of the SPS (2009) are not triggered.

9. Impact on Vulnerable People

31. The displaced poor and other marginal groups also disproportionately affected by land acquisition including landless and those without legal title to land, elderly, disabled and female headed households are termed as vulnerable. The census identified 22 vulnerable households. These include one household with a disabled household head, eight female headed households and 13 households with income below the Official Poverty Line (OPL), national. These vulnerable DPs will be entitled for special assistance (vulnerability allowance) to ensure their living standard is restored if not improved. The list of vulnerable DHs and compensation amount is shown as **Annex-XVIII**. The affected household facing loss of residential and commercial structures, that through an assessment of vulnerability, identified encroaches within the ROW are not found to be vulnerable given their exiting titled land and the census of DHs confirmed their income above officially designated poverty line and none of them face other vulnerability factors i.e disabled, elderly or female headed household. However, additional verification of vulnerability will be done upon completion of detailed design.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND DP PROFILE

A. Data Collection Methods

32. This LARP has been prepared based on a census of DHs, inventory of losses in terms of land, structures, trees and other assets, and consultations with DPs and other stakeholders.

1. Census

33. The purpose of the census was to: (i) register the owners/occupiers of affected assets and determine who the potentially displaced/affected persons are; (ii) collect demographic profile and assess their socio-economic level and income/livelihood sources; and (iii) prepare inventory of lost assets with link to the DPs; (iv) collect gender disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural conditions of DPs. The census covered 100% of displaced households.

34. The census questionnaire included sections on DHs' profile including sections on demographic and socio-economic characteristics (family type and size (gender disaggregated), ethnicity, literacy status (gender disaggregated), household income level with income sources and vulnerability status in terms of poverty, disability and gender of household etc.). It also includes a section on household property with asset ownership status (land and land based assets) and project affected assets with its ownership. The census also inquired into the compensation preferences and expectations of each DH.

35. Five male and five female enumerators, with experience in field surveys for other projects were selected for data collection. Enumerators were provided training before the start of data collection. Data collection was carried out under the supervision of the resettlement specialists in the field to assist the enumerators and for quality assurance. Data collection was completed on 13 April, 2017.

2. Detailed Measurement Survey

36. Census of was followed by Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), as per preliminary design, by using pre-structured questionnaire to enumerate the losses. The DMS was carried out with participation of DPs for identifying and providing the measurement of the exact dimensions and quantities and valuation of all affected assets. The information on and documentation of impacts on land, (residential/commercial and agricultural etc.), structures/buildings (residential and commercial), communal/public or cultural/religious facilities, crops, trees and business incomes and wages, are the basis of the impacts assessment and finalization of inventory of loss included in the LARP. The compensation cost of lost assets (houses and structures) is determined through precise measurement of affected structure, its construction type, quality and materials used with the labour costs for construction of new structure of similar type and dimension to ensure that the compensation is reflective to the full replacement cost.

37. The exact size, type, and quality of each asset (land, structures or other assets appended to land) with quantum of impacted/acquired part thereof with ownership title, type and use were determined and inventory of losses were finalized by the resettlement experts and design engineers of the Preliminary Design Consultants. Income losses due to affected business or livelihood sources including employment loss have been determined either based on official records, including tax records and accounts if available or through consultative process with the DPs. Agriculture based income losses were assessed by measuring the lost cropped area of all applicable crop types and trees fruit or timber wood.

38. The detailed measurement survey (DMS) of impacted assets (land, structures, crops and tree) linked to the DPs of the subproject was undertaken with the assistance of the following instruments:

- Examination of engineering drawings;
- Land acquisition Utility folders;
- Socio-economic and Census Survey;
- Discussions and consultations with DPs, and
- Field surveys and on the spot measurement of affected assets.

39. This data gathering and the assessment process included identification and measurement of acquired land with land type, use and ownership status, affected structures, crops, trees and other assets including water resource infrastructure.

B. Socio-economic Information of the Subproject Corridor

40. The socioeconomic information is based on the socioeconomic analysis of the subproject area. Information has been obtained from the available secondary sources, field surveys and census of displaced persons in the subproject area, consultations with the stakeholders; and information obtained through visits to the government departments and other agencies.

1. Description of the Subproject Area

41. The proposed additional carriageway starts from Ratodero (near start point of M-8) and leads up to Shikarpur at a distance of 44 km. Main population centers in Talukas are located alongside the subproject road are Ratodero, Dakkan, Teharri, Garhi Yasin, Khanpur, Kiran Sharif, Lakhi and Shikarpur are major inhabited areas in this section.

42. Shikarpur district borders Larkana, Jacobabad, Khairpur and Sukkur. The N-55 intersects the city of Shikarpur making it the junction point of 4 provinces. Shikarpur is important for its industrial and commercial products. Sindh Fine Textile Mill, Asif Seven-up Factory and Mehran Vegetable Ghee Industries are important industrial units in close proximity of the subproject road. Besides, there are 20 rice husking mills, 2 engineering works, 2 and agricultural implements manufacturing works. Shikarpur is also famous for its cottage industry particularly pickles and folk embroidery.

43. The district is irrigated by canals which take off from Sukkur and Guddu barrages. Most part of the area is irrigated by Guddu barrage through its canals viz. Choi, Sindhwah and Begari. However, taluka Garhi Yasin and part of Taluka Lakhi Ghulam Shah is irrigated through Khirthar canal which take off from Sukkur barrage. Shikarpur and Dadu are mainly rice growing areas. The main crops during 'Rabi' are wheat, barley, gram, pulses. The main crops during 'Kharif' are rice, sugarcane, cotton, jowar etc.

a Administrative and Socio-political Setup

44. District Shikarpur is divided in four administrative units, called talukas, namely Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin, Lakhi, and Khanpur. Overall the city is divided among seven urban localities (one municipal and six other to town committees), and 33 Union Councils.

45. Like other districts in the country under the present government arrangement, the deputy commissioner is in overall charge of the district administration. The deputy commissioner coordinates with executive district officers (EDOs), who heads each of the twelve district offices including district officer (Revenue). The DO (Revenue) directly looks after the matters of the DDO (Revenue) offices at tehsil level. Each tehsil (sub-division) has a revenue setup consisting of tapedar and naib tehsildar, who have a number of qanugo under each. Each qanugo looks after the work of several tapedar of his circle. The tapedar stay in their villages and maintain an updated land record of their dehs. The

people's participation in the political process is ensured through the elected institutions of a district council, taluka councils and union councils.

b Population and Ethnic Groups

46. The district is spread over an area of 2,640 km². As per the national census reports of 1998, the total population of district Shikarpur is 880,438 out of which around 52% (456589) is male, and around 48% (423849) is female. The overall literacy rate of Shikarpur District is 50% and female literacy rate is 29% (rural 20% female) according to the PSLM survey (2010-2011).

47. The majority of the population is Muslim. Ethnically, they can be divided into three major groups Samats, Baloch and Pathans. The main ethnic/caste groups located in the subproject area are Bhutta, Soomro, Shaikh Abro, Memon, Syed and Baloch. The Baloch are scattered and settled in various parts of the district. They consist of Jatoi, Pitafi, Jahkrani, Khosa and Gabol tribes. The Pathan are settled in large number in Shikarpur and divided into Durrani and Kakar tribes. The predominant first language is Sindhi followed by Saraiki, Balochi, Urdu and Punjabi.

c Family Life

48. Mostly nuclear and extended families live in a shared house and share all productive resources such as land, crops, trees and cattle. The internal domestic management and arrangements are in the hands of the oldest men of the family. The external matters are dealt by the male head of the household.

d Housing and Construction material used

49. About 1.69% of the surveyed DHs live in katcha houses. Majority (67.8%) live in pucca houses. The remaining 30.51% had semi-pucca houses. Hand pumps and wells are used for source of drinking water. The major source of lighting is electricity, while for cooking purposes fuel wood followed by LPG are commonly used.

e Settlement Pattern

50. The subproject area shows an asymmetrical settlement pattern generally fragmented in the form of small settlements locally named as goths. These goths are spread all over in the subproject area. The Goth is usually inhabited by close kins or smaller segments of a community which is locally known as paro (plural para). Some of the smaller goths are just single paro settlements, while the bigger ones can have several para. These several goths of various sizes constitute a deh. (village/revenue estate), is the basic administrative and revenue unit in rural Sindh.

51. The strong tendency of fragmentation of settlements along kinship lines and groupings into smaller goths and para are mainly to acquire a stronger sense of identity and political power. This sense is also driven by the desire and ability of kinship groups to acquire relative autonomy from their more powerful neighbors.

f Conflicts Resolution Mechanism and Laws

52. In the subproject corridor, informal arbitration (faislo) is considered as the final and the integral part of traditional local conflict resolution mechanism. The conflict resolution process begins when each kinship and caste group in a village used to resolve conflict through mutual dialogue at traditional guest house of kinship (otaq). Issues like land disputes used to get settled amicably within the kinship group. But the system has been loosening its importance due to influence of big landlords and misuse of the system.

53. The poor villagers and tenants avoid getting involved into the matters of court or the police. Their first court of appeal is their elders of the kinship group or village neighbourhood. If things could not get settled there, they then resort to the third neutral party from within the village usually spiritual leader (sayed). If the conflict could not get resolved even there, then the landlord (wadera) of the village is resorted. Landlord is the one who inherits from ruling ancestors' traditional authority to control or rule over the village or the closely knit cluster of village. Only after landlord is unable to come up with any solution then the litigations are filed in the court of law. Hence, peasants try to avoid litigating against each other as much as possible.

C. Socio-economic Profile of DPs

54. The assessment of social impact on the people, who are going to be affected with respect to their place of living, livelihood/otherwise is an important exercise in the subproject planning and designing. As per SPS requirements, a socio-economic and census survey was carried out to develop a socio-economic profile of the DPs along the proposed alignment. Census was carried out for all displaced households which is the basis for socio-economic profile of the DPs and is used to define the entitlements for relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration for the DPs in general and the vulnerable in particular. The survey focused on the following features of the sample population:

- Demographic characteristics
- Education and literacy
- Nature of business / occupation
- Income from primary and secondary sources
- Women role in socio–economic life

1. Household Size and Age Composition

55. A total 193 households were surveyed for the census to get information on socio-economic profile and demographic details of the affected households at the preliminary stage. The house hold composition Data for each affected household has been further segregated and analyzed in terms of male & female population. Males comprise 57.1% of the members of the DHs. The reason for this difference might be the masking details about female household members or excluding married daughters during the census survey. The total persons living in the surveyed DHs are 1411. Average household size is 7.3, which is higher than overall district average, which is 5.9.

56. DHs members who are below 15 years is 24.1%. Those between 16 years to 25 years comprise 21.5%. DHs members who are 16-45 years old comprise about 57.1%. Details on the gender-segregated age composition has been provided in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Age and Gender Profile of DHs

S. No.	Age Group	Both Sexes	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
1	1-15	340	24.1	182	12.9	166	11.8
2	16-25	303	21.5	156	11.1	138	9.8
3	26-35	272	19.3	145	10.3	110	7.8
4	36-45	231	16.4	126	8.9	65	4.6
5	46-55	208	14.7	147	10.4	75	5.3
6	56-65	57	4.0	50	3.5	51	3.6

S. No.	Age Group	Both Sexes	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
		1,411	100	806	57.1	605	42.9

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

2. Literacy and Education

57. Data revealed that 44.9% of the members of the DHs is illiterate. Of the total, 35.6% male and 57.2% female are illiterate. About 55.1% population of in the subproject villages are educated which is little below in comparison the national average. The female literacy rate is just 42.8%%. Education status among the DPs has been recorded in the below Table 12.

Table 12: Educational Status

Gender	Literacy status of population age 10 years and above							
	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Inter- mediate	BA	MA & above	Total
Male	258	151	79	56	71	65	45	725
Female	312	161	29	25	6	5	7	545
Both Sex	570	312	108	81	77	70	52	1270
Percentage								
Male	35.6%	20.8%	10.9%	7.7%	9.8%	9.0%	6.2%	100.0%
Female	57.2%	29.5%	5.3%	4.6%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	100.0%
Both Sex	44.9%	24.6%	8.5%	6.4%	6.1%	5.5%	4.1%	100.0%

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

3. Occupation Pattern

58. Many DHs are involved in more than one occupation. The survey result reveals that DHs are primarily engaged in farming, labor, business, and service sectors. Around 38.3% of DHs are engaged in farming & cultivation related sector; DHs engaged in labor works are 15.0%. Around 30% of DHs are engaged in business. The remaining 9.8% of the DHs are employed in the service sector. Large number of households engaged in cultivation and business is not very surprising factor since the households surveyed are close to Indus Highway and people having frontage to road has setup shop & small business for livelihood. Most inhabitants in the subproject area are peasant farmers and dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Details are provided in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Occupational Status

S. No.	Profession	Number of DHs	(%)
1	Farming	74	38.3
2	Wage labour	29	15.0
3	Small business	58	30.1
4	Service Sector	19	9.8
5	Government service	13	6.7
Total		193	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

4. Average Landholdings

59. Among the 100 landowners who are losing agricultural land, 67.8% have landholding up to 5 acres, 16.1% have between 6 to 10 acres, 2.3% have between 11 to 15 acres, and 4.6% of the landowners have between 16 to 20 acres. Another 9.2% have more than 20 acres. Table 14 shows the landholdings status of the the 100 landowners losing agricultural land.

Table 14: Displaced Landowners' Land Holding Size

S. No	Land (Acres)	Carriageway		Dakkan Bypass		Total	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1	1-5	59	67.8	3	23.1	62	62.0
2	6-10	14	16.1	6	46.2	20	20.0
3	11-15	2	2.3	2	15.4	4	4.0
4	16-20	4	4.6	1	7.7	5	5.0
5	20+	8	9.2	1	7.7	9	9.0
Total		87	100	13	100	100	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

5. Income Level and Poverty

60. To find out and understand the poverty level among the DHs living along the subproject corridor, details about the income was collected as part of the census. The income level of the surveyed DHs was grouped in five ranges from less than Rs. 10,000 per month to more than Rs. 50,000 per month. Around 3.6% of DHs are having monthly income of rupees 10000 or less. Another, 21.8% of the DHs earn between rupees 10,000 to 20,000 per month, 21.8% DHs earn between rupees 20001 to 30000 per month and only 33.7% DHs have income of rupees 50,000 or above. Thirteen DHs earn less than rupees 15,000 per month with their per capita monthly income equal to or less than inflation adjusted (computed) National Poverty Line which was around Rs 3294¹⁰ for the year 2016 and are considered vulnerable. Special attention is given to these households. Details on the DHs' monthly income are presented in Table 15 below.

Table 15: Monthly Income Status of DHs

No.	Monthly Income (in Rupees)	Number	(%)
1	<10000	7	3.63
2	10000-20000	24	21.76
3	20001-30000	42	21.76
4	30001-40000	18	9.33
5	40001-50000	37	19.17
6	50000+	65	33.68
Total		193	100

¹⁰ Poverty and Vulnerability estimates: Pakistan, 2016 by Social policy and Development Centre. .RR 99.

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

D. Status of Women

61. The socio economic profile of the DPs revealed significant gender gap in literacy and access to basic infrastructure. Low awareness level coupled with insignificant role in decision making at household and community level further poses constraints for women and other vulnerable groups to access the opportunities created by the project equitably.

62. The subproject is also likely to have differential impact on women and other vulnerable groups. Due to disturbance in production systems, reduction in assets like land and livestock, women and marginalized vulnerable groups may have to face additional challenge of running a household on limited income and resources.

E. Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure

63. As far as access to social amenities is concerned, almost all the respondents had electricity in their houses, whereas 52% have facility for water supply. Local health and education facilities are within one to two kilometers. Health facilities used by the DHs varied from a local clinic, dispensary, public or a private hospital. However, the quality of overall social services was reported to be very poor. Other facilities, like post office and bank are within 5 to 10 km. The adjoining villages along the subproject area are well connected with the road network through both link and main roads.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure strategy (CPID)

64. Consultations, participation and information disclosure (CPID) is an integral part of IR planning and LARP preparation and implementation strategy for the subproject with LAR impacts. CPID is an ongoing process that: (i) begins in the subproject preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information in manner readily accessible and understandable to affected people; (iii) enables to document and address the concerns of stakeholders including DPs; iv) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion and 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 DPs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. Consultation is carried out in a manner commensurate with social fabric of the subproject area and the impacts on affected communities.

65. As part of CPID, meaningful consultations are carried out particularly with affected persons, beneficiaries and other key stakeholders during preliminary design surveys and as part of preparation of draft LARP of the subproject. Subproject specific stakeholders have been identified through the initial social impact assessment of the subproject and stakeholder consultations and information dissemination was carried out during the preparation of the subproject through community meetings, focus group discussions and interviews of key informants for recording their views, concerns and recommend actions for the subproject preparation and implementation. The recommended actions are embedded in the subproject design and preparation of this draft LARP.

B. Identification of Subproject Stakeholders

66. The main project stakeholders identified are DPs, who reside or own businesses or cultivate land within the impact corridor of proposed Additional carriageway and proposed Dakan By-pass. Other stakeholders identified included the big and small land owners, business community along the project corridor, encroachers, road users, CBOs/NGOs, students, general public and various government departments. All these stakeholders have different types of stakes according to their interests and involvements in various aspects of the subproject. The consultant contacted with all the stakeholders and shared their views and concerns with the implementation of the project.

C. Approach for the Consultation and Information Disseminated

67. Public information and consultation was carried out during the project preparation stage in the form of public meeting, focus group discussion, in-depth interviews and individual consultations. The consultation process ensured that the likely DPs, local community and other stakeholders were informed in advance, and allowed to participate actively and consulted. This served to explain project objectives and scope, provide an opportunity to the locals and DPs to participate in LARP planning and implementation and reduce the insecurity among local community and DPs. Following approach was used to carry out the public consultations process.

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

68. The public consultation and information disclosure sessions were carried out to inform the DPs about land acquisition and resettlement requirements, impact assessment, valuation and compensation mechanism, eligibility and entitlement criteria etc. and record their concerns and views. Following issues were discussed & disclosed to the DPs during the consultation meetings:

- Introduction of the subproject, various components, its activities and impacts;
- Description of land acquisition process and approval of land prices;
- Description of entitlement matrix developed for the DPs
- Description of provisions made for the DPs in the LARP;
- Description of criteria of evaluation of land and trees;
- Basis for determining the rates of land, trees and other infrastructure;
- Compensation framework proposed for the DPs
- Compensation criteria to be followed for the payment to the DPs;
- Grievances redress procedures;
- Discuss overall land acquisition and resettlement related impacts of the project; and
- Needs, priorities and reactions of the DPs regarding the proposed Project.

D. Consultation with the Stakeholders

69. In order to meet the criteria of meaningful consultation process, the consultation sessions with all stakeholders including people likely to have potential impacts were initially carried out during the month of January and February at preliminary design stage. A final round of consultation was held from 04 April to 08 April, 2017 at selected settlements along the project road section. These consultative meetings, scoping sessions and focused group discussions were held to learn about the views and concerns of the public on the proposed development works. The concerns raised by the stakeholders were considered in project design, assessment and valuation of impacts, develop entitlement provisions and suggest remedial measures in the resettlement plan for restoring living standard of the DPs. The Deh-wise consultation summary is annexed in the LARP as Annex-IX.

E. Summary of Concerns Raised by the DPs

70. All DPs were interested in this road project and willing to provide all requisite land for the construction of an additional carriageway and by pass required for this road. The DPs were willing to provide all cooperation in planning and implementation of the project however, they were bit concerned about asset valuation and timely delivery of compensation. The construction of the Shikarpur bypass is also appreciated which will lead to avoid urban settlement and densely populated area along the existing road. This bypass will also shorten the travel time and cost. The consultation with men and women were convened separately by the Resettlement specialists and social mobilizers.

71. Consultative meetings and group discussion meetings with males were held at village Gopang, Kiran Sharif, Lakhi Town, Khanpur, Garhi Yasin, Teharri, Dakkan Bypass and Ratodero in which, they participated actively and showed their support for the subproject. Table 16 provides a summary of the meetings held with respect to date, venue and stakeholder participation.

Table 16: Summary Consultation with Men

S. No.	Village	Date	No of Participant
1	Village Gopang, Near Micro Tower	4/4/2017	12
2	Kiran Sharif	4/4/2017	23
3	Lakhi Town	5/4/2017	20
4	Khanpur	5/4/2017	11
5	Ghari Yasin	6/4/2017	7
6	Teharri	6/4/17	8
7	Dakkan Bypass	8/0417	25
8	Ratodero	8/04/17	18

72. The major concerns raised during the consultation are i) adequacy and timely payment of compensation, ii) employment opportunity for local population during construction activities, ii) uninterrupted access to the resources with safe and free mobility of locals especially women and children to do the rituals, iii) road safety measures to be taken during construction activities etc. Local community response regarding project perception and resettlement related matters are summarized below:

Table 17: Summary of Concerns and Responses

S. No.	Concerns	Responses
1.	The compensation for the affected irrigated land, crops and trees should be fair and timely.	The land and other assets will be compensated on replacement cost basis. In case of land acquisition, besides compensation rate determined by the land revenue authorities/BOR compulsory land acquisition surcharge @ 15 % of BOR assessed land cost will be paid as solatium. For crops payment will be made for two seasons on gross and net product value based on market prices of the produce. For shade trees based on their size or timber rate at market price.
2.	Adequate safety measures should be provided such as speed breaks, signage's etc. near inhabited areas to avoid accidents.	The road safety measure like road side signage and speed regulations have been considered in design. The highway and motorway police will be mobilized for proper implementation of traffic regulations. Further, the concerns and views of local will be shared with Road Safety Expert for their consideration during detailed design.
3.	Road should be widened from both side of the existing RoW to minimize loss of houses and shops.	The efforts have been ensured to minimize the impacts and near settlements instead of constructing additional carriageway, both sides widening of existing road is proposed in the preliminary design. Accordingly, the impact assessment is done and all affected structure will be compensated on replacement cost. Further, these concerns will be shared with NHA for making sure the detailed design consultants take requisite actions to further minimize the impact if possible.

S. No.	Concerns	Responses
4.	The structures which are affected due to subproject should be fully compensated. The business of the people should not be affected due to subproject activities.	Most of the shops are built on the encroached land within the NHA owned ROW and will require relocation. All affected structure will be compensated in entirety and compensation package will include structure compensation plus rehabilitation allowances as per impact nature and significance already disclosed.
5.	Local skilled and unskilled labor should be employed in the project works.	Employment opportunities will be created during construction. The bidding documents will include provisions for engaging local labour and the contractors will be made responsible to provide jobs to the locals on priority basis.
6.	Crossings and underpasses should be built for livestock at suitable locations along the road.	Adequate number of culverts and under passes will be included in the design for ensuring uninterrupted water supplies and drainage across the road. The project design team will be requested to ensure such culverts and under passes locations are finalized in consultation with local community during detailed design stage.
7.	Crossings for school children in the close vicinity should be provided.	For security and safety of children near school locations, proper safety measures will be incorporated in the design. However, the concerns will be shared with the NHA Planning and Design Team to ensure the community concerns are considered during detailed design stage.
8.	Avoid relocating / dismantling mosques and graves	The graves will not be affected. To the extent possible dismantling mosques will be avoided. In worst case scenario, if mosques are unavoidable, these will be compensated on full replacement cost basis to ensure replacement mosques could be rebuilt at same location or nearby. The existing mosques will be kept intact at site until replacement structures are ready to ensure uninterrupted service for locals and passer byes.
9.	Demolishing of community crossings will lose connectivity to their houses and existing road side business.	These community crossings will be rebuilt at the project cost.
10.	Title less affected persons will not be given compensation.	Non-titled affected persons will be compensated for their all lost assets except land, in accordance with SPS requirements. In addition they will be paid resettlement and rehabilitation costs to ensure that they can restore their livelihood and are not worse-off due to project implementation.

F. Women Involvement in the Consultation Process

73. Two formal meetings at Village Gopang Village and Ghari Yasin were held with the women, in which they participated actively and showed their support for the subproject. Table 18 provides a summary of the meetings held with respect to date, venue and number of participants.

Table 18: Summary of Consultations with Women

Deh	Date	Persons
Gopang	24/1/17	18
Ghari Yasin	24/1/17	23

Total		41
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1. Women Concerns about the subproject

74. Majority of the women were aware about the subproject and were informed about the subproject details including affected land and compensation to be received. The following concerns were shared by the women.

- Waiting room/bus stop for ladies should be provided.
- Residential houses should not be affected.
- Proper and timely compensation of the lost assets must be provided. Passage/ crossing at different locations along the road should not be stopped during civil works of the road construction.

75. During consultations it was explained that proper bus bays with waiting areas have been considered in the project design, the efforts are ensured to minimize the impacts on residential structures and physical dislocation of the affected communities, and for uninterrupted access, the under passes are proposed. The assets acquired will be compensated on full replacement cost and the efforts will be ensured to deliver compensation before physical dislocation of the structure owner DPs and their dependents including women and children living with them. To avoid undue interaction and mixing of the contractors labour with local community, the establishment of campsites will be monitored to ensure the EMP provisions on campsite establishment are adhered.

G. Consultation with Local CSOs

76. The efforts were ensured to engage local CSOs during consultative process but, no of the active SCO was identified and coordinated. Since, the CSO's play a vital role in mobilization and consensus building among local communities so it is suggested that the NHA through detailed design team and its local land staff will identify and approach the active CSOs in the project road corridor. These CSO's will be informed about the project impacts and outcomes, project LAR planning, implementation and monitoring requirements and opportunities for their participation in LARP implementation and monitoring will be explored.

H. LARP disclosure and information dissemination

77. The Daft LARP for the subproject will be disclosed on ADB and NHA's websites before appraisal of the project. The LARP will be disclosed to DPs and other stakeholders by placing the copies at accessible places including the relevant PIU and taluka offices of the respective district along the subproject corridor.

78. The summary of the subproject LARP detailing information about subproject description and LAR impacts, legal framework, compensation eligibility and entitlements, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangement, compensation payment process and implementation time frame will be translated into Urdu and will be disclosed to the DPs and local communities.

79. NHA will prepare a LAR information brochure in Urdu Language including summary information on the key aspects of the LAR process of a subproject including but not limited to subproject description and LAR impacts, grievance redress mechanism with institutional set-up, general eligibility and entitlement provisions, and the timing of LAR activities etc., and such brochure will be disseminated to the DPs during preparation and updating of the LARP. The information Brochure will be updated with the LARP update. In addition, the cut-off date and other information on relevant issues will be disclosed to DPs and other stakeholders in the subproject area through leaflets

in Urdu made available at project and relevant government offices. For illiterate people, other suitable communication methods will be used.

I. Future Consultation with the DPs

80. Consultation is an ongoing process that will be carried out with the key stakeholders and especially with the DPs living along the subproject corridor. In this respect, the consultation process will be continued throughout the subproject cycle to minimize the adverse impact to its minimum level and involve people's concern. These consultations will involve with the DPs to solicit their views, identify their needs and preferences for compensation and rehabilitation measures and relocation. In this regard the DPs will be thoroughly informed on the results of the census and impact assessment and their preferences for compensation and other resettlement assistance at the detailed design stage. Additional separate consultation meetings with women and vulnerable DPs will also be held so their voices are not constrained by powerful sections of the DP communities. Individual negotiation meetings will be continued to be held with DPs, as necessary, to resolve any disagreements and grievances. CIPD strategy for ongoing consultation is provided in Table 19.

Table 19: Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure Strategy

CPID action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcome
During LARP preparation			
LAR impacts assessment and ILA.	DHs, DPs and local community, Design consultants, NHA project staff and relevant officials of revenue department	Individual meetings, focus group discussions.	Stakeholders including DPs informed on project impacts. DPs concerns recorded and mitigated.
Census, SES survey and announcement of LAR cut-off date	DHs, DPs and local communities, design consultants and NHA project staff, Local land revenue and other relevant government departments.	Quantitative survey, and key informant interviews, Individual meeting, FGDs and walk through surveys	DHs/DPs profile and LAR related concerns and suggestions recorded. Cut-of date disclosed and explained.
DMS and Asset Valuation	DHs and DPs, LAR consultants and NHA project staff, Local land revenue and other relevant government departments, Real estate agents and property appraisers, Local notables and communities.	Individual meetings, focus group discussions and key informant interviews.	Impacts and asset valuation explained to the DPs.
Consultation meetings on (draft) final LARP.	DHs/DPs, local communities, NHA Design and LAR staff and design consultants, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Patwaris, relevant local government departments, CBOs and CSOs etc.	Formal LARP disclosure meeting/workshop	The LARP provisions disclosed and documented.
LARP implementation			
Disclosure of LARP	DHs/DPs, local communities, NHA Project and LAR staff,	Disclosure through websites, by placing hard copies of the at	The LALARP uploaded on ADB and EA websites,

CPID action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcome
	District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Patwaris including other relevant local government departments, CBOs and CSOs etc.	accessible places in project corridor and through disseminating translated (Urdu) summary of LARP to DHs/DPs.	The DPs and other stakeholders informed on RP provisions.
Grievance redress mechanism established and functional	DPs, Local Communities, NHA project engineering and land staff, supervision consultants and civil work contractors, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Patwaris including other relevant local government departments etc.	Individual meetings focus group discussions and by disseminating GRM related information through leaflets, brochures and installing hoardings in the project corridor.	DPs fully aware and accessing project based GRM to address their concerns.
LARP implementation arrangement and timelines	DPs, Local Communities, NHA project land staff, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Patwaris etc. supervision consultants and civil work contractors,	Individual meetings focus group discussions, By delivering compensation payment notices and installing hoardings in the project corridor.	DPs compensation claims processed and paid.
LARP, monitoring	NHA project land staff, internal and external monitors, DPs, and Local Communities, and NHA and ADB.	Individual meetings, Key informant interviews FGDs and disclosure of monitoring results/reports on web.	LARP implementation progress assessed and monitoring reports disclosed to DPs and through web.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A. Introduction

81. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up for the Ratodero-Shikarpur Section II subproject under CAREC Corridor Investment Program to address grievances arising from social and LAR impacts. This Draft LARP determines the structure, roles and functions of the GRM, to address the grievances arising due to LAR related activities and execution of the subproject works. The purpose of the GRM in LAR matters is to receive, review and resolve grievances from physically and economically displaced persons and thereby, facilitate the fair implementation of this LARP by NHA and to resolve the community concerns raised during execution of project works.

82. At first instance, the efforts will be made to avoid grievances through strong consultations participation and information disclosure strategy and the LAR activities will be conducted in accordance with this LARP provisions. Nevertheless, it may be expected that some problems cannot be resolved through CPID actions and, therefore, DPs require an accessible and effective GRM. The subproject will put in place its GRM structures from the beginning of its implementation, i.e., as soon as activities for project design and preparation or implementation of LARP commence. The GRM will remain intact throughout project implementation period to address the community concerns and issues arising during execution of project works.

83. Problems or complaints to be addressed by the GRM during the planning or implementation of the subproject LARP are generally about (i) subproject alignment and requests to avoid specific affected assets, (ii) the omission of impacts and some DPs in a census, (iii) impact assessment and valuation of losses, (iv) disbursement of compensation relative to entitlements stipulated in a LARP, (v) disputes about ownership of affected assets apportionment of compensation with payment delay issues, (vi) delays in payment of relocation and rehabilitation costs and design and completion of relocation sites/facilities, or (viii) the adequacy and appropriateness of income restoration measures, etc.

84. The Grievance redress mechanism available under LAA 1894 to address the concerns of legal title holders about asset evaluation, land ownership and payment of compensation will not be available to the encroachers/non-title holders in the sub-project corridor. Thus the mechanism under LAA 1894 does not enable the project executors and the DPs to resolve their issues except those related to land acquisition matters only. So to address the gaps a mechanism will be established at project level to address/resolve the project related issues of titled and non-titled DPs and address their concerns or grievances related to impact assessment, valuation and compensation of non-land assets, resettlement and relocation related issues as well as social and environmental issues encountered during execution of the project works. Accordingly, the GRM proposed in this LARP is tasked to address any grievances raised by DPs on LAR implementation issues and their concerns related to social and environmental issues that could arise during execution of project work.

85. Although, the formal GRM will be set up with a two-tiered structure; one at PIU level and another at NHA (PMU) level enabling immediate local recourse to address grievances and higher-level review for addressing more difficult cases that are not resolved at the PIU or local level. To ensure that all geographic reaches and relevant administrative units involved in the project are covered, the GRM will set up (i) a local mechanism in each affected village with grievance redress focal points; and (ii) a grievance redress committee (GRC) at PIU and PMU levels, as applicable and useful.

B. Informal Level of Grievance Redress

86. Before invoking formal grievance redress system at the project level, the concerns of the aggrieved DPs will be examined at the village level through involvement of the Displaced Persons Committees DPCs to be constituted and notified at village level. The Resettlement Specialist and social mobilizers will coordinate and facilitate the DPC members and the local community: to ensure grievances are recorded, investigated and discussed during DPC's meetings; to assist and guide the DPC members to propose the remedial actions at their level in accordance with provisions of the resettlement plan; and to coordinate with the project implementers for implementing the DPC's recommendations or raising the complaint to sub-project GRC for its review and redress through formal grievances redress mechanism.

C. First Level of GRM

87. If the grievance is not resolved at village DPC level, it shall be raised to formal grievance redress mechanism which is first level of GRM. A formal complaint will be tendered with the Project Grievance Redress Committee by the aggrieved affected persons or through the Social Mobilizers. A complaint register will be maintained by the GRC through DD/AD (land management, implementation and social) to record the complaints received covering complaint receipt date, name and address of the complainant, gist of complaint, gist of field report, decision of GRC with its communication date to the DPs and decision implementation status or elevating the complaint to next level of GRM in case of disagreement by the aggrieved DPs.

88. Once the complaint is submitted with the Project GRC, it shall record it in complaint register and send acknowledgement to the affected person without delay; and initiate the process of investigation within 5 working days through its technical and resettlement field teams. After receipt of directions of GRC, the field teams including resettlement specialist and Land Staff will coordinate with complainant and complete its investigation of facts in consultation with aggrieved person, DPC representatives and local community and submit its fact finding report and recommendations to the GRC within 15 working days. Upon receipt of the fact finding report, the GRC will summon and hear the aggrieved person and decide the complaint based on ground facts but in accordance with the agreed entitlements and provisions in the RP/entitlement matrix and communicate its decision to the PMU and DPs within next 15 working days. However, if aggrieved person is not satisfied he/she will be allowed to elevate the complaint to next level of GRM for resolution of his grievances. On an overall basis the GRC will decide the grievances within, 30 days of receipt of complaint in GRC and if the decision is not arrived in stipulated time its reasons will be recorded and the decision will be arrived in next 7 days. If the final decision by GRC is not acceptable to the DPs, they may advise GRC for elevation of their grievance to next higher level of GRM or pursue a legal course if they wish to do so.

D. Second Level of GRM

89. In case the DP is unsatisfied with GRC decision, he himself or through GRC can elevate his complaint to second level of GRM, i.e. at PMU/EALS in NHA HQ, within 07 days after GRC decision on complaint. Once the complaint is received at PMU/EALS along with GRC proceedings, it will be registered and the complainant will be informed accordingly. The GRC record and complainants' claim will be scrutinized and the complainant will be advised to produce any additional record in favor of his claim. After thorough review and scrutiny of the available record PMU/EALS can visit the field to meet the complainant, collect additional information and evidence if required. Once the investigations are completed the PMU/EALS shall get its recommendations approved by Member (Engineering and Construction) and forward them to the Project Director and the complainant accordingly within 30 days

of receipt of the complaint. If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the decision, he can go to the court of law, if he/she wishes so.

E. Constitution and Function of the GRC

90. The project based GRC will be at sub-project level in PIU for Ratodero-Shikarpur Section II with the primary objective to provide a mechanism for mediating conflicts and cutting down on lengthy litigation. It will be a public forum for raising concerns and invoking conflict resolution system available within the project for addressing LAR related and other social or environmental issues adequately. The GRCs will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during and after implementation of LARP till completion of the subproject.

91. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director, Ratodero-Shikarpur with members including AD (land) or AD (environment) as member and focal person for social and environmental grievances, the LAC and resettlement and environment Specialist mobilized through supervisions consultants as members. Besides, the GRC will also include one representative from District Revenue Office and Village level Displaced Persons Committees.

92. For redress of grievances, the GRC will meet at least once in a month. For the purpose of social safeguards, the GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement issues including, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. GRC will perform following functions:

- record grievances of DPs, categorize and acknowledge the DPs about receipt of grievances, investigate the issue and summon aggrieved persons/parties to produce the evidence and explain their claims, and resolved the grievances within stipulated time frame preferably in 30 days;
- communicate its decisions and recommendations on all resolved disputes to Project executors and the aggrieved persons for implementation and follow the implementation progress;
- forward the un-resolved cases, at its own or as required by the unsatisfied aggrieved parties, to PMU (second level of GRM) within an appropriate time frame with reasons recorded and its recommendations for review and resolution at second level of GRM;
- develop an information dissemination system and acknowledge the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU and PMU;
- maintain a complaint register accessible to the stakeholders with brief information about complaints and GRC decision with status report; and maintain complete record of all complaints received by the GRC with actions taken.

F. Information Dissemination and Community Outreach

93. In synchronization with on-going consultative process the grievance redress mechanism will also develop an information dissemination system to inform the DPs about their rights under the national statutes, ADB's SPS 2009, and approved RP for the project. The DPs will be informed about the GRM, its functioning, complaint process to GRC and PMU/EALS at HQ, and contact details of the focal members of the GRM at both levels will be publicized. The GRC will send acknowledgement to complainant DP, inform him about its site visit plan to ensure DP's presence during site visit, and provide update on the progress made to resolve complaints/grievances. Besides this formal communication the Resettlement Specialist, Land staff and the social mobilizers in the field will maintain a close liaison with the DPs through DPCs at village level and provide them the requisite

information on the GRM and update DPs about the status of complaints under process with GRC or the EALS whatsoever the case may be.

94. The aggrieved DP will be kept informed about the actions on his complaint throughout the grievance resolution process and the aggrieved persons will be facilitated to attend and participate in the proceedings at different levels of grievance resolution process. The steps in the Grievance Resolution Process are provided in the Table 20.

Table 20: Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process

The DPC notified at village level will act as local grievance redress focal points and Each DPC will be assisted through resettlement specialist/social mobilizers to facilitate the DPs for resolving their issues at local level.
Any complaints before village DPC will be recorded and investigated by the social mobilizer or local land staff with help of the Displaced Person Committee and with the assistance of the PIU construction supervision consultants and the contractor (if required) will be resolved at village level in seven days.
Any complaint that cannot be resolved satisfactorily at informal level will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee, chaired by the Project Director at the PIU level. The PIU level GRC will record, investigate and resolve the complaint in stipulated time but in a manner consistent with eligibility and entitlement provisions proposed the LARP Any solution or decision by GRC must comply with the ADB approved LARP provisions.
Any complaint that cannot be resolved satisfactorily in the GRC PIU could be forwarded to the PMU and EALS by the GRC or by the complainant if he is not satisfied with the GRC decision. The PMU, EALS will record and review the complaint, investigate the issue and hear the complaint if required and communicate its decision in 30 days from the date complaint is received and recorded in the PMU/EALS grievance recording and resolution system. Nonetheless, any solution or decision must comply with the eligibility and entitlement provisions in the LARP and LARF.
The complaints and issues about land acquisition process and award under LAA 1894 provisions, particularly issues on assessment of awarded compensation, apportionment of compensation and title disputes etc. will follow the legal recourse as set-out from Section 18-22 of LAA 1894. However, the project executors and the GRC under project based GRM will clarify the legal process and facilitate the aggrieved DPs to invoke legal recourse under LAA 1894. Further, the DPs will be on liberty to access the courts of law without involving the GRM if the DPs intend to do so.

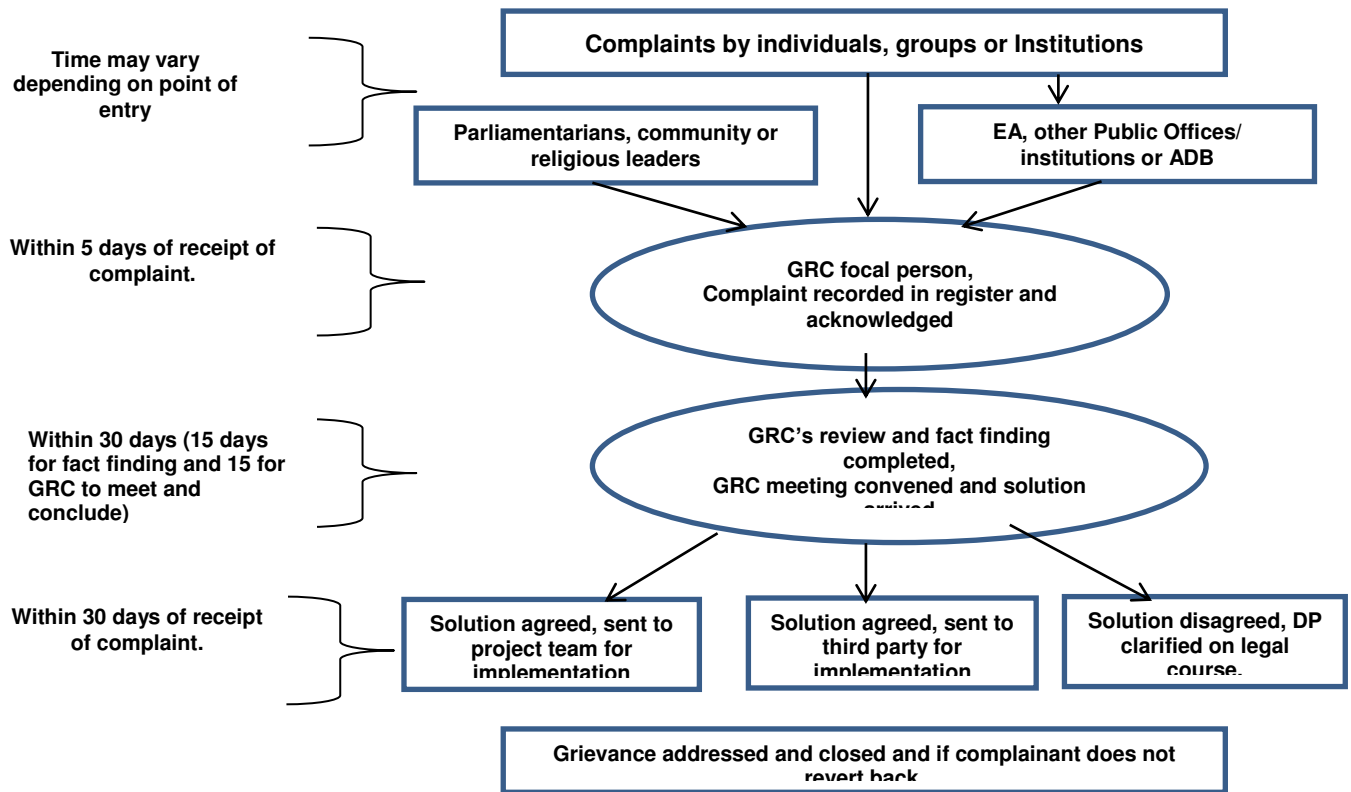


Figure 4: Grievance Resolution Flow Mechanism with Time Frame

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. LAR Legal and Policy Framework

95. This LARP is designed on the basis of LARF developed for the MFF and the laws and regulatory framework with its successive amendments relevant to land acquisition and resettlement in Pakistan, the Province of Sindh and in compliance with the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009 (SPS). The LARP provides measures to reconcile and address the gaps between two sets of instruments to ensure IR requirements of SPS 2009 are complied.

B. Pakistan's Law and Regulatory System for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

96. In Pakistan, LAA 1894 regulates the land acquisition process and enables the federal and provincial governments to acquire private land for public purposes through the exercise of the right of eminent domain. Land acquisition is a provincial responsibility and each province has its own province specific amendments in the Law and interpretation of the Act. Some provinces also have their own province specific implementation rules. The LAA and its implementation rules require that following an impact identification and valuation exercise, land and crops are compensated in cash at the current market rate to the titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 years average registered land-sale rates. However, in several recent cases, the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, has been applied with an added 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge according to the provision of the law. In addition to the provisions of LAA, related regulations setting out the procedures for land acquisition have been provided in province specific rules.

97. The LAA lays down definite procedures for acquiring private land for projects and payment of compensation. For entering private land or carrying out surveys and investigations, specified formalities have to be observed and notifications to be issued. Damage to any crops during survey and investigations has to be compensated. The displaced persons, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC).

98. The law deals with matters related to the acquisition/ or temporary occupation of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is required for public purpose. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment of awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. The surveys of land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. However the law only recognizes "legal" owners of property supported by records of ownership such as land record title, registered sale deeds, or agreements.

C. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Resettlement Principles

99. ADB has adopted SPS in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP). The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

100. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers 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. The three important elements of ADB's SPS are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions. Followings are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS.

101. In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

- i. 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.
- ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with 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 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.
- iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) 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, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- iv. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) 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; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- v. 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.
- vi. 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.
- vii. 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.
- viii. 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.
- ix. 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 affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- x. 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.
- xi. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- xii. 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, and disclose monitoring reports.

D. Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and ADB's IR Safeguards Principles

102. There are a number of differences between Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR). The LAA, in contrast to ADB SPS, does not require adequate consultation with affected parties. It simply requires that declaration and notice be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required. The Act also does not require preparation of a "plan" documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with DPs. Other gaps include requirement to compensate and assist DPs without legal rights to land, attention to vulnerable groups, indigenous people and severely affected DPs, importance given to gender issues, monitoring of resettlement implementation, and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports. Table 21 summarizes the differences between the LAA and ADB safeguards and the measures to ensure the project implementation under the MFF is fully consistent with the ADB's SPS requirements.

Table 21: Measures to Address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) Differences or Gaps

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge supplement the assessed compensation.	DPs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	The valuation for the acquired land, structures and other assets will be based on full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required, without deducting for depreciation of structures. A 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge will be added to the compensation. PIU will closely coordinate with the BOR on the valuation process to ensure that the LARF provisions for determining compensation amounts are observed.
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, with particular focus on those with severe losses, poor and vulnerable groups.	Additional assistance will be provided to cover resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), 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.
Has no specific requirement for the preparation of a LARP	Requires the preparation of a LARP based on social impact assessment and consultation with DPs elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Draft LARPs based on preliminary design, and final LARPs based on detailed design will be prepared for subprojects that involve LAR issues.
There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can allow civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Requires that DPs are compensated and provided other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	Civil works may only proceed after the resettlement plan is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances are fully paid.

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
No convenient grievance redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of DPs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation	NHA will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective subproject area and amongst the DPs.
There is no requirement for monitoring resettlement implementation and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports	Requires that LARP implementation is monitored and LARP and monitoring reports are disclosed in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to DPs and other stakeholders.	LARP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. The draft and final LARPs, and monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs, posted in the NHA website and ADB website for general public disclosure.

E. LAR Policy for the LARP

103. Based on identified gaps between ADB's SPS 2009 requirements and LAA practice and procedures following LAR policy is formulated for this LARP:

- i. A social Impact Assessment has been carried out for the subproject to be implemented under the MFF Tranche 1. The subproject was screened at early stage to avoid, minimize or mitigate involuntary LAR impacts causing physical and/or economic displacement. A comprehensive assessment of social impacts, involving (i) a census of all displaced persons (titled and without title), and an inventory of their lost assets (ii) a sample based socio-economic survey of displaced persons, and (iii) a detailed measurement survey and valuation of all lost assets including lost incomes sources was carried out and accordingly a comprehensive RP was prepared for the subproject with LAR impacts under the MFF loan.
- ii. Potential stakeholders were identified and meaningful consultations were carried out at each stage of the subproject planning and will be continued throughout subproject LAR implementation and monitoring periods. The DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in LAR implementation activities. All consultations will be documented and the consultation records will be maintained throughout project implementation.
- iii. An effective grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders has been established at project and sub-project level and will be kept intact and functional throughout implementation period to address the social issues related to project design, resettlement planning and implementation, restriction of access to resources and basic amenities during construction and any other social matter that arises during implementation of the project. While, in case of land acquisition, the GRM provided under law (LAA 1894) will be followed to address concerns on land acquisition process, land title, land compensation assessment and apportionment issues/disputes etc. All cases/disputes being dealt through LAA based GRM will be recorded and an updated record of such cases will be maintained at subproject level.
- iv. Compensation eligibility will be limited to cut-off date announced as such by the government. In case of land acquisition under law, a formal declaration for acquisition of land notified and published under section-6 of LAA 1894 or any other date declared as such by the government will be a cut-off date, while for compensation entitlement not covered under law

cut-off date was established and declared as the day of completion of social impacts assessment survey and census of DPs. To streamline the cut-off date announced under LAA provisions and the for ADB IR requirements efforts will be ensured to coincide the dates for publication of notification under section-6 of LAA and completion of social impact assessment surveys and census of DPs.

- v. The legal title will not bar to compensation under the project, and all DPs with legal title or recognizable title/claim to acquired land and land based assets on or before the cut-off date will be entitled for compensation of acquired assets including land and relocation and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of nature and type of impacts (permanent or temporary, full or partial). However, the DPs occupying the public ROW or acquired land (on or before cut-off date), without legally recognizable claims to land will be only entitled for compensation to the extent of affected assets other than land as well as relocation and rehabilitation support under LARP provisions and entitlements.
- vi. Compensation of land and structures will be at full replacement value, either through the replacement of land or structures¹¹ of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost¹². The land will be valued at replacement cost based on current market values by carrying out a survey of transactions in the year previous to the date of invoking notification under section 4 of LAA, and/or in line with the process outlined in para 57 of LARF. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age and the salvage will be allowed to DPs. It will be ensured that DPs are not displaced physically or economically before payment of compensation and other entitlements for their lost assets and income and livelihood restoration program is in place.
- vii. Incomes and livelihood sources lost due to acquisition of land or interruption of business activities and employment due to lost productive assets or business structures will be fully compensated either on actual loss if the lost income potential is supported with tax records or on the bases of minimum earning levels prevalent in the project corridor for a period required to re-establish and restore the income levels as assessed during census and socio-economic assessment surveys. In addition, the DPs who will permanently lose income and livelihood sources as well as poor and vulnerable DPs will be assisted to locate/access alternate business sites/locations on secure tenure basis, credit, training and employment assistance to maintain or improve their livelihoods.
- viii. All lost civic infrastructure and community services will be either restored at site or established at replacement land and the DPs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the subproject, if feasible.
- ix. In case of project based resettlement sites for relocation, the DPs will be entitled for secure tenure to replacement land, better housing, transitional support and access to civic infrastructure and services at resettlement site.
- x. This LARP was prepared following the principals outlined in the RF for the MFF. The LARP elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, LARP budget with financing plan, and time-bound implementation schedule will be shared with ADB for review

¹¹For replacement of land or structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the DPs.

¹²Full replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation.

and clearance before appraisal of tranche projects. The LARP will be disclosed on the ADB's and NHA's websites while hard copies translated into language understandable to local community will be placed at accessible place in project area. The LARP provisions, particularly those on impact assessment and valuation, eligibility and entitlements, compensation delivery and grievance redress mechanisms will be disclosed to DPs by NHA through dissemination of information brochures, placing information boards/banners at conspicuous places in affected villages around the subproject corridor.

- xi. A monitoring mechanism for regular monitoring (internal and/or external) of LARP implementation progress will be established before start of implementation of government endorsed and ADB cleared final LARP for the subproject. The LARP implementation progress and livelihood restoration measure in place for each subproject will be monitored and evaluated during LARP implementation and periodic social monitoring reports will be compiled and shared with ADB.

1. Specific Provisions for Vulnerable DHs

104. One of the SPS requirements on involuntary resettlement is to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups who may experience adverse impacts disadvantageously from project because of their disadvantaged/vulnerable status. Typically, those below poverty line, the landless or those without a title to land, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, and indigenous peoples comprise the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups within a subproject's displaced population.

105. **Vulnerable DHs:** To identify vulnerable persons/households, the following vulnerability indicators have been established for the subproject and the households exhibit one or a combination of the conditions below will be considered vulnerable:

- i. DHs with income equal to or below officially designated national poverty line.
- ii. Landless or those without legal or legalizable title to the acquired land from which their livelihood depends on.
- iii. DHs with or without children that are headed by a disabled person, elderly or woman who are the household's primary income earner.

106. Vulnerable households with specific LAR impacts on their livelihood were identified during census and socio-economic survey for each subproject and are indicated in this LARP. Such DHs were consulted on measures to safeguard against impoverishment and accordingly livelihood and income restoration measures for rehabilitation and enhancement of their livelihood are provided in the LARP and ensured during execution of the subproject.

107. **Provisions for Displaced Women:** Acquisition of household assets can impact the women disproportionately due to their fragile socio-economic standing and it could be difficult for them to re-establish their socio-economic activities because of restricted mobility or illiteracy. Although the female household heads or the female having title of the acquired assets are eligible and entitled for compensation and benefits for their lost assets similar as to their male counterparts but they may need special attention because of lack of resources, educational qualifications, skills, and work experience. To safeguards women needs and interests, following measures were considered during impact assessment, census of displaced persons, designing rehabilitation/resettlement provisions and preparation of this LARP.

- Gender segregated socio-economic baseline and impact inventory linked to the entitled DPs was developed and women will be compensated for assets in their name, meanwhile

identified female headed households (if vulnerable) will also be entitled for additional compensation as provided in the sub-project LARP.

- During census and socio-economic assessment, meaningful consultations were conducted with displaced women through focus group discussion and individual meetings to identify their concerns. And mitigation required in resettlement planning and accordingly the subproject LARP will detail the scope of LAR impact on women and wherever required separate gender action plan will be developed.
- The women will be explained on the resettlement entitlements and compensation package against lost household assets through the consultative meetings and focus group discussions during LARP planning and implementation.
- In case of compensation for household assets, efforts will be ensured to pay compensation in the joint accounts (if possible) and in case of provision of replacement asset, i.e., land or structure (residential/Commercial) at resettlement/relocation site, it will be ensured that the provided asset is transferred in the joint ownership of the male and female counterparts of the displaced households; and
- Gender sensitive grievance redress system with women participation will be ensured to facilitate the aggrieved women (if any) to lodge complaints and get their concerns resolved.

108. **Indigenous People:** Indigenous Peoples (IP) safeguards requirements as defined in the SPS (2009) of ADB are triggered when the projects (direct or indirect) impacts are identified on the assets or resources of some distinct group of people or tribe with their socio-economic, cultural, administrative and legal institutions different from the mainstream population or if territories or natural or cultural resources that distinct tribal group/community own, use occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset are affected by the subproject. The subproject road section included in the MFF mainly traverses through settled area of Sindh. The screening of subproject confirmed that no IP groups exist in the project areas in Sindh. Therefore, the Indigenous Peoples Safeguards of the ADB's SPS (2009) are not triggered.

109. Nevertheless, if Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are identified at detailed design stage or during execution of the subproject, the NHA will engage qualified and experienced experts to carry out a gender-sensitive social impact assessment (best suited and culturally appropriate) to determine the project impacts on the IPs. And if impacts on IPs are documented, NHA will explore all possible project design options to avoid or minimize the physical and economic displacement of IPs and in cases where avoidance of impacts is not possible the NHA will follow ADB's IPs policy and procedures to prepare the IPP or combined IPP and LARP for the subproject having impacts on the IP. During socio-economic assessment special attention will be given to identify and address the needs of indigenous people (if identified) and the IPP or combined LAR&IPP will explain the means and procedures adopted to address the needs of IPs and the compensation provided to offset the subproject adverse impacts. During execution of the subproject works it will be ensured that their dignity, indigenous knowledge, cultural and social value are fully respected and preserved.

2. Change in Subproject Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts

110. In case of change in scope of MFF or unanticipated impacts identified during subproject implementation are not covered under the eligibility and entitlement provisions of this LARP, new and additional eligibility and entitlement provisions will be determined in accordance with the IR safeguards requirements of the ADB's SPS and the applicable legal framework of Pakistan. Accordingly, the LARP will be updated. The government-endorsed and ADB-cleared updated LARP will be disclosed on the

ADB and NHA websites. Nonetheless, the standards agreed and established for the eligibility and entitlement provisions in this LARP will be maintained or may be raised, but not lowered.

3. Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement

111. Cut-off date: The eligibility for compensation will be limited to the government announced cut-off date for the sub-project that involves LAR impacts. The announcement and publication of cut-off date will prevent influx of outsiders and help to avoid false and frivolous claims for compensation, relocation and livelihood rehabilitation etc. Any person who enters in the subproject land after announced cut of date or any assets established in corridor of impact after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation however, the encroachers will be served a prior notice to remove their assets and take the salvage free of cost.

112. In case of acquisition of land and land based assets under LAA provisions, the cut-off date will be the day when formal declaration of land acquisition under Section-6 of LAA is notified and published in the official gazette. While for purpose of preparation of resettlement plan for any sub-project involving LAR impacts, the cut-off date will be determined by the NHA based on social impact assessment and census survey. Preferably, the completion date of social assessment and census survey of displaced persons for the subproject will be fixed as cut-off date and will be announced and publicized by the NHA. However, the efforts will be ensured that the land acquisition process and impact assessment and census survey for LARP preparation is streamlined to coincide the cut-off date under LAA provisions and for LARP preparation.

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

4. Compensation Entitlements

114. In the context of involuntary resettlement, DPs entitled for compensation are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The persons holding or occupying the land/assets at project site on or before cut-off date and who face physical or economical displacement due to permanent or temporary loss of their assets including land, structures and other assets appended to the land or their livelihood whether full are partial as a consequence of land acquisition or eviction from public land (ROW) will be entitled for compensation and rehabilitation/income restoration provisions under the provisions of this LARP.

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

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

VII. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

A. Compensation for Land

116. Value of land will be determined either through negotiated settlement or by adopting the compensation assessment mechanism followed by the BOR authorities under LAA provisions. Nonetheless, valuation of land in either case will be following the factors provided in the LARF for the MFF and described below.

117. Negotiated settlement of land cost will be initiated immediately after publication of notification under Section 4 of LAA 1894, on the written confirmation from the NHA to the district collector. The NHA, in coordination with the district collector will constitute a committee for negotiated land acquisition with representative members from EALS, PMU/PIU and relevant local government offices. The Committee will conduct negotiations for settling negotiated land cost with land owner DPs whereas the district collector's office will facilitate the committee by providing estimated land costs and relevant records of land required during negotiations process. The committee will determine market value of land for negotiated purchase by considering the factors including but not limited to: (i) estimated land costs determined by the land revenue authorities based on yearly average from recorded transactions prior to notification of section-4 under LAA, (ii) the price paid for similar land types recently acquired in the project area and paid price for similar land types in recent private transactions (recorded before notification under Section-4) (iii) consultation with respectable people, property agents and appraisers who are disinterested with regard to the value of the land; and iv) review of updated land valuation tables and other available information and instructions on valuation of assets under national laws and LAA procedures. To commence negotiations, the negotiation committee will request land owner DPs to indicate their claim for land cost and shall offer the market value of land determined by negotiation committee equal or above the cost estimated in draft LARP. Other entitlements applicable under LARP provisions will also be disclosed and explained. The process of negotiations will be completed within 90 days preferably from the day negotiations started and mutually agreed land cost will be the basis for compensation of acquired land.

118. In case negotiated settlement is failed or considered inexpedient, the compensation assessment will follow the process under LAA provisions. The district collector/land acquisition collector appointed under LAA by the BOR will assess and award compensation package that will be based on fair market value and other incidental costs as provided in Section 23 of LAA 1894. However, to ensure the compensation is reflective of replacement cost, the factors that will be considered by the BOR's district land revenue officers and the LAC to determine fair market value of land will include: (i) the price paid for land recently acquired in the project area and price paid for land in recent recorded private transactions (recorded in the year preceding notification under Section-4) in mutations register or the record of the registration department; ii) review of update land valuation tables and other available information and instructions on valuation of assets under national laws and LAA procedures etc., (iii) review of prevailing market rate determined through consultation with respectable people and property agents/appraisers who are disinterested with regard to the value of the land etc. In addition to the land compensation determined under law, a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge and any additional assistance applicable under law will be provided as solatium.

1. Agricultural Land

119. Titleholders (recorded land owners) or those having land rights recognizable under local law or custom will be compensated for acquired land either through replacement land parcel of similar type and size (if available) or through cash compensation at full replacement costs including fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued and other applicable payments (refer SPS, SR 2,

para 10) for acquired land parcel. The identified impacted land is classified as irrigated agricultural land and barren uncultivable land. Provision of replacement land is not feasible because of the limited impact and non-availability of replacement land, so the proposed compensation mode under the LARP provisions will be compensation on replacement cost basis.

120. For determining compensation on replacement cost, the efforts will be ensured for negotiated settlement of land cost and if it is unsuccessful, the process for compulsory acquisition of land will follow and the compensation package will include fair market value of land and other entitled compensation as outlined in Section 23¹³ of LAA 1894 with a 15% compulsory land acquisition¹⁴ surcharge. Nonetheless, emergency clauses for acquisition of land will not be invoked. All titled land owners/Displaced persons (100 DPs) will be entitled for compensation so calculated to the extent of acquired land.

121. Those informal land users without traditional/recognizable rights and encroachers losing land, will not be entitled to land compensation but will be provided compensation for their assets other than land or improvements (if any) made to land. In case of arable land, they will be provided an income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to the net market value of yearly harvest income based on relevant cropping pattern and cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation), and compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost; and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARPs based on project situation and DP consultation.

2. Residential or Commercial Land

122. For lost residential or commercial land, the owners defined as titleholders or those with legally recognizable title will receive cash compensation at replacement cost basis either agreed through negotiated settlement or assessed under provisions of the LAA 1894 as explained above including all transaction costs. Non-titled land users/squatters or encroachers on affected land will not be entitled for compensation for partial loss of acquired/affected land but will be provided with compensation to the extent of improvements (if any) made to the land and rehabilitation/resettlement assistance to offset adverse impacts if any. According to inventory of losses¹⁵ DPs will be entitled for compensation against residential/commercial land.

3. Temporary Occupation of Land

123. At draft LARP stage, short term temporary occupation of land that could be required for temporary project facilities or to maintain diversions for uninterrupted traffic flows during execution of civil works were not identified. However, in case need for temporary occupation of land emerges at project implementation phase, temporary occupation will be procured on temporary lease arrangement through negotiated settlement following the provision of LAA 1894. For temporary requisition of land, the owners/occupiers will receive a rental fee commensurate with current local land rents for the period of occupation of the land. All DPs so affected will have guaranteed access to their land and structures located on their remaining land and their land will be restored to its original state.

4. Compensation for Structures (Residential/Commercial and other)

124. The structure loss is determined based on the identified impacts and functional/ economic viability of remaining structure or possibility for its restoration and to put it into the same use as was before the project. For partial loss of structure the owners, including non-titled land users/squatters, will receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at replacement cost and for the repair

¹³Section 23 sub section (1) of LAA require to determine compensation package including , fair market value, costs in consequence of severance, costs for loss of earning or profit the costs for lost fixed assets other than land etc.

¹⁴ Additional Compensation entitled under section 28.

of the remaining structure at the market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for the age of the structure.

125. Full loss of structure or loss to the extent that the remaining structure becomes functionally/economically unviable for use, the will be compensated to entirety at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. The legal or legalizable owners of such structures will also be compensated for land on which the structure is located while non-titled occupants of such structures will not be entitled to land compensation. Besides, the occupants of structures will also be provided with costs for installed utility (electricity and telephone lines) relocation costs and drinking water supplies i.e. hand pump (if any).

126. Along with entitled compensation, in either case all DPs losing structures will have the right to salvage materials from the lost structures. The census reflect that 57 DPs (41 residential structure owners and 16 commercial structure owners) will be entitled for structure compensation on full replacement cost basis. The owners/occupiers of structures will be given 01 month advance notice to vacate the affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.

127. If minor structures, such as logos/fences, sheds or latrines, that need to be moved, their owners will receive cash compensation for self-relocation of the structure at the current market rate including cost of labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation. As per inventory losses and census 6 DPs will be entitled for relocation cost for affected petrol pump logos and green belt fences.

128. For stalls and kiosks or other temporary commercial structures like thatch huts, whether titled or licensed or not, alternative sites comparable in business potential to the lost location will be provided and the vendors will receive cash compensation for self-relocation of their stalls at the current market rate for the cost of labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation. A total 12 DPs facing impact on kiosks/thatched sheds will be entitled to relocation costs.

5. Crops

129. All affected land owners/users will be entitled to one year crop compensation, i.e., two crops (one lost crop and other crop for ensuing season) to offset any adverse impacts to their income/livelihood due to accrued crop losses because of acquisition of land. The entitlement for crop losses will link to the cultivators including landowners (self-cultivators), leaseholders/sharecroppers and encroachers/squatters etc. Cultivators of affected crops will be paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop proportionate to the arable/cultivated area of lost plot on the bases of current market rate assessed on gross product value of the grown crops or as assessed and provided by the competent government agricultural department. The second crop (crop for ensuing cropping season) will be paid on net product value proportionate to the cultivated area for the first paid crop. In case of share cropping arrangement between the parties, the compensation so assessed will be apportioned between the parties as per share cropping arrangement (either legally stipulated or the traditionally or informally agreed) they had. A total of 100 DPs whose irrigated land will be affected will be entitled to crop compensation proportionate to the affected cropped area.

6. Trees

130. The fruit trees will be compensated on replacement costs basis calculated on the basis of yearly product value of the affected trees multiplied by the number of years required to grow a new tree to same production potential. In addition to so calculated replacement cost, the costs incurred to purchase seedling and required inputs will be provided. For timber wood trees, cash compensation

will be paid at the current market rate of the timber value of the species at current value. In addition to so calculated compensation for timber wood trees, the cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace the trees will also be included in compensation package. However, the rates and valuation methods will be determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry. As per inventory of losses, only 8 DPs will lose 373 timber wood trees. No affected fruit trees were documented,

B. Resettlement & Relocation

1. Relocation assistance

131. The DPs facing residential or commercial structure will be provided logistical support for the identification and purchase or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new structures, as the case may be, as well as with all related administrative tasks.

132. In subproject corridor, a person wishing to have a shop/structure in a settlement/business area/place; generally have to pay an advance amount to the owner or previous occupier of the structure. For the determination of such amount, discussions were made with the DPs to suggest appropriate allowance for self-relocation of DPs. During consultations it was informed that this amount varies from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 depending on the location of the shop/structure. Based on the above information, an amount of Rs.25, 000 has been taken as self-relocation allowance and all structure owners, i.e., 41 DPs facing residential structure loss and 16 DPs facing commercial structure loss will be entitled for self-relocation allowance on the proposed rate.

2. Transport allowance

133. All DPs to be relocated due to loss of structures (residential or commercial) including residences, business premises are entitled to receive a cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of people and their movable property (furniture, household items, personal effects, machinery, tools etc.) and of setting up at the new premises at the current market rate for labor, vehicle hire, fuel and incidental costs. A lump sum amount of compensation (covering all items discussed) will be provided to the DPs. One time paid transportation allowance @ Rs. 10000/ will be provided to the owners/occupiers (81 DP) of the residential or commercial structures in addition to other entitlements. Detailed calculations are provided in Annex-XIV to Annex-XVII.

3. Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures

134. The displaced person facing interruption in livelihood earning during period required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential structure will be entitled for transitional support in lieu of sever impact up to a period of 3 months. Such transitional support/allowance will be provided as lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage for 2016-2017, i.e., Rs. 14000x03= Rs 42000/= This transitional support will be in addition to the compensation entitlement for business or income losses for any of the household member or residential structure DP. In total 41 DPs facing loss of residential structure will be entitled for transitional support.

4. Severe Impact Allowance

135. The DPs facing 10% or more loss of commercial structure or productive arable land are entitled for sever impact allowance to offset accrued income losses due to lost productive assets. The DPs, with land based livelihood, facing 10% or more loss of their productive agricultural land (irrigated land) will be entitled for severe impact allowance in cash equal to net market value of yearly harvest income based on relevant cropping pattern and cultivation record. The severity allowance will be in addition to the applicable compensation for any other improvements made to the land and standard crop

compensation. The census reflected that 18 DPs will face 10% or more arable land and are entitled to compensation.

136. Due to clearance of ROW land, 16 DPs facing loss of commercial structure (shops and restaurants) will be entitled for sever impact allowance in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss. They will be provided with severe impact allowance (equal to 03 months of officially announced minimum wage for 2016-17) at the rate of Rs 42000/=.

C. Income Restoration Measures

137. In addition to the compensation entitlement for acquired assets and corresponding relocation and resettlement costs, the DPs facing significant loss of productive assets/livelihood source will be entitled to the income restoration measures as explained below:

1. Loss of agriculture based livelihood

138. In case partial but significant¹⁵ loss of arable land without provision of alternate land but with remaining land functionally viable, in addition to cash compensation for the loss of land as indicated above, the displaced persons (owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant or non-titled user) of land will be provided with financial support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs like land levelling and erosion control, irrigation infrastructure, farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Meanwhile, additional financial support in the form of grants and micro-credit will be available, if the compensation for partial land loss is insufficient to allow for adequate investments to maintain the DP's livelihood.

139. For the full loss of arable land without provision of alternative land, in addition to cash compensation for the loss of land as indicated above, the DPs (owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant or non-titled user) of land will be provided with project based job-placement or training on alternate employment opportunities as well as with organizational and logistical support to establish the DP in an alternative income generation activity. If possible, NHA will coordinate and/or cooperate with governmental and non-governmental income generation and micro-enterprise development initiatives.

2. Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood

140. The subproject and NHA will ensure that access of the displaced persons to their aboding places and livelihood sources like agricultural fields, business premises remain open and unrestricted during execution of the project works. To achieve the objective, either obstruction to any known access route will be avoided or alternate access will be provided in technical design as integral to subproject facilities. The LARP will elaborate on specific anticipated impacts and outline measures to ensure access.

3. Businesses Loss

141. For the loss of business income (temporary or permanent) due to LAR or construction activities by the subproject, the owner of a business will receive cash compensation equal to the lost income during the period of business interruption up to 3 months if loss is temporary and reversible and up to 6 months if the loss is permanent, based on business turn over or tax records produced or in case of non-production of record, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type in same area with tax records available. However, if tax based lost incomes are unknown, then official designated minim wage rate will be used as base rate to compute compensation for affected households. For permanent loss of business in addition to compensation, opportunities for project based job or training to alternative livelihood sources with organizational and logistical support to establish the DP in an

¹⁵More than 10 % of productive arable land

alternative income generation activity will be worked into and elaborated in LARP. For this purpose, relevant governmental and non-governmental organization will be coordinated and their support will be sought. Based on impact assessment survey and consultations, it is perceived that the structure owners can re-establish the impacted structures outside the ROW and the business impact will be temporary and transitory in nature. So, the income loss is considered temporary and accordingly business loss allowance for a period of 03 months is calculated based on the government announced minimum wage-rate due to nonproduction of tax record for lost business. In total 40 DPs will be entitled to business loss allowance @ Rs. 42000.

4. Employment Loss

142. The loss of employment due to LAR or construction activities among all laid-off employees of affected businesses will be compensated through cash compensation equal to the lost wages during the period of employment interruption but maximum up to three (03) months, based on registered wages or tax records if available or based on officially designated minimum wage rate, if tax based lost incomes are unknown. During census, the workers losing employment/wages loss were not identified. However, it is likely that during updating of the LARP after detailed design, the DPs facing employment loss due to acquired agricultural land or lost business enterprises may be documented. In such case, the entitlement for lost wages and income restoration support will provided.

D. Public Services and Facilities

143. Public services and facilities interrupted and/or displaced due to LAR will be fully restored and re-established at their original location or a relocation site. All compensation, relocation and rehabilitation provisions of this LARP are applicable to public services and facilities. These include but are not limited to schools, health centers, community centers, local government administration, water supply or graveyards.

E. Special Provisions for Vulnerable DPs

144. All vulnerable DPs, in addition to applicable compensation for lost assets, including relocation and income restoration as explained in above sections, will be entitled to livelihood restoration/improvement support in the form of cash and preference to project based employment or training with additional financial support and micro-credit facilities as well as organizational and logistical support to establish the DP in an alternative income generation activity. To facilitate the process of training and establishment of a new income generation activity a subsistence allowance equal to 3 months income computed based on officially designated minimum wage will be paid in addition to other entitled compensations for lost asset, business or income opportunities. Apart from support of the government departments, other resources like support from NGOs will be sought to assist DPs for additional financial support and micro-credit facility and accessing the organizational and logistic support to establish alternative means of livelihood. Moreover, preference for project-related employment will be reflected in the civil works contracts and agreements between the NHA and the ADB.

145. Compensation, relocation and resettlement rehabilitation assistance is summarized in the Table 22.

Table 22: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost, or Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC¹⁶) either through negotiated settlement¹⁷ between the NHA and the land owners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA¹⁸ including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge (CLAS).
		Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARP based on subproject specific situation and DP consultation.
Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss. Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate or as assessed based on income analysis. Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure Any improvements made to a structure by a lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable through apportionment between owner and the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.

¹⁶Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

¹⁷ Negotiated Settlement will be used as first measure to determine the RC and if it is unsuccessful or considered inexpedient then the assessment under LAA provisions will follow

¹⁸ Compensation under provisions of Section 23 of LAA include fair market value and applicable costs for damages (i.e. costs for severance of land and injurious affect to other property (immoveable or movable) or earning, diminution of profits, and costs of moving residence or place of business, etc). The 15% surcharge is added on top of the calculated compensation amount.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. Right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/ tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the structure by the subproject.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to find alternative location comparable to lost location, and Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age)
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (one year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.
4. Trees		Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield for a period required to grow tree to same productivity level; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All DPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will provide logistic support to all eligible DPs in relocation of affected structures whether project based relocation or self-relocation as opted by the DPs. Self-relocation allowance in lump sum equivalent to Rs. 25000 for one time only will be paid.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All asset owner/tenant DPs requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential/commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All DPs requiring to relocate their structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a case to case basis, DPs facing loss of residential structures will be entitled for transitional support up to a period of 3 months. The transitional support allowance will be based on officially designated minimum wage rate for the year 2016-17.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land	All land owner/ landuser DPs with land-based livelihood.	Severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year in addition to entitled compensation and other income restoration measures.
	Complete loss of commercial structure	All structure owners/ occupier DPs facing business loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All DPs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land based compensation is not possible non-land-based options like built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the DPs: Partial loss of arable land: DPs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing DPs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the DPs.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate and Provision of project based employment to one of the grown household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. or Provision of project based employment or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity.
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, services infrastructure & graveyards.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable DPs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable DPs including those below poverty line, landless, and those without legal title, elderly, women and children, or indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section, 1 to 7 the vulnerable DPs will be provided with: Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate and other appropriate rehabilitation measures as defined in the LARPs based on income analysis and consultations with DPs. Preference for provision of project based employment. Assistance to access legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard, as feasible and applicable.
9: Unanticipated Impacts	As and when identified	All DPs facing impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unanticipated impact identified during course of implementation will be immediately reported with corrective actions required. The compensation provisions/entitlement as defined in section-1-8 above and provided in the LARF will be applicable based on the identified impact.

VIII. LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. LAR Cost estimation and Budgeting

146. The allocation and provision of the financial resource is responsibility of the EA for affective management of project LAR requirements including acquisition of ROW land free from encumbrances, establishment of relocation/resettlement sites, payment of compensation for acquired assets, entitled relocation and resettlement costs and implementation of income restoration measures etc. Hence, the land acquisition, compensation, assistance, relocation and rehabilitation of income and livelihood will be considered as an integral component of project costs and will be accordingly estimated and included in the project PC-1 to ensure adequate funds are made available. All land acquisition funds will be provided by the NHA from counterpart financing share of the government and the loan proceeds will not be used for land acquisition purposes. However, for the implementation of rehabilitation and income restoration measures the NHA can request ADB to consider financing rehabilitation and income restoration component of the LARP.

147. The LAR costs are precisely assessed based on preliminary design and reflected in the itemized LARP budget including compensation costs for acquired land and other assets, applicable relocation, resettlement and income restoration costs as well as administrative costs including costs for LARP implementation institutional arrangement, monitoring and evaluation and the contingencies. The LARP cost is based on identified impact at preliminary design stage which is subject to updating when detailed design is ready, land acquisition costs assessed by the BOR are available, and the LARP is updated based on final design and finalized land acquisition process. .

B. Determining Basis for Valuation and Resettlement Costs

148. As per SPS 2009, the compensation calculated by considering, (i) fair market value of land/asset, (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, (if any) constitutes full replacement cost. The unit rates applied in the determining the resettlement costs is elaborated as follows.

149. A valuation survey in the subproject area was undertaken for estimating the unit rates for compensation of different types of losses, such as Irrigated and barren land, residential and commercial structures, trees, community owned and religious structures and other such assets. The rates were arrived at, in consultation with the local community/ DPs and from market places. Using the acquired data, the unit rates used for valuation of Land, affected structures and other assets were determined. These are based on the prevailing market rates as of April 2017. The following procedures/ methods were used for the proper assessment of unit compensation values of different items/ assets located within the impact corridor as standard for valuation of assets.

- Current market prices for agriculture land has been collected from property dealers, notables of the area and through consultations with DPs to arrive unit rate for budget estimation against land losses on replacement cost basis. The prevailing agricultural land rates in the project corridor is Rs 1,200,000/acres and for residential land it is Rs 25000/marla on which 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge as required under LAA is included and thus Rs. 1,380,000/acre for agricultural land and Rs 28,750- is adopted as unit rate for land compensation in . However, this unit rate for land costs will be updated based on BOR assessed compensation under section 23 of LAA 1894 while updating the LARP into final implementation ready LARP based on detailed design and completed land acquisition process.

- Residential and Commercial structures have been valued at replacement value/ cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs.
- The unit rates for crops and trees are assessed based on yearly average production value multiplied by the prevailing market rates of the sown conventional crops/tree in the project corridor. The rates will be revalidated through the concerned agricultural/forest department at the time of updating of the LARP based on detailed design to ensure the final LARP should include updated compensation rates.
- For relocation of utilities like electricity/telephone connection, water supplies, etc., unit rates are determined on the bases of actual costs for new installation. Table 23 provides unit rates of each lost assets in details.

Table 23: Unit Rates of Lost Assets

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Pak Rs.)
1	Land		
1.1	Irrigated Land	acre	1,380,000
1.2	Residential Land	marla	28750
2	Structure		
2.1	Pucca Construction	ft. ²	700
2.2	Semi-pucca Construction	ft. ²	550
2.3	Katcha Construction	ft. ²	260
3	Boundary Walls		
3.1	Pucca Construction	rft.	788
3.2	Semi-pucca Construction	rft.	630
3.3	Katcha Construction	rft.	315
4	Crops		
4.1	Wheat	acre	25,034
4.2	Rice	acre	30,508
5	Shade Tree	no.	1,200
6.	Community and Public Utility Structure		
6.1	Electric Pole	no.	25,000
6.2	Pylon	no.	500,000
6.3	Hand Pump	no.	25,000

C. Summary Categories of Entitlements and Support Costs

150. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for LARP implementation and monitoring. The support cost, which includes monitoring, reporting and other administrative expenses are part of the overall sub project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The eligible allowances for this R&R cost estimate are outlined below.

1. Compensation

- Compensation of irrigated land at their replacement cost with compulsory acquisition land surcharge
- Compensation for residential and commercial land
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) at their replacement cost
- Compensation for crops and trees
- Compensation for community and public utility structures

2. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

- Land based impact severity Allowance
- Relocation Assistance
- Assistance for shifting of the structures
- Impact Severity Allowance for DPs facing more than 10% of their productive asset and for DPs facing loss of residential structures.
- Transitional assistance in lieu of the loss of wage income/employment and livelihood
- Utility Allowances
- Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration

3. Cost for LARP Monitoring and Administration

- Costs for the LARP Monitoring and reporting
- Administration Cost and
- Provision for Contingent costs.

D. Compensation for Land Acquisition

151. The subproject will affect 80.63 acres irrigated land impacting 100 DPs. Out of the total, 49.72 acres will be impacted for the additional carriageway and 30.91 acres for Dakkan Bypass. The compensation cost related to this impact is Rs. 111.268 million. Detailed calculations are provided in Annex-X respectively and summarized in Table 24.

Table 24: Compensation Cost for Land Acquisition

Road Segment	No. of DPs	Affected Land (Acres)	Total Compensation with 15% Surcharge (Rs. Million)
Carriageway	87	49.72	68.618
Dakkan Bypass	13	30.91	42.650
Total	100	80.63	111.268

1. Compensation for Cropped Area

152. The affected land owners/cultivators will be provided crop compensation for affected land on the basis of gross income from crops based on one year's harvest (summer and winter crops). During impact assessment, the wheat was grown as winter crop in affected land and the conventional summer crop grown in project area is paddy. For cost purposes, wheat and paddy are considered as base

crops and the rates based on the average yields of these base crops are adopted. The current rates and average yields of these crops are obtained from the published District Shikarpur Agriculture Department, Sindh. The total compensation Rs. 6.072 Million will be paid to 13 DPs. The details for crop compensation are given below in Table 25 and Annex-XI.

Table 25: Compensation for Loss of Cropped Area

No	Crop Type	Additional Carriageway			Dakkan Bypass			Compensation (Rs. Million)
		Affected Cropped Area (Acres)	No. of DPs	Compensation (Rs. Million)	Affected Cropped Area (Acres)	No. of DPs	Compensation (Rs. Million)	
1	Wheat	49.72	87	1.939	30.91	13	1.205	3.145
2	Paddy	49.72	87	1.805	30.91	13	1.122	2.927
	Total			3.744			2.327	6.072

2. Compensation for Trees

153. Data with respect to the tree type, number, age and ownership was collected during the Census Survey. The survey has revealed that 373 privately owned trees will have to be removed belonging to eight DPs. All the affected trees are mostly at the pole stage with average age ranging between 6–9 years. For cost estimate in LARP for affected private trees enumerated during the census survey, a lump sum rate of Rs.12,000/- for non-fruit bearing trees has been considered based on the market assessment. As such, the total compensation for privately owned affected trees works out to be Rs. 0.448 Million.

E. Compensation for Residential Land

154. For the purpose of cost estimate, unit rates of various types of structures are estimated on the basis of replacement costs. The total compensation Rs. 0.355 Million was calculated for the residential land. The details are provided in Annex-XIII and summarized in Table 26.

Table 26: Compensation for Residential Land

No.	No. of DPs	Total Affected Residential Land	Compensation with 15% Surcharge (Rs. Million)
1	15	12.36	0.355

F. Loss of Structures

155. The loss of structures includes residential, commercial, community and public utilities structures.

156. Structures are valued at replacement value/ cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labour, transport and other construction costs, if structure becomes functionally un-viable, cash compensation will be computed for the entire structure. The total cost for structures has been calculated in the tune of Rs. 29.841. The details of the affected structures are provided in Annex-XIV to XVII and Annex-XIX and summarized in Table 27.

Table 27: Summary of Cost for Various Types of Affected Structures

No.	Description	Unit	Total Affected Area	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
1	Residential Structure	ft ²	31,672.75	19.352
2	Residential Boundary Walls (Rft.)	Rft.	433	0.311
3	Commercial Structure (ft ²)	ft ²	6336	4.146
4	Commercial Structure Wall (Rft.)	Rft.	1,700	0.536
5	Community Structure (Mosque)	ft ²	3530	2.471
6	Hand Pump	No.	5	0.125
7	Electric pole and Pylon	No	97	2.900
			Total	29.841

G. Temporary Losses

157. Although temporary occupation of land could not be envisaged at preliminary design and feasibility level of project design, it is likely that execution of some of the project works may require temporary occupation of land with variable timeframe. Such temporary occupation could be for diversions, campsites or storage places for equipment and borrow areas etc. For such temporary occupation provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 will not be invoked rather, it will be covered by short-term lease agreements between the landowners and contractors. The construction contractor will be responsible for making arrangement for hiring of the land for temporary use and / or payment of the compensation of this land or land based infrastructure as applicable under intimation and approval of the NHA. The contractor will restore the land to its original condition before handing over to the owner.

H. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

158. The DPs will be entitled for the allowed discussed in detail in the Section 8.3. The total resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for all affected assets has been computed Rs. 10.103 Million. The details are provided in the Table 28.

Table 28: Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance

No.		No. of DPs	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
1	Land		
1.1	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance (Carriageway)	7	0.249
1.2	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance (Dakkan Bypass)	11	0.391
	Sub-total		0.64
2	Residential		
2.1	Relocation Assistance	41	1.025
2.2	Transport/Shifting Allowance	41	0.410
2.3	Severity Allowance	41	1.722

No.		No. of DPs	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	Utility Allowance	41	1.025
	Sub-total		4.182
3	Commercial Permanent		
3.1	Relocation Assistance	22	0.640
3.2	Transport/Shifting Allowance	16	0.160
3.3	Sever Impact allowance for Structure	16	0.672
3.4	Business Loss Allowance	16	0.480
	Utility Allowance	16	0.400
	Sub-total		2.544
4	Commercial Temporary		
4.1	Relocation Assistance	36	0.565
4.2	Transport/Shifting Allowance	24	0.240
4.3	Business Loss Allowance	24	1.008
	Sub-total		1.813
5	Vulnerability Allowance	22	0.924
	Total Allowances (Rs. Million)		10.103

I. Cost for LARP Monitoring and Administration

1. LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost

159. Monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation process will be required through organizing internal and external monitoring arrangements. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 15.670 million) at the rate of 10% of the total cost) is provided in the budget estimate.

2. LARP Administration and Support Cost

160. The other cost of LARP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of existing departmental expenditure. For hiring of an external monitoring agency/expert and provisions for administrative cost for LARP implementation have been made in the budget at the rate of 1% of total cost i.e. Rs. 1.567 million). A budget allocation Rs. 2.4 Million is made for hiring Social organizers to support to ongoing consultation, grievance redress and for compensation payment to DPs.

3. Contingencies

161. Based on estimated costs, a 15% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during subproject implementation. Contingencies cost amounting to Rs. 26.451 Million is included in the budget to cover unforeseen items which may be required during implementation of LARP.

J. Itemized Summary Budget

162. The total requirement of funds for compensation payments, restoration and rehabilitation measures amounting to Rs. 202.790 million which is equal to 1.935 million US \$ is given in detail under Table 29. The cost is worked out on prevailing market rates for the impacted assets following

preliminary design, however, the budget estimates will be revised and updated based on updated impact inventory, unit rates on replacement cost basis for land and other assets provided by the BOR and respective government departments and will be incorporated in final implementation ready LARP based on the detailed design.

Table 29: Proposed Indicative Resettlement Budget

No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
A	Compensation				
1	Irrigated Land (Carriageway)	Acre	1,380,000	48.98	67.589
	Irrigated Land (Dakkan Bypass)	Acre	1,380,000	30.91	42.650
	Sub-total			79.89	110.239
2	Residential Land	Marla	28,750	12.36	0.355
3	Crops				
	Wheat in Carriageway (existing crop)	Acre	39000	49.72	1.939
	Paddy in Carriageway (additional crop)	Acre	36300	49.72	1.805
	Wheat in Bypass (Existing Crop)	Acre	39000	30.91	1.205
	Paddy in Bypass (Additional Crop)	Acre	36300	30.91	1.122
	Sub-total				6.071
4	Trees	No.	1200	373	0.448
5	Structures				
	Residential Structure	ft ²	Various	31,672.75	19.352
	Residential Boundary Walls	Rft.	Various	433	0.311
	Commercial Structure	ft ²	Various	6336	4.146
	Commercial Structure Wall	Rft.	Various	1,700	0.536
	Community Structure (Mosque)	ft ²	700	3,530	2.471
	Hand Pump	No.	25000	5	0.125
	Relocation of Pylon and E-Pole	No	Various	97	2.900
	Sub-total				29.841
	Total (A)				146.599
B	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance				
1	Land				
	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance (Carriageway)	DPs	35,500	7	0.249
	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance (Dakkan Bypass)	DPs	35,500	11	0.391
	Sub-total				0.640
2	Residential Structures				
	Relocation Assistance	DPs	25,000	41	1.025
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DPs	10,000	41	0.410

No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	Severity Allowance	DPs	42,000	41	1.722
	Utility Allowance	DPs	25,000	41	1.025
	Sub-total				4.182
3	Commercial Structures Permanent				
	Relocation Assistance	DPs	Various	22	0.640
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DPs	10,000	16	0.160
	Sever Impact allowance for Structure	DPs	42,000	16	0.672
	Business Loss Allowance	DPs	42,000	16	0.672
	Utility Allowance	DPs	25,000	16	0.400
	Sub-total				2.544
4	Commercial Temporary				
	Relocation Assistance	DPs	10,000	36	0.565
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DPs	10,000	24	0.240
	Business Loss Allowance	DPs	42,000	24	1.008
	Sub-total				1.813
5	Vulnerability Allowances				
	Below OPL	DPs	42,000	13	0.546
	Female Headed Households	DPs	42,000	8	0.336
	Disabled	DPs	42,000	1	0.042
	Sub-total				0.924
	Total (B)				10.103
	Total (A+B)				156.702
C	LARP Monitoring and Administration Support				
1	M&E @ 10% of the total cost				15.670
2	Administrative charges @ 1% of the total cost				1.567
3	2 Social Mobilizers (1M+1F)	Month	50,0000	48	2.400
	Total (C)				19.637
	Total (A+B+C)				176.339
D	Contingencies @ 15% of the total cost				26.451
	Grand Total (Pak Rs.)				202.790
	US \$ (1\$ = 104.8 Rs.)				1.935

163. Resettlement Budget will be revised and updated as part of the process of updating the resettlement plan. Revision of the Resettlement budget will include updating replacement cost values,

revised costs based on finalized income restoration program, and inclusion of any resettlement cost not anticipated in the preparation of the draft LARP.

K. Flow of Funds for LARP implementation

164. The Government of Pakistan will finance LARP costs from counterpart funds. The NHA will transfer the funds for all land acquisition and resettlement costs to the district treasury department for acquisition of land and assets as per estimated demands by LAC and PIU account for delivery of R&R and income restoration costs and other entitled allowances not covered under applicable LAA procedures in Pakistan. Timely funding and deposit of LAR costs for acquired asset and resettlement and rehabilitation costs as budgeted in the subproject Lapilli assist PIU in timely completion of LAR activities, taking possession of the acquired assets and ROW and handing over the ROWs land, free from encumbrances, for commencement of project civil works.

L. Compensation Disbursement

165. The Compensation for land and land based assets covered under land award will be disbursed by the LAC through vouchers debit able to the district treasury , while the entitled R&R costs and allowances will be paid by issuing crossed cheque in the name of the entitled DP by the PD PIU which will be charged to the project account. The disbursement process of compensation of acquired assets (land and land based assets) will start after announcement of land awards under LAA provisions and the payment process for other entitlement covered under LARP could start as and when the final implementation ready LARP prepared based on detailed design is reviewed and cleared by ADB. Nonetheless, the disbursement will take place, after due notification of time and place to the DPs and the DPs will be assisted and mobilized to get the requisite support documents for processing of their claims and delivery of compensation accordingly. For transparency purposes the efforts will be ensured to pay the compensation thorough bank accounts by delivering cross checks or compensation vouchers, which may be cashed or deposited at district treasury or any designated local bank. However, if the subproject impact area proves difficult and without banking facilities or the entitled compensation amounts are meagre and DPs decline to open bank accounts, the provision of payment through cash or any other means accepted under law can be considered.

166. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and provisions under this LARP requires to ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation for acquired assets at full replacement cost has been paid and other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to each displaced person (DP) for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; and (ii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help DPs improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act (1894) allows the government to take possession of the acquired land once land award has been made as per LAA Section 11, and payment has been made or deposited to the court as per LAA Section 31. Accordingly, the Collector is required to pay the full amount to the DP, unless (a) the DP refuses to receive the amount, (b) there is no competent person to receive the compensation, or (c) if there is a dispute as to the title to receive the compensation.

167. Under ADB SPS, compensation for both land and non-land assets is deemed to have been paid when the amount in cash or cheque has been provided to DPs or deposited into their bank account, or is secured in an escrow account for DPs not showing up to collect compensation. While in case of LAA, if the DPs or their representatives did not come forward to collect their compensation, the amount could be placed in treasury as Revenue Deposit payable to the DPs, after exerting due efforts to contact and encourage them to appear and notifying the DPs in which treasury the deposit

has been made. However, in both cases depositing the compensation in an escrow account or in district treasury in lieu of providing cash or cheque to the DP is justified only when sufficient good-faith efforts and all legal requirements for contacting and notifying the DPs have been made

168. Nevertheless, both the LAA (1894) and ADB SPS (2009) require that DPs are compensated before displacement, but allow a mechanism for dealing with cases having legal and administrative impediments restricting disbursing compensation payments provided that sufficient good-faith efforts are demonstrated in (a) contacting, notifying and assisting DPs, and (b) delivering compensation payments. So in cases where compensation payment is restricted due to legal and administrative impediments faced by the DPs, the NHA will follow the ADB's draft Guidance Note on Compensation payment and handling of cases with Legal and Administrative impediments (refer Annex-3 of the LARF) to demonstrate good faith efforts to outreach and pay compensation to those DPs having legal and administrative impediments.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

169. The land acquisition and resettlement planning, preparation, implementation and monitoring of subproject as well as compensation/ rehabilitation program described in this LARP involves a number of institutional actors and distinct processes to be carried out by different agencies. The main institutions that will involve in the LAR activities include NHA as the Executing Agency (EA) which will be overall responsible for project execution and delivery of safeguards management following provisions outlined in the LARP but in a manner consistent with the ADB policy principals and national legal framework. Besides, it will engage design and supervisions consultants including safeguards specialists for assisting NHA in preparation, implementation and monitoring of the LARP during implementation of the investment program. Meanwhile, for LAR impact assessment and valuation as well as acquisition of land and other assets for the subproject, other line departments/ agencies, such as land revenue department, Forest and Agriculture department as discussed in the ensuing sections will also be involved. The institutional arrangement for supervision and implementation and of LAR process and Compensation Relocation and Resettlement program as per provisions of this LARP is explained below.

A. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

1. National Highway Authority (NHA)

170. NHA as the executing agency has overall responsibility for the Program including preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks and cross-agency coordination. NHA at it HQs has different wings/units for plaining and design, construction, procurement, finance and administration of NHA activities and each wing/unit is headed by a member. For supervision of countrywide road infrastructure NHA has established 4 Zones each headed by a zonal member responsible for road network and development projects in respective zones, However, for funded projects specific project implementation units are established to ensure proper and timely execution of the project.

171. For safeguards management of projects to be financed under the MFF, NHA will exercise its functions through Project Management Unit (PMU) and EALS with general project execution responsibility at planning, design and implementation phases and through the land acquisition and resettlement units at Project Implementation Units (PIU) to be tasked with daily LARP implementation activities at subproject level.

a Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social unit (EALS)

172. For acquisition and management of ROW land as well as environmental and social safeguards management of funded projects, NHA, under supervision of member administration has established a unit called Environment Afforestation Land and Social (EALS) at headquarters level. While the EALS land management and social staff is also extended to Zonal and Project levels for assisting in land acquisition process and delivery of LAR activities. For the purpose of this MFF the EALS which was established with a view to serve as a central unit for providing technical backstopping with regards to safeguards management for all NHA projects will be overall responsible for planning, implementation and supervision of LAR functions described in this LARP.

173. The EALS at HQ will be responsible for policies, planning, and implementation of all safeguards related activities of the investment program. The EALS team at HQ will coordinate with planning and design wing of NHA, the PMU/PIU established for the project, the design and LARP's preparation consultant's teams, to assist and guide them on effective safeguards management and timely delivery of quality safeguards documents under provisions of this LARP and LARF for the MFF and LAA procedures. . While the EALS staff posted at zonal level and in LAR units at PIU level will collaborate

with the LARP preparatory consultants, local land revenue authorities, land acquisition collectors and safeguards consultants engaged for implementation and monitoring of LARP during execution of the financed projects under this investment program and will ensure timely completion of LAA process, LARP updating and implementation during execution of the project.

174. The EALS will keep a close liaison with the ADB safeguards team to seek clarity and guidance on safeguards requirements of the program and will supervise the EALS staff posted at LAR unit established at PMU/PIU level and the safeguards specialist mobilized through design and supervision consultants for different Tranche projects and sub-project during safeguards management, implementation and monitoring of RPs. EALS will ensure quality of safeguards documents prepared by the consultants or the LAR units at PMU and shall endorse all safeguard related documents to ADB for review, clearance and disclosure.

175. Some specific tasks for effective safeguards management at PMU/EALS level will include the following:

- i. Coordinate with the design and LAR consultants and keep an oversight to facilitate LAR teams during impact assessment, census and socio-economic surveys and consultations with DPs during for LARP preparation. This is to ensure consistency of approach and avoid variation in information obtained and given and to address issues immediately as they arise on site;
- ii. Ensure that the LARP preparation consultants should in conformity with the LARF provisions and the impacted assets should be accurately assessed and linked to the respective DPs.
- iii. Coordinate with LAR consultants, Land Acquisition authorities and other line departments and units in NHA to streamline land acquisition and resettlement planning activities for the subproject and facilitate information dissemination and consultation with DPs on all matters affecting DPs to ensure compliance with the requirements of the LARF, ADB's Social Safeguard Policies and Land Acquisition Act 1894.
- iv. Ensure that land acquisition activity (either private negotiation or expropriation) after publication of Section 4 is followed by updating land records; negotiation committees established and negotiations concluded timely; and land price assessment is reflective of current market rates.
- v. Coordinate with the provincial governments, PMU, PIU to constitute negotiation committees for land acquisition through private negotiations and participate in meetings of negotiations committees and Land Price Assessment Committees to clarify, explain and ensure that the compensation recommended by the land price assessment committees is reflective to fair market value and replacement costs for land/assets;
- vi. Ensure timely disclosure of design and LAR related information to the DPs which may include information on project alignment and design, ROW land acquisition process and publication of notices under LAA provisions by the LAC in a format and language easily understood by DPs and at easily accessible places.
- vii. Internally review the LARF and LARPs (draft/updated), coordinate with ADB in review and approval process, and ensure timely disclosure of approved LARPs on NHA Website and translation of Summary LARPs in local language for disclosure to DPs;
- viii. EALS will function as grievance redress office on LAR related matters/concerns raised by the DPs during LARP preparation or the complaints forwarded by the project GRC or by the DPs unsatisfied with decision of the project GRC. The complaints will be registered and acknowledged to DPs and addressed after investigating the facts and hearing the complainants.
- ix. Coordinate with the LAR Units at PIUs for review of RP implementation progress and ensure timely preparation of quality monitoring reports. The monitoring reports will be internally reviewed by EALS to ensure quality final reports are shared with ADB for review

and acceptance and shall ensure timely disclosure of approved monitoring reports LARPs on NHA Website.

- x. With assistance and support from PIU LAR unit, establish and maintain an updated LAR database for each tranche-project at PMU and NHA HQs level.

b Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

176. At project level, NHA will exercise its functions through the Project Management Unit (PMU) which will be created for the implementation of the investment program under the MFF. For day to day oversight and implementation of sub-project works, a PIU will be established under the PMU. The PMU will be responsible for general project execution of the project and streamline the safeguards management of different subprojects with assistance and technical guidance from the EALS. The PMU will collect information and progress on social safeguards compliance through LAND acquisition and Resettlement Unit established at Project Implementation Units (PIU) for each tranche project which will be tasked with day-to-day project related activities at subproject level. The PMU will be headed by the General Manager while PIU will be headed by a Project Director.

c Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LAR Unit at PIU) at PIU

177. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LARU) will be nested in PIU which will manage LAR tasks at project/subproject level with technical assistance and guidance from the responsible unit in EALS. The LARU will take the ultimate responsibility for preparation, implementation and monitoring of LARP for the sub-project. The LARU will include i) Project Director (unit head), ii) Deputy Director land/Social, iii) Land Acquisition Collector, and iv) Resettlement Specialist mobilized through design/construction supervision consultants) supported by the land staff (patwaris) social mobilizers engaged for the subproject.

178. The LAR Unit will play a vital role to look after the routine LAR matters of the project and ensure implementation of LAR activities including but not limited to preparation/updating, implementation and monitoring of LARP and implementing the CPID and grievance redress mechanism at subproject level.

179. Some key tasks for LAR unit to ensure effective safeguards management at PIU level will include the following:

- i Coordinate in land acquisition process and resettlement planning activities for the subproject, review impact and census data, conduct field verification and update census of DPs linked with project impacts by type, category and severity, and prepare compensation packages for each DP on the basis of agreed unit rates and provided entitlements criterion and accordingly update the approved draft LARP (as and when required); Based on updated census and impact categories of DPs, prepare and issue ID cards particularly for the DPs without legal or legally recognizable title about land and other lost assets.
- ii Coordinate with DPs and other stakeholders including line government departments and CSO and conduct meaningful consultation with all DPs and other interested stakeholders on the LAR related issues and maintain a record of the consultation including consultation meeting attendance sheets, pictures and meeting minutes;
- iii Assist PIU to operationalize and implement the project based GRM at each subproject level; facilitate logging and tracking of complaints and conduct field investigation on complaints tendered by the DPs; coordinate with the project GRC to review and address any grievances submitted in a timely manner; and establish record keeping system for complaint etc. Further, assist the PIU to constitute village level displaced person committees

and extend the GRM at village level for review and redress the grievances at village level by the DPCs with coordination and support from LAR unit.

- iv Coordinate with line government departments at District and sub-District level including Land Revenue Department, Forest Department and Agriculture Department as well as with local community, property agents and appraisers for asset (land and other assets) valuation and compensation calculation in a manner consistent with this LARP provisions.
- v Ensure that land acquisition activity after publication of Section 4 is followed by updating land records and land price assessment is reflective to current market rates following procedures outlined in the Section VI of this LARP.
- vi Coordinate and facilitate the negotiation committee in case the land is acquired through private negotiation and assist the committee for determining the base market value considering factors as outlined in Section VI and communicating with DPs for private negotiations; assist the negotiation committee to document the negotiations process and retain the meeting record including attendance sheets, meeting minutes and pictorial presentations etc.; and facilitate negotiation committee and the DPs to finalize and execute sales deed if negotiation is successful.
- vii If negotiation is not successful, coordinate with the local land revenue authorities for completing land acquisition process under LAA provisions, participate in Price assessment Committee meetings at each district to clarify replacement value/cost and ensure the assessment is fully reflective of current market value arrived following provisions of this RF and LAA procedures.
- viii Implement CPID strategy as outlined in this LARP and ensure timely disclosure of information to all DPs about project design alignment, land acquisition notifications issued by the LAC and facilitate information dissemination and consultation with DPs on all matters and disclosure of LARP provisions and information about the GRM and compensation payment mechanism by formal and informal means;
- ix Mobilize and facilitate the DPs to process their compensation claims and receive compensation and coordinate with and support the LAC and Project Director throughout compensation disbursement process in office and field during preparation of claims and issuance of compensation vouchers against land and land based assets under LAA provisions and compensation cheques for entitled R&R allowances and income restoration measures under LARP provisions;
- x Establish and maintain an updated LAR database for each sub-project at PIU level and assist the EALS in establishing and updating the LAR database at PMU level.
- xi Track day to day progress on implementation of LARP and prepare monthly progress reports on LAR implementation and periodic monitoring reports at least biannually or with a frequency as provide in ADB cleared sub-project LARPs.

d The District Government Departments

180. The jurisdiction and functions for land administration, valuation, acquisition and compensation rests with provincial Board of Revenue which exercises its jurisdiction and functions through its Divisional and District Officers including Commissioner/Executive District Officer Revenue, Deputy Commissioner/District Officer Revenue and Land Acquisition Collector at district and sub-district level. All land acquisition affairs, including publication of notifications under LAA provisions, identification

and assessment of land, determination and delivery of compensation for land acquired under law rest with the LAC. The LAC is assisted by the sub-district level land revenue officers (Deputy District Officer Revenue, Tehsildars, Quanogo and Patwari).

181. Functions pertaining to assessment of compensation of non-land assets rest on Provincial line-agencies and their District level offices. Assessment of compensation for, buildings' and other built infrastructure pertains to the buildings and works department, crops and productive trees are assessed by the to the Department of Agriculture and horticulture; and the compensation for wood trees losses is assessed by the Department of Forestry.

e The Design and Construction Supervisions Consultants

182. NHA will engage the Design and the Construction Supervision Consultants having adequate human resources for assisting NHA and PMU/PIU in LAR plaining and preparation, implementation and monitoring of LARPs. The Design Consultants will mobilize a team of qualified resettlement specialist with experienced enumerators and surveyors for impact assessment, census, SES surveys and conducting meaning consultations during project design stage who will facilitate the PMU and EALS in updating the draft LARP prepared based on feasibility level design for tranche-1 sub-projects.

183. At PIU level, the resettlement specialists and team of social mobilizers (male and female) will be mobilized through supervision consultants on full time or intermittent bases (for category A project the safeguards team will be on full time and for category B projects the input can be intermittent but spread over entire project execution period for assisting the LAR unit in PIU to review, verify and update impact data and census of DPs to link the DPs with impact type and significance and corresponding compensation cost entitled to them and if required will update the RP accordingly before its implementation is started. The safeguards team so mobilized will be placed in LAR unit with PIU which will provide technical support and advice to the LAR unit on safeguards management and will assist the LAR unit to implement CPID strategy, recording and redressing the grievances, mobilization of the DPs for processing of compensation claims and assisting the LAR unit in delivery of compensation to the PIU. It will also assist LAR unit to maintain an updated LAR database, monitor day to LAR implementation progress and prepare monthly progress reports and periodic social monitoring reports including consolidated progress of LARP implementation and social management achieved during monitoring period.

f Ministry of Finance (GoP) and NHA's Finance Wing

184. The Ministry of Finance GoP is responsible for the timely provision of financial resources to NHA for execution of the project, acquisition of land and implementation of LARP as per approved PC-1 for the project and LAR activities. Within the NHA, the Finance Wing will be responsible for timely release and deposit the of required LAR funds in the project account at disposal of PMU/PIU for subsequent disbursement to DPs for their acquired assets.

g External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

185. NHA will hire an agency or an individual expert (with team) to conduct independent monitoring and evaluation (the EMA) for the implementation of LARP. The EMA shall review the implementation progress throughout the LARP implementation, as reported in the internal monitoring reports (IMR) by EA, evaluate the level of achievement of LARP objectives, identify gaps, if any, and propose remedial measures for implementation. The EMA shall be a firm hired either for all sub-projects under a tranche or for individual subprojects.

186. An institutional set-up involved in LAR management at national, provincial, NHA and project level is presented in the Figure 5 shown on next page.

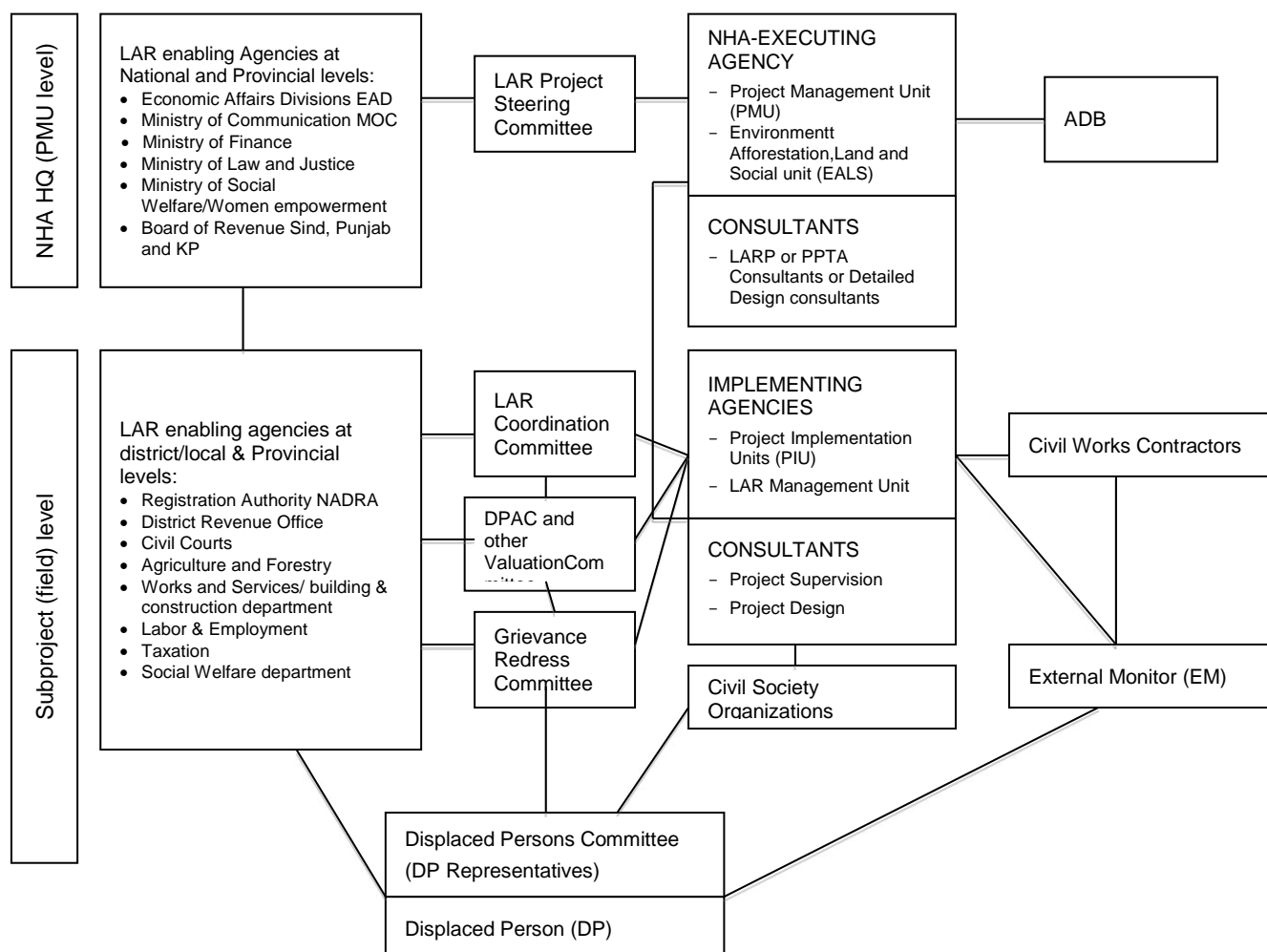


Figure 5: Institutional Set-up for LAR management of MFF

B. Coordination Initiatives

1. Project Steering Committee

187. The Chairman NHA will have the overall responsibility of project execution and supervision of different project related activities and actions to be carried out by different wings of NHA involved in project planning, design, procurement, financing and administration as well as execution of project works. To synchronize the activities and actions to be accomplished by above said wings for timely delivery of the project components, the NHA will establish a project steering committee (PSC) to provide policy direction, strategic oversight and streamline and review progress on activities and actions required by different wings of NHA at different stages of the project. The PSC will meet at least quarterly to ensure coordination, review implementation progress, and provide approvals and guidance as necessary. The proposed composition of the steering committee is provided below:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Chairman NHA | Chair of the Steering Committee |
| • Member Engineering and Construction | Member |
| • Member Planning and Design | Member |

- Member Finance Member
- Member Administration Member
- GM PMU Secretary/Member

a LAR Coordination Committees at PIU Level

188. During planning and implementation of LAR activities, support will be required from different government departments particularly for land acquisition process, impact identification and assessment, valuation of assets and delivery of compensation for land and land based assets under LAA provisions. To improve coordination between project LAR team in PIU and line government departments, a PIU level LAR committee headed by PD, PIU with Deputy Director land/Resettlement Specialist as secretary of the LAR coordination committee will be constituted. The PSC will meet at least quarterly or as and when required on emergent need bases to ensure coordination between line departments, facilitate impact identification and assessment, timely valuation of assets and review implementation progress, and provide guidance and support to LAR unit in PIU as necessary. The composition of proposed LAR coordination committee will be as below:

- Project Director PIU Chair of the committee
- Director/Deputy Land and Resettlement (EALS) Member
- Resettlement Specialist LAR unit PIU Member
- Land Acquisition Collector Member
- Representatives from district government departmentgs.
(land revenue, Agriculture/horticulture/forest and irrigation) Members
- Deputy Director land and social LAR Unit in PIU Secretary/Member

b Displaced Persons Consultation Committee and Representatives

189. The DPs will be encouraged and mobilized by NHA's LAR staff and consultants to form a Displaced Persons Consultation Committee (DPCC) for providing assistance and support in LARP planning, implementation and monitoring as well as grievance redress. The DPCC will be village level coordination node for improved communication and participation of DPs in project LAR activities, while, DPCC representatives will closely liaise with Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) formed by NHA at project and field levels to resolve the concerns and complaints raised by the DPs.

c Civil Society Organizations

190. The relevant CSO (if any in the subproject area) will be engaged to cooperate with NHA's LAR staff and consultants deputed to the subproject in the required LAR impact assessment including census of DPs, ILA and SES. An appropriate CSO/NGO or a research firm, being entirely unrelated to the organization involved in the LAR impact assessment work, will be commissioned to function as a third party observer in a subproject, especially in negotiated settlements, to record and verify the DMS, VLA, negotiation and conclusion of contracts, and payment of compensation.

d Civil Works Contractors

191. The civil works contractors selected for subproject will be tasked with managing temporary displacement at sites used for construction purposes, including making arrangements with DPs, payment of compensation and restoration of affected land to its original state. Contractors are obliged to commence civil works only at sites where subproject LARP has been fully implemented and

confirmed as such by EMA, The contractors' supervisory staff will participate in LAR capacity building provided by the LAR consultants of the project/facility. These requirements will be included in the works contracts and loan covenants.

e Grievance Redress Committee

192. The GRC will have representative from the District Revenue Office, Subproject Management Unit, aggrieved DP/DPs and/or representatives of DP/DPs, and other interested groups, if any. The GRC will meet at least once in a month. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director of N 55 at PIU level. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and against award under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. At least one member from each APC will be a woman to take part in APC meetings and GRC meetings. Other key officials involved in the process are Director (LM&IS), AD (land) and LAC, as members of the GRC. The grievances are received and responded to by the members of the GRC. There are Displaced Persons Committees (DPCs) that have been set up.

X. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

193. The LARP preparation and implementation schedule vary from subproject to subproject based on readiness level of subproject design and LAR requirements. In general, the project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely project preparation, land acquisition and final/updated LARP preparation and implementation, i.e., full payment of compensation for acquired assets and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation cost to DPs with income restoration measure in place. In line with the principles laid down in LARF, a detailed schedule is prepared as integral part of this LARP indicating the sequence and time frame of activities for acquisition of ROW land, preparation of draft and implementation ready LARP for the sub-project under tranche-1 and LARP implementation timelines synchronized with the construction schedule for the sub-project.

B. LARP Implementation Schedule

194. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement are planned to ensure that final implementation ready LARP based on detailed design is available before award of civil works contract and compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the subproject activities. The civil works contract for the subproject will only be awarded/land handed over for construction work, after all compensation and relocation has been completed for subproject and rehabilitation measures are in place, as confirmed by EMA.

195. The proposed subproject resettlement activities are divided into three phases. The first phase will be updating/finalization of draft LARP phase includes land valuation and acquisition by BOR under the LAA, 1894, updating of census and inventory of losses based on detailed design and preparation of implementation-ready LARP acceptable to ADB. The second phase will be LARP Implementation phase includes payment of all entitled compensations to respective DPs and rehabilitation measures put in place. The third phase includes monitoring and reporting periods are discussed in the following paragraphs.

1. LARP Preparation/updating Phase

196. The draft LARP is prepared on the basis of the preliminary design. It will be updated based on detailed design and on finalization of land acquisition process by the BOR. In draft LARP updating phase major activities may include: updating of inventory losses and census of DPs based on detailed design; completion of land acquisition process under LAA provisions with final assessed land and asset costs by the BOR and other relevant government departments; fresh consultations and information disclosure; and finalized budget including compensation costs on replacement cost basis and R&R entitlements based on socio-economic assessment of the DPs and updated LARP implementation schedule fully synchronized with the proposed construction activities.

2. LARP Implementation Phase

197. After the LARP preparation/updating phase the next stage is its implementation, which includes issues like disclosure of approved LARP, payment of awarded compensation for acquired land and assets by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; redress of grievances and complaints if any; removal of structures/assets and taking over possession of acquired land; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work. Besides, the internal monitoring and reporting requirement starts immediately with LARP implementation process and continues till end of the LARP

implementation is completed in all respects. In this phase, the monitoring consultant will monitor the LARP implementation progress on a daily bases and compile and share quarterly internal monitoring reports with EALS and ADB.

3. LARP Monitoring Phase

198. The LARP monitoring will be started immediately when ADB accepted final and implementation ready LARP is disclosed for implementation. The day to day LARP implementation activities will be monitored internally by the LAR unit placed at PIU for keeping a track of LARP implementation progress and make necessary adjustments to ensure LARP implementation is completed as planned. Periodic internal monitoring reports will be prepared and shared with the EALS and ADB and will be disclosed on NHA and ADB websites regularly. An independent monitor will be engaged to conduct external monitoring of the LARP implementation progress, assess the achievement of LARP objective and suggest corrective measures to be implemented to ensure project implementation is compliant with the provisions of the RF and ADB's IR requirements. EMA will start his monitoring from start of implementation and submit periodic reports on bi- annual basis till complete implementation of LARP.

199. An implementation schedule for LARP activities in the subproject including various tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of Figure 6. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the subproject and accordingly the time could be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

Figure 6: LARP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Time line									
	2017				2018				2019	
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
RP Preparation, updating, implementation and redress of grievances										
A Pahse1: Preparation, review and disclosure of Final LARP										
Social Impact Assessment	■	■	■							
Preparation of draft LARP		■	■	■						
Approval of draft LARP by ADB			■							
Disclosure of ADB approved LARP			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Grievances redress of DPs		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Consultation and information disclosure	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Section 4 under LAA notified and BOR assessed land costs deposited in treasury			■	■						
Section 5 and 6 under LAA notified				■	■					
Updating the LARP at Final Design			■	■						
Updated Draft LARP Approval by ADB					■					
Phase2: Implementation and Monitoring of ADB approved Final LARP										
A: Institutional Arrangements for LARP Implementation and Monitoring										
Institutional Arrangements with NHA		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
DPCCs Established		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Hiring of EMA				■	■	■				
Compensation funds transfer to PIU				■	■	■				
LLA Process completed and Compensation awarded				■	■	■				
Issuance of Notices to DPs for submission of their claims					■	■	■			
Compensation for Lost assets to DPs					■	■	■			
Award of Civil Works Contract					■	■				
ROW possession and handing to contractor							■			
B: RP Implementation Monitoring and Reporting										
Internal Monitoring and submission of QPR to ADB						■		■	■	■
Submission of bi-Annual External Monitoring Reports to ADB							■		■	■

XI. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

A. Overview

201. Successful implementation of a LARP depends on good resettlement management, close monitoring, and effective supervision. This enables the executing and/or implementing agency to make timely adjustments in implementation arrangements and take appropriate corrective measures during project implementation. It is therefore important that the adequate resources (finances and qualified human resources) are made available and monitoring of RP is integrated into the project's planning and management processes.

202. The major objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to: (i) ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule and the specified timelines are being met; (ii) assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures are sufficient; (iii) identify problems or potential issues; (iv) identify methods and corrective actions to rapidly mitigate any problems and (v) ensure that RP objectives are met with and the standards of living of DPs are restored or improved; (vi) collect gender disaggregated information to monitor the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project through the following (a) Review of project information for all DPs; (b) Consultation and informal interviews with DPs; (c) Key informant interviews; and, (d) Community public meetings.

203. Monitoring will involve (i) compliance monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) The social impacts monitoring of the project and whether DPs are able to restore and preferably improve their pre-project living standards, incomes, and productive capacity utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess status of DPs.

204. The LAR tasks will be monitored internally and externally. Regular monitoring of LARP implementation activities will be carried out internally by PMU through EALS and PIU through LAR unit. The PIU and PMU will provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems related to scope, the subproject's risks and impacts.

B. Internal Monitoring

205. LARP implementation and safeguards management activities for subproject will be subject to internal monitoring and evaluation. Internal monitoring will include day to day tracking progress about LAR planning and implementation activities including compensation payment progress, consultation and community feedback campaigns launched, resettlement, rehabilitation and income restoration measures implemented, community concerns and grievances recorded and resolved and corrective actions implemented etc. Close monitoring of RP implementation progress will assist to identify and resolve the impediments and ensure timely delivery of compensation and resolution of matter of concerns for DPs and other stakeholders. The scope of monitoring will includes: (i) compliance with the agreed policies and procedures for land acquisition; (ii) prompt approval, allocation and disbursement of compensation payments to DPs, including if necessary, supplemental compensation for additional and/or unforeseen losses; and, (iii) remedial actions, as required.

206. The PMU and PIU will be responsible for internal monitoring and share LARP implementation progress and periodic monitoring reports with the EA and the ADB. The census of DPs and inventory of losses will constitute a base line for monitoring of RPs progress and atrium level, the LAR unit will manage and maintain updated LAR databases including quantified data on impacted assets with type, census details of the DPs and compensation entitlements with payment progress against the entitlements and payable costs to each DP, etc. Potential monitoring indicators from which specific

indicators can be developed and refined according to the census and IOL for the subproject are set out in Table 30 below.

Table 30: Potential Indicators for Internal Monitoring

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Institutional set-up and resource allocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RP implementation and monitoring institutional set-up in place. • Budgeted RP costs released and placed at disposal LAR implementation entities. • Grievance redress mechanism established and explained to the DPs and affected communities. • Coordination initiative implemented and displaced persons committees notified for continued consultations and participation of DPs in RP implementation and monitoring.
Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. • Relocation and rehabilitation costs and income restoration support provided as per entitlements and schedule • Social infrastructure and services restored as and where required. • Entitlements against lost business including transitional support to re-establish enterprises delivered. • Income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan. ,
Restoration of living standard and income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected residential structures reconstructed/restored at relocation sites outside ROW limits. • Impacted business structures (shops/stalls) constructed/relocated outside construction limits and business/income activity restored. • Number and percentage of displaced persons covered under livelihood restoration and rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • No of DPs (especially vulnerable) provided opportunities in project related employment.
Consultation and Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities. • RP disclosure and information dissemination activities implemented and knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons. • Community awareness about grievance redresses mechanism and its use. • Progress on grievances recorded and resolved including information dissemination to AFs on the resolution of the grievances. • Information on implementation of special measures for vulnerable groups including Indigenous Peoples (if any).
Communications and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings held with DPs (male and female) to explain RP provisions, grievance redress mechanism and compensation disbursement mechanism. • Assessment about Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate. • Number of DPs (male female) participated in the meetings. • Number of meetings and consultations held with vulnerable and indigenous people (if any) with number of participants and level of information communicated
Benefit Monitoring	<p>Compared to pre-project situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes noticed in patterns of occupation and resource use. • Changes observed in cost of living, income and expenditure patterns. • Changes access level and frequency with respect to social and cultural parameters. • Changes observed for vulnerable groups and IP.

C. External Monitoring

207. NHA through PMU will engage the services of an independent agency or consultant, not associated with project implementation, to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation process during execution of the projects. The External Monitoring Agency or an individual with a team (EMA) will carry out monitoring of LARP and report monitoring results to NHA and ADB through semi-annual monitoring reports or with a frequency as agreed. The external monitor will verify LARP implementation progress and assess the achievement of LARP objectives and compliance with ADB's safeguards requirement's through review of LARP implementation progress reports, periodic internal monitoring reports and through, consultations with the DPs and other

stakeholders and impact assessment based on filed surveys. The key tasks of the external monitor will include :

- Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by PIU LAR units;
- Validate the RP implementation progress reported in IMRs and assess the achieved level of LARP implementation progress, issues impeding RP implementation and actions required to improve the safeguards management;
- Review and assessment of compensation, relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration measures provided in the LARPs and establish bench mark indicators for assessment and evaluation of level to which the LARP objectives are accomplished.
- Review baseline information on socio-economic assessment, census and inventory of losses of pre-displaced persons and establish bench mark indicators for impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;
- Consult DPs, officials, community leaders and assess level of information dissemination activities implemented, awareness and access level of DPs and communities to project based grievance redress and complaints handling systems;
- Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning;
- Suggest actions for addressing the issues if any and corrective measures to be implemented by the PMU and NHA to ensure the safeguards management is fully consistent with the LARF provisions and ADB safeguards requirements as outlined in the SPS 2009.

208. Table 31 below presents a set of suggested indicators for verification of the monitoring information of the NHA by qualified and experienced external monitor.

Table 31: Potential Indicators for External Monitor

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
Basic information on displaced persons' households (Gender disaggregated data essential for all aspects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project location including description on project intervention and IR impacts. • Composition and structure, ages, educational, and skill levels with gender of household Head • Vulnerable households and indigenous groups (if any) • Land and other resource-owning and resource-using patterns • Occupations and employment patterns and income sources and levels • Participation in neighborhood or community groups and access to cultural sites and events
Compensation payment and Restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the compensation for acquired assets including land, structures and other assets delivered? • Was sufficient replacement land available and compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? • Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the DPs? • Have perceptions of community been restored? • Have DPs achieved replacement of affected assets particularly residential, commercial and productive assets and key social and cultural elements?

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
Restoration of livelihoods (Disaggregate data for displaced persons moving to group resettlement sites, self-relocating displaced persons, displaced persons with enterprises affected.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the compensation for affected enterprise sufficient for re-establishing enterprises and production? • Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to reestablish themselves? • Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? • Are these opportunities effective and sustainable? • Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?
Information and satisfaction levels of displaced persons'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much do the DPs know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? • Do the DPs know their entitlements and aware on whether these have been met? • What is the perception of DPs about the extent and level to which their living standards and livelihoods have been restored? • How much do the DPs know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?
Effectiveness of resettlement planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the DPs and their assets correctly enumerated? • Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints? • Were entitlements based on replacement costs and adequate for rehabilitation and restoration of the DPs? • Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted adequately? • How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?

209. Based on the external monitor's report, if significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) to take corrective measures will be prepared, reviewed and approved by ADB and disclosed to affected persons. The CAP implementation progress will also be reviewed and monitored by the EMA and will be made part of the subsequent monitoring reports. Internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until all LAR activities have been completed.

210. In addition to the above defined monitoring mechanism, head will also keep a close oversight on the sub-project implemented under the facility and will keep monitoring projects/sub-project on an ongoing basis by launching safeguards review missions until a project completion report is issued.

D. Reporting requirements and Disclosure of monitoring reports

211. The NHA will prepare and submit internal and external monitoring reports periodically to ADB as part of project implementation performance monitoring. Such periodic monitoring reports (internal) documenting progress on resettlement implementation will be prepared quarterly during LARP implementation and bi-annually after LARP implementation is completed by PIU/PMU and shall be submitted to ADB through EALS for review and disclosure. The external monitoring reports will be prepared through an independent monitor who will prepare and submit bi-annual monitoring reports for NHA and ADB's review and disclosures.

212. In addition to routine monitoring reports explained above, NHA will also submit subproject completion reports to ADB when compensation has been paid and LARP implementation is completed. Besides, in cases wherever required and agreed between NHA and ADB, the PMU will prepare supplementary monitoring reports and share these with ADB during execution of the project. All monitoring reports will subject to disclosure and will be disclosed on ADB and NHA websites as and when received and cleared by ADB.

Annex-I: List of DPs with Detail of Affected Land

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's/Husband Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Affected Land (%)
	From	To	L	R							
	Carriageway										
6	333+00 0	334+000	1		██████████	██████████		Rato Dero	5.00	0.12	2.47
7	337+00 0	340+000	1		██████	██████		Rato Dero	6.00	0.22	3.67
8	337+00 0	340+000	1		██████████	██████████		Rato Dero	7.00	0.04	0.54
10	337+00 0	340+000	1		██████	██████	4320536640881-1	Rato Dero	1.00	0.00	0.20
22	337+00 0	338+000	1		██████	██████████	43205-1525557-7	Mir Ghanghro	2.00	0.07	3.73
23	337+00 0	338+000	1		██████	██████████	43304-8495309-5	Mir Ghanghro	2.00	0.12	6.17
24	339+00 0	340+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-932468-5	Gari Shab Khan	2.00	0.06	3.10
25	339+00 0	340+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-8615839-9	Gari Shab Khan	10.00	0.21	2.07
27	341+00 0	342+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-0623236-9	Mirpur Mulghani	5.00	0.11	2.20
29	348+00 0	349+000	1		██████	██████████		Rato Dero	2.00	0.75	37.28
30	349+00 0	350+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-3968897-7	Gari yasin	2.00	0.07	3.73
31	349+00 0	350+000	1		████	████	43301-6229844-0	Gari yasin	6.00	0.45	7.46
32	349+00 0	350+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-0959569-2	Gari yasin	20.00	0.06	0.28
33	349+00 0	350+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-2507144-3	Gari yasin	20.00	0.75	3.76
34	350+00 0	351+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-0991654-9	Gari yasin	2.00	0.07	3.73

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's/Husband Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Affected Land (%)
	From	To	L	R							
37	350+00 0	351+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-7115499-3	Gari yasin	3.00	0.16	5.47
40	351+00 0	352+000	1		██████████	██████████		Kiran Shareef	5.00	0.37	7.46
40	352+00 0	353+000			██████████	██████████		Gari Yasin	8.00	0.45	5.59
41	351+00 0	352+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-0999191-5	Kiran Shareef	5.00	0.37	7.46
44	351+00 0	352+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-2844966-9	Kiran Shareef	6.00	0.18	2.95
46	351+00 0	352+000	1		██████████	██████████		Kiran Shareef	2.00	0.07	3.73
52	351+00 0	352+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-56683235-5	Kiran Shareef	2.00	0.07	3.73
56	352+00 0	353+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-9134131-9	Gari Yasin	6.00	0.47	7.77
57	352+00 0	353+000	1		██████████	██████████		Gari Yasin	0.50	0.06	11.29
66	352+00 0	353+000	1		██████████	██████████	42501-3767386-1	Gari Yasin	5.00	0.45	8.95
67	352+00 0	353+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-4036062-7	Gari Yasin	5.00	0.22	4.47
68	352+00 0	353+000	1		██████████	██████████	43304-6133222-1	Gari Yasin	4.00	0.09	2.33
69	352+00 0	353+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-0696495-5	Gari Yasin	3.00	0.13	4.35
73	352+00 0	353+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-0907989-1	Gari Yasin	3.00	0.22	7.46
75	353+00 0	354+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-5368966-3	Gari Yasin	3.00	0.11	3.73
77	354+00 0	355+000	1		██████████	██████████	43301-3774730-5	Gari Yasin	6.00	0.46	7.65

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's/Husband Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Affected Land (%)
	From	To	L	R							
78	354+00 0	355+000	1		████████	████████	43301-1266883-1	Gari Yasin	5.00	0.15	2.98
82	354+00 0	355+000	1		████████	████████	43301-9181371-9	Gari Yasin	2.00	0.11	5.59
88	354+00 0	355+000	1		████████	████████	43301-5682157-3	Gari Yasin	5.00	0.34	6.71
89	354+00 0	355+000	1		████████	████	43301-9826856-1	Gari Yasin	10.00	0.93	9.32
90	354+00 0	355+000	1		████████	████████	43304-8759595-7	Gari Yasin	1.00	0.06	5.59
91	355+00 0	356+000	1		████████	████████	43203-8095374-7	Gari Yasin	12.00	1.04	8.70
92	355+00 0	356+000	1		████████	████████	43301-1344160-9	Gari Yasin	2.00	0.11	5.59
94	355+00 0	356+000	1		████████	████████	43320-3121687-5	Gari Yasin	8.00	0.60	7.46
95	355+00 0	356+000	1		████████	████	43301-8246729-5	Gari Yasin	2.00	0.13	6.52
96	356+00 0	357+000	1		██████	██████	43301-2946795-7	Gari Yasin	2.00	0.15	7.46
100	359+00 0	360+000	1		████████	████████		Gari Yasin	2.00	0.19	9.32
102	365+00 0	366+000	1		████████	████████	43304-8059130-5	Kiran Shareef	4.00	0.30	7.53
103	365+00 0	366+000	1		████████	██████	34304-8912292-1	Kiran Shareef	4.00	0.19	4.66
104	365+00 0	366+000	1		████████	████████	43304-2819646-1	Kiran Shareef	5.00	0.19	3.73
105	365+00 0	366+000	1		████████	████████	43304-4151468-7	Kiran Shareef	4.00	0.15	3.73
106	365+00 0	366+000	1		██████	██████		Kiran Shreef	9.00	0.41	4.56

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's/Husband Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Affected Land (%)
	From	To	L	R							
107	368+00 0	369+000	1		██████	██████████	43301-9197462-1	Kiran Shreef	3.00	0.22	7.46
109	368+00 0	369+000	1		██████████	██████		Kiran Shreef	150.00	3.73	2.49
110	369+00 0	370+000	1		██████	██████████	43304-1881770-7	Shadi Khan	52.00	1.86	3.58
111	369+00 0	370+000	1		██████	██████████	43301-0994361-7	Miri Awan	50.00	3.73	7.46
112	369+00 0	370+000	1		██████	██████████	43304-2835574-9	Ghotu Shadi Khan	3.00	0.26	8.70
115	370+00 0	371+000	1		██████	██████████	43304-9666494-5	Shadi Khan	3.00	0.17	5.66
116	370+00 0	371+000	1		██████████			Shadi Khan	25.00	0.08	0.32
117	369+00 0	370+000	1		██████████	██████████	43304-8127949-5	Ghot Shadi Khan	1.00	0.04	3.73
118	369+00 0	370+000	1		██████	██████████	43304-9073354-9	Ghot Shadi Khan	2.00	0.07	3.73
119	369+00 0	370+000	1		███	██████		Ghot Shadi Khan	2.00	0.07	3.73
120	370+00 0	371+000	1		██████	██████		Achi Masjid Stop	4.00	0.22	5.59
121	370+00 0	371+000		1	██████	██████████		Achi Masjid Stop	4.00	0.15	3.73
122	370+00 0	371+000	1		██████████	██████████	43304-5225184-3	Ghot Shadi Khan	4.00	0.22	5.59
131	371+00 0	372+000	1		██████████	██████████	43304-2814023-7	Patang Jatoie	4.00	0.22	5.59
133	372+00 0	373+000	1		██████████			Shikar Pur	4.00	0.22	5.59
134	372+00 0	373+000			██████			Shikar Pur	10.00	0.75	7.46

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's/Husband Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Affected Land (%)
	From	To	L	R							
135	372+00 0	373+000			██████████			Shikar Pur	20.00	1.49	7.46
136	372+00 0	373+000			██████████			Shikar Pur	4.00	0.22	5.59
137	372+00 0	373+000	1		██████	██████		Shikar Pur	6.00	0.15	2.49
138	372+00 0	373+000	1		██████████	██████████		Shikar Pur	3.00	0.15	4.97
139	372+00 0	373+000			██████████			Shikar Pur	6.00	0.22	3.73
174	337+00 0	338+000			██████	██████████	45504-1104615-3	Rato Dero	4.00	0.16	4.02
175	337+00 0	338+000			██████████	██████		Rato Dero	5.00	0.80	16.07
178	334+00 0	335+000			██████			Rato Dero	3.00	0.14	4.71
181	352+00 0	353+000	1		██████	██████████		Gari Yasin	16.00	0.67	4.19
184	332+00 0	333+000	1		██████	██████████	43205-1525557-7	Rato Dero	2.00	0.18	8.95
186	332+00 0	333+000			██████████	██████████		Rato Dero	1.00	0.13	13.09
187	334+00 0	335+000	1		██████	██████████		Rato Dero	2.00	0.37	18.37
188	334+00 0	335+000			██████████	██████	43304-0913970-7	Rato Dero	2.00	0.12	6.20
189	334+00 0	335+000			██████████	██████████		Rato Dero	5.00	0.19	3.86
191	334+00 0	335+000			██████████	██████████	43301-9104469-9	Rato Dero	5.00	0.28	5.69
192	334+00 0	335+000			██████████	██████	43301-0244442-1	Rato Dero	1.00	0.14	14.23

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's/Husband Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Affected Land (%)
	From	To	L	R							
194	351+00 0	352+000	1		██████████			Kiran Shareef	1.00	0.27	27.17
197			1		██████████	██████████	43301-3558716-9		2.00	0.15	7.46
199	333+00 0	334+000	1		██████████	██████████			2.00	0.00	0.01
201			1		██████████	██████████	43301-8817795-7	Andal Khan	15.00	0.82	5.47
215	362+00 0	364+000	1		██████████			Shikar Pur	100.00	3.39	3.39
216	362+00 0	364+000	1		██████████			Shikar Pur	75.00	2.54	3.39
217	362+00 0	364+000	1		██████████			Shikar Pur	300.00	10.17	3.39
218	362+00 0	364+000	1		██████████			Shikar Pur	85.00	2.88	3.39
					██████████				1,221.50	49.72	531.88

ID	Chainage		Road side		Name of DP	Father's/Husband Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Total Land (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Affected Land (%)
	From	To	L	R							
	Bypass										
39					██████████	██████████	██████████	Dakhan	4.00	0.34	8.61
203					██████████	██████████	██████████	Dakhan	6.00	0.86	14.35
204					██████████	██████████		Dakhan	12.00	1.38	11.48
205					██████████	██████████		Dakhan	7.00	0.69	9.84
206					██████████	██████████	██████████	Dakhan	15.00	2.41	16.07
207					██████████	██████████		Dakhan	5.00	1.03	20.66
208					██████████	██████████	██████████	Dakhan	8.00	0.86	10.76
209					██████████			Dakhan	6.00	0.69	11.48
210					██████████	██████████		Dakhan	18.00	5.51	30.61
211					██████████	██████████		Dakhan	25.00	13.77	55.10
212					██████████	██████████		Dakhan	5.00	0.60	12.05
213					██████████	██████████		Dakhan	10.00	1.03	10.33
214					██████████	██████████	██████████	Dakhan	10.00	1.72	17.22
					Sub-total				131.00	30.91	228.55
					Total				1,352.50	80.63	760.43

Annex-II: List of DPs with Affected Residential Land

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of Respondent		Father's Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taluka	Construction Type	Total Land (Marla)	Affected Land (Marla)	Affected Land (%)
	From	To	LS	RS									
20	337+000	338+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	Semi Pucca	4.63	1.27	27.33	
36	350+000	351+000	1					Ali Khan	Semi Pucca	14.23	1.90	13.33	
38	350+000	351+000	1					Ali Khan	Semi Pucca	4.74	1.01	21.43	
64	351+000	352+000	1					Hafiz Abad	Semi Pucca	1.65	0.31	18.75	
80	354+000	355+000	1					Gari Yaseen	Semi Pucca	5.96	0.60	10.00	
87	354+000	355+000	1					Sonwha	Semi Pucca	9.12	0.88	9.68	
97	357+000	358+000	1					Lado Khan	Semi Pucca	1.65	0.99	60.00	
99	357+000	358+000	1					Lado Khan	Semi Pucca	15.69	2.14	13.64	
114	369+000	370+000	1					Achi Masjid Stop	Semi Pucca	0.75	0.09	11.76	
127	370+000	371+000		1				Achi Masjid Stop	Semi Pucca	1.38	0.33	24.00	
128	371+000	372+000		1				Achi Masjid Stop	Semi Pucca	10.04	1.43	14.29	
141	374+000	375+000		1				Qalander Bakhsh Larai	pucca	5.29	0.44	8.33	
142	374+000	375+000		1				Kari Nawab Khan	Pucca	2.87	0.33	11.54	
144	374+000	375+000		1				Larai Muhla	pucca	1.47	0.35	24.00	
146	374+000	375+000		1				Lari Muhalla	Pucca	0.96	0.29	30.00	
	Total									80.42	12.36		

Annex-III: List of DPs with Affected Crops

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Affected Land (Acres)	Wheat (Acres)	Paddy (Acres)
	From	To	L	R							
Carriageway											
6	333+000	334+000	1					Rato Dero	0.12	0.12	0.12
7	337+000	340+000	1					Rato Dero	0.22	0.22	0.22
8	337+000	340+000	1					Rato Dero	0.04	0.04	0.04
10	337+000	340+000	1					Rato Dero	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	337+000	338+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	0.07	0.07	0.07
23	337+000	338+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	0.12	0.12	0.12
24	339+000	340+000	1					Gari Shab Khan	0.06	0.06	0.06
25	339+000	340+000	1					Gari Shab Khan	0.21	0.21	0.21
27	341+000	342+000	1					Mirpur Mulghani	0.11	0.11	0.11
29	348+000	349+000	1					Rato Dero	0.75	0.75	0.75
30	349+000	350+000	1					Gari yasin	0.07	0.07	0.07
31	349+000	350+000	1					Gari yasin	0.45	0.45	0.45
32	349+000	350+000	1					Gari yasin	0.06	0.06	0.06
33	349+000	350+000	1					Gari yasin	0.75	0.75	0.75
34	350+000	351+000	1					Gari yasin	0.07	0.07	0.07
37	350+000	351+000	1					Gari yasin	0.16	0.16	0.16
40	351+000	352+000	1					Kiran Shareef	0.37	0.37	0.37
40	352+000	353+000						Gari Yasin	0.45	0.45	0.45
41	351+000	352+000	1					Kiran Shareef	0.37	0.37	0.37
44	351+000	352+000	1					Kiran Shareef	0.18	0.18	0.18
46	351+000	352+000	1					Kiran Shareef	0.07	0.07	0.07
52	351+000	352+000	1					Kiran Shareef	0.07	0.07	0.07
56	352+000	353+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.47	0.47	0.47
57	352+000	353+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.06	0.06	0.06
66	352+000	353+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.45	0.45	0.45
67	352+000	353+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.22	0.22	0.22

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Affected Land (Acres)	Wheat (Acres)	Paddy (Acres)
	From	To	L	R							
68	352+000	353+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.09	0.09	0.09
69	352+000	353+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.13	0.13	0.13
73	352+000	353+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.22	0.22	0.22
75	353+000	354+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.11	0.11	0.11
77	354+000	355+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.46	0.46	0.46
78	354+000	355+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.15	0.15	0.15
82	354+000	355+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.11	0.11	0.11
88	354+000	355+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.34	0.34	0.34
89	354+000	355+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.93	0.93	0.93
90	354+000	355+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.06	0.06	0.06
91	355+000	356+000	1					Gari Yasin	1.04	1.04	1.04
92	355+000	356+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.11	0.11	0.11
94	355+000	356+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.60	0.60	0.60
95	355+000	356+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.13	0.13	0.13
96	356+000	357+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.15	0.15	0.15
100	359+000	360+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.19	0.19	0.19
102	365+000	366+000	1					Kiran Shareef	0.30	0.30	0.30
103	365+000	366+000	1					Kiran Shareef	0.19	0.19	0.19
104	365+000	366+000	1					Kiran Shareef	0.19	0.19	0.19
105	365+000	366+000	1					Kiran Shareef	0.15	0.15	0.15
106	365+000	366+000	1					Kiran Shreef	0.41	0.41	0.41
107	368+000	369+000	1					Kiran Shreef	0.22	0.22	0.22
109	368+000	369+000	1					Kiran Shreef	3.73	3.73	3.73
110	369+000	370+000	1					Shadi Khan	1.86	1.86	1.86
111	369+000	370+000	1					Miri Awan	3.73	3.73	3.73
112	369+000	370+000	1					Ghotu Shadi Khan	0.26	0.26	0.26
115	370+000	371+000	1					Shadi Khan	0.17	0.17	0.17
116	370+000	371+000	1					Shadi Khan	0.08	0.08	0.08
117	369+000	370+000	1					Ghot Shadi Khan	0.04	0.04	0.04
118	369+000	370+000	1					Ghot Shadi Khan	0.07	0.07	0.07

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Affected Land (Acres)	Wheat (Acres)	Paddy (Acres)
	From	To	L	R							
119	369+000	370+000	1					Ghot Shadi Khan	0.07	0.07	0.07
120	370+000	371+000	1					Achi Masjid Stop	0.22	0.22	0.22
121	370+000	371+000		1				Achi Masjid Stop	0.15	0.15	0.15
122	370+000	371+000	1					Ghot Shadi Khan	0.22	0.22	0.22
131	371+000	372+000	1					Patang Jatoie	0.22	0.22	0.22
133	372+000	373+000	1					Shikar Pur	0.22	0.22	0.22
134	372+000	373+000						Shikar Pur	0.75	0.75	0.75
135	372+000	373+000						Shikar Pur	1.49	1.49	1.49
136	372+000	373+000						Shikar Pur	0.22	0.22	0.22
137	372+000	373+000	1					Shikar Pur	0.15	0.15	0.15
138	372+000	373+000	1					Shikar Pur	0.15	0.15	0.15
139	372+000	373+000						Shikar Pur	0.22	0.22	0.22
174	337+000	338+000						Rato Dero	0.16	0.16	0.16
175	337+000	338+000						Rato Dero	0.80	0.80	0.80
178	334+000	335+000						Rato Dero	0.14	0.14	0.14
181	352+000	353+000	1					Gari Yasin	0.67	0.67	0.67
184	332+000	333+000	1					Rato Dero	0.18	0.18	0.18
186	332+000	333+000						Rato Dero	0.13	0.13	0.13
187	334+000	335+000	1					Rato Dero	0.37	0.37	0.37
188	334+000	335+000						Rato Dero	0.12	0.12	0.12
189	334+000	335+000						Rato Dero	0.19	0.19	0.19
191	334+000	335+000						Rato Dero	0.28	0.28	0.28
192	334+000	335+000						Rato Dero	0.14	0.14	0.14
194	351+000	352+000	1					Kiran Shareef	0.27	0.27	0.27
197			1						0.15	0.15	0.15
199	333+000	334+000	1						0.00	0.00	0.00
201			1					Andal Khan	0.82	0.82	0.82
215	362+000	364+000	1					Shikar Pur	3.39	3.39	3.39
216	362+000	364+000	1					Shikar Pur	2.54	2.54	2.54

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Affected Land (Acres)	Wheat (Acres)	Paddy (Acres)
	From	To	L	R							
217	362+000	364+000	1		[REDACTED]			Shikar Pur	10.17	10.17	10.17
218	362+000	364+000	1		[REDACTED]			Shikar Pur	2.88	2.88	2.88
	Sub-total								49.72	49.72	49.72
Bypass											
39					[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Dakhan	0.34	0.34	0.34
203					[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Dakhan	0.86	0.86	0.86
204					[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Dakhan	1.38	1.38	1.38
205					[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Dakhan	0.69	0.69	0.69
206					[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Dakhan	2.41	2.41	2.41
207					[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Dakhan	1.03	1.03	1.03
208					[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Dakhan	0.86	0.86	0.86
209					[REDACTED]			Dakhan	0.69	0.69	0.69
210					[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Dakhan	5.51	5.51	5.51
211					[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Dakhan	13.77	13.77	13.77
212					[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Dakhan	0.60	0.60	0.60
213					[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		Dakhan	1.03	1.03	1.03
214					[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Dakhan	1.72	1.72	1.72
	Sub-total								30.91	30.91	30.91
	Total								80.63	80.63	80.63

Annex-IV: List of DPs with Affected Trees

ID	Chainage		Road side	Name of Respondent		Father's/Husband Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Trees
	From	To		L	R				
Carriageway									
137	372+000	373+000	1		██████████	██████		Shikar Pur	22.00
181	352+000	353+000	1		██████████	██████████		Gari Yasin	17.00
215	362+000	364+000	1		██████████			Shikar Pur	50.00
216	362+000	364+000	1		██████████			Shikar Pur	50.00
217	362+000	364+000	1		██████████			Shikar Pur	200.00
218	362+000	364+000	1		██████████			Shikar Pur	22.00
	Sub-total								361.00
Residential									
146	374+000	375+000		1	██████████	██████████	43304-9618455-9	Lari Muhalla	6.00
195				1	██████████	██████████	43304-9018455-7	Laqay Muhalla	6.00
	Sub-total								12.00
	Total								373.00

Annex-V: List of DPs with Affected Residential Structure

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taluka	Const. Type	Affected Main Structure (Ft ²)	Affected Wall (rft.)
	From	To	LS	RS							
11	337+000	340+000						Syed Goth	Semi Pucca	702.00	
12	337+000	340+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	Semi Pucca	352.00	24
13	337+000	340+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	Semi Pucca	120.75	
14	337+000	340+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	Semi Pucca	280.00	
15	337+000	338+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	Semi Pucca	2,240.00	
16	337+000	338+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	Semi Pucca	323.00	
17	337+000	338+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	Semi Pucca	646.00	37
19	337+000	338+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	Semi Pucca	1,615.00	
20	337+000	338+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	Semi Pucca	840.00	
21	337+000	338+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	Semi Pucca	1,508.00	
36	350+000	351+000	1					Ali Khan	Semi Pucca	946.00	
38	350+000	351+000	1					Ali Khan	Semi Pucca	506.00	
64	351+000	352+000	1					Hafiz Abad	Semi Pucca	210.00	
80	354+000	355+000	1					Gari Yaseen	Semi Pucca	1,080.00	
87	354+000	355+000	1					Sonwha	Semi Pucca	1,840.00	56
97	357+000	358+000	1					Lado Khan	Semi Pucca	450.00	
99	357+000	358+000	1					Lado Khan	Semi Pucca	4,268.00	
114	369+000	370+000	1					Achi Masjid Stop	Semi Pucca	68.00	
127	370+000	371+000		1				Achi Masjid Stop	Semi Pucca	150.00	
128	371+000	372+000		1				Achi Masjid Stop	Semi Pucca	650.00	75
141	374+000	375+000		1				Qalander Bakhsh Larai	pucca	320.00	38
142	374+000	375+000		1				Kari Nawab Khan	Pucca	120.00	
143	374+000	375+000		1				larai near Qalander Bakhsh	pucca	123.00	

144	374+000	375+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Larai Muhla	pucca	80.00	
146	374+000	375+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Lari Muhalla	Pucca	78.00	
149	374+000	375+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Qalander Bakhsh	pucca	980.00	
150	374+000	375+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Qalander Bakhsh	pucca	704.00	
155	374+000	375+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Qalander Bakhsh	pucca	572.00	
156	374+000	375+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Tarpur	pucca	612.00	
157	374+000	375+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Tarpur	pucca	612.00	
158	374+000	375+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Tarpur	pucca	738.00	45
160	374+000	375+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Laray Muhalla	pucca	440.00	
161	374+000	375+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Atharo Pur	pucca	3,360.00	
162	374+000	375+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Taropur	pucca	198.00	
166	374+000	375+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Narpur	pucca	738.00	
167	374+000	375+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Narpur	Pucca	684.00	
177			1		██████████	██████████	██████████		pucca	540.00	
179			1		██████████	██████████	██████████		pucca	646.00	35
183			1		██████████	██████████	██████████		pucca	448.00	34
195				1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Laqay Muhalla	Pucca	533.00	28
200	333+000	334+000		1	██████████	██████████	██████████	Usman Joho	pucca	352.00	61
	Total									31,672.75	433

Annex-VI: List of DPs with Affected Permanent Commercial Structure

ID #	Chainage		Road Side		Name of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Structure Type	Const. Type	Structure Main Affected Area (Ft ²)	Structure Affected Area (rft)
	From	To	LS	RS								
1	333+000	334+000	1					Rato dero	Petrol Pump	Pucca	-	97
2	333+000	334+000	1					Rato dero	Hotel	Katcha	616	
9	337+000	340+000		1					Petrol Pump	Pucca	-	616
39	350+000	351+000	1					Ali Khan	Shop	Pucca	196	
44	351+001	352+001	1					Maroon kakepoto	Shop	Pucca	306	
44	351+002	352+002	1						Hotel	Pucca	900	
45	351+000	352+000	1					Bus Stop G yasin	Petrol Pump	Pucca	-	124
47	351+000	352+000	1					Thariri G yasin	Hotel	Pucca	1,080	
48	351+000	352+000	1					Thariri G yasin	Shop	Pucca	1,095	
60	351+000	352+000	1					Adnal Khan	Shop	Pucca	168	
64	351+000	352+000	1					Hafiz Abad	Shop	Pucca	168	
77	354+000	355+000	1					Gari Yaseen	Shop	Pucca	100	
84	354+000	355+000	1					Hatukopuro	Shop	Pucca	300	
93	356+000	357+000	1					Thakri	Clinic	Pucca	48	
123	370+000	371+000	1					Achi Masjid Stop	Petrol Pump	Pucca	-	450
165	374+000	375+000		1				Khan Chanda Abad	Shop	Pucca	275	
170	375+000	376+000	1					Atta Muhammad Goya Pang	Shop	Pucca	64	
171	375+000	376+000	1					Atta Muhammad Goya Pang	Shop	Pucca	40	
172	360+000	361+000	1					Gari Yaseen	Petrol Pump	Pucca	-	133
182								Ratodero	Petrol Pump	Pucca	-	280
185	332+001	333+001	1						Hotel	Pucca	660	
196	333+000	334+000						Ratu Dair	Hotel	Pucca	320	
					Total						6,336	1,603

Annex-VII: List of DPs with Affected Temporary Commercial Structure

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Structure Type
	From	To	LS	RS					
42	351+000	352+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Hafiz Abad	Kiosk
51	351+000	352+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Andal Khan	Kiosk
53	351+000	352+000	1		██████████	██████████		Ali Khan	Kiosk
61	351+000	352+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Adnal Khan	Kiosk
62	351+000	352+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Thariri G yasin	Kiosk
63	351+000	352+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Thariri G yasin	Kiosk
80	354+000	355+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████		Kiosk x 2
98	358+000	359+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Lado Khan	Kiosk
129					██████████	██████████	██████████	Goth Gohar Khan	Kiosk
129	372+000	373+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Goth Gohar Khan	Kiosk
168	375+000	376+000	1		██████████	██████████	██████████	Taropur	Kiosk
173	332+000	333+000			██████████	██████████			Kiosk

Annex-VIII: List of Tenants with Affected Temporary Commercial Structure

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Structure Type
	From	To	LS	RS					
49	352+000	353+000	1						Shop
54	351+000	352+000	1				Andal khan		Shop
55	351+000	352+000	1				Thariri G yasin		Kiosk
65	351+000	352+000	1				Adnal Khan		Shop
70	352+000	353+000	1				Thakari		Kiosk
71	352+000	353+000	1				Thakari		Shop
72	352+000	353+000	1						Shop
79	354+000	355+000	1				Sonwha Bus Stop		Shop
81	354+000	355+000	1				Sonwha		Shop
83	354+000	355+000	1				Gari Yaseen		Shop
85	354+000	355+000	1				Hatukopuro		Kiosk
86	354+000	355+000	1				Hatukopuro		Kiosk
101	360+000	361+000	1				Gari Yaseen		Kiosk
132	372+000	373+000	1						Shop
140	372+000	373+000	1						Shop
147	374+000	375+000	1				Shakarpur Mandi		Shop
148	374+000	375+000	1				Shakarpur Mandi		Shop
151	374+000	375+000	1				Qalander Bakhsh		Shop
159	374+000	375+000		1			Anaj Mandi		Shop
163	374+000	375+000		1			Khan Chanda Abad		Shop
164	374+000	375+000		1			Khan Chanda Abad		Shop
169	375+000	376+000	1				Atta Muhammad Goya Pang		Shop
193			1				Tharthri		Shop
202	355+000	356+000							Shop

Annex-IX: Consultation with DPs

S. No.	Village	Date	No of Participant	Main Concerns	Responses
1	Village Gopang Near Micro Tower	4/4/2017	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolishing shops will impact on livelihoods. Fair compensation or lost shops NHA ROW is not clear to avoid encroachment. Demolishing of community crossings will lose connectivity to their houses. Local skilled and unskilled labor should be employed in the project works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the shops are built on the encroached land, so the compensation of land will not be paid within the NHA owned ROW. Compensation will be in accordance with the plus rehabilitation allowances as per impact nature and significance already disclosed to you. The problem will be shared with NHA to erect pegs on 20 meters distance along the route.
2	Kiran Sharif	4/4/2017	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bitter past experiences related to compensation nonpayment previously for the road widening. A Bus stop and lady waiting room should be constructed. Village Laborer should be hired during construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will share your concern with NHA and assure you that the under current arrangement you will get paid for your land as per market rate plus 15 % surcharge. Employment opportunities will be created during construction.
3	Lakhi Town	5/4/2017	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair compensation for demolished shops. The business of the people should not be affected due to project activities. Compensation should be given well in time Provision of adequate notice period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of compensation will be provided at market value before demolishing structures. Loss of business will be compensated according to the eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix, One month notice will be given, prior to the work commencement.
4	Khanpur	5/4/2017	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolishing shops will impact on livelihoods. Fair compensation or lost shops NHA ROW is not clear to avoid encroachment. Local skilled and unskilled labor should be employed in the project works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the shops are built on the encroached land, so the compensation of land will not be paid within the NHA owned ROW. Compensation will be in accordance with the plus rehabilitation allowances as per impact nature and significance already disclosed to you. The problem will be shared with NHA to erect pegs on 20 meters distance along the route.

S. No.	Village	Date	No of Participant	Main Concerns	Responses
5	Ghari Yasin	6/4/2017	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely date of starting of road construction Provision for Cattle crossings or under pass should be constructed. Waiting room for women should be constructed close to the village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These concerns will be shared with NHA. Highway Design team will be requested to consider these concerns.
6	Teharri	6.4.17	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try to minimize the land acquisition Cultivated land should not be acquired No benefit except heavy and fast traffic will increase more chances of accidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land acquisition will be as minimum as possible Better transport facilities will reduce travel time. Road safety measure will be strictly followed to reduce chances of accidents.
7	Dakkan Bypass	8.04.17	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The owners of the affected irrigated land should be properly compensated. Local skilled and unskilled labor should be employed in the project works. Bypass option is not acceptable the existing alignment should be followed and widened. Bypass should be avoided and widening should be done in the existing alignment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Compensation will be made according to the replacement costs with 15 % Compulsory Land Acquisition Surcharge. Contractors will be informed to provide maximum jobs to local displace people. Bypass option was unavoidable to the safeguard built up areas in Dakkan Town as there will be major demolition of structure in the village portions of Dakkan.
8	Ratodero	8.04.17	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast speeding should be prohibited near the villages. There should be tree plantation along the road to provide shade in summer because of non-availability of bus stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns will be shared with Road Safety Experts to incorporate such measures in the detailed design. Concern will be shared with

Annex-X: Land Compensation for DPs

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taulka	Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation Cost Rs. (Million)	Additional Surcharge of 15% (Rs. Million)	Total Compensation Rs. (Million)	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance	Total Compensation with Severity Allowance (Rs. Million)
Carriageway									
6			Rato Dero	0.123	0.148	0.022	0.170		0.170
7			Rato Dero	0.220	0.264	0.040	0.304		0.304
8			Rato Dero	0.038	0.045	0.007	0.052		0.052
10			Rato Dero	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.003		0.003
22			Mir Ghanghro	0.075	0.089	0.013	0.103		0.103
23			Mir Ghanghro	0.123	0.148	0.022	0.170		0.170
24			Gari Shab Khan	0.062	0.074	0.011	0.086		0.086
25			Gari Shab Khan	0.207	0.249	0.037	0.286		0.286
27			Mirpur Mulghani	0.110	0.132	0.020	0.152		0.152
29			Rato Dero	0.746	0.895	0.134	1.029	0.036	1.064
30			Gari yasin	0.075	0.089	0.013	0.103		0.103
31			Gari yasin	0.447	0.537	0.081	0.617		0.617
32			Gari yasin	0.055	0.066	0.010	0.076		0.076
33			Gari yasin	0.753	0.904	0.136	1.039		1.039
34			Gari yasin	0.075	0.089	0.013	0.103		0.103
37			Gari yasin	0.164	0.197	0.030	0.227		0.227
40			Kiran Shareef	0.373	0.447	0.067	0.514		0.514
40			Gari Yasin	0.447	0.537	0.081	0.617		0.617
41			Kiran Shareef	0.373	0.447	0.067	0.514		0.514
44			Kiran Shareef	0.177	0.212	0.032	0.244		0.244
46			Kiran Shareef	0.075	0.089	0.013	0.103		0.103
52			Kiran Shareef	0.075	0.089	0.013	0.103		0.103

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taulka	Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation Cost Rs. (Million)	Additional Surcharge of 15% (Rs. Million)	Total Compensation Rs. (Million)	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance	Total Compensation with Severity Allowance (Rs. Million)
56	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.466	0.559	0.084	0.643		0.643
57	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.056	0.068	0.010	0.078	0.036	0.113
66	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.447	0.537	0.081	0.617		0.617
67	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.224	0.268	0.040	0.309		0.309
68	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.093	0.112	0.017	0.129		0.129
69	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.130	0.157	0.023	0.180		0.180
73	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.224	0.268	0.040	0.309		0.309
75	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.112	0.134	0.020	0.154		0.154
77	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.459	0.551	0.083	0.634		0.634
78	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.149	0.179	0.027	0.206		0.206
82	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.112	0.134	0.020	0.154		0.154
88	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.336	0.403	0.060	0.463		0.463
89	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.932	1.118	0.168	1.286		1.286
90	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.056	0.067	0.010	0.077		0.077
91	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	1.044	1.253	0.188	1.441		1.441
92	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.112	0.134	0.020	0.154		0.154
94	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.597	0.716	0.107	0.823		0.823
95	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.130	0.157	0.023	0.180		0.180
96	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.149	0.179	0.027	0.206		0.206
100	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gari Yasin	0.186	0.224	0.034	0.257		0.257
102	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Kiran Shareef	0.301	0.361	0.054	0.416		0.416
103	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Kiran Shareef	0.186	0.224	0.034	0.257		0.257
104	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Kiran Shareef	0.186	0.224	0.034	0.257		0.257
105	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Kiran Shareef	0.149	0.179	0.027	0.206		0.206
106	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Kiran Shreef	0.410	0.492	0.074	0.566		0.566

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taulka	Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation Cost Rs. (Million)	Additional Surcharge of 15% (Rs. Million)	Total Compensation Rs. (Million)	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance	Total Compensation with Severity Allowance (Rs. Million)
107			Kiran Shreef	0.224	0.268	0.040	0.309		0.309
109			Kiran Shreef	3.728	4.474	0.671	5.145		5.145
110			Shadi Khan	1.864	2.237	0.336	2.572		2.572
111			Miri Awan	3.728	4.474	0.671	5.145		5.145
112			Ghotu Shadi Khan	0.261	0.313	0.047	0.360		0.360
115			Shadi Khan	0.170	0.204	0.031	0.234		0.234
116			Shadi Khan	0.079	0.095	0.014	0.109		0.109
117			Ghot Shadi Khan	0.037	0.045	0.007	0.051		0.051
118			Ghot Shadi Khan	0.075	0.089	0.013	0.103		0.103
119			Ghot Shadi Khan	0.075	0.089	0.013	0.103		0.103
120			Achi Masjid Stop	0.224	0.268	0.040	0.309		0.309
121			Achi Masjid Stop	0.149	0.179	0.027	0.206		0.206
122			Ghot Shadi Khan	0.224	0.268	0.040	0.309		0.309
131			Patang Jatoie	0.224	0.268	0.040	0.309		0.309
133			Shikar Pur	0.224	0.268	0.040	0.309		0.309
134			Shikar Pur	0.746	0.895	0.134	1.029		1.029
135			Shikar Pur	1.491	1.790	0.268	2.058		2.058
136			Shikar Pur	0.224	0.268	0.040	0.309		0.309
137			Shikar Pur	0.149	0.179	0.027	0.206		0.206
138			Shikar Pur	0.149	0.179	0.027	0.206		0.206
139			Shikar Pur	0.224	0.268	0.040	0.309		0.309
174			Rato Dero	0.161	0.193	0.029	0.222		0.222
175			Rato Dero	0.803	0.964	0.145	1.109	0.036	1.144
178			Rato Dero	0.141	0.169	0.025	0.195		0.195
181			Gari Yasin	0.671	0.805	0.121	0.926		0.926

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taulka	Affecte d Land (Acres)	Compensatio n Cost Rs. (Million)	Additional Surcharge of 15% (Rs. Million)	Total Compensatio n Rs. (Million)	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance	Total Compensatio n with Severity Allowance (Rs. Million)
184	██████████	██████████	Rato Dero	0.179	0.215	0.032	0.247		0.247
186	██████████	██████████	Rato Dero	0.131	0.157	0.024	0.181	0.036	0.216
187	██████████	██████████	Rato Dero	0.367	0.441	0.066	0.507	0.036	0.542
188	██████████	██████████	Rato Dero	0.124	0.149	0.022	0.171		0.171
189	██████████	██████████	Rato Dero	0.193	0.231	0.035	0.266		0.266
191	██████████	██████████	Rato Dero	0.285	0.342	0.051	0.393		0.393
192	██████████	██████████	Rato Dero	0.142	0.171	0.026	0.196	0.036	0.232
194	██████████		Kiran Shareef	0.272	0.326	0.049	0.375	0.036	0.410
197	██████████	██████████		0.15	0.179	0.027	0.206		0.206
199	Muhammad Sadiq	██████████		0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
201	██████████	██████████	Andal Khan	0.82	0.984	0.148	1.132		1.132
215	██████████		Shikar Pur	3.39	4.066	0.610	4.676		4.676
216	██████████		Shikar Pur	2.54	3.050	0.457	3.507		3.507
217	██████████		Shikar Pur	10.17	12.198	1.830	14.028		14.028
218	██████████		Shikar Pur	2.88	3.456	0.518	3.975		3.975
	██████████			49.72	59.668	8.950	68.618	0.249	68.867

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taulka	Affecte d Land (Acres)	Compensatio n Cost Rs. (Million)	Additional Surcharge of 15% (Rs. Million)	Total Compensatio n Rs. (Million)	Land Based Impact Severity Allowance	Total Compensatio n with Severity Allowance (Rs. Million)
									-
39			Dakhan	0.34	0.413	0.062	0.475		0.475
203			Dakhan	0.86	1.033	0.155	1.188	0.036	1.224
204			Dakhan	1.38	1.653	0.248	1.901	0.036	1.936
205			Dakhan	0.69	0.826	0.124	0.950		0.950
206			Dakhan	2.41	2.893	0.434	3.326	0.036	3.362
207			Dakhan	1.03	1.240	0.186	1.426	0.036	1.461
208			Dakhan	0.86	1.033	0.155	1.188	0.036	1.224
209			Dakhan	0.69	0.826	0.124	0.950	0.036	0.986
210			Dakhan	5.51	6.612	0.992	7.603	0.036	7.639
211			Dakhan	13.77	16.529	2.479	19.008	0.036	19.044
212			Dakhan	0.60	0.723	0.108	0.832	0.036	0.867
213			Dakhan	1.03	1.240	0.186	1.426	0.036	1.461
214			Dakhan	1.72	2.066	0.310	2.376	0.036	2.412
	Sub-total			30.91	37.087	5.563	42.650	0.391	43.040
	Total			80.63	96.755	14.513	111.27	0.639	111.91

Annex-XI: Crops Compensation for DPs

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taulka	Wheat		Paddy		Total Compensation (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
				Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation (Rs.)	Affected Land (Acres)	Compensation (Rs.)		
Carriageway									
6			Rato Dero	0.12	4,816	0.12	4,483	9,299	0.009
7			Rato Dero	0.22	8,595	0.22	8,000	16,595	0.017
8			Rato Dero	0.04	1,468	0.04	1,367	2,835	0.003
10			Rato Dero	0.00	77	0.00	72	149	0.000
22			Mir Ghanghro	0.07	2,908	0.07	2,707	5,615	0.006
23			Mir Ghanghro	0.12	4,816	0.12	4,483	9,299	0.009
24			Gari Shab Khan	0.06	2,417	0.06	2,250	4,667	0.005
25			Gari Shab Khan	0.21	8,090	0.21	7,530	15,620	0.016
27			Mirpur Mulghani	0.11	4,298	0.11	4,000	8,298	0.008
29			Rato Dero	0.75	29,080	0.75	27,067	56,147	0.056
30			Gari yasin	0.07	2,908	0.07	2,707	5,615	0.006
31			Gari yasin	0.45	17,448	0.45	16,240	33,688	0.034
32			Gari yasin	0.06	2,149	0.06	2,000	4,149	0.004
33			Gari yasin	0.75	29,366	0.75	27,333	56,700	0.057
34			Gari yasin	0.07	2,908	0.07	2,707	5,615	0.006
37			Gari yasin	0.16	6,402	0.16	5,958	12,360	0.012
40			Kiran Shareef	0.37	14,540	0.37	13,533	28,073	0.028
40			Gari Yasin	0.45	17,448	0.45	16,240	33,688	0.034
41			Kiran Shareef	0.37	14,540	0.37	13,533	28,073	0.028
44			Kiran Shareef	0.18	6,894	0.18	6,417	13,311	0.013
46			Kiran Shareef	0.07	2,908	0.07	2,707	5,615	0.006
52			Kiran Shareef	0.07	2,908	0.07	2,707	5,615	0.006
56			Gari Yasin	0.47	18,175	0.47	16,917	35,092	0.035

57			Gari Yasin	0.06	2,202	0.06	2,050	4,252	0.004
66			Gari Yasin	0.45	17,448	0.45	16,240	33,688	0.034
67			Gari Yasin	0.22	8,724	0.22	8,120	16,844	0.017
68			Gari Yasin	0.09	3,635	0.09	3,383	7,018	0.007
69			Gari Yasin	0.13	5,089	0.13	4,737	9,826	0.010
73			Gari Yasin	0.22	8,724	0.22	8,120	16,844	0.017
75			Gari Yasin	0.11	4,362	0.11	4,060	8,422	0.008
77			Gari Yasin	0.46	17,906	0.46	16,667	34,573	0.035
78			Gari Yasin	0.15	5,816	0.15	5,413	11,229	0.011
82			Gari Yasin	0.11	4,362	0.11	4,060	8,422	0.008
88			Gari Yasin	0.34	13,086	0.34	12,180	25,266	0.025
89			Gari Yasin	0.93	36,350	0.93	33,833	70,183	0.070
90			Gari Yasin	0.06	2,181	0.06	2,030	4,211	0.004
91			Gari Yasin	1.04	40,712	1.04	37,893	78,605	0.079
92			Gari Yasin	0.11	4,362	0.11	4,060	8,422	0.008
94			Gari Yasin	0.60	23,264	0.60	21,653	44,917	0.045
95			Gari Yasin	0.13	5,089	0.13	4,737	9,826	0.010
96			Gari Yasin	0.15	5,816	0.15	5,413	11,229	0.011
100			Gari Yasin	0.19	7,270	0.19	6,767	14,037	0.014
102			Kiran Shareef	0.30	11,747	0.30	10,933	22,680	0.023
103			Kiran Shareef	0.19	7,270	0.19	6,767	14,037	0.014
104			Kiran Shareef	0.19	7,270	0.19	6,767	14,037	0.014
105			Kiran Shareef	0.15	5,816	0.15	5,413	11,229	0.011
106			Kiran Shreef	0.41	15,994	0.41	14,887	30,881	0.031
107			Kiran Shreef	0.22	8,724	0.22	8,120	16,844	0.017
109			Kiran Shreef	3.73	145,399	3.73	135,333	280,733	0.281
110			Shadi Khan	1.86	72,700	1.86	67,667	140,366	0.140
111			Miri Awan	3.73	145,399	3.73	135,333	280,733	0.281
112			Ghotu Shadi Khan	0.26	10,178	0.26	9,473	19,651	0.020
115			Shadi Khan	0.17	6,625	0.17	6,167	12,792	0.013

116			Shadi Khan	0.08	3,089	0.08	2,875	5,964	0.006
117			Ghot Shadi Khan	0.04	1,454	0.04	1,353	2,807	0.003
118			Ghot Shadi Khan	0.07	2,908	0.07	2,707	5,615	0.006
119			Ghot Shadi Khan	0.07	2,908	0.07	2,707	5,615	0.006
120			Achi Masjid Stop	0.22	8,724	0.22	8,120	16,844	0.017
121			Achi Masjid Stop	0.15	5,816	0.15	5,413	11,229	0.011
122			Ghot Shadi Khan	0.22	8,724	0.22	8,120	16,844	0.017
131			Patang Jatoie	0.22	8,724	0.22	8,120	16,844	0.017
133			Shikar Pur	0.22	8,724	0.22	8,120	16,844	0.017
134			Shikar Pur	0.75	29,080	0.75	27,067	56,147	0.056
135			Shikar Pur	1.49	58,160	1.49	54,133	112,293	0.112
136			Shikar Pur	0.22	8,724	0.22	8,120	16,844	0.017
137			Shikar Pur	0.15	5,816	0.15	5,413	11,229	0.011
138			Shikar Pur	0.15	5,816	0.15	5,413	11,229	0.011
139			Shikar Pur	0.22	8,724	0.22	8,120	16,844	0.017
174			Rato Dero	0.16	6,267	0.16	5,833	12,101	0.012
175			Rato Dero	0.80	31,336	0.80	29,167	60,503	0.061
178			Rato Dero	0.14	5,506	0.14	5,125	10,631	0.011
181			Gari Yasin	0.67	26,172	0.67	24,360	50,532	0.051
184			Rato Dero	0.18	6,983	0.18	6,500	13,483	0.013
186			Rato Dero	0.13	5,103	0.13	4,750	9,853	0.010
187			Rato Dero	0.37	14,325	0.37	13,333	27,658	0.028
188			Rato Dero	0.12	4,835	0.12	4,500	9,335	0.009
189			Rato Dero	0.19	7,521	0.19	7,000	14,521	0.015
191			Rato Dero	0.28	11,102	0.28	10,333	21,435	0.021
192			Rato Dero	0.14	5,551	0.14	5,167	10,718	0.011
194			Kiran Shareef	0.27	10,595	0.27	9,862	20,457	0.020
197				0.15	5,816	0.15	5,413	11,229	0.011
199	Muhammad Sadiq			0.00	7	0.00	7	14	0.000
201			Andal Khan	0.82	31,988	0.82	29,773	61,761	0.062

215			Shikar Pur	3.39	132,149	3.39	123,000	255,149	0.255
216			Shikar Pur	2.54	99,112	2.54	92,250	191,362	0.191
217			Shikar Pur	10.17	396,446	10.17	369,000	765,446	0.765
218			Shikar Pur	2.88	112,326	2.88	104,550	216,876	0.217
				49.72	1,939,210	49.72	1,804,957	3,744,167	3.744
Bypass									
39			Dakhan	0.34	13,430	0.34	12,500	25,930	0.026
203			Dakhan	0.86	33,574	0.86	31,250	64,824	0.065
204			Dakhan	1.38	53,719	1.38	50,000	103,719	0.104
205			Dakhan	0.69	26,860	0.69	25,000	51,860	0.052
206			Dakhan	2.41	94,008	2.41	87,500	181,508	0.182
207			Dakhan	1.03	40,289	1.03	37,500	77,789	0.078
208			Dakhan	0.86	33,574	0.86	31,250	64,824	0.065
209			Dakhan	0.69	26,860	0.69	25,000	51,860	0.052
210			Dakhan	5.51	214,876	5.51	200,000	414,876	0.415
211			Dakhan	13.77	537,190	13.77	500,000	1,037,190	1.037
212			Dakhan	0.60	23,502	0.60	21,875	45,377	0.045
213			Dakhan	1.03	40,289	1.03	37,500	77,789	0.078
214			Dakhan	1.72	67,149	1.72	62,500	129,649	0.130
				30.91	1,205,320	30.91	1,121,875	2,327,195	2.327
				80.63	3,144,530	80.63	2,926,832	6,071,363	6.071

Annex-XII: Trees Compensation for DPs

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's/Husband Name	Taulka	Trees	Compensation for Trees (Rs.)	Compensation for Trees (Rs. Million)
Carriageway						
137	██████████	██████	Shikar Pur	22	26,400	0.026
181	██████████	██████████	Gari Yasin	17	20,400	0.020
215	██████████		Shikar Pur	50	60,000	0.060
216	██████████		Shikar Pur	50	60,000	0.060
217	██████████		Shikar Pur	200	240,000	0.240
218	██████████		Shikar Pur	22	26,400	0.026
	Sub-total			361	433,200	0.433
Residential						
146	██████████	██████████	Lari Muhalla	6	7,200	0.007
195	██████████	██████████	Laqay Muhalla	6	7,200	0.007
	Sub-total			12	14,400	0.014
	Total			373	447,600	0.448

Annex-XIII: Residential Land Compensation for DPs

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's Name	Taluka	Affected Land (Marla)	Land Compensation (Rs.)	Additional Surcharge of 15%	Total Compensation for Land (Rs.)	Total Compensation for Land (Rs. Million)
20	██████████	██████████	██████████	1.27	31,654	4,748	36,403	0.036
36	██████████	██████████	██████████	1.90	47,426	7,114	54,540	0.055
38	██████████	██████████	██████████	1.01	25,368	3,805	29,173	0.029
64	██████████	██████████	██████████	0.31	7,721	1,158	8,879	0.009
80	██████████	██████████	██████████	0.60	14,890	2,233	17,123	0.017
87	██████████	██████████	██████████	0.88	22,059	3,309	25,368	0.025
97	██████████	██████████	██████████	0.99	24,816	3,722	28,539	0.029
99	██████████	██████████	██████████	2.14	53,493	8,024	61,517	0.062
114	██████████	██████████	██████████	0.09	2,206	331	2,537	0.003
127	██████████	██████████	██████████	0.33	8,272	1,241	9,513	0.010
128	██████████	██████████	██████████	1.43	35,846	5,377	41,222	0.041
141	██████████	██████████	██████████	0.44	11,029	1,654	12,684	0.013
142	██████████	██████████	██████████	0.33	8,272	1,241	9,513	0.010
144	██████████	██████████	██████████	0.35	8,824	1,324	10,147	0.010
146	██████████	██████████	██████████	0.29	7,169	1,075	8,244	0.008
	Total			12.36	309,044	46,357	355,401	0.355

Annex-XIV: Residential Structure Compensation for DPs

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's Name	Taluka	Compensation Cost (Rs.)	Utility Allowance	Relocation Assistance (Rs.)	Transport/Shifting Allowance	Severity allowance	Total Compensation (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
11			Syed Goth	386,100	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	488,100	0.488
12			Mir Ghanghro	233,720	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	335,720	0.336
13			Mir Ghanghro	66,413	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	168,413	0.168
14			Mir Ghanghro	179,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	281,000	0.281
15			Mir Ghanghro	1,232,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	1,334,000	1.334
16			Mir Ghanghro	177,650	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	279,650	0.280
17			Mir Ghanghro	378,610	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	480,610	0.481
19			Mir Ghanghro	888,250	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	990,250	0.990
20			Mir Ghanghro	487,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	589,000	0.589
21			Mir Ghanghro	829,400	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	931,400	0.931
36			Ali Khan	520,300	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	622,300	0.622
38			Ali Khan	278,300	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	380,300	0.380
64			Hafiz Abad	115,500	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	217,500	0.218
80			Gari Yaseen	594,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	696,000	0.696
87			Sonwha	1,047,280	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	1,149,280	1.149
97			Lado Khan	247,500	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	349,500	0.350
99			Lado Khan	2,347,400	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	2,449,400	2.449
114			Achi Masjid Stop	62,400	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	164,400	0.164
127			Achi Masjid Stop	82,500	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	184,500	0.185
128			Achi Masjid Stop	404,750	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	506,750	0.507
141			Qalander Bakhsh Larai	253,944	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	355,944	0.356
142			Kari Nawab Khan	84,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	186,000	0.186
143			larai near Qalander Bakhsh	86,100	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	188,100	0.188
144			Larai Muhla	56,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	158,000	0.158

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's Name	Taluka	Compensation Cost (Rs.)	Utility Allowance	Relocation Assistance (Rs.)	Transport/Shifting Allowance	Severity allowance	Total Compensation (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
146			Lari Muhalla	54,600	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	156,600	0.157
149			Qalander Bakhsh	686,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	788,000	0.788
150			Qalander Bakhsh	492,800	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	594,800	0.595
155			Qalander Bakhsh	400,400	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	502,400	0.502
156			Tarpur	428,400	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	530,400	0.530
157			Tarpur	428,400	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	530,400	0.530
158			Tarpur	552,060	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	654,060	0.654
160			Laray Muhalla	308,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	410,000	0.410
161			Atharo Pur	2,352,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	2,454,000	2.454
162			Tarapur	138,600	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	240,600	0.241
166			Narpur	516,600	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	618,600	0.619
167			Narpur	478,800	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	580,800	0.581
177				378,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	480,000	0.480
179				479,780	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	581,780	0.582
183				340,392	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	442,392	0.442
195			Laqay Muhalla	395,164	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	497,164	0.497
200			Usman Joho	294,468	25,000	25,000	10,000	42,000	396,468	0.396
				19,762,581	1,025,000	1,025,000	410,000	1,722,000	23,944,581	23.945

Annex-XV: Commercial Structure Compensation for DPs

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's Name	Taulka	Total Cost (Rs.)	Utility Allowance (Rs.)	Relocation Assistance (Rs.)	Sever Impact Allowance for Structure (Rs.)	Business Loss Allowance (Rs.)	Transport/Shifting Allowance	Total Compensation (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
1			Rato dero	30,555		40,000				70,555	0.071
2			Rato dero	160,160	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	292,160	0.292
9				194,040		40,000				234,040	0.234
39			Ali Khan	137,200	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	269,200	0.269
44			Maroon kakepoto	214,200	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	346,200	0.346
44				630,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	762,000	0.762
45			Bus Stop G yasin	39,060		40,000				79,060	0.079
47			Thariri G yasin	756,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	888,000	0.888
48			Thariri G yasin	766,500	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	898,500	0.899
60			Adnal Khan	117,600	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	249,600	0.250
64			Hafiz Abad	117,600	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	249,600	0.250
77			Gari Yaseen	70,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	202,000	0.202
84			Hatukopuro	210,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	342,000	0.342
93			Thakri	33,600	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	165,600	0.166
123			Achi Masjid Stop	141,750		40,000				181,750	0.182
165			Khan Chanda Abad	192,500	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	324,500	0.325
170			Atta Muhammad Goya Pang	44,800	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	176,800	0.177
171			Atta Muhammad Goya Pang	28,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	160,000	0.160
172			Gari Yaseen	41,895		40,000				81,895	0.082
182			Ratodero	88,200		40,000				128,200	0.128
185				462,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	594,000	0.594
196			Ratu Dair	224,000	25,000	25,000	42,000	30,000	10,000	356,000	0.356
	Total			4,699,660	400,000	640,000	672,000	480,000	160,000	7,051,660	7.054

Annex-XVI: Renter Compensation

ID	Name of Respondent	Father's Name	Taulka	Business Loss	Relocation Assistance (Rs.)	Transport/Shifting Allowance	Total Compensation (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
49				42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
54			Andal khan	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
55			Thariri G yasin	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
65			Adnal Khan	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
70			Thakari	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
71			Thakari	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
72				42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
79			Sonwha Bus Stop	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
81			Sonwha	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
83			Gari Yaseen	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
85			Hatukopuro	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
86			Hatukopuro	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
101			Gari Yaseen	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
132				42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
140				42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
147			Shakarpur Mandi	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
148			Shakarpur Mandi	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
151			Qalander Bakhsh	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
159			Anaj Mandi	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
163			Khan Chanda Abad	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
164			Khan Chanda Abad	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
169			Atta Muhammad Goya Pang	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
193			Tharthri	42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
202				42,000	10,000	10,000	62,000	0.062
	Total			1,008,000	240,000	240,000	1,488,000	1.488

Annex-XVII: Compensation for Temporary/Moveable Structure

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Relocation Assistance (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs.Million)
	From	To	LS	RS						
42	351+000	352+000	1					Hafiz Abad	25000	0.025
51	351+000	352+000	1					Andal Khan	25000	0.025
53	351+000	352+000	1					Ali Khan	25000	0.025
61	351+000	352+000	1					Adnal Khan	25000	0.025
62	351+000	352+000	1					Thariri G yasin	25000	0.025
63	351+000	352+000	1					Thariri G yasin	25000	0.025
80	354+000	355+000	1						50000	0.05
98	358+000	359+000	1					Lado Khan	25000	0.025
129								Goth Gohar Khan	25000	0.025
129	372+000	373+000	1					Goth Gohar Khan	25000	0.025
168	375+000	376+000	1					Taropur	25000	0.025
173	332+000	333+000							25000	0.025
	Total								325,000	0.325

Annex-XVIII: Compensation for Vulnerable DPs

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Name of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent NIC No.	Taulka	Compensation Cost (Rs.)	Compensation Cost (Rs. Million)
	From	To	LS	RS						
11	337+000	340+000						Syed Goth	42,000	0.042
17	337+000	338+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	42,000	0.042
19	337+000	338+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	42,000	0.042
21	337+000	338+000	1					Mir Ghanghro	42,000	0.042
31	349+000	350+000	1					Gari yasin	42,000	0.042
32	349+000	350+000	1					Gari yasin	42,000	0.042
39								Dakhan	42,000	0.042
75	353+000	354+000	1					Gari Yasin	42,000	0.042
80	354+000	355+000	1					Gari Yaseen	42,000	0.042
89	354+000	355+000	1					Gari Yasin	42,000	0.042
95	355+000	356+000	1					Gari Yasin	42,000	0.042
103	365+000	366+000	1					Kiran Shareef	42,000	0.042
122	370+000	371+000	1					Ghot Shadi Khan	42,000	0.042
127	370+000	371+000		1				Achi Masjid Stop	42,000	0.042
138	372+000	373+000	1					Shikar Pur	42,000	0.042
144	374+000	375+000		1				Larai Muhla	42,000	0.042
157	374+000	375+000		1				Tarpur	42,000	0.042
167	374+000	375+000		1				Narpur	42,000	0.042
199	333+000	334+000	1						42,000	0.042
209								Dakhan	42,000	0.042
214								Dakhan	42,000	0.042
	Total								882,000	0.882

Annex-XIX: Compensation for Community/Public Affected Structures

ID	Chainage		Road Side		Taluka	Affected Area Ft ²	Compensation (Rs.)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
	From	To	L	R				
	Mosques							
37	350+000	351+000	1		Ali Khan	1,330	931,000	0.931
74	353+000	354+000	1		Sonwha Bus Stop	300	210,000	0.210
124	370+000	371+000	1		Achi Masjid Stop	1,000	700,000	0.700
130	371+000	372+000	1		Patang Jatoie	900	630,000	0.630
	Total					3,530	2,471,000	2.471
	Electric Pols					96 No.	2,400,000	2.400
	Pylone					1 No.	500,000	0.500
	Total						5,371,000	5.371

Due Diligence Report

July 2017

PAK: Multitranche Financing Facility Central Asia
Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor
Development Investment Program

Dara Adamkhel–Peshawar, Section III

Prepared by Sambo Engineering Co., Ltd., Korea and Associated Consultancy Center (PVT) Ltd.,
Pakistan for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 May 2017)

Currency Unit	–	Pakistan Rupee/s (PRs)
PRs 1.00	=	USD \$0.00953
USD \$1.00	=	PRs 104.919

Acronym

AD	Assistant Director
ADB	Asian Development Bank
DPs	Displaced Persons
COI	Corridor of Impact
DD	Deputy Director
DO(R)	District Officer (Revenue)
EDO	Executive District Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GM	General Manager
GOP	Government of Pakistan
IP's	Indigenous People
km	Kilometres
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFF	Multi-Tranche Financial Facility
NTC	National Trade Corridor
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
PMU	Project Management Unit
ROW	Right-of-Way
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. The road network in Pakistan is expanding rapidly and the pace of this development is gradually accelerating and continuing. The Government of Pakistan places major emphasis on improving the existing roads and building new motorways and expressways to enhance and expand the country's road network. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, roads outside major cities have deteriorated with the passage of time. Highways and motorways constructed over the last two decades have brought much needed improvements to the sector but major highways have also been impacted by heavy traffic flows, climatic impacts and natural wear and tear compounded by poor repair and maintenance. These issues have resulted in frequent traffic jams, blockages and road accidents. The N55 Indus Highway, sections of which are considered for development under the current MFF, too, has degraded significantly over its two decades of existence.

2. The Government of Pakistan (GoP) has emphasized to invest for upgrading and rehabilitation of its north-south road network included in CAREC transport corridor 5 & 6 for improved regional connectivity. Accordingly GoP through Executing Agency "The National Highway Authority (NHA) Pakistan" has planned to implement CAREC Corridor Development Investment Program (CAREC_CDIP) with financial assistance from ADB through a Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF).

3. The PPTA Consultants, engaged for assisting the Government of Pakistan (GOP) to design and prepare an MFF have identified the candidate road sections to be considered in the MFF packaging and conducted feasibility study, preliminary design and social due diligence of the candidate sub-projects to be implemented as Tranche-1 project. The road sections of N-55 that are to be upgraded/rehabilitated as Tranche-1 subprojects of the MFF are presented in Figure 1 which include Dara Adamkhel-Peshawar Section (34.35km) Shown as Section-3 in the map.

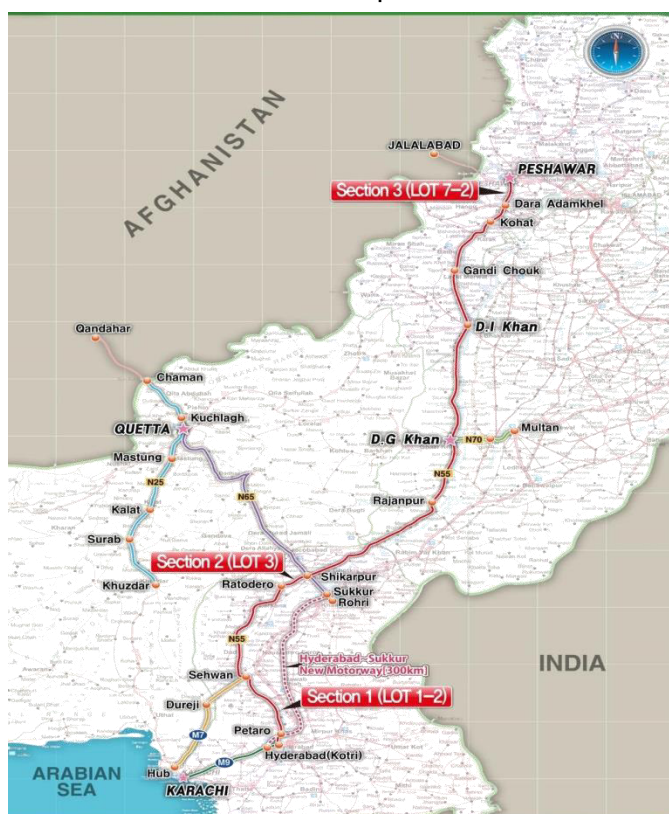


Figure 1: T-1 road sections

4. The consultants were contracted on 12 May 2016 and mobilized on 23 May 2016. After first round of rapid assessment PPTA submitted initial assessment of candidate project with priority list for MFF packaging on 15 August 2016 that included different road sections along N-55 and N-25. In progress Review Mission 29-31 August 2016, ADB, NHA and TA consultants agreed to initial MFF packaging that included Dara Adamkhel Peshawar Section to be taken as Tranche-1 project. Subsequently in November 2016, Resettlement Staff (International and National) conducted detailed survey and assessed IR impacts for safeguards due diligence deliverables based on preliminary design.

B. DDR Objectives and Methodology

5. Dara Adamkhel-Peshawar road Section (34.35km) of N-55 is already a 4-lane dual carriageway. Proposed road improvement works will follow the existing alignment and pavement width of the existing carriageway without out tangible IR impacts. This social due diligence report is prepared to explain the subproject and its components with an assessment on the likelihood for land acquisition, resettlement and social issue (if any) as well as to suggest a social mitigation plan for unanticipated social issues that may arise during detailed design or implementation of construction works.

6. The assessment of the land acquisition, IR and social impacts followed the i) review of the subproject road ROW with available pavement width in different sections near settlements; ii) review of ADB safeguards requirements and assessment of IR impacts by using IR checklist; and iii) consultations with NHA, PPTA design team and local community.

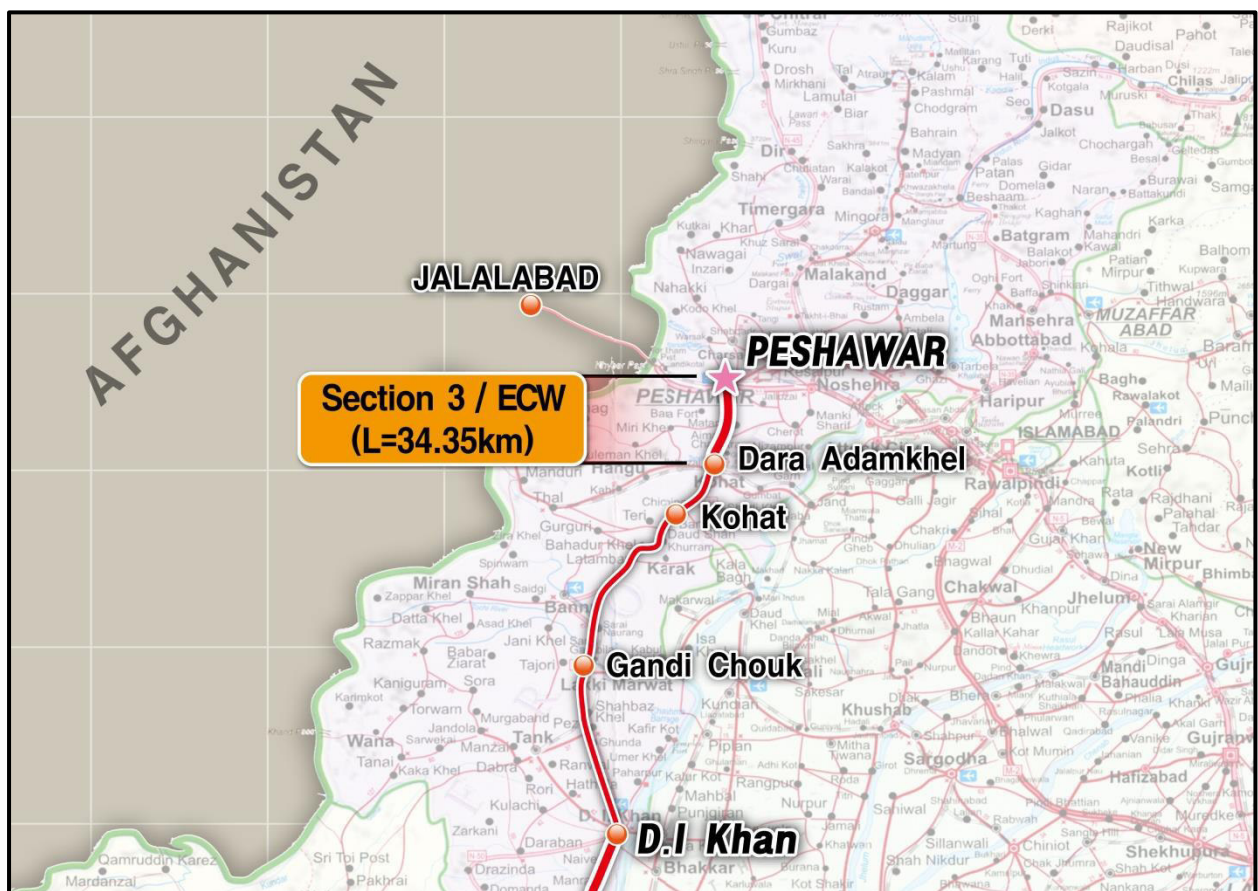


Figure 2: Location Map of Section-3 (Peshawar-Dara Adamkhel)

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

7. The Dara Adamkhel-Peshawar road section of the N-55 Highway (Section 3 in Figure 1), is one of the road sections selected as Tranche-1 of the MFF. The proposed scope of work for this road section consists of improvement of the existing 4-lane road with shoulder and drain within existing alignment of project road ROW.

A. Subproject Road ROW along Settlements

8. The start of the subproject (km 0+000) as per design drawing is at chainage 1228+000: Bara Bridge and the end of the subproject (km 34+350 as per design drawing) is at chainage 1197+650: Abbas Chowk. The total length of the road section is 34+350 km. The road section, which mainly traverses built up areas (Bazaars) of Peshawar and sub-urban area has varying ROW in different stretches of the road as shown below in Table 1.

Table 1: ROW of Dera Adamkhel-Peshawar Road Section

Area	Chainage	Right Of Way (ROW)
Abbas Chowk-Spin Taran	1187+000 to 1197+650	21 m (10.5 m each side)
Mattani-Mattani Bypass	1202+000 to 1211+000	30 m (15 m each side)
Mattani Bypass-Mashogagar	1211+000 to 1212+000	27 meter (13.5 m each side)
BadaberMariamzai	1212+000 to 1216+000	26 m (13 m each side)
BadaberHorrizai	1216+000 to 1218+000	26 m (13 m on each side)
Badaber police station	1218+000 to 1220+000	21 m (10.1 m on right side; 10.9 m on left)
Roshan Kababi/people Masjid	1220+000 to 1222+000	20 m (10 m each side)
ShiekhMuhammadi/Syphon chowk	1222+000 to 1223+000	21 m (10.9 m each side)
Utmanzai	1223+000 to 1224+000	23.16 m (11.8 m each side)
Alizai/Kagawala- Sceme Chowk	1224+000 to 1225+000	26 m (13 m each side)
Scheme Chowk- Bara Bridge	1225+000 to 1228+000	26 m (13 m each side)

B. Proposed Road Improvements

9. For the overall improvement of the Dara Adamkhel-Peshawar road section, the existing formation width of the road has been taken as a reference. The proposed rehabilitation includes relaying of road pavement, strengthening of shoulders, construction of drain and replacing the curbstones.

10. The formation width of the dual carriageway will be 19.29 m, but variable as the width of the existing median varies. The width of a lane is 3.65 m, outer shoulder 2.0 m and inner shoulder 1 m (except in urban area: km 0+000 - 6+770). The width of drain is 0.75 m.

11. The total number of cross drainage structures designed for this road section is 66, out of which, 17 are pipe culverts, 10 slab culverts, 7 bridges, 2 pedestrian underpasses and 30 box culverts. Dismantling of 23 cross drainage structures has been proposed with provision of new box

culverts as well as 4 structures shall be extended. Further, repair work has been proposed for various cross drainage structure at damaged/cracked locations.

12. These existing two underpasses are located at Chainage km 17+741 and 19+222. No LAR impact is anticipated at preliminary design and final stages as well as during construction. These existing underpasses fall within the ROW. No new facility has been proposed. Works are confined to repairs, road rehabilitation and upgrading work by resurfacing or strengthening the pavement structures.

13. The design cross sections at different lengths of the road are presented as Figures 2 and 3.

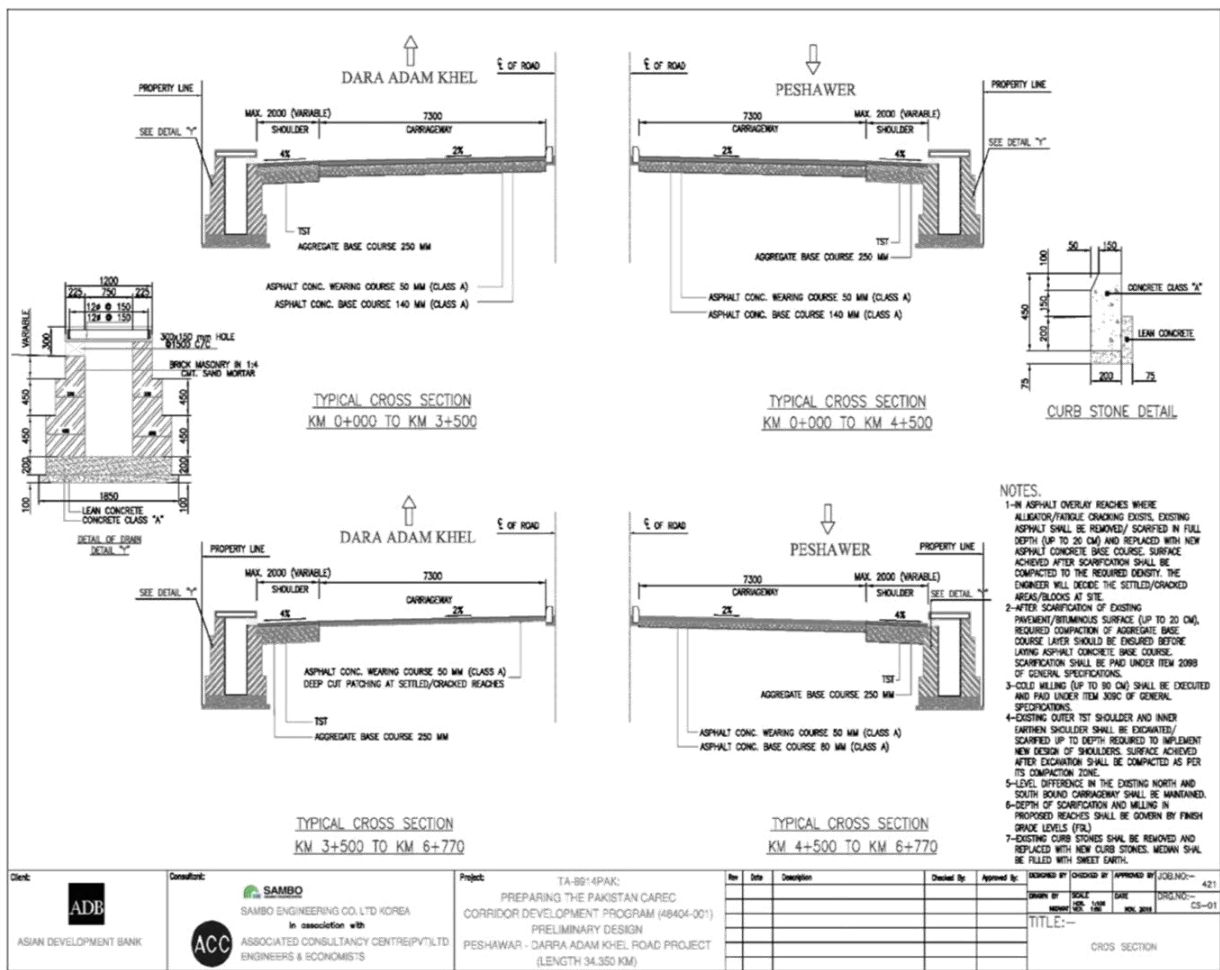


Figure 3: Typical cross section of the road between km 0+000 to 4+500, and km 4+500 to 6+770

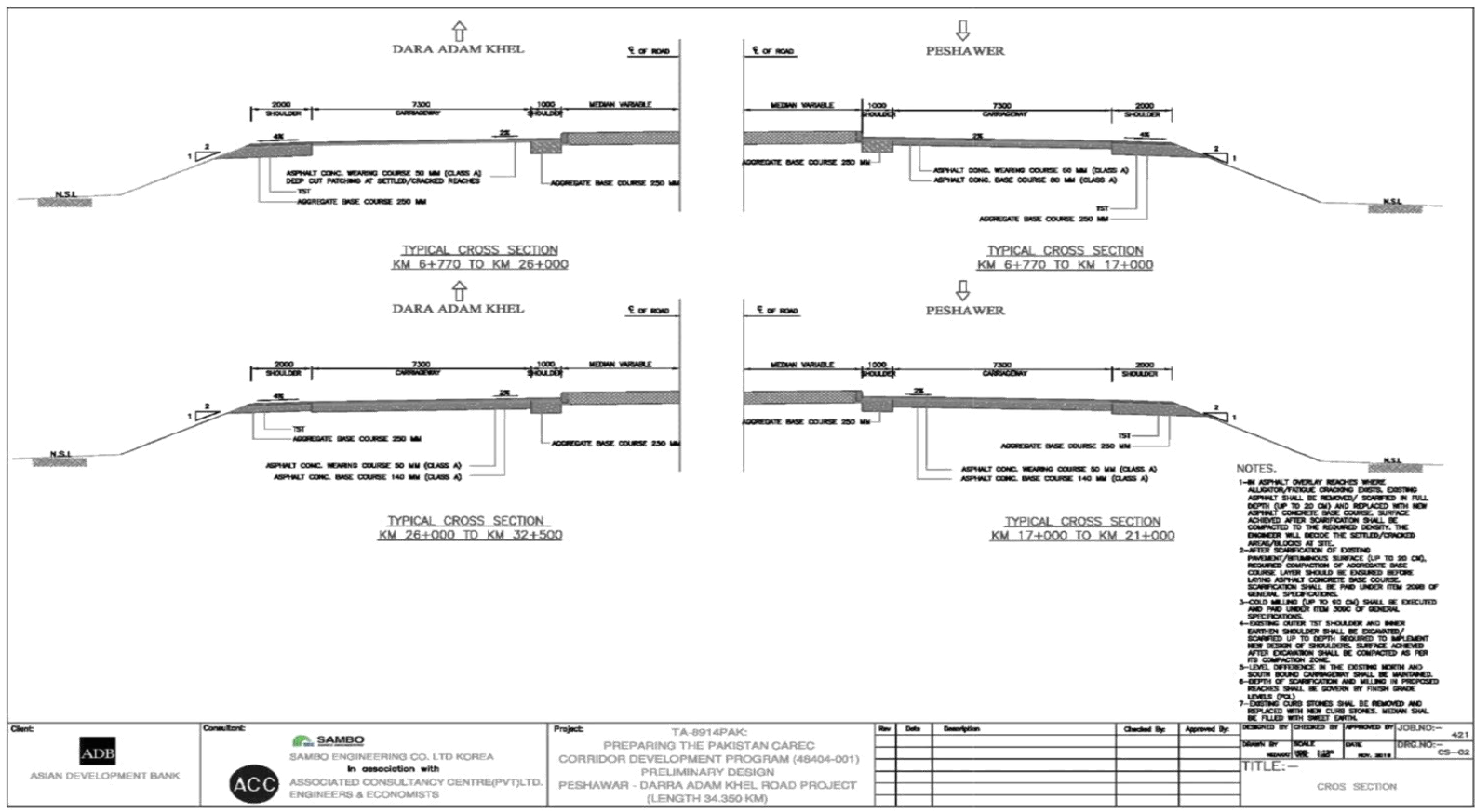


Figure 4: Typical Cross-section of the Road between km 21+000 to 26+000

III. ASSESSMENT OF LAND ACQUISITION NEEDS

A. Surveys and Field Visits

14. Two field surveys and a verification field visit was carried out in the section at various phases of the feasibility study to assess land acquisition needs.

B. Initial Rapid Survey

15. The Initial drive through survey was to screen candidate road sections for MFF packaging and identification of road sections to include as Tranche-1 of the MFF. The rapid assessment surveys were conducted on N-55 and N-25 road sections in August and September 2016, by a joint team of specialists comprising international and national resettlement specialists, national environmental specialist and national social specialist. Dara Adamkhel-Peshawar road section was also included in the surveys and rapid analysis of resettlement issues were carried out in the section.

16. The observations and preliminary impact assessment findings of this preliminary survey which were summarized as *Table 1: Potential Impact of Land Acquisition* in the Interim Report¹ is reproduced below as Table 2: Findings of Initial Rapid Assessment.

Table 2: Findings of Initial Rapid Assessment

Road Segment	Observations	Impacts of Land Acquisition
Patero-Sehwan 26~ 135	110 feet wide corridor acquired throughout the road Section	Low
Ratodero – Kashmore Chainage 335~ 495	110 feet corridor acquired; Encroachments are being cleared or already cleared	Very Low
Kashmore – Rajanpur Chainage 495~606	110 feet corridor acquired	Significant
Rajanpur - DG Khan Chainage 603~720	Rajanpur to Jampur: 100 feet land acquired. In Jampur- DG Khan section acquired ROW width is limited to 66 feet.	Significant
DG Khan – Retra Chainage 720~824	110 feet corridor acquired	Significant
Retra-DI Khan Chainage 824~929	110 feet corridor acquired	Low
Dera Adamkhel-Peshawar 1,192~1,228 km	Chainage 1192 to 1218 ROW acquired is 68-70 feet; Chainage 1220 to 1228 ROW is 115 feet	Low
Khuzdar – Surab (Length 94 Km)	110 feet corridor acquired	Low
Surab-Kalat (Length 69 Km)	110 feet corridor acquired	Significant
Kalat-Lakpass-Quetta-Kuchlak (Length 165km)	110 feet corridor acquired	Significant
Kuchlak-Chaman (Length102 Km)	110 feet corridor acquired; ROW acquired varies from 60-100 feet in the section chainage 714 to 760	Significant

¹ 2016. Sambo Engineering Co., Ltd., Interim Report, October 2016.TA-8914 PAK: Preparing the Pakistan CAREC Corridor Development Program (48404-001)

C. Detailed Field Surveys and Subproject IR and IP Impacts

17. A second detailed survey was carried out on the Dara Adamkhel-Peshawar road section employing a team of investigators in November 2016. This survey was to verify the initial survey findings and if confirmed, to complete ADB resettlement screening checklist² and indigenous peoples screening checklist³.

18. In ADB-assisted projects, if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from housing or lose 10% or more of their productive (income-generating) assets, the involuntary resettlement impacts of the project are considered significant. For projects involving IR impacts, a resettlement plan is prepared that is commensurate with the extent and degree of the impacts, the scope of physical and economic displacement and the vulnerability of the affected persons⁴

19. With regard to significance of resettlement impacts, ADB supported projects are classified into the following three categories:

- Category A. When a proposed project is likely to have significant involuntary resettlement impacts, a resettlement plan, which includes assessment of social impacts, is required.
- Category B. If a proposed project includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant, a resettlement plan, which includes assessment of social impacts, is required.
- Category C. When a proposed project has no involuntary resettlement impacts, further action with regard to resettlement planning is not required.

20. During detailed social assessment survey, the ROW limits were confirmed from the NHA maintenance unit and verified in the field. The existing pavement width was observed within settlements to determine likely IR impacts on structures located along the edge of the ROW. The field assessment confirmed that adequate ROW clear from encumbrances is available to execute subproject works as per design. Based on assessment, it is confirmed that the ROW is adequate for the 4-lane highway rehabilitation with shoulder and storm water drains. As per designed subproject intervention, full or partial, permanent, physical and economic displacements are clearly absent. However, to ensure avoiding IR impacts and accidental loss of property during execution of subproject works proper due diligence and social management is envisaged. Accordingly, for detailed design, one of the main preconditions will be to avoid the LAR impacts and following basic principles will be adhered to during the detailed design stage.

- Improvement work will be kept within the ROW to avoid the LAR impacts.
- Where the private usage of ROW land required for project is identified at the detailed design stage, appropriate design solution will be worked out to avoid/minimize the impact.
- If any unanticipated IR impacts become apparent during project detailed design stage, NHA will (i) screen and assess the significance of such impacts and shall share its screening checklists with ADB, ii) update the DDR and prepare a RP in accordance with ADB's SPS under the provision of the LARF prepared for the MFF.

²ADB. 2013. IR good Practice Sourcebook. A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook.

21. The completed screening checklist explaining the Dera Adamkhel-Peshawar subproject IR impacts is presented as Table 3 below.

Table 3:Resettlement Screening Checklist

Investment Component: District:	Dera Adamkhel-Peshawar road section of Tranche-1 (N55) Peshawar			
Potential for Involuntary Resettlement Effects*	Not Known	Yes	No	If yes, consider potential scope of resettlement effects
Will the project include any new physical construction work?		*		No acquisition of private land is required and physical works will be within the existing pavement width and will not cause any IR impacts.
Does the project include widening of the highway			*	
Are any environmental effects likely which may lead to loss of housing, other assets, resource use or incomes?			*	
Is land acquisition likely to be necessary?			*	
Is the site for land acquisition known?		N/A		
Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?		N/A		Land belongs to NHA
Are non-titled people present on the site/within the corridor of Impact?			*	
Will there be loss of housing?			*	
Will there be loss of crops, trees, and other fixed asset through land use related changes?			*	
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?			*	
Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources through land use-related changes?			*	
Will any social or economic activities be affected through land use-related changes?			*	
Affected Persons and Severity of Impacts				
Any estimate of the likely number of those affected by the project? No () Yes () Not Applicable				
Any estimate of the severity of impact at the household level? None				
If yes, what?				
Any of these people poor, indigenous, or vulnerable to poverty risks? No (*) Yes ()				
If yes, how?				
Date:11 November 2016				

22. Impacts of ADB-assisted projects on indigenous peoples is determined by assessing the magnitude of impact in relation to customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; socioeconomic status; cultural and communal integrity; health, education, livelihood, and social

security status; and the recognition of indigenous knowledge; and the level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community³.

23. In considering impacts on indigenous peoples ADB supported projects are classified into the following four categories:

- Category A. A proposed project is likely to have significant impacts on indigenous peoples. An indigenous people plan (IPP), including assessment of social impacts, is required.
- Category B. A proposed project is likely to have limited impacts on indigenous peoples. An IPP, including assessment of social impacts, is required.
- Category C. A proposed project is not expected to have impacts on indigenous peoples. No further action is required.
- Category FI. A proposed project involves the investment of ADB funds to or through a financial intermediary. The financial intermediary must apply and maintain an environmental and social management system, unless all of the financial intermediary's business activities unlikely to have impacts on indigenous peoples.

24. The road improvement activities in Dara Adamkhel-Peshawar section was also assessed for any potential impacts on indigenous peoples using an indigenous peoples checklist during the detailed field surveys. No impacts on IPs were identified. The completed indigenous peoples checklist is presented as Table 4 below.

Table 4: Indigenous Persons Screening Checklist

No.	Key Concern	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
<i>(Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)</i>					
A. Screening for presence/absence of Indigenous Peoples					
1	Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), minorities (ethnic or national minorities), or indigenous communities in the project area?		*		
2	Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups presenting or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?		*		
3	Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		*		
4	Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		*		
5	Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		*		
6	Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		*		

³ADB. 2013. Indigenous Peoples Safeguards. A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook

No.	Key Concern	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
7	Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		*		
8	Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision- making bodies at the national or local levels?		*		
Overall assessment: IP present in project area					
B. Identification of Potential Impacts					
9	Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		*		
10	Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing ,health, education, arts, and governance)		*		
11	Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples?(e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		*		
12	Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned ,or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		*		
Assessment of Impact Categorization (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)					
C. Identification of Special Requirements: Will the project activities include:					
13	Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		*		
14	Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		*		
15	Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons ,forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		*		
16	Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owed or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		*		
17	Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		*		
	Is Broad Community Consent Required		*		
	Date: 11 NOVEMBER 2016				

D. Verification Field Visit

25. This field visit was conducted to assist ADB in verifying whether there was a requirement to relocate people and structures for the proposed improvements in the Dara Adamkhel - Peshawar road section.

26. The field visit was undertaken by a joint team comprising of the ADB resettlement consultant, NHA staff and PPTA resettlement consultant (International and National) staff. The program for the visit consisted of 02 main items, i.e. consult NHA maintenance staff of the area to ascertain the routine ROW clearing under the anti-encroachment drive, and verify the adequacy of the ROW for the proposed interventions under Tranche-1 of MFF.

27. Findings of the verification field visit are:

- The rehabilitation of the road section Dara Adamkhel - Peshawar will not require acquisition of land as the ROW has already been acquired by NHA.
- The NHA field maintenance staff has effectively managed the Row for Traffic operations and safety and a continuous watch and ward is implemented to avoid encroachments along the pavement width.
- The pavement width including earthen shoulders is free from encumbrances and cleared area of the ROW is adequate for proposed improvement works for 4-lane highway rehabilitation with shoulder and storm water drains.

28. The details of the consultation with NHA maintenance staff and field visit observations are presented in Appendix-1: Back to Office Report⁴.

E. Stakeholder Consultations

29. During the initial field surveys, stakeholder consultations were limited to discussions with respective Deputy Directors of Maintenance (NHA). However, in the process of the detailed field surveys, conducted in November 2016, representatives from the roadside community were consulted. The stakeholder consultations were conducted by the survey team in compliance with the consultation and participation guidelines in *Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards: A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook*⁵. Consultations were carried out to learn, analyze and assimilate the views and concerns of the public on the proposed interventions. The main objectives of the consultation were to:

- Share information with stakeholders on the proposed interventions and the expected impact on the socio-economic environment of the project corridor;
- Understand stakeholder concerns regarding various aspects of the project, including the existing condition of the road, upgrading requirements, and the likely impact of construction-related activities and operation, on the community;
- Discuss with stakeholders their concerns regarding the project impact and mitigation measures suggested by them; and,
- Address stakeholder concerns with regard to socio-economic impacts in the project designs and construction management strategies.

30. Four focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with local community in November 2016, where 22 roadside community members and other local community were involved. Of the 4

⁴ Back To Office Report filed by International Resettlement Specialist, Sambo Engineering Co. Ltd. 17 October 2016

⁵ADB. 2009. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards: A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook – Draft Working Document

sessions, 2 were with males and 2 were with female members of the community. Details of the consultations with participants and their views and concerns are presented in Table 5 below.

31. In addition to these, official consultations were held with NHA officials in order to obtain their views on social impact management.

32. The community concerns/requests which were within the purview of the Project were discussed with the design team and the safety concerns have been taken up for consideration. Provision of traffic calming measures has been considered by NHA as a road safety measure. A clear demarcation of ROW has been discussed with the Maintenance Section of NHA, and has been presented as a recommendation to be taken care off. Communities along the route will be informed about the ROW width. Demarcating the ROW and posting notices at the edge of the ROW with regard to ownership of the ROW and prohibition of private use of the demarcated area could deter unauthorized use of the ROW.

Table 5:Stakeholder Consultation Details

Consultation	Date	Location/ Venue	CNIC	Contact Details	Name of Main Participants	Views /Concerns
1	2-Nov, 2016	Bazi Khel	17301-136288-	0346902 2386	Muhammad Imran	Views of the participants were positive towards the improvement activities of the road section. They opined that safety should be ensured with speed breakers. They were willing to support the project for road improvement. A further request was for the provision of a service road.
	2-Nov, 2016	Bazi Khel	14301-3687208-	0301832 0858	Sajjad Ali	
	2-Nov, 2016	Bazi Khel	17301-68995-7	0306575 6430	Abdullah	
	2-Nov, 2016	Bazi Khel	17301-9050157-7	0313737 6337	Kalim Khan	
	2-Nov, 2016	Bazi Khel	173017289520-5	0322911 8556	Sadaqatullah	
	2-Nov, 2016	Bazi Khel	17301-0644662-3	0306832 5812	Muhammad Asif	
	2-Nov, 2016	Bazi Khel	17301-7289520-5	0322911 8556	Bahada Khan	
2	4-Nov, 2016	Scheme Chawk	17301-6746405-1	0345-9655761	Bahada Khan	The response was positive towards the road rehabilitation. The respondents were of the view that clearly visible demarcation of ROW would assist them in keeping their structures out of the ROW. They also mentioned that notices issued by NHA was an inconvenience when they had built
	4-Nov, 2016	Scheme Chawk	17301-24857223-3	0345-9655761	Amanullah Khan	
	4-Nov, 2016	Scheme Chawk	17301- 7321310-1	0307-8460816	Muhammad Sadaqat	
	4-Nov, 2016	Scheme Chawk	17301- 4202706-5	0313645 4531	Adnan Khan	
	4-Nov, 2016	Scheme Chawk	17301- 8856790-3	0314-5957100	Bilal	
	4-Nov, 2016	Scheme Chawk	17301- 2610478-3	0345-9201483	Kalimullah	
	4-Nov, 2016	Scheme	17301- 2458722-3	0345965 5761	Amanullah	

Consultation	Date	Location/ Venue	CNIC	Contact Details	Name of Main Participants	Views /Concerns
	2016	Chawk				structures without knowing they were encroaching into the ROW.
	4-Nov, 2016	Scheme Chawk	17301- 73213101	0307-8460816	Niamat Khan	
	4-Nov, 2016	Scheme Chawk	17301-4202706-5	0313645 4531	Abduljabbar	
	4-Nov, 2016	Scheme Chawk	17302- 8856790-3	0314-5957100	Sher Baz	
	4-Nov, 2016	Scheme Chawk	17301- 2610478-3	0345-9201483	Waris Khan	

Consultation	Date	Location/ Venue	CNIC	Contact Details	Name of Main Participants	Views /Concerns
3	6-Nov, 2016	Bazikhel	17301- 26823816		Zarmina Bibi	The female respondents stated that they were happy with the proposed project.
	6-Nov, 2016	Bazikhel	17101- 19485239		Sabar Sultan	The respondents requested that schools and mosques should be close to the roads.
	6-Nov, 2016	Bazikhel	17301- 16185-5		Saba jahan	They requested safe road crossings particularly for children and pedestrians who would face this problem.
	6-Nov, 2016	Bazikhel	17301- 0757882		HussanBano	However, they offered full assistance for the road improvement.
	6-Nov, 2016	Bazikhel			Akhraj Bibi	Other issues and requests- facing severe problems of load shedding and gas supply, need of government schools for primary level, and need for Daskari Centre -were not within the purview of the current project.
4	6-Nov, 2016	Khattak Colony, Badaber	17301- 2349817-1		Malyar Bibi	The women respondents were positive towards the rehabilitation of the road.
	6-Nov, 2016	Khattak Colony, Badaber	17301- 2401165-4		Nadia Bibi	They requested for safety measures as speed breakers, to prevent frequent road accidents.
	6-Nov, 2016	Khattak Colony, Badaber	17301- 4687869-1		Nazeera Bibi	

IV. MANAGEMENT OF SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS AND SOCIAL RISKS

A. Social Impact/Risk Management

33. The socioeconomic impacts and social risks of the Project during the construction period and operation stage have been assessed in detail and mitigation/enhancement measures recommended. The main socio-economic impacts and risks considered were:

- Temporary land lease by the contractor for camp, workshop, plants, material extraction;
- Disruption of traffic flow;
- Accidents;
- Gender issues;
- Conflicts between local community and construction workers;
- Spread of STDs; and,
- Damage to structures and crops during construction.

34. Notwithstanding that all the above impacts and risks will be addressed with mitigation in the environmental management plan (EMP) prepared for the road improvements, the impacts and risks are discussed in detail and mitigation proposed, in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Management of Socioeconomic Impacts and Social risks

Social Impact/Risk	Mitigation	Responsibility	Stage
Land to be Acquired on Permanent Basis			
No land is to be acquired permanently. ROW has been acquired by NHA.			
Communities along both sides of the route will be consulted for any potential impact.	Design solution will be explored to avoid any LAR impact	Contractor/ Engineer	Detailed Design
Community concern regarding demarcation of ROW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper demarcation of the ROW. • An effective GRM will be established. 	Contractor/ Resettlement Specialist	Detailed Design
Any other impacts to be identified will be dealt with according to the ADB SPS, 2009.	Resettlement Plan (see detail para 18).	Contractor/ Resettlement Specialist	Detailed Design
Temporary Occupation of Land			
Land required for establishing contractor's facilities including camp, workshop, plants, material extraction will be acquired	Construction facilities, viz., construction camp and workshop will be located at a minimum distance of 500 m from existing plantation, and settlements, etc. This limit will be 1000 m in case of batching plant.	Contractor/ Engineer	Pre-Construction

Social Impact/Risk	Mitigation	Responsibility	Stage
<p>directly from private landowners by the contractor. The provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 will not be invoked, as the acquisition of the land will be temporary and will be covered by short-term lease agreements between the landowners and contractors under the approval of the Project Engineer. Rental terms will have to be negotiated to the satisfaction of the landowners concerned. Disposal of and excess spoil will require approved locations.</p>	<p>As far as possible, waste / barren land i.e. areas not under agricultural, residential or forestation use, and natural areas, will be used for material extraction (if required) and spoil disposal, and setting up project facilities. Where the use of agricultural land is unavoidable for earth material, the top 30 cm of soil will be stripped and stockpiled for redressing the land after the required material has been removed. In case deep ditching is carried out, the top 1 m layer of the ditching will be stripped and stockpiled. The ditch will initially be filled with scrap material from construction then leveled with the stockpiled topsoil to make it even with the rest of the area. It shall be ensured that the scrap does not contain any toxic or harmful material that may produce material that would contaminate soil or water resources</p>	<p>Contractor / Engineer</p>	<p>Pre-Construction</p>
	<p>Barren land or valley slopes will be used for disposal of excavated spoil. Appropriate sites have to be located along the road for this activity. These facilities will be regularly monitored and cleaning activities implemented during operation phase to improve the cross-drainage facilities of area.</p>	<p>Contractor / Engineer Local Government Authority</p>	<p>Construction</p>
	<p>Where the use of agricultural land is unavoidable for of earth material, the top 30 cm of the plough layer will be stripped and stockpiled for redressing the land after the required material has been removed. In case deep ditching is carried out, the top 1 m layer of the ditching will stripped and stockpiled. The ditch will initial be filled with scrap material from construction then leveled with the stockpiled topsoil to make it even with the rest of the area. It shall be ensured that the scrap does not contain any material that may produce obnoxious material that would contaminate soil or water resources.</p>	<p>Contractor/ Engineer</p>	<p>Construction</p>
	<p>Supervising Consultant (Engineer) and the project staff of the NHA and will monitor and ensure that landowners are compensated according to the terms of the lease agreements, and the restoration actions agreed upon by the contractors as per the terms of the construction contracts are duly carried out. Photo- documentation of the existing land prior to temporarily acquisition should be carried out, which will be used to resolve any restoration conflicts between the landowner and contractor.</p>	<p>Engineer/PD, NHA</p>	<p>Construction</p>

Social Impact/Risk	Mitigation	Responsibility	Stage
Increased risk of accidents caused by partial closure of road during rehabilitation works			
During construction activities, traffic flow will be disturbed. In road sections passing through populated areas, there will be limited scope for providing diversion tracks for the mobility of local and thorough traffic that will increase the risk of accidents.	Proper site specific measures will be carried out in consultation with the Engineer to ensure the safety of population residing along and around the project corridor. Site specific Traffic Management Plans (TMPs) will be prepared and implemented by the Contractor with the approval of the Engineer. Alternative routes will be identified and relevant authorities will be consulted in the use of these roads.	Contractor/ Engineer	Construction
	During the operation stage NHA will make arrangements for proper maintenance and operation of the proposed Intervention. Periodic inspections will be made to identify the problem areas and remedial measures. For this purpose the maintenance unit/agency should be fully equipped with contingency plans in case of any emergency / natural disaster.	NHA Maintenance Section	Operation
Problems to Health and Safety of Labor and Employees on Construction Work and Provision of Safety Equipment to Workers on Site.			
Occurrence of accidents / incidents during the construction activities, particularly from excavation activities is common. The workers and general public residing along the project corridor or near the work sites will particularly be at risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complying with the safety precautions for construction workers as per International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 62, as far as applicable to the project contract. Some of the Occupational Health and safety measures are training of workers in construction safety procedures, social awareness, equipping all construction workers with safety boots, helmets, gloves, and protective masks, and monitoring their proper and sustained usage. The EMP developed as part of the environmental assessment process will include detailed measures to address occupational safety and health issues of workers and public health. 	Contractor/ Engineer	Construction
Injuries to Construction workers	Contractor will ensure the provision of medicines, first aid kits, vehicle, etc. at the camp site.	Contractor/ Engineer	Construction

Social Impact/Risk	Mitigation	Responsibility	Stage
Gender Issues			
The induction of outside labor may create social and gender issues due to ignorance of local customs and norms. It may also cause hindrance to the mobility of local women for their daily activities including working in the field, herding livestock, gathering fuel wood, etc.	The Contractor will take due care to apprise the workers of the traditions and customs of the local community and ensure strict observance of sanctity of local customs and traditions. Contractor will warn the staff strictly not to involve in any un-ethical activities and to obey the local norms and cultural restrictions particularly with reference to women. The EMP will include detailed measures to avoid such issues.	Contractor/ Engineer	Construction
	During construction activities, if privacy of the nearby households will be affected, the Contractor will inform the house owner to make prior arrangements. Similarly, Contractor will ensure, as much as possible, that the construction activities should not affect the privacy particularly with reference to women.	Contractor/ Engineer	Construction
Social Conflicts and Employment of Locals on the Project			
The presence of outside construction workers may cause some degree of social disruption and even active disputes with the local community as a result of social / cultural differences.	Good relations with the local communities will be promoted by encouraging Contractor to provide opportunities for skilled and unskilled employment to the locals, as well as on-the-job training in construction for young people from the area. Contractor will restrain his permanent staff from mixing with the locals to avoid any social problems.	Contractor/ Engineer	Construction
Rise in the Prices of Essential Commodities			
Due to induction of outside labour for project works, the demand for basic items will increase thereby causing conflicts an increase in the prices of essential commodities	The project will exert no negative impacts on the prices of essential commodities. Most of the unskilled labour will be recruited from the local areas. As such the extraordinary increase in the demand for essential or other commodities will be curtailed. The Contractor will be required to maintain the field camps supplies from outside sources.	Contractor	Construction
Use of Local Water Supplies and Other Common Resources			
Local water supplies will be required to meet campsite and construction requirements, bringing its use into competition with the use by the local communities.	The contractor will explore the use of alternative water resource so that the existing community water resources are not impacted. No existing water source used by the local community will be exploited by the Contractor for campsite facilities as well as construction purposes.	Contractor/ Engineer	Construction
Local water may be affected due to implementation of project both in quantity as well as quality.	Availability of water for campsite facilities and construction purposes will be ensured by the Contractor prior to start of construction activities. As per Local Government Act, the contractor will seek approval from the local government for use of the water resources.	Contractor / Engineer / Local Govt.	Construction

Social Impact/Risk	Mitigation	Responsibility	Stage
	The Contractor will be required to maintain close liaison with local communities to ensure that any potential conflicts related to common resource utilization for project purposes are resolved quickly.	Contractor	Construction
	The contractor will prepare guidelines for the workers for minimizing the wastage of water during construction activities and at campsites.	Contractor	Construction
Possibility of Spread of STDs including HIV / AIDS amongst the project labor and local population	Contractor to arrange HIV / AIDS awareness programs in the field camps on regular basis by a qualified expert.	Contractor	Construction
	Contractor will provide recreational facilities after working hours. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarly, he will provide indoor recreation in terms of radio and TV at the campsite. 	Contractor	Construction
	The Contractor will ensure initial and regular medical check-up of the camp staff from a qualified doctor. Any person found affected with any of the sexually transmittal diseases will be immediately shifted from the camp to the hospital for detailed check-up and treatment. The cost will be borne by the Contractor.	Contractor	Construction
	Contractor will restrict his permanent staff from mixing with the locals to avoid any social and health problems.	Contractor	Construction
Restoration of construction and camp sites	The Contractor will ensure the restoration and rehabilitation of construction and camp sites on completion of the project.	Contractor	Post Construction
	NHA should carry out tree plantation along the road.	NHA	Post Construction
Restricted Mobility and Damage to Properties			
During the construction phase the general mobility of the local residents and their livestock in and around the project area is likely to be hindered. Likewise access to the natural resource may be affected. This particularly impacts women and children.	The contractor will ensure that the mobility of the local communities and their livestock is not hindered by the construction activities. The contractor will provide crossing points at the road at appropriate places to facilitate the people for going across the road for their daily work and access to the natural resources.	Contractor/ Engineer	Construction
During construction structures of road side dwellers and crops may be	Contractor will arrange immediate repair and compensation as specified in the tender documents.	Contractor/ Engineer	Construction

Social Impact/Risk	Mitigation	Responsibility	Stage
damaged. Further, the mobile structures which are used for display/selling of wares during day time at the edge of the ROW and locked inside the main structure outside the ROW at night, also may be damaged or have restricted mobility.	The practice of displaying/selling wares at the edge of the ROW should be discouraged for safety reasons as it may limit mobility along the road.	NHA	Operation
Construction activities, particularly excavation and movement of haulage trucks and machinery may disrupt the existing tracks leading from the main road to settlements. This will limit the accessibility of the local population to the main road.	Generally, the contractor will avoid using the rural roads for hauling the construction material. However, if it is unavoidable, the existing roads will be widened, overlaid with shingle or surface treated to accommodate local as well as contractors traffic under the approval of the Engineer. Damages to local roads used by the Contractor will be repaired at the Contractor's expense.	Contractor/ Engineer	Construction

B. Institutional Arrangements

35. NHA has established a section to cater for issues related with environment, afforestation, land acquisition and social (EALS) headed by GM (EALS). GM (EALS) is further assisted by 2 directors viz. Director (Environment & Afforestation [E/A]) and Director (Land Acquisition and Social [L/S]). Director (L/S) is further supported by Deputy Director, Land and Deputy Director, Social; the Deputy Directors are assisted by respective Assistant Directors. However, for the purpose of MFF an additional post of Director Resettlement with support team is proposed to deal with the safeguards management of the MFF. While at subproject level, the PIU will be established and the resettlement specialist will be mobilized through construction supervision consultants to assist PIU for assessment of the likely social impacts and monitor the social management activities during execution of the project works.

C. NHA's Role and Responsibilities

36. The Project will be implemented under General Manager (GM) ADB Projects, who will be responsible for overall project management, and will report directly to the Member (Operations) who has ultimate responsibility for managing the implementation of projects. However, safeguards management progress will be shared with EALS for review and seeking guidance on the potential LAR issues identified during course of implementation.

37. The Director Resettlement instituted within the EALS will assist to carry out a range of activities including implementing and monitoring the safeguards aspects of the project. The Resettlement Specialist mobilized by the supervision consultants will be responsible for arranging or carrying out the activities of preparation/updating/finalizing the LARPs for the subprojects with IR impacts. The key responsibilities of EALS are:

- Provide oversight on social safeguard management aspects of subprojects;
- Prepare safeguard documents include LARF and LARPS etc.

- Ensure compliance with the requirements of the LARF, ADB's Social Safeguard Policies and Land Acquisition Act 1894;
- Establish of GRC for LARP implementation;
- Ensure the disclosure of approved LARP on NHA website and translation of summary RPs in local language for its disclosure to DPs.
- Establish a system to monitor social safeguards of the project including monitoring the indicators set out in the monitoring & evaluation section of this RF;
- Coordinate in land acquisition process and resettlement planning activities for the subproject.

38. The GM will also be assisted by a Project Director (PD). The PD, in turn, will supervise a team of Deputy Directors (DDs) assigned to various contracts packages and Assistant Directors (ADs) assigned to each Contract under the DDs.

39. The PD will be responsible for general administration, management of environmental and social safeguards, through the Construction Supervision Consultant (Engineer). GM Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social (EALS) will monitor the management of environmental and social impacts and risks.

D. Construction Supervision Consultant- Engineer's Role and Responsibilities

40. The Supervision Consultant will act as the "Engineer" of Contract and will be responsible for contract administration and construction supervision. Through a social/Resettlement Monitoring Specialist the Supervision Consultant will ensure daily monitoring of the implementation of social and environmental impact management measures by the Contractor.

41. The Construction Supervision Consultant will assist the PD in preparing monthly reports on social impact mitigation to be submitted to GM (EALS).

E. Grievance Redress Mechanism

42. A project based grievance redress mechanism will be established to provide an effective and systematic mechanism for the subprojects in responding to queries feedbacks and complaints from affected persons, other key stakeholders and the general public. The affected communities will be informed on the available GRM and will be facilitated to get their issues/grievance resolved in timely manner.

43. In case of any complaints are submitted during the design and construction stages, an effective and efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism, being already in place, will enhance provision of timely response and facilitate solutions to address the issues raised. An outline for project based grievance redress mechanism with grievance flow and resolution responsibilities has been provided in the RF which will be followed to establish the GRM and resolve community concerns and complaints.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. Conclusions

44. A due diligence for involuntary resettlement impacts for the Section-3 under Tranche 1 was undertaken to ensure that the subproject will not cause any LAR impacts. Both permanent and temporary impacts were considered and analysed during this exercise.

45. It is concluded from this due diligence study that: i) if the road rehabilitation and improvement work are kept within the ROW and ii) from the information collected through secondary and primary sources, the subproject does not entail any permanent land acquisition and resettlement and will not have any subsequent impacts in terms of livelihood loss or any loss in income sources on account of subproject.

46. The rehabilitation and improvement of the road will positively impact the business of the entities and will enable them to commute easier to their land plots and infrastructure. During the consultations, all the community members including land owners expressed their readiness to welcome such development initiatives.

47. This subproject can be categorized as “C” for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS).

B. Recommendations

48. Although no LAR impacts are expected, the following recommendations are made to ensure smooth execution of work through adopting mitigation measure to avoid or minimize potential LAR impacts if any and to minimize encroachments in future.

- Consultation with communities and nearby households will be held on regular basis at all stages for information dissemination, record community concerns and prompt resolution of the concerns in the purview of GRM provided in the RF.
- The best engineering practices will be ensured to avoid IR impacts at detailed design stage and in case new LAR-impacts or any unanticipated resettlement impacts emerge at detailed design, the screening checklists and due diligence will be updated and RP will be prepared in accordance with the RF and ADB SPS (2009).
- In case RP is required NHA will prepare and submit the RP to ADB for review and disclosure and until such planning documents are formulated, approved and disclosed, contractors will not implement the subproject specific components for which involuntary resettlement impacts are identified.
- NHA with support from Construction Supervision Consultant will monitor temporary land use and ensure that in case the additional land plots are required for temporary use during construction activities, the Construction Contractor obtains relevant agreements allowing use of such lands. Moreover, after completion of civil works the lands taken for temporary use will be restored to their original conditions by Construction Contractor and rent fees shall be fully paid to the owners of those land plots.
- If unanticipated IR impacts emerge during execution of project works are due to restriction of access to the land due to contractors activities, it will be immediately reported to the supervision consultant and contract will stop the civil work activities in the affected areas until the corrective action plan is prepared in consultation with ADB safeguards team. Nonetheless in such sections the project works will be kept on hold till ADB cleared CAP is implemented and confirmed as such.

- Due to high traffic density on improved 4 lane dual carriageway, permanent encroachments are unlikely beyond the drain at ROW edge on either side of the road. However, the mobile vendors i.e push cart vendors, kiosks and extended sheds by adjoin structure owners can cause interruption in traffic flow if not regulated. Hence it is recommended that the ROW markers should be installed at different locations; the local administration should be coordinated for designating proper spaces to mobile vendors; and anti-encroachment campaign should continue as per NHA's code to ensure the adjoining land owners do not extend shed on the road.

ANNEXURES

Annex-I: Back to Office Report

Back to Office Report

Field Visit to Dara Adamkhel - Peshawar Road Section - Section 3 of Tranche-1
(Document created on 16 Dec 2016)

1 Introduction

A combined mission consisting of NHA, ADB, and Consultant staff conducted discussions with regional maintenance staff of NHA and carried out verification field surveys in the 36 km stretch of Dera Adam Khel to Peshawar road section which comprises section 3 of Tranche - 1, positioned for ADB funding. The discussions with NHA maintenance staff was conducted at the Office of the Chief Operation Officer, Kohat Tunnel, on 15th December, 2016, and Deputy Director, Maintenance, and support staff accompanied the mission team in the field surveys which followed the discussion.

The purpose of the meetings was to (a) assess land acquisition and resettlement needs of the road section for the proposed road development activities, and (b) ascertain the ROW clearing had been done well before the project was started. The field visit was to confirm (c) that there was no requirement for removal of encroachers for the proposed road development works, and (d) confirm that encroachers had been removed as a routine maintenance program of the NHA.

2 Mission Team

Mr L Prakash	Director, Planning, NHA
Ms AameraRiaz	Deputy Director, Lands, NHA
Mr Muhammed Azeem	Resettlement Specialist, ADB
Mr Saeed Zafar	Resettlement Specialist, Sambo Engineering Co. Ltd.
Sunil Goonetilleke	International Resettlement Specialist, Sambo Engineering Co. Ltd.

Mr Zia-Ur, Deputy Director, maintenance accompanied and assisted the team in the field observations and verification of ROW clearing.

3 Persons Met

Date and Venue	Persons met	Position
15/12/2016 Office of the Chief Operation Officer, Kohat Tunnel, NHA	Mr Khalat Ayub Bangesh	Chief Operating Officer, Kohat Tunnel, NHA
	Mr Zia-ur-Rehman	Deputy Director, Maintenance, Peshawar, NHA
	Mr Hazarat Ali Shah	Qanago, Peshawar, NHA

4 Findings and Observations

4.2 Meeting with Director, FR Kohat Region, NHA and Deputy Director, Maintenance, Peshawar, NHA, and Maintenance Section Staff

Clearing of ROW is carried out every 6-7 months and depending on the need, under the Anti Encroachment Drive undertaken as a routine maintenance exercise by the Deputy Director, Maintenance, with funds from the Road Maintenance Account. The last such exercise carried out was in December, 2015, concentrating on the section chainage km 1222-1228 which is an area with high population and a higher number of road side shops.

In the Anti Encroachment Drive by the Maintenance Unit, Peshawar, NHA, notice is issued under the *National highways and Strategic Roads (control) Rules, 1998 as amended 2002*, to the encroaching party, to remove unauthorized structures/discontinue unauthorized land use practices (see Annex-I for sample notice). Often, the encroaching party voluntarily remove their structures and take away the salvage material. Photo 1 shows such areas where structures have been removed by the notified party. Photo 2 shows removal of structures by the owners.



Photo 1: Structures repaired after voluntarily removing extended sections inside the ROW.
Alizai Kaghawala: Chanaige 1224+000

However, in rare cases where the notified party does not comply with the notification assistance of the Deputy Commissioner is obtained to remove the structures. In addition, DC or Additional DC conducts inspections to ascertain removal of such unauthorized structures within the ROW when the need arises. Photo 3 shows such inspection by the Additional DC, Peshawar.



Photo 2: Removal of structures by the owners.
December, 2015



Photo 3: Inspection visit of the Additional DC, Peshawar.
April, 2016

In the extreme and rare cases where the encroaching party seeks remediation through legal action, the courts have decided in favor of the DC/NHA, although temporary relief have been granted by restraining order.

Some encroaching parties revert to occupying the edge of the ROW, and, thus the need for regular and continual anti encroachment drive activities.

In the section Chainage km 1187 to 1228, too, unauthorized extensions to the ROW were removed in December, 2015, but the number of such incursions to the ROW were very limited due to the reason that the population density and therefore the number of structures are low in this section.

4.3 Field Observations

Dara Adamkhel to Peshawar road section of Tranche-1 is a 4-lane road where all 4 lanes are operational.

Field visit to Chainage 1222 – 1228 km area of the road section enabled the mission to observe many structures removed by the owners and repairs done on the damaged parts of the structures. Mr Habib was one such person who had removed the parts of his shop extending to the ROW. When consulted, he was of the view the road should not only be rehabilitated but widened and therefore the people occupying the ROW, including him, voluntarily vacated the area. When it was observed that he was still using the edge of the ROW (Photo 3) to exhibit his wares, the response was that this was to make his wares more visible to the road users and when the rehabilitation of the road is completed he will exhibit these inside the shop. He maintained that he had not suffered any loss of income as a result of removing the sections extending into the ROW.

Photo 4 presents a rare incidence of a temporary extension of a shop front to ROW. Here the main shop, a restaurant, was outside the ROW but a temporary extension was protruding into the ROW. However, measurements from the edge of the road pavement showed that the road rehabilitation with shoulder and drainage structures was possible without removing the extension.



Photo3: Mr Habib's Shop which was repaired after he demolished the section extended to the ROW. His Wares still are exhibited at ROW edge. Chainage 1224



Photo 4: Extension of shop to ROW Zangli Bazaar

Observations and measurements at site indicated that the rehabilitation of the road section Dera Adamkhel-Peshawar could be done without any further removal of structures. And it was observed that the median of road varied from 2m to 5m, part of which, according to the DD, Maintenance, could also be used as pavement, where required, to avoid removal of structures.

4.4 Findings

- a) The rehabilitation of the road section Dera Adamkhel-Peshawar will not require acquisition of land as the ROW has been acquired by NHA.
- b) The cleared area of the ROW is adequate for the 4-lane highway rehabilitation with shoulder and storm water drains.

Annex-II: Sample of Notice Issued to Encroaching Parties

NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY
MAINTENANCE UNIT PESHAWAR

NHA Complex
Chamkani Interchange
Peshawar

No. 9811

Date: - 03/12/2015

To,

M/S Sharif Rascha.

Subject: **NOTICE FOR REMOVAL OF ENCROACHMENT**

WHEREAS, Ms/Mr./Mrs./Miss Sharif Rascha son of Shah ab Jamrasta has made an encroachment on N-SS within the Right of Way/between Right of Way and building line in violation of the restriction on ribbon development in respect of the National Highway/Motorway/strategic road, within the meaning of National Highways and Strategic Roads (Control) Rules, 1998 as amended in 2002 at **Km:** 1225-1226 and whereas the said encroachment is liable to removal under the aforesaid rules.

NOW, THEREFORE, you are hereby directed to remove the aforesaid encroachment within Seven (07) days, failing which the aforesaid encroachment shall be removed by the National Highway Authority at your expense and cost.

Given under the hand and seal of DD (Maint) NHA at 11.30 AM/PM on this 3rd day of December, 2015 on behalf of the National Highway Authority.

Seal of the

National Highway Authority

Shahab
Chamkani
Deputy Director
(Maintenance) Unit,
NHA Peshawar

Copy to: -

Internal:

- General Manager (KPK) Peshawar
- Director (Maintenance-South) NHA Peshawar
- Deputy Director (Revenue), NHA Peshawar.
- Assistant Director (Legal) NHA Peshawar

External:

- Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.
- Station House officer (SHO), Badabher.
- File

{ To provide the Police force for legal cover and to control law and order situation

Annex-III: Photos of Focus Group Discussions



Focus Group Discussions with male and female groups



Focus Group Discussion with Women



Consultation with General Manager Mr. Nasir Khan and other NHA Officers, Peshawar