

Draft Resettlement Plan

Document stage: Draft 2

June 2017

PAK: 48078-002 MFF II Power Transmission Enhancement Program (PTEIP II), Tranche 2

Draft Resettlement Plan of New 220 kV Transmission Lines from Guddu-Shikarpur to Uch-Sibi, totaling 360 km

Prepared by:

Environment & Social Impact Cell of National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC), WAPDA House, Lahore with Assistance of Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) consultant (Mr. Shaukat Ali Shahid, RS) for Asian Development Bank (ADB).

This resettlement plan (RP) is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

Asian Development Bank



**NATIONAL TRANSMISSION AND DESPATCH
COMPANY (NTDC), PAKISTAN**

**2nd POWER TRANSMISSION ENHANCEMENT
INVESTMENT PROGRAM Funded by ADB through MFF 2**

(Tranche 2)

**Draft Resettlement Plan of New
220 kV Guddu- Shikarpur- Uch- Sibi Double Circuit Transmission
Lines of 360 Km, covering the following TL routes:**

- (i) 220 kV Guddu to Interconnection point of 220 kV Shikarpur (150 Km)
- (ii) 220 kV Shikarpur Interconnection point to Uch Power Plant (100 Km)
- (iii) Uch Power Plant to 220 kV Sibi Substation (110 Km)

June 2017



Prepared by:

Environment & Social Impact Cell of National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC), WAPDA House, Lahore with Assistance of Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) Consultant (Mr. Shaukat Ali Shahid, RS) for Asian Development Bank (ADB).

This resettlement plan (RP) is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

Asian Development Bank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	i
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	iv
LIST OF ANNEXES	iv
ABBREVIATIONS	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Description of the Sub-project	1
1.3 Sub-project Alignment	2
1.4 Alternatives for Minimizing the Sub-project Impacts	3
1.5 Project Design.....	3
1.6 Objectives of the RP	4
2 SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE.....	6
2.1 General	6
2.2 Administrative Setting	6
2.3 Settlement Pattern	6
2.4 Demographic Profile of Sample DPs	6
2.4.1 Family Size and Gender Composition	6
2.4.2 Literacy Status	7
2.4.3 Education Level	7
2.5 Status of Agriculture.....	7
2.5.1 Cropping Pattern.....	7
2.5.2 Crop Yield	8
2.6 Income Analysis	8
2.6.1 Household Income	8
2.6.2 Average Household Expenditure.....	9
2.7 Housing Conditions	9
2.8 Availability of Basic Infrastructure.....	9
.....	10
2.9 Cultural, Religious and Other Structures	10
3 PROJECT IMPACTS.....	11
3.1 Impact Survey and Cut-off-date.....	11
3.2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	11
3.2.1 Affected Area by Crop.....	12
3.2.2 Affected Trees.....	13
3.2.3 No. of DPs	14
3.2.4 Building/ Structures	14
3.3 Indigenous People	14
3.4 Gender Impacts	14
3.5 Vulnerable DPs	14
4 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	15
4.1 Telegraph Act (TA), 1885	15
4.2 Land Acquisition Act.....	15

4.3	Legislation relevant to Land Classification.....	16
4.4	ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009-Involuntary Resettlement Policy	17
4.4.1	Comparison of Pakistan's LAA, Telegraph Act and ADB's SPS 2009	18
4.5	Reconciliation between Pakistan's Acts and ADB SPS	20
5	CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE	23
5.1	Stakeholder's Consultations.....	23
5.2	Public Consultations.....	23
5.3	Concerns Regarding the Sub-project	24
5.3.1	Information Disclosure	25
5.4	Information Brochure.....	25
6	COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS	26
6.1	Eligibility	26
6.2	Entitlement for Compensation	26
7	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION.....	31
7.1	National Transmission and Despatch Company	31
7.2	Local Government.....	33
7.3	ADB	34
7.4	LAR Coordination Committee.....	34
7.5	Displaced Person Committee.....	34
7.6	Grievance Redress Mechanism	34
7.7	Organogram.....	37
8	RP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	38
8.1	Implementation Schedule.....	38
9	RESETTLEMENT BUDGETAND FINANCING.....	40
9.1	Source of Financing	40
9.2	Compensation Methodology.....	40
9.3	Resettlement Budget.....	41
10	MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	43
10.1	General	43
10.2	Internal Monitoring	43
10.3	External Monitoring	43
	PHOTOLOG	45
	ANNEXES.....	47

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Average Family Size and Gender Composition of the DPs	6
Table 2.2: Average Literacy Rate of the Sample DPs	7
Table 2.3: Distribution of Respondents' Education	7
Table 2.4: Cropping Pattern at Sample Farms.....	7
Table 2.5: Average Yield of Major Crops of Sample Farms	8
Table 2.6: Household Income (Rs./ Month)	9
Table 2.7: Average Monthly Expenditure on Food and Non- Food Items.....	9
Table 2.8: Ownership Status and Housing Conditions.....	9
Table 2.9: Availability of Social Amenities in Villages	10
Table 3.1: Subproject Impacts.....	11
Table 3.2: Affected Cropped Area by the Sub-project.....	13
Table 3.3: Affected Area by Crop Type.....	13
Table 3.4: No of Private Trees along the T/L Route Allignment	13
Table 3.5: No. DPs by Type of Impact.....	14
Table 5.1: List of Public Consultations.....	23
Table 5.2: Concerns' of DPs and Respons NTDC PMU	24
Table 8.1: Implementation Schedule of RP	38
Table 9.1: Assessment of Value of Crops per Acre	40
Table 9.2: Price Assessment of Trees.....	41
Table 9.3: Resettlement Budget	42

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Location Map of the proposed Sub-project	3
Figure 2.1: Cropping Pattern at Sample Farms	8
Figure 2.2: Availability of Social Amenities in Villages	10
Figure 7.1: Institutional set-up for the Implementation of RP	37
Figure 8.1: RP Implementation Schedule	39

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex-1: Subprojects of Phase-II	48
Annex 3.1: List of Land Owners and Affected Cropped Area of Proposed T/L	47
Annex 3.2: Inventory of Affected Trees under the Proposed T/L	57
Annex 9.1: Assessment of Crop Compensation of Proposed T/L	58
Annex 9.2: Assessment of Trees Compensation of Proposed T/L	68
Annex 9.3: Commodity Prices as per Directorate of Agriculture	69
Annex 9.4: Price Assessment of Wood/ Timber Trees	70
Annex 9.5: Price assessment of Fruit Trees	71
Annex A: Summary Pamphlet of the Resettlement Plan	72

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Bank Development
CAS	Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge
CCR	Community Complaint Register
DAE	Directorate of Agriculture Economics
DP	Displaced Person
DPAC	District Price Assessment Committee
DPC	Displace Person Committee
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
ESIC	Environment and Social Impact Cell
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
kV	Kilo Volt
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework.
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MFF	Multi Financing Facility
MVA	Mega Volts Ampere (Capacity)
NTDC	National Transmission and Despatch Company
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PTEIP	Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program
RP	Resettlement Plan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
TA	Telegraph Act
TL	Transmission Line
TOR	Terms of Reference
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Acre of land: acre is a unit of measurement for land and 2.471 acres are equal to one hectare of land.

Displaced Households: All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project, or any of its components. It may consist of a nuclear family/ or joint as well as an extended family group.

Displaced Person: Any person affected by Project-related changes in use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.

Cut-off-date: The date on which census/ inventory assessment is made. All people affected on the date of census are considered as eligible for the payment of compensation.

Encroachers/ squatters: People who have trespassed onto private/community land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or land improvements that they will lose.

Entitlement: Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Income Restoration: Re-establishment of income sources and livelihoods of DPs.

Involuntary Resettlement: Economic and physical dislocation resulting from a development project.

Land Acquisition: The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to alienate all or part of the land a person owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of the government agency for public purpose in return for a consideration.

Village/ Mouza: A demarcated territory, for which a separate revenue record (Cadastral map) is maintained by the Revenue Department.

Rehabilitation: Compensatory measures provided under the ADB Policy Framework on Involuntary Resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets.

Relocation: Rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land, and public infrastructure in another location.

Replacement Cost: The value determined to be fair compensation for various types of agricultural and residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities based on current market rates; the cost of rebuilding houses and structures at current market prices of building materials and labor, without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material.

Vulnerable Groups: Distinct group of people who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. The policy defines vulnerable groups as households below the poverty line, the elderly, those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project Background:** The 2nd Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Programme (PTEIP 2) is planned for implementation with financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the 2nd multi-tranche financing facility (MFF 2). The objective of the PTEIP 2 is to improve Pakistan's Power Transmission Infrastructure and Management. National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC, the implementing agency) will implement the programme through various tranches of MFF 2. Each tranche constitutes a project, which, in turn, is divided into several sub-projects involving the construction/ upgradation of power grid stations (or sub-stations) and installation of power transmission lines.

2. **Tranche 2 Subproject:** Overall, Tranche 2, of MFF2 comprises four subpejocts (Annex 1: List of Tranche Subprojects) including the construction of new 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibbi Transmission Line (TL) This sub-project involves construction of includes construction of new 360km long TL from Gudu-Shikarpur and Uch-Sibi. The proposed TL is parallel to the existing TL offtaking its power from the 500 kV and 220 kV Guddu Grid Stations located in the district of Kashmore in the north of Sindh Province, approximately 10 miles (16 km) north-east of Kashmore City. The transmission line (TL) is trespassing into Rajanpur District of Punjab, Kashmore, some parts of Shikarpur and Jacobabad Districts of Sindh and Dera Allahyar and Sibbi Districts of Balochistan Province.

3. **Project Design:** Per PC-1 specifications the 220 kV Guddu- Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi transmission line, 1,029 towers will be installed at a distance varying from 350m to 365m. The width of Right of Way (ROW) for TL is 50m; i.e. 25m on either side from the centre of TL. In case of tower spotting the RoW¹ will be 225m² (i.e. 15m x 15m). The height of towers (220 kV) will be 30m to 40m while for 132kV TL it varies from 18m to 25m. The installation of TL will be done in three phases. Phase 1 comprises foundation work of towers bases/footing; Phase 2 comprises erection of towers; and Phase three comprises stringing of wires. Stringing is undertaken using a winch to pull the conductor along the towers and a 'tensioner' at the other end to keep the conductor above the ground.

4. **Contract Award and Construction Milestones:** The physical activities² including deployment of consultants, preparation/finalizing of design and drawings, preparation of bidding documents and agreement/fixation of RoW will be completed in 2017. Bidding, evaluation and award of contract and commencement of civil work will be in the 2nd year, i.e. 2017-18. Manufacturing & shipment of equipment, completion of civil work will be in the 3rd year, i.e. 2018-19 and clearing for operation will be in the 4th year of the project, i.e. 2019-20. The NTDC's Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible to update this draft LARP based on the project design when finalized by by the turn key contractor.

5. **Implementation of RP:** The subproject will be implemented in three different phases as explained in para 3 above. The PMU will be responsible to update and implement the final RP (approved by ADB) and disburse compensation to DPs before commencing construction of any of the three phases. For all three phases of construction, payments made to DPs will need to be validated by External Monitoring Consultant (EMC) and cleared by ADB before startup of construction

6. **Impact Assessment Survey (IAS):** The impact assessment survey for preparation of draft RP was conducted by a team of resettlement specialists hired

¹ Tower spotting RoW is 225m² (15m x 15m), while it is 625 m² in case of 500 kV double circuit T/L.

² In accordance with the PC-1, physical activities were to start in 2015-16, but has been delayed y a year.

under the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) together with engineering staff of NTDC in 20 Jul- 19 Sep., 2016 and data was further supplemented by PPTA consultant from 10-25 April 2017. The land acquisition and/or resettlement impacts/results of IAS are explained below.

7. Estimated LAR Impacts of Subproject: The subproject does not involve permanent acquisition of land but an estimated 4,447.90 acres of land (4027.83 acres of which is cultivated while remaining 420.07 acres is barren) will be temporarily impacted during the installation of transmission lines. This includes about 4028.83 acres of crops cultivated area will need to be compensated during three phases of TL installation. Additionally, there will about 30 trees needing to be cut down to clear the ROW for proposed TL route. A total of 361 DPs are expected to be affected by TL installation. The subproject does not involve permanent acquisition of land and dislocation of any DP from housing. The impacts are no temporary and insignificant in nature. Therefore, this subproject is categorized B for IR and C for Indigenous Peoples as no IPs have been found present anywhere in the project area. More specifically the local people also do not recognize themselves as IPs.

Overall Summary of RP Impacts

Sub-project Component	Units	Farming Land temporary affected	Status of Land Ownership	Present Land Use	No. of DPs	Remarks
Impacts on Crops						
(A) 220kV Guddu to Interconnection point of 220 kV Shikarpur (150 Km)						
i) Installation of T/L	Acres	1,829.44	Private land	Agricultural land	148	Individual land owners
ii) Tower Spotting	Acres	23.85	Private land	Agricultural land	4	Multiple counts. These are same DPs who are losing their land.
Trees to be cut-down	Nos.	30	Private	-	7	Multiple counts. These are same DPs who are losing their land.
<i>Sub Total (A)</i>	Acres	1,853.29	-	-	148	-
(B) 220 kV Shikarpur Interconnection point to Uch Power Plant (100 Km)						
i) Installation of T/L	Acres	1219.63	Private land	Agricultural land	110	Individual land owners' farmers.
ii) Tower Spotting	Acres	15.90	Private land	Agricultural land	5	Multiple counts. These are same DPs who are losing their land.
<i>Sub Total (B)</i>		1,235.53	-	-	110	
(C) Uch Power Plant to 220 kV Sibi Substation (110 Km)						
(a) Private Agri. Land						
i) Installation of T/L	Acres	926.95	Private land	Agricultural land	73	Individual land owners
ii) Tower Spotting	Acres	12.06	Private land	Agricultural land	4	Multiple counts. These are same DPs who are losing their land.
<i>Sub Total (a)</i>		939.01	-	-	73	
(b) Barren Land						
i) Installation of T/L	Acres	414.67	Private land	Barren land	30	Individual land owners
ii) Tower Spotting	Acres	5.40	Private land	Barren land	2	Multiple counts. These are same

						DPs who are losing their land.
<i>Sub Total (b)</i>		420.07	-	-	30	
<i>Sub Total (C)</i>		1,359.08	-	-	103	
Grand Total (A+B+C)		4,447.9	-	-	361	

8. **Draft RP:** This draft RP been prepared by PMU in accordance with Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA), the Telegraph Act 1885, the facility's Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS). The RP is fully endorsed by NTDC for its updating, as and when required, and for its implementation and monitoring as needed. The RP identifies the subproject's LAR impacts and determines the compensation package for the DPs who will be compensated at full replacement costs in line with SPS's requirement. The RP provides a detailed assessment of the types and magnitude of LAR impacts, the eligibility for and compensation provided based on the IR principles of SPS 2009. The RP also provides institutional arrangements and schedule for implementation of LAR activities, the LAR budget/costs; a grievance redress mechanism to address any concerns or grievances of DPs and community members living around the project areas and LARP monitoring mechanism.

9. The draft RP in English has been disclosed on the ADB website while an Urdu summary of draft RP and final RP (approved by ADB will be disclosed on EA's project website and DPs with copies of RP summary placed at PIUs, and local administrative offices.

10. **Cut-off-Date:** In accordance with SPS 2009, the compensation entitlements given in the draft LARP are limited to a cut-off-date, which has been notified to the DPs (through consultation meetings) to avoid an influx of outsiders to the project area. People who settled in the vicinity of the sub-project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. The impacts/census survey was updated by in April 2017, therefore, 14 April 2017 was fixed as cut of date for project impacts in this subproject. This cut-of-date was informed to the DPs in consultative meetings conducted.

11. **Public Consultations:** Public/community consultations were carried out at along the sub-project route alignment and a total of 25 consultation meetings (comprising 182 participants) were carried out with DPs and local community members to share project information and record their concerns/ feedback to the project and its design. The DPs expressed their views about rate of compensation, which they said must be at true market price. They were told that compensation will be based on the prevailing market rate of crops and trees to be determined by the concerned government departments, e.g. Agriculture department for crops and Forest/Horticulture department for wood and fruit trees. In addition, SPS's requirement of replacement costs as standard of compensation will also be considered.

12. **Entitlement Matrix:** The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix presented as follows:

Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	Entitled Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Arable Land	No restriction to access to land with existing	Farmer/ Titleholder	No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;

Asset	Specification	Entitled Persons	Compensation Entitlements
	current land use remaining the same.	Leaseholder/ Sharecropper (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land if the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, in cash or kind, for work opportunities lost based on actual/agreed wage rate or approved government daily wages, whichever is greater.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees
Arable Land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected.	All adverse effects on land use independent of impact severity	Farmer/ Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or; Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost based on market rate plus 15% CAS, free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Leaseholder/ Sharecropper (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract period (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmer/Titleholder Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation).
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation).
Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost plus 15% CAS, free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Renter/ Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-3 months' allowance at OPL i.e. Rs. 15,000/ month) or cash compensation based on actual affect to the land use.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 15,000).
Houses/ Structures		Owner of house structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. In case of partial impacts full cost of sturture restoration provided the remaining structure is viable for purposeful use.
Crops	Crops affected	All DPs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused by construction of grid/substation; tower base; towers erection; and stringing of wires. All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses. Lumsum cash compensation at Rs. 15,000/ for crop losses being 10% or more.
Trees	Trees affected	Owner of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timber/ wood trees, cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber/wood tree. Fruit trees: Cash compensation for fruit bearing trees based on annual net product market value multiply by 5 years.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All DPs suffering income losses (including squatters,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business owner: i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary.

Asset	Specification	Entitled Persons	Compensation Entitlements
		agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (at OPL level Rs. 15,000/ month).
Relocation	Transport costs	Owners of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of transport expenses (Rs. 15,000).
Community assets	Mosques, foot bridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable DPs	HHS below the poverty line; landless or those without title to land, elderly, female headed HHS, women, children and disabled, etc.	All affected vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (Rs. 15,000 at OPL Punjab) because livelihood restoration support. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.
Major impact: 10% or more productive assets lost	Affected land and crops	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lumsup amount of Rs. 15,000/DP for 10% or more of crops lost.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deal appropriately during sub-project implementation per the ADB Safeguard Policy

13. **Estimated LAR Cost:** The estimated cost of affected crops and trees is Rs. 206.61 million while cost of resettlement/rehabilitation allowances is **Rs 0.23 million**. Thus, overall estimated cost of land based assets and allowances are Rs. 219.80 million. NTDC is responsible to provide this cost to PIU which will be paid to the DPs based on the compensation disbursement schedule in line with schedule of TL installaiton.

14. The **PMU** (NTDC) will be responsible to update this draft RP **based** on the project design to be finalized by the turn key contractor and seek ADB's approval of the updated or final RP. The Project Director (PMU) through the Environment and Social Impact Cell (E&SIC) will be responsible for the implementation of RP in accordance with the procedures laid-down in this RP and LARF. In addition, a grievance redress committee will be notified to redress the community complaints.

15. The RP implementation will be undertaken in phases which will be monitored internally by NTDC/ESIC on quarterly basis and externally by External Monitoring Concultant (EMC) on a semiannual basis. In addition, each phase of construction will require a validation report of payments made to DPs before start of construction.

Resettlement Plan of 220 kV
Guddu- Shikarpur- Uch- Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1. The Government of Pakistan (GOP) plans to implement the PTEIP 2 with financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) through a multi tranche financing facility (MFF 2). The objective of the investment program is to improve Pakistan's power transmission infrastructure and management. The National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC) will implement the investment program through different tranches of MFF. Each tranche has constituted a project, which, in turn, is divided into several sub-projects involving the construction/ upgradation of power grid stations (or sub-stations) and installation of power transmission lines. **The tranche 2 of PTEIP 2, MFF 2, consists of three subprojects as mentioned Annex 1**

2. This draft RP has been prepared for the sub-project of 220 kV Guddu- Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi transmission line. The sub-project is divided into three sections i.e. (i) 220 kV Guddu to Interconnection point of 220 kV Shikarpur (150 Km), (ii) 220 kV Shikarpur Interconnection point to Uch Power Plant (100 Km) and (iii) Uch Power Plant to 220 kV Sibi Substation (110 Km). The project is in Sindh and Baluchistan. 500 kV & 220 kV substations associated with Thermal Power Station at Guddu in Northern Sindh was constructed in the year 1969. In view of the above, it has been planned to refurbish and upgrade the existing 500 kV & 220 kV switch yard equipment & corresponding transmission line is to enhance the capacity of existing 220 kV Guddu–Uch–Sibi transmission line. The Ministry of Water and Power and the National Transmission and Despatch Company Limited (NTDCL) are the Executing Agency (EA) and the Implementing Agency (IA), respectively. The execution of the project will be commenced in current financial year and is envisaged to be completed in the year 2017- 2021.

1.2 Description of the Sub-project

3. The salient features of the sub-project are briefly discussed in this section of the Resettlement Plan (RP).

4. **The proposed TL route will follow the existing Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line Guddu is offtaking its power from the 500 kV and 220 kV Guddu Grid Stations located in the district of Kashmore in the north of Sindh Province, approximately 10 miles (16 km) north east of Kashmore City. The transmission line is trespassing into Rajanpur District of Punjab, Kashmore, some parts of Shikarpur and Jacobabad Districts of Sindh and Dera Allah Yar and Sibi Districts of Balochistan Province. The sub-project is in three provinces of Pakistan (i.e. Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan) in the administrative set-up of six districts Rajanpur, Kashmore, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Dera Allah Yar and Sibi.**

5. The proposed project is part of NTDC's overall power development program and is proposed to strengthen the transmission system. In the recent years, there was quantum jump in the power demand because of which NTDC systems to stress and congestion at various strategic locations. Thereby, the system was stretched beyond capacity and this caused overloading which resulted in even forced outages. This has necessitated that the transmission system be strengthened and expanded to fulfill the need for secure, safe and reliable power supply and to meet not only the existing requirements but also the future demand of the country for sustained economic growth. Thus, to meet the urgent

requirement of NTDC system it has been proposed to upgradation of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi transmission line.

6. As per conceptual design, the project affected area about temporary impacts to farming land passes through 33 villages. However, for towers spotting and installation of transmission line, crops on 4,027.83 acres of private land will be affected, out of which crops on 51.81 acres and 3,976.02 acres will be due to 932 towers spotting and 326 km feeding transmission line respectively. Total number of DPs estimated as 361, who are the owners of crops and trees. They are self cultivators and have not employed any tenants of agricultural workers.

7. Based on the social assessment survey, it was observed that this subproject does not involve private land acquisition. However, there would be the loss of crops and trees due to the installation of transmission line and tower spotting. Project impacts are temporary and insignificant as no DPs will be physically displaced from housing although the DPs who will lose 10% or more of their crops will paid livelihood restoration allowance in addition to the crop compensation to be provided at market rate. The subproject is thus categorized as B for Involuntary Resettlement and C for indigenous peoples as no IPs have been found living in and around project areas.

1.3 Sub-project Alignment

8. As the sub-project is on 'Turn-key' basis, i.e. construction by a contractor/ developer and turn-over to NTDC in a ready-to-use condition, which includes design, supply, and installation. In this context, the proposed alignment will be finalized by the contractor at the stage of implementation. Thus, it is pointed out that although the proposed alignment/ route alignment of transmission line including design and right-of-way was provided by the concerned section of NTDC (i.e. Survey & Investigation), but may need to be revised based on the final revisions/adjustments made by the contractor. The RP will be updated based on any changes in the design/ alignment & right-of-way made by project contractor.

Route alignment

9. The proposed project includes installation of transmission line from Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi of 360 km and erection of 1029 towers. The alignment passes through various districts including Rajanpur (Punjab), Kashmore, Shikarpur, Jacobabad in Sindh; and Dera Allahyar and Sibi in Balochistan. Each of the 1029 towers will be erected at 350m as reported by Survey & Investigation Section of NTDC. Total area to be occupied by towers is 57.21 acres (agriculture 51.81 and barren is 5.40).

Width of RoW

10. In consultation with the Survey & Investigation (S&I) section of NTDC and the E&SIC (PMU), NTDC, the width of RoW for T/L considered was 50 m, i.e. 25 m on either side from the centre of transmission line and in case of tower spotting 15 m x 15m (i.e. 225 m²).

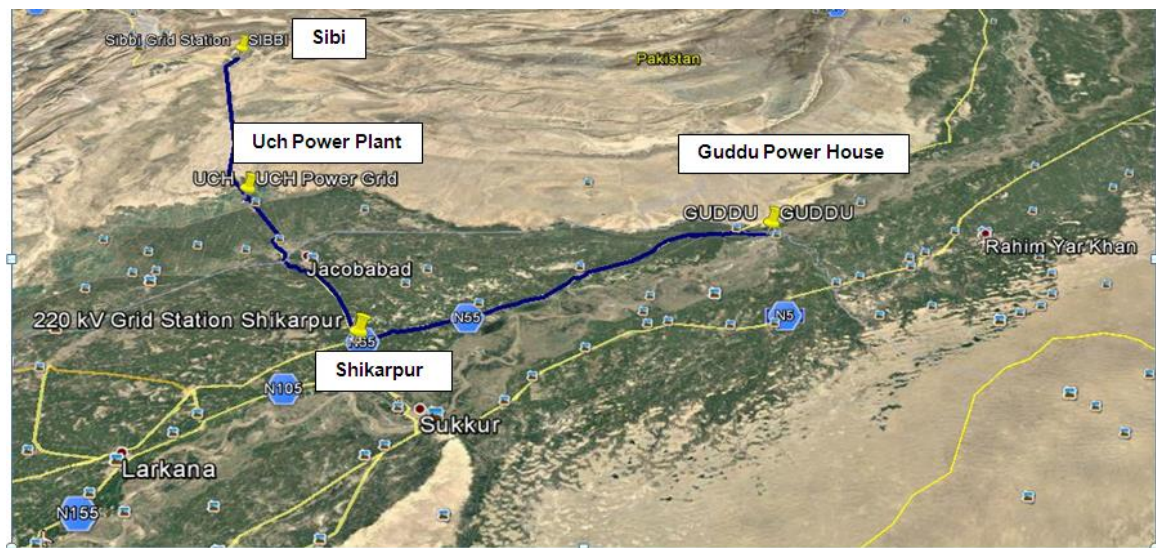
1.4 Alternatives for Minimizing the Subproject Impacts

11. In general, it was observed that the following steps were considered by S&I section of NTDC in consultation with the PMU (NTDC) to minimize the social impacts of this sub-project using different alternatives:

- Impact on settlements/ villages was avoided;
- Efforts were made to select an alignment, where demolishing of both private and public structures/ infrastructure could be avoided;

12. The location map of the proposed sub-project is illustrated in Figure 1.1 given below.

Figure 1.1: Location Map of the proposed Sub-project



13. The proposed sub-project involves the installation of feeding transmission line. The temporary impacts are expected during the following phases of TL installation:

- i). Construction of tower basis/ foundation
- ii). Erection of towers
- iii). Stringing of wires/installation of lines

14. Temporary access way to towers and TL installation including transport of construction materials and building operations. To have an access to tower installation, the private agricultural land will also be affected due to which, there would be loss of crops and trees.

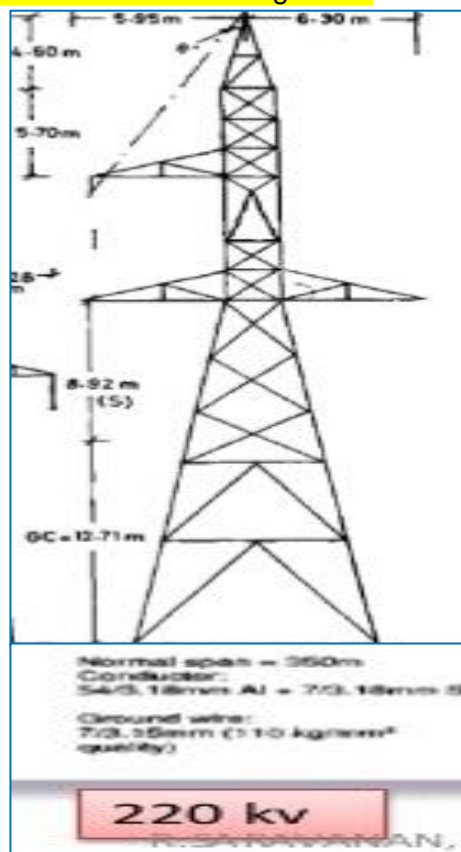
1.5 Project Design Specifications

15. The subproject will be implemented in different phases, which are: i) construction of grid station and (ii) installation of transmission lines in further three phases, i.e. (a) construction of tower footings/bases, (b) Erection of towers; and (c) stringing of transmission lines.

16. The upgradation of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi transmission line totaling 360 km, includes civil works for foundations, erection of towers and installation of transmission line will be required. The insllalation of transmission line (360 km) includes (i) foundation work (tower footing/ bases), (ii) erection of towers, and (iii) stringing of transmission lines. Stringing is undertaken using a winch to pull the conductor along the towers and a 'tensioner' at the other end to keep the conductor above the ground.

17. Total number of towers is 1,029, which are to be installed at a distance varying from 350 m to 365 m. The width of RoW for T/L considered was 50 m, i.e. 25m on either side from the centre of transmission line, while in case of tower spotting the RoW³ will be 225 m² (i.e. 15m x 15m). The height of towers (220 kV) will be 30m to 40m. A sample towers (220 kV/ 132 kV) are illustrated through a diagram.

18. Physical activities include deployment of consultants, preparation of design/ drawings, preparation of bidding documents and agreement of RoW to be completed the 1st year (2017). Bidding, evaluation and award of contract, commencement of civil work will be in the 2nd year (2017-18). Manufacturing & shipment of equipment, completion of civil work will be in the 3rd year (2018-19) and clearing for operation will be in the 4th year of the project (2019-20). The PMU (NTDC) will be responsible to update this draft RP based on the project design to be finalized by the turn key contractor








1.6 Objectives of the RP

19. The major objective of this RP is the assessment of type and magnitude of LAR impacts, eligibility and entitlement of compensation; institutional arrangements for the implementation of LAR activities as well as redress of community complaints, cost, implementation schedule and conducting internal and external monitoring.

20. The following specific aspects have been covered in this RP.

- ✚ Project impacts, types and magnitude
- ✚ Socioeconomic information and profile of the affected families
- ✚ Information disclosure, consultation, and participation
- ✚ Grievance redress mechanisms
- ✚ Entitlement of compensation

³ Tower spotting RoW is 225m² (15m x 15m), while it is 625 m² in case of 500 kV double circuit T/L.

-  Relocation of assets and utilities
-  Resettlement budget and financing
-  Institutional arrangements
-  Implementation schedule
-  Monitoring and evaluation

2 SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

2.1 General

21. The socioeconomic profile of DPs were established based on the primary data obtained through conducting field survey, and supplemented with secondary data, i.e. published data/ reports including District Population Census, Economic Survey of Pakistan (2015-16) and relevant websites.

22. The primary data include census and socioeconomic survey of all displaced persons covering the nature and magnitude of the impacts; and impact on the livelihood of DPs. This data would provide the baseline information for subsequent monitoring and evaluation studies.

2.2 Administrative Setting

23. The proposed sub-project is a linear sub-project installation of transmission line of 360 kms. The affectees (361 DPs) are belonging to the project area. Some of the villages are i) Arz Muhammad, ii) Haji Muhammad Nawaz, iii) Kande Mezari iv) Mahar Khan Mezari, v) Raess Samano Khan vi) Chadhar, vii) Sardar Khusa, viii) Badha Khan Solangi, ix) Azad Dashti, x) Imdad Ali Golatho, xi) Thanri, xii)Mangi pur, xiii) Mir Hassan xiv) Rubi, xv) Shan Shah, xvi) Chatta xvii) Manjhouti Gharbi xviii) Quba Sher Khan xix) Lehri.

2.3 Settlement Pattern

24. The field survey has shown that the settlement pattern along the proposed transmission line route alignment (Guddu- Uch-Sibi) and its vicinity was mostly rural. The potential sub-project DPs belonged to different caste groups. The main castes are Jakhrani, Mezari, Dashti, Gholota, Khusa, Solangi, Khosa, Jamali, Bijrani, Umarani, Gola, Sasooli, Bungalzai, Mengal, Marghazani, Marri and Domki.

2.4 Demographic Profile of Sample DPs

25. The demographic features include the information on household's profile, gender composition, occupations, and literacy status of the sample DPs resided in the sub-project area (Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi) belonging to above mentioned villages. The information relating to the demographic profile of DPs is described in this section.

2.4.1 Family Size and Gender Composition

26. Based on the field survey of sample DPs, overall, the average family size estimated at 7.0, out of which, the proportion of male and female was to the extent of 53.9 percent and 46.1 percent respectively as shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Average Family Size and Gender Composition of the DPs

Average Family Size (No.)	Gender Composition (%)	
	Male	Female
7.0	53.9	46.1

2.4.2 Literacy Status

27. The data given in Table 2.2 shows that on the whole in the sub-project area, the average literacy rate of sample DPs computed to be 41.9 percent. The literacy rate among male and female was 48.7 and 15.9 percent respectively.

Table 2.2: Average Literacy Rate of the Sample DPs

Overall	Average Literacy Rate (%)	
	Male	Female
41.9	48.7	15.9

2.4.3 Education Level

28. Table shows that in the perspective of education distribution, 55.9 percent of the respondents falls in the category of primary education, and 13.1 percent have middle education, 14.9 percent of the respondents were matric. The respondents' 9.2 percent and 6.3 percent were educated up to intermediate and graduation level respectively. However, only 0.6 percent was educated having master degree.

Table 2.3: Distribution of Respondents' Education

Education	Male (%)	Female (%)	Overall (%)
Primary	51.7	76.1	55.9
Middle	9.6	15.9	13.1
Matric	18.7	5.0	14.9
Intermediate	12.9	3.0	9.2
Graduate	6.3	-	6.3
Masters	0.8	-	0.6

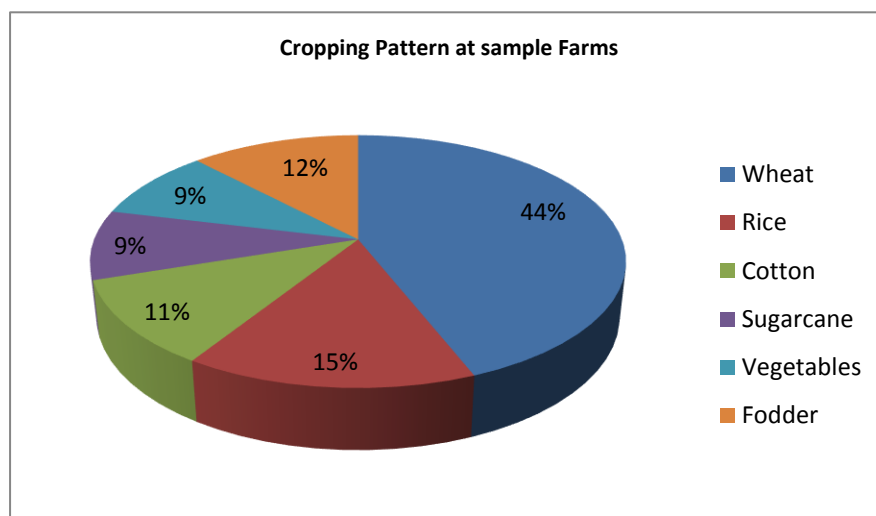
2.5 Status of Agriculture

2.5.1 Cropping Pattern

29. The cropping pattern refers to the allocation of cultivated area under different crops during the year as summarized in Table 2.4. Main crops identified were wheat, rice (paddy), cotton, vegetables and rabi & kharif fodder and sugarcane as a perennial crop. Graphical illustration is given in Figure 2.1.

Table 2.4: Cropping Pattern at Sample Farms

(%)					
Wheat	Rice	Cotton	Sugarcane	Vegetables	Fodder
44.0	15.0	10.9	8.9	9.1	12.1

Figure 2.1: Cropping Pattern at Sample Farms

2.5.2 Crop Yield

30. The survey results summarized in Table 2.5 below show that on overall basis, the average yield of major crops per acre was 1,100 kgs for wheat, 950 kgs for rice (paddy), 680 kgs for cotton and 29,200 kgs for sugarcane.

Table 2.5: Average Yield of Major Crops of Sample Farms

(kgs/ acre)

Sub-Project	Crops	Wheat	Rice	Cotton	Sugarcane
220 Guddu – Shikarpur- Uch-Sibi T/L	Maunds(40 kgs)/ acre	27.5	23.7	17.0	730.0
	kgs/ acre	1,100	950	680	2,9200

2.6 Income Analysis

31. The income analysis indicates the socioeconomic status of displaced families. This section of income analysis covers the following:

- Household Income
- Household expenditure

2.6.1 Household Income

32. The data given in Table 2.6 shows the average monthly income of the households, it shows that 18.6% of the DPs fall in the category of income above then Rs. 40,000 per month, followed the 30.5% representing the income category in the range of Rs. 20,000 – Rs. 30,000.

33. However, 2.0%, 8.5% and 24.8% of the households have incomes below Rs.10,001; Rs. 10,001-Rs.15,000 and Rs. 15,001-Rs.20,000 per month.

Table 2.6: Household Income (Rs./ Month)

Description	Below 10,000	10,001 to 15,000	15,001 to 20,000	20,001 to 30,000	30,001 to 40,000	Above 40,000
%	2.0	8.5	24.8	30.5	15.9	18.6

2.6.2 Average Household Expenditure

34. The annual expenditure and pattern of expenditure provides an indication for assessing standard of living of a household. The expenditure on food items include cereals, pulses, flour, sugar, cooking oil/ ghee, milk etc., while the non-food items include education, medical treatment, clothes, shoes, cosmetics, utilities and other.

35. Tables 2.7 represents the average monthly expenditure on food and non food items, it shows majority of the proportion 50.0 falls in the category of expenditure between Rs. 10,001- 15,000, followed 22.0% in the category of Rs. below then 10,000. However 20.8% and 9.2% are in the category of Rs.15,001- Rs.20,000 and Rs.20,001- Rs. 30,000 per month respectively.

Table 2.7: Average Monthly Expenditure on Food and Non- Food Items

Description	Below 10,000	10,001 to 15,000	15,001 to 20,000	20,001 to 30,000	Above 30,000	Total
%	22.0	50.0	20.8	9.2	0.00	100.00

2.7 Housing Conditions

36. The ownership and housing condition is also one of the important indicators for the assessment of living standard/ household's well-being. Based on the survey results shown in Table 2.8 reveals that on overall basis, 100% of sample DPs had their own houses.

37. As far as the housing condition is concerned, it was observed during the field survey that 33.0% of the sample DPs had their pacca (concrete) houses, while 36.1% and 30.9% had semi-pacca and katcha (mud) houses respectively.

Table 2.8: Ownership Status and Housing Conditions

Sub-project	Owned Houses (%)	Housing Conditions (%)		
		Pacca (Concrete)	Semi Pacca	Katcha
220 Guddu – Shikarpur- Uch-Sibi T/L	100	33.0	36.1	30.9

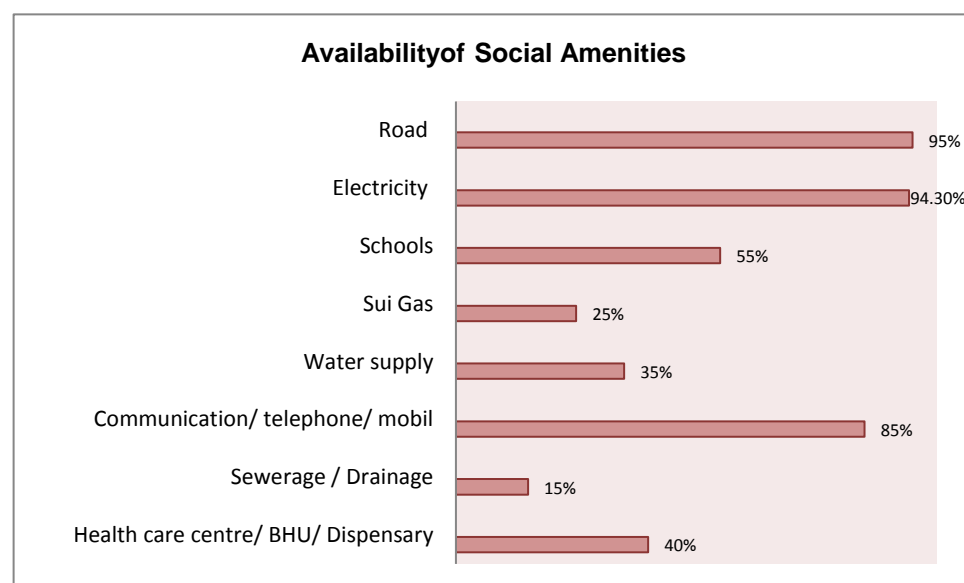
2.8 Availability of Basic Infrastructure

38. During the field survey, the availability of the social amenities/ basic infrastructure in the vicinity of the sub-project area was asked from the sample DPs as well as physically observed at site.

39. It was noted that on the whole, the facilities such as roads, electricity, healthcare and schools were available in the vicinity of villages. In case of sui-gas, water supply and drainage facilities were found limited. The details are shown in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9: Availability of Social Amenities in Villages

Sub-project	Road	Electricity	Schools	Sui Gas	Water supply	Communication/ telephone/ mobil	Sewerage / Drainage	Health care centre/ BHU/ Dispensary
220 Guddu – Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi T/L	95.0	94.3	55.0	25.0	35.0	85.0	15.0	40.0

Figure 2.2: Availability of Social Amenities in Villages

2.9 Cultural, Religious and Other Structures

40. No cultural, religious and other structures are present in the vicinity of the sub-project alignment. Thus, none of such structure is affected due to the implementation of this sub-project.

3 PROJECT IMPACTS

41. The assessment of project impacts is discussed in this section of RP. This section includes impact assessment, cut-off date, scope of land acquisition and resettlement, number and type of displaced people including indigenous people, gender (number of men and women affected).

3.1 Impact Survey and Cut-off-date

42. The sub-project impact was assessed based on the impact assessment survey and consultation with DPs and local community.

43. The first social impact assessment and census of DPs started on 1 Sep 2016 and was completed on 31 Oct 2016, which was reassessed in the field from 19 Dec 2016 to 31 Jan 2017 and 10-25 April, 2017. Thus, the “cut-off date” of project impacts was set as 25 April, 2017. This date has been informed to DPs during consultation meetings as impacts cut of date to avoid influx of encroachers. This refers to the people who will settle/ started any activity after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation under this sub-project.

3.2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

44. There is no private land acquisition involved under this sub-project as indicated in Table 3.1 below. However, installation of TL and towers will result in temporary impacts to farming land which will impact 361 DPs who would need to be compensated for lost trees and partially affected crops. This land will not be subject to permanent/ or temporary acquisition. However, the land will be used only during i) tower spotting, ii) tower construction/ erection, iii) stringing, and iv) transport of construction materials and building operations. Due to carrying out above mentioned activities, there would be impact on crops and trees along the T/L route alignment. These asset losses will be compensated and are included in the RP.

45. Total 4,447.90 acres of land will be affected due to installation of transmission lines and towers spotting. Out of which 4,027.83 acres (932 towers) belongs to private agricultural land and 420.07 acres (97 towers) is barren land.

Table 3.1: Subproject Impacts

Sub-project Component	Units	Farming land temporary affected	Status of Land Ownership	Present Land Use	No. of DPs	Remarks
Impacts on Crops						
(A) 220kV Guddu to Interconnection point of 220 kV Shikarpur (150 Km)						
i) Installation of T/L	Acres	1829.44	Private land	Agricultural land	148	Individual land owners
ii) Tower Spotting	Acres	23.85	Private land	Agricultural land	4*	Multiple counts. These are same DPs who are losing their land.
Trees to be cut-down	Nos.	30	Private	-	7*	Multiple counts. These are

						same DPs who are losing their land.
<i>Sub Total (A)</i>	Acres	1853.29	-	-	148	-
(B) 220 kV Shikarpur Interconnection point to Uch Power Plant (100 Km)						
i) Installation of T/L	Acres	1219.63	Private land	Agricultural land	110	Individual land owners farmers.
ii) Tower Spotting	Acres	15.90	Private land	Agricultural land	5*	Multiple counts. These are same DPs who are losing their land.
<i>Sub Total (B)</i>		1235.53	-	-	110	
(C) Uch Power Plant to 220 kV Sibi Substation (110 Km)						
(a) Private Agriculture Land						
i) Installation of T/L	Acres	926.95	Private land	Agricultural land	73	Individual land owners
ii) Tower Spotting	Acres	12.06	Private land	Agricultural land	4*	Multiple counts. These are same DPs who are losing their land.
<i>Sub Total (a)</i>		939.01	-	-	73	
(b) Barren Land						
i) Installation of T/L	Acres	414.67	Private land	Barren land	30	Individual land owners
ii) Tower Spotting	Acres	5.40	Private land	Barren land	2*	Multiple counts. These are same DPs who are losing their land.
<i>Sub Total (b)</i>		420.07	-	-	30	
<i>Sub Total (C)</i>		1359.08	-	-	103	
Grand Total (A+B+C)		4,447.9	-	-	361	

* These 22 owners of land are included in above mentioned 361 owners.

3.2.1 Affected Area by Crop

46. There is no private land acquisition involved under this sub-project. However, for towers spotting and installation of transmission line, crops on 4,027.83 acres of private land will be affected, out of which crops on 51.81 acres and 3,976.02 acres will be due to 932 towers spotting and 326 km feeding transmission line respectively as shown in Table 3.2 below. List of crop owners (DPs) is given in Annex 3.1.

47. The cropping pattern of the affected area was also computed to assess the value of various crops being grown in the project area as given in Table 3.3. The value of each crop considered for crop compensation is presented in Section 9 (Table 9.1).

Table 3.2: Affected Cropped Area by the Sub-project

Sub-project Component	Area Cropped (acres)	Crop Owners (Nos.)	Remarks
(A) 220kV Guddu to Interconnection point of 220 kV Shikarpur (150 Km)			
i) Installation of T/L	1829.44	148	Individual land owners
ii) Tower Spotting	23.85	4*	Multiple counts. These are same DPs who are losing their land.
<i>Sub Total (A)</i>	1853.29	148	-
(B) 220 kV Shikarpur Interconnection point to Uch Power Plant (100 Km)			
i) Installation of T/L	1219.63	110	Individual land owners.
ii) Tower Spotting	15.9	5*	Multiple counts. These are same DPs who are losing their land.
<i>Sub Total (B)</i>	1235.53	110	
(C) Uch Power Plant to 220 kV Sibi Substation (110 Km)			
(a) Private Agriculture Land			
i) Installation of T/L	926.95	73	Individual land owners
ii) Tower Spotting	12.06	4*	Multiple counts. These are same DPs who are losing their land.
<i>Sub Total (C)</i>	939.01	73	
Grand Total (A+B+C)	4027.83	331	

* These 13 owners of land are included in above mentioned 331 owners.

Table 3.3: Affected Area by Crop Type

Crops	Cropping Pattern (%)	Area by Crop type (Acres)
- Wheat	44	1,749.45
- Rice	15	596.41
- Cotton	10.9	433.39
- Sugarcane	8.9	353.87
- Vegetable	9.1	361.82
- Fodder	12.1	481.10
Total	100	3,976.02

3.2.2 Affected Trees

48. The survey results shown in Table 3.4 indicate that total 30 private fruit trees were found along the route alignment of T/L, which will need to be cut-down due to tower installation and stringing of transmission line.

Table 3.4: No of Private Trees along the T/L Route Alignment

Fruit Trees

Type of Tree	No.	Remarks
Beri	19	-
Orange	11	-
Total	30	-

3.2.3 No. of DPs

49. The data regarding number of DPs by type of impact is given in Table 3.5 reveals that total 331 farmers (DPs) will be affected due to the loss of crops as a result of installation of towers and transmission line. In addition to crop losses, 7 farmers will also be affected due to the cutting of trees.

Table 3.5: No. DPs by Type of Impact

Sub-project Component	No. of DPs	No. of Family Members
Impacts on Crops		
(A) 220kV Guddu to Interconnection point of 220 kV Shikarpur (150 Km)		
i) Affected crops due to installation of T/L (stringing)	148	1036
ii) Affected crops due to tower spotting (excavation, erection & stringing)	4*	28*
iii) Trees	7*	49*
Sub Total (A)	148	1036
(B) 220 kV Shikarpur Interconnection point to Uch Power Plant (100 Km)		
i) Affected crops due to installation of T/L (stringing)	110	770
ii) Affected crops due to tower spotting (excavation, erection & stringing)	5*	35*
Sub Total (B)	110	770
(C) Uch Power Plant to 220 kV Sibi Substation (110 Km)		
(a) Private Agriculture Land		
i) Affected crops due to installation of T/L (stringing)	73	511
ii) Affected crops due to tower spotting (excavation, erection & stringing)	4*	28*
Sub Total (C)	73	511
Grand Total (A+B+C)	331	2,317

* Multiple counts. These are same DPs who are losing their land.

3.2.4 Building/ Structures

50. Based on the survey, it was observed that there is no building/ structure (residential/ commercial) as well as other structures located within the alignment/ route alignment of transmission line, so that no structure will be affected due to the implementation of this sub-project.

3.3 Indigenous People

51. There are no indigenous people/ or group of people located in the area of this sub-project or its surroundings.

3.4 Gender Impacts

52. In the sub-project area, about half of the population is women. Most of them are involved in household activities, so that there would not be a significant impact on women due to the implementation of this sub-project.

3.5 Vulnerable DPs

53. Field investigation reveals that the project has the impact on the low income people. There are five DPs, who have their monthly income less than the government fixed (labor wage) rate Rs. 15,000/ month. Hence, the project mitigation measures are proposed for the restoration of their livelihood.

4 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 Telegraph Act (TA), 1885

54. In case of impacts caused by poles and towers for public facilities and transmission lines, the land acquisition is not regulated by the LAA but instead by the Telegraph Act, 1885 (amended in 1975). The original provision of this law was that the land occupied by telegraph poles was not to be compensated (only crops destroyed during the erection of the pole were compensated). This was based on the logic that a pole, covering only a negligible land area, does not cause substantial impacts to land users. This, however, is no longer the case once the same provision is extended to transmission towers.

55. The Telegraph Act (Section 11) confers powers to enter private lands and (Section 10) construct/maintain electric poles and lines without the need to acquire the land affected and paying compensation for it. However, the sub-section 10 (d) referred to avoid causing unnecessary damages to the affected land and associated assets. Finally, the Section 16 provides that if any such damage occurs (i.e. damages to crops, irrigation facilities, land quality or land income). The proponent has to provide compensation for the damages.

56. To accommodate the needs of DPs, under this Program, the NTDC has agreed to apply the Telegraphic Act liberally by i) compensating at market rate all land occupied by towers in urban areas; ii) by avoiding land impacts in rural areas through the use of towers with sufficient vertical clearance to allow the continuation of unrestricted farming and animal grazing; and iii) if the construction of such towers is impossible, by compensating the land occupied by tower bases land also in rural areas. In addition, the NTDC will compensate by default all crops expected to be affected by the 3 major distribution lines construction phases, i.e. i) construction of tower bases; ii) tower erection; and iii) stringing.

4.2 Land Acquisition Act

57. The Pakistan law governing land acquisition is the LAA of 1894 and successive amendments. The LAA regulates the land acquisition process and enables the provincial government to acquire private land for public purposes. Land acquisition is a provincial responsibility and provinces have also their own province specific implementation rules like Sindh Land Acquisition Rules, 1983. 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 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, have been applied with an added 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge per the provision of the law. The displaced persons, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC).

58. The various sections relating to the land acquisition are briefly discussed.

- Section 4 refers to the publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey. The Section 5 relates to the formal notification of land for a public purpose and 5 (a) covers the need for inquiry. Section 6 refers to the Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
- Section 7 indicates that the Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order for the acquisition of land. The LAC has then to direct

that the land required to be physically marked out measured and planned under Section 8.

- Section 9 allows the LAC to give notice to all DPs that the Government intends to take possession of the land. If they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time, while the Section-10 delegates power to the LAC to record statements of DPs in the land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, and tenant or otherwise.
- Section 11 enables the Collector to make inquiries into the measurements, value and claim and issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation and the LAC has made an award under Section 11, LAC will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances. The section 18 reveals that in case of dissatisfaction with the award, DPs may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision.
- Section 17/4 enables acquisition of land on emergency basis and disposes off land owner's right to appeal. This mode of land acquisition will not be applied to this project.
- Section 23 refers to the award of compensation for the owners for acquired land is determined at its market value plus 15% in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes, while the Section-28 relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
- Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
- Section 35 refers to the temporary occupation of arable or waste land subject to the provision of Part VII of the Act. The provincial government may direct the Collector to procure the occupation and use of the same for such term as it shall think fit, not exceeding three years from the commencement of such occupation.
- Section 36 provides the information relating to the power to enter and take possession, and compensation on restoration. On the payment of such compensation, or on executing such agreement or on making a reference under Section 35, the Collector may enter upon and take possession of the land, and use or permit the use thereof in accordance with the terms of the said notice.

4.3 Legislation relevant to Land Classification

59. In terms of implementation of this **RP**, identifying the type of land affected will be an important step in determining eligibility for compensation for land. Jurisdiction rather than use classifies land. Rural land includes irrigated land and un-irrigated land and is governed by the Land Revenue Act (1967) which must be read in conjunction with the LAA 1894 and other legislation that may apply, including the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (1900), Colonization of Government Lands Act (1912) and the various Land Reform Regulations. Rural land falls under the jurisdiction of revenue districts.

60. Land, other than rural land, is urban and including all permutations there-under such as residential, commercial, built upon and buildable, and is governed by various regulations and ordinances including the People's Local Government Ordinance (1972) for each province, Cantonments Act (1924), and Land Control Act (1952). Urban land falls under the jurisdiction of Municipal and Local Government Authorities.

61. While there are broad definitions of rural and urban land in the People's Local Government Ordinances, such classifications are not immutable and have been, and are, changed by the Collector of Revenues and provincial governments over time. In general, it is either the People's Local Government Ordinances or the Land Revenue Act that determines the classification of land, however there are some cases where both applies and other cases where different legislation altogether can indicate jurisdiction and classification over land. Hence there is neither a universal classification nor legislation pertaining to the land that will be potentially affected under the sub-project.

62. Therefore, during the field survey for the preparation of this RP, the identification of land ownership was done with the assistance of local people/ Number Dar/ Patwari.

4.4 ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009-Involuntary Resettlement Policy

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

- i. **Screen the project** early on to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks;
- ii. **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;
- iii. **Carry out meaningful consultations** with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase;
- iv. **Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons** through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement costs for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- v. **Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance**, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project

- benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- vi. **Improve the standards of living** of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- vii. **Develop procedures** in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- viii. **Ensure that displaced persons without titles** to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- ix. **Prepare a resettlement plan** elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- x. **Disclose a draft resettlement plan or** the compensation matrix, eligibility criteria or rates determined for the affected land, structures, trees etc., including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- xi. **Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.** Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- xii. **Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.** Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- xiii. **Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes,** their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.
- xiv. **Disclose monitoring reports.**

4.4.1 Comparison of Pakistan's LAA, Telegraph Act and ADB's SPS 2009

64. A comparison of Pakistan's LAA 1894, TA 1885 and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) shows that these instruments are not at par with each other and have gaps to be reconciled/ addressed. The objective of this comparison is to identify if and where the two sets of procedures are in conformity with each other and more importantly where there are differences and gaps that need to be addressed. The key issue is that by following the ADB assessment procedures, the requirements of the Pakistan regulatory system are in compliance. Conversely, if the Government of Pakistan systems are followed then there are likely to be the shortfalls in comparison to the ADB requirements. The key ADB Policy Principles are (i) need to screen the project for past, present and future LAR impacts and risks early in the project cycle/ planning stage (ii) carry out meaningful consultations (iii) improve or at least restore the livelihoods of DPs to the pre-project

conditions and improve the livelihoods of the affected vulnerable groups (iv) pay compensation at full replacement costs and provide other resettlement entitlements to DPs before their physical or economical displacement, (v) provide DPs with adequate assistance (vi) ensure that untitled DPs are also eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of no-land assets and (vii) disclose all reports. Table 2 below presents a gap-analysis between the Pakistan's LAA and ADB's SPS

Table 2: Comparison of LAA and ADB's SPS 2009

Pakistan's LAA 1894 and TA 1885	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)
Telegraph Act 1885: The Telegraph act (TA) provides that land for tower construction or under a transmission, line is not to be acquired or compensated as long as the land's permanent productive potential is not affected. Under the TA therefore only temporary impacts on crops are compensated.	Based on ADB policy all land impacts are to be compensated whether rural or urban.
LAA 1894: Only titled landowners or customary rights holders are recognized for compensation.	Lack of title should not be a bar to compensation. Requires equal treatment of those without clear land titles (e.g., squatters or other informal settlers) in terms of their entitlements for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets.
Only titled landowners or customary rights holders are recognized for compensation.	Lack of title should not be a bar to compensation. Requires equal treatment of those without clear land titles (e.g., squatters or other informal settlers) in terms of their entitlements for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets.
Only registered landowners, sharecroppers and leaseholders are eligible for compensation of crop losses.	Crop compensation is to be provided irrespective of the land registration status of the affected farmers/share croppers. Crops for two seasons Rabi (winter) and Kharif (summer) for full one year are to be compensated based on existing market rates and average farm produce per unit area.
Tree losses are compensated based on outdated officially fixed rates by the relevant forest and agriculture departments.	Tree losses are to be compensated according to market rates based on productive age or wood volume, depending on tree type. All the removed trees will remain the property of the owner for them to salvage.
Land valuation is based on the median registered land transfer rate over the 3 years prior to Section 4 of the LAA. 15% compulsory acquisition charges are paid over and above the assessed compensation. However, recent practice is that prices based on the average over the last one year prior to acquisition commencing is applied.	Land valuation is to be based on current replacement (market) value with an additional payment of 15%. The valuation for the acquired housing land and other assets is the full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required.

The valuation of structures is based on official rates, with depreciation deducted from gross value of the structure and also 15% of the value of salvaged materials,	The valuation of built-up structures is based on current market value but with consideration of the cost of new construction of the structure, with no deduction for depreciation. The DPs can salvage any of their material free of cost and irrespective of compensation payments having been paid.
The decisions regarding land acquisition and the amounts of compensation to be paid are published in the official Gazette and notified in accessible places so that the people affected are well informed.	Information related to the quantification and valuation of land, structures, other immovable assets, entitlements and amounts of compensation and financial assistance are to be disclosed to the displaced persons prior to sub-project appraisal period. This is to ensure that stakeholders are treated in a fair, transparent and efficient manner.
No provision for income and livelihood restoration rehabilitation measures. There are also no special allowances for vulnerable displaced persons including vulnerable groups such as women headed households. There are no requirements to assess opportunities for benefit sharing.	The ADB policy requires rehabilitation for lost income and any expenses by the DP during the relocation process. There are also provisions to be made for transitional period costs, and livelihood restoration. Particular attention must be paid to the poor and vulnerable groups, including women. A guiding principle is that DPs should at least be able to reach a defined minimum livelihood standard. In rural areas, DPs should be provided with legal access to replacement land and resources to the defined minimum livelihood level. In urban areas, provision should be made for appropriate income sources and the legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
Grievance redress is established through the formal land acquisition process at a point in time or through appeals to the court.	Provide a continuous mechanisms/ set-up that are accessible locally and available throughout sub-project implementation.
Only compensation is paid but not resettlement allowances, there is no mechanism to ensure payment is made before displacement.	All compensation and allowances to be paid prior to physical or economic dislocation.
No requirements to prepare and disclose monitoring reports.	Prepare and disclose monitoring reports.

4.5 Reconciliation between Pakistan's Acts and ADB SPS

47. To reconcile the differences between the LAA (1894), Telegraph Act 1885 and ADB SPS, the NTDC has prepared the facility's land acquisition and resettlement framework (LARF) and this LARF to reconcile the gaps in Pakistan's legal and regulatory system for LAR (LAA 1894, TA 1885) and ADB's IR Safeguards as in SPS 2009, and address the gaps in two set of systems by following/adopting the following LAR principles.

- a. The subprojects will avoid, minimize or mitigate involuntary LAR impacts causing physical and/or economic displacement and a LARF will be prepared to compensate all displaced persons.
- b. Displaced persons and other stakeholders will be consulted and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in LAR planning in a form accessible and understandable to them.

- c. Each draft, final or updated LARP will be submitted to ADB for review/approval, endorsed by NTDC and disclosed on the ADB website as well as to the DPs by placing the hard copies of LARP at places of access and providing the relevant information in a manner and language understandable to them.
- d. A grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders will be established at the time of project inception.
- e. A comprehensive assessment of social impacts, involving (i) a census of all displaced persons, and an inventory of their lost assets (ii) a socio-economic survey of a sample of at least 10 percent of displaced persons, and (iii) a detailed measurement survey and valuation of all lost assets as well as an assessment of lost incomes will be carried out.
- f. An eligibility cut-off date has been declared and formalized on the date of completion of social impacts assessment survey and census of DPs.
- g. Negotiated land acquisition will be preferred. The ADB SPS SR2 requirements apply to such negotiated settlements. Nevertheless, if negotiated settlement fails, the land will be acquired through LAA but with replacement costs awarded for compensation to the DPs.
- h. All titled and non-titled DPs occupying land to be acquired by the project before the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of whether the impacts are permanent or temporary, full or partial. Non-titled DPs without legally recognizable claims to land will be eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land. The full eligibility of non-titled DPs with legally recognizable claims to land is recognized.
- i. Compensation of land and structures will be done at replacement value, either through the replacement of land or structures of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost. Replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation. For replacement of land or structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the DPs. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age.
- j. For land permanently acquired, qualified valuation experts will be engaged to assess the value of all lost assets.
- k. In case of any conflict between applicable national laws and LAR principles, The ADB's SPS 2009 will prevail.
- l. As agreed with DPs in consultation meetings, all lost civic infrastructure and community services will be either restored or newly provided at relocation sites.
- m. Incomes and livelihood sources lost, including but not restricted to crops and trees or interruption of business activities and employment, will be fully compensated at replacement cost.
- n. All DPs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the Project, if feasible.
- o. Relocated DPs will receive secure tenure to replacement land, better housing, transitional support and access to civic infrastructure and services.
- p. DPs will not be physically or economically displaced before compensation has been paid, other entitlements have been provided and an income and livelihood program is in place.

- q. The effectiveness of the implementation of each subproject LARP and the impacts of its measures on the livelihoods of the DPs will be monitored during and evaluated after LARP implementation.
- r. Schedule of construction and payment to DPs will be monitored internally by NTDC on a quarterly basis and externally by external monitoring consultant on a semiannual basis. The purpose of internal and external monitoring is to ensure compliance with SPS's principle of delivery of compensation to DPs before start of construction. All monitoring reports will be disclosed.

5 CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Stakeholder's Consultations

65. There are two types of stakeholders, i.e. primary and secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders are the initial stakeholders, such as affected persons, general public including women resided in villages in the vicinity of the sub-project area.

66. Accordingly, the consultations were made with all primary stakeholders for sharing the information regarding the sub-project components, i.e. spotting of towers and installation of transmission line and community feedback regarding the project.

5.2 Public Consultations

67. A series of consultations (25 Nos; consisting of 182 participants) were carried out with the affected households/ persons and other local community to share the information about the sub-project and record their concerns/ feedback associated with this sub-project. In this context, the DPs shared their point of view regarding payment on the loss of their crops and trees, as most the local people had their concerns regarding true assessment of compensation.

68. List of public consultations carried out in the villages located along the T/L route alignment of the proposed sub-project is given in Table 5.1 as follow.

Table 5.1: List of Public Consultations

Consultation No.	Date	Location/Venue	Category of Participants	No. of Participants
1	April 24, 2017	Gooth Peer Bakash	Farmers/ DPs	10
2	April 23, 2017	Khamand Bakash Dashti	Farmers/ local community	5
3	April 21, 2017	Mahar Ali Mazari	Farmers/ local community	8
4	April 19, 2017	Mir Khan Chadar	Local people/ land owners	7
5	April 15, 2017	Badha Khan Solangi	Land owners/ tenants/ and local community	10
6	September 28, 2016	Rasaldar	Farmers, Advocate & Labor	9
7	September 28, 2016	Sheraz Khan Domki	Farmers & Religious leader	8
8	September 28, 2016	Noor Din Jaldrani	Farmers, government employees, labor & Shopkeepers	11
9	September 28, 2016	Goth Wilyat Jakhrani	Numberdar Farmers & Businessman	06
10	September 27, 2016	Adam Khan Jakharani	Farmers, & Student	4
11	September 27, 2016	Sui Pul	Farmers	10
12	September 27, 2016	Haji Abdullah Mezari	Farmers & Shopkeepers	7
13	September 27, 2016	Gooth Peer Bakash	Farmers	5
14	September 27, 2016	Khamand Bakash Dashti	Farmers, Shopkeepers & Government employee	9

15	September 26, 2016	Mahar Ali Mazari	Farmers & Student & Labor	4
16	September 24, 2016	Mir Khan Chadar	Farmers	5
17	September 22, 2016	Badha Khan Solangi	Farmers, Businessman & Numberdar	7
18	September 20, 2016	H.M Nawaz Mazar	Farmers	9
19	September 18, 2016	Pawar	Farmers, Businessman & Numberdar	8
20	September 18, 2016	Mangi Pul	Farmers	6
21	September 18, 2016	Hameed Khosa	Farmers	5
22	September 18, 2016	Hameed Khosa	Farmers, government employees, labor & Shopkeepers	8
23	September 18, 2016	Rubi	Farmers	7
24	September 18, 2016	Shan Shah	Farmers & Religious leader	6
25	September 18, 2016	Chatta	Farmers	8

5.3 Concerns Regarding the Sub-project

DPs and local community highlighted few issues like i) carry out assessment of impact in their presence ii) contractor should give jobs to the local people during construction activities, iii) ensure locals especially women, aged persons and children during the implementation. The local community responses regarding project perception and resettlement related matters are summarized below in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Concerns' of DPs and Respons NTDC PMU

Sr. No.	Concerns of DPs	NTDC Response
1	The lands under the Contractor's use should be rehabilitated by the Contractor after the completion of construction work.	The contractor will be contractually bound to rehabilitate the land at the end of his contract.
2.	Assessment of impact by the concerned department should be in the presence of DPs.	DPCs will be formed and they will participate in all activities of RP implementation.
3.	Contractor may provide employment to the local people (unskilled) instead of involving outsiders.	Priority of jobs will be given to local inhabitants.
4.	Local tradition/ customs should be followed during the course of execution of project works.	The contractor will be bound to implement the measures in this regard by putting clause in his contract
5.	Market rates must be considered for trees and crops compensation.	The compensation for crops and trees will be equivalent to the market rates (recent year), which will be assessed by the Agriculture and Forest Department.

Sr. No.	Concerns of DPs	NTDC Response
6.	There should be a system regarding redressal of community complaints/objections.	The GRC will be established for complaint resolution.
7.	The project should provide the compensation for land, when the tower is installed on permanent basis.	As per telegraphic act there is no provision for acquisition of land on permanent basis. However, there is no ban on cultivation under the tower.
8.	Local's movements should not be disturbed during construction stage.	Alternate routes will be adopted for the smooth movement.
9.	Access to basic necessities of life like gas, school, health centers and roads should not be disturbed.	PMU will monitor the contractor activities, so that access to social amenities will not be disturbed and local community will be sensitized in this regard.
10.	Construction phase must be completed in time.	The contractor will be bound to complete the project in time.

5.3.1 Information Disclosure

69. This RP in English has been disclosed to the NTDC/project and ADB website, while summary of RP in local language (*Urdu*) will be disclosed to DPs and copies of Urdu summary maintained in PIU and at local administrative offices. Copy of its version in local language will be sent to all DPs so that each DP could be able to understand the sub-project activities, i.e. the sub-project, cut-off date, eligibility for entitlement of compensation, methods of measurement, price assessment & valuation of losses, payment of compensation, community complaints redress system, budget and monitoring & evaluation. Disclosure is a condition for RP approval.

70. The PIU will keep the DPs informed about the impacts and entitlement of compensation and facilitate in addressing grievance (s) of the DPs as well as local community members. Finally, there will be on-site community/ DPs gathering to monitor the entitled disbursement of the compensation to the DPs.

71. A copy of the information brochure will also be placed at PIU at field level and in PMU at sub-project level for ready reference.

5.4 Information Brochure

72. During the field survey, draft information brochure (draft) was disclosed to the DPs. A copy of its version in local language will be sent to all DPs as disclosure is a condition for RP approval.

6 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

6.1 Eligibility

73. In accordance with the RP and LARF, the displaced persons (DPs) will be eligible for compensation or rehabilitation assistance as discussed below:

- i). All land owning DPs losing land or non-land assets, whether covered by legal title or customary land rights, whether for temporary or permanent acquisition.
- ii). Tenants and sharecroppers, whether registered or not; for all non-land assets, based on prevailing tenancy arrangements.
- iii). DPs losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, unregistered, tenants and lease holders plus encroachers and squatters.
- iv). DPs losing business, income and salaries of workers, or a person or business suffering temporary effects, such as disturbance to land, crops, and business operations both permanently and also temporarily during construction.
- v). Loss of communal property, lands (shamlat) and public infrastructure.
- vi). Vulnerable displaced persons identified through the social impact assessment survey/ analysis
- vii). In the event of relocation, all displaced persons will receive transitional and other support to re-establish their livelihoods.

74. In accordance with the ADB SPS (2009) and this RP, the compensation eligibility is limited by a 'cut-off date'. Each displaced person will be identified and issued with a household identification (*a card*) which confirms their presence on the site prior to the cut-off date. The cut-off date will be announced through the mass media (like pamphlets/ leaflets, newspaper). The displaced persons who settled in the vicinity of the sub-project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

6.2 Entitlement for Compensation

75. The following entitlements are applicable for displaced persons losing land, structures, other assets and incurring income losses:

i) **Agricultural Land Impacts** will be compensated as follows:

a) Permanent Losses: legal/legalizable landowners (legalizable owners assessed by the DPAC include those who may have customary rights to their land which could be converted to statutory rights) are compensated either in cash at replacement cost plus a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS) free of taxes and transfer costs; or through land for land compensation mechanisms with plots comparable in area, productivity and location to the plots lost.

Leaseholders of public land will receive rehabilitation in cash equivalent to the market value of the gross yield of lost land for the remaining lease years (up to a maximum of three years). Encroachers will instead be rehabilitated for land use loss through a special selfrelocation allowance equivalent to one year of

agricultural income or through the provision of a free or leased replacement plot comparable in area, productivity and location to the plots lost.

(b) Temporary Land Loss: legal/legalizable owners and tenants assessed by the DPAC or encroachers will receive cash compensation equal to the average market value of each lost harvest for the duration of the loss, and by the restoration of both, cultivable and uncultivable land, to pre-construction conditions. Through specification in the contract agreements, contractors will be required to carry out restoration works before handing land back to the original occupiers, or DPs will be provided with cash to rehabilitate the land.

(c) Vulnerable Displaced Persons: Vulnerable households, legal/legalizable owners, tenants or encroachers will be entitled to one vulnerable impact allowance equal to the market value of the harvest of the lost land for one year (summer and winter), in addition to the standard crop compensation.

Other options can be considered, including non-cash based livelihood support and employment, both temporary and permanent. Other additional income restoration measures can be considered based upon the findings of the Social Impact Analysis.

- ii) **Residential and Commercial Land** will be compensated at replacement value for each category of the DPs. Assessments will be conducted by the DPAC. In case a DP may not lose all of their residential and commercial land but it is significant enough to consider relocating. In such cases compensation may need to be made for all of their land even though not all of it needs to be acquired.

Residential and commercial land owners will be entitled to the following:

a) Legal/legalizable owners will be compensated by means of either cash compensation for lost land at replacement cost based on the market value of the lost land plus a 15% CAS, free of taxes and transfer costs; or in the form of replacement land of comparable value and location as the lost asset.

(b) Renters are compensated by means of cash compensation equivalent to three months of rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease, including any deposits they may lose.

(c) Encroachers/Squatters are compensated through either a self relocation allowance covering six months of income or the provision of a leased replacement plot in a public owned land area. They will be compensated for the loss of immovable assets, but not for the land that they occupy.

- iii) **All other Assets and Incomes**

a) Houses, buildings and structures will be compensated for in cash at replacement cost plus 15% CAS. There will also be a 10% electrification allowance and the any transaction costs will be paid. Material that can be salvaged is allowed to be taken by the owner, even if compensation has been paid for them. For evaluation of replacement costs, a survey will be conducted to obtain the current prices for calculation of compensation.

(b) Renters or leaseholders of a house or structure are entitled to cash compensation equivalent to three months rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period.

(c) Crops will be compensated for to owners, tenants and sharecroppers based on their agreed shares. The compensation will be the full market rate for one year of harvest including both rabi and kharif seasons.

(d) Fruit and other productive trees will be compensated for based on rates sufficient to cover income replacement for the time needed to re-grow a tree to the productivity of the one lost. Trees used as sources of timber will be compensated for based on the market value of the wood production, having taken due consideration of the future potential value.

(e) Businesses will be compensated for with cash compensation equal to six months of income for permanent business losses. For temporary losses, cash compensation equal to the period of the interruption of business will be paid up to a maximum of six months or covering the period of income loss based on construction activity.

(f) Workers and employees will be compensated with cash for lost wages during the period of business interruption, up to a maximum of three months or for the period of disruption.

(g) Relocation assistance is to be paid for DPs who are forced to move from their property. The level of the assistance is to be adequate to cover transport costs and also special livelihood expenses for at least 1 month or based on the severity of impact as determined on a case by case basis and included in the RP.

(h) Community structures and public utilities, including mosques and other religious sites, graveyards, schools, health centers, hospitals, roads, water supply and sewerage lines, will be fully replaced or rehabilitated to ensure their level of provision is, at a minimum, to the pre-sub-project situation.

(i) Vulnerable people are defined as households who have a per capita monthly income⁴ of below Rs.15,000 (OPL, 2015-16) and those who are headed by a widow or identified as vulnerable through the SIA.

76. The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix presented as below:

⁴This figure is based on the provincial poverty line using the minimum wages that are fixed by the Government of the Punjab.

Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	Entitled Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Arable Land	No restriction to access to land with existing/ current land use remaining the same.	Farmer/ Titleholder	No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Leaseholder/ Sharecropper (registered or not)	• No compensation for land if the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Agricultural workers	• Compensation, in cash or kind, for work opportunities lost based on actual/agreed wage rate or approved government daily wages, whichever is greater.
		Squatters	• Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees
Arable Land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected.	All adverse effects on land use independent of impact severity	Farmer/ Titleholder	• Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or; • Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost based on market rate plus 15% CAS, free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Leaseholder/ Sharecropper (registered or not)	• Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or • Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract period (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	• Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
		Squatters	• 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmer/Titleholder Leaseholder	• 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation).
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	• 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Squatters	• 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation).
Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholder	• Land for land compensation through provision of plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or • Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost plus 15% CAS, free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Renter/ Leaseholder	• 1-3 months' allowance at OPL i.e. Rs. 15,000/ month) or cash compensation based on actual affect to the land use.
		Squatters	• Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 15,000).
Houses/ Structures		Owner of house structures	• Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. • In case of partial impacts full cost of sturture restoration provided the remaining structure is viable for purposeful use.
Crops	Crops affected	All DPs (including squatters)	• Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused by construction of grid/substation; tower base; towers erection; and stringing of wires. • All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses. • Lumpsum cash compensation at Rs. 15,000/ for crop losses being 10% or more.
Trees	Trees affected	Owner of trees	• For timber/ wood trees, cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber/wood tree. • Fruit trees: Cash compensation for fruit bearing trees based on annual net product market value

Asset	Specification	Entitled Persons	Compensation Entitlements
			multiply by 5 years.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All DPs suffering income losses (including squatters, agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business owner: i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary. Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (at OPL level Rs. 15,000/ month).
Relocation	Transport costs	Owners of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of transport expenses (Rs. 15,000).
Community assets	Mosques, foot bridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable DPs	HHS below the poverty line; landless or those without title to land, elderly, female headed HHS, women, children and disabled, etc.	All affected vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (Rs. 15,000 at OPL Punjab) because livelihood restoration support. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.
Major impact: 10% or more productive assets lost	Affected land and crops	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lumsup amount of Rs. 15,000/DP for 10% or more of crops lost.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deal appropriately during sub-project implementation per the ADB Safeguard Policy

7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

77. The coordination involved for various institutions for the implementation of RP include NTDC (Executing Agency) and other line Departments, such as Revenue, Forest, Agriculture including Horticulture wing; Works & Services, Public Health Engineering, Wapda, and other concerned.

78. The PMU (NTDC) will be responsible for the updation of this draft RP at final detailed design and implementation of final RP of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi transmission line. The GM Projects (PMU) through the Environment and Social Impact Cell (E&SIC) will be responsible for the implementation of RP in accordance with the procedures laid-down in this RP and LARF and loan document.

7.1 National Transmission and Despatch Company

79. The NTDC (Executing Agency) will be responsible for the project preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks and coordination with line agencies. NTDC will perform its functions through the Project Management Unit. The PMU is headed by a General Manager (Projects) will be responsible for general project execution through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at field level (District level), which will tasked with day to day project activities.

80. For updation, implementation and monitoring of LAR activities, the PMU (GM-Projects) will be facilitated by i) E&SIC at project level, ii) PIU at field level, iii) GRC at both field and project level to ensure timely implementation of RP.

a) Environment and Social Impact Cell (E&SIC)

81. At project level, an E&SIC is already in place at PMU, NTDC, which needs to be strengthened by adding one position for data management/ MIS. Thus, the team composition of E&SIC includes:

i). Manager, E&SIC, NTDC	Focal Member
ii). Deputy Manager (Environment)	Member
iii). Assistant Manager (Social Safeguard)	Member
iv). Assistant Manager (Environment), NTDC	Member
v). Assistant Manager (MIS/ Data Management) ⁵	Member
vi). Surveyor	Member

82. In addition to ToR, the E&SIC will have the following functions in this sub-project:

- i). The E&SIC will be responsible for the updation, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement plan through the assistance of PIU (Project Implementation Unit at field (Lillian). The E&SIC will have regular monthly meetings to review the progress regarding RP implementation and accordingly prepare actions in accordance with the implementation schedule given in the RP.
- ii). The E&SIC will have close liaison and coordination with the PIU (field level)

⁵ For data management, a position of assistant manager, data management/ MIS will be added to undertake proper data management regarding, i) baseline data & impact data, ii) implementation of RP, iii) grievances/ and redress of grievances, iv) internal & external monitoring and other relevant data.

and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).

- iii). The E&SIC will manage the updation of RP at final design, including updation of surveys, measurements/ assessment, valuation in coordination with concerned department.

83. Some specific functions of the E&SIC through the assistance of field level PIU include:

- i). Implementation of approved RP as per implementation schedule given in RP.
- ii). Preparation of internal monitoring reports, initially on monthly basis and then quarterly basis and submits to ADB.
- iii). Updation of RP (if necessary depending upon the final design) including surveys, measurements/ assessment, valuation in coordination with concerned department and community consultations.
- iv). Disclosure of final RP to the DPs and place at field office (PIU).
- v). Close coordination with field level PIU
- vi). Other relevant activities

84. All activities related to the RP updation, and implementation of RP and preparation of internal monitoring reports will be the responsibility of Manager (E&SIC) under the overall supervision of PMU (GM Projects). While the disclosure of RP after translating onto local language and continuous community consultations/ mobilization will be under the preview of Assistant Manager (Social Safeguard). Manager (E&SIC) will develop a close liaison with the PIU and GRC regarding a smooth and timely implementation of RP.

85. An independent monitoring agency or individual external monitor/ external monitoring agency with required experience and qualification of monitoring and evaluation of development projects having involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts will be hired by the NTDC (PMU) to conduct the short and medium term tasks of external monitoring activities⁶.

b) Facility Management Consultant (FMC)

48. The ESIC's capacity to manage safeguard requirements, implement and internal monitor the LARPs and ensure compliance with safeguard requirements of the loan agreement, a Facility Management Consultant (firm) will be engaged by NTDC. FMC will have the safeguard experts in resettlement, grievance management, resettlement database and revenue expert (Patwari). They will assist NTDC/ESIC in establishing a central resettlement database, improving record keeping and grievance management and in internal monitoring of LARPs. The FMC will be hired by NTDC using the loan finds and FMC' experts will render intermittent input to NTDC/ESIC.

⁶The short term tasks will occur in parallel and immediately after the delivery of RP compensation. They will prepare a compliance report which is a condition to start civil works. The medium term task will be the monitoring of the effectiveness of the compensation package.

c) External Monitoring Consultant (EMC)

49. An independent monitoring consultant (EMC) acceptable to ADB will be engaged by NTDC who will undertake external monitoring of the implementation of LARP on a semiannual basis and provide monitoring reports to NTDC and ADB. As per SPS 2009, all monitoring reports will be disclosed to the displaced parties (DPs) including the preparation of corrective action plan (if any).

86. As per SPS 2009, all monitoring reports will be disclosed to the displaced parties (DPs) including the preparation of corrective action plan (if any).

d) Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

87. The project implementation Unit (PIU) to be in place at field level and will be notified by the PMU. The composition of PIU will be as follow:

- i). Executive Engineer (NTDC)
- ii). DO (Revenue)/ LAC
- iii). Representative of E&SIC, PMU (AM, Social Safeguards)
- iv). Assistant Manager (Social Mobilization/ Social Mobilizer)
- v). Contractor
- vi). Facility Management Consultant (FMC)
- vii). Patwari
- viii). Representative of Displaced Person Committee (DPC).

88. The PIU to be notified at Field level headed by the Executive Engineer, NTDC.

89. The major responsibilities of PIU will include:

- Distribute the notices to the entitled DPs regarding their payment of compensation;
- Facilitate the DPs in completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments;
- Develop a close interaction with the DPs/ community to address their possible concerns.
- Provide proper guidance for the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility & entitlement.
- Help the DPs to put their complaints (if any) in front of GRC, if still issue not resolved consult the Court of law.
- Help the DPs in other related activities.

90. The PIU will have close interaction with E&SIC especially with Manager (E&SIC) and AM (Social Safeguards).

7.2 Local Government

91. The concerns relating to the land acquisition (if any) will be dealt by the concerned District Officer (Revenue)/ LAC. Other supporting staff especially the Patwari will carry out some specific functions like titles identification as per revenue record. The functions pertaining to compensation of other assets, such as trees, crops, structures and income rehabilitation/ livelihood assistance, the assessment and valuation will be carried out by the LAC in coordination with District Officer (s) of concerned Departments.

7.3 ADB

92. Review and approval of documents, i.e. RP, internal monitoring and external monitoring reports as well corrective action plan (if any).

7.4 LAR Coordination Committee

93. With the effective coordination of all concerned departments/ agencies, the assessment and valuation of losses will be carried out and accordingly, payment of compensation will be made to eligible and entitled DPs. Timely payment to the DPs will ensure the smooth implementation of this sub-project. This committee will be notified by the EA (PMU-NTDC) in order to coordinate for updation and implementation of this RP.

94. The composition of the committee will include:

- i). GM Projects (PMU, NTDC)
- ii). Manager (E&SIC)
- iii). Executive Engineer (PIU)
- iv). DO (Revenue)/ LAC
- v). DO (s) of concerned Departments (such as Agriculture, Forest, C&W, PHE)

95. The LAR CC will meet preferably quarterly to ensure proper and timely implementation of the approved RP.

7.5 Displaced Person Committee

96. The Displaced Person Committee (DPC) will be formed at sub-project level representing the participation from each village constituting a Chairman, secretary and member (s).

97. The DPC will be responsible for the following activities:

- Interaction between the community/ affectees and the PIU
- Information disclosure and consultations
- Help in the completion of requisite documents for payment
- Ensure the payment of compensation in accordance with the entitlement matrix/ RP.
- Redress complaints at local level
- Other

7.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism

98. This section of the RP describes mechanism to receive and facilitates the resolution of affected party including women' concerns and grievances. A grievance mechanism will be available to allow a DP appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. DPs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation.

99. DPs/ local community will enter their complaints/ concerns and issues formally including the information of date, name and address of complainant, description of complain. The Assistant Manager (social mobilization) at PIU will maintain a register

named as “*community complaint register (CCR)*”. The register will include the information as date, name and address of complainant, description of complaints, and will enter the complaints in a date covering the minimum information of name and address of complaint, description of complaints, action taken, status of redress of complaints and reasons in case issue not resolved.

100. GRC will work at field level, while unsettled issues will be referred to the PMU at sub-project level. The field level PIU (AM Social Mobilization) will inform the affected persons about GRC and its mechanism by passing the information at known places.

101. Efforts will be made to avoid the DPs/ community concerns by implementing the sub-project in accordance with the RP, i.e. proper information disclosure, community consultations, payments as per entitlements and coordination with DPs/ DPC, PIU and PMU. However, a Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) will also be established to redress the unresolved issues.

102. The composition of GRC will as below:

GRC at PIU Level

- i). Executive Engineer (NTDC)
- ii). DO (Revenue)/ LAC
- iii). Representative of E&SIC
- iv). Assistant Manager (Social Mobilization)/ Social mobilizer
- v). Representative of Displaced Person Committee (DPC)
- vi). Patwari

103. A comprehensive grievance redress process regarding land compensation and other compensation is described below:

Grievance Redress Process

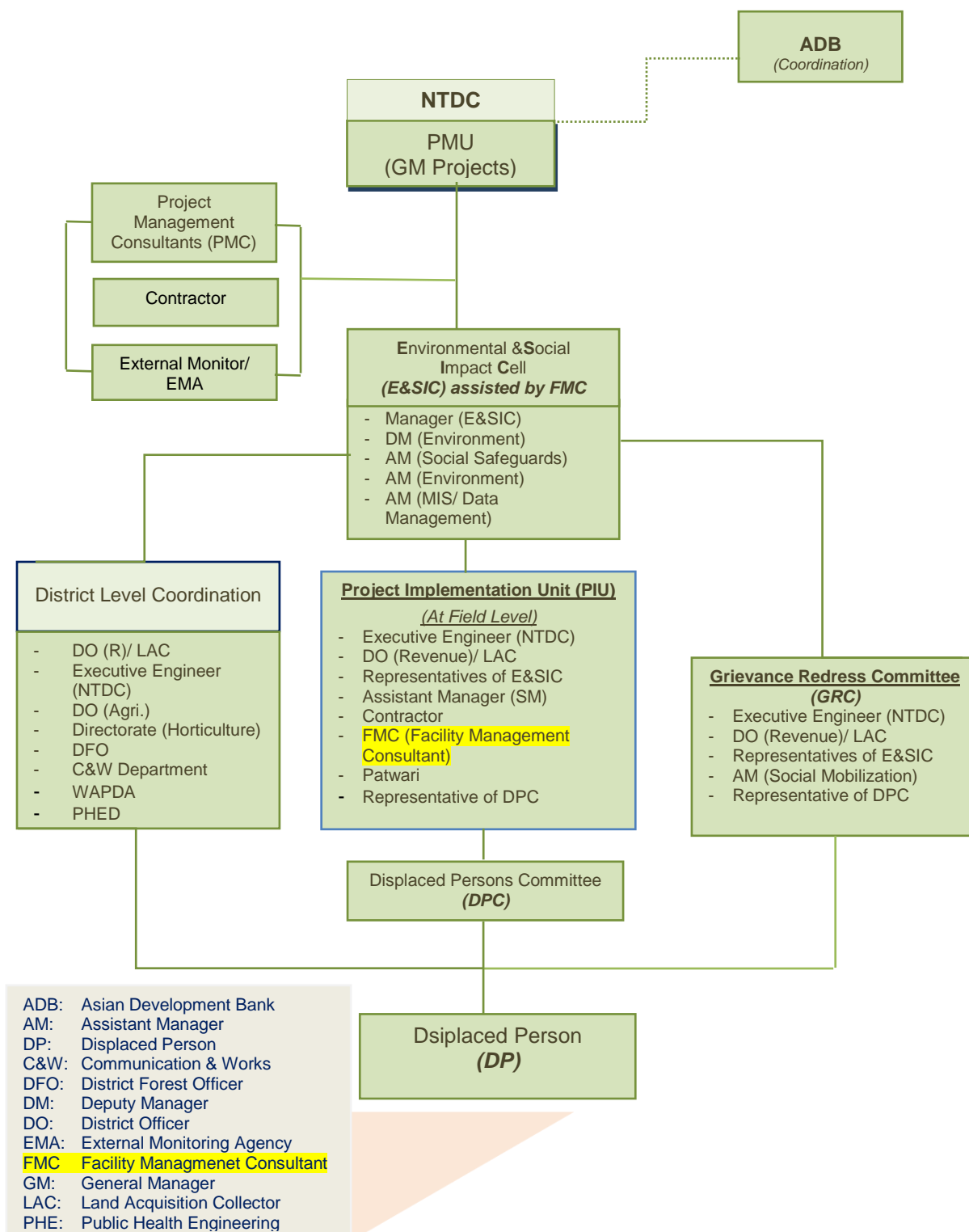
Land Compensation Issues	Other Items Compensation Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First, complaints will be redressed at field level through the involvement of PIU and DPC as well as other local committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First, complaints will be redressed at field level through the involvement of PIU and DPC as well as other local committees.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If issue is unresolved, then it will be lodged to the DO (Revenue)/ LAC who will have 14 day to make decision on it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no solution is accomplished, then grievance will be lodged to GRC. The GRC will provide the decision within 3 weeks. The GRC decision must be in compliance with this RP and provisions given in the LARF.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If issue still unsettled, then grievance will be forwarded to GRC. GRC will provide decision within 3 weeks, which should be in compliance with the RP and provisions given in the LARF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the grievance redress system does not satisfy the DPs, then, the grievance can be submitted to the GM Projects (PMU), where decision will be made in a period of 2 weeks.

- In case, the grievance redressal system does not satisfy the DPs, then they can pursue by submitting their case to the appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Section 18 to 22 of the LAA 1894.
- If still DPs are not satisfied, they can pursue their case to appropriate Court of law.

7.7 Organogram

104. An Organogram showing the institutional arrangements for the implementation of RP has been illustrated through a diagram presented in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1: Institutional set-up for the Implementation of RP



8 RP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

8.1 Implementation Schedule

105. The commencement of civil work will be subject to the satisfactory implementation of this RP including payment of compensation for the loss of crops and trees; and also redress of community concerns.

106. Based on the implementation experience of previous projects, it is expected that the implementation of RP of this sub-project including installation of transmission line will take about **18-24 months** as there is not permanent land acquisition involved. **However, payment of compensation will be made in three stages, i.e. (excavation/ foundation, tower erection and stringing/ installation of transmission line).**

107. Step-wise RP implementation process is presented in Table 8.1 below.

Table 8.1: Implementation Schedule of RP

Sr. No.	Action	Timeline	Responsibility	Remarks/ Status
1	Establishment of PMU	Exists	NTDC	Already in place
2	Setting-up of E&SIC	Exists	NTDC	Already in place
3	Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at field level	Exist	NTDC	Already in place
4	Establish Grievance Redress Mechanism and GRC will be notified.	Dec. 2017	NTDC	GRC will be notified.
5	Submission of draft RP to ADB	31 Jan 2017	NTDC/ESIC	
6	Updated or final RP (if) required	Nov 2017	ESIC/Consultant	
7	Approval of final RP	Dec 2017	ADB	
8	Urdu translation and disclosure of RP	Dec 2017	ESIC/Consultant	
9	Facility Management Consultant (FMC), social safeguards personnel (GRM and MIS experts, Patwari and enumerators/social mobilizers)	Dec. 2017	NTDC/ ADB	To be engaged
10	Hiring of External Monitoring Consultant (EMC)	Dec 2018	ESIC/ADB	
11	Date of procurement-bidding	Sep 2017	NTDC	
12	Expected or definite dates of following			
	• Expected date of contract award(expected)	Nov 2017	NTDC	
	• Contractor Mobilization	Dec 2017	NTDC/ Contractor	
	• Commencement of Construction	Dec-2017-Jan 2018	NTDC/ Contractor	
	• Foundation work	Feb. 2019	Contractor	
	• Towers erection	Mar. 2020	Contractor	
	• Stringing of wires	June 2021	Contractor	
13	First quarterly internal monitoring report (IMR)	Mar. 2018	FMC/ESIC	
14	First external monitoring report subsequent reports	Mar 2018	FMC/ESIC	
15	Subsequent Semi-annual Reports	Six monthly	FMC/ESIC	
17	Notification of GRM/GRC	Sep. 2017	NTDC/ESIC	
18	Community Complaints Register	Oct. 2017	NTDC/PIU	

19	Central resettlement database including record of payments and management information system	Jan. 2018	ESIC/ FMC	To be continued till the completion of the project.
----	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------------------------------------------------

Figure 8.1: RP Implementaion Schedule

Main Activities	Tentative Date	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Remarks
Establishment of PMU	-	-	-	-	-	-	Already in place
Setting-up the E&SIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	Already in place
Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at field level	-	-	-	-	-	-	Already in place
Establish Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).	Dec. 2017						
Submission of draft RP to ADB	31 Jan 2017						
Updated or final RP	Nov. 2017						
Approval of final RP	Dec. 2017						
Urdu translation and disclosure of RP	Dec. 2017						
Hiring of Project Monitoring Consultants	Dec 2018						
Hiring of External Monitoring Consultants (EMC)	Dec 2018						
Date of procurement-bidding	Sep 2017						
Expected or definite dates of following:							
• Expected date of contract award(expected)	Nov 2017						
• Contractor Mobilization	Dec 2017						
• Commencement of Construction	Dec-2017-Jan 2018						
• Foundation work	Feb. 2019						
• Towers erection	Mar. 2020						
• Stringing of wires	June 2021						
First quarterly internal monitoring report (IMR)	Mar. 2018						
First external monitoring report subsequent reports	Mar 2018						
Notification of GRM/GRC	Sep. 2017						
Community Complaints Register	Oct. 2017						
Central resettlement database including record of payments and management information system	Jan. 2018						

9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

108. All RP preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation and RP administration, will be considered an integral part of project cost. This RP will include a budget section including; i) methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates; ii) unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances; iii) a table showing resettlement budget including administrative costs and contingencies.

9.1 Source of Financing

109. Finances for compensation, allowances, and administration of RP preparation and implementation will be provided by the Government as counterpart funds. Costs for external monitoring tasks can be allocated under the loan. To ensure that sufficient funds are available for LAR tasks, the governments will have to allocate 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in RP plus 5% of contingencies before RP implementation.

110. The EA (NTDC) is responsible for the timely allocation of the funds needed to implement this RP.

111. As per the flow of LAR finances it is noted that the budget for land and crop compensation will be disbursed by NTDC to the District Collector Office which in turn, through the LAC will disburse the compensation to the DPs/ or concerned department/ agency. In case of compensation funds for other assets (structures), restoration works, employment, income loss, etc. will go from NTDC to the PMU which will disburse the funds to the DPs with assistance from the PIU.

9.2 Compensation Methodology

112. Based on the field survey, it was observed that due to the implementation of the proposed sub-project, there will be impact on crops, trees and other assets.

113. To represent the current market rates equivalent to the replacement cost, the requisite data was collected from different departments including agriculture, forest, revenue, horticulture and Directorate of Economics & Marketing. In addition, during the field survey, patwari of concerned area also accompanied the survey team to assist in estimating the current market prices of agricultural commodities.

114. The unit rate of crops and trees by type is given in Table 9.1 and 9.2 respectively.

Table 9.1: Assessment of Value of Crops per Acre

Crops	Area Sown (Acres)	Av. Yield/ Acre (kgs.)	Total Production (40 kgs)	Price(Rs./ 40 kg)	Total Value of Crops of Sample Farms (Rs)	Value of Crop as per Compensation (Rs./ Acre)
Wheat	1749.45	27.5	48,110	1,338	64,370,969	36,795
Basmati Rice	596.41	23.7	14,135	1,382	19,534,455	32,753
Cotton	433.39	17	7,368	728	5,363,587	12,376
Sugarcane	353.87	730	258,322	170	43,914,743	124,100
Vegetables	361.82	90	32,564	1,720	56,009,399	154,800
Fodder	481.10		-	20,000	9,621,968	20,000
Total	3976.02				198,815,121	
Total Value of Crops/ Acre (Rs.)					50,004	

Source: Commodity Prices, Directorate of Agriculture, Economics & Marketing (March, 2017). See annex-9.3

Table 9.2: Price Assessment of Trees**a) Wood Trees**

Wood/ Timber Trees	Size of Girth			
	Upto 2 Feet (Rs./ tree)	Between 2 – 4 feet (Rs./ Tree)	Between 4 – 6 feet (Rs./ Tree)	Between 6 feet and above (Rs./ Tree)
Shisham (<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>)	2,000	5,000	12,000	21,000
Other species (i.e. Eucalyptus, Kikar, Neem)	1,000	2,000	3,500	15,000

Source: Office of the Chief Conservator of Forest.

b) Fruit trees

Sr. No.	Name of Fruit Tree	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th Year	6 th Year	7 th Year	8 th Year	9 th Year	10 th Year and Above
1	Mango Grafted	500	1,800	2,200	3,000	3,500	5,000	6,500	9,000	11,000	13,500
2	Mango Desi	400	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	5,500	8,000	9,000	11,000
3	Ber Grafted	150	250	800	900	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,500
4	Ber Desi	100	150	350	600	1,100	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,200
5	Jaman	400	1,200	1,500	2,000	2,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	6,500	8,000
6	Date Palm	400	800	1,500	2,200	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,500	6,000	6,500
7	Citrus	300	500	700	1,200	1,800	2,200	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
8	Chiku	500	2,000	2,500	300	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	12,000
9	Guava	300	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	5,000	6,000	8,000
10	Papaya	1,000	1,500	1,500							
11	Banana	300	900	1,200	1,500						

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Ayub Agricultural Research Institute (see annex-9.5)

9.3 Resettlement Budget

115. The resettlement budget was estimated keeping in view the sub-project impacts including crops and trees as well as other assistance to the DPs. The total amount of LAR activities computed to be **Rs. 219.80 million (\$ 2.070 M.)** as presented in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3: Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs. M.)	Remarks
A)	Affected Crops					
	a) Tower Installation					
	i). Tower Base	Acres	51.81	50,004	2.59	See annex.9.1 & table 9.1
	ii). Erection	Acres	51.81	50,004	2.59	
	iii). Stringing	Acres	51.81	50,004	2.59	Stringing activity at tower portion
	b) Transmission Line					
	i) Stringing activity	Acres	3,976.02	50,004	198.82	Stringing activity at T/L portion
	<i>Sub Total (A)</i>				206.59	
B)	Affected Trees					
	Fruit Trees	No.	30	-	0.02	See annex 9.2 & table 9.2 (b).
C)	Livelihood Assistance					
D)	Vulnerable allowance to APs (below poverty line and 3 months payment equal to OPL Rs. 15,000/month).	Nos.	5	45,000	0.23	Payment can be made at Rs. 45,000 per vulnerable family
	Allowance to cover 10% ore more of crops lost	Nos.	150	15000	2.25	
E)	External Monitoring Agency	-	-	-	2.50	
	Sub-total (A+B+C+D + E)	-	-	-	211.58	
	Contingencies @ 5%	-	-	-	10.47	
	Total Rs. M.	-	-	-	222.050	
	US\$ in million				2.070	

1 US \$= Rs. 106.2 as of April, 2017

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 General

116. LAR tasks under the sub-project will be subjected to both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PMU. External monitoring will be assigned to an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to be hired by PMU, and approved by ADB. The EMA will be selected among local consultants/ consulting firms.

117. ADB will prepare the terms of reference (TOR) for the EMA before to start the RP implementation.

10.2 Internal Monitoring

118. Internal monitoring will be carried out on quarterly basis by the PMU through E&SIC assisted by the Project Management Consultants (Safeguard Implementaion Specialist). The results will presented in the quarterly project implementation reports and submitted to ADB.

119. The internal monitoring reports include the 'process' and 'output' indicators. This information will be collected directly from the field and reported monthly by PIU to the PMU inorder to assess the progress and results of RP implementation, and to adjust the work plan/ activities in accpordance with the RP requirements as well as implementation schedule.

120. The following will be the specific aspects to be covered under the internal monitoring report.

- a) Consultation with DPs and information disclosure;
- b) Disbursement of comeprdation for the affected items – land, structures, crops, tree and other assests;
- c) Relocation of community structures/ public utilites;
- d) Payments for loss of income;
- e) Land for land compensation (if any);
- f) Income restoration activities;
- g) Status of grievance redressal;

121. The above information will be collected by the Manager (E&SIC) through Assistant Manager (Social Safeguard) and PIU including Assistant Manager (Social Mobilization).

10.3 External Monitoring

122. External monitoring will be carried out on semiannual basis by the External Monitoring Agency to be hired by PMU among the local consultants/ consulting firms.

123. The external monitoring activites will have short and and medium term tasks. The short term tasks will occur in parallel and immediately after the delivery of RP compensation. They will prepare a compliance report which is a condition to start civil works.

124. The medium term task will include the monitoring of the effectiveness of the compensation package.

125. As the number of impacts are limited, so that the external monitoring report at the initial stage of the RP implementation and on its completion will be prepared. However, some additional external monitoring report may be prepared depending upon the requirements of ADB.

126. The proposed indicators for external monitoring tasks include:

- a) Review and validate the internal monitoring reports prepared by PMU (E&SIC);
- b) Status of RP implementation including payment of compensation to the DPs
- c) Review the status of relocation of community structure/ public utilities;
- d) Status of redressal of community complaints and time spent to resolve the community grievances
- e) Carry out the consultations with DPs, officials of project management and other concerned departments to share the feedback/ lessons learnt;
- f) Identify gaps regarding RP implementation and suggest remedial measures; and also develop a corrective action plan
- g) Assess the LAR implementation efficiency, effectiveness, impact and its sustainability.

127. The EMA will also assess the status of project affected vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled/elderly and families below the poverty line.

PHOTOLOG

PICTORIAL PRESENTATION



Photograph No.1: View of 500 kV grid station at Guddu Barrage District Kashmore.



Photograph No.2: View of consultation with local community at District Rajanpur.



Photograph No. 4: View of public consultation with DPs due to 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur--Uch-Sibi TL at District Dera Allah yar



ANNEXES

Annex-1: Subprojects of Tranche 2

Subproject	Status of Safeguards
Subproject 1: 220 kV Mirpur Khas Substation with associated Transmission Lines	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new 220kV Mirpur Khas New S/S with 220/132kV, 2x250 MVA transformers with allied equipment and accessories. • Extension of two line bays at 220 kV Hala Road S/S • 220 kV D/C T/L looping in/out of Hala Road - Jamshoro 220kV T/L at Mirpur Khas New S/S (70 km) • 220 kV D/C T/L looping in/out of Jamshoro – T.M. Khan Road 220 kV D/C T/L at Hala Road (10 km) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 50 acres of private agriculture land (owned by 11 land owners) will be permanently acquired for SS. while the TL component will temporarily affect 988 acres of farm land owned by 102 DPs. • Draft LARP of IR category B prepared/reviewed in June 2017. • The draft LARP will be updated by NTDC based on the final design of subproject by turn-key contractor, expected in Q4 of 2017.
Subproject 2: D.I. Khan-Zhob Substation and 220 kV Transmission Line	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 220 kV D/C T/L from D.I. Khan to Zhob S/S. (220 km). • 220kV Zhob substation consisting of two 220 kV transformer bays for 220/132kV, 2x160 MVA transformers, two 220 kV line bays and six 132 kV line bays along with allied equipment and accessories. • Extension of two line bays at 220 kV D.I Khan S/S 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 50 acres of private agriculture land (owned by 5 land owners) will be permanently acquired for SS. while the TL component will temporarily affect an estimated 1668.7 acres of farm land owned 505 DPs. • Draft LARP of IR category B prepared/reviewed in June 2017, which will be updated by NTDC based on the final design of subproject by turn-key contractor, expected in Q4 of 2017.
Subproject 3: Construction of New 220 kV Guddu- Shikarpur-Uch-Sibbi Transmission Line	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 220kV S/C T/L Guddu to Interconnection point of 220kV Shikarpur (150 km) • 220kV S/C T/L Shikarpur Interconnection point to Uch power plant (100 km) • 220kV S/C T/L Uch Power Plant to 220kV Sibbi Substation (110 km) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent land acquisition no involved. • TL is expected to temporarily affect an estimated 4447.9 acres of land (4027.8 acres of which is cultivated while remaining ~420 acres is barren). • A draft RP of IR category C has been prepared/reviewed in June 2017, which will be updated based on the TL route to be finalized by turn-key contractor, expected in 4th Q of 2017
Subproject 4: Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Revenue Metering System (RMS)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of a dispatch center at NPCC with updated hardware/software • Expansion of fiber optic backbone and backup microwave system • Renovation of an additional backup control center at Jamshoro • Completion of SCADA Phase 2 • Connection of all Common Delivery Points to the SCADA System • Installation of Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) interfacing with SCADA System 	No LAR impacts involved. A DDR of IR category C has been prepared.

D/C =double circuit, km = kilometer, kV = kilovolt, MVA = megavolt-ampere, MVAR = megavolt-ampere reactive, MW = megawatt, RMS = revenue metering system, SCADA = supervisory control and data acquisition, S/C = single circuit, S/S = substation, T/L = transmission line.

Annex 3.1: List of Land Owners and Affected Cropped Area of Proposed T/L

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

Sr. No.	ID	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Caste	District	Land Use Category	Total Land Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (acres)	Ownership Status	Total Family Members (Nos.)	Male (Nos.)	Female (Nos.)	Children <10 yrs. (Nos.)	Main Occupation
220 kV Guddu to Interconnection point of 220 kV Shikarpur (150 km)														
1	1	Mr. Shaban	Haider Ali	Dhomki	Kashmore	Agri.	45	13.6	Owner	4	2	2	0	Farming
2	2	Mr. M.Yousaf	Haider Ali	Dhomki	Kashmore	Agri.	25	12.24	Owner	6	3	2	1	Farming
3	3	Mr. Niaz Ahmed	Haji Wahid	Dhomki	Kashmore	Agri.	35	9.09	Owner	16	5	10	1	Farming
4	4	Mr. Eiden	Shahzado	Jakhrani	Kashmore	Agri.	25	8.48	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
5	5	Mr. Wilayat Jakhrani	Lala Khan Jakharani	Jakhrani	Kashmore	Agri.	20	0.6	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
6	6	Lala Khan Jakharani	Muhammad Ali	Jakhrani	Kashmore	Agri.	20	10	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
7	7	Mr. Eisa	Kalati	Jakhrani	Kashmore	Agri.	26	12	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
8	8	Mr. Malhar	Jewella	Jakhrani	Kashmore	Agri.	40	12.95	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
9	9	Mr. Ghulam Rasool	Malhar	Jakhrani	Kashmore	Agri.	50	34.83	Owner	9	5	2	2	Farming
10	10	Mr. Shan Mohammad	Sajawal	Jakhrani	Kashmore	Agri.	20	11.1	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
11	11	Mr. Shabbir Khan	Hati Khan	Mezari	Kashmore	Agri.	15	14.13	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
12	12	Mr. Baugal	Baloo	Mezari	Kashmore	Agri.	25	8.64	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
13	13	Mr. Nazir Ahmed	Bangal	Mezari	Kashmore	Agri.	15	12.5	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
14	14	Khan Baig	Saloo Khan	Mezari	Kashmore	Agri.	15	11.5	Owner	8	3	3	2	Farming
15	15	Haji Peer Bakash	Shah Bingal	Mezari	Rajanpur	Agri.	10	8.5	Owner	6	2	2	2	Farming
16	16	Mr. Qadir Dad	Abdul Rasool	Dashti	Rajanpur	Agri.	25	18.3	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
17	17	Mr. Sattar	Minen Bakash	Dashti	Rajanpur	Agri.	15	12.5	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
18	18	Sher Mohammad	Ghulam Ali	Dashti	Rajanpur	Agri.	15	12.6	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
19	19	Ali	Gulam Ali	Dashti	Rajanpur	Agri.	20	18.5	Owner	9	3	3	3	Farming
20	20	Mr. Ghulam Muhammad	Ghulam Nabi	Somoro	Rajanpur	Agri.	25	11.5	Owner	6	2	2	2	Farming
21	21	Mr. Ghulam Akbar	Ghulam Nabi	Somoro	Rajanpur	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
22	22	Mr. Habib Ullah	Abdul Hakim	Somoro	Rajanpur	Agri.	30	11	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
23	23	Mr. Barkat Ullah	M. Hassan	Somoro	Rajanpur	Agri.	35	10.5	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
24	24	Mr. Shameer	Atta Muhammad	Somoro	Rajanpur	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	6	2	2	2	Farming
25	25	Mr. Niazi Bakhsh	Faqir Bakhsh	Somoro	Rajanpur	Agri.	25	11.5	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
26	26	Mr. Raman	Murad Bakhsh	Mazari	Rajanpur	Agri.	20	10.2	Owner	6	2	2	2	Farming
27	27	Mr. Noor Khan	Salaman	Mazari	Rajanpur	Agri.	25	10.5	Owner	10	4	4	2	Farming
28	28	Mr Noor Ahmad	Raju	Mazari	Rajanpur	Agri.	15	11.25	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
29	29	Mr. M. Bakhsh	Wali Muhammad	Mazari	Rajanpur	Agri.	18	12.25	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
30	30	Mr M. Ismail	Wali Muhammad	Mazari	Rajanpur	Agri.	20	11	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
31	31	Mr. Shameer	Murad Bakhsh	Mazari	Rajanpur	Agri.	18	12.5	Owner	7	2	2	3	Farming
32	32	Mr. Allah Ditta	Muhammad	Mazari	Rajanpur	Agri.	19	12.5	Owner	8	3	3	2	Farming
33	33	Khan Muhammad	Meer Khan	Mazari	Rajanpur	Agri.	25	11.23	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
34	34	Mr. Jawar	Sabzal	Mazari	Rajanpur	Agri.	18	12.58	Owner	7	2	2	3	Farming
35	35	Mr. Ramzan	Bannu	Mazari	Rajanpur	Agri.	15	10.5	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
36	36	Mr. Gulzaar	Allah Rakha	Mazari	Rajanpur	Agri.	18	12.5	Owner	6	3	2	1	Farming
37	37	Mr. Noor Muhammad	M. Bakhsh	Mazari	Rajanpur	Agri.	12	11.5	Owner	8	3	2	3	Farming

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

38	38	Mr. Pollat	Choud Baig	Mazari	Rajanpur	Agri.	15	10.2	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
39	39	Mr. M. Siddique	Yar Muhammad	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	15	10.5	Owner	7	4	2	1	Farming
40	40	Mr. Jalib	M. Baig	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	18	11.25	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
41	41	Mr. Faiz Muhammad	M. Usman	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	15	12.25	Owner	8	3	2	3	Farming
42	42	Mr. Eiden	Nabi Bakhsh	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	20	11	Owner	5	2	2	1	Farming
43	43	Mr. Shamir	M. Ratta	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	15	12.5	Owner	8	2	3	3	Farming
44	44	Ch. Liaqat	Karamat Ali	Jat	Shikarpur	Agri.	15	12.5	Owner	8	2	3	3	Farming
45	45	Ch. Maqsood	M. Azizi	Arain	Shikarpur	Agri.	25	11.23	Owner	8	2	3	3	Farming
46	46	Mr. Naseer Ahmad	Ghulam Muhammad	Bhatti	Shikarpur	Agri.	20	12.58	Owner	9	3	3	3	Farming
47	47	Mian Moeen	M. Azizi	Arain	Shikarpur	Agri.	15	10.5	Owner	5	2	2	1	Farming
48	48	Syed Shah Durani	Anwar Shah	Syed	Shikarpur	Agri.	20	12.5	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
49	49	Mr. Mumtaz Hussain	Manzoor Shah	Kharal	Shikarpur	Agri.	25	11.5	Owner	5	2	2	1	Farming
50	50	Mr. Hussain Bakhsh	Allah Jawaya	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	20	10.2	Owner	10	4	4	2	Farming
51	51	Hakim Khan	Late Shah Baig	Naghani	Shikarpur	Agri.	25	10.5	Owner	11	3	5	3	Farming
52	52	Haji Abdul Razzaq	Kalo Khan	Naghani	Shikarpur	Agri.	12	11.25	Owner	8	2	3	3	Farming
53	53	Azad Dashti	Abdul Ghani	Solangi	Shikarpur	Agri.	15	12.25	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
54	54	Aqeel Deen	Imdad Ali	Dashti	Shikarpur	Agri.	15	11	Owner	18	6	9	3	Farming
55	55	Shafi Muhammad	Jan Muhammad	Gholota	Shikarpur	Agri.	15	12.5	Owner	9	3	2	4	Farming
56	56	Allah Yaar	Yaar Din	Dashti	Shikarpur	Agri.	18	12.5	Owner	9	3	2	4	Farming
57	57	Syed Talib Hussain			Shikarpur	Agri.	35	11.56	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
58	58	Syed Tayyab Shah	Ishaq Shah	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	20	11.1	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
59	59	Mr. Abdul Khaliq	Din M.	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	18	10.2	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
60	60	Mr. M. Muzammil	Habib ur Rehman	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	19	10.5	Owner	6	2	2	2	Farming
61	61	Syed Attar Shah	M. Ishaq Shah	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	15	11.25	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
62	62	Mr. M. Badal	Kheya Shar	Jat	Shikarpur	Agri.	25	12.25	Owner	6	2	2	2	Farming
63	63	Mr. M. Anees	M. Younas	Arain	Shikarpur	Agri.	19	11	Owner	10	4	4	2	Farming
64	64	Mr. Qadir Bakhsh	M. Yousaf	Bhatti	Shikarpur	Agri.	18	12.5	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
65	65	Mr. Hadayat Ullah	Maya Khan	Arain	Shikarpur	Agri.	17	12.5	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
66	66	Mr. Altaf Hussain	Ahmad Din	Syed	Shikarpur	Agri.	19.5	10.7	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
67	67	Mr. Ameer	M. Khadim	Kharal	Shikarpur	Agri.	20.2	11	Owner	7	2	2	3	Farming
68	68	Mr. Abdul Rasheed	M. Shafi	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	15	11.75	Owner	8	3	3	2	Farming
69	69	Rana Habib	Farrukh Din	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	25	12.75	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
70	70	Mr. Ghulam Ishaq	M. Bakhsh	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	20	11.5	Owner	7	2	2	3	Farming
71	71	Mr. M. Idrees	Arbab Ali	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	20	13	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
72	72	Mr. M. Bakht	M. Selah	Jat	Shikarpur	Agri.	25	13	Owner	6	3	2	1	Farming
73	73	Mr. Rehmat Ullah	Murad Ali	Arain	Shikarpur	Agri.	18	11.2	Owner	8	3	2	3	Farming
74	74	Mr. M. Asghar Ali	M. Idrees	Bhatti	Shikarpur	Agri.	25	11.5	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
75	75	Mr. Yasin Ahmad	Bashir M.	Arain	Shikarpur	Agri.	19	12.25	Owner	7	4	2	1	Farming
76	76	Mr. M. Imdad	M. Barkat	Syed	Shikarpur	Agri.	18	13.25	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
77	77	Mr. M. Nawaz	M. Musa	Kharal	Shikarpur	Agri.	25	12	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
78	78	Mr. Ata M.	M. Azeem	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	24	13.5	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
79	79	Mr. Ali Shar	M. Burro	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	23	13.5	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
80	80	Mr. Abdul Rahim	Shafi M.	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	19	11.7	Owner	6	2	2	2	Farming

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

81	81	Mr. Shamas ud Din	Sada Din	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	18	12	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
82	82	Mr. Lal Khan	Ali Gul	Naghani	Shikarpur	Agri.	15.25	10.5	Owner	10	4	3	3	Farming
83	83	Haji Belaa	Muhammad	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	18.25	11.25	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
84	84	Haji Mehran	Bakhsh Ali	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	35.25	12.25	Owner	11	4	3	4	Farming
85	85	Meeh Hazoor	Awaous Bakhsh	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	20.25	11	Owner	11	5	3	3	Farming
86	86	Haji Rahim Bakhsh	Bakhsh Ali	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	18.25	12.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
87	87	Mr. Mirza	Meer Khan	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	19.25	12.5	Owner	11	5	3	3	Farming
88	88	Gul Muhammad	Allah Ditta	Arain	Shikarpur	Agri.	15.25	11.23	Owner	11	4	3	4	Farming
89	89	Mr. Hamid	M. Khadim	Bannu	Shikarpur	Agri.	25.25	12.58	Owner	8	3	3	2	Farming
90	90	Mr. Moob Ali	Hotum	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	19.25	10.5	Owner	11	3	4	4	Farming
91	91	Abdul Aziz	Sabz Ali	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	18.25	12.5	Owner	11	3	4	4	Farming
92	92	Mr. M. Saddique	Gulsan	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	17.25	11.5	Owner	11	3	4	4	Farming
93	93	Mr. M. Rasheed	Tawakal Ali	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	19.75	10.2	Owner	12	4	4	4	Farming
94	94	Mr. Azeem Ullah	M. Wazir	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	20.45	10.5	Owner	8	3	3	2	Farming
95	95	Mr. Ghulam Rasool	-	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	15.25	11.25	Owner	10	4	3	3	Farming
96	96	Mr. Bakku	Noor Din	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	25.25	12.25	Owner	8	3	3	2	Farming
97	97	Mr. Naveed	Sab Ali	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	20.25	11	Owner	13	5	5	3	Farming
98	98	Dr. Shah Murad	Gohe	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	14	4	6	4	Farming
99	99	Maachi	-	Maachi	Shikarpur	Agri.	25.25	12.5	Owner	11	3	4	4	Farming
100	100	Sher Ali Khan	Sher Baz	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	18.25	11.23	Owner	10	3	4	3	Farming
101	101	Sardar Sherko Mazari	Sher Baz	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	25.25	12.58	Owner	21	7	10	4	Farming
102	102	Sardar Rifaqat	-	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	19.25	10.5	Owner	12	4	3	5	Farming
103	103	Sardar Rafique	-	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	18.25	10.5	Owner	12	4	3	5	Farming
104	104	Sardar Rahim Yar Khan	-	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	25.25	10.6	Owner	12	5	4	3	Farming
105	105	Mr. Samard Bala Chani	-	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	24.25	10.7	Owner	10	3	4	3	Farming
106	106	Mr. Ghulam Hussain	-		Shikarpur	Agri.	23.25	10.8	Owner	12	4	5	3	Farming
107	107	Sardar Atif	Haji Liaqat	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	19.25	10.9	Owner	9	3	3	3	Farming
108	108	Mr. Abdul Karim	Sajid karim	Mazari	Shikarpur	Agri.	18.25	11	Owner	12	4	5	3	Farming
109	109	Sardar Haji Mushtaba	Sardar M. Afzal	Derashak	Shikarpur	Agri.	15.5	11.1	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
110	110	Mr. Ghulam Hashim	Azam Basha	Dhoba	Shikarpur	Agri.	18.5	11.2	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
111	111	Sardar G.Hassan	Jan Muhammad	Dhoba	Shikarpur	Agri.	35.5	11.3	Owner	6	2	2	2	Farming
112	112	Mr. Khatak	Khatak		Shikarpur	Agri.	20.5	11.4	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
113	113	Mr. Zubair Farooq	-	Khakani	Shikarpur	Agri.	18.5	11.5	Owner	6	2	2	2	Farming
114	114	Mr. Ayub Boladi	-		Shikarpur	Agri.	19.5	11.6	Owner	10	4	4	2	Farming
115	115	Malik Abid	-	Malik	Shikarpur	Agri.	15.5	11.7	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
116	116	Haji Habib ur Rehman	Haji Muhammad	Derashak	Shikarpur	Agri.	25.5	11.8	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
117	117	Haji Atta Muhammad	Umar Din	Kambo	Shikarpur	Agri.	19.5	11.9	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
118	118	Mr. Zubair Khan	M. Din	Kambo	Shikarpur	Agri.	18.5	12	Owner	7	2	2	3	Farming
119	119	Mr. Nadeem	M. Wahab	Rana	Shikarpur	Agri.	17.5	12.1	Owner	8	3	3	2	Farming
120	120	Mr. Saif Ullah	Khalifa	Khalifa	Shikarpur	Agri.	20	12.2	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
121	121	Rana Tasawar	Rana	Rana	Shikarpur	Agri.	20.7	12.3	Owner	7	2	2	3	Farming

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

122	122	Mr. Khalid Bhai	M. Akram	Arain	Shikarpur	Agri.	15.5	12.4	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
123	123	Mr. Qasim Khan	M. Khan	Dhal	Shikarpur	Agri.	25.5	12.5	Owner	6	3	2	1	Farming
124	124	Mr. Sikari	-	-	Shikarpur	Agri.	20.5	12.6	Owner	8	3	2	3	Farming
125	125	Mr. Allah Bakhsh	Maachi	Maachi	Shikarpur	Agri.	30	12.7	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
126	126	Mr. Mustafa	Mr. Ghulam Bakhsh	Arain	Shikarpur	Agri.	25.5	12.8	Owner	7	4	2	1	Farming
127	127	Mr. M. Aslam Foji	M. Rafique	Arain	Shikarpur	Agri.	18.5	12.9	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
128	128	Mr. Sarfaraz	Muhammad	Jat	Shikarpur	Agri.	25.5	13	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
129	129	Lutaf Kahn	Khan Muhammad	Khan	Shikarpur	Agri.	19.5	13.1	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
130	130	Mr. Anwar Gill	Gill	Dhaba	Shikarpur	Agri.	18.5	13.2	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
131	131	Dr. Abdul Khaliq	M. Sadiq	Rana	Shikarpur	Agri.	25.5	14.65	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
132	132	Mr. Riaz	Ali Muhammad	Sial	Shikarpur	Agri.	24.5	13.5	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
133	133	Mr. Liaqat Mahjar	M. Iqbal	Mahjar	Shikarpur	Agri.	23.5	14.5	Owner	6	2	2	2	Farming
134	134	Mr. Abdul Razzaq	Syed M. Shah	Syed	Shikarpur	Agri.	19.5	14.6	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
135	135	Mr. M. Iqbal	Liaqat Ali	Derashak	Shikarpur	Agri.	18.5	14.7	Owner	6	2	2	2	Farming
136	136	Mr. Ghulam Ali	M. Sial	Sial	Shikarpur	Agri.	15.75	14.8	Owner	10	4	4	2	Farming
137	137	Allah Bachaya	Qasai	Qasai	Shikarpur	Agri.	18.75	14.9	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
138	138	Mr. Faiz Muhammad	-	Derashak	Shikarpur	Agri.	35.75	15.6	Owner	7	2	3	2	Farming
139	139	Haji Ajmal	Allah Bakhsh	Kambo	Shikarpur	Agri.	20.75	16.5	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
140	140	Mr. Nazim ud Din	-	Derashak	Shikarpur	Agri.	20.5	17.5	Owner	7	2	2	3	Farming
141	141	Haji Ghazi	-	Kambo	Shikarpur	Agri.	21.5	17.6	Owner	8	3	3	2	Farming
142	142	Haji Ashraf	Haji Khuda Bakhsh	Jat	Shikarpur	Agri.	25.5	17.7	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
143	143	Gul Muhammad	Ghulam Nabi	Derashak	Shikarpur	Agri.	25.75	20.73	Owner	7	2	2	3	Farming
144	144	Mr. Habib	Fateh Muhammad	Derashak	Shikarpur	Agri.	25	20.83	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
145	145	Mr. Ghulam Qadir	Allah Bakhsh	Derashak	Shikarpur	Agri.	22.5	20.93	Owner	6	3	2	1	Farming
146	146	Mr. Abdul Ghafoor	Sardar Khan	Derashak	Shikarpur	Agri.	25	21.03	Owner	8	3	2	3	Farming
147	147	Mr. Shakeel	Allah Ditta	Lakhay	Shikarpur	Agri.	30	21.13	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
148	148	Mr. Ismail	Ameer Bakhsh	Lakhay	Shikarpur	Agri.	25.5	21.23	Owner	7	4	2	1	Farming
							Total	1853.29						
220 kV Shikarpur Interconnection point to Uch Power Plant (100 km)														
149	1	Ameer Bakhsh Jidani	-	Dhandala	Shikarpur	Agri.	125	25	Owner	15	8	7	-	Farming
150	2	Shah Nawaz Pathan	-	Pathan	Shikarpur	Agri.	135	30	Owner	84	84	-	-	Farming
151	3	Shameer Jidani	Gila Khan	Jidani	Shikarpur	Agri.	38	35	Owner	15	9	6	-	Farming
152	4	Faiz Muhammad	Gila Khan	Jidani	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
153	5	Shah Bakhsh Member	Gila Khan	Jidani	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	14.5	Owner	6	3	3	-	Farming
154	6	Gaman Jidani	Gora Khan	Jidani	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	5.5	Owner	12	8	4	-	Farming
155	7	Soha Jidani	Late Bakhshi Alah	Jidani	Jacobabad	Agri.	20	15.50	Owner	15	10	5	-	-
156	8	Faqira Jidani	Ghous Kahn	Jidani	Jacobabad	Agri.	20	10.50	Owner	10	8	2	-	-
157	9	Sardar Ghulam Qadir	Menthod	Sardar	Jacobabad	Agri.	250	85.45	Owner	6	3	3	-	Farming
158	10	Mr. Bharham	Bazoo	Lund	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	8	5	3	-	Farming
159	11	Mr. Ghulam Sarwand	Rasool Bakhsh	Sikani	Jacobabad	Agri.	21	15.5	Owner	10	6	4	-	Farming
160	12	Mr. Hafeez	Ghulam Sarwar	Sikani	Jacobabad	Agri.	10	2	Owner	12	9	3	-	Farming
161	13	Mr. Iftikhar Sahi	Mana Khan	Sikani	Jacobabad	Agri.	12	8.5	Owner	10	7	3	-	Farming
162	14	Raj Muhammad Khan	Nawab Khan Pathan	Pathan	Jacobabad	Agri.	20	10	Owner	12	6	4	2	Business

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

163	15	Mr. Jaffar khan	-	Khan	Jacobabad	Agri.	32	18.5	Owner	10	6	3	1	Farming
164	16	Mr. Maqsood Khan	-	Khan	Jacobabad	Agri.	30	10	Owner	10	6	2	2	Farming
165	17	Mr. Lund	-	Lund	Jacobabad	Agri.	50	19.5	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming
166	18	Mr. Khosa	-	Khosa	Jacobabad	Agri.	125	25.5	Owner	8	3	3	2	Farming
167	19	Haji Mushtaq Ahmad	Karam Khan	Khosa	Jacobabad	Agri.	100	18.5	Owner	9	6	3	-	Farming
168	20	Mr. Asghar Lund	Aman Bakhsh	Lund	Jacobabad	Agri.	20	5	Owner	10	7	3	-	Farming
169	21	Mr. Ghulam Akbar	Khuda Bakhsh	Lund	Jacobabad	Agri.	20	12.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
170	22	Rasool Bakhsh	Haji	Lund	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	9	6	3	-	Farming
171	23	Hafiz Dost Muhammad	-	Lund	Jacobabad	Agri.	10	5	Owner	8	6	2	-	Farming
172	24	Mr. Ghulam Rasool	Magla Khan	Lund	Jacobabad	Agri.	12	10.5	Owner	10	7	3	-	Farming
173	25	Mr. Qatub Din	Khan Mhuammad	Lund	Jacobabad	Agri.	10	2	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
174	26	Mr. Ghulam Sarwar	Nabi Bakhsh	Lund	Jacobabad	Agri.	35	12.5	Owner	7	4	2	1	Farming
175	27	Shaukat Ali	Mantha	Khoso	Jacobabad	Agri.	20	15.6	Owner	9	5	4	0	Farming
176	28	Arbab Jamali	Allah Bakhsh	Jamali	Jacobabad	Agri.	50	25.5	Owner	8	6	2	0	Farming
177	29	Mr. Ashiq Ali	Niaz M.	Khoso	Jacobabad	Agri.	20	8	Owner	10	5	4	1	Farming
178	30	Nawab Khoso	Ali Bakhsh	Khoso	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	5	1	1	3	Farming
179	31	Syed Zahir Shah	Shahzad Shah	Shah	Jacobabad	Agri.	32	15.5	Owner	7	4	3	0	Farming
180	32	Mr. Akbar Detho	Misri	Detho	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
181	33	Mr. Jameel Detho	Gul Zameer	Detho	Jacobabad	Agri.	20	10.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
182	34	Mr. Naseer Detho	M. Ismail	Detho	Jacobabad	Agri.	35	18.5	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming
183	35	Mr. M. Hashim	Ali M.	Detho	Jacobabad	Agri.	45	18.5	Owner	9	6	2	1	Farming
184	36	Mr. Abdul Ghani	M. Majeed	Detho	Jacobabad	Agri.	50	25.5	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
185	37	Gul M. Shah	Pinjal Shah	Syed	Jacobabad	Agri.	10	2	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming
186	38	Mr. Abdullah	Haji Ahmad	Detho	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming
187	39	Bachal Detho	M. Ismail	Detho	Jacobabad	Agri.	75	25	Owner	15	7	5	3	Farming
188	40	Mr. Zulfaqar Jamot	M. Ali Shah	Shah	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	11	5	5	1	Farming
189	41	Haji Liaqat	Eiden	Memon	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	8	4	4	0	Farming
190	42	Shahabuddin Shah	-	Shah	Jacobabad	Agri.	10	4	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
191	43	Mehboob Shah	Zainabuddin	Syed	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	14.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
192	44	Mr. Jalal Shah	Syed Ali Sher Shah	Syed	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	0	0	0	0	Farming
193	45	Syed Khuddan Shah	Syed Ali Sher Shah	Syed	Jacobabad	Agri.	20	10	Owner	0	0	0	0	Farming
194	46	Mr. Jalal Shah	Syed Ali Sher Shah	Syed	Jacobabad	Agri.	30	10.5	Owner	9	5	4	0	Farming
195	47	Khuda Bushkh Sonaro	Nazeer M.	Khoso	Jacobabad	Agri.	10	7	Owner	16	8	8	0	Farming
196	48	Mr. Ijaz Samo	-	Khoso	Jacobabad	Agri.	17	12.53	Owner	11	6	3	2	Farming
197	49	Mr. Ashraf Ali Khushk	M. Ibrahim	Khushk	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	10	6	4	0	Farming
198	50	Shahjan Samo	Haji Ali	Khushk	Jacobabad	Agri.	10	6	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
199	51	Haji Farooq	Haji Amin	Samo	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	10	Owner	8	4	3	1	Farming
200	52	Mr. Altaf Hussain Jonejo	Mumtaz Jonejo	Jonejo	Jacobabad	Agri.	15	8	Owner	10	6	4	0	Farming
201	53	Mr. Javed Akhundzada	Ghulam M.	Akhundzada	Jacobabad	Agri.	50	20.5	Owner	8	3	3	2	Farming

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

202	54	Mr. Nazar Khoso	Mazhar Khoso	Khoso	Jacobabad	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	6	4	2	0	Farming
203	55	Ali Asghar Khoso	Dhino Bakhsh	Khoso	Jacobabad	Agri.	10	8.5	Owner	7	3	2	2	Farming
204	56	Mr. Dodo Khoso	Korha	Khoso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	12	8.5	Owner	7	4	3	0	Farming
205	57	Mr. Ghulam Rasool	M. Hassan	Khoso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	2	1	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
206	58	Mr. M. Rahim	M. piral	Khoso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	50	12.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
207	59	Mr. Manthar Ali	Mr. Muhammad Sachal	Pathan Sheikh	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	10	8	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming
208	60	Mr. Muhammad Sharif	Mr. Badhur Khan	Khan Mangal	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	2	1	Owner	9	6	2	1	Farming
209	61	Mr. M. Ramzan	Mr. Muhammad Sharif	-	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	75	20.5	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
210	62	Mr. Nizam ul din	Mr. Pathan Khan	-	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	25	12.6	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming
211	63	Mr. Muhammad Saleh	Mr. Ali Murad Lashari	-	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	8	6.5	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming
212	64	Mr. Ghulam Rasool	Mr. Muhammad Chhuttal	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	10	8.5	Owner	15	7	5	3	Farming
213	65	Mr. Muhammad Panjal	Mr. Arbab Khan	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	11	5	5	1	Farming
214	66	Mr. Muhammad Panjal	Mr. Arbab Khan	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	25	11.5	Owner	8	4	4	0	Farming
215	67	Mr. Wazir Ahmad	Mr. Abdul	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	12.5	8.5	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
216	68	Mr. Muhammad Ayoub	Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	5	2.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
217	69	Mr. Muhammad Ashraf	Mr. Shafi Muhammad	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	10	8.4	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming
218	70	Mr. Hakim Ali	Mr. Karim Bakhsh	Mahar	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	17	12.5	Owner	7	4	3	0	Farming
219	71	Mr. Nazir Ahmad	Mr. Abdul Khaliqul	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	5	4.2	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
220	72	Mr. Khan Muhammad	Mr. Gamman Khan	Lashari	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	10	8.4	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
221	73	Mr. Abbas Ali	Mr. Woor Muhammad	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming
222	74	Mr. Nawab Khan	Mr. Muhammad Khan	Khosa	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	25	10.5	Owner	9	6	2	1	Farming
223	75	Ms. Zuhran	D/o Faqir Muhammad	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	8	6.5	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
224	76	Mr. Sawaj Abbas	Mr. Lmam Bakhsh	Mahar	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	10	8.5	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming
225	77	Mr. Ali Dost	Mr. Wadho Khan	Lahra Bloach	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming
226	78	Mr. Gil Sher	Mr. Abdullah	Chohan	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	25	10.5	Owner	15	7	5	3	Farming
227	79	Mr. Zulfiqar Ali	Mr. Nawaz	Luhar	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	20	12.5	Owner	11	5	5	1	Farming
228	80	Mr. Piral & Pir Bakhsh	Haji Abdullah	-	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	5	2.5	Owner	8	4	4	0	Farming
229	81	Mr. Ali Murad	Mr. Shahbazi	Malik	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	10	5.6	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
230	82	Mr. Ghulam Rasool	Mr. Muhammad Qamar	Chohan	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	17	12.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
231	83	Mr. Umed Ali	Mr. Dilawar Khan	Kalhoru	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	5	2.3	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming
232	84	Mr. Sajjad Ahmad	Mr. Muhammad	Kalhoru	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	10	5.5	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
233	85	Mr. Tafique Ahmad	Mr. Waryad	-	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	25	12.5	Owner	13	5	4	4	Farming
234	86	Mr. Abdullah	Haji Ali Muhammad	-	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	18	14.5	Owner	16	8	5	3	Farming
235	87	Mr. Muhammad Murad	Mr. Piral	-	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	19.5	13.5	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming
236	88	Mr. Aziz Ullah	Mola Dad	Barani	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	16	12.5	Owner	7	4	3	0	Farming
237	89	Mr. Abdul Majeed	Mola Dad	Barani	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	16	10.5	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
238	90	Mr. Saif Ullah	M. Khan	Jamali	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	32	15.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
239	91	Mr. Abdul Ghaffar	Ghulam Nabi	Bangan	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	32	18.5	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

240	92	Mr. M. Yaqoob	Mullah Solara	Barani	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	8	1.5	Owner	9	6	2	1	Farming
241	93	Shah Nawaz	Gul Sher	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	7	2	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
242	94	Mr. Jewan Khan	Poven Khan	Barani	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	16	12.5	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming
243	95	Mr. Ahmad Bakhsh	Mangla Dad	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	8	2	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming
244	96	Mr. Abdul Ghaffar	Jewan Khan	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	9	2	Owner	15	7	5	3	Farming
245	97	Mr. M. Bakhsh	Aman Ullah Khan	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	11	8.5	Owner	11	5	5	1	Farming
246	98	Peer Bakhsh	M. Bakhsh	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	6	1	Owner	15	5	6	4	Farming
247	99	Mr. Nabi Bakhsh	M. Bakhsh	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	5	2	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming
248	100	Mr. Abdul Ghani	M. Moosa	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	3.5	1	Owner	7	4	3	0	Farming
249	101	Meer Muhammad	Ali Muhammad	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	5	2	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
250	102	Mr. M. Yousaf	Noor Muhammad	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	15	5.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
251	103	Mr. Qurban	M. Mubarak	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	7	2	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming
252	104	Mr. Ghulam Haider	M. Murad Koso	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	9	3	Owner	9	6	2	1	Farming
253	105	Haji Buddor	Haji M. Rak	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	25	9.55	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
254	106	Mr. Ghulam Hussian	Allah Rakha	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	16	12.9	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming
255	107	Mr. Ghulam Rabbani	Sher Muhammad	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	6	1	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming
256	108	Ali Muhammad	Haji Abdullah	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	9	3	Owner	15	7	5	3	Farming
257	109	Gul Sher	D/o Faqir Muhammad	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	6	1	Owner	11	5	5	1	Farming
258	110	M. Bakhsh	Fazal Khan	Khan	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	15	5.5	Owner	10	4	4	2	Farming
							Total	1235.53						
Uch Power Plant to 220 kV Sibi Substation (110 km)														
259	1	Mr. Sher M.	Hafiz Saffar Khan	Rind	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	48	12	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
260	2	Mr. Ghulam Hussain	M. Jameel Rind	Rind	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	160	22	Owner	13	6	4	3	Farming
261	3	Mr. Imran Bugti	M. Mustafa	Bugti	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	64	7	Owner	15	5	6	4	Farming
262	4	Haji Noroz Khan	Gul M.	Marri	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	2500	18	Owner	12	5	5	2	Farming
263	5	Mr. Sidiq Bangulzai	M. Tariq	Bangul	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	2560	18	Owner	11	6	3	2	Farming
264	6	Mr. Allah Dad	Wali Muhammad	Solangi	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	25	5	Owner	16	2	7	7	Farming
265	7	Mr. Kora Khan	Mero Khan	Kolora	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	25	5	Owner	9	3	4	2	Farming
266	8	Haji Ayub	M. Noor	Mengal	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	30	6	Owner	16	6	6	4	Farming
267	9	Mr. M. Yaqoob	Ghulam Nabi	Mengal	Dera Allah Yar	Agri.	24	4.5	Owner	12	5	4	3	Farming
268	10	Haji Ehali Bakhsh	Haji Abdul Khaliq	Mengal	Naseerabad	Agri.	136	22	Owner	16	7	5	4	Farming
269	11	Haji Ameer Bakhsh	Haji Rasool Bakhsh	Mengal	Naseerabad	Agri.	24	7	Owner	9	4	4	1	Farming
270	12	Mr. Badar Rind	Zaffer Rind	Rind	Naseerabad	Agri.	24	7	Owner	12	5	5	2	Farming
271	13	Mr. Umar Khan Pirkani	Noor Khan	PirKani	Naseerabad	Agri.	80	22	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
272	14	Mr. Rasool Bakhsh	Ehali Bakhsh	Domki	Naseerabad	Agri.	60	10	Owner	18	6	6	6	Farming
273	15	Mr. Baktiyar Sumalani	Yar M.	Sumalani	Naseerabad	Agri.	24	7	Owner	10	6	4	0	Farming
274	16	Mr. Rehmat Ullah	Janu Khan	Lehri	Naseerabad	Agri.	8	2	Owner	14	6	5	3	Farming
275	17	Mr. Yar M.	Mittal Khan Badini	Badini	Naseerabad	Agri.	168	25	Owner	12	5	4	3	Farming
276	18	Sardar Khan	Raza Khan	Koso	Naseerabad	Agri.	120	16	Owner	11	4	6	1	Farming
277	19	Hadi Bakhsh	M. Siddique	Rind	Naseerabad	Agri.	128	24	Owner	16	6	6	4	Farming
278	20	Mr. Dur M. Rind	Juma Khan	Rind	Naseerabad	Agri.	116	17	Owner	12	6	4	2	Farming
279	21	Wali Muhammad	Haii Ayub	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	50	10	Owner	9	4	3	2	-

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

280	22	Sher Muhammad	Haji Buddor	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	55	20	Owner	10	5	3	2	-
281	23	Raza Khan	Haji Ehali Bakhsh	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	105	12.5	Owner	9	5	3	1	-
282	24	Poven Khan	Haji Noroz Khan	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	100	10	Owner	7	4	3	0	-
283	25	Noor Muhammad	Meer Muhammad	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	105	10.5	Owner	8	4	2	2	-
284	26	Noor Khan	Mr. Abdul Ghaffar	Pirkani	Naseerabad	Barren	150	5	Owner	10	5	3	2	-
285	27	Mullah Solara	Mr. Abdul Ghaffar	Mengal	Naseerabad	Barren	150	5	Owner	6	3	3	0	-
286	28	Mola Dad	Mr. Abdul Ghani	Mengal	Naseerabad	Barren	100	6	Owner	9	6	2	1	-
287	29	Mola Dad	Mr. Abdul Majeed	Mengal	Naseerabad	Barren	50	5.5	Owner	8	4	2	2	-
288	30	Mittal Khan Badini	Mr. Ahmad Bakhsh	Mengal	Naseerabad	Barren	25	10.2	Owner	9	5	3	1	-
289	31	Mero Khan	Mr. Allah Dad	Marri	Naseerabad	Barren	50	6.5	Owner	6	3	3	0	-
290	32	Shah Bakhsh	Chutta Khan	Bangulzai	Naseerabad	Barren	85	12.5	Owner	15	7	5	3	-
291	33	Mr. Shamman	M. Sula	Sumalani	Naseerabad	Barren	65	10.5	Owner	11	5	5	1	-
292	34	Mr. Din M	Ghous Bakhsh	Solangi	Naseerabad	Barren	75	8.5	Owner	8	4	4	0	-
293	35	Mr. Mangla	Hazar Khan	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	85	13.5	Owner	9	4	3	2	-
294	36	Mr. Ganwar	Wazir Khan	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	80	21.87	Owner	10	5	3	2	-
295	37	Mr. M. Sarwar	Rostum Khan	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	25	10.5	Owner	9	5	3	1	-
296	38	Mr. M. Sarwar	Jamal Khan	Bangulzai	Naseerabad	Barren	50	18	Owner	8	4	2	2	-
297	39	Mr. Allah Bakhsh	Khuda Bakhsh	Sumalani	Naseerabad	Barren	40	18	Owner	13	5	4	4	-
298	40	Mr. Fazal	Shah Bakhsh	Solangi	Naseerabad	Barren	50	12.5	Owner	16	8	5	3	-
299	41	Mr. Khameesa	Wazir Khan	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	25	10.5	Owner	9	5	3	1	-
300	42	Mr. M. Bakhsh	M. Bakhtiyar	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	40	11.5	Owner	7	4	3	0	-
301	43	Mr. Abdul Ghafoor	Fazal M.	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	25	18.5	Owner	9	3	4	2	-
302	44	Mr. M. Akbar	Rasool Bakhsh	Bangulzai	Naseerabad	Barren	25	22	Owner	16	6	6	4	-
303	45	Mr. Gahous Bakhsh	M. Amin	Sumalani	Naseerabad	Barren	40	20.5	Owner	12	5	4	3	-
304	46	Mr. M. Jamal	M. Kamal	Solangi	Naseerabad	Barren	50	25.5	Owner	16	7	5	4	-
305	47	Mr. M. Sharb	M. Akbar	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	25	22	Owner	9	4	4	1	-
306	48	M. Anwar	Rasool Bakhsh	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	40	12.5	Owner	12	5	5	2	-
307	49	Mr. Bashir	sain Bakhsh	Rind	Naseerabad	Barren	50	25	Owner	9	4	3	2	-
308	50	Mr. M. Mubar	M. Hayat	Bangulzai	Naseerabad	Barren	50	25	Owner	9	4	3	2	-
309	51	Mr. Rehan Bakhsh	Allah Bakhsh	Bangulzai	Naseerabad	Agri.	1300	16	Owner	17	7	6	4	Farming
310	52	Zaffer Rind	Hadi Bakhsh	Sumalani	Naseerabad	Agri.	12.25	5.75	Owner	15	7	5	3	Farming
311	53	Yar M.	Haji Ameer Bakhsh	Solangi	Naseerabad	Agri.	15.25	5.4	Owner	11	5	5	1	Farming
312	54	Wali Muhammad	Haji Ayub	Rind	Naseerabad	Agri.	15.25	5.5	Owner	8	4	4	0	Farming
313	55	Sher Muhammad	Haji Buddor	Rind	Naseerabad	Agri.	15.5	4.5	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
314	56	Raza Khan	Haji Ehali Bakhsh	Rind	Naseerabad	Agri.	17.25	5.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
315	57	Mangla Dad	Mr. Aziz Ullah	Lehri	Naseerabad	Agri.	18.25	6.5	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming
316	58	M. Tariq	Mr. Badar Rind	Koso	Naseerabad	Agri.	18.25	5.5	Owner	7	4	3	0	Farming
317	59	M. Sidiq	Mr. Bakhtiyar Sumalani	Koso	Naseerabad	Agri.	18.25	5.5	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
318	60	M. Noor	Mr. Dur M. Rind	Koso	Naseerabad	Agri.	18.25	8.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
319	61	Janu Khan	Mr. M. Yousaf	Koso	Naseerabad	Agri.	18.5	10.56	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming
320	62	Haji Rasool Bakhsh	Mr. Nabi Bakhsh	Koso	Naseerabad	Agri.	19.25	5	Owner	9	6	2	1	Farming
321	63	Haji M. Rak	Mr. Qurban	Kolora	Naseerabad	Agri.	19.25	5.5	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
322	64	Haji Abdul Khaliq	Mr. Rasool Bakhsh	Jamali	Naseerabad	Agri.	19.25	6.5	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

323	65	Ghulam Nabi	Mr. Umar Khan Pirkani	Barani	Naseerabad	Agri.	19.25	4.5	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming
324	66	Ehali Bakhsh	Mr. Yar M.	Barani	Naseerabad	Agri.	19.75	10.5	Owner	15	7	5	3	Farming
325	67	Aman Ullah Khan	Peer Bakhsh	Bangul	Naseerabad	Agri.	20.25	6.5	Owner	11	5	5	1	Farming
326	68	M. Jameel Rind	Mr. Jewan Khan	Koso	Naseerabad	Agri.	20.45	8.5	Owner	8	4	4	0	Farming
327	69	M. Bakhsh	Mr. Kora Khan	Koso	Naseerabad	Agri.	20.5	4.5	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
328	70	M. Bakhsh	Mr. M. Bakhsh	Koso	Naseerabad	Agri.	23.25	5.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
329	71	Gul Sher	Mr. Saif Ullah	Bugti	Naseerabad	Agri.	24.25	10.5	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming
330	72	Gul M.	Mr. Sher M.	Barani	Naseerabad	Agri.	25.25	12.5	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
331	73	Ghulam Nabi	Mr. Sidig Bangulzai	Barani	Naseerabad	Agri.	25.25	10.5	Owner	9	4	3	2	Farming
332	74	Allah Rakha	Sardar Khan	Bangan	Naseerabad	Agri.	25.25	5.5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
333	75	Ali Muhammad	Shah Nawaz	Badini	Bolan	Agri.	25.25	5.6	Owner	9	5	3	1	Farming
334	76	M. Mustafa	Mr. Ghulam Haider	Koso	Bolan	Agri.	25.25	5.5	Owner	7	4	3	0	Farming
335	77	M. Murad Koso	Mr. Ghulam Hussain Rind	Koso	Bolan	Agri.	35.5	4.5	Owner	8	4	2	2	Farming
336	78	M. Mubarak	Mr. Ghulam Hussian	Koso	Bolan	Agri.	17.25	5	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
337	79	M. Moosa	Mr. Ghulam Rabbani	Koso	Bolan	Agri.	18.25	5.5	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming
338	80	M. Khan	Mr. Imran Bugti	Koso	Bolan	Agri.	18.25	5.5	Owner	9	6	2	1	Farming
339	81	Haji Fazal Ur Rehman	Haji Meer M. Bakhsh	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	18.25	18	Owner	14	6	5	3	Farming
340	82	Dr. Habib Ur Rehman	Haji Meer M. Bakhsh	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	1000	16	Owner	9	4	4	1	Farming
341	83	Mr.M. Ayoub	Noor Muhammad	Lashari	Sibi	Agri.	750	12	Owner	5	2	2	1	Farming
342	84	Nawab Aslam Raisani	Nawab Ghous Bakhsh	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	2500	22	Owner	10	6	4	0	Farming
343	85	Meer Azad Khan	Hafiz Meer Mola M.	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	750	17	Owner	17	7	6	4	Farming
344	86	Haji Wali M.	M. Murad	Bangulzai	Sibi	Agri.	1000	13	Owner	12	5	5	2	Farming
345	87	Khan M.	Lawang Khan	Bangulzai	Sibi	Agri.	2100	22	Owner	10	6	2	2	Farming
346	88	Meer Fareed Khan	Ghulam Jan	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	1100	20	Owner	12	5	5	2	Farming
347	89	Meer M. Salam	Abdul Aziz	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	900	19	Owner	10	5	4	1	Farming
348	90	Mr. Taj M.	Mehr Ullah	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	1800	22	Owner	12	6	4	2	Farming
349	91	Meer Haroon	Nawab Asad Khan	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	2000	26	Owner	14	7	6	1	Farming
350	92	Mr. Ghulam Sarwar	Kutab Khan	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	600	19	Owner	10	5	3	2	Farming
351	93	Mr. Abdul Hameed	Khair Jan	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	1300	20	Owner	10	5	4	1	Farming
352	94	Meer Wadood	Ahmad Khan	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	2000	23	Owner	6	3	3	0	Farming
353	95	Meer Sattar	Haji Khar jan	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	700	25	Owner	14	6	5	3	Farming
354	96	Meer Iqbal	Essa Jan	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	800	25	Owner	11	6	3	2	Farming
355	97	Nawab Asad Jan	Nawab Ghous Bakhsh	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	1200	27	Owner	14	6	6	2	Farming
356	98	Mr. M. Khalil	M. Tariq	Resani	Sibi	Agri.	600	26.7	Owner	9	3	5	1	Farming
357	99	Malik Dad	M. Abdullah	Dapal	Sibi	Agri.	500	30	Owner	12	4	6	2	Farming
358	100	Mr. Abdul Latif	H. A. Ghafoor	Dapal	Sibi	Agri.	500	8.5	Owner	16	9	4	3	Farming
359	101	Mr. Khuda Bakhsh	Mitta Khan	Dapal	Sibi	Agri.	500	27	Owner	10	7	2	1	Farming
360	102	M. Murad	Meer Sattar	Dapal	Sibi	Agri.	500	12.5	Owner	10	6	2	2	Farming
361	103	Essa Jan	Nawab Asad Jan	Dapal	Sibi	Agri.	100	25	Owner	12	5	5	2	Farming
							Total	1359.08						
							Grand Total	4447.9						

Annex 3.2: Inventory of Affected Trees under the Proposed T/L

Sr.No.	Name of Owner	Father's Name	Village	Type of Tree	No. of affected Trees	Avg. age of Affected Trees (Year)	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Trees Compensation (Rs.)
1	Shaban	Haider Ali	Rasaldar(Kashmore)	Beri	1	2	150	150
			Rasaldar(Kashmore)	Orange	1	2	500	500
2	Shabir Hussain	Barkat Ullah	Noor Din Jildrani	Beri	1	2	150	150
3	Malhar	Jewelle	Adam Khan Jakharani	Orange	3	2	500	1,500
			Adam Khan Jakharani	Beri	3	5	1,100	3,300
4	Kamran Younis	Younis Khan	Bagh Khan Mizari	Beri	3	2	500	1,500
			Bagh Khan Mizari	Orange	1	2	150	150
5	Amir Raja	Raja Haider	Gooth Peer Bakash	Beri	2	2	500	1,000
			Gooth Peer Bakash	Orange	1	2	150	150
6	Arslan Khan	Safadar Mehmood	H.M Nawaz Mazari	Beri	2	2	500	1,000
			H.M Nawaz Mazari	Orange	1	4.5	1,100	1,100
7	Azam Ali	Akbar	Imdad Ali Golatho	Beri	7	2	500	3,500
			Imdad Ali Golatho	Orange	4	2	500	2,000
	Total				30			16,000

Annex 9.1: Assessment of Crop Compensation of Proposed T/L

Sr. No.	ID	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Caste	District	Total Land Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (acres)	Extent of Impact (%)	Unit Rate(Rs./ Acre)	Crop Compensation (Rs.)
220 kV Guddu to Interconnection point of 220 kV Shikarpur (150 km)										
1	1	Mr. Shaban	Haider Ali	Dhomki	Kashmore	45	13.6	30.22	50,004	680,054
2	2	Mr. M.Yousaf	Haider Ali	Dhomki	Kashmore	25	12.24	48.96	50,004	612,049
3	3	Mr. Niaz Ahmed	Haji Wahid	Dhomki	Kashmore	35	9.09	25.97	50,004	454,536
4	4	Mr. Eiden	Shahzado	Jakhrani	Kashmore	25	8.48	33.92	50,004	424,034
5	5	Mr. Wilyat Jakhrani	Lala Khan Jakharani	Jakhrani	Kashmore	20	0.6	3.00	50,004	30,002
6	6	Lala Khan Jakharani	Muhammad Ali	Jakhrani	Kashmore	20	10	50.00	50,004	500,040
7	7	Mr. Eisa	Kalati	Jakhrani	Kashmore	26	12	46.15	50,004	600,048
8	8	Mr. Malhar	Jewella	Jakhrani	Kashmore	40	12.95	32.38	50,004	647,552
9	9	Mr. Ghulam Rasool	Malhar	Jakhrani	Kashmore	50	34.83	69.66	50,004	1,741,639
10	10	Mr. Shan Mohammad	Sajawal	Jakhrani	Kashmore	20	11.1	55.50	50,004	555,044
11	11	Mr. Shabbir Khan	Hati Khan	Mezari	Kashmore	15	14.13	94.20	50,004	706,557
12	12	Mr. Baugal	Baloo	Mezari	Kashmore	25	8.64	34.56	50,004	432,035
13	13	Mr. Nazir Ahmed	Bangal	Mezari	Kashmore	15	12.5	83.33	50,004	625,050
14	14	Khan Baig	Saloo Khan	Mezari	Kashmore	15	11.5	76.67	50,004	575,046
15	15	Haji Peer Bakash	Shah Bingal	Mezari	Rajanpur	10	8.5	85.00	50,004	425,034
16	16	Mr. Qadir Dad	Abdul Rasool	Dashti	Rajanpur	25	18.3	73.20	50,004	915,073
17	17	Mr. Sattar	Minen Bakash	Dashti	Rajanpur	15	12.5	83.33	50,004	625,050
18	18	Sher Mohammad	Ghulam Ali	Dashti	Rajanpur	15	12.6	84.00	50,004	630,050
19	19	Mr. Ali	Gulam Ali	Dashti	Rajanpur	20	18.5	92.50	50,004	925,074
20	20	Mr. Ghulam Muhammad	Ghulam Nabi	Somoro	Rajanpur	25	11.5	46.00	50,004	575,046
21	21	Mr. Ghulam Akbar	Ghulam Nabi	Somoro	Rajanpur	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
22	22	Mr. Habib Ullah	Abdul Hakim	Somoro	Rajanpur	30	11	36.67	50,004	550,044
23	23	Mr. Barkat Ullah	M. Hassan	Somoro	Rajanpur	35	10.5	30.00	50,004	525,042
24	24	Mr. Shameer	Atta Muhammad	Somoro	Rajanpur	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
25	25	Mr. Niazi Bakhsh	Faqir Bakhsh	Somoro	Rajanpur	25	11.5	46.00	50,004	575,046
26	26	Mr. Raman	Murad Bakhsh	Mazari	Rajanpur	20	10.2	51.00	50,004	510,041
27	27	Mr. Noor Khan	Salaman	Mazari	Rajanpur	25	10.5	42.00	50,004	525,042
28	28	Mr. Noor Ahmad	Raju	Mazari	Rajanpur	15	11.25	75.00	50,004	562,545
29	29	Mr. M. Bakhsh	Wali Muhammad	Mazari	Rajanpur	18	12.25	68.06	50,004	612,549
30	30	Mr. M. Ismail	Wali Muhammad	Mazari	Rajanpur	20	11	55.00	50,004	550,044
31	31	Mr. Shameer	Murad Bakhsh	Mazari	Rajanpur	18	12.5	69.44	50,004	625,050
32	32	Mr. Allah Ditta	Muhammad	Mazari	Rajanpur	19	12.5	65.79	50,004	625,050
33	33	Khan Muhammad	Meer Khan	Mazari	Rajanpur	25	11.23	44.92	50,004	561,545
34	34	Mr. Jawar	Sabzal	Mazari	Rajanpur	18	12.58	69.89	50,004	629,050
35	35	Mr. Ramzan	Bannu	Mazari	Rajanpur	15	10.5	70.00	50,004	525,042
36	36	Mr. Gulzaar	Allah Rakha	Mazari	Rajanpur	18	12.5	69.44	50,004	625,050
37	37	Mr. Noor Muhammad	M. Bakhsh	Mazari	Rajanpur	12	11.5	95.83	50,004	575,046

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

Sr. No.	ID	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Caste	District	Total Land Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (acres)	Extent of Impact (%)	Unit Rate(Rs./Acre)	Crop Compensation (Rs.)
38	38	Mr. Pollat	Choud Baig	Mazari	Rajanpur	15	10.2	68.00	50,004	510,041
39	39	Mr. M. Siddique	Yar Muhammad	Mazari	Shikarpur	15	10.5	70.00	50,004	525,042
40	40	Mr. Jalib	M. Baig	Mazari	Shikarpur	18	11.25	62.50	50,004	562,545
41	41	Mr. Faiz Muhamad	M. Usman	Mazari	Shikarpur	15	12.25	81.67	50,004	612,549
42	42	Mr. Eiden	Nabi Bakhsh	Mazari	Shikarpur	20	11	55.00	50,004	550,044
43	43	Mr. Shamir	M. Ratta	Mazari	Shikarpur	15	12.5	83.33	50,004	625,050
44	44	Ch. Liaqat	Karamat Ali	Jat	Shikarpur	15	12.5	83.33	50,004	625,050
45	45	Ch. Maqsood	M. Azizi	Arain	Shikarpur	25	11.23	44.92	50,004	561,545
46	46	Mr. Naseer Ahmad	Ghulam Muhammad	Bhatti	Shikarpur	20	12.58	62.90	50,004	629,050
47	47	Mian Moeen	M. Azizi	Arain	Shikarpur	15	10.5	70.00	50,004	525,042
48	48	Syed Shah Durani	Anwar Shah	Syed	Shikarpur	20	12.5	62.50	50,004	625,050
49	49	Mr. Mumtaz Hussain	Manzoor Shah	Kharal	Shikarpur	25	11.5	46.00	50,004	575,046
50	50	Mr. Hussain Bakhsh Khan	Allah Jawaya	Mazari	Shikarpur	20	10.2	51.00	50,004	510,041
51	51	Hakim Khan	Late Shah Baig	Naghani	Shikarpur	25	10.5	42.00	50,004	525,042
52	52	Haji Abdul Razzaq	Kalo Khan	Naghani	Shikarpur	12	11.25	93.75	50,004	562,545
53	53	Azad Dashti	Abdul Ghani	Solangi	Shikarpur	15	12.25	81.67	50,004	612,549
54	54	Aqeel Deen	Imdad Ali	Dashti	Shikarpur	15	11	73.33	50,004	550,044
55	55	Shafi Muhammad	Jan Muhammad	Gholota	Shikarpur	15	12.5	83.33	50,004	625,050
56	56	Allah Yaar	Yaar Din	Dashti	Shikarpur	18	12.5	69.44	50,004	625,050
57	57	Syed Talib Hussain	-		Shikarpur	35	11.56	33.03	50,004	578,046
58	58	Syed Tayyab Shah	Ishaq Shah	Mazari	Shikarpur	20	11.1	55.50	50,004	555,044
59	59	Mr. Abdul Khaliq	Din M.	Mazari	Shikarpur	18	10.2	56.67	50,004	510,041
60	60	Mr. M. Muzammil	Habib ur Rehman	Mazari	Shikarpur	19	10.5	55.26	50,004	525,042
61	61	Syed Attar Shah	M. Ishaq Shah	Mazari	Shikarpur	15	11.25	75.00	50,004	562,545
62	62	Mr. M. Badal	Kheya Shar	Jat	Shikarpur	25	12.25	49.00	50,004	612,549
63	63	Mr. M. Anees	M. Younas	Arain	Shikarpur	19	11	57.89	50,004	550,044
64	64	Mr. Qadir Bakhsh	M. Yousaf	Bhatti	Shikarpur	18	12.5	69.44	50,004	625,050
65	65	Mr. Hadayat Ullah	Maya Khan	Arain	Shikarpur	17	12.5	73.53	50,004	625,050
66	66	Mr. Altaf Hussain	Ahmad Din	Syed	Shikarpur	19.5	10.7	54.87	50,004	535,043
67	67	Mr. Ameer	M. Khadim	Kharal	Shikarpur	20.2	11	54.46	50,004	550,044
68	68	Mr. Abdul Rasheed	M. Shafi	Mazari	Shikarpur	15	11.75	78.33	50,004	587,547
69	69	Rana Habib	Farrukh Din	Mazari	Shikarpur	25	12.75	51.00	50,004	637,551
70	70	Mr. Ghulam Ishaq	M. Bakhsh	Mazari	Shikarpur	20	11.5	57.50	50,004	575,046
71	71	Mr. M. Idrees	Arbab Ali	Mazari	Shikarpur	20	13	65.00	50,004	650,052
72	72	Mr. M. Bakht	M. Selah	Jat	Shikarpur	25	13	52.00	50,004	650,052
73	73	Mr. Rehmat Ullah	Murad Ali	Arain	Shikarpur	18	11.2	62.22	50,004	560,045
74	74	Mr. M. Asghar Ali	M. Idrees	Bhatti	Shikarpur	25	11.5	46.00	50,004	575,046
75	75	Mr. Yasin Ahmad	Bashir M.	Arain	Shikarpur	19	12.25	64.47	50,004	612,549
76	76	Mr. M. Imdad	M. Barkat	Syed	Shikarpur	18	13.25	73.61	50,004	662,553
77	77	Mr. M. Nawaz	M. Musa	Kharal	Shikarpur	25	12	48.00	50,004	600,048

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

Sr. No.	ID	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Caste	District	Total Land Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (acres)	Extent of Impact (%)	Unit Rate(Rs./Acre)	Crop Compensation (Rs.)
78	78	Mr. Ata M.	M. Azeem	Mazari	Shikarpur	24	13.5	56.25	50,004	675,054
79	79	Mr. Ali Shar	M.Burro	Mazari	Shikarpur	23	13.5	58.70	50,004	675,054
80	80	Mr. Abdul Rahim	Shafi M.	Mazari	Shikarpur	19	11.7	61.58	50,004	585,047
81	81	Mr. Shamas ud Din	Sada Din	Mazari	Shikarpur	18	12	66.67	50,004	600,048
82	82	Mr. Lal Khan	Ali Gul	Naghani	Shikarpur	15.25	10.5	68.85	50,004	525,042
83	83	Haji Belaa	Muhammad	Mazari	Shikarpur	18.25	11.25	61.64	50,004	562,545
84	84	Haji Mehran	Bakhsh Ali	Mazari	Shikarpur	35.25	12.25	34.75	50,004	612,549
85	85	Meeh Hazoor	Awaous Bakhsh	Mazari	Shikarpur	20.25	11	54.32	50,004	550,044
86	86	Haji Rahim Bakhsh	Bakhsh Ali	Mazari	Shikarpur	18.25	12.5	68.49	50,004	625,050
87	87	Mr. Mirza	Meer Khan	Mazari	Shikarpur	19.25	12.5	64.94	50,004	625,050
88	88	Gul Muhammad	Allah Ditta	Arain	Shikarpur	15.25	11.23	73.64	50,004	561,545
89	89	Mr. Hamid	M. Khadim	Bannu	Shikarpur	25.25	12.58	49.82	50,004	629,050
90	90	Mr. Moob Ali	Hotum	Mazari	Shikarpur	19.25	10.5	54.55	50,004	525,042
91	91	Abdul Aziz	Sabz Ali	Mazari	Shikarpur	18.25	12.5	68.49	50,004	625,050
92	92	Mr. M. Saddique	Gulsan	Mazari	Shikarpur	17.25	11.5	66.67	50,004	575,046
93	93	Mr. M. Rasheed	Tawakal Ali	Mazari	Shikarpur	19.75	10.2	51.65	50,004	510,041
94	94	Mr. Azeem Ullah	M. Wazir	Mazari	Shikarpur	20.45	10.5	51.34	50,004	525,042
95	95	Mr. Ghulam Rasool	-	Mazari	Shikarpur	15.25	11.25	73.77	50,004	562,545
96	96	Mr. Bakku	Noor Din	Mazari	Shikarpur	25.25	12.25	48.51	50,004	612,549
97	97	Mr. Naveed	Sab Ali	Mazari	Shikarpur	20.25	11	54.32	50,004	550,044
98	98	Dr. Shah Murad	Gohe	Mazari	Shikarpur	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
99	99	Maachi	-	Maachi	Shikarpur	25.25	12.5	49.50	50,004	625,050
100	100	Sher Ali Khan	Sher Baz	Mazari	Shikarpur	18.25	11.23	61.53	50,004	561,545
101	101	Sardar Sherko Mazari	Sher Baz	Mazari	Shikarpur	25.25	12.58	49.82	50,004	629,050
102	102	Sardar Rifaqat	-	Mazari	Shikarpur	19.25	10.5	54.55	50,004	525,042
103	103	Sardar Rafique	-	Mazari	Shikarpur	18.25	10.5	57.53	50,004	525,042
104	104	Sardar Rahim Yar Khan	-	Mazari	Shikarpur	25.25	10.6	41.98	50,004	530,042
105	105	Mr. Samard Bala Chani	-	Mazari	Shikarpur	24.25	10.7	44.12	50,004	535,043
106	106	Mr. Ghulam Hussain	-		Shikarpur	23.25	10.8	46.45	50,004	540,043
107	107	Sardar Atif	Haji Liaqat	Mazari	Shikarpur	19.25	10.9	56.62	50,004	545,044
108	108	Mr. Abdul Karim	Sajid karim	Mazari	Shikarpur	18.25	11	60.27	50,004	550,044
109	109	Sardar Haji Mushtaba	Sardar M. Afzal	Derashak	Shikarpur	15.5	11.1	71.61	50,004	555,044
110	110	Mr. Ghulam Hashim	Azam Basha	Dhoba	Shikarpur	18.5	11.2	60.54	50,004	560,045
111	111	Sardar Ghulam Hassan	Jan Muhammad	Dhoba	Shikarpur	35.5	11.3	31.83	50,004	565,045
112	112	Mr. Khatak	Khatak		Shikarpur	20.5	11.4	55.61	50,004	570,046
113	113	Mr. Zubair Farooq	-	Khakani	Shikarpur	18.5	11.5	62.16	50,004	575,046
114	114	Mr. Ayub Boladi	-		Shikarpur	19.5	11.6	59.49	50,004	580,046
115	115	Malik Abid	-	Malik	Shikarpur	15.5	11.7	75.48	50,004	585,047
116	116	Haji Habib ur Rehman	Haji Muhammad	Derashak	Shikarpur	25.5	11.8	46.27	50,004	590,047
117	117	Haji Atta Muhammad	Umar Din	Kambo	Shikarpur	19.5	11.9	61.03	50,004	595,048

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

Sr. No.	ID	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Caste	District	Total Land Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (acres)	Extent of Impact (%)	Unit Rate(Rs./Acre)	Crop Compensation (Rs.)
118	118	Mr. Zubair Khan	M. Din	Kambo	Shikarpur	18.5	12	64.86	50,004	600,048
119	119	Mr. Nadeem	M. Wahab	Rana	Shikarpur	17.5	12.1	69.14	50,004	605,048
120	120	Mr. Saif Ullah	Khalifa	Khalifa	Shikarpur	20	12.2	61.00	50,004	610,049
121	121	Rana Tasawar	Rana	Rana	Shikarpur	20.7	12.3	59.42	50,004	615,049
122	122	Mr. Khalid Bhai	M. Akram	Arain	Shikarpur	15.5	12.4	80.00	50,004	620,050
123	123	Mr. Qasim Khan	M. Khan	Dhal	Shikarpur	25.5	12.5	49.02	50,004	625,050
124	124	Sikari	-	-	Shikarpur	20.5	12.6	61.46	50,004	630,050
125	125	Mr. Allah Bakhsh	Maachi	Maachi	Shikarpur	30	12.7	42.33	50,004	635,051
126	126	Mr. Mustafa	Mr. Ghulam Bakhsh	Arain	Shikarpur	25.5	12.8	50.20	50,004	640,051
127	127	Mr. M. Aslam Foji	M. Rafique	Arain	Shikarpur	18.5	12.9	69.73	50,004	645,052
128	128	Mr. Sarfaraz	Muhammad	Jat	Shikarpur	25.5	13	50.98	50,004	650,052
129	129	Lutf Kahn	Khan Muhammad	Khan	Shikarpur	19.5	13.1	67.18	50,004	655,052
130	130	Mr. Anwar Gill	Gill	Dhaba	Shikarpur	18.5	13.2	71.35	50,004	660,053
131	131	Dr. Abdul Khaliq	M. Sadiq	Rana	Shikarpur	25.5	14.65	57.45	50,004	732,559
132	132	Mr. Riaz	Ali Muhammad	Sial	Shikarpur	24.5	13.5	55.10	50,004	675,054
133	133	Mr. Liaqat Mahjar	M. Iqbal	Mahjar	Shikarpur	23.5	14.5	61.70	50,004	725,058
134	134	Mr. Abdul Razzaq Shah	Syed M. Shah	Syed	Shikarpur	19.5	14.6	74.87	50,004	730,058
135	135	Mr. M. Iqbal	Liaqat Ali	Derashak	Shikarpur	18.5	14.7	79.46	50,004	735,059
136	136	Mr. Ghulam Ali	M. Sial	Sial	Shikarpur	15.75	14.8	93.97	50,004	740,059
137	137	Allah Bachaya	-	Qasai	Shikarpur	18.75	14.9	79.47	50,004	745,060
138	138	Mr. Faiz Muhammad	-	Derashak	Shikarpur	35.75	15.6	43.64	50,004	780,062
139	139	Haji Ajmal	Allah Bakhsh	Kambo	Shikarpur	20.75	16.5	79.52	50,004	825,066
140	140	Mr. Nazim ud Din	-	Derashak	Shikarpur	20.5	17.5	85.37	50,004	875,070
141	141	Haji Ghazi	-	Kambo	Shikarpur	21.5	17.6	81.86	50,004	880,070
142	142	Haji Ashraf	Haji Khuda Bakhsh	Jat	Shikarpur	25.5	17.7	69.41	50,004	885,071
143	143	Gul Muhammad	Ghulam Nabi	Derashak	Shikarpur	25.75	20.73	80.50	50,004	1,036,583
144	144	Mr. Habib	Fateh Muhammad	Derashak	Shikarpur	25	20.83	83.32	50,004	1,041,583
145	145	Mr. Ghulam Qadir	Allah Bakhsh	Derashak	Shikarpur	22.5	20.93	93.02	50,004	1,046,584
146	146	Mr. Abdul Ghaffoor	Sardar Khan	Derashak	Shikarpur	25	21.03	84.12	50,004	1,051,584
147	147	Mr. Shakeel	Allah Ditta	Lakhay	Shikarpur	30	21.13	70.43	50,004	1,056,585
148	148	Mr. Ismail	Ameer Bakhsh	Lakhay	Shikarpur	25.5	21.23	83.25	50,004	1,061,585
Total						1853.29				
220 kV Shikarpur Interconnection point to Uch Power Plant (100 km)										
149	1	Ameer Bakhsh Jidani	-	Dhandala	Shikarpur	125	25	20.00	50,004	1,250,100
150	2	Shah Nawaz Pathan	-	Pathan	Shikarpur	135	30	22.22	50,004	1,500,120
151	3	Shameer Jidani	Gila Khan	Jidani	Shikarpur	38	35	92.11	50,004	1,750,140
152	4	Faiz Muhammad	Gila Khan	Jidani	Jacobabad	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
153	5	Shah Bakhsh Member	Gila Khan	Jidani	Jacobabad	25	14.5	58.00	50,004	725,058
154	6	Gaman Jidani	Gora Khan	Jidani	Jacobabad	25	5.5	22.00	50,004	275,022
155	7	Soha Jidani	Late Bakhshi Alah	Jidani	Jacobabad	20	15.50	77.50	50,004	775,062

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

Sr. No.	ID	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Caste	District	Total Land Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (acres)	Extent of Impact (%)	Unit Rate(Rs./Acre)	Crop Compensation (Rs.)
156	8	Faqira Jidani	Ghous Kahn	Jidani	Jacobabad	20	10.50	52.50	50,004	525,042
157	9	Sardar Ghulam Qadir	Menthod	Sardar	Jacobabad	250	85.45	34.18	50,004	4,272,842
158	10	Mr. Bharham	Bazoo	Lund	Jacobabad	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
159	11	Mr. Ghulam Sarwand	Rasool Bakhsh	Sikani	Jacobabad	21	15.5	73.81	50,004	775,062
160	12	Mr. Hafeez	Ghulam Sarwar	Sikani	Jacobabad	10	2	20.00	50,004	100,008
161	13	Mr. Iftikhar Sahi	Mana Khan	Sikani	Jacobabad	12	8.5	70.83	50,004	425,034
162	14	Raj Muhammad Khan	Nawab Khan Pathan	Pathan	Jacobabad	20	10	50.00	50,004	500,040
163	15	Mr. Jaffar Khan	-	Khan	Jacobabad	32	18.5	57.81	50,004	925,074
164	16	Mr. Maqsood Khan	-	Khan	Jacobabad	30	10	33.33	50,004	500,040
165	17	Mr. Lund		Lund	Jacobabad	50	19.5	39.00	50,004	975,078
166	18	Mr. Khosa		Khosa	Jacobabad	125	25.5	20.40	50,004	1,275,102
167	19	Haji Mushtaq Ahmad	Karam Khan	Khosa	Jacobabad	100	18.5	18.50	50,004	925,074
168	20	Mr. Asghar Lund	Aman Bakhsh	Lund	Jacobabad	20	5	25.00	50,004	250,020
169	21	Mr. Ghulam Akbar	Khuda Bakhsh	Lund	Jacobabad	20	12.5	62.50	50,004	625,050
170	22	Rasool Bakhsh	Haji	Lund	Jacobabad	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
171	23	Hafiz Dost Muhammad	-	Lund	Jacobabad	10	5	50.00	50,004	250,020
172	24	Mr. Ghulam Rasool	Magla Khan	Lund	Jacobabad	12	10.5	87.50	50,004	525,042
173	25	Mr. Qatub Din	Khan Mhuammad	Lund	Jacobabad	10	2	20.00	50,004	100,008
174	26	Mr. Ghulam Sarwar	Nabi Bakhsh	Lund	Jacobabad	35	12.5	35.71	50,004	625,050
175	27	Shaukat Ali	Mantha	Khoso	Jacobabad	20	15.6	78.00	50,004	780,062
176	28	Arbab Jamali	Allah Bakhsh	Jamali	Jacobabad	50	25.5	51.00	50,004	1,275,102
177	29	Mr. Ashiq Ali	Niaz M.	Khoso	Jacobabad	20	8	40.00	50,004	400,032
178	30	Nawab Khoso	Ali Bakhsh	Khoso	Jacobabad	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
179	31	Syed Zahir Shah Jamot	Shahzad Shah	Shah	Jacobabad	32	15.5	48.44	50,004	775,062
180	32	Mr. Akbar Detho	Misri	Detho	Jacobabad	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
181	33	Mr. Jameel Detho	Gul Zameer	Detho	Jacobabad	20	10.5	52.50	50,004	525,042
182	34	Mr. Naseer Detho	M. Ismail	Detho	Jacobabad	35	18.5	52.86	50,004	925,074
183	35	Mr. M. Hashim	Ali M.	Detho	Jacobabad	45	18.5	41.11	50,004	925,074
184	36	Mr. Abdul Ghani	M. Majeed	Detho	Jacobabad	50	25.5	51.00	50,004	1,275,102
185	37	Gul M. Shah	Pinjal Shah	Syed	Jacobabad	10	2	20.00	50,004	100,008
186	38	Mr. Abdullah	Haji Ahmad	Detho	Jacobabad	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
187	39	Bachal Detho	M. Ismail	Detho	Jacobabad	75	25	33.33	50,004	1,250,100
188	40	Mr. Zulfaqar Jamot	M. Ali Shah	Shah	Jacobabad	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
189	41	Haji Liaqat	Eiden	Memon	Jacobabad	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
190	42	Shahabuddin Shah	-	Shah	Jacobabad	10	4	40.00	50,004	200,016
191	43	Mehboob Shah	Zainabuddin	Syed	Jacobabad	25	14.5	58.00	50,004	725,058
192	44	Mr. Jalal Shah	Syed Ali Sher Shah	Syed	Jacobabad	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
193	45	Syed Khuddan Shah Jamot	Syed Ali Sher Shah	Syed	Jacobabad	20	10	50.00	50,004	500,040
194	46	Mr. Jalal Shah	Syed Ali Sher Shah	Syed	Jacobabad	30	10.5	35.00	50,004	525,042
195	47	Khuda Bushkh Sonaro	Nazeer M.	Khoso	Jacobabad	10	7	70.00	50,004	350,028

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

Sr. No.	ID	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Caste	District	Total Land Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (acres)	Extent of Impact (%)	Unit Rate(Rs./ Acre)	Crop Compensation (Rs.)
196	48	Mr. Ijaz Samo	-	Khoso	Jacobabad	17	12.53	73.71	50,004	626,550
197	49	Mr. Ashraf Ali Khushk	M. Ibrahim	Khushk	Jacobabad	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
198	50	Shahjan Samo	Haji Ali	Khushk	Jacobabad	10	6	60.00	50,004	300,024
199	51	Haji Farooq	Haji Amin	Samo	Jacobabad	25	10	40.00	50,004	500,040
200	52	Mr. Altaf Hussain Jonejo	Mumtaz Jonejo	Jonejo	Jacobabad	15	8	53.33	50,004	400,032
201	53	Mr. Javed Akhundzada	Ghulam M.	Akhundzada	Jacobabad	50	20.5	41.00	50,004	1,025,082
202	54	Mr. Nazar Khoso	Mazhar Khoso	Khoso	Jacobabad	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
203	55	Ali Asghar Khoso	Dhino Bakhsh	Khoso	Jacobabad	10	8.5	85.00	50,004	425,034
204	56	Mr. Dodo Khoso	Korha	Khoso	Dera Allah Yar	12	8.5	70.83	50,004	425,034
205	57	Mr. Ghulam Rasool	M. Hassan	Khoso	Dera Allah Yar	2	1	50.00	50,004	50,004
206	58	Mr. M. Rahim	M. Piral	Khoso	Dera Allah Yar	50	12.5	25.00	50,004	625,050
207	59	Mr. Manthar Ali	Mr. Muhammad Sachal	Pathan Sheikh	Dera Allah Yar	10	8	80.00	50,004	400,032
208	60	Mr. Muhammad Sharif	Mr. Badhur Khan	Khan Mangal	Dera Allah Yar	2	1	50.00	50,004	50,004
209	61	Mr. Muhammad Ramzan	Mr. Muhammad Sharif	-	Dera Allah Yar	75	20.5	27.33	50,004	1,025,082
210	62	Mr. Nizam ul din	Mr. Pathan Khan	-	Dera Allah Yar	25	12.6	50.40	50,004	630,050
211	63	Mr. Muhammad Saleh	Mr. Ali Murad Lashari	-	Dera Allah Yar	8	6.5	81.25	50,004	325,026
212	64	Mr. Ghulam Rasool	Mr. Muhammad Chhuttal	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	10	8.5	85.00	50,004	425,034
213	65	Mr. Muhammad Panjal	Mr. Arbab Khan	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
214	66	Mr. Muhammad Panjal	Mr. Arbab Khan	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	25	11.5	46.00	50,004	575,046
215	67	Mr. Wazir Ahmad	Mr. Abdul	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	12.5	8.5	68.00	50,004	425,034
216	68	Mr. Muhammad Ayoub	Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	5	2.5	50.00	50,004	125,010
217	69	Mr. Muhammad Ashraf	Mr. Shafi Muhammad	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	10	8.4	84.00	50,004	420,034
218	70	Mr. Hakim Ali	Mr. Karim Bakhsh	Mahar	Dera Allah Yar	17	12.5	73.53	50,004	625,050
219	71	Mr. Nazir Ahmad	Mr. Abdul Khaliqul	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	5	4.2	84.00	50,004	210,017
220	72	Mr. Khan Muhammad	Mr. Gamman Khan	Lashari	Dera Allah Yar	10	8.4	84.00	50,004	420,034
221	73	Mr. Abbas Ali	Mr. Woor Muhammad	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
222	74	Mr. Nawab Khan	Mr. Muhammad Khan	Khaso	Dera Allah Yar	25	10.5	42.00	50,004	525,042
223	75	Ms. Zuhra	D/o Faqir Muhammad	Bhutto	Dera Allah Yar	8	6.5	81.25	50,004	325,026
224	76	Mr. Sawaj Abbas Qadir Bakhsh	Mr. Lmam Bakhsh	Mahar	Dera Allah Yar	10	8.5	85.00	50,004	425,034
225	77	Mr. Ali Dost	Mr. Wadho Khan	Lahra Bloch	Dera Allah Yar	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
226	78	Mr. Gil Sher	Mr. Abdullah	Chohan	Dera Allah Yar	25	10.5	42.00	50,004	525,042
227	79	Mr. Zulfiqar Ali	Mr. Nawaz	Luhar	Dera Allah Yar	20	12.5	62.50	50,004	625,050
228	80	Mr. Piral & Pir Bakhsh	Haji Abdullah	-	Dera Allah Yar	5	2.5	50.00	50,004	125,010
229	81	Mr. Ali Murad	Mr. Shahbazi	Malik	Dera Allah Yar	10	5.6	56.00	50,004	280,022
230	82	Mr. Ghulam Rasool	Mr. Muhammad Qamar	Chohan	Dera Allah Yar	17	12.5	73.53	50,004	625,050
231	83	Mr. Umed Ali	Mr. Dilawar Khan	Kalhoru	Dera Allah Yar	5	2.3	46.00	50,004	115,009
232	84	Mr. Sajjad Ahmad	Mr. Muhammad	Kalhoru	Dera Allah Yar	10	5.5	55.00	50,004	275,022
233	85	Mr. Tafique Ahmad	Mr. Waryad	-	Dera Allah Yar	25	12.5	50.00	50,004	625,050
234	86	Mr. Abdullah	Haji Ali Muhammad	-	Dera Allah Yar	18	14.5	80.56	50,004	725,058

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

Sr. No.	ID	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Caste	District	Total Land Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (acres)	Extent of Impact (%)	Unit Rate(Rs./Acre)	Crop Compensation (Rs.)
235	87	Mr. Muhammad Murad	Mr. Piral	-	Dera Allah Yar	19.5	13.5	69.23	50,004	675,054
236	88	Mr. Aziz Ullah	Mola Dad	Barani	Dera Allah Yar	16	12.5	78.13	50,004	625,050
237	89	Mr. Abdul Majeed	Mola Dad	Barani	Dera Allah Yar	16	10.5	65.63	50,004	525,042
238	90	Mr. Saif Ullah	M. Khan	Jamali	Dera Allah Yar	32	15.5	48.44	50,004	775,062
239	91	Mr. Abdul Ghaffar	Ghulam Nabi	Bangan	Dera Allah Yar	32	18.5	57.81	50,004	925,074
240	92	Mr. M. Yaqoob	Mullah Solara	Barani	Dera Allah Yar	8	1.5	18.75	50,004	75,006
241	93	Shah Nawaz	Gul Sher	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	7	2	28.57	50,004	100,008
242	94	Mr. Jewan Khan	Poven Khan	Barani	Dera Allah Yar	16	12.5	78.13	50,004	625,050
243	95	Mr. Ahmad Bakhsh	Mangla Dad	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	8	2	25.00	50,004	100,008
244	96	Mr. Abdul Ghaffar	Jewan Khan	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	9	2	22.22	50,004	100,008
245	97	Mr. M. Bakhsh	Aman Ullah Khan	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	11	8.5	77.27	50,004	425,034
246	98	Peer Bakhsh	M. Bakhsh	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	6	1	16.67	50,004	50,004
247	99	Mr. Nabi Bakhsh	M. Bakhsh	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	5	2	40.00	50,004	100,008
248	100	Mr. Abdul Ghani	M. Moosa	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	3.5	1	28.57	50,004	50,004
249	101	Meer Muhammad	Ali Muhammad	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	5	2	40.00	50,004	100,008
250	102	Mr. M. Yousaf	Noor Muhammad	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	15	5.5	36.67	50,004	275,022
251	103	Mr. Qurban	M. Mubarak	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	7	2	28.57	50,004	100,008
252	104	Mr. Ghulam Haider	M. Murad Koso	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	9	3	33.33	50,004	150,012
253	105	Haji Buddor	Haji M. Rak	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	25	9.55	38.20	50,004	477,538
254	106	Mr. Ghulam Hussian	Allah Rakha	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	16	12.9	80.63	50,004	645,052
255	107	Mr. Ghulam Rabbani	Sher Muhammad	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	6	1	16.67	50,004	50,004
256	108	Ali Muhammad	Haji Abdullah	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	9	3	33.33	50,004	150,012
257	109	Gul Sher	D/o Faqir Muhammad	Koso	Dera Allah Yar	6	1	16.67	50,004	50,004
258	110	M. Bakhsh	Fazal Khan	Khan	Dera Allah Yar	15	5.5	36.67	50,004	275,022
						Total	1235.53			
Uch Power Plant to 220 kV Sibi Substation (110 km)										
259	1	Mr. Sher M.	Hafiz Saffar Khan	Rind	Dera Allah Yar	48	12	25.00	50,004	600,048
260	2	Mr. Ghulam Hussain Rind	M. Jameel Rind	Rind	Dera Allah Yar	160	22	13.75	50,004	1,100,088
261	3	Mr. Imran Bugti	M. Mustafa	Bugti	Dera Allah Yar	64	7	10.94	50,004	350,028
262	4	Haji Noroz Khan	Gul M.	Marri	Dera Allah Yar	2500	18	0.72	50,004	900,072
263	5	Mr. Sidiq Bangulzai	M. Tariq	Bangul	Dera Allah Yar	2560	18	0.70	50,004	900,072
264	6	Mr. Allah Dad	Wali Muhammad	Solangi	Dera Allah Yar	25	5	20.00	50,004	250,020
265	7	Mr. Kora Khan	Mero Khan	Kolara	Dera Allah Yar	25	5	20.00	50,004	250,020
266	8	Haji Ayub	M. Noor	Mengal	Dera Allah Yar	30	6	20.00	50,004	300,024
267	9	Mr. M. Yaqoob	Ghulam Nabi	Mengal	Dera Allah Yar	24	4.5	18.75	50,004	225,018
268	10	Haji Ehali Bakhsh	Haji Abdul Khaliq	Mengal	Naseerabad	136	22	16.18	50,004	1,100,088
269	11	Haji Ameer Bakhsh	Haji Rasool Bakhsh	Mengal	Naseerabad	24	7	29.17	50,004	350,028
270	12	Mr. Badar Rind	Zaffer Rind	Rind	Naseerabad	24	7	29.17	50,004	350,028
271	13	Mr. Umar Khan Pirkani	Noor Khan	Pirkani	Naseerabad	80	22	27.50	50,004	1,100,088
272	14	Mr. Rasool Bakhsh	Ehali Bakhsh	Domki	Naseerabad	60	10	16.67	50,004	500,040

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

Sr. No.	ID	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Caste	District	Total Land Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (acres)	Extent of Impact (%)	Unit Rate(Rs./ Acre)	Crop Compensation (Rs.)
273	15	Mr. Baktiyar Sumalani	Yar M.	Sumalani	Naseerabad	24	7	29.17	50,004	350,028
274	16	Mr. Rehmat Ullah	Janu Khan	Lehri	Naseerabad	8	2	25.00	50,004	100,008
275	17	Mr. Yar M.	Mittal Khan Badini	Badini	Naseerabad	168	25	14.88	50,004	1,250,100
276	18	Sardar Khan	Raza Khan	Koso	Naseerabad	120	16	13.33	50,004	800,064
277	19	Hadi Bakhsh	M. Sidiq	Rind	Naseerabad	128	24	18.75	50,004	1,200,096
278	20	Mr. Dur M. Rind	Juma Khan	Rind	Naseerabad	116	17	14.66	50,004	850,068
279	21	Wali Muhammad	Haji Ayub	Rind	Naseerabad	50	10	20.00	50,004	500,040
280	22	Sher Muhammad	Haji Buddor	Rind	Naseerabad	55	20	36.36	50,004	1,000,080
281	23	Raza Khan	Haji Ehali Bakhsh	Rind	Naseerabad	105	12.5	11.90	50,004	625,050
282	24	Poven Khan	Haji Noroz Khan	Rind	Naseerabad	100	10	10.00	50,004	500,040
283	25	Noor Muhammad	Meer Muhammad	Rind	Naseerabad	105	10.5	10.00	50,004	525,042
284	26	Noor Khan	Mr. Abdul Ghaffar	Pirkani	Naseerabad	150	5	3.33	50,004	250,020
285	27	Mullah Solara	Mr. Abdul Ghaffar	Mengal	Naseerabad	150	5	3.33	50,004	250,020
286	28	Mola Dad	Mr. Abdul Ghani	Mengal	Naseerabad	100	6	6.00	50,004	300,024
287	29	Mola Dad	Mr. Abdul Majeed	Mengal	Naseerabad	50	5.5	11.00	50,004	275,022
288	30	Mittal Khan Badini	Mr. Ahmad Bakhsh	Mengal	Naseerabad	25	10.2	40.80	50,004	510,041
289	31	Mero Khan	Mr. Allah Dad	Marri	Naseerabad	50	6.5	13.00	50,004	325,026
290	32	Shah Bakhsh	Chutta Khan	Bangulzai	Naseerabad	85	12.5	14.71	50,004	625,050
291	33	Mr. Shamman	M. Sula	Sumalani	Naseerabad	65	10.5	16.15	50,004	525,042
292	34	Mr. Din M	Ghous Bakhsh	Solangi	Naseerabad	75	8.5	11.33	50,004	425,034
293	35	Mr. Mangla	Hazar Khan	Rind	Naseerabad	85	13.5	15.88	50,004	675,054
294	36	Mr. Ganwar	Wazir Khan	Rind	Naseerabad	80	21.87	27.34	50,004	1,093,587
295	37	Mr. M. Sarwar	Rostum Khan	Rind	Naseerabad	25	10.5	42.00	50,004	525,042
296	38	Mr. M. Sanwar	Jamal Khan	Bangulzai	Naseerabad	50	18	36.00	50,004	900,072
297	39	Mr. Allah Bakhsh	Khuda Bakhsh	Sumalani	Naseerabad	40	18	45.00	50,004	900,072
298	40	Mr. Fazal	Shah Bakhsh	Solangi	Naseerabad	50	12.5	25.00	50,004	625,050
299	41	Mr. Khameesa	Wazir Khan	Rind	Naseerabad	25	10.5	42.00	50,004	525,042
300	42	Mr. M. Bakhsh	M. Bakhtiyar	Rind	Naseerabad	40	11.5	28.75	50,004	575,046
301	43	Mr. Abdul Ghafoor	Fazal M.	Rind	Naseerabad	25	18.5	74.00	50,004	925,074
302	44	Mr. M. Akbar	Rasool Bakhsh	Bangulzai	Naseerabad	25	22	88.00	50,004	1,100,088
303	45	Mr. Gahous Bakhsh	M. Amin	Sumalani	Naseerabad	40	20.5	51.25	50,004	1,025,082
304	46	Mr. M. Jamal	M. Kamal	Solangi	Naseerabad	50	25.5	51.00	50,004	1,275,102
305	47	Mr. M. Sharb	M. Akbar	Rind	Naseerabad	25	22	88.00	50,004	1,100,088
306	48	M. Anwar	Rasool Bakhsh	Rind	Naseerabad	40	12.5	31.25	50,004	625,050
307	49	Mr. Bashir	sain Bakhsh	Rind	Naseerabad	50	25	50.00	50,004	1,250,100
308	50	Mr. M. Mubar	M. Hayat	Bangulzai	Naseerabad	50	25	50.00	50,004	1,250,100
309	51	Mr. Rehan Bakhsh	Allah Bakhsh	Bangulzai	Naseerabad	1300	16	1.23	50,004	800,064
310	52	Zaffer Rind	Hadi Bakhsh	Sumalani	Naseerabad	12.25	5.75	46.94	50,004	287,523
311	53	Yar M.	Haji Ameer Bakhsh	Solangi	Naseerabad	15.25	5.4	35.41	50,004	270,022
312	54	Wali Muhammad	Haji Ayub	Rind	Naseerabad	15.25	5.5	36.07	50,004	275,022

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

Sr. No.	ID	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Caste	District	Total Land Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (acres)	Extent of Impact (%)	Unit Rate(Rs./ Acre)	Crop Compensation (Rs.)
313	55	Sher Muhammad	Haji Buddor	Rind	Naseerabad	15.5	4.5	29.03	50,004	225,018
314	56	Raza Khan	Haji Ehali Bakhsh	Rind	Naseerabad	17.25	5.5	31.88	50,004	275,022
315	57	Mangla Dad	Mr. Aziz Ullah	Lehri	Naseerabad	18.25	6.5	35.62	50,004	325,026
316	58	M. Tariq	Mr. Badar Rind	Koso	Naseerabad	18.25	5.5	30.14	50,004	275,022
317	59	M. Sidiq	Mr. Baktiyar Sumalani	Koso	Naseerabad	18.25	5.5	30.14	50,004	275,022
318	60	M. Noor	Mr. Dur M. Rind	Koso	Naseerabad	18.25	8.5	46.58	50,004	425,034
319	61	Janu Khan	Mr. M. Yousaf	Koso	Naseerabad	18.5	10.56	57.08	50,004	528,042
320	62	Haji Rasool Bakhsh	Mr. Nabi Bakhsh	Koso	Naseerabad	19.25	5	25.97	50,004	250,020
321	63	Haji M. Rak	Mr. Qurban	Kolora	Naseerabad	19.25	5.5	28.57	50,004	275,022
322	64	Haji Abdul Khaliq	Mr. Rasool Bakhsh	Jamali	Naseerabad	19.25	6.5	33.77	50,004	325,026
323	65	Ghulam Nabi	Mr. Umar Khan Pirkani	Barani	Naseerabad	19.25	4.5	23.38	50,004	225,018
324	66	Ehali Bakhsh	Mr. Yar M.	Barani	Naseerabad	19.75	10.5	53.16	50,004	525,042
325	67	Aman Ullah Khan	Peer Bakhsh	Bangul	Naseerabad	20.25	6.5	32.10	50,004	325,026
326	68	M. Jameel Rind	Mr. Jewan Khan	Koso	Naseerabad	20.45	8.5	41.56	50,004	425,034
327	69	M. Bakhsh	Mr. Kora Khan	Koso	Naseerabad	20.5	4.5	21.95	50,004	225,018
328	70	M. Bakhsh	Mr. M. Bakhsh	Koso	Naseerabad	23.25	5.5	23.66	50,004	275,022
329	71	Gul Sher	Mr. Saif Ullah	Bugti	Naseerabad	24.25	10.5	43.30	50,004	525,042
330	72	Gul M.	Mr. Sher M.	Barani	Naseerabad	25.25	12.5	49.50	50,004	625,050
331	73	Ghulam Nabi	Mr. Sidiq Bangulzai	Barani	Naseerabad	25.25	10.5	41.58	50,004	525,042
332	74	Allah Rakha	Sardar Khan	Bangan	Naseerabad	25.25	5.5	21.78	50,004	275,022
333	75	Ali Muhammad	Shah Nawaz	Badini	Bolan	25.25	5.6	22.18	50,004	280,022
334	76	M. Mustafa	Mr. Ghulam Haider	Koso	Bolan	25.25	5.5	21.78	50,004	275,022
335	77	M. Murad Koso	Mr. Ghulam Hussain Rind	Koso	Bolan	35.5	4.5	12.68	50,004	225,018
336	78	M. Mubarak	Mr. Ghulam Hussian	Koso	Bolan	17.25	5	28.99	50,004	250,020
337	79	M. Moosa	Mr. Ghulam Rabbani	Koso	Bolan	18.25	5.5	30.14	50,004	275,022
338	80	M. Khan	Mr. Imran Bugti	Koso	Bolan	18.25	5.5	30.14	50,004	275,022
339	81	Haji Fazal Ur Rehman	Haji Meer M. Bakhsh	Resani	Sibi	18.25	18	98.63	50,004	900,072
340	82	Dr. Habib Ur Rehman	Haji Meer M. Bakhsh	Resani	Sibi	1000	16	1.60	50,004	800,064
341	83	Mr.M. Ayoub	Noor Muhammad	Lashari	Sibi	750	12	1.60	50,004	600,048
342	84	Nawab Aslam Raisani	Nawab Ghous Bakhsh	Resani	Sibi	2500	22	0.88	50,004	1,100,088
343	85	Meer Azad Khan	Hafiz Meer Mola M.	Resani	Sibi	750	17	2.27	50,004	850,068
344	86	Haji Wali M.	M. Murad	Bangulzai	Sibi	1000	13	1.30	50,004	650,052
345	87	Khan M.	Lawang Khan	Bangulzai	Sibi	2100	22	1.05	50,004	1,100,088
346	88	Meer Fareed Khan	Ghulam Jan	Resani	Sibi	1100	20	1.82	50,004	1,000,080
347	89	Meer M. Salam	Abdul Aziz	Resani	Sibi	900	19	2.11	50,004	950,076
348	90	Mr. Taj M.	Mehr Ullah	Resani	Sibi	1800	22	1.22	50,004	1,100,088
349	91	Meer Haroon	Nawab Asad Khan	Resani	Sibi	2000	26	1.30	50,004	1,300,104
350	92	Mr. Ghulam Sarwar	Kutab Khan	Resani	Sibi	600	19	3.17	50,004	950,076
351	93	Mr. Abdul Hameed	Khair Jan	Resani	Sibi	1300	20	1.54	50,004	1,000,080
352	94	Meer Wadood	Ahmad Khan	Resani	Sibi	2000	23	1.15	50,004	1,150,092

Draft Resettlement Plan of New of 220 kV Guddu-Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi Transmission Line (360 km)

Sr. No.	ID	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Caste	District	Total Land Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (acres)	Extent of Impact (%)	Unit Rate(Rs./ Acre)	Crop Compensation (Rs.)
353	95	Meer Sattar	Haji Khar jan	Resani	Sibi	700	25	3.57	50,004	1,250,100
354	96	Meer Iqbal	Essa Jan	Resani	Sibi	800	25	3.13	50,004	1,250,100
355	97	Nawab Asad Jan	Nawab Ghous Bakhsh	Resani	Sibi	1200	27	2.25	50,004	1,350,108
356	98	Mr. M. Khalil	M. Tariq	Resani	Sibi	600	26.7	4.45	50,004	1,335,107
357	99	Malik Dad	M. Abdullah	Dapal	Sibi	500	30	6.00	50,004	1,500,120
358	100	Mr. Abdul Latif	H. A. Ghafoor	Dapal	Sibi	500	8.5	1.70	50,004	425,034
359	101	Mr. Khuda Bakhsh	Mitta Khan	Dapal	Sibi	500	27	5.40	50,004	1,350,108
360	102	M. Murad	Meer Sattar	Dapal	Sibi	500	12.5	2.50	50,004	625,050
361	103	Essa Jan	Nawab Asad Jan	Dapal	Sibi	100	25	25.00	50,004	1,250,100
						Total	1359.08			
						Grand Total	4447.9			

Annex 9.2: Assessment of Trees Compensation of Proposed T/L

Sr.No.	Name of Owner	Father's Name	Village	Type of Tree	No. of affected Trees	Avg. age of Affected Trees (Year)	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Trees Compensation (Rs.)
1	Shaban	Haider Ali	Rasaldar(Kashmore)	Beri	1	2	150	150
			Rasaldar(Kashmore)	Orange	1	2	500	500
2	Shabir Hussain	Barkat Ullah	Noor Din Jildrani	Beri	1	2	150	150
3	Malhar	Jewelle	Adam Khan Jakharani	Orange	3	2	500	1,500
			Adam Khan Jakharani	Beri	3	5	1,100	3,300
4	Kamran Younis	Younis Khan	Bagh Khan Mizari	Beri	3	2	500	1,500
			Bagh Khan Mizari	Orange	1	2	150	150
5	Amir Raja	Raja Haider	Gooth Peer Bakash	Beri	2	2	500	1,000
			Gooth Peer Bakash	Orange	1	2	150	150
6	Arslan Khan	Safadar Mehmood	H.M Nawaz Mazari	Beri	2	2	500	1,000
			H.M Nawaz Mazari	Orange	1	4.5	1,100	1,100
7	Azam Ali	Akbar	Imdad Ali Golatho	Beri	7	2	500	3,500
			Imdad Ali Golatho	Orange	4	2	500	2,000
	Total				30			16,000

Annex 9.3: Comodity Prices as per Directorate of Agriculture

<div> <div>AMIS Home AMIS</div> <div>amis.pk</div> <div>AMIS</div> <div> Agriculture Marketing Information Service Directorate of Agriculture (Economics & Marketing) Punjab, Lahore </div> <div> <a>About Us <a>Prices <a>Weather <a>News <a>Discussions </div> </div>					
Price Date: Mar 11, 2017	Graph	Min	Max	FQP	Arrival Quantity(in Quintals)
1 Maize		2700	2800	2750	-
2 Millet		2400	2500	2450	-
3 Moong		9600	9700	9650	-
4 Moong Pulse		9900	10000	9950	-
5 RapeSeed (Torya)		13500	13800	13650	-
6 Red Chilli Whole (Dry)		20000	21000	20500	-
7 Rice Basmati Super (New)		86000	8800	8700	-
8 Rice Basmati Super (Old)		9600	9700	9650	-
9 Sugar		5800	5900	5850	-
10 Wheat		3315	3375	3345	-
11 Wheat Straw		885	900	893	-
12 Bitter Gourd (گریلا)		8800	9100	8950	-
13 Bottle Gourd (کدو)		3300	3700	3500	-
14 Brinjal		4600	4900	4750	-
15 Cabbage		1600	1800	1700	-
16 Capsicum (مرچ ٹملمہ)		3000	3300	3150	-
17 Carrot		1200	1400	1300	-
18 Onion		2400	2600	2500	-
19 Peas		2200	2400	2300	-
20 Potato Fresh		1900	2100	2000	-
21 Radish		800	1000	900	-
22 Spinach		900	1100	1000	-
23 Tinda		-	-	-	-
24 Tomato		4100	4500	4300	-
25 Turnip		800	1000	900	-
26 Zucchini (توری گھیا)		-	-	-	-

Annex 9.4: Price Assessment of Wood/ Timber Trees

(Applicable for all provinces of Pakistan as indicated by the Forest Department, Sindh)



Phone: +92-22-9200092-9200093
Fax: +92-22-9200094-91
E-mail: info@fd.sindh.gov.pk
URL: www.forest.sindh.gov.pk

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS SINDH AT HYDERABAD

No.D.IV(a):-434 of 2012-13
Hyderabad, dated 05-12-2012

PRICE ASSESSMENT OF WOOD /TIMBER TREES IN SINDH FOREST DEPARTMENT

District	Size of Girth			
	Up to 2 feet (Rs/Tree)	Between 2 feet to 4 feet (Rs/Tree)	Between 4 feet to 6 feet (Rs/Tree)	Between 6 feet & above (Rs/Tree)
Wood / Timber Trees				
Talni	2,000/-	5,000/-	12,000/-	21,000/-
Other species (i.e. Eucalyptus, Kikar, Bakain etc)	1,000/-	2,000/-	3,500/-	15,000/-

*Per Stack Rate: (1000 cft)

Eucalyptus	22,000/-
Babul	30,000/-
Talni	35,000/-

* The abovementioned rates / prices are minimum (upset prices). however, actual rates could be higher than the abovementioned rates as open auctions are conducted to sale out wood material and maximum / higher bids are accepted.

As far as question of available tree species in the specified districts & talukas is concerned, all the local species are found which includes Eucalyptus, Acacia, Kandi, Neem, Jaman, Sins, Ber, Mango trees. However, particularly in Mirpurkhas and Tando Allahyar, Mango orchards are available at large.

Chief Conservator of Forests
Sindh at Hyderabad

Annex 9.5: Price assessment of Fruit Trees

(Applicable for all provinces of Pakistan as indicated by the Agriculture Department/
Horticulture wing, Punjab)

**OFFICE OF THE HORTICULTURIST SINDH HORTICULTURE RESEARCH
INSTITUTE MIRPURKHAS.**

VALUE OF DIFFERENT STANDING FRUIT TREES YEAR WISE.
VALUE IN RS. PER/TREE/PLANT

No. HORT. SARI/TECH/21

DATE 10-03-2015

S.NO.	NAME OF FRUIT TREE	IST YEAR	IIND YEAR	IIIRD YEAR	IVTH YEAR	VTH YEAR	VITH YEAR	VIIITH YEAR	VIIIITH YEAR	IXTH YEAR	XTH YEAR AND ABOVE
1	Mango grafted	500	1800	2200	3000	3500	50000	6500	9000	11000	13500
2	Mango Desi	400	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	5500	8000	9000	11000
3	Ber Grafted	150	250	800	900	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4500
4	Ber Desi	100	150	350	600	1100	1500	2000	2500	3000	3200
5	Jaman	400	1200	1500	2000	2500	4000	4500	5000	6500	8000
6	Datepalm	400	800	1500	2200	2500	3000	3500	4500	6000	6500
7	Citrus	300	500	700	1200	1800	2200	3000	4000	5000	6000
8	Chiku	500	2000	2500	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	9000	12000
9	Guava	300	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	5000	6000	8000
10	Papaya	1000	1500	1500							
11	Banana	300	900	1200	1500						

NOTE:- This value is furnished for well maintained orchards.

Value for poor maintained orchards will range from 40% to 60% of well maintained orchards.

HORTICULTURIST
SINDH HORTICULTURE RESEARCH
INSTITUTE MIRPURKHAS.

Annex A: Summary Pamphlet of the Resettlement Plan

Upgradation of 220 kV Guddu- Shikarpur- Uch- Sibi Double Circuit Transmission Line (360 Km)

Background

This RP has been prepared for the sub-project of 220 kV Guddu- Shikarpur-Uch-Sibi transmission line of 360 km. The project is located in Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan provinces. It has been planned to refurbish and upgrade the existing 500 kV & 220 kV switchyard equipment & corresponding transmission line to enhance the capacity of existing 220 kV Guddu–Shikarpur-Uch–Sibi transmission line. The Ministry of Water and Power and the National Transmission and Despatch Company Limited (NTDCL) are the Executing Agency (EA) and the Implementing Agency (IA), respectively. The execution of the project will commence in current financial year and is envisaged to be completed in the year 2017-21.

The Government of Pakistan is implementing the "Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program (PTEIP) under the financial assistance of ADB through a multi tranche financing facility (MFF) to meet the requirements of NTDC for financing of the sub-projects planned for implementation under short, medium and long term. This Investment Program seeks to (i) rehabilitate, augment, and expand parts of the system to meet current generation capacities; (ii) expand and augment the system to cope with future power generation stations; and (iii) ensure continued operation and maintenance in accordance with best international practices. Thus, the major aim of PTEIP is enhancement in the capacity of the transmission system by rehabilitation, extension, augmentation & expansion of existing 500 kV & 220 kV network of NTDC, to meet the growing power demand in the country.

Project Description

2. The components included in the project are new double circuit tower Installation by the replacement of existing towers and refurbishment of switchyard equipment at substation including augmentation of existing transformers along with associated equipment and accessories. For the upgradation, already existing line is used having a length of 360 km with RoW width of 50 m. The RoW is 25 m on either side from the centre of transmission line and is 15 m in case of tower spotting. Total 1029 towers will be erected at the average distance of 350 m. No civil work has been awarded until preparation of RP which is expected to be awarded in November 2017. RP will be finalized in June 2017. Civil work will be started in December 2017 following the payment of compensation.

Objectives of RP

The major objective of this RP is the assessment of type and magnitude of LAR impacts, eligibility and entitlement of compensation; institutional arrangements for the implementation of LAR activities as well as redress of community complaints, cost, implementation schedule and conducting internal and external monitoring.

Project Impacts

There is no private land acquisition involved under this sub-project. However, for towers spotting and installation of transmission line, crops on 4,447.9 acres will be affected, out of which crops on 57.21 acres and 4,390.69 acres will be due to 1,029 towers spotting and 360 km feeding transmission line respectively. Total number of DPs estimated as 361 Nos., who are the owners of crops and trees. Total 30 private trees (all fruit trees) were found along the route alignment of T/L, which will need to be cut-down due to tower installation and stringing of transmission line. There is no building/ structure (residential/ commercial) as well as other structures located within the route alignment of transmission line. No indigenous people/ or group of people is located in the area of this sub-project or its surroundings. Similarly, there would be no impact on gender due to the implementation of this sub-project as no such activity will be affected.

Resettlement Principles

In accordance with the LAA (1894), Telegraph Act 1885 and ADB SPS (2009), land acquisition and resettlement activities of this sub-project will be carried out ensuring that compensation to be provided at replacement cost basis for all direct and indirect losses, so that no one could be worsen-off because of the sub-project. The provision of subsidies or allowances will also need to be given for DPs that may be relocated, suffer business losses, or may be vulnerable.

In this context, the following principles will be taken into consideration:

- i). Need to screen the sub-project early on in the planning stage
- ii). Carry out meaningful consultations
- iii). At the minimum restore livelihood levels to what they were before the sub-project, improve the livelihoods of affected vulnerable groups
- iv). Prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid
- v). Provide affected people with adequate assistance
- vi). Ensure that affected people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working and eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets; and
- vii). Disclose all reports

Entitlement for Compensation

The “cut-off date” was set as 31 October, 2016. This refers to the people who will settle/ started any activity after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation under this sub-project. In accordance with the updated LARF, the affected persons will be eligible for compensation or rehabilitation assistance as discussed below:

- i). All land owning displaced persons losing land or non-land assets, whether covered by legal title or customary land rights, whether for temporary or permanent acquisition.
- ii). Tenants and sharecroppers, whether registered or not; for all non-land assets, based on prevailing tenancy arrangements.
- iii). Displaced persons/ parties losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, unregistered, tenants and lease holders plus encroachers and squatters.

- iv). Displaced persons losing business, income and salaries of workers, or a person or business suffering temporary effects, such as disturbance to land, crops, and business operations both permanently and also temporarily during construction.
- v). Loss of communal property, lands (shamlat) and public infrastructure.
- vi). Vulnerable displaced persons identified through the social impact assessment survey/ analysis
- vii). In the event of relocation, all affected persons will receive transitional and other support to re-establish their livelihoods.

The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix presented as below:

Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	Entitled Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Arable Land	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Farmer/ Titleholder	- No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Leaseholder/ Sharecropper (registered or not)	- No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Agricultural workers	- Compensation, in cash or kind, for all damaged crops and trees
		Squatters	- Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees
Arable Land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact	Farmer/ Titleholder	- Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or; - Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% CAS, ^a free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Leaseholder/ Sharecropper (registered or not)	- Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or - Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	- Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
		Squatters	- 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmer/Titleholder	- 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	- 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Squatters	- 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)
Crops	Crops affected	All DPs (including squatters)	- Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused by grid construction, tower base, stringing and access. - All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.
Trees	Trees affected	Owner of trees	- For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content.

Asset	Specification	Entitled Persons	Compensation Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fruit trees: Cash compensation based on lost production based on the yearly produce of tree and investment cost needed to re-grow the tree.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All DPs suffering income losses (including squatters, agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business owner: i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary. - Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (<i>at OPL level Rs. 15,000/ month</i>).
Relocation	Transport costs	Owners of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of transport expenses (<i>Rs. 15,000</i>).
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable DPs livelihood	Households' below poverty line and female headed. households, disable persons of HH.	All affected vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (Rs. 15,000 at OPL Punjab) on account of livelihood restoration support. - Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deal appropriately during sub-project implementation according to the ADB Safeguard Policy