

Resettlement Plan

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

Ratodero–Shikarpur–Section II

Prepared by the National Highway Authority, 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
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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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Description of the Subproject.....	1
B. Extent of Resettlement Issues and Analysis of Alternatives.....	1
1. Option-1: No Subproject/Pavement Improvement without Additional Carriageway.....	1
2. Option-2: Construction of an Additional Carriageway and 2.3 km Bypass	2
C. Objectives of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP).....	3
D. Sub-project Implementation Conditionalities.....	4
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	5
A. An Overview.....	5
B. Social Impact Assessment	5
1. Inventory of Losses and Census of DPs	5
2. Cut-Off Date.....	5
C. Subproject Displaced Person Entitled to Compensation	5
1. DPs facing major impacts.....	6
D. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	7
1. Proposed ROW and Potential Impacts of the Subproject	7
2. Land Acquisition for the Proposed ROW	7
Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area	8
3. Loss of Standing Crops	8
Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area	8
4. Loss of Trees.....	8
Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area	9
5. Loss of Private Structures	9
Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area	10
6. Loss of Community and Public Structures	10
7. Loss of Income	10
Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area	11
8. Impact on Indigenous People	11
9. Impact on Vulnerable People	11
III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND DP PROFILE	12
A. Data Collection Methods	12
1. Census	12
2. Detailed Measurement Survey	12
B. Socio-economic Information of the Subproject Corridor.....	13
1. Description of the Subproject Area.....	13
C. Socio-economic Profile of DPs	15
1. Household Size and Age Composition.....	15
Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs	16
2. Literacy and Education	16
Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs	16
3. Occupation Pattern.....	16
Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs	17
4. Average Landholdings.....	17
Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs	17

5. Income Level and Poverty.....	17
Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs	18
D. Status of Women.....	18
E. Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure.....	18
IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	19
A. Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure strategy (CPID).....	19
B. Identification of Subproject Stakeholders.....	19
C. Approach for the Consultation and Information Disseminated	19
D. Consultation with the Stakeholders.....	20
E. Summary of Concerns Raised by the DPs.....	20
F. Women Involvement in the Consultation Process.....	22
1. Women Concerns about the subproject.....	23
G. Consultation with Local CSOs	23
H. LARP disclosure and information dissemination	23
I. Future Consultation with the DPs	24
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)	26
A. Introduction	26
B. Informal Level of Grievance Redress.....	27
C. First Level of GRM	27
D. Second Level of GRM	27
E. Constitution and Function of the GRC	28
F. Information Dissemination and Community Outreach	28
VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	31
A. LAR Legal and Policy Framework	31
B. Pakistan's Law and Regulatory System for Land Acquisition and Resettlement	31
C. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Resettlement Principles	31
D. Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and ADB's IR Safeguards Principles.....	33
E. LAR Policy for the LARP	35
1. Specific Provisions for Vulnerable DHs.....	37
2. Change in Subproject Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts	38
3. Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement	39
4. Compensation Entitlements	39
VII. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION	41
A. Compensation for Land	41
1. Agricultural Land.....	41
2. Residential or Commercial Land	42
3. Temporary Occupation of Land.....	42
4. Compensation for Structures (Residential/Commercial and other).....	42
5. Crops	43
6. Trees	43
B. Resettlement & Relocation	44
1. Relocation assistance	44
2. Transport allowance	44
3. Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures	44
4. Severe Impact Allowance	44

C.	Income Restoration Measures	45
1.	Loss of agriculture based livelihood	45
2.	Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood	45
3.	Businesses Loss.....	45
4.	Employment Loss.....	46
D.	Public Services and Facilities	46
E.	Special Provisions for Vulnerable DPs	46
VIII.	LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION ...	51
A.	LAR Cost estimation and Budgeting	51
B.	Determining Basis for Valuation and Resettlement Costs	51
C.	Summary Categories of Entitlements and Support Costs	52
1.	Compensation	53
2.	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance	53
3.	Cost for LARP Monitoring and Administration.....	53
D.	Compensation for Land Acquisition	53
1.	Compensation for Cropped Area.....	53
2.	Compensation for Trees.....	54
E.	Compensation for Residential Land.....	54
F.	Loss of Structures	54
G.	Temporary Losses.....	55
H.	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance	55
I.	Cost for LARP Monitoring and Administration.....	56
1.	LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost.....	56
2.	LARP Administration and Support Cost	56
3.	Contingencies.....	56
J.	Itemized Summary Budget	56
K.	Flow of Funds for LARP implementation.....	59
L.	Compensation Disbursement	59
IX.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	61
A.	Institutional Roles and Responsibilities.....	61
1.	National Highway Authority (NHA)	61
a	Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social unit (EALS)	61
B.	Coordination Initiatives	66
1.	Project Steering Committee	66
X.	LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	69
A.	Introduction	69
B.	LARP Implementation Schedule.....	69
1.	LARP Preparation/updating Phase	69
2.	LARP Implementation Phase	69
3.	LARP Monitoring Phase	70
XI.	MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING	72
A.	Overview	72
B.	Internal Monitoring.....	72
C.	External Monitoring	73
D.	Reporting requirements and Disclosure of monitoring reports	75

Annex-I: List of DPs with Detail of Affected Land	76
Annex-II: List of DPs with Affected Residential Land	83
Annex-III: List of DPs with Affected Crops	84
Annex-IV: List of DPs with Affected Trees	88
Annex-V: List of DPs with Affected Residential Structure	89
Annex-VI: List of DPs with Affected Permanent Commercial Structure	91
Annex-VII: List of DPs with Affected Temporary Commercial Structure	92
Annex-VIII: List of Tenants with Affected Temporary Commercial Structure	93
Annex-IX: Consultation with DPs	94
Annex-X: Land Compensation for DPs	96
Annex-XI: Crops Compensation for DPs	101
Annex-XII: Trees Compensation for DPs	105
Annex-XIII: Residential Land Compensation for DPs	106
Annex-XIV: Residential Structure Compensation for DPs	107
Annex-XV: Commercial Structure Compensation for DPs	109
Annex-XVI: Renter Compensation	110
Annex-XVII: Compensation for Temporary/Moveable Structure	111
Annex-XVIII: Compensation for Vulnerable DPs	112
Annex-XIX: Compensation for Community/Public Affected Structures	113

List of Annexures

Annex-I: List of DPs with Detail of Affected Land	76
Annex-II: List of DPs with Affected Residential Land	83
Annex-III: List of DPs with Affected Crops	84
Annex-IV: List of DPs with Affected Trees	88
Annex-V: List of DPs with Affected Residential Structure	89
Annex-VI: List of DPs with Affected Permanent Commercial Structure	91
Annex-VII: List of DPs with Affected Temporary Commercial Structure	92
Annex-VIII: List of Tenants with Affected Temporary Commercial Structure	93
Annex-IX: Consultation with DPs	94
Annex-X: Land Compensation for DPs	96
Annex-XI: Crops Compensation for DPs	101
Annex-XII: Trees Compensation for DPs	105
Annex-XIII: Residential Land Compensation for DPs	106
Annex-XIV: Residential Structure Compensation for DPs	107
Annex-XV: Commercial Structure Compensation for DPs	109
Annex-XVI: Renter Compensation	110
Annex-XVII: Compensation for Temporary/Moveable Structure	111
Annex-XVIII: Compensation for Vulnerable DPs	112
Annex-XIX: Compensation for Community/Public Affected Structures	113

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location Map of Section-2, Ratodero to Shikarpur	1
Figure 2: Typical X-section for Additional Carriageway on Left Side	3
Figure 3: Typical X-section for Showing Both Sides Widening	3
Figure 4: Grievance Resolution Flow Mechanism with Time Frame	30
Figure 5: Institutional Set-up for LAR management of MFF	66
Figure 6: LARP Implementation Schedule	71

List of Tables

Table 1: Categories and number of DPs	6
Table 2: No. of DPs facing major physical or economic displacement	6
Table 3: Summary of Affected Irrigated Land	8
Table 4: Summary of Residential Affected Land	8
Table 5: Affected Cropped Area and DPs	8
Table 6: Affected Trees	9
Table 7: Detail of Affected Residential Structures	9
Table 8: Detail of Affected Commercial Structures	9
Table 9: Community Structures and Public Utilities	10
Table 10: No. of DPs Losing Income by Commercial Structure Type	11
Table 11: Age and Gender Profile of DHs	15
Table 12: Educational Status	16
Table 13: Occupational Status	16
Table 14: Displaced Landowners' Land Holding Size	17
Table 15: Monthly Income Status of DHs	17
Table 16: Summary Consultation with Men	21
Table 17: Summary of Concerns and Responses	21
Table 18: Summary of Consultations with Women	22
Table 19: Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure Strategy	24
Table 20: Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process	29
Table 21: Measures to Address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) Differences or Gaps	34
Table 22: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix	46
Table 23: Unit Rates of Lost Assets	52
Table 24: Compensation Cost for Land Acquisition	53
Table 25: Compensation for Loss of Cropped Area	54
Table 26: Compensation for Residential Land	54
Table 27: Summary of Cost for Various Types of Affected Structures	55
Table 28: Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance	55
Table 29: Proposed Indicative Resettlement Budget	57
Table 30: Potential Indicators for Internal Monitoring	73
Table 31: Potential Indicators for External Monitor	74

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, orCash 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 lossIncome 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 structureAny 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 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.

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.
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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).

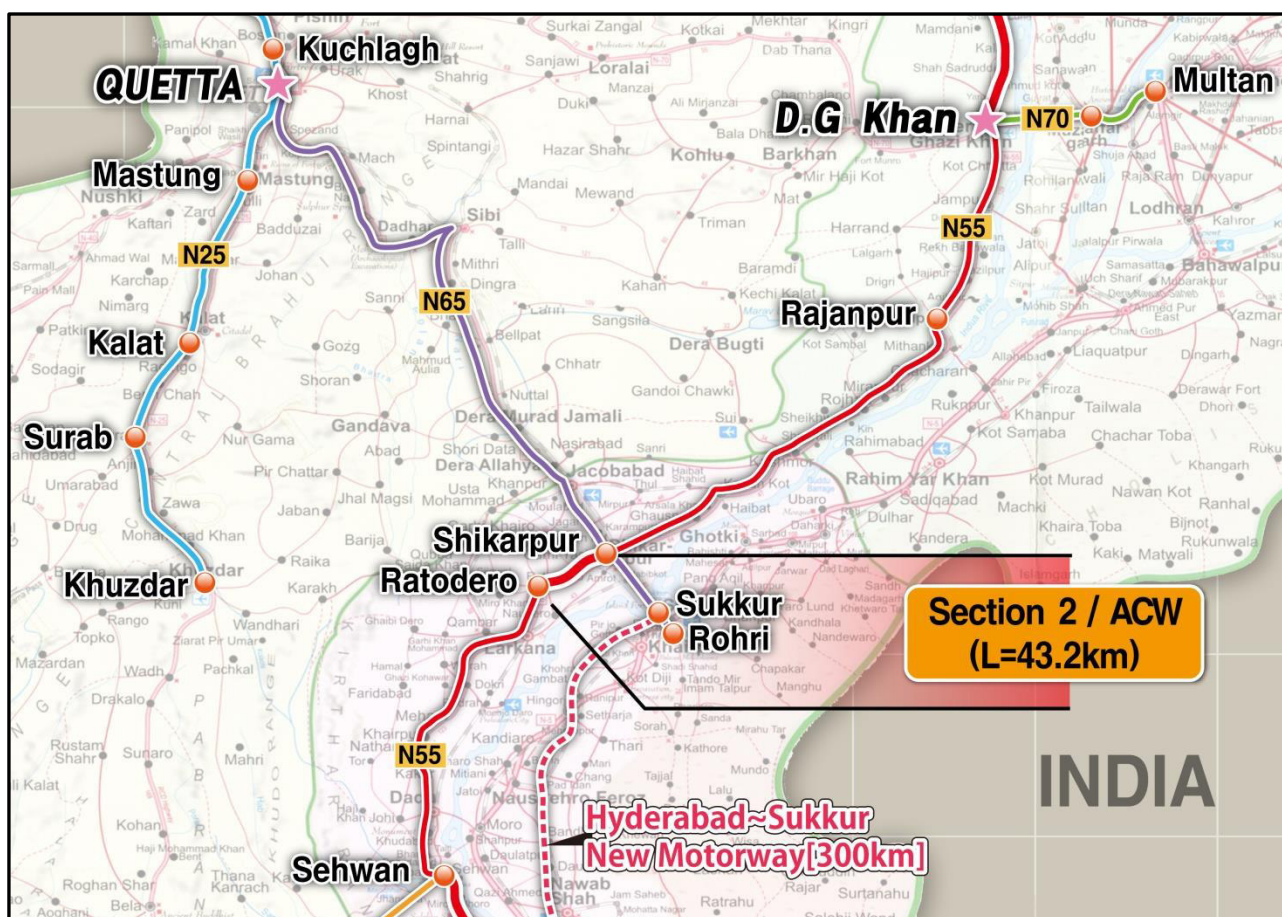


Figure 1: Location Map of Section-2, Ratodero to Shikarpur

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.

- 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 24 renters	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.
		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 (otag). 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 DHss 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	8/04/17	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.

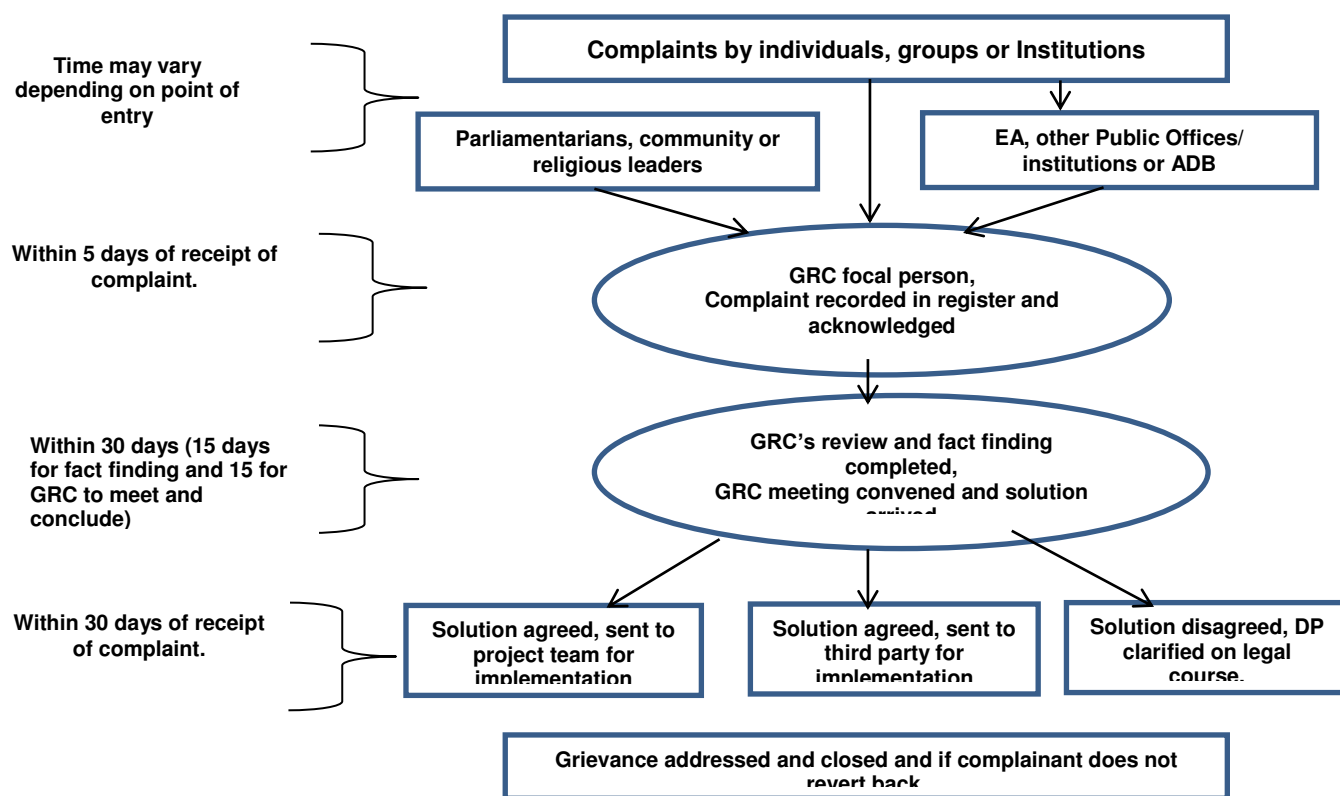


Figure 4: Grievance Resolution Flow Mechanism with Time Frame

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 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 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 abiding 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, orCash 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 lossIncome 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 structureAny 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 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 allowance 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 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.

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, Quano 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 planning 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 theFigure 5 shown on next page.

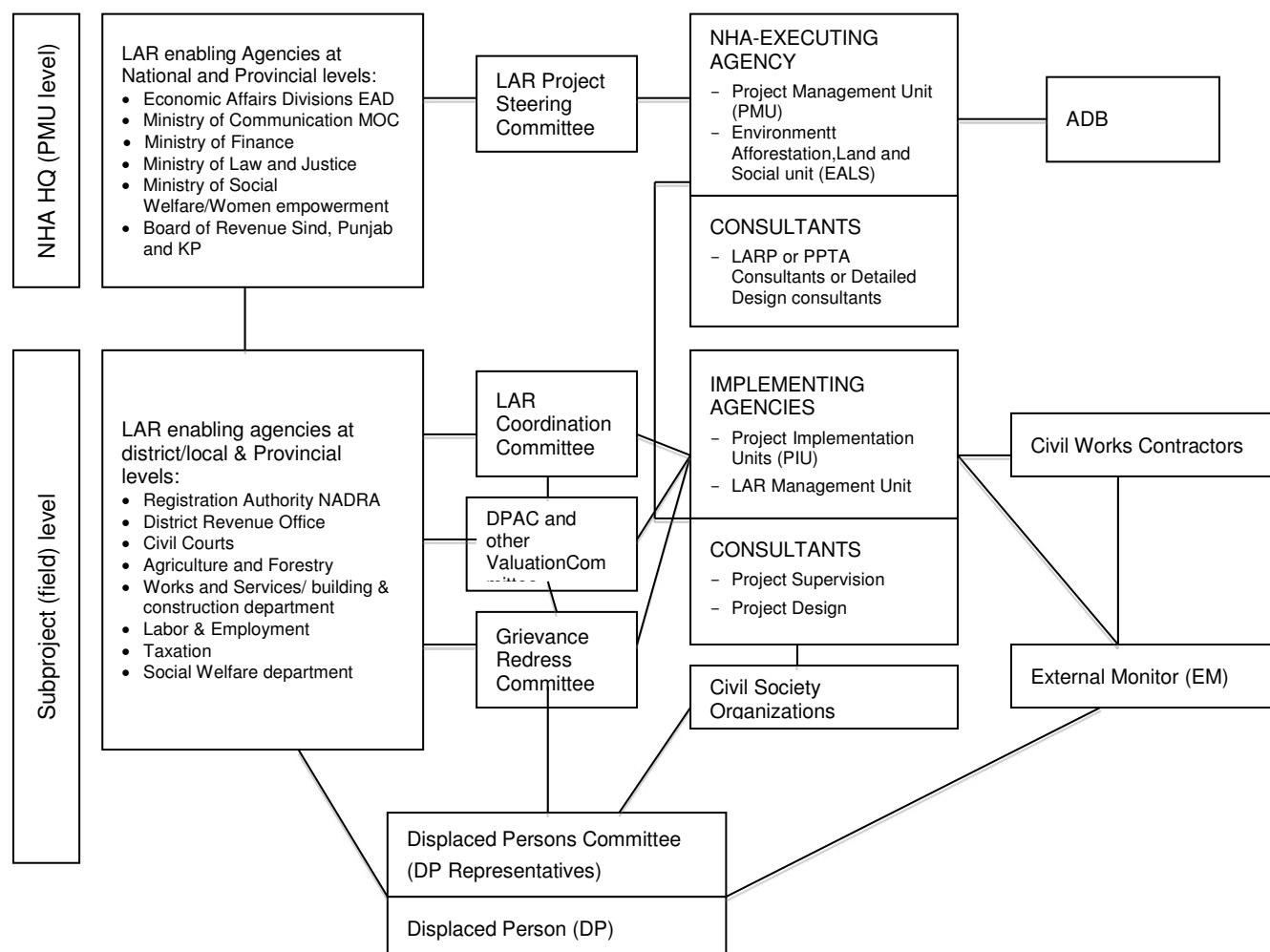


Figure 5: Institutional Set-up for LAR management of MFF

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 Phase1: 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										
DPPCs 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										

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 attrition 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					Shikar Pur	10.17	10.17	10.17
218	362+000	364+000	1					Shikar Pur	2.88	2.88	2.88
	Sub-total								49.72	49.72	49.72
Bypass											
39								Dakhan	0.34	0.34	0.34
203								Dakhan	0.86	0.86	0.86
204								Dakhan	1.38	1.38	1.38
205								Dakhan	0.69	0.69	0.69
206								Dakhan	2.41	2.41	2.41
207								Dakhan	1.03	1.03	1.03
208								Dakhan	0.86	0.86	0.86
209								Dakhan	0.69	0.69	0.69
210								Dakhan	5.51	5.51	5.51
211								Dakhan	13.77	13.77	13.77
212								Dakhan	0.60	0.60	0.60
213								Dakhan	1.03	1.03	1.03
214								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	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)
56			Gari Yasin	0.466	0.559	0.084	0.643		0.643
57			Gari Yasin	0.056	0.068	0.010	0.078	0.036	0.113
66			Gari Yasin	0.447	0.537	0.081	0.617		0.617
67			Gari Yasin	0.224	0.268	0.040	0.309		0.309
68			Gari Yasin	0.093	0.112	0.017	0.129		0.129
69			Gari Yasin	0.130	0.157	0.023	0.180		0.180
73			Gari Yasin	0.224	0.268	0.040	0.309		0.309
75			Gari Yasin	0.112	0.134	0.020	0.154		0.154
77			Gari Yasin	0.459	0.551	0.083	0.634		0.634
78			Gari Yasin	0.149	0.179	0.027	0.206		0.206
82			Gari Yasin	0.112	0.134	0.020	0.154		0.154
88			Gari Yasin	0.336	0.403	0.060	0.463		0.463
89			Gari Yasin	0.932	1.118	0.168	1.286		1.286
90			Gari Yasin	0.056	0.067	0.010	0.077		0.077
91			Gari Yasin	1.044	1.253	0.188	1.441		1.441
92			Gari Yasin	0.112	0.134	0.020	0.154		0.154
94			Gari Yasin	0.597	0.716	0.107	0.823		0.823
95			Gari Yasin	0.130	0.157	0.023	0.180		0.180
96			Gari Yasin	0.149	0.179	0.027	0.206		0.206
100			Gari Yasin	0.186	0.224	0.034	0.257		0.257
102			Kiran Shareef	0.301	0.361	0.054	0.416		0.416
103			Kiran Shareef	0.186	0.224	0.034	0.257		0.257
104			Kiran Shareef	0.186	0.224	0.034	0.257		0.257
105			Kiran Shareef	0.149	0.179	0.027	0.206		0.206
106			Kiran Shreef	0.410	0.492	0.074	0.566		0.566

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)
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					I		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